(No Model.)

# H. W. JORDAN.

## HOOK OR CATCH.

No. 436,242. Patented Sept. 9, 1890.

Fig. 1.

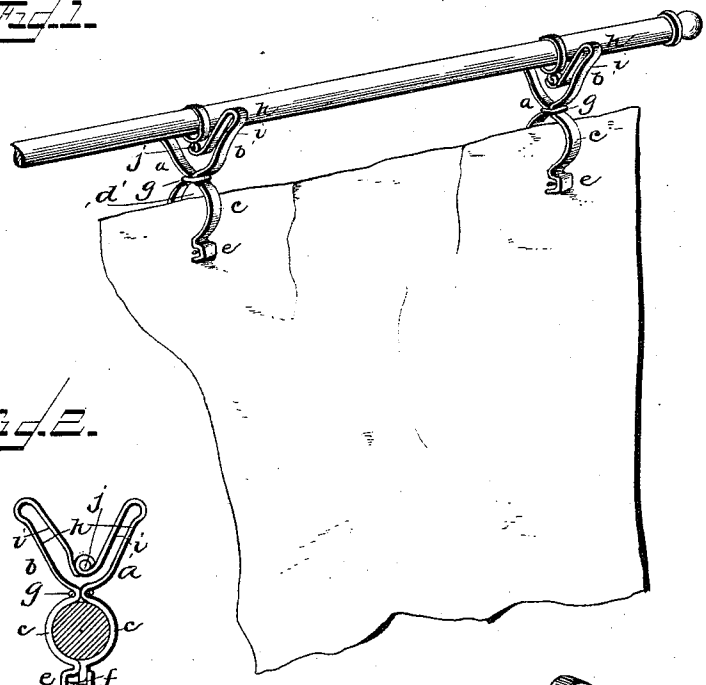



Fig. 2.




Fig. 3.

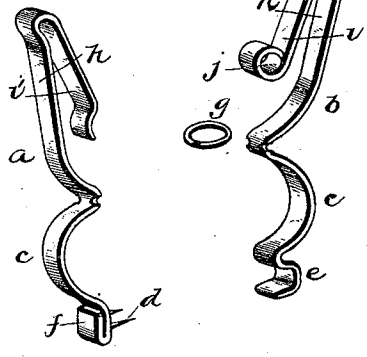
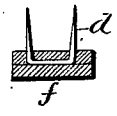



Fig. 4.




WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY W. JORDAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## HOOK OR CATCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,242, dated September 9, 1890.

Application filed January 21, 1890. Serial No. 337,599. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY W. JORDAN, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hooks or Catches; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in hooks or catches.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved hook or catch particularly adapted for hanging curtains, and which shall be exceedingly cheap, simple, and durable in construction and composed of a minimum number of parts, and which can be easily and quickly operated, and will greatly reduce the time and trouble heretofore expended in hanging curtains. These objects are accomplished by my invention, which consists in certain novel features of construction and in combinations of parts more fully described hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of a curtain-pole and a portion of a curtain suspended therefrom by the improved hooks. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the pole and a portion of the curtain, showing the catch in end elevation. Fig. 3 is a perspective showing the two arms of the hook and the wire which binds them together separated. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the end of the arm carrying the pins.

The hook is composed of the two corresponding metal strips or members *a b*, which are suitably fulcrumed or pivoted together within their lengths. Below the pivotal point the two sides or strips are correspondingly bulged or bent outwardly a suitable distance at *c* in opposite directions, forming the normally-closed opening *d'*, for the purpose hereinafter set forth, and the two clamping-jaws at their outer ends. The member *a* at its clamping end or jaw below the outward bulge *c* is preferably straight and flat and provided on its inner face with the sharp pins *d d*, projecting toward the corresponding free end or jaw of the member *b*. These two sharp projections are formed from a single metal pin having its ends formed into needle-points, which pin is then bent into a substantially U shape, and the two ends are inserted through two apertures in the end of said member, so that the cross-piece of the U will be against the outer face of said end between the perforations, and the pointed ends will project a distance from the inner face of said end, and the pin is held in this position by the extremity *f* of the said member, which is bent back upon itself and down upon the portion of the pin on the outer face of said end, thereby preventing the pin from pushing back out of the perforations. The free end of the other member *b*, below its outward bend or loop *c*, normally bears against the corresponding end of member *a;* but opposite the pins *d* of member *a* the free end of member *b* is provided with an outward bulge *e*, forming a recess to receive the points of said pins, the recess being of greater depth than the length of the pin-points from the inner face of the end of member *a* and of greater width than the pins, so that the pins, if they do not pierce the fabric, will form a fold or crease therein and force it into the bulge *e*, and thereby firmly hold it.

The two members are pivoted together above the outward bends *c c* by means of a wire *g* twisted around said members, the edges of which are grooved, as shown, to receive the wire, so that it will lie below or flush with the edges of the members. The pivotal or fulcrum point of the members is thus formed. Above the fulcrum the members extend outwardly and upwardly in opposite directions a suitable distance, and are then doubled upon themselves and extend back and inwardly again toward the fulcrum-point and at a slight distance from the outwardly-extending portions *h*, forming the spring portions *i i'*, the end of spring *i* being doubled upon itself to form the eye *j*, and the end of the spring *i'* being rounded to bear and slide on said eye. Thus when the handles formed by the lengths *h i i'* are pressed together against the tension of the springs *i i'* the opposite ends or jaws of the members are separated and opened.

When it is desired to use the present catch

in hanging curtains from poles, the handles are pressed together, thereby opening the jaws of the catch, which are then slipped over the pole from the top, so that the pole will loosely rest in the recess *d'* formed by the bulges *c c*, and the catch can freely slide on said pole. The upper edge of the curtain is caught between the jaws of the catch and the pins pass through or press a fold of the curtain into the recess or bulge *e*, and thereby firmly hold the same. The same catch thus holds the curtain and slides on the pole.

If desirable, rings can be used on the pole and the present catches secured to them by means of the eyes *j*, as shown in Fig. 1, and the hem or upper edge of the curtain can extend up into the opening *d'*. The manner of securing the members together is cheap and strong and cannot be easily broken or injured.

This catch is by no means limited to use as a curtain-support, but is adapted for many other purposes and uses—such as an attachment for fans, parasols, umbrellas, &c.—and can be made of any size suitable for the purpose to which it is to be applied. The catch can be attached by means of the eye *j*.

What I claim is—

1. A catch consisting of two integral members fulcrumed together between their ends, having their ends on one side of the fulcrum formed into jaws and the portions between said jaws and the fulcrum provided with corresponding opposite outward bends, one of said jaws being provided with a recess and the other with pins to extend thereinto, the opposite portions of the members extending outwardly to form lever-handles and doubled upon themselves and extended inwardly and meeting at their ends to form springs and hold said jaws together, substantially as described.

2. A catch consisting of two integral separate members united and fulcrumed together by a wire twisted around the same between their ends, the ends of said members forming clamping and gripping jaws on one side of the fulcrum and the opposite portions extending outwardly to form lever-handles and having their ends bent back toward the fulcrum to form springs to hold the jaws together, the end of one spring forming an eye and the end of the other bearing thereon, substantially as described.

3. The herein-described catch, consisting of two integral members fulcrumed together between their ends, the ends of the members on one side of the fulcrum forming gripping-jaws and the opposite corresponding portions of said members extending outwardly from the fulcrum in different directions to form lever-handles and having their ends doubled back and both extending toward the fulcrum, with their extremities bearing against each other to form springs and hold the jaws together, as set forth.

4. A catch consisting of the two members fulcrumed together between their ends and each formed of a strip of metal, the members on one side being bent outwardly in opposite directions from the fulcrum, forming handles and provided with springs to hold them apart, and on the opposite side forming gripping-jaws, one of said jaws having a U-shaped pin inserted therethrough from the outer side and at a distance from the extremity thereof, said extremity being doubled tightly back upon the outer face of the member and rear portion of said pin, the other member opposite said pins being bent or bulged outwardly, forming a recess deeper than the length of the pins and wider than the same, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY W. JORDAN.

Witnesses:
LOUIS JORDAN,
P. VIEHMEYER.