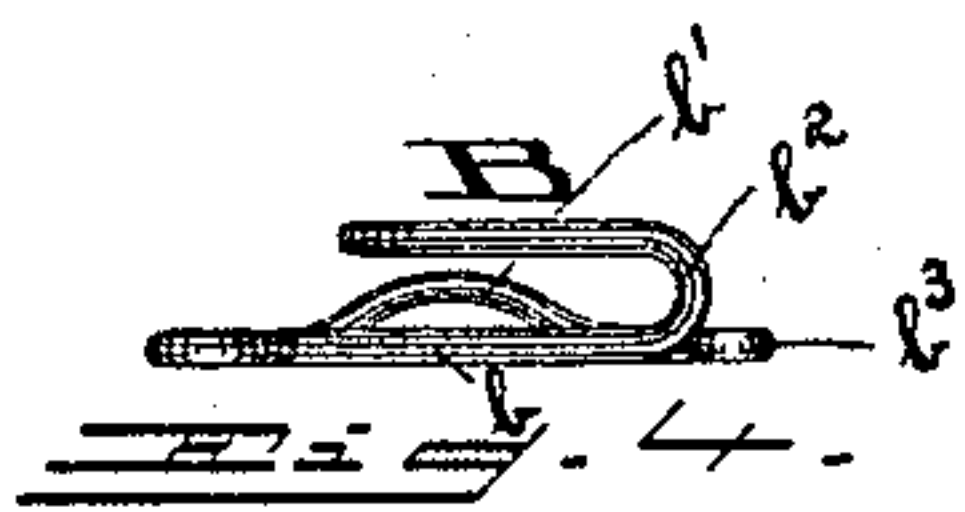
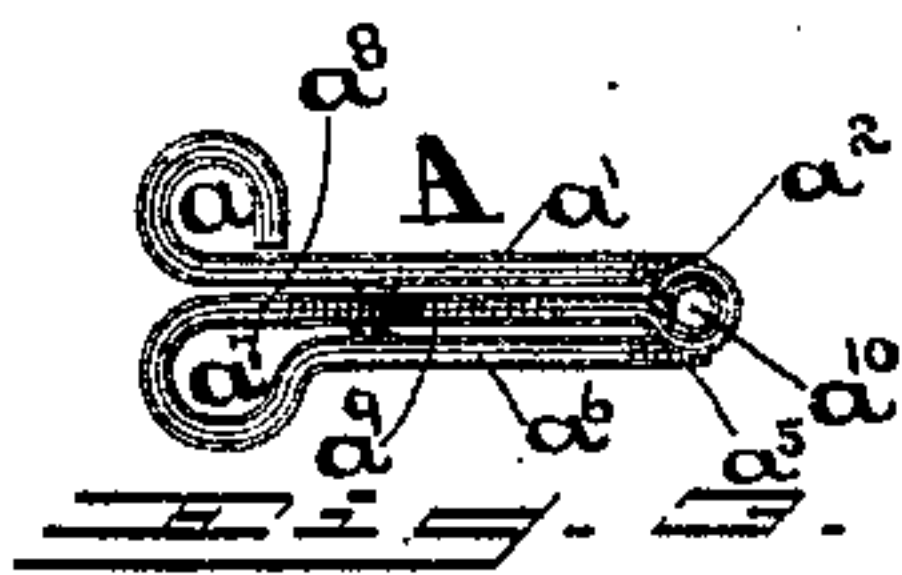
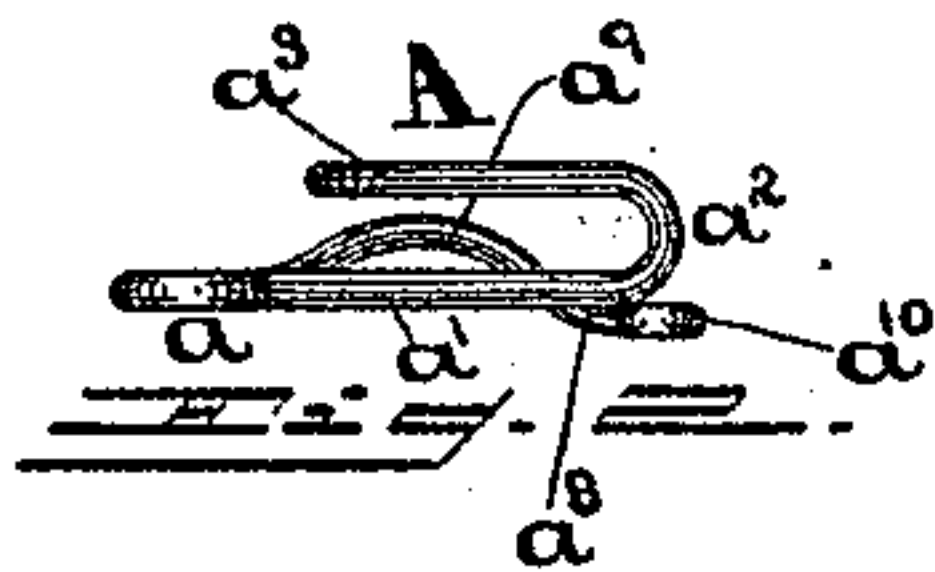
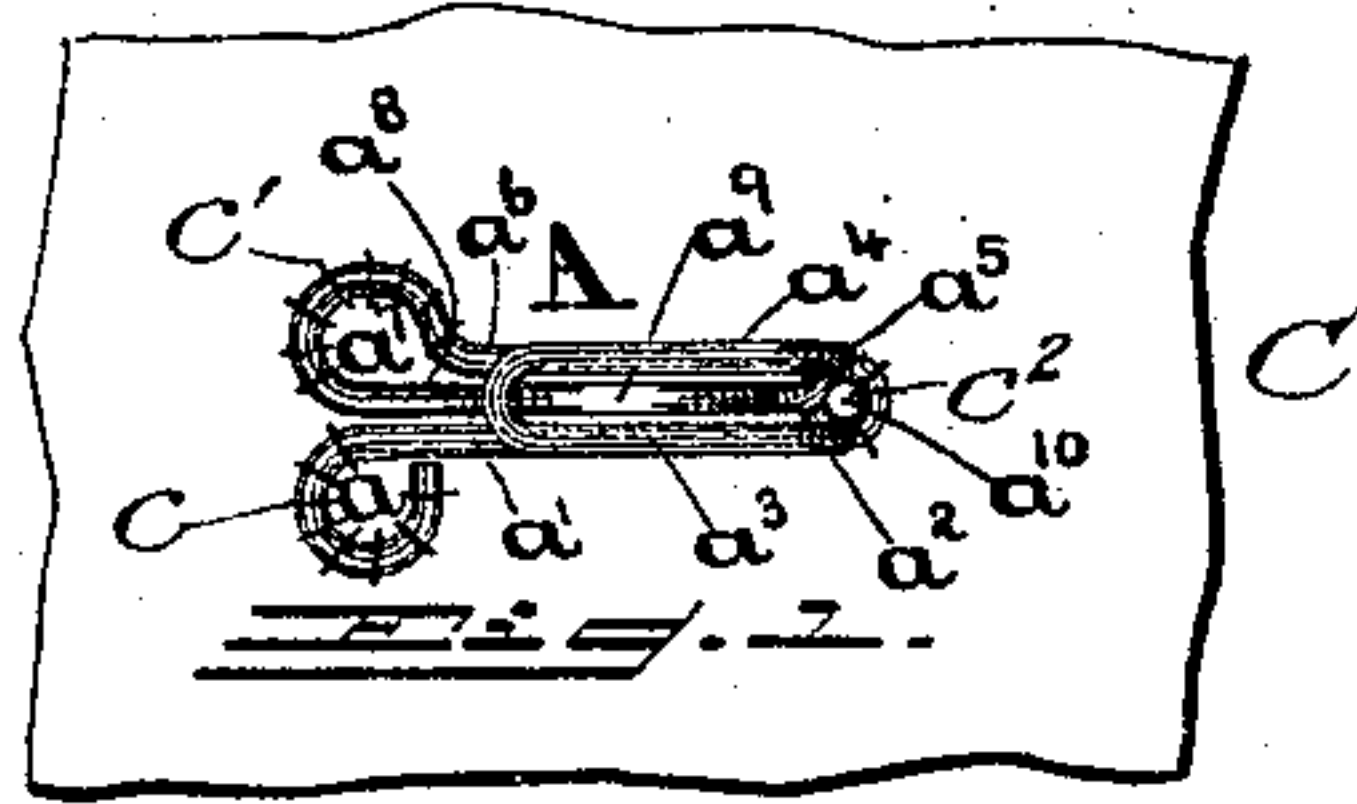


(No Model.)

J. KILLINGER.
GARMENT HOOK.

No. 485,389.

Patented Nov. 1, 1892.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN KILLINGER, OF WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA.

GARMENT-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,389, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed July 25, 1892. Serial No. 441,095. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KILLINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wayne, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to garment-hooks of the class which have a spring-tongue for preventing the accidental disengagement of the eye therefrom, such tongue having usually an offset therein for contracting the space between the bill and shank of the hook and securing the desired snapping action, and has for its object to improve the construction and increase the efficiency thereof.

My invention consists in the provision of a hook having its free end terminate in a shield which lies in substantially the plane of the shank in the vicinity of the bend of said hook, said shield presenting a smooth surface to and preventing the catching of said end in the garment and being adapted to abut from the rear against the side bars of the shank of the hook, thereby preventing the raising of the tongue from its normal relation with said shank and the consequent passage of the eye thereunder, said shield also affording means whereby the free end of said tongue may be secured to said garment and the hook thus provided with separate fastenings at each of its ends.

My invention is more particularly described hereinafter, and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figures 1, 2, and 3 are a top view, side elevation, and under side view, respectively, of the improved hook. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a slightly-varied form of hook.

In said drawings, A represents a hook formed, mainly, in the usual manner by curling one end of the wire into the thread-eye a , continuing it along to form one side a' of the shank of the hook, then giving the wire an upturn, forming one side a^2 of the bend, and bending it back upon itself for the formation of one side a^3 of the bill of said hook, then across, back, down, and toward the starting-point, forming the other sides a^4 a^5 of the bill and bend and the side a^6 of the shank, whereupon the wire is curled outwardly and

around to form the other thread-eye a^7 and is continued on in the reverse direction between the sides or side bars a' a^6 of the shank to form the tongue a^8 , the latter having formed therein an offset a^9 , the apex of which offset being in such relation with the bill of the hook as to secure the desired snapping action. Instead now of terminating the wire abruptly at this point or turning it up coincidently with the bend of the hook, the wire is continued on down between the side bars a' a^6 until it clears said bars, then along horizontally for a short distance, when the end of the wire is coiled around, forming the thread-eye a^{10} , the latter being horizontally disposed and of a diameter greater than the width of the space between the side bars and serving as a guard or shield to prevent the free end of the tongue from catching in the garment, the effect being that said thread-eye abuts against the rear sides of said bars and operates as a stop to prevent the raising of the tongue out of its normal level, avoiding the passage of the eye with which the hook engages into the space beneath the offset and the consequent difficulty of its disengagement from the hook, while not interfering with the depression of said tongue in the passage of such eye thereover.

Heretofore hooks have been unprovided with separate means for securing the forward end or end of the hook opposite to that at which it is usually fastened to the garment, so that when desired to secure both ends of the hook, in addition to sewing through the eyes a a^7 and the garment C, as shown by the stitches c c' , it has been found necessary to sew around the side bars separately of the shank of the hook, permitting the threads to slide on said bars, causing the garment to gather at the points of attachment of such hook, and rendering such threads liable to be cut by their being interposed between the tongue and side bars; also, for fastening purposes the sewing has been passed around the tongue and side bars together from side to side of the hook, practically uniting said tongue and the shank of the hook and maintaining them in rigid relation, thus impairing the operation of the tongue. Therefore the provision of the eye a^{10} at or near the bend of the hook is

still further advantageous in that it affords a separate fastening medium for the hook at its forward end, or the end at which said eye is shown as being located, which will not permit of the slipping of the threads, at the same time leaving the adjacent portions of the shank of the hook free, preserving the necessary independence of the latter and said tongue, such threads being passed through said eye a^{10} and the garment C, as shown at c^2 .

The wire composing the hook B, Fig. 4, instead of being continued down between and beyond the plane of the side bars b of the shank of the hook after the formation of the offset b' in the tongue thereof is carried forwardly between and in the same plane with said bars until it clears the vertical plane of the bend b^2 of said hook where it is coiled around into the eye b^3 , such eye being in the same plane as said shank and limiting the movement of the tongue by its contact with said bend. This hook presents a flat unbroken surface to the garment to which it is secured.

Obviously it is not necessary to the operation of the peculiar shield included in my improvements that the eye on the end of the tongue be of such diameter as to permit of sewing therethrough, as any other form of

shield similarly located and for the purpose of abutting against the rear of the shank of the hook, and thereby limiting the upward movement of the tongue, is within the principle of my invention.

What I claim as my invention is as follows:

1. In a garment-hook, the combination, with the shank, of a spring-tongue having therein an offset projecting toward the bill, said tongue terminating in substantially the plane of said shank and having its free end provided with a laterally-extended shield adapted to abut from the rear against the side bars, substantially as specified.

2. In a garment-hook, the combination, with the shank, of a spring-tongue having therein an offset projecting toward the bill, said tongue terminating in an eye which lies in substantially the plane of said shank at or near the bend of the hook and affords a separate fastening medium for the forward end thereof, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 23d day of July, A. D. 1892.

JOHN KILLINGER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. A. MYERS,
WM. H. POWELL.