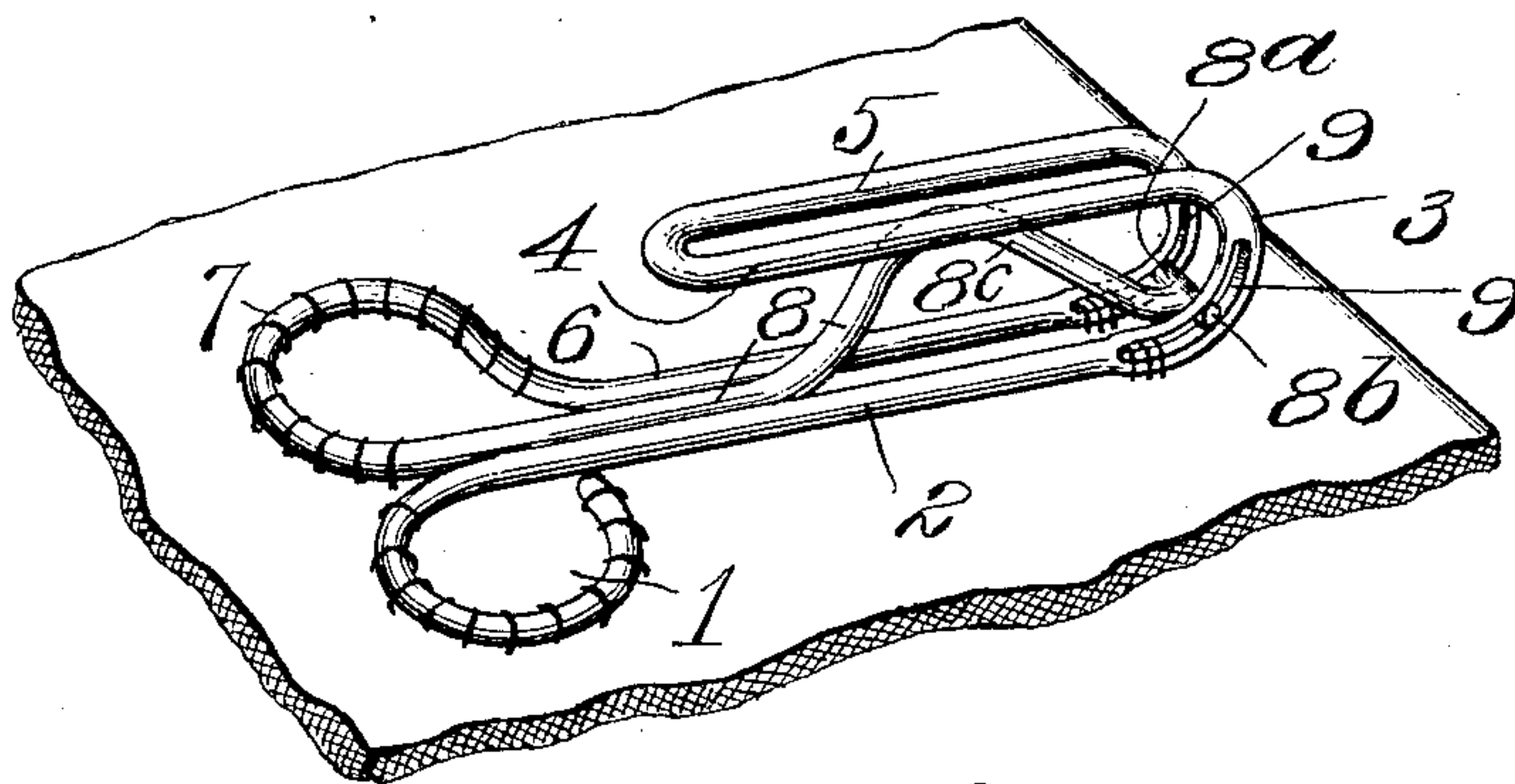


No. 805,869.

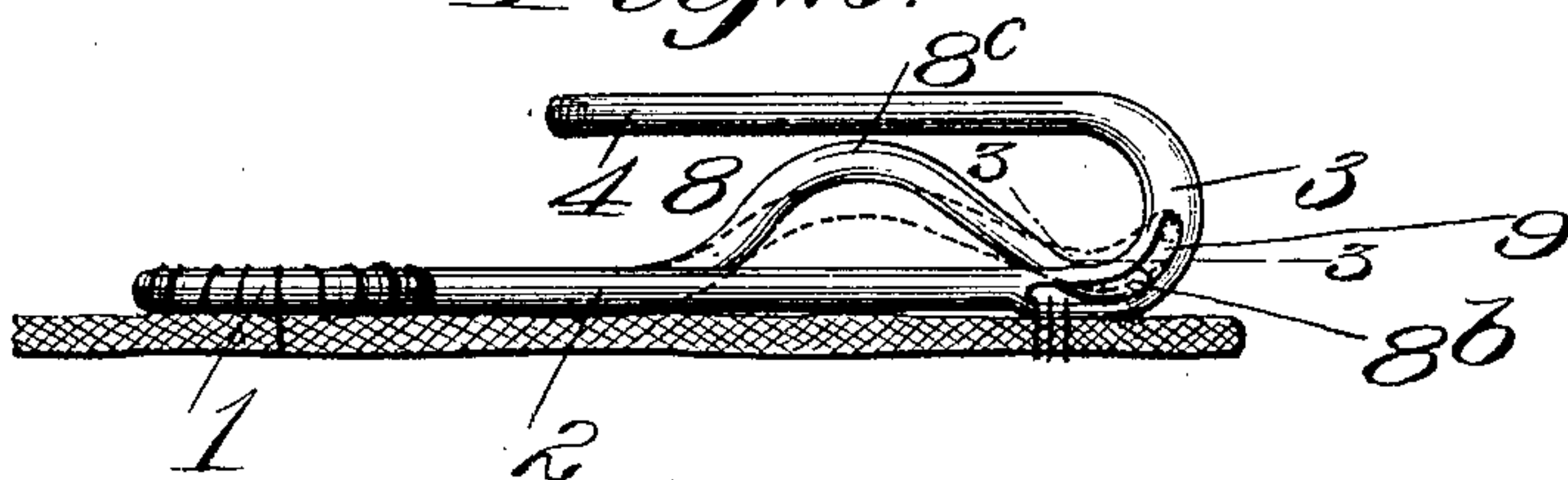
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GARMENT HOOK.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1905.

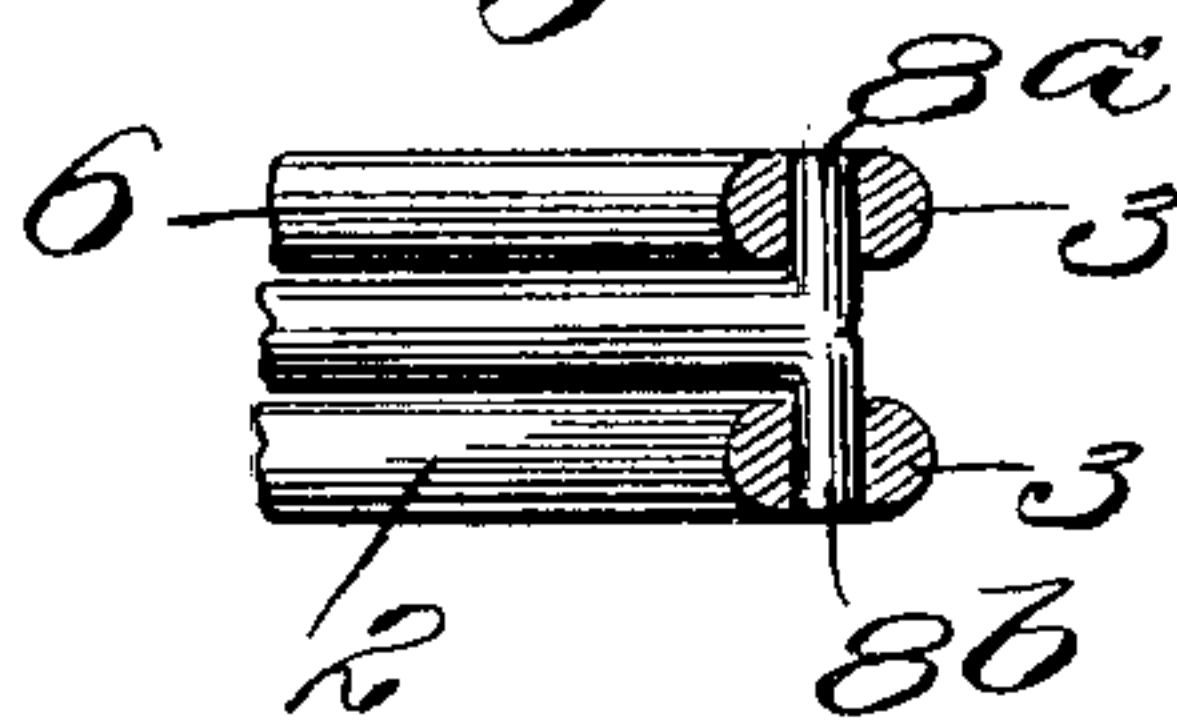
*Fig. 1.*



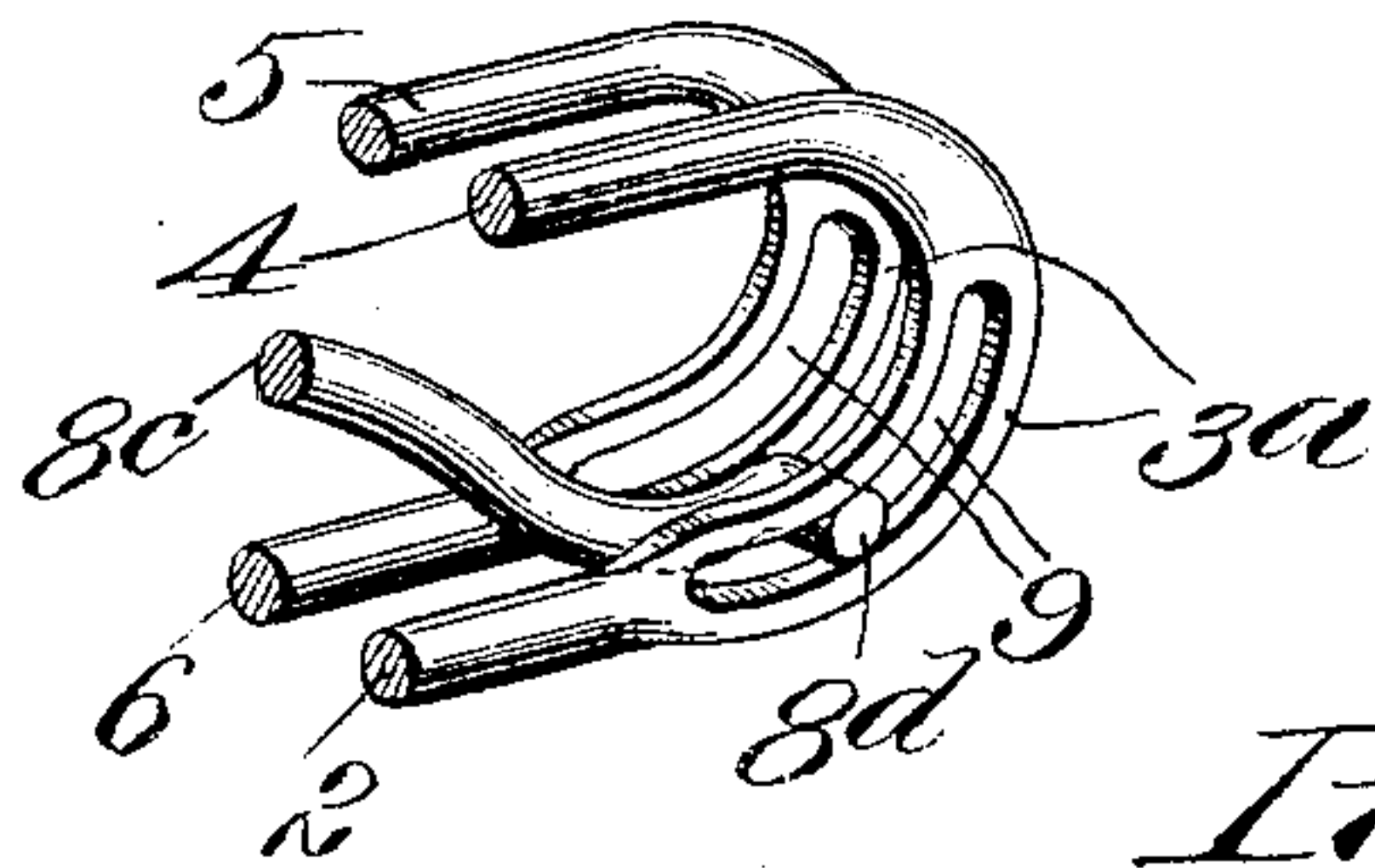
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses  
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attys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS R. MEYER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## GARMENT-HOOK.

No. 805,869.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 28, 1905.

Application filed May 15, 1905. Serial No. 260,444.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CYRUS R. MEYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garment-Hooks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved hook, showing the same attached to a garment. Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3 3, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the hook, showing a modified form.

This invention relates to a new and useful improvement in garment-hooks, the object being to provide a hook of the kind described in which means in the way of thread or sewing eyes are provided at each end of the hook, so that the hook may be securely sewed to the garment at both its ends and with which hook the usual eye may be engaged and disengaged without any liability of the spring member of the hook in its proper operation injuring the garment to which the hook is attached or of the fastening means for the hook to the garment becoming loose by such operations.

With the above objects in view my invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement, and combination of the several parts of the hook, all as will hereinafter be described, and pointed out in the claims.

The hook is adapted to be formed of one piece of wire cut to the desired length, the wire being more or less springy or elastic and being bent into the required shape by any suitable means. As shown in the accompanying drawings, the wire is first bent or coiled to form the sewing or thread eye 1, then continued forwardly to form the part 2 of the shank or base of the hook, then bent upward and around, as at 3, and continued backwardly directly over the part 2 to form the part 4 of the bill of the hook, then bent laterally at a suitable point over the base, then bent forwardly and continued around and then backwardly coincident with the parts 2, 3, and 4 to form the other parts 5 and 6 of the bill and shank of the hook, respectively, and then at a point coincident with the sewing-eye 1 the wire is bent or coiled to form the sewing-eye 7, the tongue or extension 8 being then continued forwardly between the parts 2 and 5 of the shank. At a suitable point in the tongue

or member 8 is formed an offset 8<sup>c</sup> or "hump," as it is commonly called, which projects up close to the bill of the hook for cooperating therewith to prevent the accidental disengagement of the usual eye from the hook. The spring member or tongue is sufficiently rigid to prevent accidental disengagement of the eye from the hook, but yields readily when pressure is applied thereto for the engagement of the eye with or disengagement from the hook. From the said offset 8<sup>c</sup> the tongue or member 8 extends in a gentle curve close to the forward end 3 of the hook, and the end thereof is upset or split into two parts or members 8<sup>a</sup> and 8<sup>b</sup>, as shown clearly in Figs. 1 and 3, which extend into slots 9. The slots 9 extend transversely or laterally through the forward ends of the shank members, but have their length, or it might be said their major axes, running with or longitudinally the shank members and being substantially concentric with the curved portions thereof, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the said shank members being sprung apart for the insertion into said slots of said transverse or lateral parts 8<sup>a</sup> and 8<sup>b</sup> of the spring-tongue 8. When pressure is applied on the offset or hump 8<sup>c</sup> in the spring-tongue 8, the said tongue 8 gives to the required extent to permit of the engagement of the eye with or disengagement from the hook, the ends or members 8<sup>a</sup> and 8<sup>b</sup> easily riding up and down in the said slots 9. When the hook and eye are in engagement, the ends or members 8<sup>a</sup> and 8<sup>b</sup> of the tongue 8 are at a point in the slots 9 close to the level of the base of the hook, as shown in full lines in Fig. 2, so that the eye is about on the plane of the base of the hook, and there is consequently no gaping between the edges of the garment. When pressure is applied on the offset 8<sup>c</sup> on engaging the eye with or disengaging the eye from the hook, the ends 8<sup>a</sup> and 8<sup>b</sup> ride up in the slots 9, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. By elongating the longitudinal slots 9 along the base of the hook for a short distance below the point where the members 8<sup>a</sup> and 8<sup>b</sup> rest, as shown in full lines in Fig. 2, I provide, in effect, sewing or thread eyes at the forward end of the hook, so that when the hook is in use and engaged with the usual eye, the hook being securely fastened to the garment at both its ends, the edges of the garment will lie close together.

Heretofore, so far as I am aware, in garment-hooks of this class the tongue or member of the wire having the offset or hump



formed therein is either cut off at a short distance from the offset or continued forwardly and around coincident with the bill of the hook or bent down and under coincident with the base of the hook. In such hooks, as is obvious, the base of the hook resting upon the garment on pressure being applied on the offset or hump in its downward movement to allow for the passage of the eye the tongue comes into contact with the garment to which the hook is attached and in this way not only rubs or wears the goods, particularly in the case of fine fabrics, but also tends to loosen the fastening means for the hook to the garment. In my hook these defects are entirely obviated. By providing the working slots 9 for the lateral ends of the spring-tongue 8 the tongue cannot come into contact with the garment, and its operation has no tendency to loosen the fastening means for the hook to the garment, and also while the usual eye is permitted to lie close to the base it does not touch the said fastening means and there is no liability of the eye slipping under the spring-tongue and thus interfering with the proper action of the hump.

In Fig. 4 I have shown a slightly-modified form of hook, in which the end of the spring tongue or member 8 is not upset or split into two members or parts, but merely bent laterally at right angles to the shank, the end thereof 8<sup>d</sup> extending into the slot 9. The wire is also shown as mashed or flattened at 3<sup>a</sup>, so that the slots 9 may be more easily formed therein, this being desirable when using a wire of small diameter.

While I have herein described my improved construction of hook as particularly applicable for use in connection with garments, it is obvious that it could be equally well applied to many other uses, such as harness-hooks, &c.

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

1. A hook comprising a shank member having a slot extending transversely there-through, a bill member, and a spring member having a transverse part extending into said slot; substantially as described.

2. A garment-hook comprising a shank member, a bill member, a longitudinal slot transversely extending through said shank member, and a spring member between said shank and bill members having a part extending into said slot; substantially as described.

3. A garment-hook comprising a shank member, a bill member, an elongated slot transversely extending through said shank member, and a spring member between said shank and bill members, said spring member having a lateral part at its forward end extending into said slot; substantially as described.

4. A garment-hook comprising a shank member, a bill member, a spring member be-

tween said bill and shank members, an offset in said spring member for coöperating with said bill member, and a longitudinal slot transversely extending through the forward end of said shank member, said spring member being bent laterally at its forward end and extending into said slot; substantially as described.

5. A garment-hook comprising a shank formed of two parallel members, a bill also formed of two parallel members, elongated slots formed transversely through said shank members at their forward end, a spring-tongue between said bill and shank, and an offset in said spring-tongue for coöperating with said bill, said spring-tongue being laterally upset at its forward end into two portions which extend into said slots; substantially as described.

6. A garment-hook comprising a shank, said shank being increased in width at one end, a bill, a spring-tongue, and an elongated slot formed transversely through the widened portion of said shank, the spring-tongue being bent laterally at its forward end to extend into said slot; substantially as described.

7. A garment-hook comprising a shank, a bill, a spring-tongue, and longitudinal slots transversely extending through said shank member for the passage of fastening means for securing the hook to a garment; substantially as described.

8. A garment-hook comprising a shank member, a bill member, a spring-tongue coöperating with said shank and bill members, sewing-eyes at one end of said shank member, and longitudinal slots formed transversely through said shank member at its opposite end for the passage of fastening means for securing the hook to a garment; substantially as described.

9. A garment-hook comprising a shank member, sewing-eyes at one end thereof, a bill member, elongated slots in said shank member at the forward end thereof, and a spring member between said bill and shank members, the forward end of said spring member projecting into said slots, said slots also allowing the passage of fastening means for securing the hook to a garment; substantially as described.

10. In a garment-hook, the combination with a shank, of a bill connected to said shank, elongated slots transversely extending through the forward end of said shank, and a spring-tongue connected to said shank and projecting forwardly between said bill and shank, said spring-tongue being formed into two portions at its forward end which extend into said slots and have play therein on pressure being applied on said tongue; substantially as described.

11. In a garment-hook, the combination with a shank, of a bill connected to said shank, longitudinal slots transversely extending through the forward end of said shank, a spring-



tongue connected to said shank at one end and projecting forwardly between said bill and shank, an offset in said spring-tongue for cooperating with said bill, and sewing-eyes 5 on said shank for the passage of fastening means for securing the hook to a garment, the forward end of said spring-tongue being upset into two portions which project laterally into said slots; substantially as described.

10 12. In a garment-hook, the combination with a shank formed of two parallel members, of a bill connected to said shank and also formed of two parallel members, longitudinal slots in said shank members at the forward end there- 15 of, and a spring-tongue member integral with one of said shank members and projecting forwardly between said shank members into said slots; substantially as described.

20 13. In a garment-hook, the combination with a shank formed of two parallel members, of a bill connected to said shank and also formed of two parallel members, longitudinal slots in said shank members at the forward end there- 25 of, thread-eyes at the ends of said shank members, a spring-tongue connected to one of said shank members and extending forwardly between said shank members, and an offset in said tongue intermediate its ends for cooperating with said bill, the end of said tongue being 30 upset into two portions which project later-

ally into said slots and ride therein on pressure being applied on said tongue; substantially as described.

14. In a hook, the combination with a shank, of a bill, thread-eyes on said shank, a spring- 35 tongue having an offset for cooperating with said bill, and a slot transversely extending through, and being substantially concentric with, the curved portion of said shank, said tongue having a lateral part extending into 40 said slot; substantially as described.

15. In a garment-hook, the combination with a shank formed of two members, of a bill also formed of two members, thread-eyes on said shank members, a spring-tongue between said 45 shank members and having an offset intermediate its ends for cooperating with said bill, and slots formed through and being concentric with the curved portions of said shank members, the end of said tongue being upset 50 and extending into said slots and having play therein on pressure being applied to said tongue; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two sub- 55 scribing witnesses.

CYRUS R. MEYER.

Witnesses:

EDGAR W. JACOBS,  
WM. H. SCOTT.