

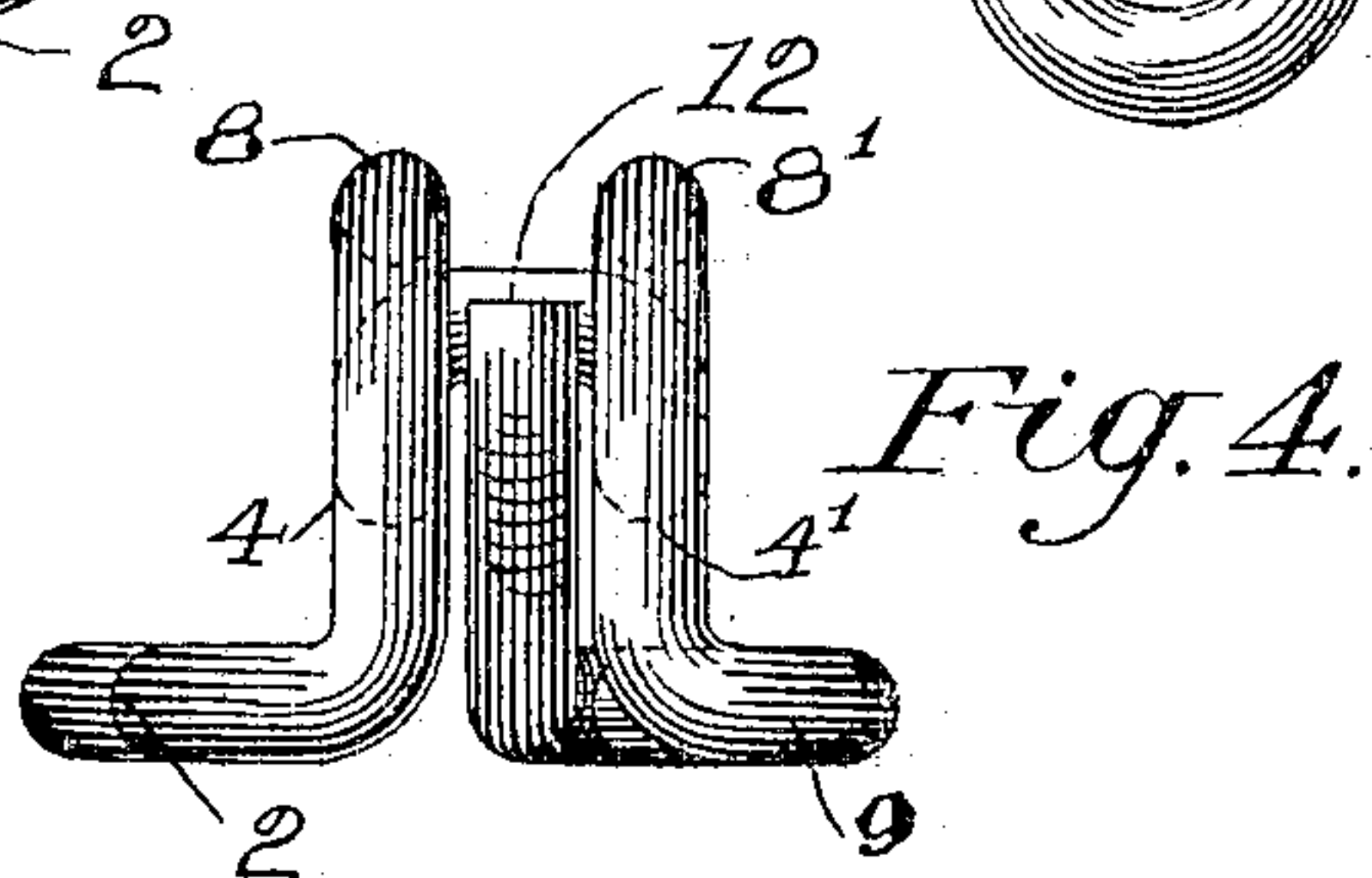
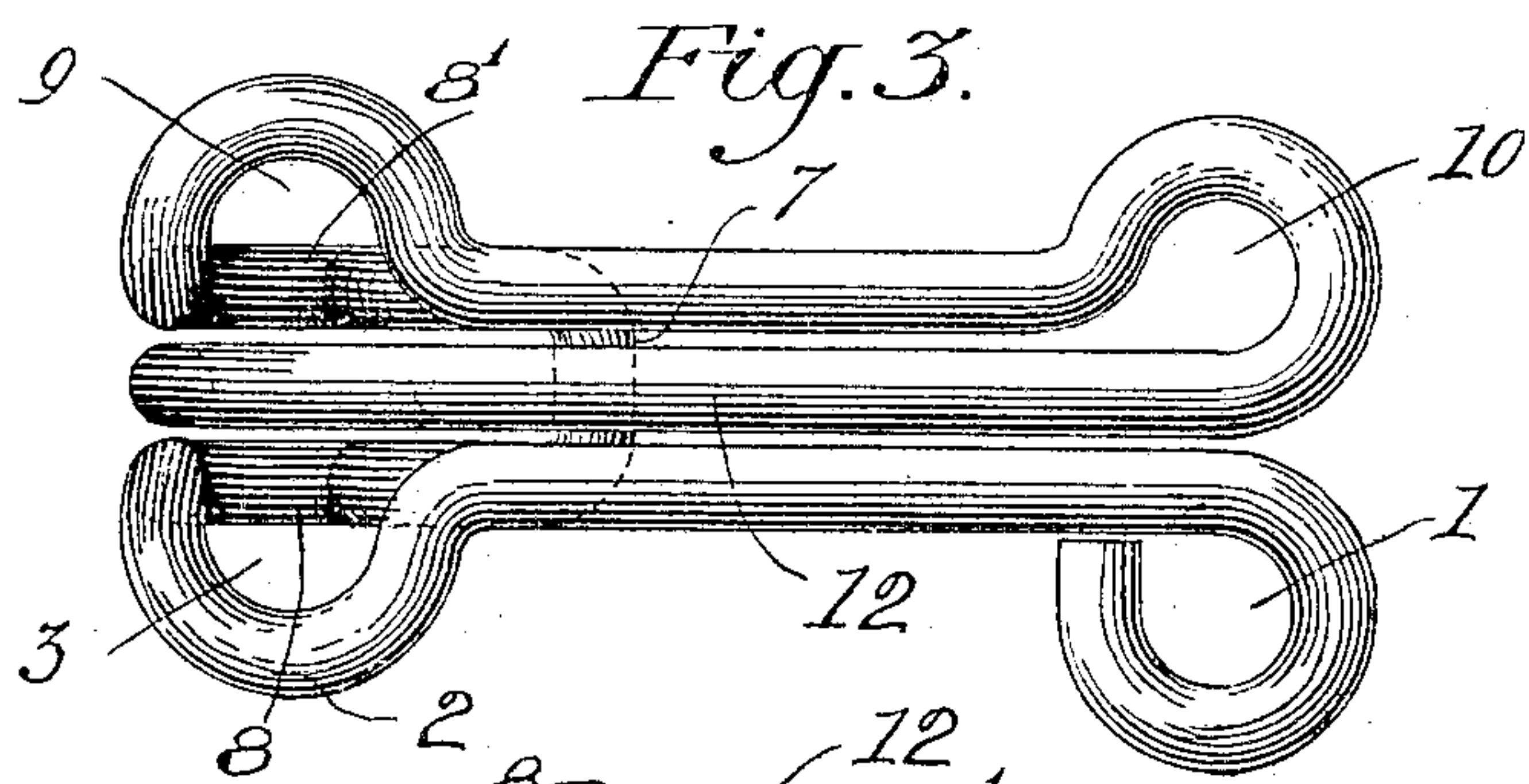
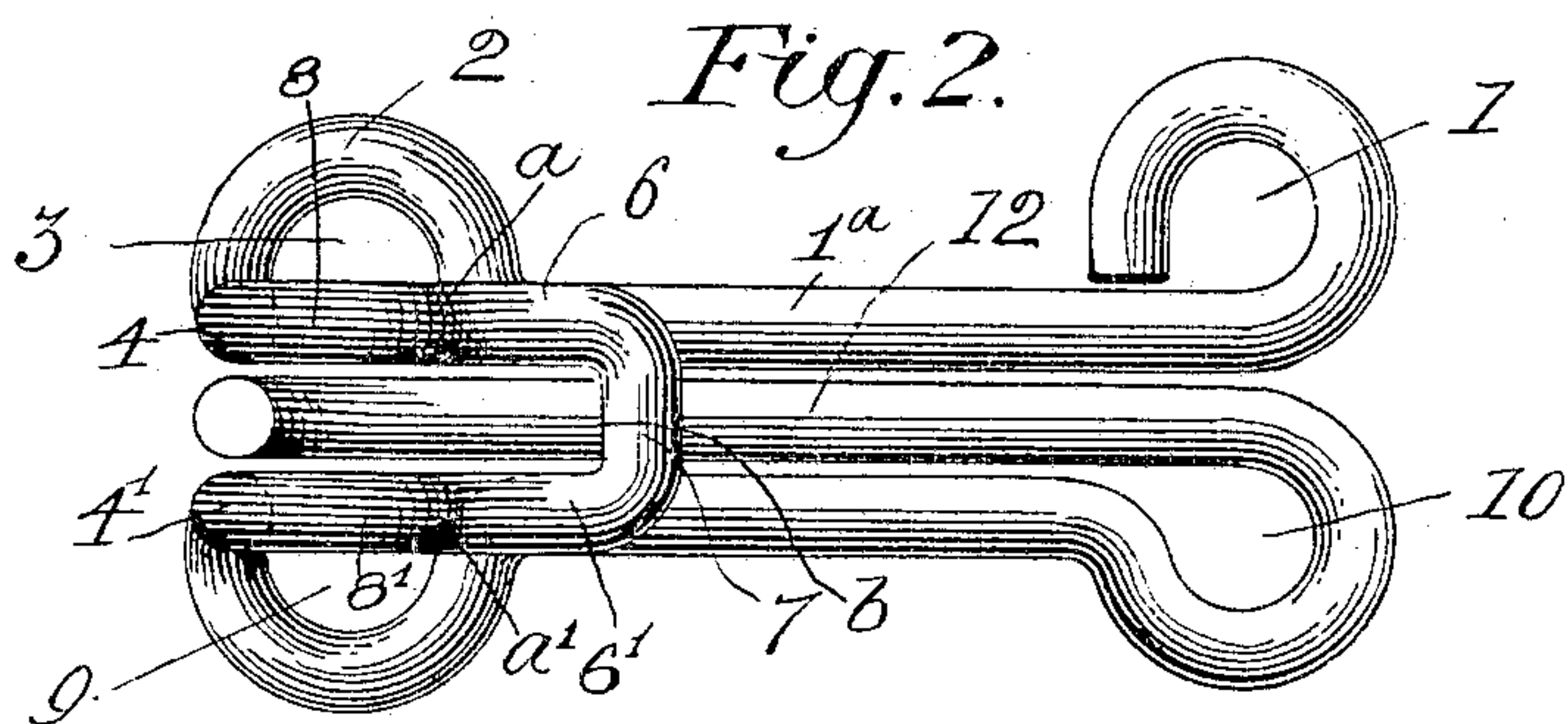
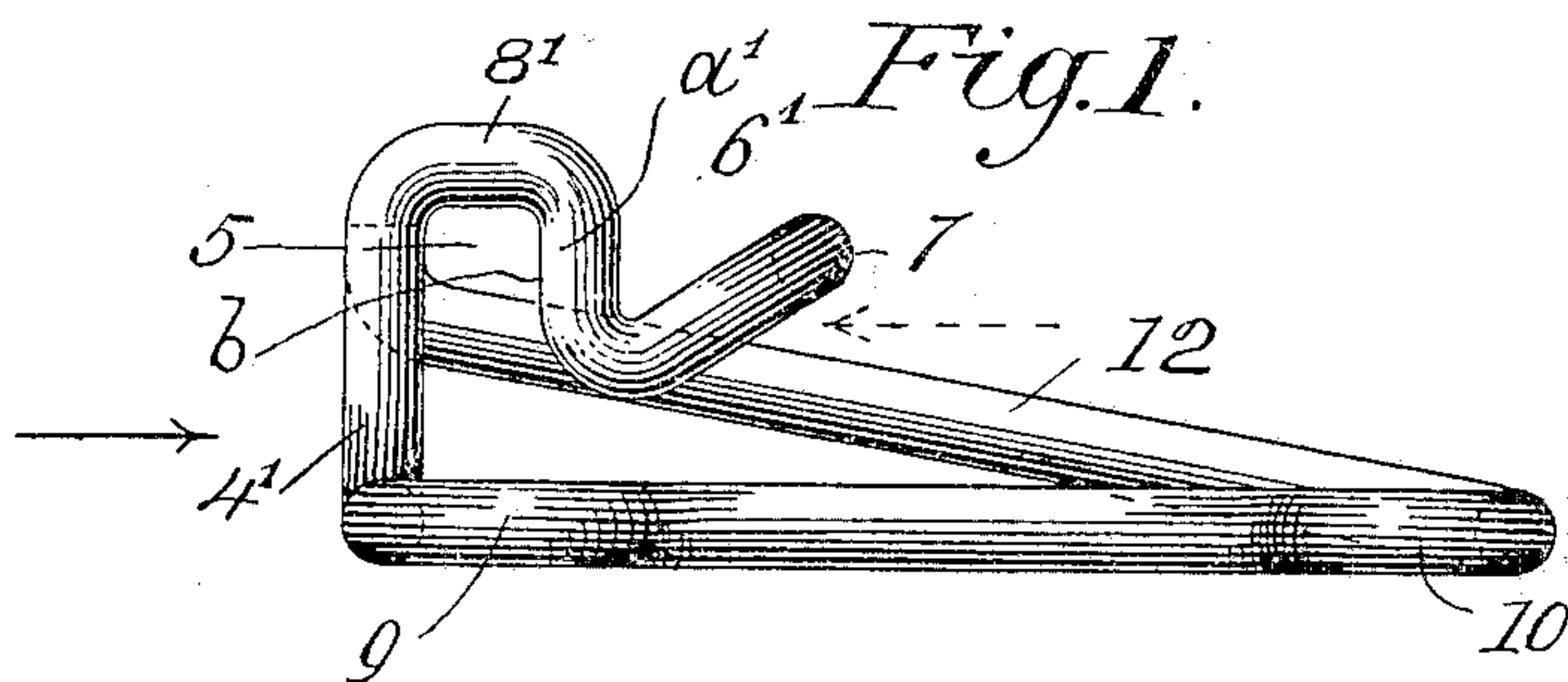
No. 801,574.

PATENTED OCT. 10, 1905.

J. C. DIAMENT.

GARMENT HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1905.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. DIAMENT, OF CEDARVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

## GARMENT-HOOK.

No. 801,574.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 10, 1905.

Application filed April 27, 1905. Serial No. 257,596.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. DIAMENT, of Cedarville, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey, have invented certain  
5 Improvements in Garment-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is the production of a hook comprising a bill having as a part thereof a vertical stop which in connection with a spring-tongue prevents accidental detachment from the hook of the removable eye used in connection with the hook, as will hereinafter appear.

In the description of the improved hook  
15 which follows reference is made to the accompanying drawings, in which four views of the improved hook are shown on an enlarged scale.

Figure 1 represents an exterior side view of the improved hook. Fig. 2 is a top view or plan of the same. Fig. 3 is an under side view of the hook, and Fig. 4 is an end view of Fig. 1 looking in the direction indicated by the arrow in full lines.

Referring now to the drawings, the hook is  
25 formed of a single piece of spring-brass wire. In the formation of the hook one end of the wire is bent into a securing-loop 1 and the portion 1<sup>a</sup> of the wire extended forward in a straight horizontal line for a proper distance, when it is given the semicircular bend 2, which produces the second securing-loop 3, as shown particularly in Fig. 2. This forms one side of the flat base of the hook. The wire, as at 4, is then bent upward in a vertical line (see  
35 Fig. 4) until the desired height is reached, and then, as at 8, turned backward horizontally for a short distance. The wire is then bent downward in a vertical line, as shown at *a*, then in an upwardly-inclined direction, as at 6, and  
40 then turned laterally to form the end 7 of the bill. The wire, as at 6', is then turned forward in a downwardly-inclined direction parallel with the part 6 and separated from the said part a distance which is greater than the thickness of the wire, then extended vertically, as  
45 at *a'*, to the proper height, and then turned forward in a horizontal direction, as at 8'. The wire is next carried downward in a vertical line, as at 4', until it reaches the base-line, when  
50 the securing-loop 9 is made. The wire is then

extended backward in a straight line a proper distance, after which the loop 10 is formed and the end of the wire turned inward and extended forward in an upwardly-inclined position to produce the spring-tongue 12, which  
55 has such an inclination as to cause it to pass between the two wires forming the bill, the parts *a* and 6 being at one side of the tongue and the parts *a'* and 6' at the other side.

The end of the spring-tongue 12 is curved  
60 upward and terminates within the boundary of the hook, as shown in Fig. 1.

It will be understood that the space between the portions of the wire forming the two sides of the hook, including the bill, being separated to a greater distance than the thickness of the wire from which the hook is made, the inclined tongue is not bound, but adapted to move freely and without friction in the bill.

By reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings, it  
70 will be seen that the parts *a a'* of the bill being vertical and the spring-tongue extending above the rounded corners formed by the junction of the parts *a a'* with the parts 6 6' a stop *b* is produced, which has no tendency  
75 to deflect the removable eye (not shown) when the same is pushed back in the direction indicated by the arrow in full lines toward the tongue and cause the removable eye to depress that device and allow of the disengagement of the said eye. It will further be  
80 seen that the parts 6 6' form a guide *c* for the eye in its attachment to the hook and effect the depression of the tongue in the union of  
85 the eye with the hook.

In attaching the eye to the hook it is placed over the point or end of the bill and then drawn forward or in the direction indicated by the dotted arrow in Fig. 1, when it depresses the spring-tongue and enters the eye-space 5, out of which it cannot be pushed except by first depressing the spring-tongue to a distance below the lowest portion of the bill at least equal to the thickness of the wire from which the eye is made.  
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I claim as my invention—

A hook having a base, and a bill formed of two wires separated to a distance which is greater than the thickness of the wire, and comprising an eye-space, and the bill pro-  
100

vided with a stop extending downwardly at a right angle to the base of the hook, and a guide for the eye leading in an upwardly-inclined direction from the stop, combined with  
5 a spring-tongue which passes freely between the wires forming said bill, whereby an eye is easily guided into the eye-space and held

therein by the stop, from accidental detachment, substantially as specified.

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