

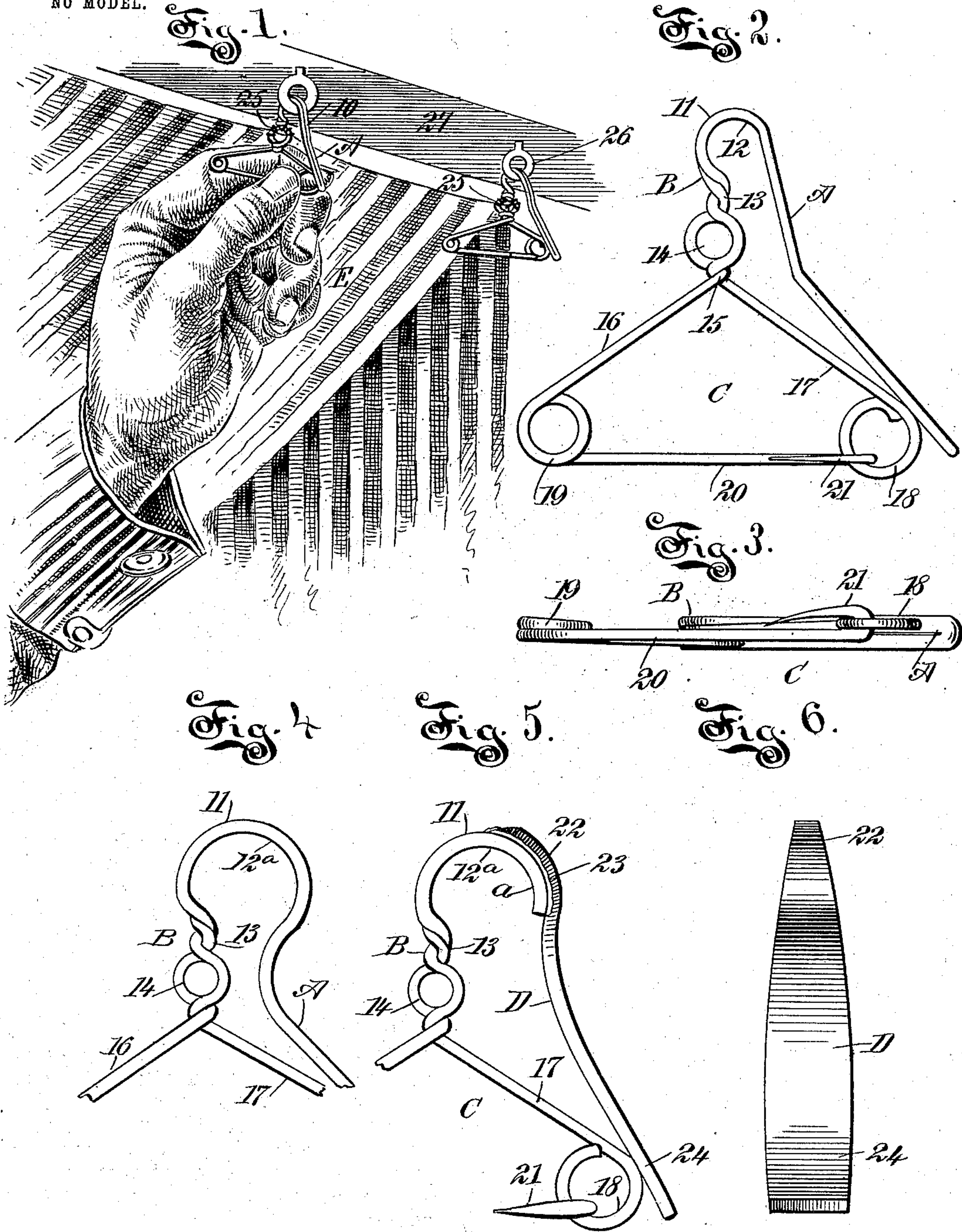
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D. W. CARR.
AWNING HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:
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AWNING-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 748,479, dated December 29, 1903.

Application filed May 1, 1903. Serial No. 165,162. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID W. CARR, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Awning-Hook, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to hooks especially designed for attachment to awnings, whereby to hang the same and permit the awning to be taken down in a more convenient and expeditious manner than ordinarily and at the same time when an awning is attached to a support to insure its remaining so attached under ordinary conditions of weather until purposely released, the hooks, however, being also adapted for hanging curtains and garments on fixed hooks, eyes, rods, or bars and their equivalents.

The purpose of the invention is to construct a hook of the class mentioned of a single piece of spring-wire of suitable gage so formed as to provide a spring-base, a spring-bill which normally engages with an end portion of the base and which bill may be attached to an eye, staple, or bar, together with a shank connecting the bill with the base, said shank having means for attachment to an awning or other article, the base of the hook being so formed that its bottom member will have detachable connection with one side member, whereby the base may be employed as a handle to direct the hook of which it forms a part or may be used as an additional medium of attachment to the awning or other article to which it is applied or may be utilized for connecting an auxiliary object or article with the main object or article to which the hook properly belongs.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved hooks applied to an awning, which view is also illustrative of the manner of applying the hooks to a support. Fig. 2 is a

side elevation of one of the hooks drawn on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the hook shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the upper portion of a hook, illustrating its applicability to a rod or bar. Fig. 5 is a partial side elevation of a hook made in two pieces and having a flat top constituting a portion of the bill, which latter form of hook is adapted to any ordinary type of support for an awning or curtain; and Fig. 6 is an outer face view of a tongue forming a portion of the hook shown in Fig. 5.

Usually the improved hook is made from one piece of spring-wire of suitable gage, as is shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4. In the formation of the hook from such wire the wire is bent upon itself to form a bill A, consisting of two parallel and preferably closely-laid strands 10, and the said bill is more or less angular or is more or less curved, the angular form of bill being shown in Fig. 2 and the curved form of bill particularly in Fig. 4. The two strands of wire after the main portion of the bill has been formed are carried upward therefrom and curved downward, forming an upper loop 11, the inner face 12 whereof is more or less concaved or segmental. The two strands of wire are then carried farther downward, more or less perpendicularly at the rear of the upper portion of the bill A to form a shank B, and in the formation of this shank the two strands of wire are twisted together, as shown at 13 in Figs. 2 and 4, and the two strands forming the shank are then bowed outward in opposite directions to form an eye 14, which faces in direction of the sides or front and rear of the hook. The two strands of the shank B are then again given a twist 15 below the eye formation 14, and the two strands 16 and 17 are carried in opposite directions from the twist 15 in a downward direction, forming upper members 16 and 17 for a triangular base C.

The wire forming the upper member 17 of the base C is bent upon itself at its lower end to form an eye 18, and the lower portion of the bill A is in engagement with the outer portion of this eye and extends tangentially beyond the same, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2. The spring construction of the bill A normally holds the bottom portion of the bill

in engagement with the said eye 18, and when the hook is to be engaged with or is to be supported by any object that object is passed between the lower or free end of the bill and the eye 18, and when the said object has passed these two points the bill automatically assumes its closed position. The wire forming the opposite upper member 16 of the base C is bent upon itself at the lower end of said member 16 in one or more coils 19, and the wire from the said coil or coils 19 is then carried in direction of the eye 18 at the lower end of the upper member 17 to constitute the bottom member 20 of the said triangular base C, as is shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The said bottom member 20 of the base C terminates in an open loop-section 21, adapted for engagement with the eye 18.

The construction of the hook shown in Fig. 4 differs from that illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 only in that the upper loop portion 11 is of greater radius, its inner or concaved surface 12^a being adapted to accommodate itself to the round bar or rod, and under this form of construction of hook the bill instead of having an angular formation, as shown in Fig. 2, is curved more or less decidedly in direction of the shank B. Otherwise the construction of hook shown in Fig. 4 is the same as that illustrated in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 5 I have illustrated a slight deviation in the construction of the hook. This form of hook is adapted for application to any form of support and is made in three sections—a body-section, which is of wire and includes the base C and shank B, and the upper loop-section 11, which connects with the bill A; but instead of the wire forming the parts just described being continued to produce the bill the bill D is made, preferably, of a flat strip of spring material and is more or less curved in direction of its length, and the upper end, which acts as a closing-tongue, is more or less contracted, as is shown at 22, and is adapted to the convexity of the terminal portion of the upper loop-section 11 and lies in close engagement with the said loop-section, preferably at its outer face, being soldered thereto, as is indicated at 23 in said Fig. 5, or said parts may be connected by rivets or the like.

The tongue-strip forming the body portion of the bill is curved from the open loop 11, which constitutes the upper portion of the bill, inwardly in direction of the shank B of the hook and from thence downward to an engagement with the eye 18 at the base C, receiving the loop-section 21 of the bottom member 20 of the base, and preferably the lower portion of the said tongue member of the bill is made quite wide, as is shown at 24 in Figs. 5 and 6, so as to facilitate the opening of this tongue-section of the bill to permit the entrance of an object between the bill and the shank of the hook or the passage of an object from between said parts.

In Fig. 1 I have illustrated the improved hooks as applied to an awning E, in which it will be observed that the hooks are attached by threads 25 to the awning, the threads being applied to the eye 14 in the shank B, and I have further shown in Fig. 1 a beam 27, to which the awning is to be secured. Such attachment is shown accomplished by placing screw-eyes 26 in the beam 27 and passing the bill-sections of the hooks through the screw-eyes, the form of hook shown in Fig. 2 being particularly adapted for this purpose.

While the base C is utilized, as is shown in Fig. 1, as a handle for directing the bills of the hooks to and from the supports for the hooks, the said base may be utilized for attachment to the awning when desired by simply changing the form of the terminal ends of the bottom members of the base of the hooks, or the said base portions of the hooks may be utilized to connect any desired object or objects with the support to which the hooks are applied or with the material to which the hooks are secured.

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

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a hook comprising a pin-base, a shank extending from the upper central portion of the base and provided with an eye in the same plane with the shank, whereby the hook will be flatly attached to a support, and a bill curved downwardly from the shank, the free end of the bill being in engagement with the end portion of the base of the hook, for the purpose specified.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, an awning-hook constructed of a single piece of spring-wire of suitable gage, bent upon itself to form a shank in two members, which members are twisted together and at a point in the shank are separated, forming an eye, and are again twisted together below the eye, a base comprising single upper members extending from the base downwardly in opposite directions, one of which upper members terminates in an eye, the other side member being provided with a coil at its lower end, and the material from the coil being carried to the said eye, forming a bottom member for the base, together with a bill, also formed of two parallel members, which bill is a continuation of the shank, being curved upwardly therefrom and thence downwardly in direction of the shank and outwardly from the base, the lower portion of the bill being normally in engagement with the eye of the base, as set forth.

3. As an improved article of manufacture, an awning-hook, comprising a base having connected upper members, a coil at the lower end of one of the upper members, an eye at the lower end of the opposite upper member, and a base member extending from the coil and arranged for locking engagement with

the eye, a shank-section extending from the upper central portion of the triangular base-section, which shank-section is provided with an eye formed between its ends, and a spring-
5 bill constituting a continuation of the shank, which bill is carried downward from the shank at one side thereof, and the corresponding side of the base being given an inward bend between its ends, the lower or free end of the
10 bill being normally in engagement with the

eye portion of the base, for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

DAVID W. CARR.

Witnesses:

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JNO. M. RITTER.