

No. 666,339.

Patented Jan. 22, 1901.

B. F. WALLACE.
GARMENT HOOK.

(Application filed Feb. 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1

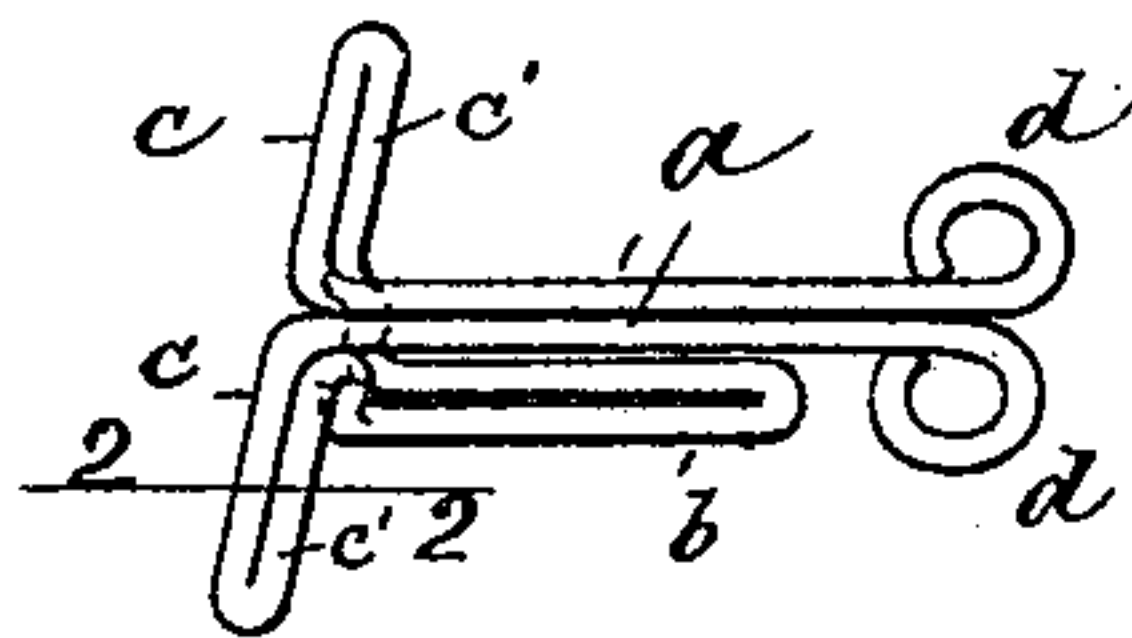


FIG. 2.

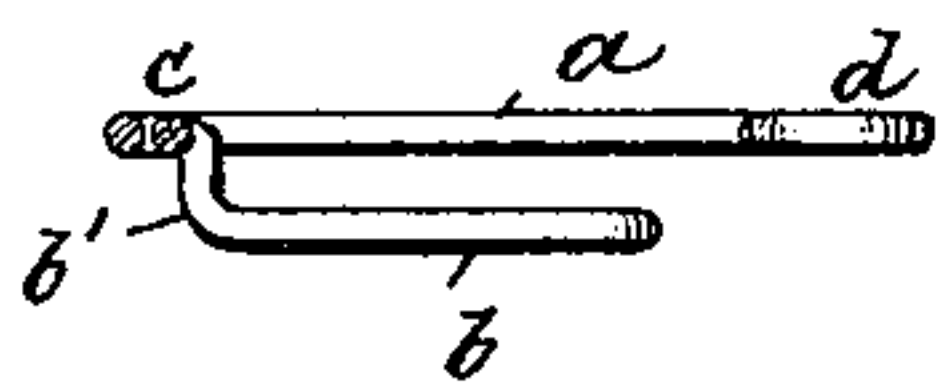


FIG. 3.

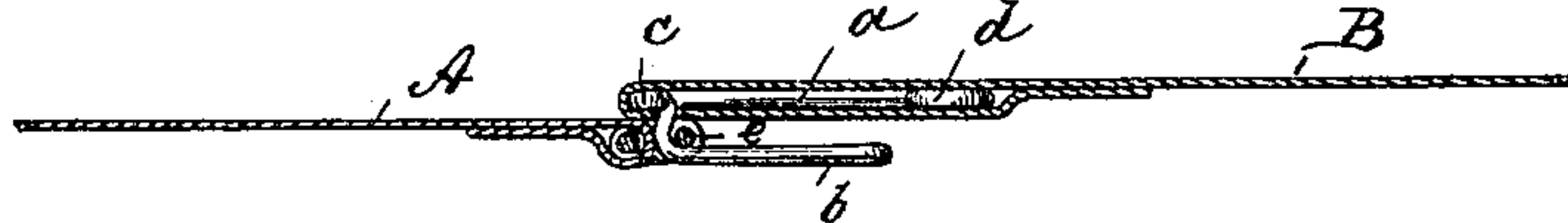


FIG. 4.

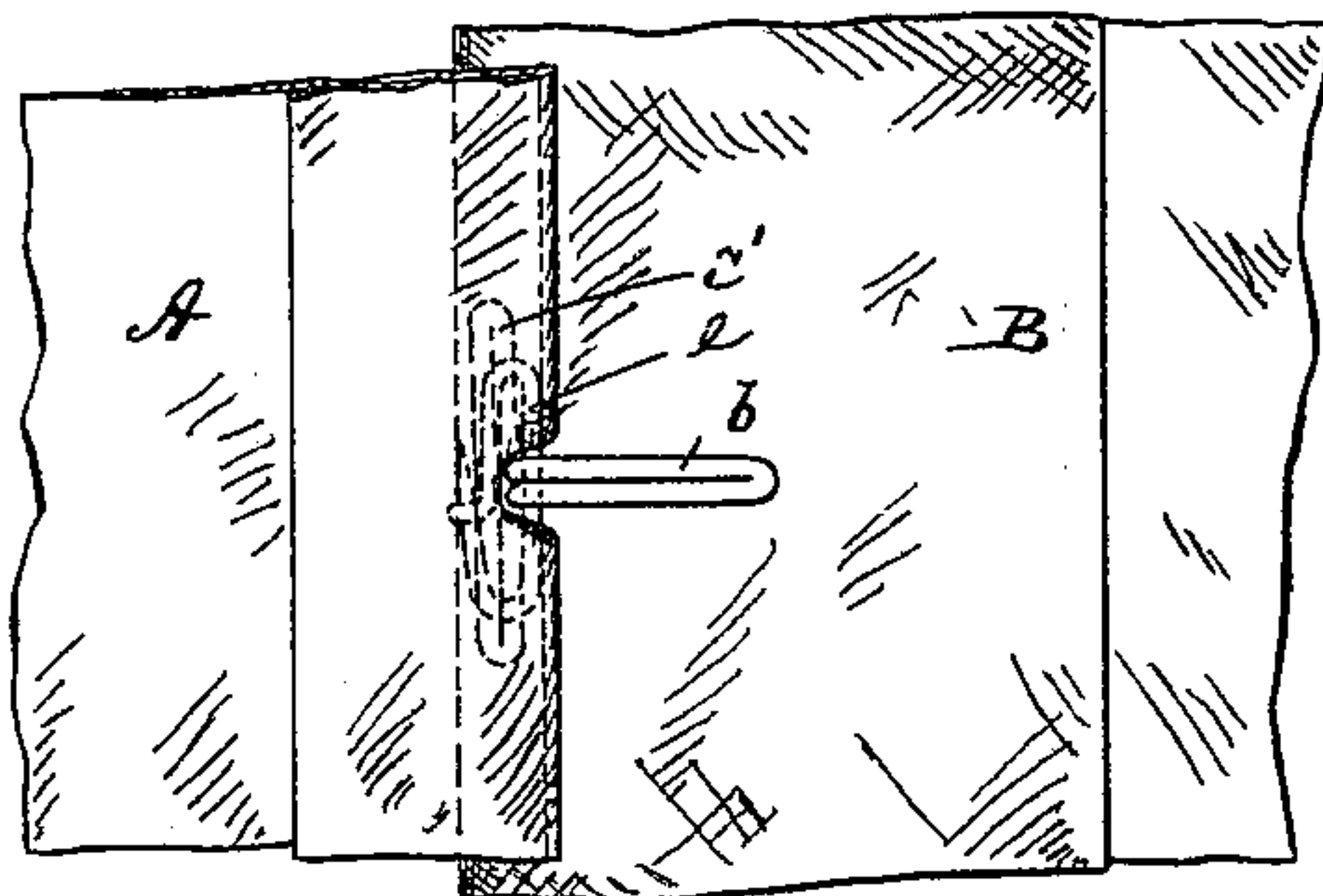
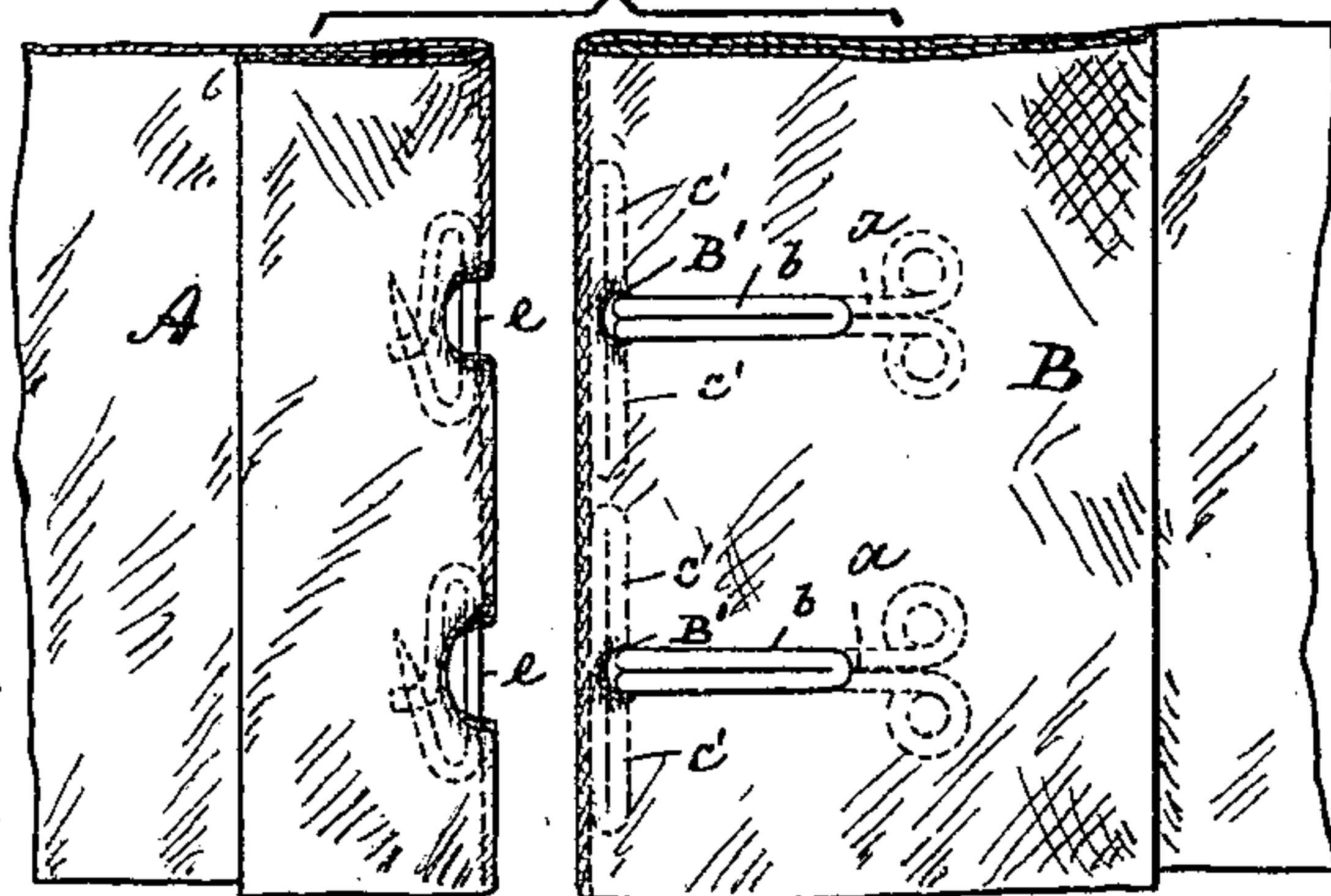


FIG. 5.



Witnesses:
John Becker.
William Miller.

Inventor:
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by his attorneys
Roeder & Brier

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. WALLACE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GARMENT-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 666,339, dated January 22, 1901.

Application filed February 3, 1900. Serial No. 3,850. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. WALLACE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, (Brooklyn,) county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a garment-hook provided with a flat doubled cross-arm the straight inner bar of which is turned inwardly to merge into the beak. The cross-arm is adapted to engage and stiffen the folded edge of the garment, while the beak is set back from the cross-arm, so that the latter may overlap the eye which is engaged by the beak.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved garment-hook; Fig. 2, a section on line 2 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a side view of the hook with the goods and the eye in section; Fig. 4, a face view showing the engagement between hook and eye and showing the garment closed, and Fig. 5 a face view showing the garment open.

The garment-hook consists of a length of wire bent to form a pair of eyes, a flat double shank, a double cross-arm, and a double beak projecting inwardly from the inner straight bar of the cross-arm. *d d* are the two eyes and *a* the double shank, from the end of which the wire projects laterally in opposite directions to form the straight outer bar *c* of the flat double cross-arm. Thence the wire is turned first back upon itself to form the straight inner bar *c'* of the double cross-arm, arranged parallel to the outer bar *c*, and then the wire is bent inwardly to merge into the double beak *b*, which extends beneath the double shank *a*. By causing the beak to project inwardly from the inner bar *c'* of the cross-arm the outer bar

c of such arm extends forwardly above said beak, and thus the beak is set back from the body of the cross-arm to form a recess in front of the beak, Fig. 2. Thus as the hook engages the eye *e* of the fastening the hook and eye will overlap, Fig. 3, and any objectional gaps between the garment-flaps are avoided.

The hooks are secured to the garment-flap B in such a manner that the cross-arms *c c'* are received within its folded front edge, while the beaks *b* project outwardly through perforations B'.

The eyes *e* may be of suitable construction and are secured to the garment-flap A. When the garment is closed the cross-arms will thus collectively stiffen the edge of the flap B, and as the hooks and eyes overlap in the manner previously described gaps will be avoided between adjoining hooks, as well as between opposite hooks and eyes.

What I claim is—

A garment-hook provided with attaching-eyes, a double shank, a double cross-arm having parallel bars at right angles to the shank, and a double beak, all being so constructed that the shank merges into the outer bar of the cross-arm, and the beak merges downwardly from the inner bar of the same and at right angles thereto, whereby a recess is formed under the cross-arm to receive the adjoining edge of the garment, thereby allowing the same to overlap the other edge.

Signed by me at New York city, county and State of New York, this 2d day of February, 1900.

BENJAMIN F. WALLACE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM SCHULZ,
F. v. BRIESEN.