

(No Model.)

H. HUTCHINSON & F. MADGIN.
HOOK FOR WEARING APPAREL, WINDOW CURTAINS, &c.
No. 445,893.

Patented Feb. 3, 1891.

Fig. 1.

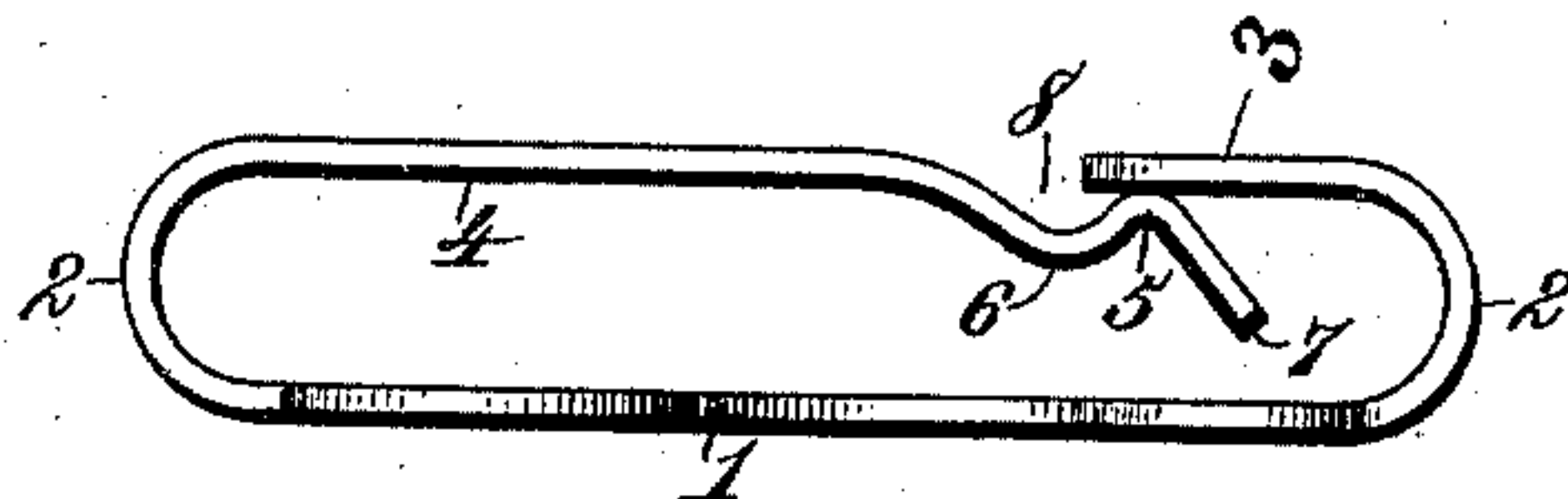


Fig. 2.

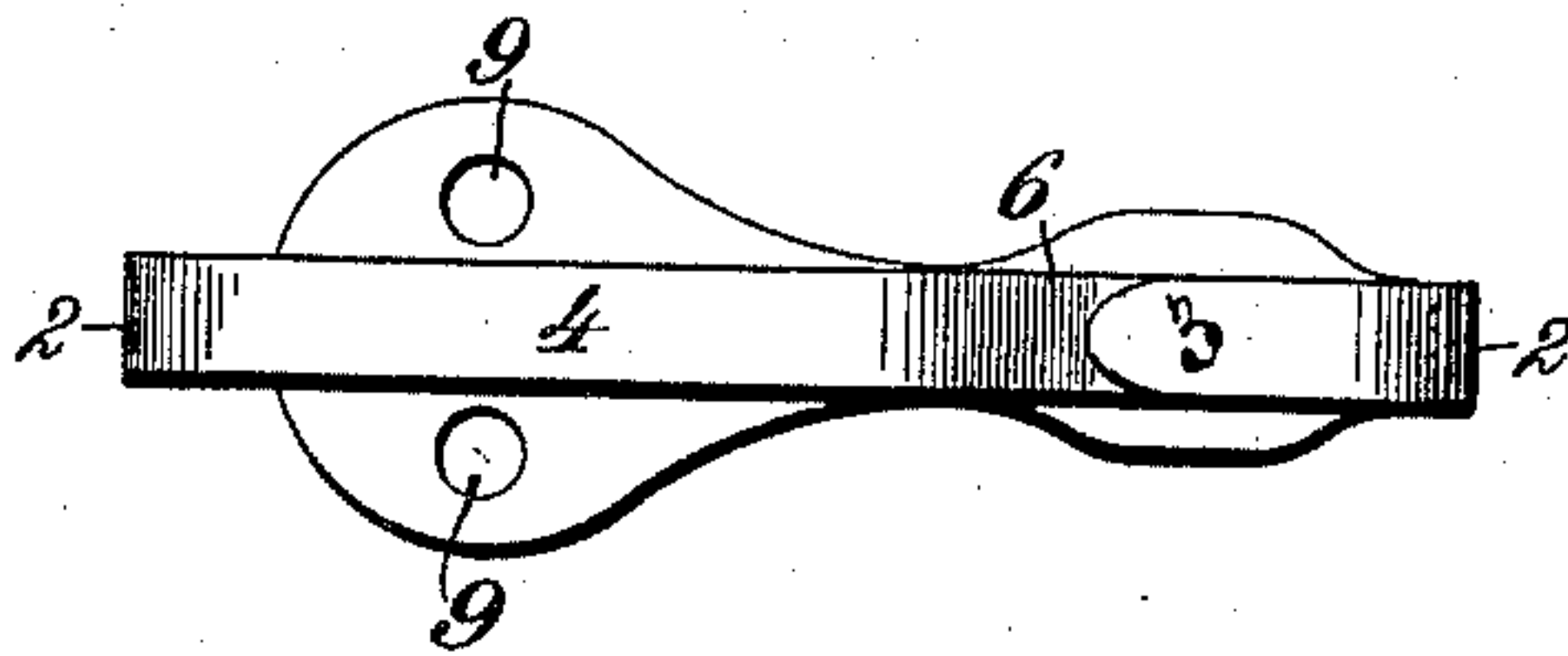


Fig. 3.

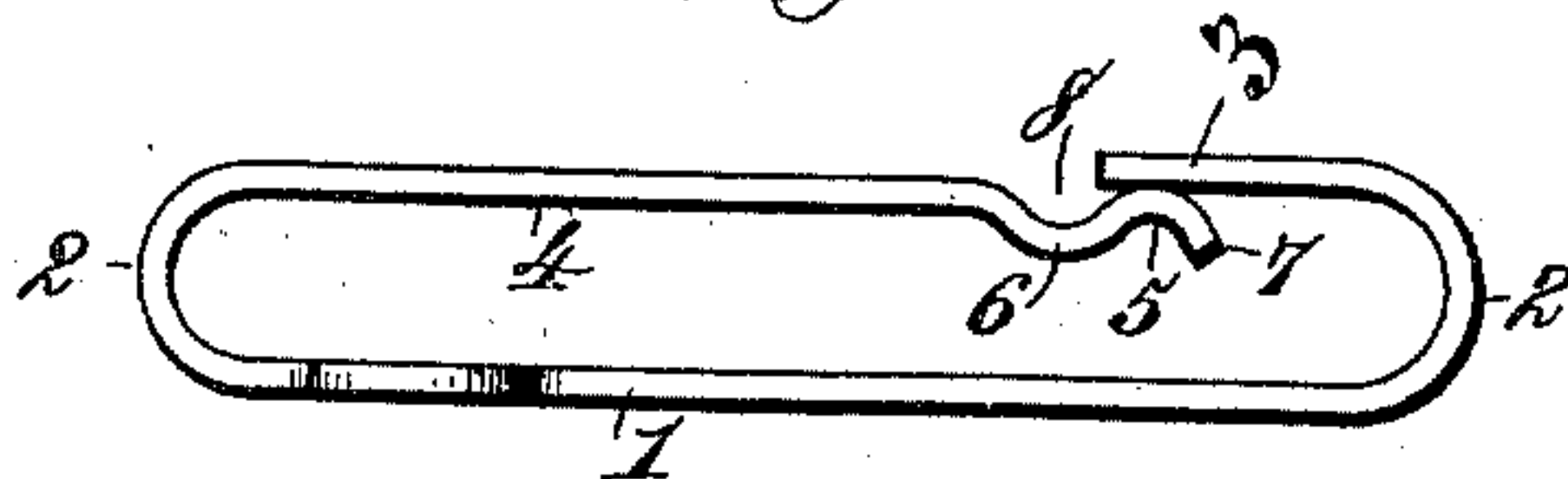
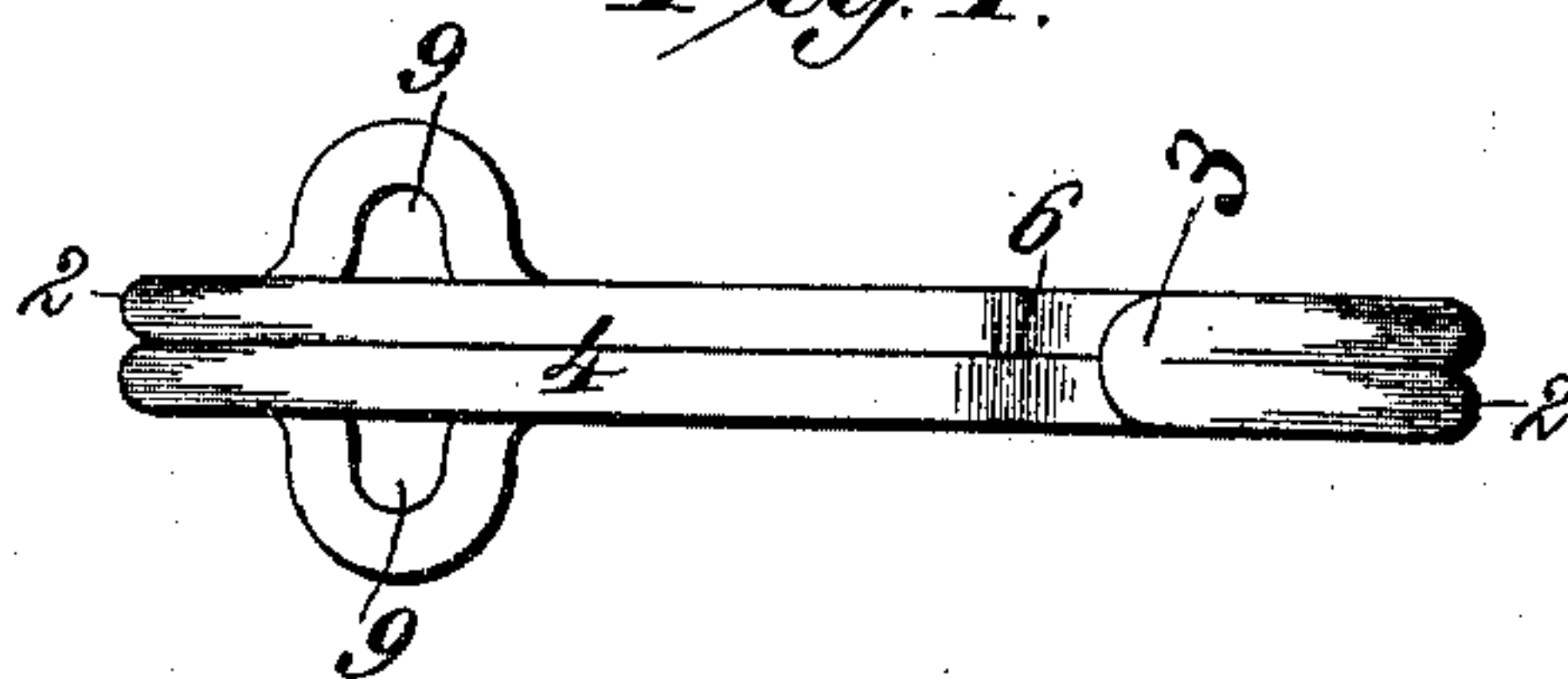


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HUTCHINSON AND FRANK MADGIN, OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
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HOOK FOR WEARING-APPAREL, WINDOW-CURTAINS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 445,893, dated February 3, 1891.

Application filed June 2, 1890. Serial No. 353,912. (No model.) Patented in England March 22, 1889, No. 4,985.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY HUTCHINSON and FRANK MADGIN, engineers, both subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, the former residing at 59 Campbell Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, and the latter at 109 Addison Road, Heaton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, have invented certain Improvements in Hooks for Wearing-Apparel, Window-Curtains, Watch-Chains, and other Analogous Articles (for which we have obtained Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 4,985, bearing date March 22, 1889,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that type of hooks wherein an elastic tongue-piece having an outward bend projects beneath the bill of the hook, as in Letters Patent No. 8,198, dated July 1, 1851.

The objects of our invention are to improve the prior construction, to render the tongue-piece more elastic and effective in operation, and to so construct the tongue-piece that its main body portion lies approximately in a plane with the flat bill of the hook in such manner as to largely reduce the liability of portions of the dress or garments catching in the point or extremity of the bill, while at the same time the tongue-piece is so shaped and constructed as to overhang the base portion of the hook, and thereby provide an increased spring action, whereby the tongue can more freely yield in the engagement and disengagement of the ordinary eye.

To such end our invention consists in a hook for garments and other articles, consisting of a strip of metal formed into a flat base and having each end portion uniformly curved outward and extended toward the opposite end portion in approximately the same plane to form a flattened bill and a freely-yielding tongue-piece, which underlies the bill and is formed with a pair of reverse bends, one of which projects outwardly and bears against the under side of the flattened bill, while the other one projects inwardly and is located directly beneath and coincident with the extremity of the bill in such manner as to provide an entering throatway to the bill of the hook and at the same time place the main body of the tongue approxi-

mately in the same plane with the bill, by which means the liability of portions of the dress or garments catching in the free end of the bill is largely reduced, if not entirely avoided.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved hook constructed from a flat strip of sheet metal. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the hook constructed from wire, and Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the same.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will now describe the same in detail, referring to the drawings, wherein—

The numeral 1 indicates the horizontal base of the improved hook, which is composed of a strip of metal having each end portion uniformly-curved outward, as at 2, and extended rectilinearly toward the opposite end portion, thereby forming the flattened hook-bill 3 and the freely-yielding tongue-piece 4, the construction and arrangement being such that the flattened bill overlies the free end portion of the tongue, while the main body of the latter is in approximately the same plane as the plane of the bill 3.

The uniform curve 2, by which the strip of metal is formed into the tongue-piece 4, provides the requisite means for imparting to the tongue-piece increased elasticity or spring action and renders it susceptible of promptly responding to the pressure of the ordinary eye, which is to be engaged with or disengaged from the hook. The end portion of the tongue-piece is formed with two reverse bends 5 and 6, and the extremity of the tongue-piece is pendent, as at 7, in such manner that when the tongue-piece is depressed by undue pressure of the usual eye in its engagement with or disengagement from the hook such pendent portion 7 will strike the horizontal base of the hook, and thereby prevent the tongue-piece from being overstrained.

The bend 5 projects outward and rests against the under side of the flattened bill 3, while the bend 6 projects inwardly and is located directly beneath and in coincidence with the extremity of the bill 3, so as to form

an entering throatway 8 for the passage of the ordinary eye against the bend 5, and at the same time the inwardly-projecting bend 6 fulfills the conditions required to place the
 5 main body portion of the tongue-piece 4 in approximately the same plane as the flattened bill 3.

In Figs. 3 and 4 the construction is substantially the same as described with refer-
 10 ence to Figs. 1 and 2, with the exception that the hook is composed of a strip of wire suitably bent and fashioned into shape and extended laterally at its base portion 1 to form the needle-holes 9, whereby the hook can be
 15 stitched to the garment or other article.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the hook is made of sheet metal and the needle-holes 9 are formed by punching the base portion 1 of the sheet-metal plate.

20 Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

A hook for garments and other articles, con-

sisting of a strip of metal having each end portion uniformly curved outward and extended toward the opposite end portion to provide the
 25 flat bill 3 and the overhanging elastic tongue 4, having its main body portion in approximately the same plane as the plane of the flattened bill and formed at its free end portion with two reverse bends 5 and 6, one of
 30 which projects outwardly and is adapted to bear against the under side of the bill, while the other bend projects inward to form an entering throatway, substantially as described.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1890.

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