

No. 699,076.

Patented Apr. 29, 1902.

E. E. CHIPMAN.  
HOOK AND EYE.

(Application filed June 25, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

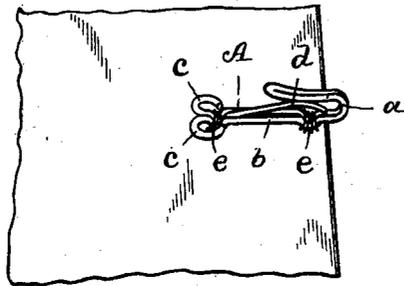


Fig. 2.

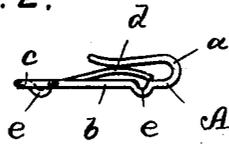


Fig. 3.

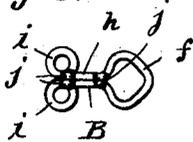
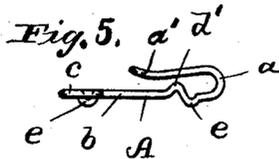
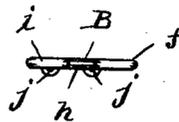


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMA E. CHIPMAN, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT.

## HOOK AND EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 699,076, dated April 29, 1902.

Application filed June 25, 1901. Serial No. 65,954. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EMMA E. CHIPMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful labor-saving improvements in hooks and eyes, such as are employed upon garments and other articles for securing one part to another.

It is the object of my invention to improve upon the construction of articles of the above class by providing a hook or eye which can be attached to a garment more readily and with a fewer number of sewings than those now employed; further, to produce a hook which will remain attached longer than those now upon the market by reason of the fact that the threads employed for its attachment are protected from wear.

With the above objects in view my invention resides and consists in the novel construction of a hook, as is shown on the accompanying sheet of drawings, forming a part of this specification, upon which similar characters of reference denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several figures, and of which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of my novel hook attached to a piece of fabric. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the hook shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 show a plan and side view of an eye made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a hook constructed in accordance with my invention and employing a preferred style of eye resistance or hump. This does away with the center or spring wire, thus saving wire in the construction of the hook.

Referring in detail to the characters of reference marked upon the drawings, A represents a hook, and B an eye, which may be of the usual or any preferred construction, adapted to be used together or in connection with a hook or eye of any other design.

The hooks shown in the drawings are made of a single piece of wire bent to form the required features of a modern hook—namely, a hook portion proper, (designated by *a*,) which is formed double of the intermediate portion of the wire, longitudinal base or shank *b*, eyes

*c c* at the rear, and a central raised part or hump *d*, which is located beneath the tongue of the hook and adapted to operate in the usual manner to afford a resistance against the detachment of the eye B. This resistance or hump *d'* (shown in Fig. 5) is "rigid," so to speak, being formed in the two horizontal wires comprising the shank portion *b*, before mentioned, and consequently the tongue *a'* of the hook yields to permit the passage thereunder of the eye B, whereas in the other form the hump itself yields.

Within the top side of the shank portion *b* of the hook I form one or more attaching-loops *e*, which I arrange transversely of the wires to form thread-pockets below the top surface of the shank. These pockets in practice serve to receive the attaching-threads and afford several advantages, the first being the fact that the hook can be attached with two sewings by placing the hook or eye on the lining of the dress exactly the same as buttons are placed on a ladies' shoe, turn over the goods and sew from the opposite side, which, obviously, can be performed quicker than the present custom of sewing, as the thread cannot catch on the tongue of the hook and delay the work. A second and equally as desirable advantage of my invention is the fact that the attaching-threads are below the top surface of the hook and as a result are not exposed to the wear of the thread by friction of the eye.

This invention is equally applicable to eyes, as is clearly apparent from the accompanying illustrations, wherein *f* represents the eye proper, and *h* the horizontal shank portion, *i* the eyes, and *j* the pockets for the attaching-threads. The novel advantages recited for the hook are present in the eye, and consequently I do not wish to restrict the use of my invention to hooks alone.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown both a hook and eye, each formed of a single piece of wire; but it will be obvious, of course, that my invention is equally applicable to hooks and eyes formed of sheet-metal, and it is also true that it is applicable to different styles of hooks than those shown in the drawings, and is consequently not at all limited to the structure described.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. A hook comprising a hooked portion, a shank portion, eyes on said shank portion, depending thread-pockets formed in both said shank and eye portions.

10 2. A hook of the class described, the same comprising a hook portion, a shank, eyes secured to said shank, and a depending thread-pocket formed in said eyes for attachment of the hook to a garment.

15 3. A hook of the class described, the same comprising an engaging hook formed of a double portion of the wire, a double horizon-

tal rigid shank portion, eyes formed at the end of said shank, one or more depending thread-pockets formed in the shank and eye, and an upwardly-disposed hump formed in said shank beneath the hook and adjacent to said thread-pockets, substantially as shown and described.

Signed at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, this 19th day of June, A. D. 1901.

EMMA E. CHIPMAN.

Witnesses:

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S. H. MCCAIN.