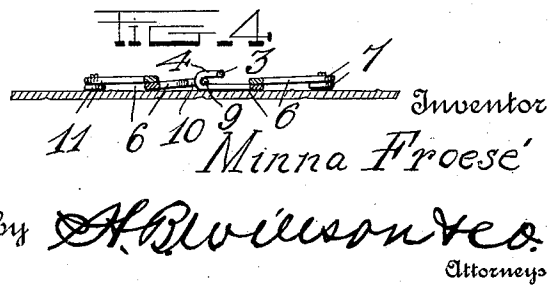
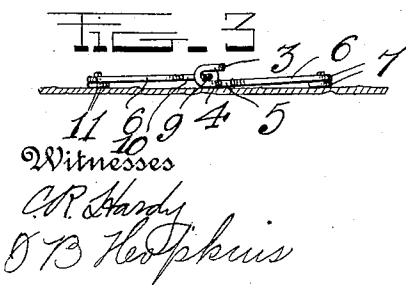
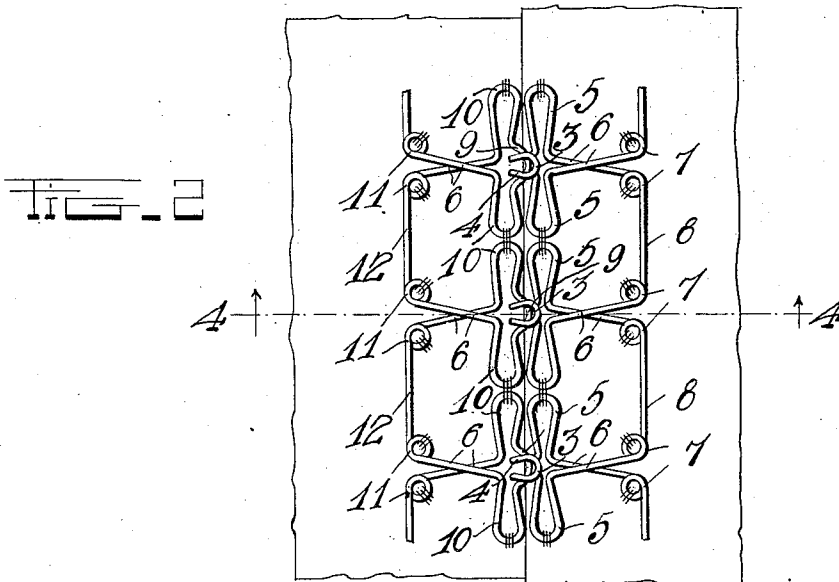
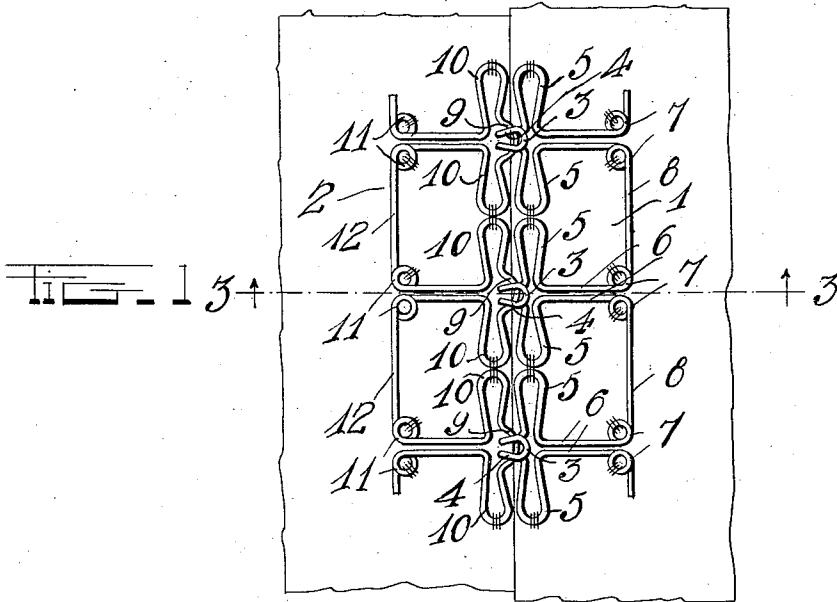


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 HOOK AND EYE FASTENING.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 29, 1910.

1,060,899.

Patented May 6, 1913.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MINNA FROESÉ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed August 29, 1910. Serial No. 579,479.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MINNA FROESÉ, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hook-and-Eye Fastenings; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to hook and eye fastenings for garments and has for its object to provide improved fastenings of this character of such construction that they will additionally serve as flexible, elastic edge strips for the garments to be fastened.

With this object in view the invention consists in the improved construction and arrangement of the parts of a device of this character which will be hereinafter fully described and afterward specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings; Figure 1 is a plan view of a hook and eye fastening constructed in accordance with the invention; Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modified form of the fastening; Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a similar view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, 1 denotes the hook member of the fastening and 2 the eye member. The hook member 1 is formed from a single strip of wire which is bent at suitable intervals to form the hooks 3. In forming the hooks the wire is first bent upon itself to form a loop 4, said loop being doubled or bent back a suitable distance to form the bill of the hook which may be of any desired length. After the wire has been thus bent to form the bill the same is bent laterally in opposite directions and thence back to form laterally projecting attaching loops 5 which are adapted to receive the thread for fastening the front portion of the hooks to the material to which they are applied.

After forming the attaching loops the ends of the wire are bent at right angles and brought together to form the engaging shanks 6 of the hook and at the inner ends of the shanks, the wire is bent to form attaching eyes 7 to receive the thread for fastening the inner portions of the hooks and the connecting portions of the wire to the fabric. After forming the attaching eyes 7 the wire is bent laterally in opposite directions to form the

connecting devices 8 between the hooks. The wire from which the hooks are formed may be of any desired length thus providing for the formation of any desired number of hooks which may be arranged at any desired distance apart. The eye member 2 of the fastening is also formed from a single strip of wire which is bent at suitable intervals to form loops 9, the opposite sides of which are bent laterally to form short attaching loops 10 to receive the thread for fastening the outer portion of the eye members to the fabric. At the inner ends of the loop 9 forming the eye the wire is bent to form attaching eyes 11 which are adapted to receive the thread for fastening the inner portion of the eyes to the fabric after which the wire is bent laterally to form the connecting parts 12 between the eyes.

As clearly shown the ends of the attaching loops 5 are in contacting relation with the shanks 6, and in contact with one another, the parts referred to being held in their relative positions by sewing the member to the garment in the manner described, whereby the entire structure of the hook member is yielding throughout its entire length and will comfortably conform to the body of the wearer, the yielding connected attaching loops 5 bracing and preserving the uniform edge of the garment. The eye member is likewise constructed and attached to the garment and the attaching eyes 7 and 11 of each of the members further render the same resilient laterally.

In the modified form of the invention shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the portions of the wire forming the shanks 6 of the hooks and inner ends of the eye loops 9 are crossed, otherwise this form of hook and eye is the same as that shown in the first figure of the drawing. It will be noted that there is no unnecessary thickness of the wire and that the hooks and eyes will lie flat against the material thus adapting the hooks and eyes for use on thin material wherein the use of hooks of the ordinary construction present a clumsy and unsightly appearance. It will also be noted that in forming the hooks and eyes from a single strip of wire that they serve to hold the edges of the material in place and furthermore that if one or more of the hooks or eyes should become loose they will be still held in place by the adjoining hooks or eyes of the fastening. It will be further noted that the attaching

loops 5 and 10 of the hook and eye members have their ends in such close proximity as to permit the adjacent sides of two hooks or eyes to be simultaneously fastened with the same stitches.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

My improved fastening and edge supporting members 1 and 2 are particularly useful with garments made of delicate or thin material for several reasons, to wit: Each fastening strip is connected to the garment by stitching at the contacting edges of the loops 10 of adjacent hooks or eyes, the row of such points of stitching being parallel with the garment edges. Each fastening strip is further attached to the garment by stitching through the adjacent contacting eyes or coils 7, these points of attachment being in a second row parallel with the garment edge and with the first row, the points of stitching of each row alternating with the points of the other row. Each point of stitching is connected with those adjacent to it by flexible elastic wires so that while the material is held in shape by the continuous wires, the material and attached wires of the series of fasteners will give when bent, or indented, or depressed, at any point, and reassume its proper position when the pressure is removed. The wires of all of the parts of both series of fastenings are so bent and shaped that ordinary pressure applied at any point will cause the wire and material to give at a number of points, the wire of each attach-

ing loop giving by bending at the bend of the loop, or at the attaching coils or eyes, the wires of the shanks 6 having several flexing points in the same manner and the connecting wires 8 having flexing or yielding points at each end in the coils or eyes 7.

Various changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

A garment fastener comprising continuous metallic flexible binding strips, each of which is adapted to be secured to the edges of the garment to be connected, whereby said edges are flexibly and uniformly strengthened, said strips consisting of a plurality of loops arranged in parallel relation to one another and secured to the garment adjacent to the edges thereof, connecting crossing bars forming a continuation of the loops and provided with eyes for further securing the strips to the garment beyond the edges thereof, the eyes of one section being united to the eyes of the adjacent section, the medial portion of the loops of said strips opposite the crossing bars thereof being constructed for interlocking engagement.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MINNA FROESÉ.

Witnesses:

CARL BUNGS,
LEON G. LOSERE.