

A. Montleart & W. Tent.

Attaching Hooks to Furniture.

N^o 41528.

Patented Feb. 9. 1864

Fig. 1

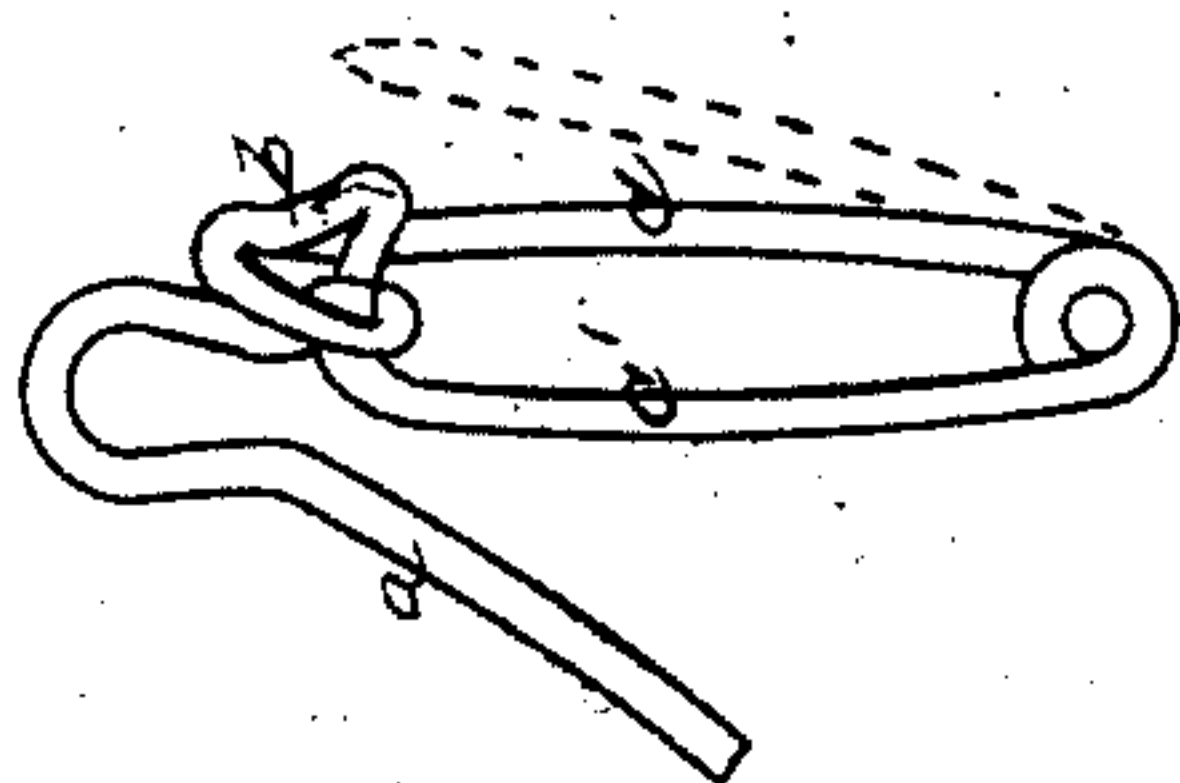


Fig. 2.

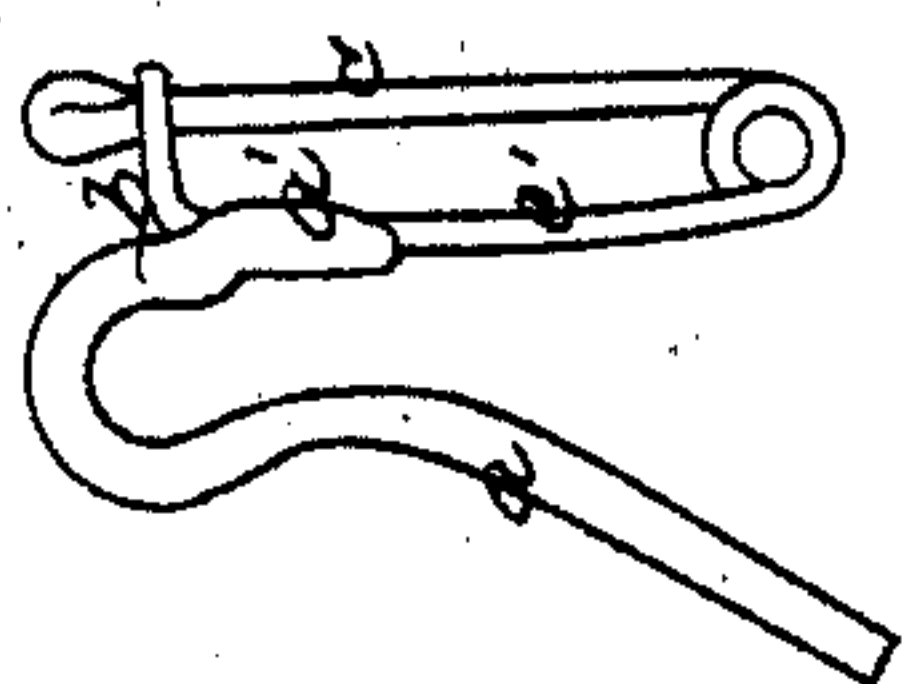
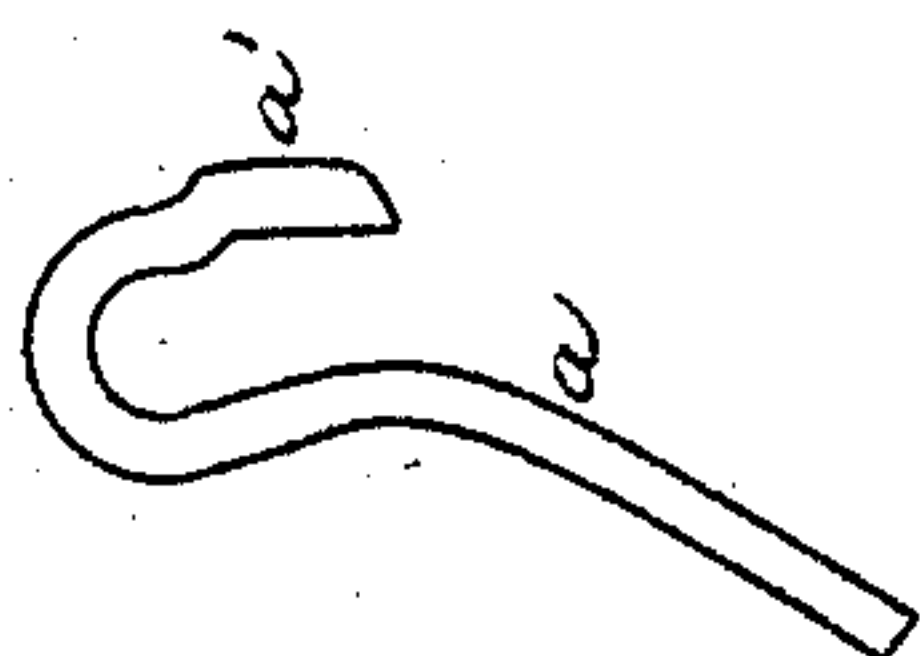


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

*De Coombs
Chas. Reed*

Fig. 9

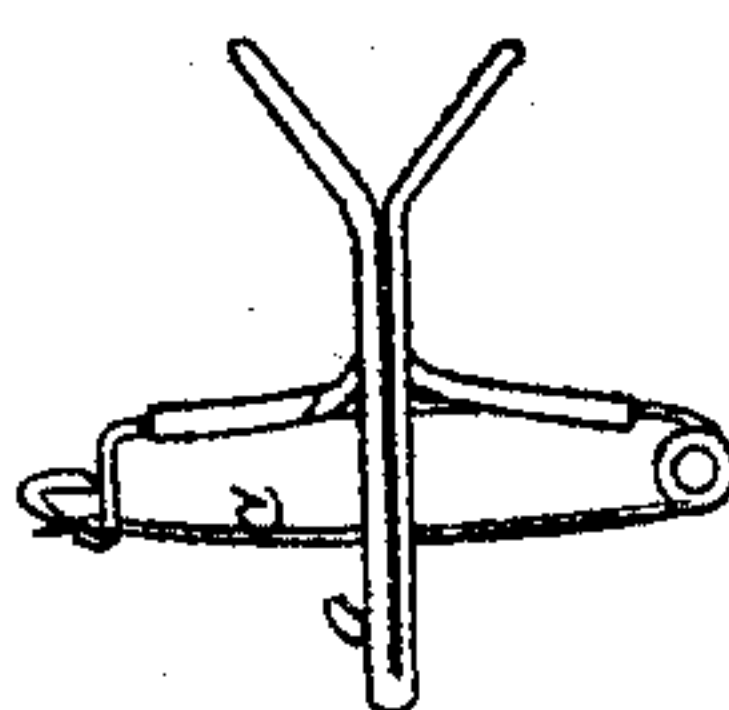


Fig. 10.

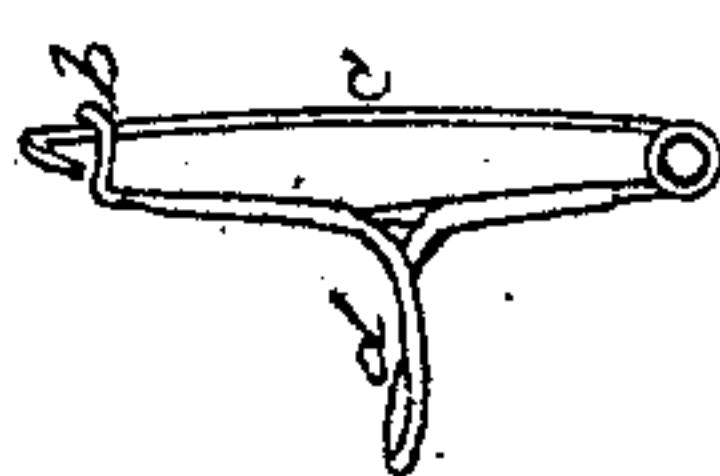


Fig. 8.

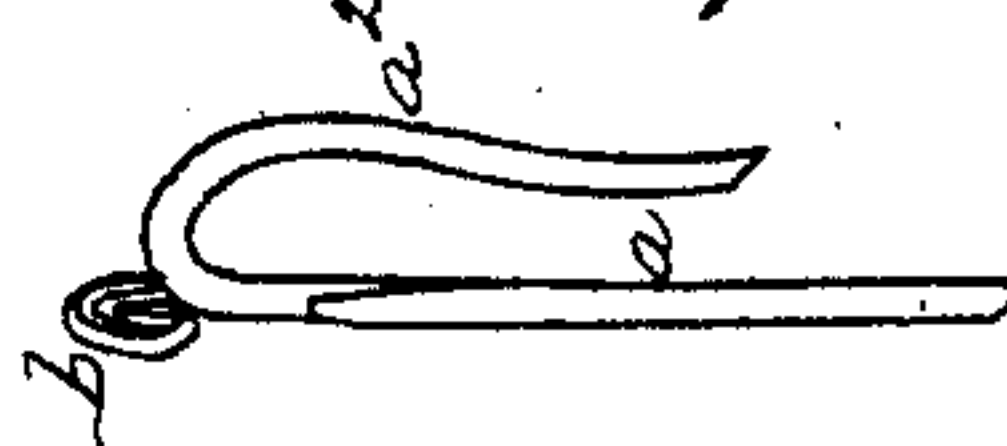


Fig. 7.

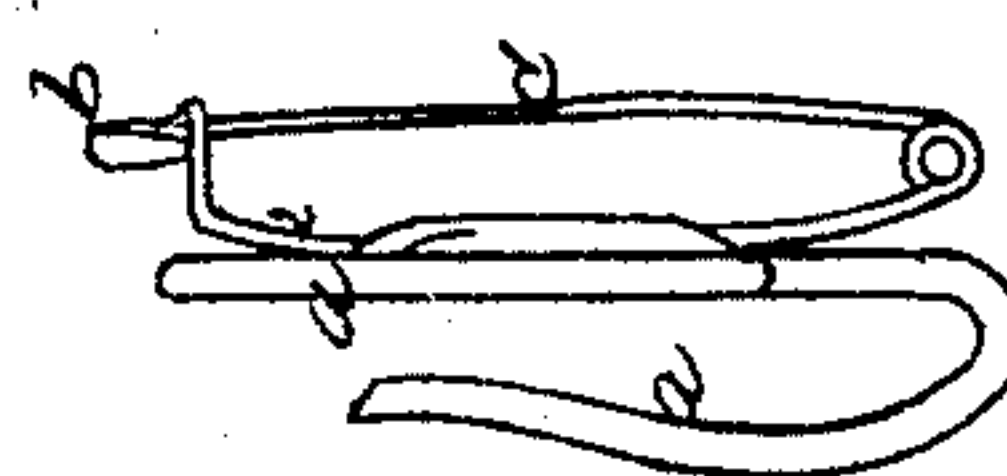


Fig. 4

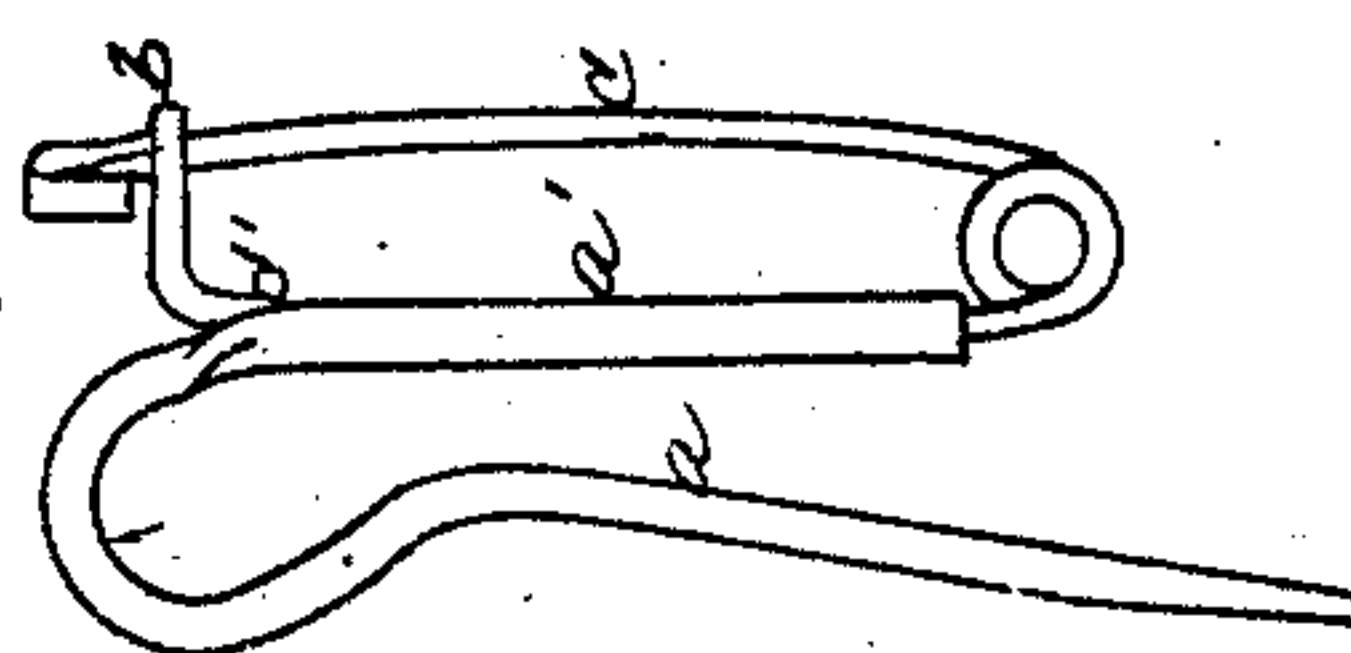


Fig. 6.

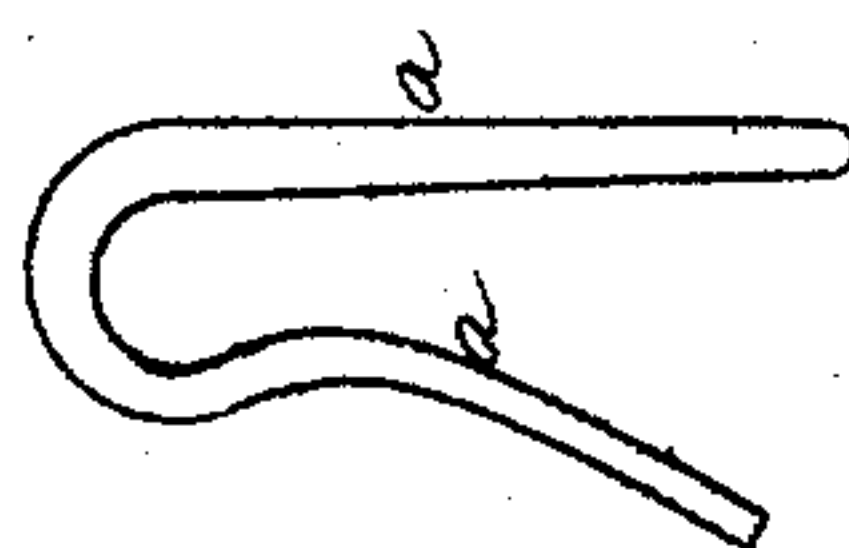
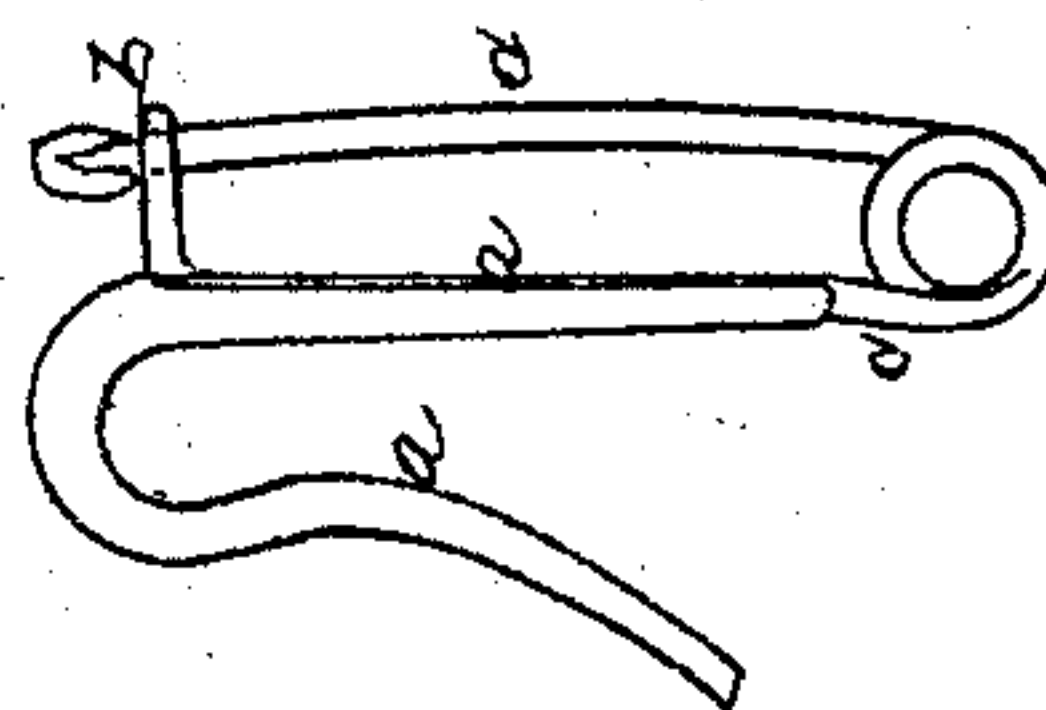


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AGATHA MONTLEART, OF MILD MAY PARK, AND WM. TENT, OF BIRCHIN LANE, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, LONDON, ENGLAND.

IMPROVED MEANS FOR ATTACHING HOOKS TO FURNITURE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,528, dated February 9, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AGATHA MONTLEART, of Mildmay Park, in the county of Middlesex, widow, and WILLIAM TENT, of Birch in Lane, in the city of London, glover and hosier, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, have invented an improved mode of attaching hooks to furniture or fabrics for suspending dresses or parts of dresses, fabrics, curtains, and other articles of upholstery or apparel; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of our said invention.

This invention relates to the production of a fastening suitable for attaching curtains to their rods without the aid of sewing, and also for the suspending of dresses and other articles or fabrics.

The fastening consists of a metal hook or eye combined with a brooch-fastening and spring-pin, which are formed into one instrument.

The invention admits of many modifications of construction without its efficacy being impaired. It may also be used beneficially with either end uppermost, according to the use to which for the time it may be applied.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the fastening constructed of one piece of metal, brass or iron wire being used for the purpose. The wire is first bent to form the hook *a*. It is then curled over vertically and back to a horizontal direction to form a rest or catch, *b*, (for the spring-pin *c*'), and it is then carried down to a suitable distance, thereby forming a stem, and is curled round to insure elasticity for the spring-pin *c*, which is produced by continuing the wire upward to the rest or catch *b* and pointing it at its extremity. In order to hold a curtain by means of this construction of fastening, the pins *c* of any given number of these fastenings are passed through the fabric in a vertical direction at or near its edge, and the hooks *a* are inserted in the loops of the curtain-rod ring; or, if the rods are of small diameter, the hooks may be hung upon the rods themselves. By reversing the fastening and inserting the pin in any fixed fabric the hook will project and be ready to receive any light articles which may be suspended therefrom. When fasten-

ings of greater strength are required, we prefer to make them in two parts in order that the hook which will bear the greater portion of the strain may be made of stouter wire than the spring-pin.

Fig. 2 shows a fastening constructed on this principle, the hook *a* being made of stouter wire than the parts *b* and *c* forming the brooch-fastening.

Fig. 3 represents different views of the hook part of the article detached from the spring-fastening.

Fig. 4 represents a modification of Fig. 2, the principal difference being that the hook *a* is made larger and stronger, and has a shank, *a'*, which firmly clasps the stem of the fastening throughout its whole length.

In order to couple the parts *a* and *c* together, in Figs. 2 and 4, the part *a'* is made with a spread or flat end, as shown in the front view, Fig. 3, and this spread part is then hollowed by turning up the edges, as shown in the plan and side views at Fig. 3, so as to receive the stem *c'* of the fastening.

Fig. 5 represents another modification, in which the hook *a*, shown detached at Fig. 6, is soldered onto the side of the stem of the fastening. In Figs. 2, 4, and 5 a kind of brooch-fastening, *b*, is made to receive the point of the pin *c*.

Another method of making this fastening is shown at Figs. 7 and 8, where two hooks, *a* and *a'*, are employed, one hook being curved upward and the other downward, both hooks being vertical, but at right angles to each other in plan.

Fig. 9 is another form of fastening, in which the spring-pin *c* is intended to be inserted transversely in the fabric, and the hook *a* being fastened on at right angles to the spring-pin *c*.

Fig. 10 is a modification of the above, the only difference being that instead of a hook, *a*, as in Fig. 9, there is a ring or eye, *d*, secured in a similar manner to the spring-fastening, so that a hook can be suspended therefrom.

Having now described our invention of an improved mode of attaching hooks to furniture or fabrics for suspending dresses or parts

of dresses, fabrics, curtains, and other articles of upholstery or apparel, and having explained the manner of carrying the same into effect, we claim as our invention—

The combination of a hook, *a*, or eye *d* with the spring-fastening *b c c'*, as and for the purpose herein set forth.

In witness whereof we, the said AGATHA MONTLEART and WILLIAM TENT, have here-

unto set our hands and seals this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1863.

AGATHA MONTLEART. [L. S.]
W. TENT. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

G. W. WESTLEY,

W. WYNN,

Both of 24 Royal Exchange, London.