

No. 795,604.

PATENTED JULY 25, 1905.

C. H. GASKINS & W. H. KEISER.

GARMENT HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 6, 1904.

Fig. 1.

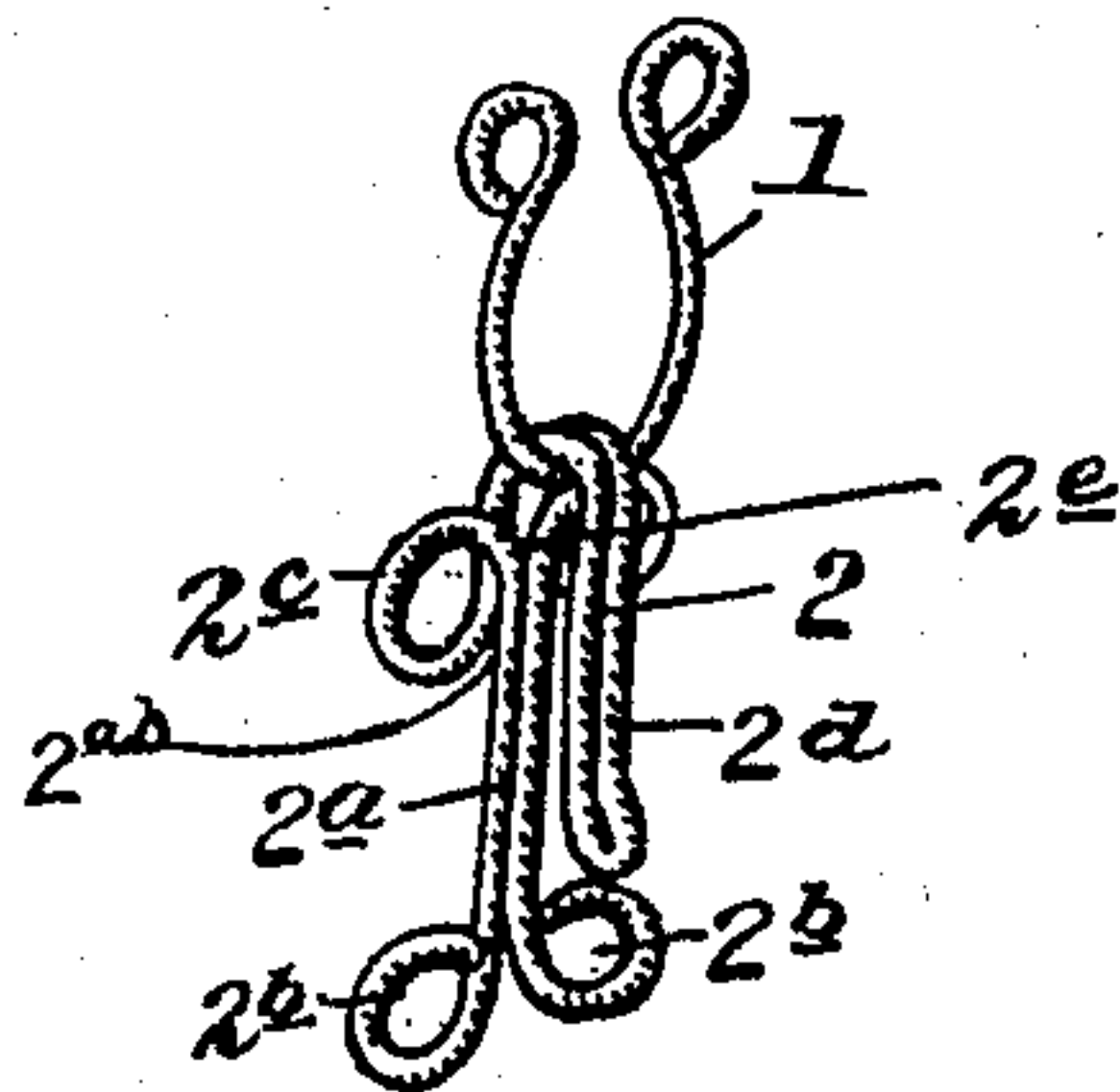


Fig. 2.

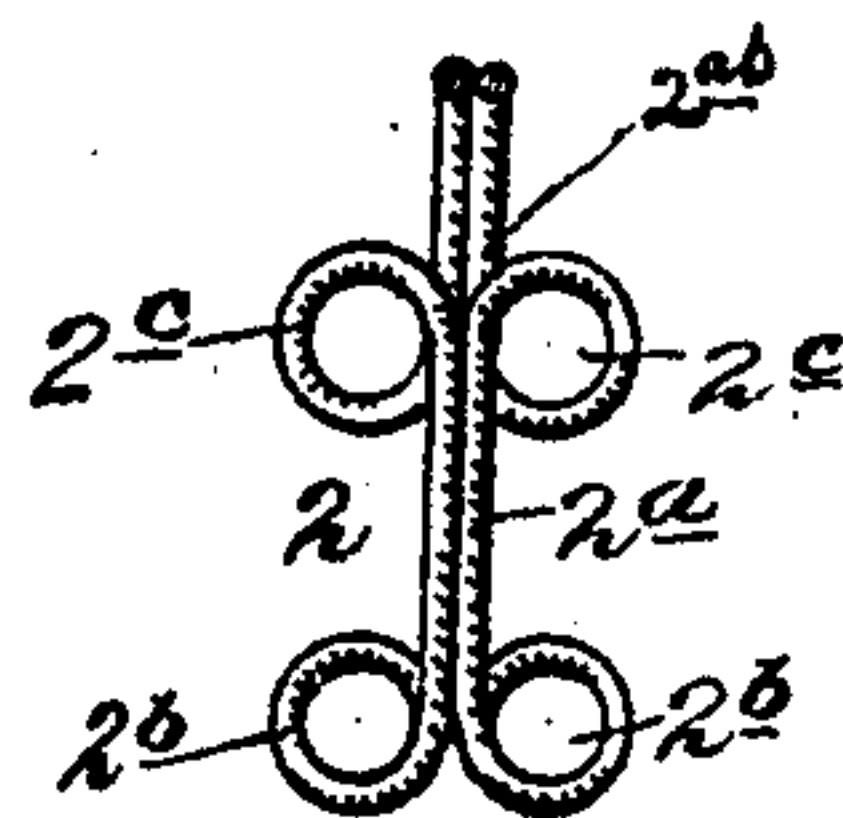
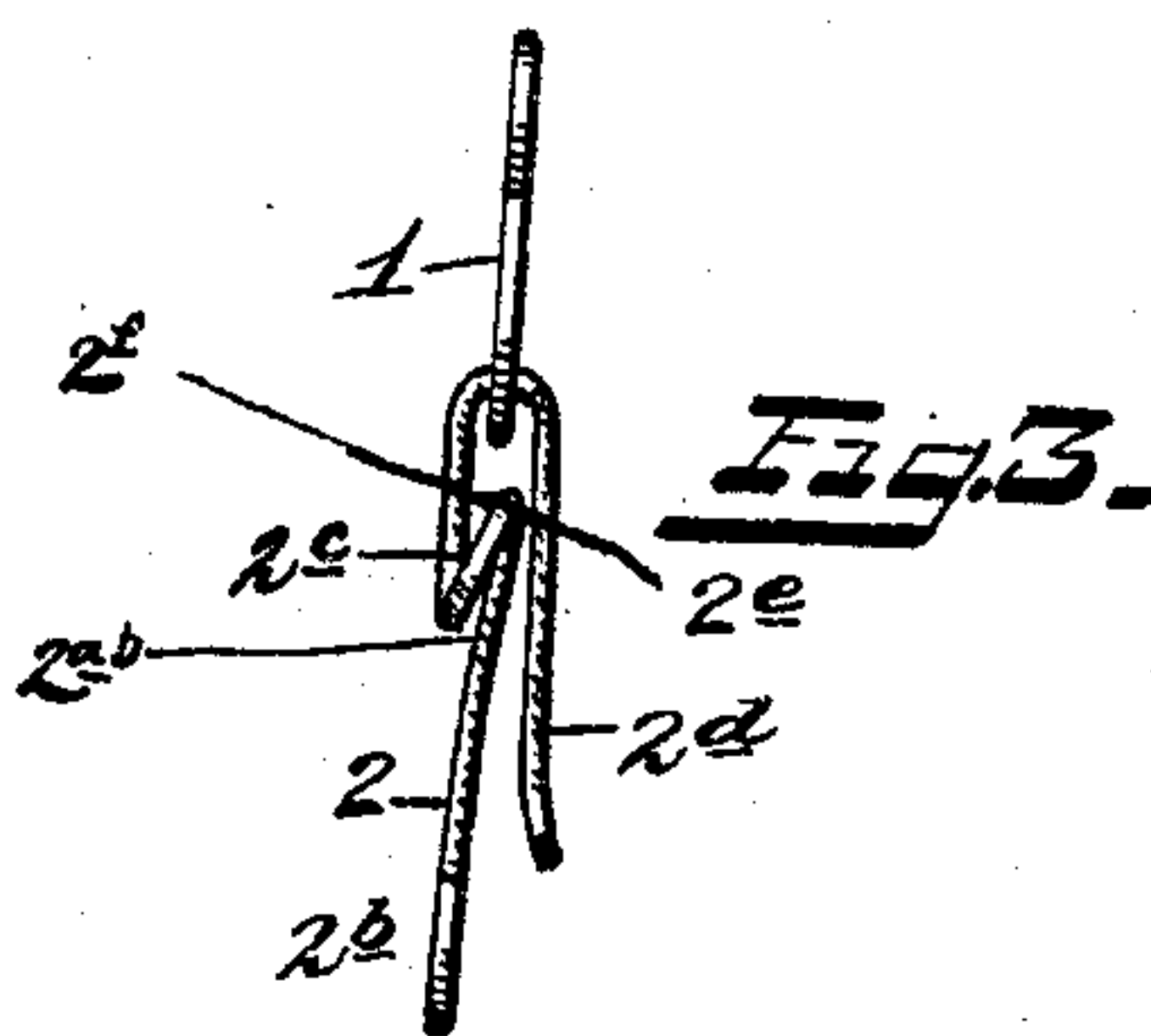
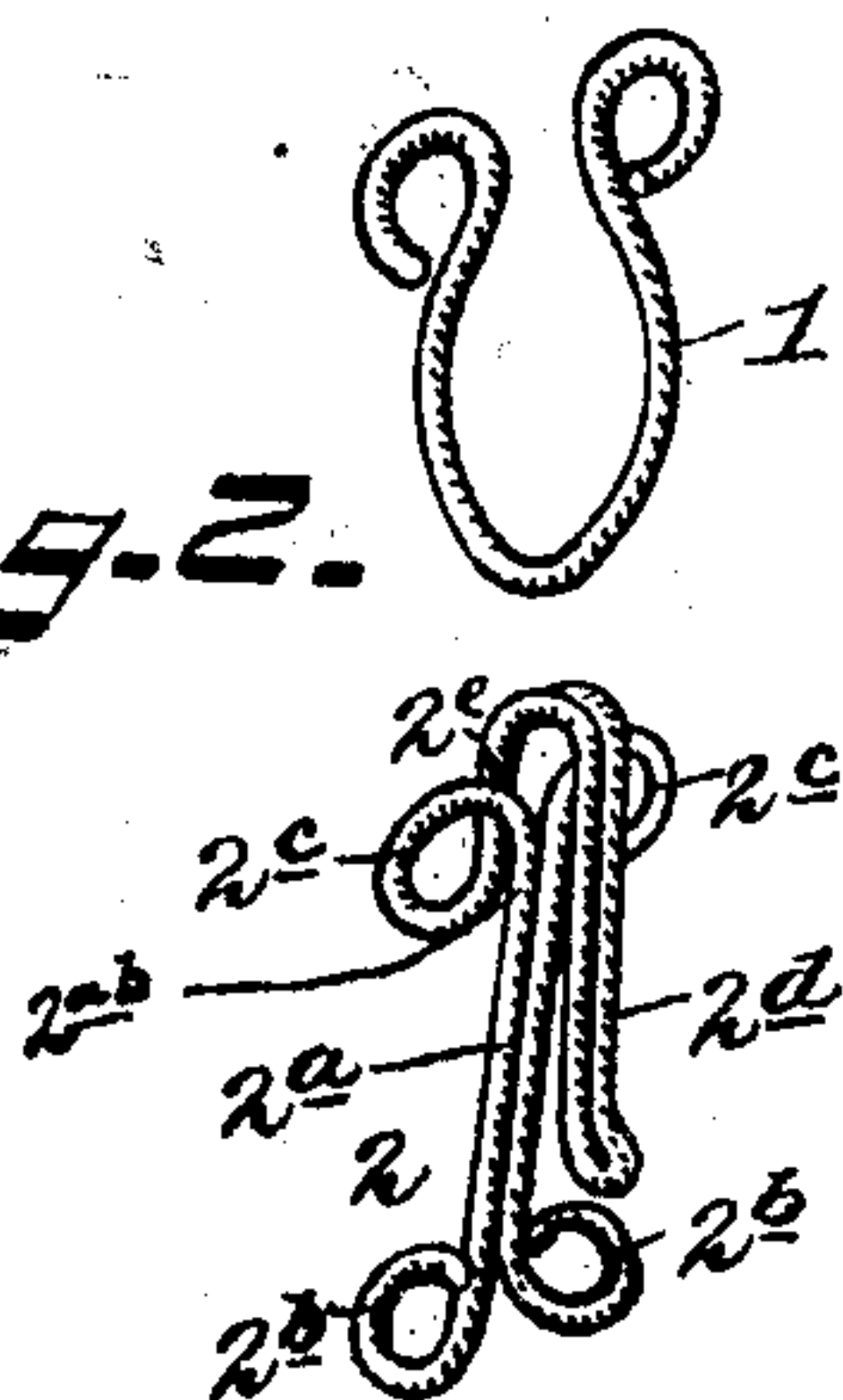


Fig. 4.

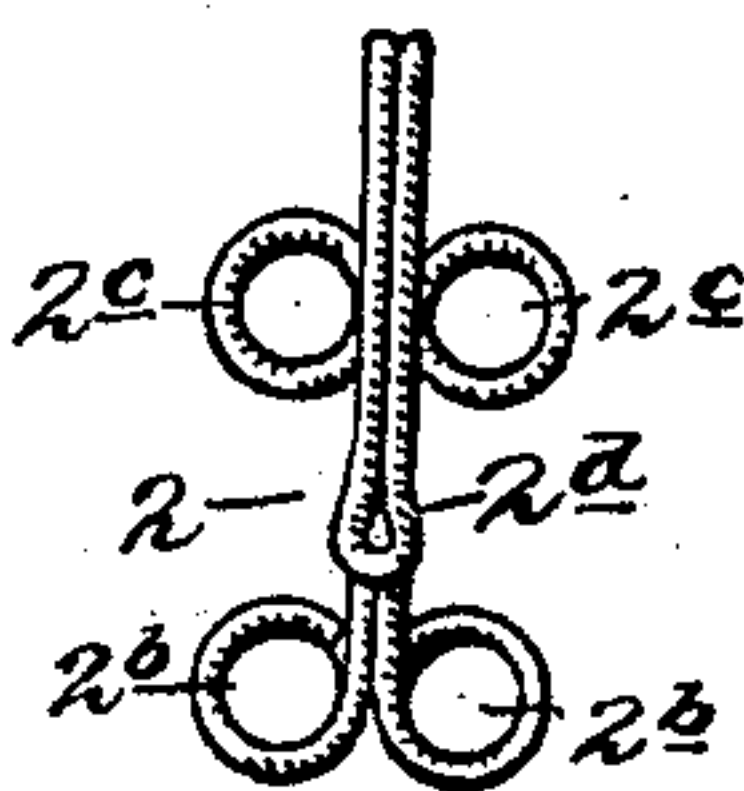


Fig. 5.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDE H. GASKINS AND WILLIAM H. KEISER, OF SHAMOKIN,
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GARMENT-HOOK.

No. 795,604.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 25, 1905.

Application filed October 6, 1904. Serial No. 227,493.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CLAUDE H. GASKINS and WILLIAM H. KEISER, citizens of the United States, residing at Shamokin, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in that class of devices termed "hooks and eyes." It has for its object, among other things, to provide for the ready and effective retention of the hook or movable member in its engagement with the eye or stationary member, to offset or counteract the tendency of the overhanging portion or bill of the hook finally becoming ineffective as against the release or disengagement of the eye member, to provide for the additional retention of the hook member in its effective position by restricting the play or movement thereof when in such position, and to effect the foregoing in a simple and inexpensive way.

Said invention consists in certain detailed structural features substantially as hereinafter fully disclosed, and particularly pointed out by the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the preferred embodiment of our invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view thereof, with the parts or members connected together. Fig. 2 is a like view of the members or parts disconnected and relatively disposed. Fig. 3 is a side view of the parts or members as assembled in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross or transverse section produced just forward of the intermediately-coiled portions or springs of the hook member looking rearward or toward said coiled portions or springs. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the hook member disconnected from the eye member.

In the carrying out of our invention we employ, in connection with the ordinary form of eye member 1, a hook member 2, adapted to coact with the former as when in practical use. Said hook member is formed generally of a wire, with that portion constituting the body or base portion 2^a doubled upon itself, with the rear or inner end terminals thereof in the form of loops 2^b to receive the fastening medium connecting the same to the apparel or other article to which it may be desired to attach said hook member. In continuation the meeting or thus-brought-

together portions or wires are formed into coils or spring-guards 2^c, said wires being extended from the base forward and upward, producing a bend, and then extended reversely a suitable distance, thus constituting the bill 2^d. It will be noted, however, that in forming the springs 2^c the wire 2^{ab} thereof is initially carried or inclined above the base and toward and close to the forward bend and close to the bill, forming an upraised surface or elevation 2^e for reducing or contracting the distance therebetween and the bill 2^d and guarding the eye member when interlocked with the hook member for the effective retention of said eye member in locked position. It will be further noted that the wire portions or branches forming the coiled springs 2^c are inclined rearward and downward reversely to their initial inclination—i. e., that of their upraised surface or guard 2^e—thus constituting, in addition to said springs, lateral overhanging shoulders, said shoulders being opposed to the inner surface of the bend of the hook member. Thus it will be observed that in effecting engagement between the eye member and the hook member it will become necessary to exert a certain amount of force upon the hook member to effect its passage past said elevation or upraised portion 2^e in order to effectively connect said eye and hook members together, thus effecting the interlocking of the same. Also it is observed that as the eye member 1 is forced into contact with and past said upraised surface or elevation 2^e the coils or springs 2^c, together with said elevation, will readily relax or be depressed under the thus-exerted pressure and that after said eye member has passed said elevation said springs will automatically, by reason of their resiliency, resume their normal position and accordingly provide for the effective retention of the eye member within the hook member. It is also particularly noted that by reason of the greater yielding or resilient character or action of the springs or coils 2^c, having their forward edges upraised from the base of the hook, they and not the bill 2^d of the hook member will principally yield or flex, as the eye member, as above stated, is engaged therewith in effecting its introduction into the hook member. This being the case, the bill of the hook will not become abnormally bent or deflected outward, as

would otherwise result should the bill be constantly sprung outward, as would be necessary to effect the connecting together of said eye member and hook member, as is apparent. Also it is further noted that the upraised surface or guard 2^e and the coils or springs 2^c having their abrupt edges or surfaces presented toward or within the plane of the looped portion of the hook member as opposed to its nose portion or entrance form stops or shoulders, as at 2^f, to limit or restrict the play of the eye member within the hook member, and thus further lessen the possibility of the accidental separation of said members. Again, it will be observed that any tendency of the bill or overhanging portion 2^d to become finally bent or deflected upward from its normal or right-lined position by the often inserting and withdrawal of the hook member 2 will be counteracted or neutralized by the recoil action of the coiled springs 2^c, above noted.

Latitude is allowed as to details herein, as

they may be changed as circumstances suggest without departing from the spirit of our invention.

We claim—

The hook member of a hook-and-eye fastening formed of a single piece of wire and having securing-eyes at one end thereof, and bent to form a bill at the other end thereof, the base of the hook having coils therein at a point adjacent the bend and said coils forming spring-guards inclined toward the bill of the hook and toward the bend thereof and with the forward ends thereof raised above the base of the hook into proximity to said bill.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLAUDE H. GASKINS.
WILLIAM H. KEISER.

Witnesses:

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