

(No Model.)

R. T. LEWIS, Jr., & G. A. DRIGGS.
DRAPERY PIN AND HOOK.

No. 467,139.

Patented Jan. 12, 1892.

Fig. 1.

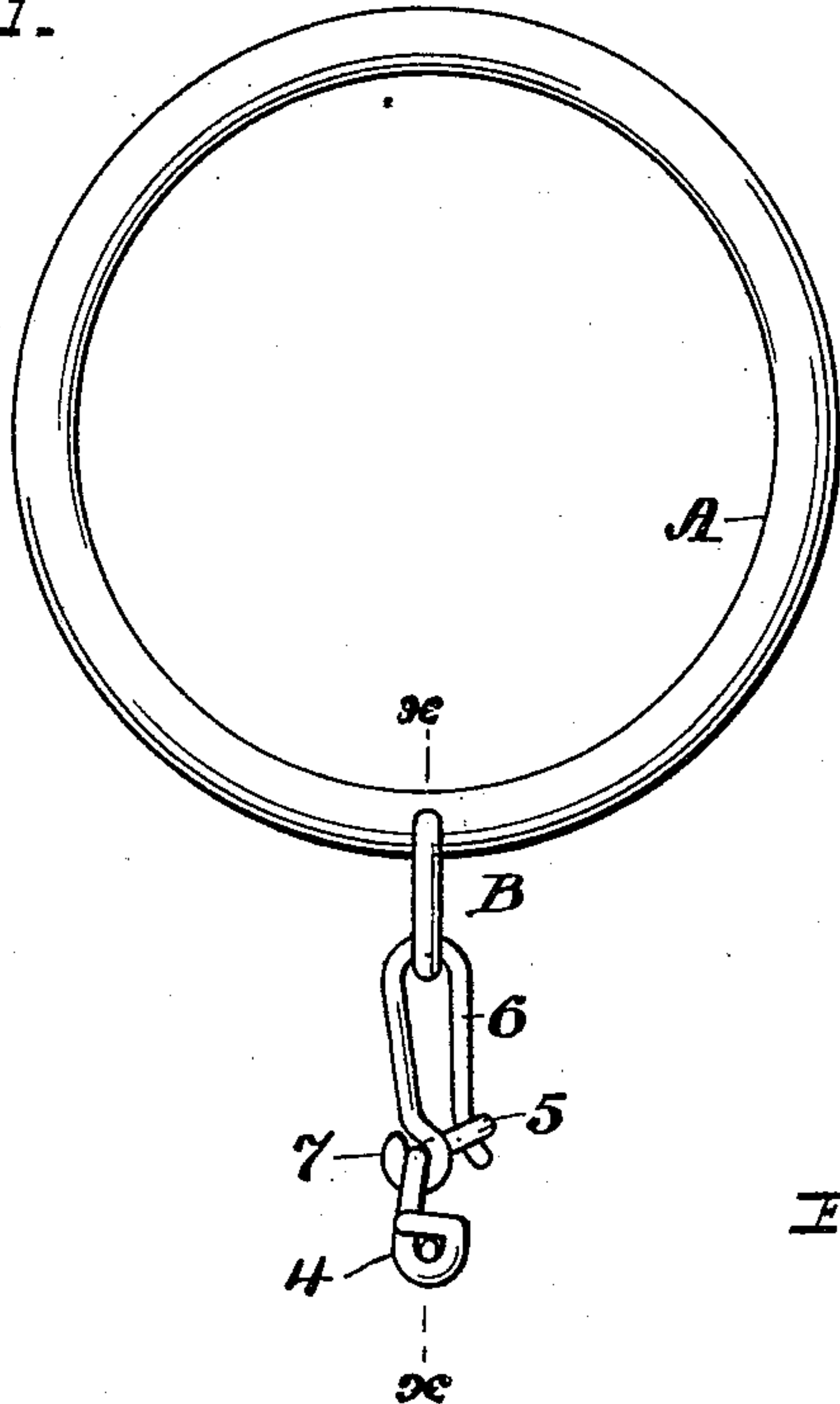


Fig. 2.

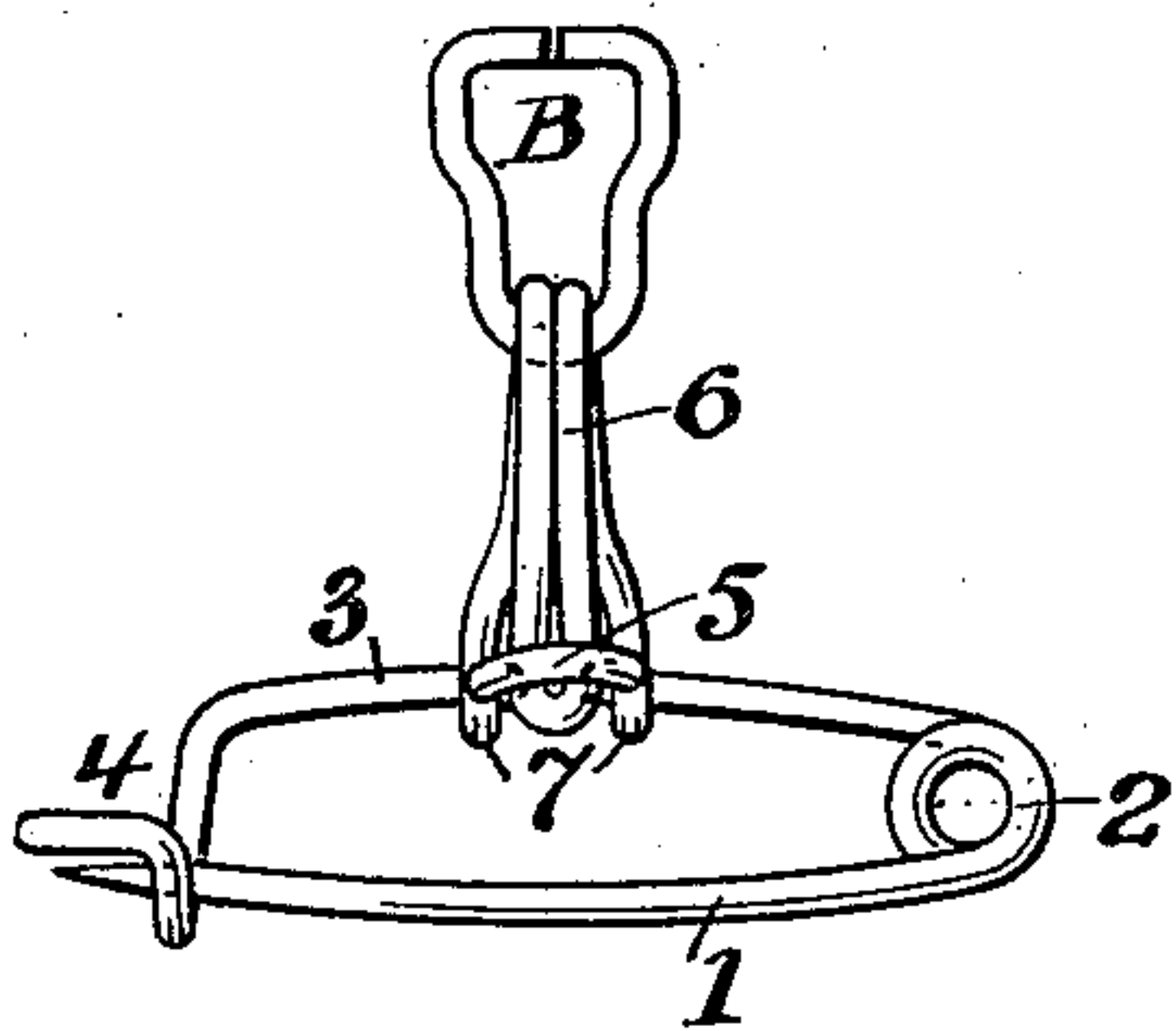


Fig. 3.

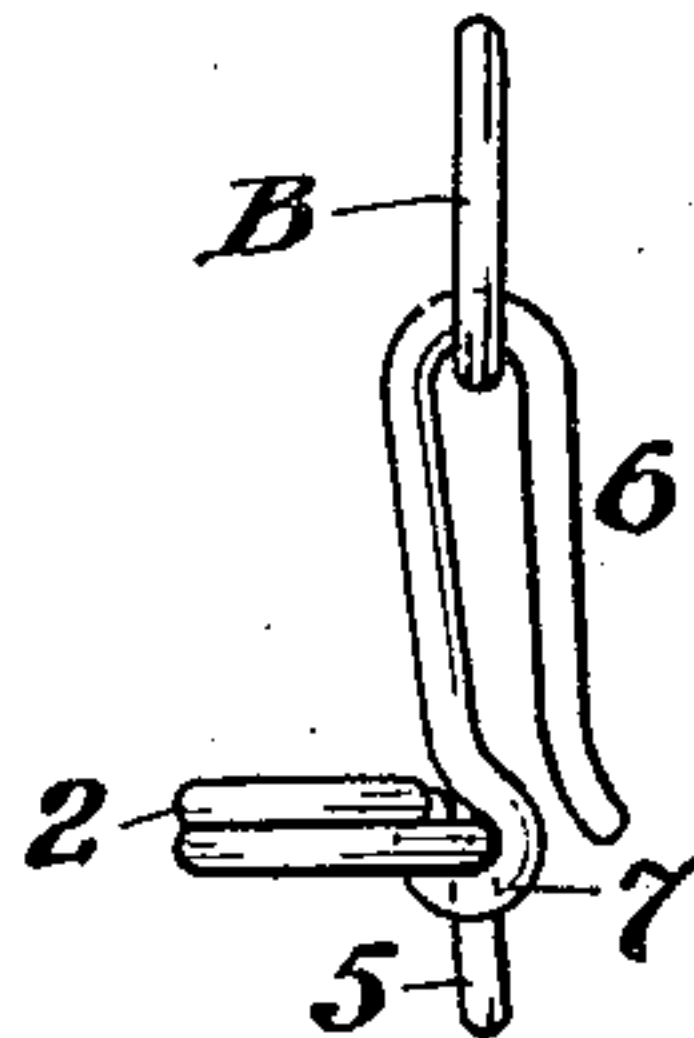


Fig. 5.

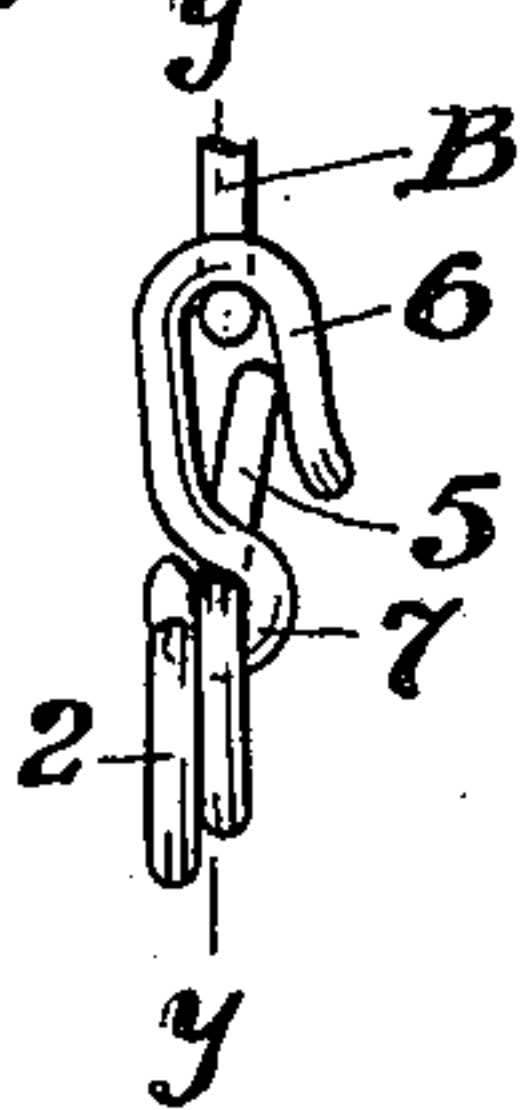


Fig. 4.

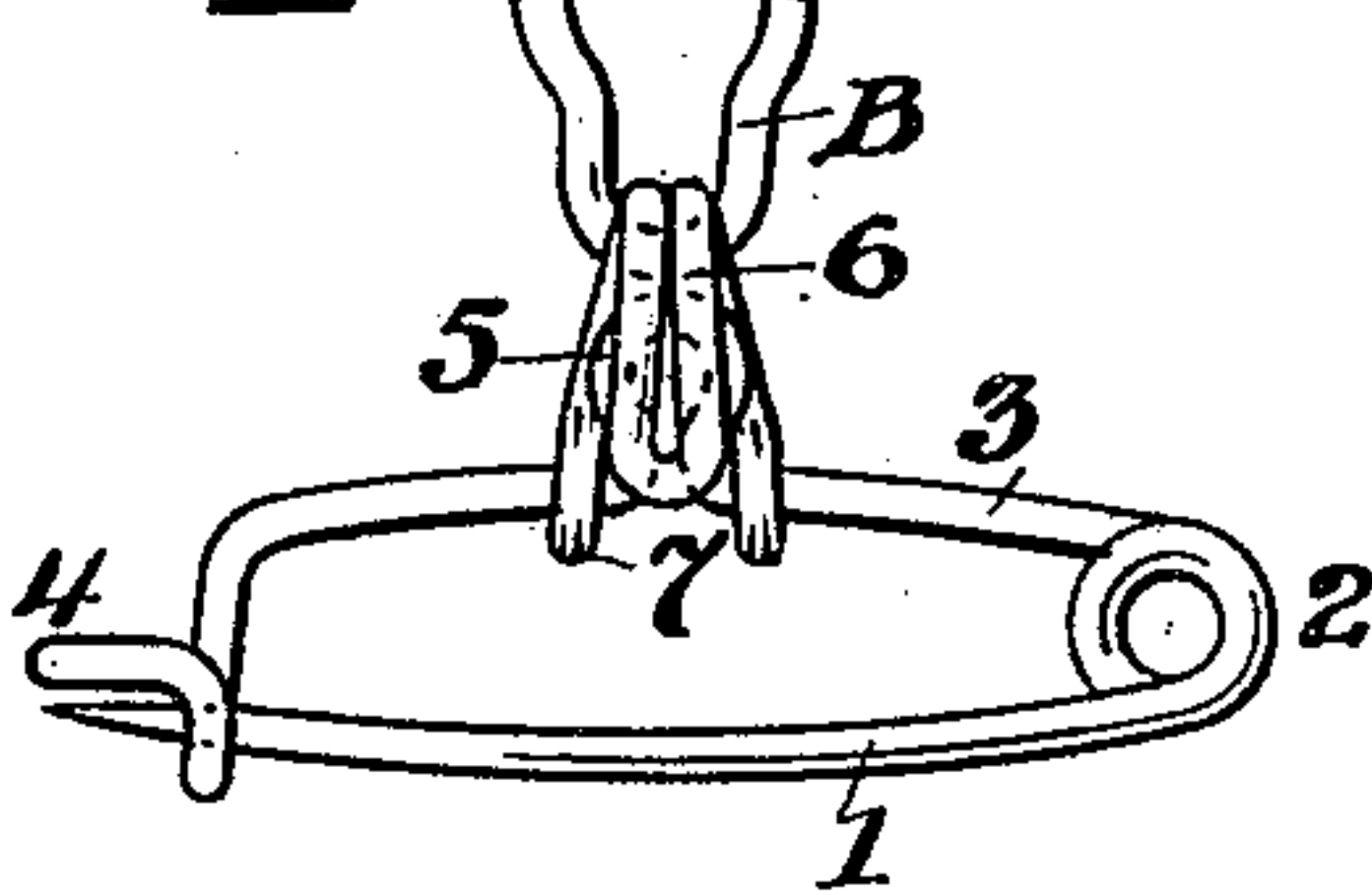
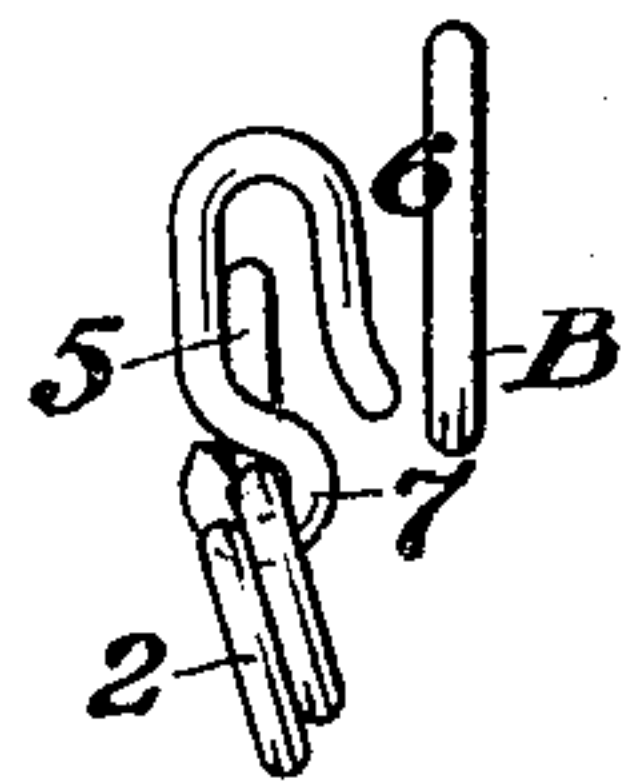


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT T. LEWIS, JR., AND GEORGE A. DRIGGS, OF WATERBURY,
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DRAPERY PIN AND HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,139, dated January 12, 1892.

Application filed October 29, 1891. Serial No. 410,227. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT T. LEWIS, Jr., and GEORGE A. DRIGGS, citizens of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the
5 county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drapery Pins and Hooks; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the
10 art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in drapery-pins, such as
15 are in common use for connecting curtains and portières with the rings adapted to slide upon a curtain-rod.

The objects of our invention are to provide a hook attached to the pin, which may be
20 readily engaged with an eye or loop upon the curtain-ring and as readily disengaged when required, but which shall not be liable to accidental disengagement; and with these ends in view our invention consists in the construction and combination of elements hereinafter fully explained, and then recited in the
25 claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which our invention appertains may fully understand its construction and method of operation, we will describe the same in detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

35 Figure 1 shows a curtain-ring in elevation with the pin having our improved fastening depending therefrom. Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the fastening as closed; Fig. 3, an end elevation showing it as open. Fig. 4
40 shows in plan view a slightly-modified construction. Fig. 5 is a detail end view showing the fastening of Fig. 4 as closed, Fig. 6 a similar view showing it as open.

Like numerals and letters of reference denote the same parts in each of the figures.

A is a curtain-ring, and B is an eye, either

rigidly attached or pivotally hung thereto. The pin, which is adapted for attachment to the curtain, may be of any usual construction, having the sharpened limb 1, the spring-
50 coils 2, the complementary limb 3, and the point catch or socket 4. The limb 3 is provided at about its center with a short loop 5, which projects outwardly at right angles or nearly so.

55 6 denotes a hook bent from a short length of wire, the doubled portion whereof forms the beak, and the two extremities whereof constitute the shank and are bent around the limb 3, one upon either side of the loop 5, as
60 shown at 7, in such manner as to hinge the hook to the limb. The hook is of spring-wire, and in form shown at the first three figures is adapted to have the slightly-curved extremity of its beak engaged with the loop 5, which
65 constitutes a catch for it, as is shown at Figs. 1 and 2, or disengaged therefrom, as shown at Fig. 3, and this is accomplished by swinging the hook upon its hinged connection with the
70 pin. This hook is adapted to be engaged with the eye B, and when in its latched position cannot be disengaged by any ordinary movement of the curtain or portière, since the
75 drawing strain of the curtain upon the pin is directly in the line xx of Fig. 1 and does not tend in any way to disturb the relation of the hook and its catch.

In the construction shown at Figs. 4, 5, and 6, the loop 5 stands nearly parallel with the length of the hook, and instead of taking
80 over the beak of said hook bears against its inner surface. When in engaged position, the drawing strain is in the direction of the line yy of Fig. 5, and the loop 5, bearing against the inner face of the hook, prevents the acci-
85 dental escape of the eye B. A slight movement of the hook relative to the pin will, however, swing the loop 5 backward against the shank of the hook, as shown at Fig. 6, and permit the ready disengagement of the eye.

We claim—

1. A drapery pin-hook consisting of a pin

having upon one limb an outwardly-extended loop, in combination with a hook having a bifurcated shank, the ends of said shank hinged to the wire of the pin, one on either
5 side of the loop, substantially as described.

2. A safety-pin having a loop at or near the center of one of its limbs, in combination with a hook hinged to the wire, the beak of said hook being adapted to engage with or

be disengaged from said loop, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT T. LEWIS, JR.
GEO. A. DRIGGS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES P. KELLOGG,
ROBERT S. CARNES.