

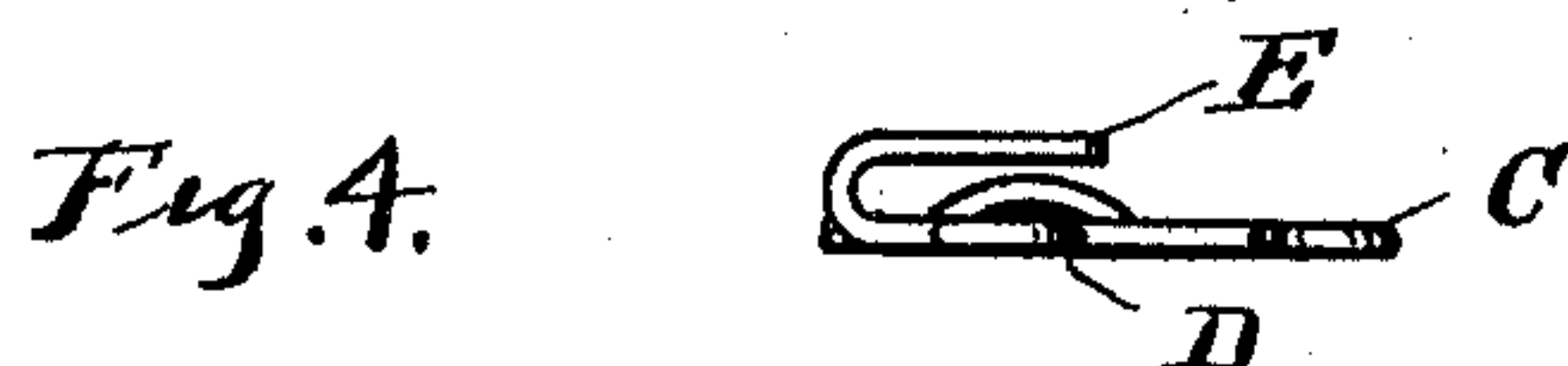
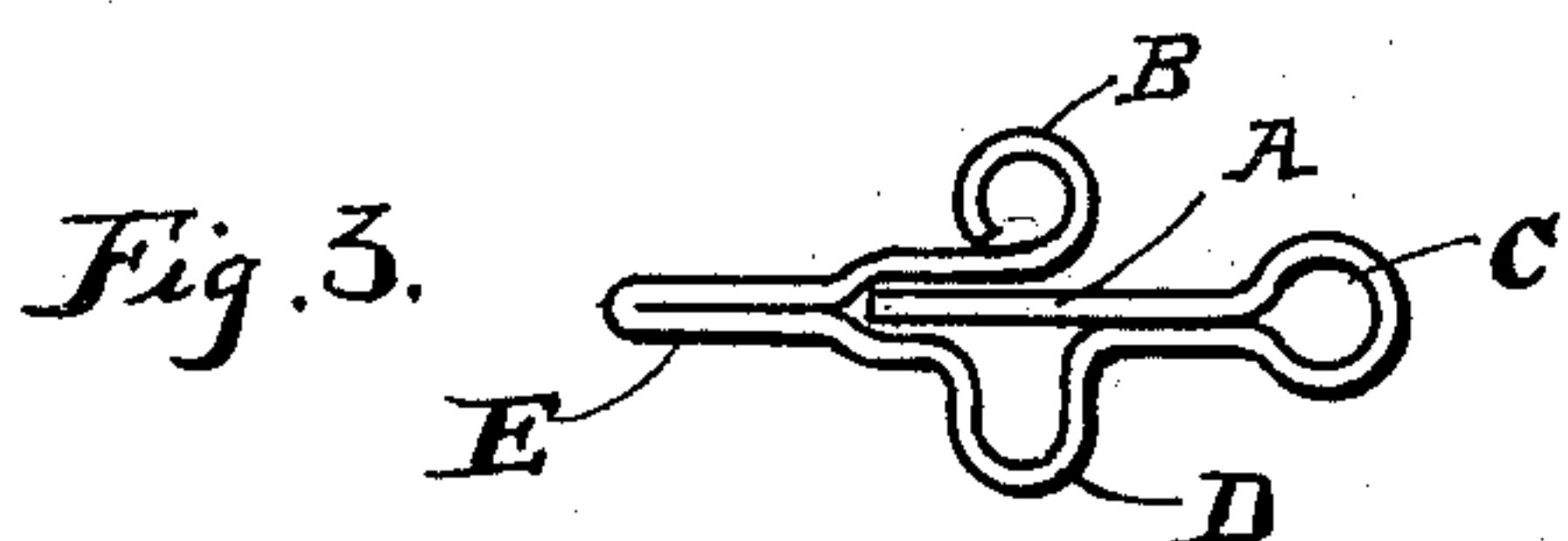
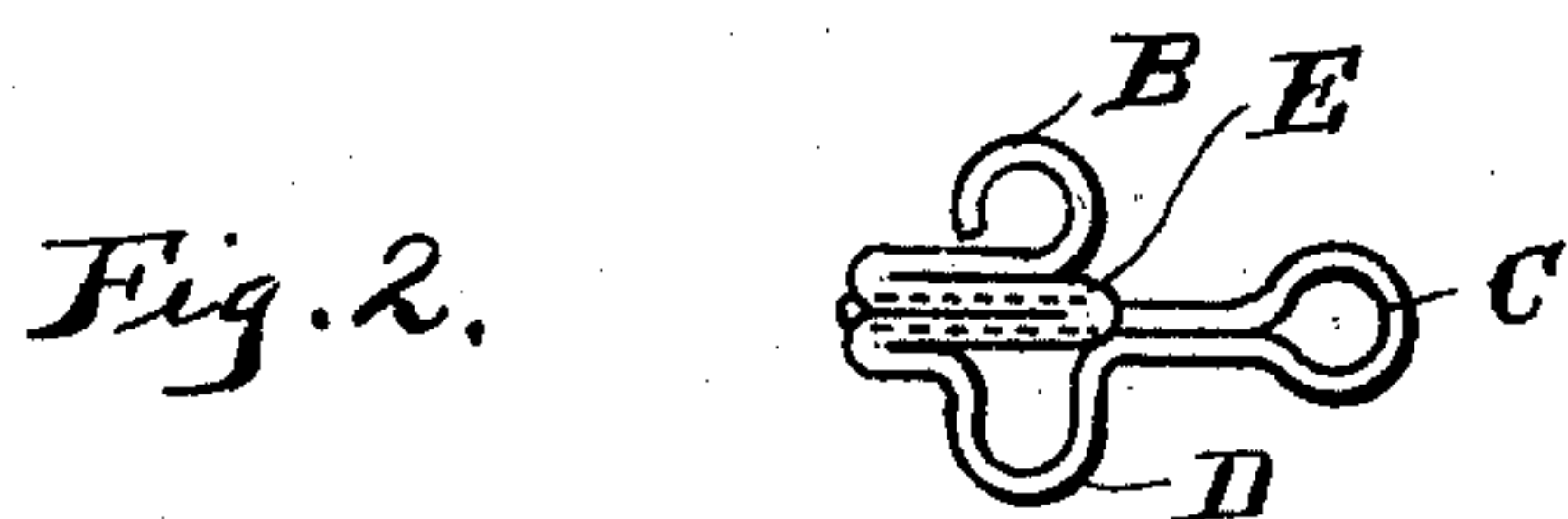
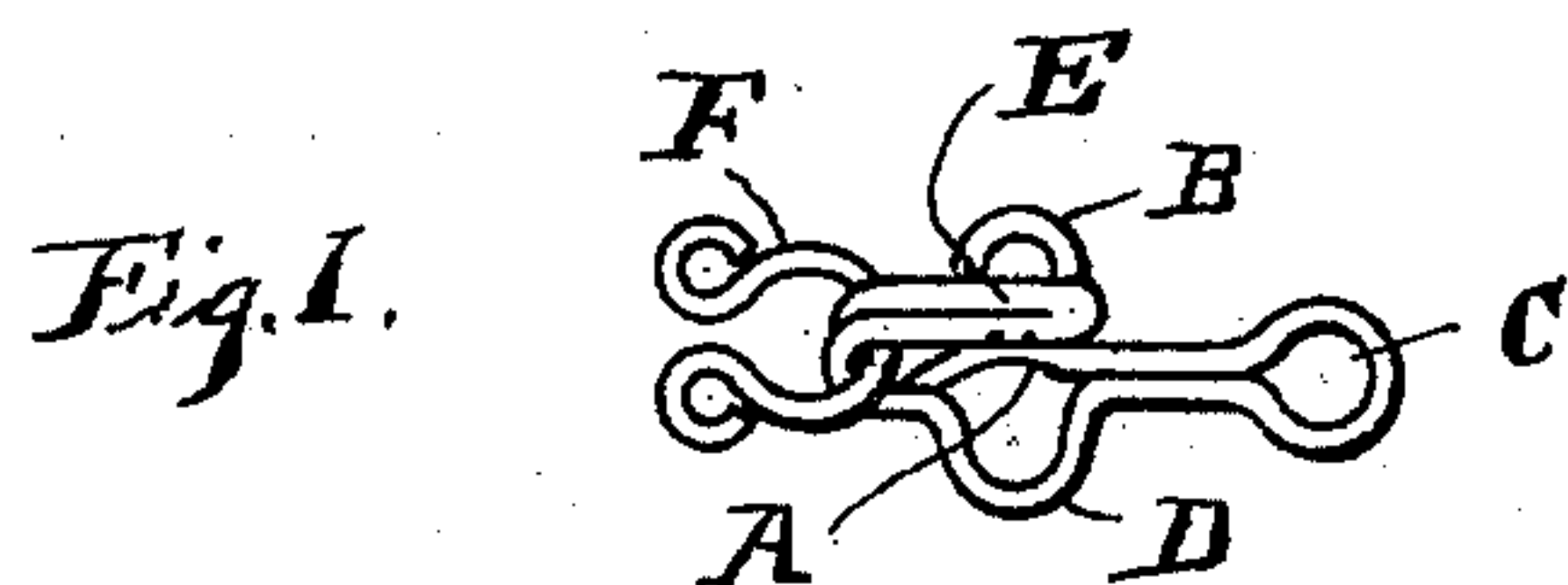
No. 654,465.

Patented July 24, 1900.

F. MACEY.
GARMENT HOOK.

(Application filed Dec. 19, 1898.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES.

Harry J. Perkins.
Christopher Hondelink

INVENTOR.

Fred Macey
BY his ATTORNEY,
Edmund Tappan

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED MACEY, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

GARMENT-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 654,465, dated July 24, 1900.

Application filed December 19, 1898. Serial No. 699,741. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED MACEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful garment-hook to be used in connection with a hook-eye of any suitable construction; and the invention consists in a garment-hook made from a single piece of metal rod or wire, having a loop on either side of the hook proper adapted to be attached near the edge of the fabric and also a loop at the inner extremity of the hook, the same being placed substantially on a line drawn between the first-named loops and at the portion of the hook farthest from the fabric to which the same is attached.

It also consists in combining with the hook of the above-named description a spring-tongue adapted to retain the hook in the hook-eye, with which it is engaged.

The objects of my invention are, first, to form a hook which is provided with two loops for attaching the hook to the fabric near its edge in order to give a secure attachment and to prevent the hook from tilting in either direction and is also provided with a single loop at the inner end of the hook and at a point farthest from the edge of the fabric, and, second, to combine with the three-loop hook, substantially as above described, a spring-tongue extending between the loops nearest the edge of the garment and adapted to retain the hook-eye in position when the hook and eye are engaged and also constructed so as to allow the hook to be readily detached from the eye. These objects I accomplish by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of my newly-invented hook engaged with a hook-eye. Fig. 2 shows a plan view of the hook. Fig. 3 shows a plan view of the hook, the bent portion forming the hook proper straightened out in order to show the position of the tongue, which extends between the two loops nearest the edge of the cloth or fabric. Fig. 4 shows a side elevation of the hook complete.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The construction is best illustrated in Fig. 3, B showing a loop made on one end of the wire rod, and D showing a loop placed opposite the loop B, the two loops B and D adapted to attach the hook to the cloth at a point near the edge thereof. C represents a loop formed at the inner extremity of the hook, and E represents the hook proper, which engages with the eye. In all the figures excepting Fig. 3 the hook proper is bent over into the shape of a completed hook. The tongue A, which is the part of the wire out of which the retaining-spring is made, extends between the loops B and D and is bent upward, as shown at A in Fig. 1. The upward bend is also clearly shown in Fig. 4. It will be observed that my new and improved garment-hook can be made with or without the upward bend in the tongue A. If the tongue A were straight, then there would be no retaining-spring. In order to make the tongue A act as a retaining-spring, all that is necessary is to give it an upward curve or bend, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

In the construction of a garment-hook it has been found desirable to securely attach the hook to the garment near the edge; but in order to give it greater stability it is desirable to have still another point of attachment, and I have accordingly provided a third point of attachment at a distance in the rear of the loops B and D, as shown. By this construction the hook presents a neat and symmetrical appearance and at the same time has the advantage of presenting three loops, whereby the same may be securely attached to the garment. It also provides the advantage of the spring hook-retaining portion A, which serves not only as a means for retaining the hook in the eye, but also serves to strengthen the entire hook. The loops B and D are preferably made of the same size, as near as may be, although I do not limit myself to the particular size or relative size of the loops B and D.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A garment-hook comprising a bill, at-

taching-loops on opposite sides thereof, and a curved elastic tongue beneath the bill forming a hump which lies in line with the loops.

2. A garment-hook made in a single piece
5 from wire, and comprising a bill, a pair of attaching-loops on opposite sides thereof, a third attaching-loop in line with said bill, and a curved elastic tongue formed by one terminal of the wire forming a hump which
10 is located beneath said bill and in line with said pair of attaching-loops.

3. A garment-hook made in a single piece from wire, the said wire being bent at one end to form a side attaching-loop, extended
15 from said loop and bent back upon itself to

form a bill, bent laterally from said bill to form a second side attaching-loop, extended rearwardly and recurved to form an end attaching-loop, and extended from said end attaching-loop, terminating at a point beneath said bill, and curved at a point between
20 said side attaching-loops to form an elastic retaining-tongue.

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

Witnesses:

EDWARD TAGGART,
CHRISTOPHER HONDELINK.