

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCES ANN CARVETH, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

HOOK AND EYE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,402, dated December 20, 1898.

Application filed July 13, 1897. Serial No. 644,461. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCES ANN CARVETH, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York and Province of Ontario, Canada, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Hooks and Eyes; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to certain new and
10 useful improvements in hooks and eyes for use on garments and other articles of manufacture.

Formerly the general practice was to provide
15 the body portions of the hooks and eyes with loops, by means of which they could be sewed to the garment or other article. This process of sewing was comparatively long and exceedingly tedious, and to overcome these difficulties numerous alleged improvements have
20 been produced; but the difficulty experienced with a number of these improvements has been that it is impossible to securely attach the hook and eye to the garment, and in the case
25 of the remainder of the improvements it has taken approximately as much time to fasten them to the garment as it took to fasten a common style of hook and eye.

The object of this invention is therefore to
30 make a hook and eye in such a manner that they can be quickly and easily secured to any desired part of the garment by any intelligent person and to so arrange them that they can be as easily removed and transferred to any
35 other part of the garment; and the invention consists, essentially, of the device hereinafter more fully set forth, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

The drawing represents an enlarged perspective view of a garment hook and eye embodying my invention.
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The hook and eye is made of a continuous wire bent to form the various portions thereof. *a* indicates the clasp, which is formed at

one end of the wire. The wire after forming the clasp is bent upwardly and curved to form
45 the hook portion *b*. The wire when forming the hook portion *b* is doubled back on itself in order to make the hook portion comparatively rigid and to bring the wire into a position to form the body portion or shank *c*.
50 After forming the body portion or shank the wire is coiled to form a spring *d*, which terminates in a pin *e*, the end of which is adapted to be embraced by the clasp *a*. The pin *e* lies diagonally across the shank *c*, between
55 the spring *d* and the said clasp *a*.

By arranging the pin and shank of the hook as shown and described, crossing each other, these parts are caused to extend at opposite
60 angles from the coil-spring in substantially parallel planes, and hence the maximum resiliency or spring action of the pin is obtained, and consequently a firmer interlocking of the pin and its engaging hook results. Moreover, by the crossing of the shank and
65 pin a wider or more extended bearing-surface is obtained, thus preventing the hook from rocking upon the cloth to which it is attached and tending to maintain the hook in its proper
70 relation to the surface of the cloth.

I claim as my invention—

A garment-hook, consisting of a single piece of wire, one end of which forms a pin *e*, and bent at the rear end of the pin to form a horizontal coil *d* constituting a spring acting in
75 the plane of the pin, then extended forward at an angle to form a shank *c* which crosses the pin *e* at about the longitudinal center of the latter, then bent rearwardly and then forward to form a bill *b*, and then laterally to form
80 a hook *a* to engage the point end of the pin *e*.
Toronto, July 2, A. D. 1897.

FRANCES ANN CARVETH.

In presence of—

J. E. CAMERON,
C. H. RICHES.