

No. 703,161.

Patented June 24, 1902.

J. H. & I. TAYLOR.
GARMENT HOOK AND FASTENER.
(Application filed May 15, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

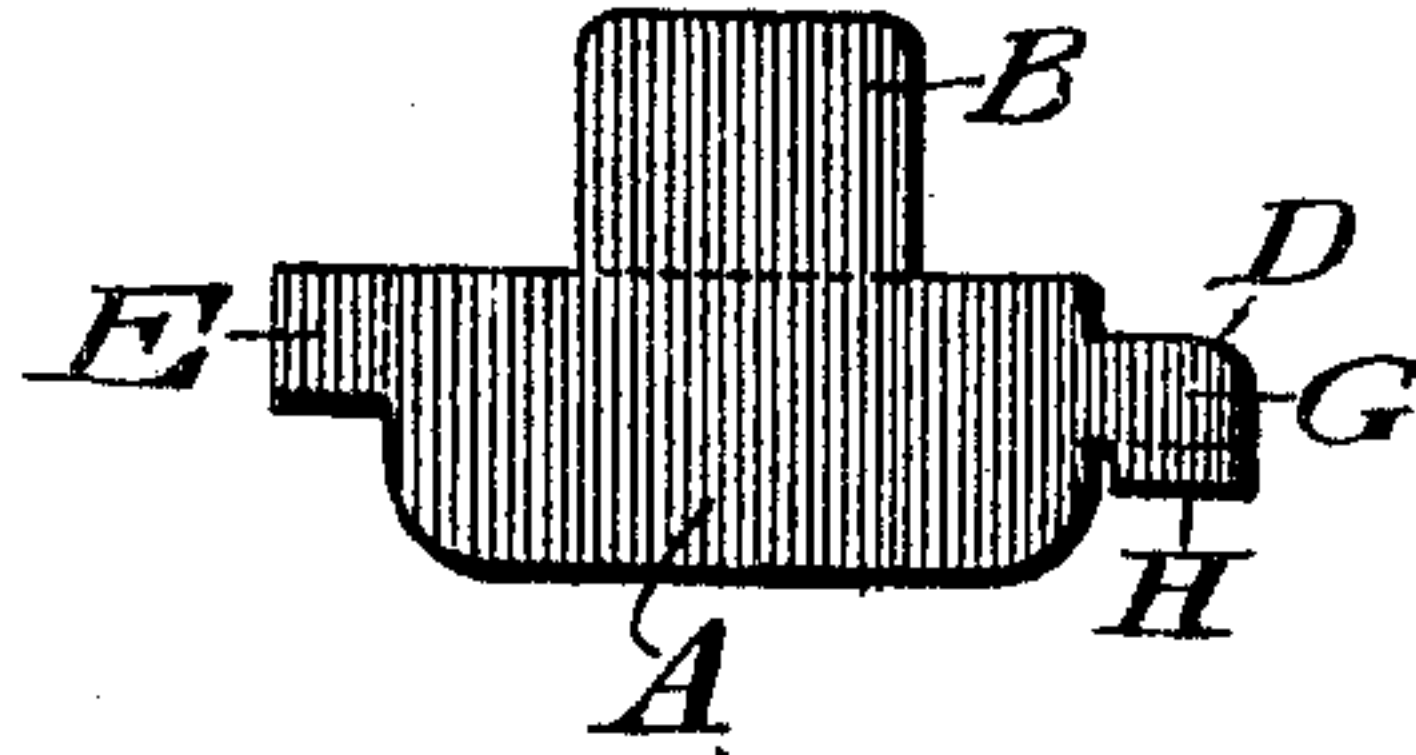


Fig. 2.

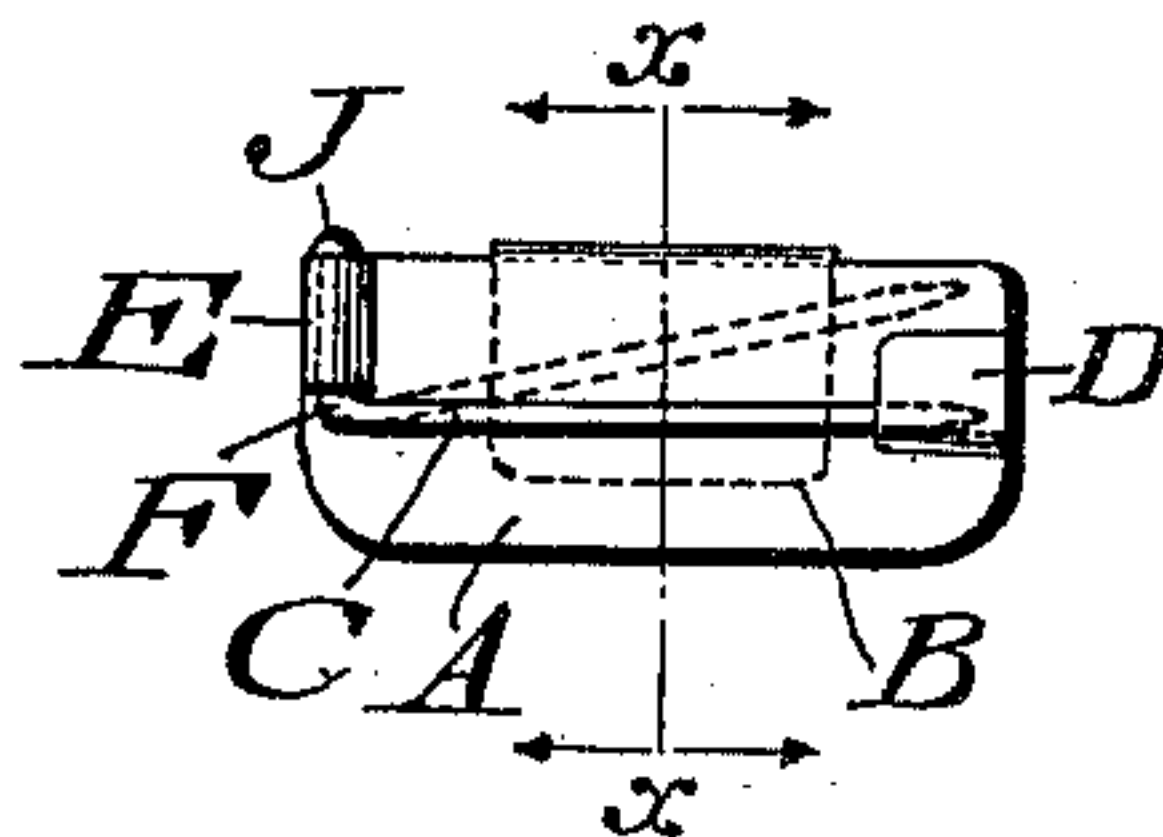


Fig. 3.

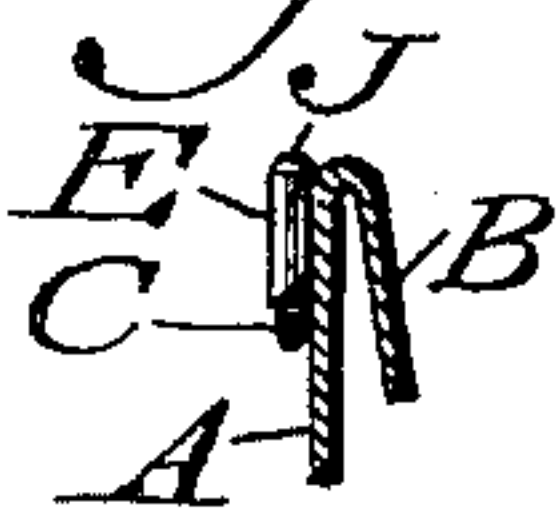
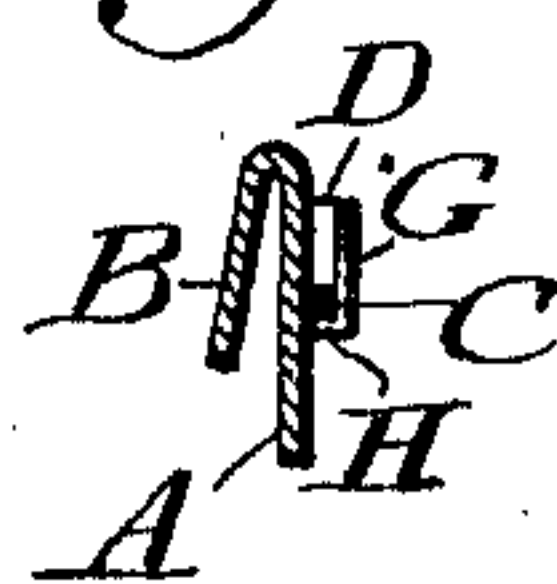


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARMENT HOOK AND FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 703,161, dated June 24, 1902.

Original application filed September 7, 1900, Serial No. 29,265. Divided and this application filed May 15, 1902. Serial No. 107,387. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES H. TAYLOR and IZORA TAYLOR, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garment Hooks and Fasteners, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists of a novel construction of a garment hook and fastener, the object being to provide a device that can be readily attached or detached from a garment and which is provided with a hook or engaging device for the purpose of attaching the garment to which this device is fastened to another garment or article of apparel, although it may be used in other relations.

The invention further consists in novel details of construction, all as will be hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a blank from which the body of the garment-fastener constructed in accordance with our invention is formed. Fig. 2 represents a rear elevation of a garment hook and fastener constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 3 represents a section thereof taken on the line *xx* looking in the direction indicated by the left-hand arrows. Fig. 4 represents a section thereof taken on the line *xx* and looking in the direction indicated by the right-hand arrows.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a plate which is provided with the hook B and a pivoted pin C, the pointed end of which is adapted to be confined by the sheath D. The plate A, hook B, the bearing E, in which the pintle F of the pin C is pivoted, and the sheath D are integral and are formed from the blank shown in Fig. 1, the plate or main portion being provided with lips or extensions which are suitably bent to form the hook, the bearing, and the sheath.

The hook B is situated at one of the side edges of the plate (said plate being conveniently approximately rectangular in contour) and is situated about midway between the ends thereof. The projection or plate which forms this hook is bent upon the plate, as

seen in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and forms a hook, the crotch of which is situated at one edge of the plate.

The projection on the edge of the plate which forms the bearing E is situated adjacent to or approximately at the edge thereof from which the hook extends—that is to say, the outer end of this bearing is adjacent to or approximately at said edge of the plate, and the other end of said projection is situated between the side edges thereof. The said projection is bent against the side of the plate opposite that upon which the hook B is situated, and thus one end of the bearing is about at the edge of the plate, while the other end is situated between the sides thereof.

The sheath can be formed in various ways so long as it is integral with the plate and is at the end of the plate opposite the bearing E, and in the particular construction illustrated consists of a side piece G and an end piece H, the end piece H being bent approximately at right angles to the side piece G, as shown in Fig. 4, while the side piece is bent upon the plate and on the same side thereof as the bearing E until it is practically parallel with the plate, thus forming the sheath. The base or inner end of the sheath is situated about on a line with the inner end of the bearing E, while the open side of the sheath is situated below the edge of the plate from which the hook projects.

The pintle F of the pivoted pin C is at an angle to the pin proper and is provided with a head J at its end, which contacts with the outer end of the bearing, while said pin proper, C, engages the other end of the bearing, and thus the pintle is confined therein. The pin can thus be moved in a plane approximately at a right angle to the plane of the plate. The plane in which the pin proper moves brings the pointed end thereof approximately at the base of the sheath, so that in engaging and disengaging the pointed end thereof with the sheath it must be sprung to one side, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, said pin possessing sufficient resiliency for this purpose. Then when the pointed end of the pin springs to the base of the sheath it is secured against accidental disengagement.

A combined hook and garment-fastener

constructed as described and shown possesses many advantages, among which is its cheapness, as the entire device consists of but two parts, one of which is made from stamped sheet metal, while the other is an ordinary pin. In assembling the parts after the bearing has been formed the pin is merely passed therethrough from its outer end and then bent until its pointed end stands at about the base of the sheath. The manufacture of these devices is simple and inexpensive, and the head of the pin, in connection with the bend thereof, forms the means for holding the same in its bearing.

The device being adapted more especially for fastening garments we place the hook B at one edge of the plate and arrange the pin near the opposite edge, but on the opposite side of the plate, and thus when the parts are in use the strain best distributed.

It is understood, of course, that the particular form of sheath we have described is not an essential part of our invention, and that, except in the claim for the specific construction thereof, we do not wish to be limited to a sheath composed of an end and side piece formed from a projection at the end of the plate. This part of our invention comprehends the formation of the sheath at about the location described integral with the plate.

This application is a division of our application for garment-supporters filed September 7, 1900, Serial No. 29,265.

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

1. A device of the kind specified, consisting

of a plate having a lip at one of the side edges thereof bent toward one side of the plate to form a hook extending transversely thereto, a bearing at one end of the plate and on the side thereof opposite said hook, the outer end of said bearing being situated adjacent to the edge of the plate from which said hook extends and the inner end of said bearing being between the side edges of said plate, a pin with an angular pintle having a head engaging the outer end of said bearing, the said pin engaging the inner end of said bearing, and a sheath at the other end of the plate on the side thereof opposite the hook, said sheath being formed integral with said plate.

2. A device of the kind specified, consisting of a plate having a lip at one of the side edges thereof bent toward one side of the plate to form a transverse hook, a bearing at one end of and on the other side of said plate, a pin provided in said bearing and extending longitudinally across the plate approximately at a right angle to said transverse hook, and a sheath at the other end of said plate consisting of an integral lip composed of an end piece H and a side piece G bent against the side of the plate upon which the pin is pivoted, said pin being arranged so that it normally lies against the end piece of said sheath, whereby it is necessary to spring the same in inserting and removing it from said sheath.

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