

No. 774,426.

PATENTED NOV. 8, 1904.

W. H. HIPPISELY.  
GARMENT HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 16, 1903.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

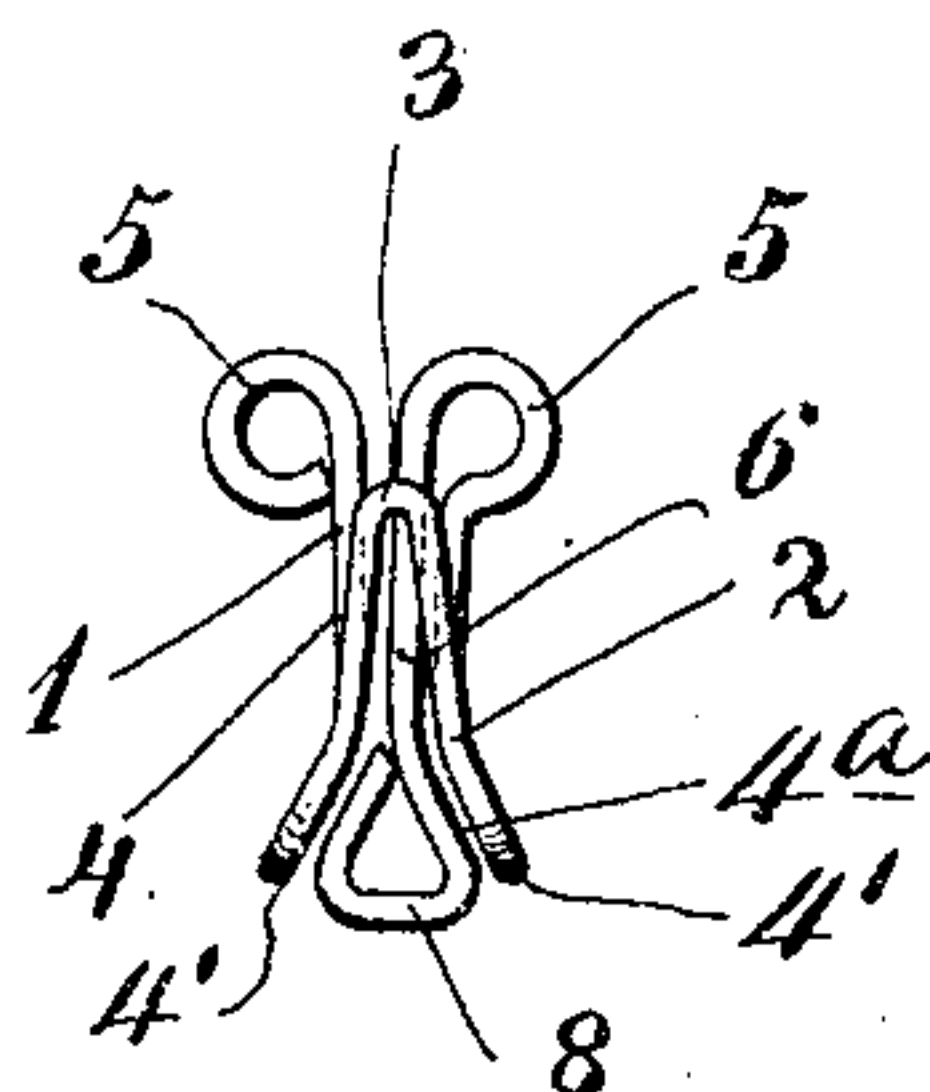


FIG. 2.

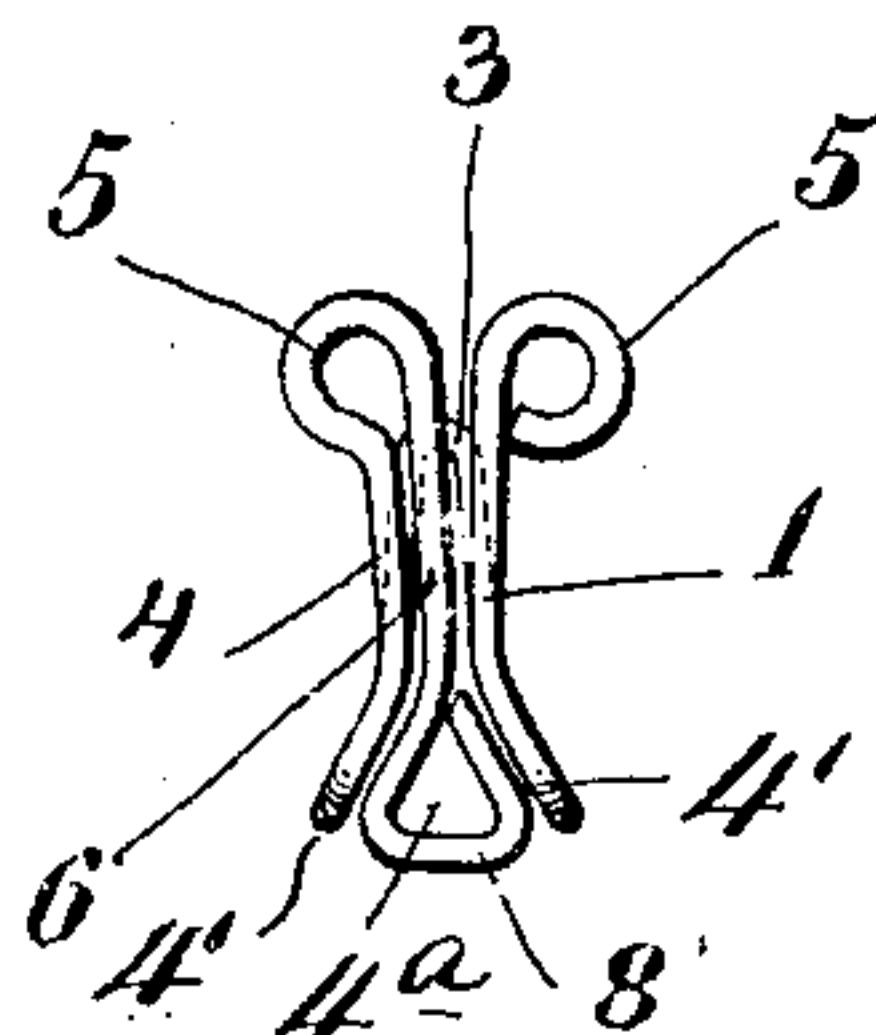
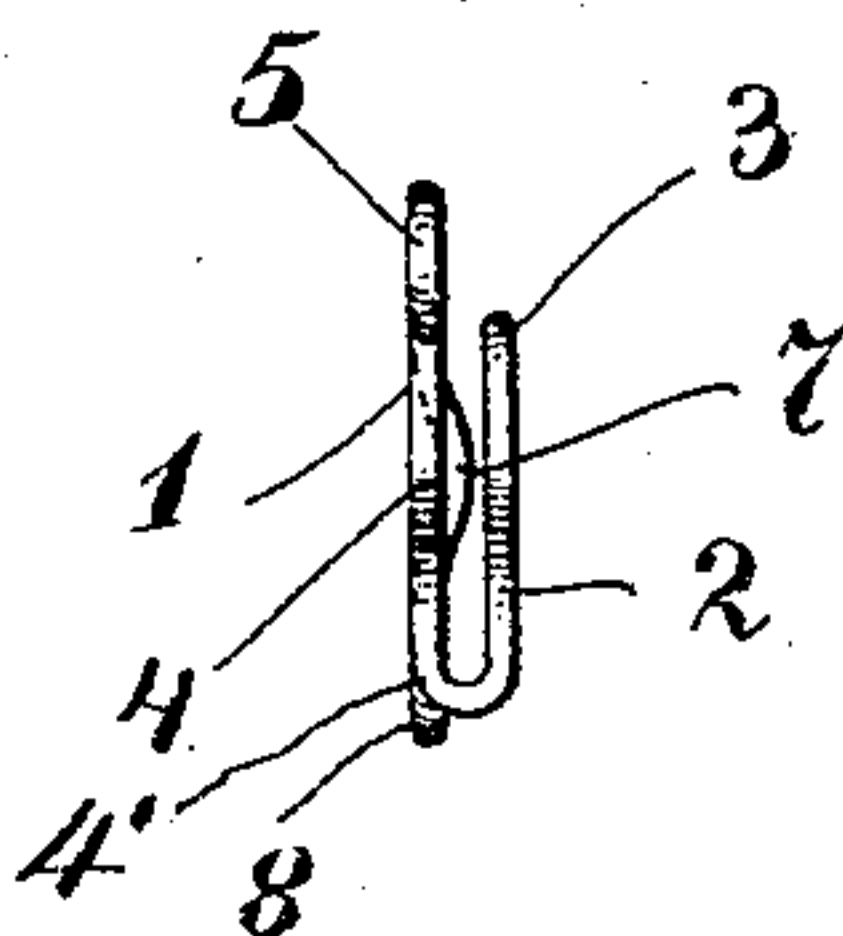


FIG. 3.



William H. Hippisley Inventor

Witnesses

Conrad Munkler

*Conrad Munkler*

By

*A. B. Wilson*

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. HIPPISEY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## GARMENT-HOOK.

**REISSUED**

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,426, dated November 8, 1904.

Application filed November 16, 1903. Serial No. 181,376. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. HIPPISEY, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hooks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to garment-hooks such as are adapted in operation to coact with an eye and form a hook-and-eye fastening.

The object of the invention is to provide a hook of this character which shall be of such construction as to permit it to be securely attached to the garment without liability of pulling loose.

With this and further objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction and combination of parts, which are hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the hook. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation, and Fig. 3 is an edge view.

Referring to the drawings, 1 denotes the base or body of the hook, 2 the bill, and 3 the end of the bill. These parts are formed of a single piece of wire bent into the shape shown in the drawings, the base or body 1 comprising the arms 4, bent at one end of the hook to form the attaching-eyes 5 and bent laterally, as shown at 4', in opposite directions at the other end of the hook to form a flaring receiving-space 4<sup>a</sup> and terminating in the bill 2. One of the eyes 5 terminates in a tongue 6, which lies between and is flush with the arms 4, with the exception of that portion which is formed with the hump 7, which projects toward the bill 2 of the hook. The free end of the tongue is formed with a substantially triangular attaching-eye 8, which lies in the space 4<sup>a</sup> between the spread-apart ends 4' of the arms 4 and sides of the bill 2.

In attaching the hook to a garment the eyes 5 are sewed to the garment in the usual manner, as is also the eye 8. Thus the hook will be securely attached at practically both ends,

as the eye 8 may be considered one end, while the eyes 5 the other end of the complete hook. When a hook thus constructed is engaged with the usual hook-eye, gaping of the garment fastened by such a hook will be prevented, as will also the liability of the hook being pried loose, which is often the case when it is secured at but one end.

By referring to Fig. 3 of the drawings it will be noticed that the back of the hook is perfectly flat, thus enabling it to be neatly attached to the garment. Also by reference to Figs. 2 and 3 it will be observed that as the loop 8 lies substantially within the plane of the ends 4' of the arms 4 it will permit the hook to be set closer to the edge of a garment than if it projected beyond said arms, and, further, that the eye and diverged ends of the arms when constructed and arranged as set forth mutually coöperate to prevent independent play, thus not only increasing the bearing-surface at that end of the hook, but making the hook stiffer or more rigid, so that the play of the folds of the garment cannot possibly twist the same and throw strain on the stitches passing through the loop 8. Another important advantage of the said construction and arrangement is that when the eye is coupled to the hook the cross-bar of the eye may bear upon the body of the loop 8 and further increase the rigidity and lessen any tendency to independent movement of the elements of the hook.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

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

A hook of the character described, comprising side arms each formed at one end with an eye and spread apart or diverged at their op-

posite ends to form a receiving-space and terminating in a bill lying parallel with said side arms, an extension from one of said eyes forming a tongue lying between said arms and  
5 having a hump intermediate its ends projecting toward said bill and formed at its free end with an angular attaching-eye which lies in said receiving-space between and approximately within the plane of the said divergent

or spread-apart ends of the arms, substantially 10 as described.

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

WILLIAM H. HIPPISEY.

Witnesses:

WALTER F. GILCREAS,  
GEORGE P. ABORN.