

No. 825,701.

PATENTED JULY 10, 1906.

T. J. BROWNING.  
GARMENT HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1906.

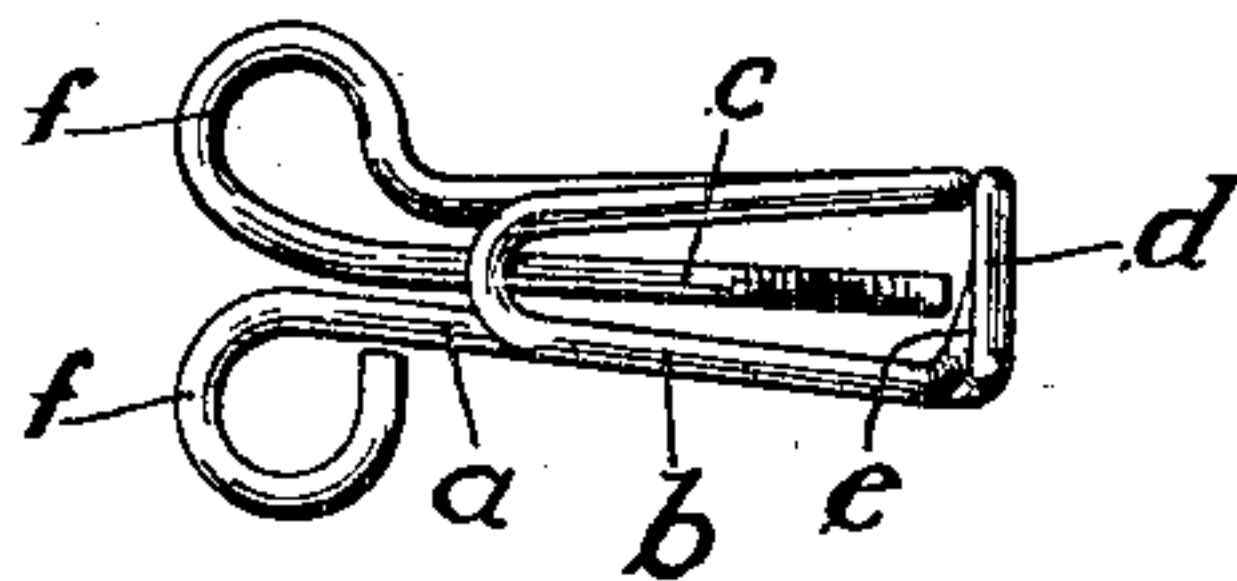


FIG. 1.

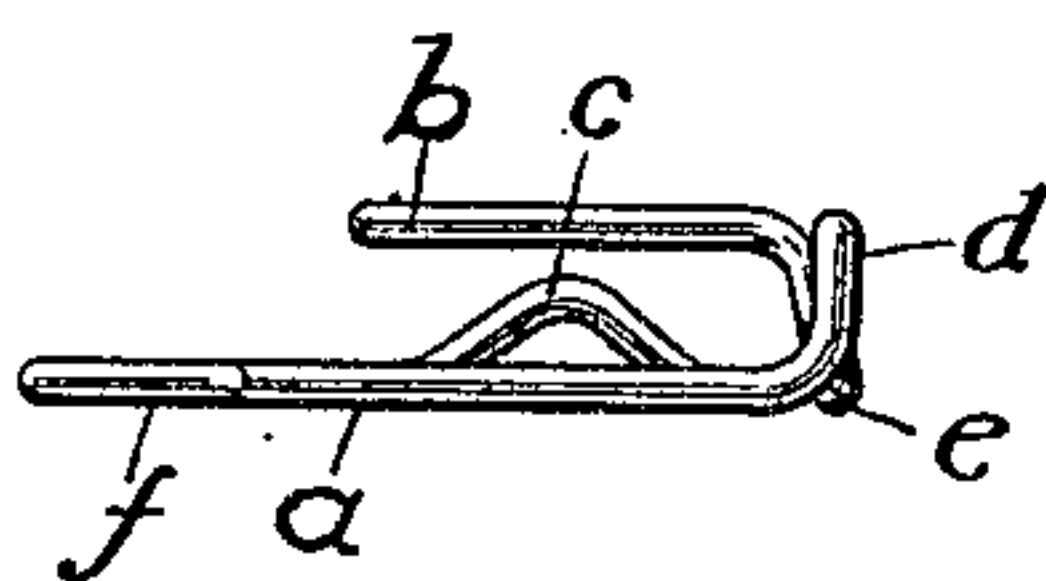


FIG. 2.

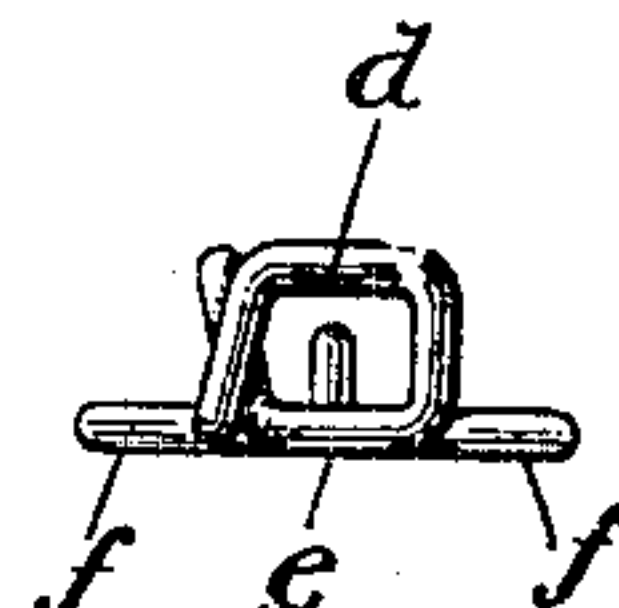


FIG. 3.

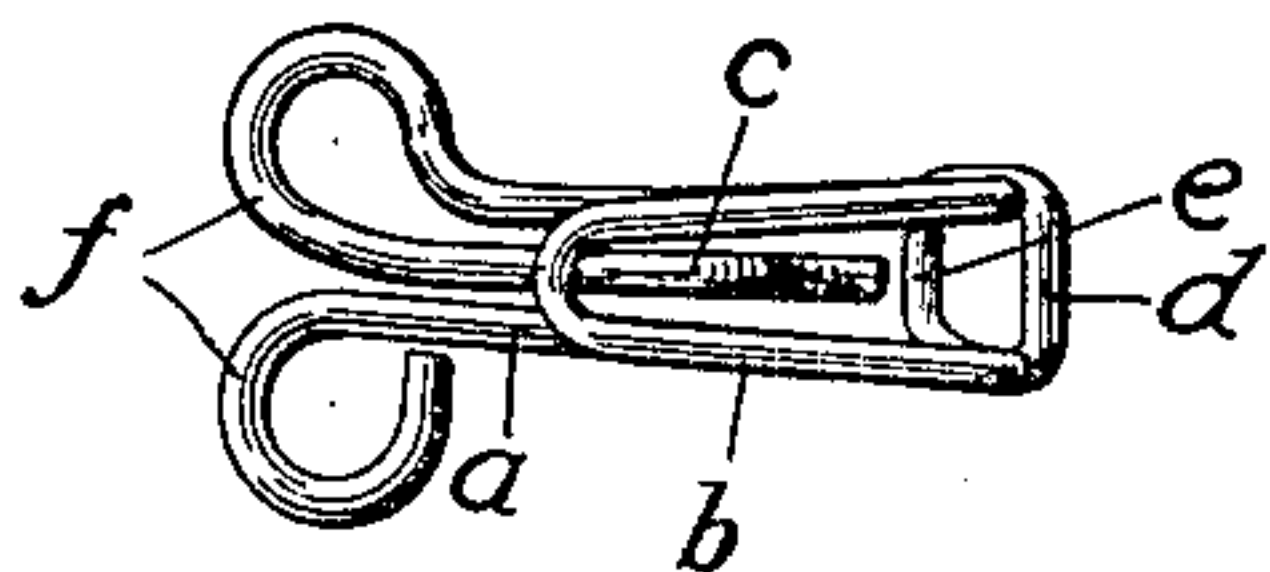


FIG. 4.

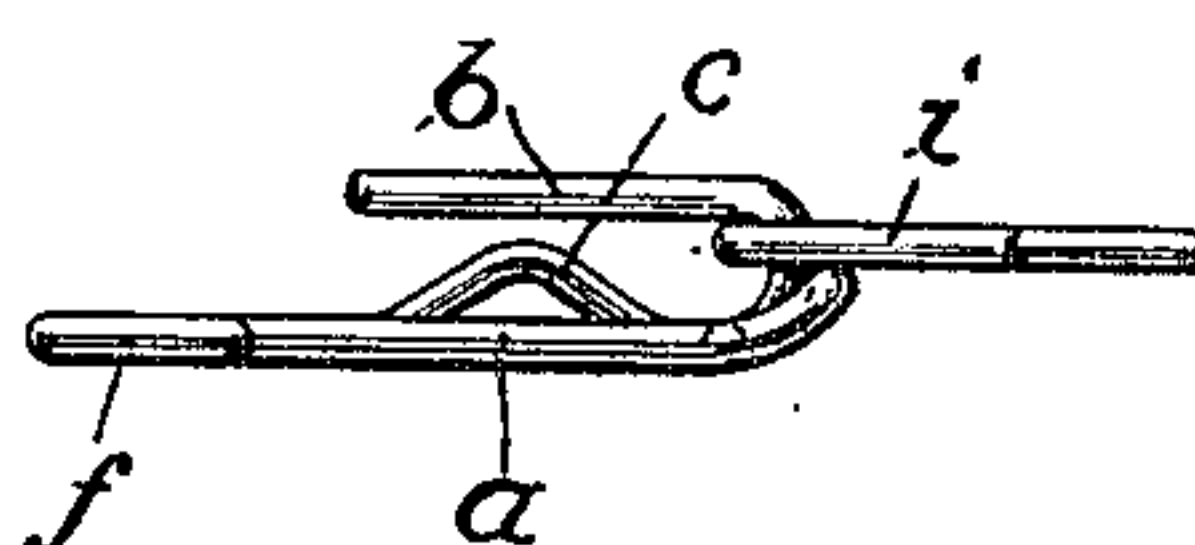


FIG. 5.

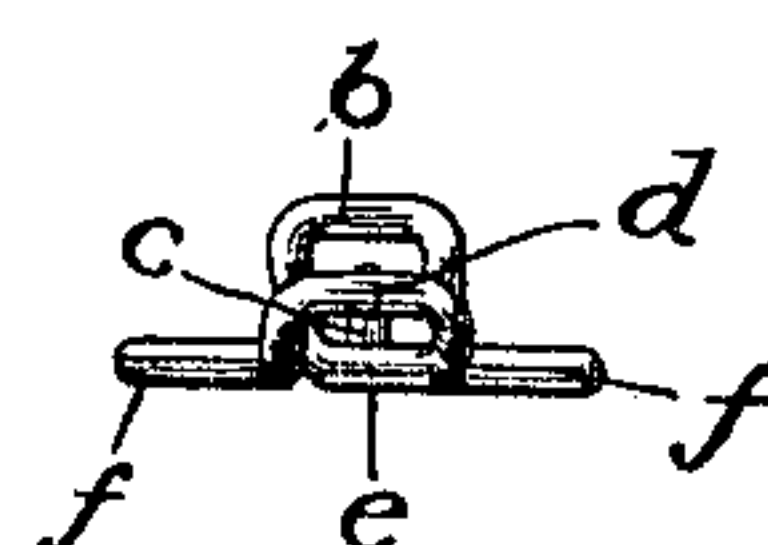


FIG. 6.

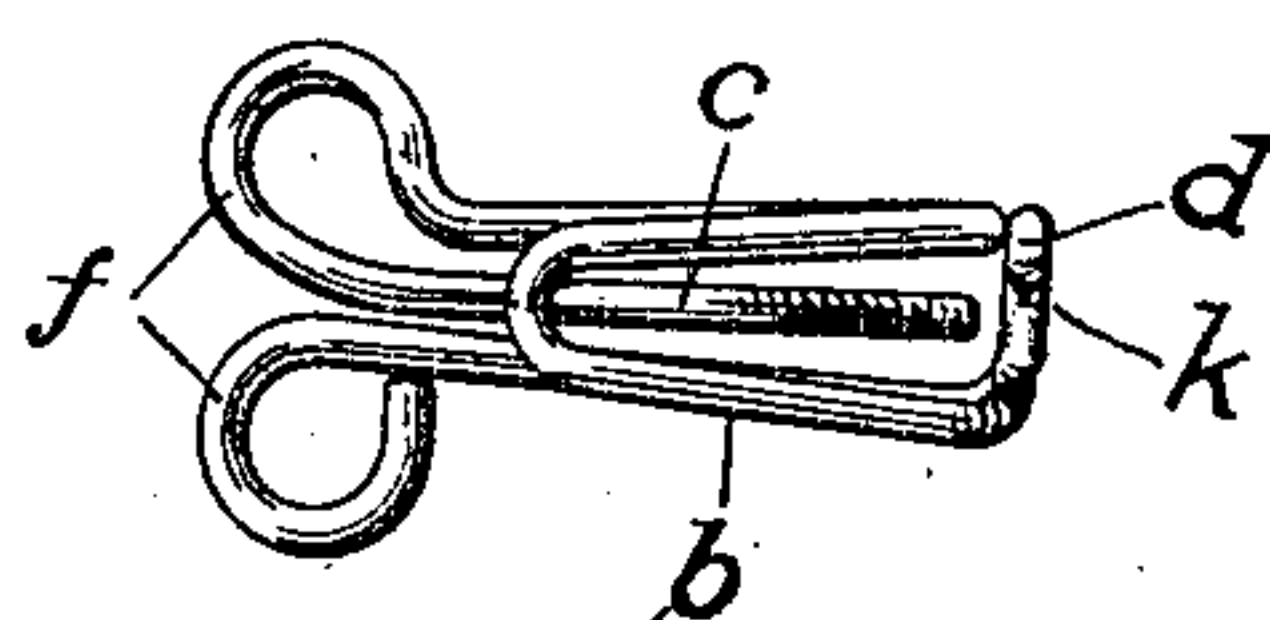


FIG. 7.

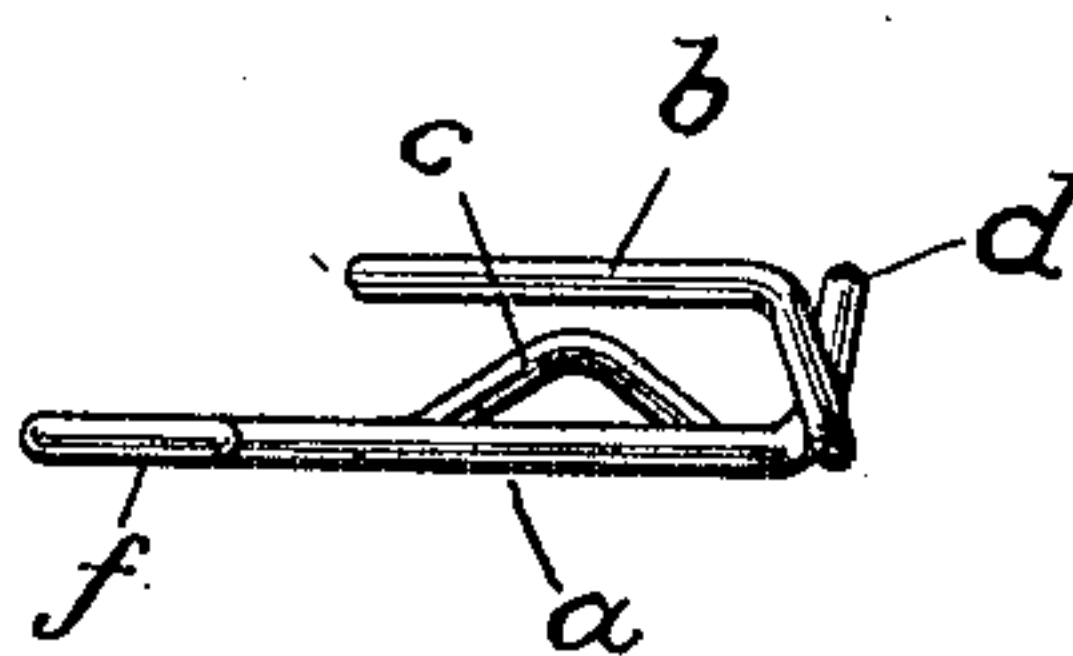


FIG. 8.

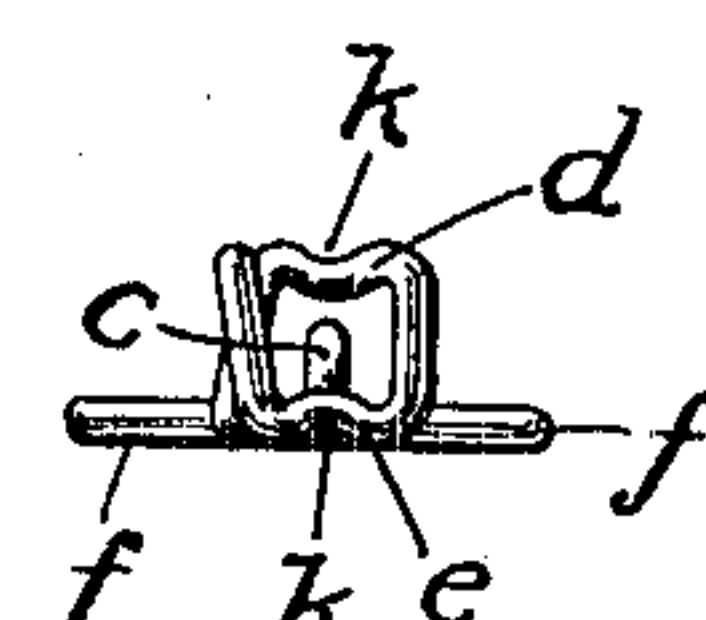


FIG. 9.

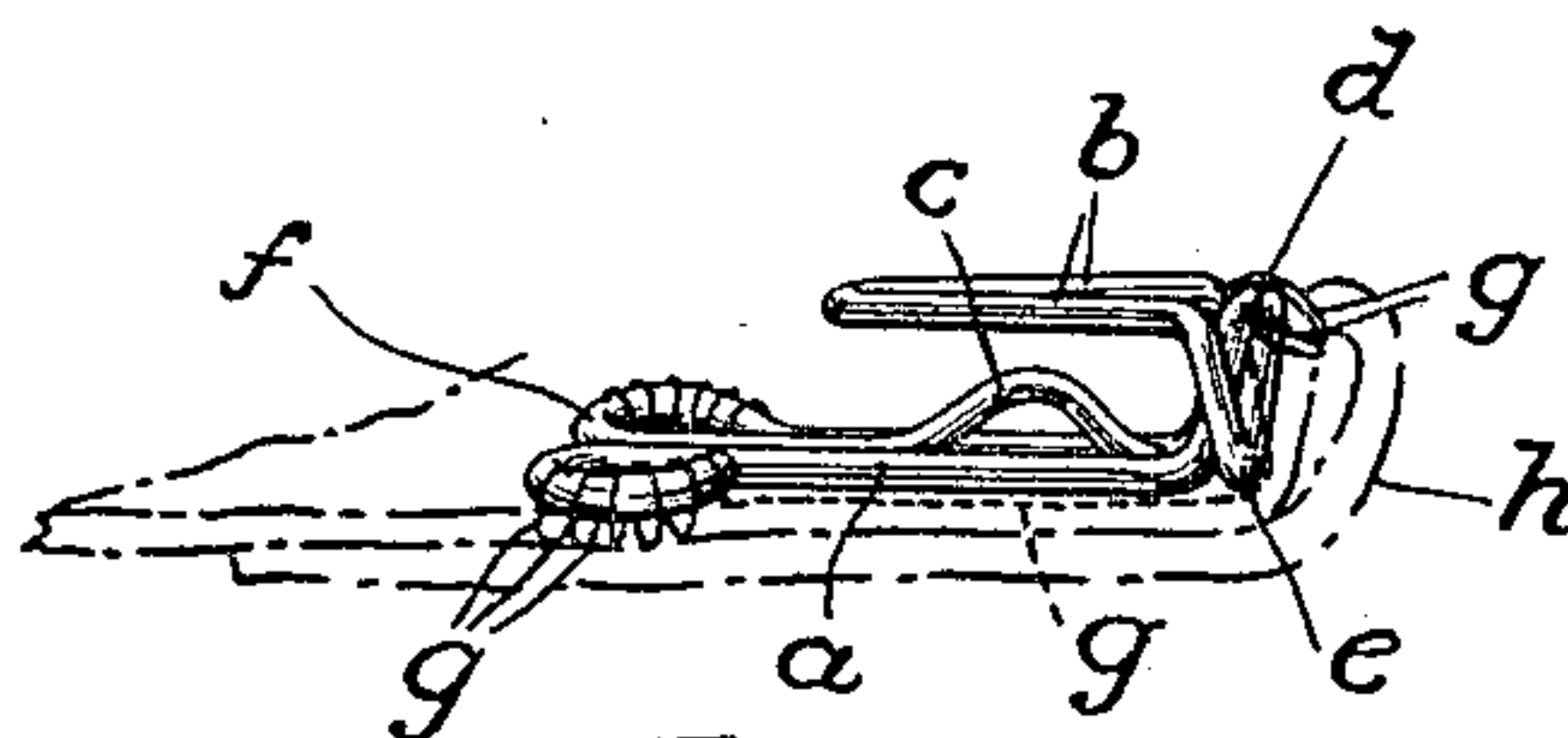


FIG. 10.

WITNESSES:

*Robt. H. Kitchie.*

*Arvin H. Buck.*

INVENTOR

*Tillie J. Browning*

BY

*Harding & Harding*  
ATTORNEYS



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TILLIE J. BROWNING, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## GARMENT-HOOK.

No. 825,701.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 10, 1906.

Application filed January 31, 1906. Serial No. 298,749.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, TILLIE J. BROWNING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Garment-Hooks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to hooks for garments, and has for its object to remove the objections heretofore characterizing the so-called "invisible" hooks. These hooks are so constructed that when attached to the garment the fabric is drawn up to substantially a level with the bill, so that when one section of garment provided with such a hook is secured to another section of garment by means of an eye on the latter engaging the hook the two sections will be caused to lie flat against each other, thereby effectually concealing the hook from view.

Hooks of this character when secured in proper position act effectively and satisfactorily, but require to be sewed in position in a different way from that in which the ordinary hook is secured—that is to say, in the ordinary hook, which consists of a shank, a bill, a hump or bow, and two eyes at the rear of the shank, the eyes are first sewed to the garment and then the thread is brought forward and the final stitches are passed around the front of the shank portion. This method of attachment is not practically applicable to the so-called "invisible" hooks.

The object of the present invention is to provide a hook which shall have the known advantages of invisible hooks and which may without producing any objectionable conditions be attached to the garment in substantially the ordinary way.

In the drawings, Figures 1, 2, and 3 are respectively plan, side, and end views of one form of hook embodying my invention. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are respectively plan, side, and end views of another form of hook embodying my invention. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are respectively plan, side, and end views of still another form of hook embodying my invention. Fig. 10 is a side view of hook fastened to the goods.

Referring first to the form of hook shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 10, the hook, as usual, is formed of a single continuous wire. *a* is the shank, *b* the bill, and *c* the bow or hump. At the front of the hook is a loop which

bridges the space between the two shank portions and the two sides of the bill, one end of the loop merging into one of the shank members and the other end of the loop merging into the corresponding side of the bill. The loop extends substantially vertically, the top bend or cross-bar *d* of the loop being approximately on a level with the bill and the bottom bend or cross-bar *e* of the loop being approximately on a level with the shank. Preferably the loop is formed by bending upwardly the part of the wire beyond one of the shank portions, thence transversely, thence downwardly, thence transversely in the opposite direction, and thence upwardly back of the first upward bend, thus merging with the bill, which, as well as the shank, thus lies back of the loop. In attaching the hook to the garment the eyes *f* at the rear of the loop are first stitched to the garment. Then the thread *g* is brought forwardly in the ordinary way and then underneath the lower bend *e* of the loop and thence upwardly to the upper bend *d* of the loop, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 10, which is last fastened to the garment *h*. It is obvious that the thread connecting the front and rear of the hook thus at all times lies against the garment on a level with the shank, as the lowest bend of the loop prevents the thread passing directly from the rear sewing-eyes to the top of the loop in front of the hook, and thus the eye when in engagement with the hook does not rest against the thread.

The modification shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6 differs from the preferred form only in that the loop extends, generally speaking, obliquely, the top bend *d* of the hook overhanging the lower bend *e*. This form is perhaps not as desirable as the first-described form, for the reason that the top bend of the loop lies somewhat below the level of the bill, which renders the hook when in fastening engagement less completely invisible. In Fig. 5 an eye *i* is shown in engagement with the hook.

The modification shown in Figs. 7, 8, and 9 differs from that first described in that the top and bottom bends of the loop are bent inwardly with respect to each other, so as to provide recesses *k* to receive the thread and prevent it slipping transversely. It also differs in that the upward bend connecting the lower transverse bend of the loop and the bill lies outside of the upward bend from the shank.

My invention is not limited to the specific



forms shown and described, as other modifications may be devised embodying the same essential features of construction.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

1. A garment-hook comprising a shank, a bill, and a transversely-extending loop, one end of the loop merging into one of the shank portions and the other end of the loop merging into the bill, the direction of extension of the loop being such that one transverse bend thereof overlies the other transverse bend.

2. A garment-hook comprising a shank, a bill and a loop, one end of the loop merging into one side of the bill and the other end of the loop merging into the opposite side of the shank, the loop extending in front of the bill and one of its transverse bends lying above the other transverse bend and above the level of the shank.

3. A garment-hook comprising a shank, a bill, and a transversely-extending loop bridging the space between the shank and the bill and extending substantially at right angles to the planes of extension of the bill and shank.

4. A garment-hook in which the wire constituting the extension of one of the shank portions extends upwardly, thence transversely, thence downwardly, thence transversely, thence upwardly, and backwardly to form one side of the bill and in which the wire constituting the extension of the other shank member extends backwardly to form the other side of the bill.

5. A garment-hook comprising a shank, a bill, a cross-bar, above the level of the shank, through which the front of the hook is stitched to the garment, and a second cross-bar below the level of the first cross-bar be-

neath which the securing-thread connecting the front and rear of the hook is adapted to extend.

6. A garment-hook comprising a shank, a bill and a transversely-extending loop, having a stitch-engaging transverse bend and a transverse bend provided with a thread-engaging recess, the first-named transverse bend extending above the level of the other transverse bend.

7. A garment-hook comprising a shank, a bill and a transversely-extending loop having a stitch-engaging transverse bend bent downwardly to form a recess to prevent the thread secured to said bend from slipping transversely, and a thread-engaging transverse bend extending below the level of the first-named bend.

8. A garment-hook comprising a shank, a bill and a transversely-extending loop whose direction of extension is such that the stitch-engaging transverse bend is located above the level of the other transverse bend, the upper and lower bends being bent inwardly with respect to each other.

9. A garment-hook comprising a shank and bill in which the wire constituting the extension of one of the shank portions and the wire constituting the extension of the corresponding side of the bill intersect each other at the side of the front of the hook, said intersecting bends being prolonged and bent to form a loop.

In testimony of which invention I have hereunto set my hand, at Philadelphia, on this 26th day of January, 1906.

TILLIE J. BROWNING.

Witnesses:

M. M. HAMILTON,  
THORNLEY B. WOOD.