No. 647,725. Patented Apr. 17, 1900.

N. F. OLIVEROS.

HOOK.

(Application filed Oct. 12, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

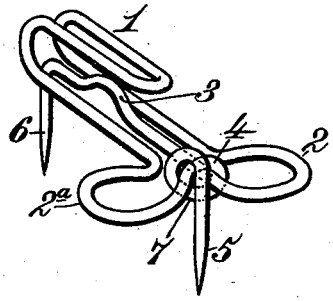


Fig. 2.

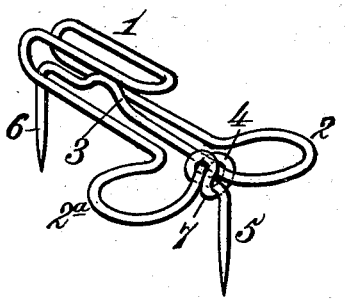
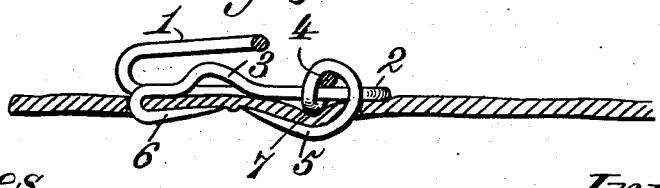


Fig. 3



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NENA F. OLIVEROS, OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,725, dated April 17, 1900.

Application filed October 12, 1899. Serial No. 733,391. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NENA F. OLIVEROS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbia, in the county of Richland and State of South Carolina, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hooks and Eyes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hooks and eyes designed for wearing-apparel and other articles; and the object of my invention is to provide a new and improved hook which can be conveniently, quickly, and securely applied and wherein the strain is practically divided throughout the hook when in use. This object is accomplished in the manner and by the means hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a hook constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a slight modification in construction. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing a hook attached to part of a garment or fabric to illustrate the means by which the prong bearing the chief strain is caused to have a bite or pinch upon the fabric and stay, whereby it is securely and permanently held and rapid wear of the fabric prevented.

The reference-numeral 1 in said drawings indicates a hook of a well-known construction, consisting of two parallel portions bent to form the hook, the end by which the latter is attached being provided with lateral projecting loops 2 and 2^a. Between the parallel parts of the hook the prolonged end of the wire is bent to form a "hump" 3 to confine the eye in engagement. This is the general form commonly known as the "De Long" hook, and it constitutes no part of my present invention.

The hook referred to is usually attached to a garment by stitching through the loops 2 and 2^a and over the parallel parts of the hook adjacent to the loops, the object being to cause the hook to lie flat upon the surface to which it is secured. To provide spurs or prongs that will accomplish the same result, I extend the wire or metal strip of which the loop 2^a is formed and carry it over the inner member or portion of the loop 2, bending it closely around the same in a single coil 4. The wire or strip is then brought up through the loop 2^a, bent directly over the top of the portion 4, and then carried between the two loops and at a right angle, or nearly so, to the plane of the hook, its end which is tapered to a sharp point being extended beyond the back of the hook far enough to form an attaching prong or spur 5. The integral attaching-prong is thus tied to the body of the hook, whereby it is strengthened and rigidly held, so that it can very readily pierce the fabric to which the hook is to be attached. The other end of the wire or strip, which is used to form the hump, is prolonged slightly beyond the closed end of the hook and then bent into parallelism with the spur 5 to form a second and similar spur 6.

By carrying the wire or strip behind or back of the inner part of the loop 2 I form a transverse projection or rib 7, and when the hook is attached to a garment this rib will lie against the outer face of the latter. By bending the spur 5 upon the inner face of the fabric toward the spur 6 its base or thicker portion is caused to pass directly across this rib, and when said spur is forced up against the fabric between said rib and the spur 6 it will have a bite or pinch upon the cloth and upon the stay, which affords a very strong and secure fastening. The operation is completed by bending the spur 6 down toward the other end of the hook, its function being to hold the latter flat against the surface on which it is placed.

To provide an even stronger hook, I may employ the construction shown in Fig. 2, in which the prong is tied to the body of the hook by first bending the end of the material which forms the loop 2^a over the inner part of the loop 2 and passing it in the angle between the two loops instead of through the loop 2. It is then bent over the top of the coil 4 thus formed close to the inner part of the loop 2, is threaded or drawn through said coil, and then bent sharply backward to form the spur 5. The wire or strip is thus practically knotted around itself at a point close to the right angle, by which the spur is turned toward the rear, and it is also knotted around the loop 2. The base of the spur has in this manner a strong and rigid support, which enables it to be forced through any ordinary

material, and a secure and permanent connection with the hook is provided having all the advantages of that in Fig. 1, besides preventing a constant working to and fro under strain, which would soon disintegrate the metal.

The spurs 5 and 6 are integral parts of the wire or strip of which the hook is formed.

It should be understood, of course, that I may carry the wire or strip more than once around the inner member of the loop 2, thereby forming two or more coils 4 instead of one, and in the construction of my hook I may employ any suitable material.

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

1. A hook formed of parallel parts, with laterally-projecting loops, the wire forming one of said loops being prolonged, bent one or more times around the adjacent portion of the other loop, then threaded through said coil, or coils and bent rearwardly, substantially as described.

2. A hook provided with loops and a member formed with a hump and having two attaching-spurs, one consisting of a prolongation of the hump member and the other of a prolongation of the wire of one of the loops, which is tied to the body of the hook by being bent about the looped material so as to firmly support the prong, whereby it may readily pierce the material to which the hook is to be secured, and whereby is formed a rib between which and the spur the fabric is pinched when the hook is attached, substantially as described.

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

NENA F. OLIVEROS.

Witnesses:
J. S. MULLER,
ROBT. MOORMAN.