

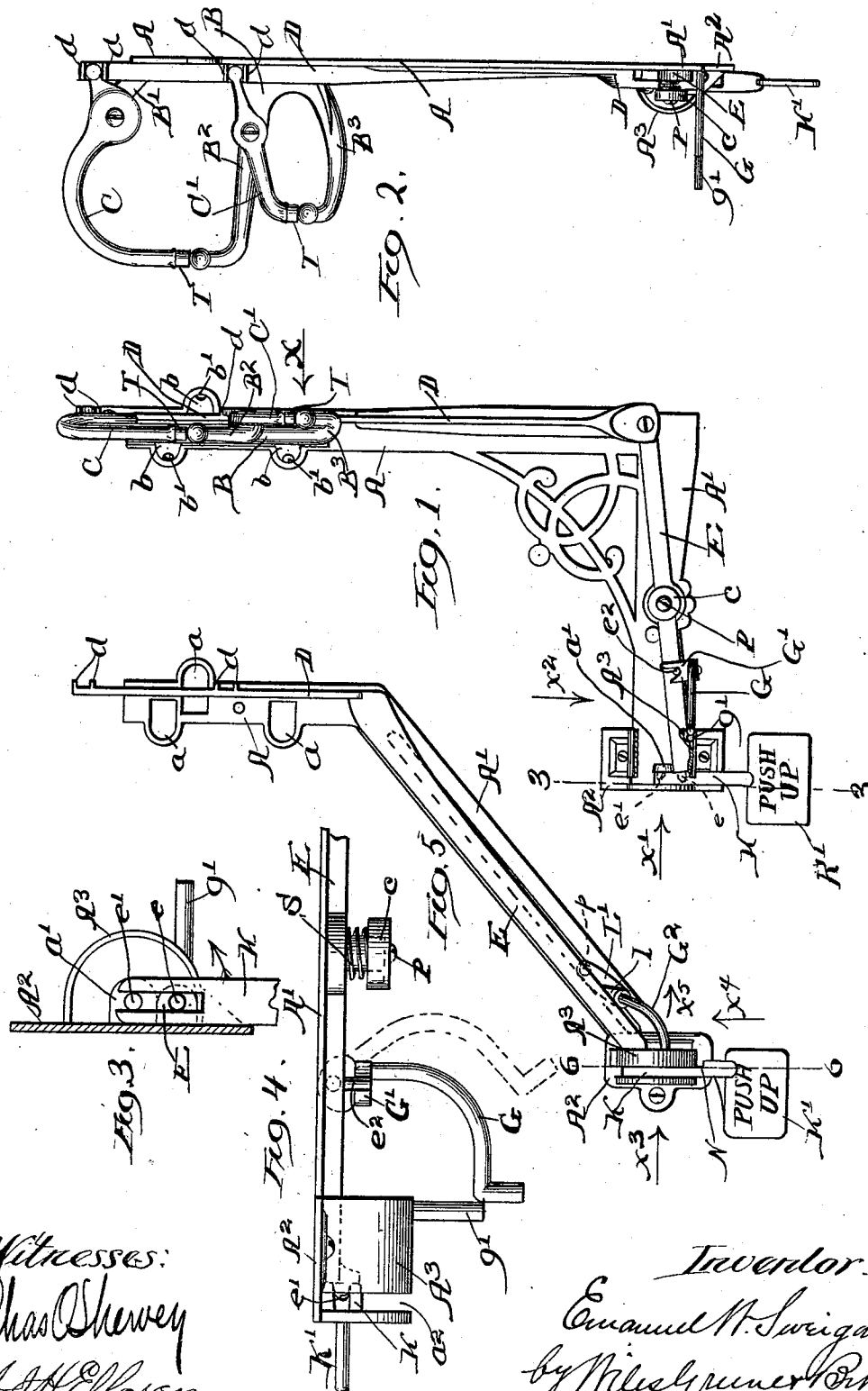
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. W. SWEIGARD.
LOCKING HAT AND COAT HOOK.

No. 519,102.

Patented May 1, 1894.



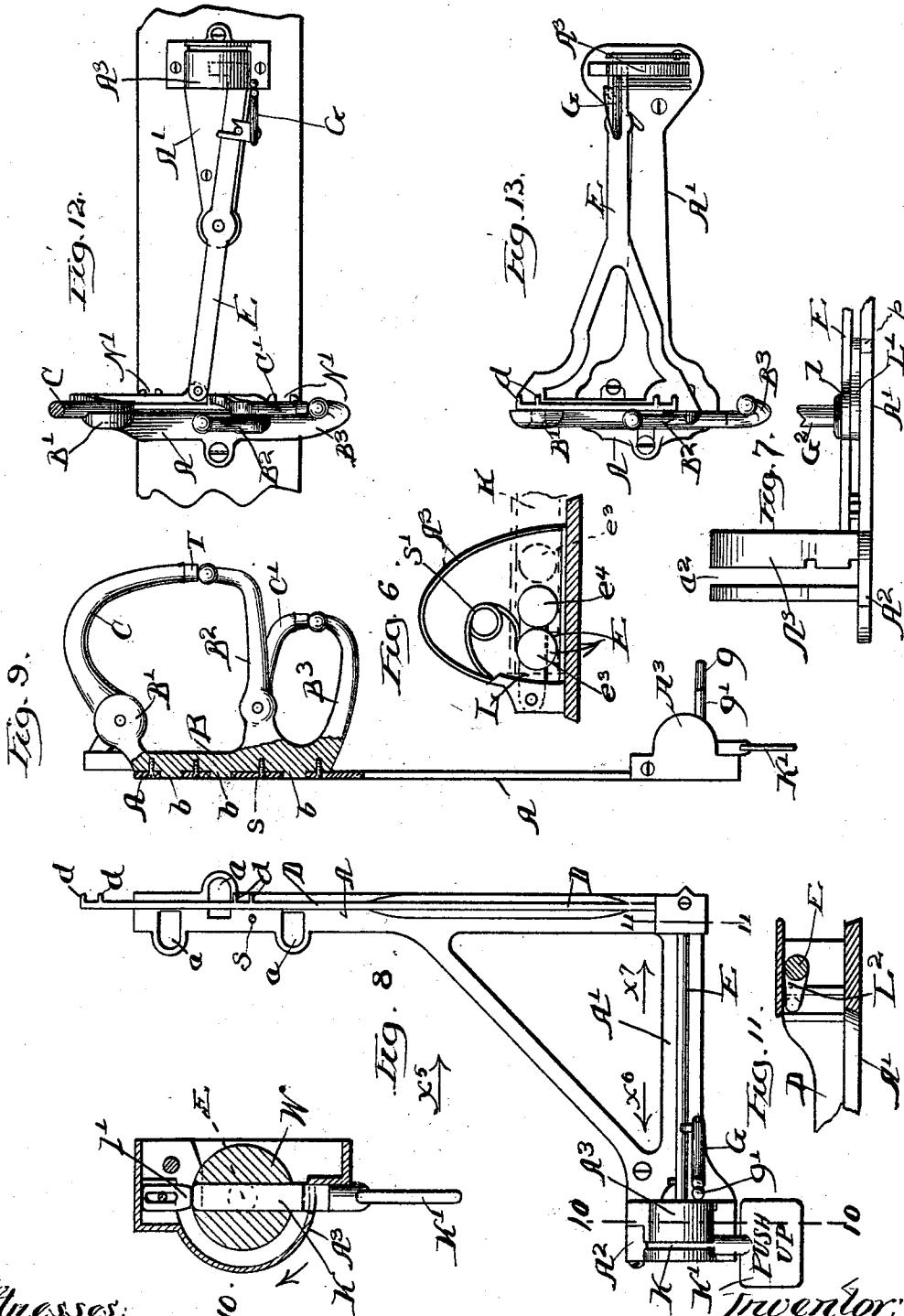
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMANUEL W. SWEIGARD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LOCKING HAT AND COAT HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,102, dated May 1, 1894.

Application filed March 28, 1893. Serial No. 467,947. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMANUEL W. SWEIGARD, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locking Hat and Coat Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in locking hat and coat hooks, that is, hooks adapted for hanging hats and coats and provided with guards adapted to be so adjusted as to leave the hooks readily accessible when in one position, and to be pressed upon the ends of the hooks and prevent removal of the garments when in another position.

The invention is fully described and explained in this specification and shown in various forms in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a hook embodying my invention, the guards being in contact with the ends of the hooks. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same device, the view being in the direction indicated by the arrow, x , in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3, Fig. 1, the view being in the direction indicated by the arrow, x' , Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a top plan of the key operated portion of the device shown in Fig. 1, the view being in the direction indicated by the arrow, x^2 , in said figure. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a modified form embodying my invention, the hooks and their guards being removed from the back plate. Fig. 6 is a vertical section on the line 6—6, Fig. 5, the view being in the direction indicated by the arrow, x^3 , in said figure. Fig. 7 is a bottom plan of the key operated mechanism shown in Fig. 5, the view being in the direction indicated by the arrow, x^4 , Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a front elevation of a third modification, the hooks and guard being removed from the back plate. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the back plate of the device shown in Fig. 8 and illustrates the method of attachment of the hooks to the back plate, the view being in the direction indicated by the arrow, x^5 , Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a vertical section on the line 10—10, Fig. 8, the view being in the direction indicated by the arrow, x^6 , in said figure. Fig. 11 is a vertical section on the line 11—11, Fig. 8, the view

being in the direction indicated by the arrow, x^7 , in said figure. Figs. 12 and 13 are front elevations respectively, of two modifications having the same action as those of the forms shown in Figs. 1 and 5, the parts in each form being however arranged in somewhat different relative positions from those shown in Figs. 1 and 5.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, A, A' are the vertical and horizontal arms, respectively, of a back plate formed in a single piece and adapted to be screwed to a wall or other support. The upper part of the vertical member is formed with a series of openings, a, a, a , such as are shown in Fig. 8, and in these openings are seated a corresponding series of lugs, b, b, b , formed on the rear edge of a hook-bearing member, B, this construction being the same as that illustrated in Fig. 9. One or more screws, s , Fig. 9, pass through the solid part of the back plate and enter the body of the hook-bearing member, B, and thus fasten the back plate and hook-bearing member together. The lugs, b, b, b , are preferably formed with notches, b' , in their outer margins, these notches when in place in the openings, a, a , being adapted to receive screws which assist in holding the back plate in position on the support to which it is fastened. On the part, B, are formed three arms, B', B², B³, the uppermost of which is short as shown in Fig. 9, while the other two terminate in hooks adapted to receive and support a hat and coat. On the arms, B', B², are pivoted two vertically swinging guards, C, C', whose front ends are adapted when in their lowest positions to press against the ends of the hooks, B², B³, and thus to prevent the detachment of any articles hung thereon. The ends of the guards are preferably provided with rubber tips, T, T, whose pressure upon the garments cannot wear or injure them. The rear ends of the guards, C, C', lie in horizontal slots in a vertically sliding bar, D, which rests against the back plate, the slots being preferably formed by means of flanges, d, d , Fig. 8, cast upon the bar. It is evident that the vertical movement of the sliding bar, D, must raise or lower the rear ends of the guards, C, C', and thus bring the tips, T, T, into or out of engagement with the hooks, B², B³. The vertical movement of the bar, D, is ac-

accomplished by means of a lever, E, pivoted
 near its center by means of a screw, P, to
 the horizontal member, A', of the back plate,
 one end of the lever being pivoted to the
 5 lower end of the bar, D, while the other
 end is provided with a short pin, e, lying
 within a casing, A³, formed upon an enlarge-
 ment A², at the end of the horizontal member,
 A'. Within the casing, A³, and at about the
 10 center of the limit of oscillation of the pin, e,
 is a lug, a', formed on the back plate and pro-
 vided on one of its faces with a pin, e', lying
 in the vertical plane of the pin, e. The lever
 is operated by means of a key having a shank,
 15 K, and an operating plate, K', the shank be-
 ing slotted to embrace the two pins, e, e', as
 illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. When the guards,
 C, C', rod, D, and lever, E, are in the position
 illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the key may be
 20 inserted into the casing from below, the case
 being notched for the purpose in substantially
 the manner illustrated in Fig. 7, and the key
 when inserted being adapted to embrace the
 two pins, e, e', in the manner illustrated in
 25 Fig. 3. From this position the key may be
 swung upward in a vertical plane in the di-
 rection indicated by the arrow in Fig. 3, the
 pin, e', being its center of movement and the
 shank being allowed to move in a vertical slot,
 30 a², Fig. 4, formed in the casing, A³. The shank
 is preferably formed with a notch at that
 point which coincides with the casing, a simi-
 lar notch being shown at N, Fig. 5. As the
 key swings upward the pin, e, on the end of
 35 the lever moves in a circle about the pin, e',
 and is thus transferred from the position be-
 low the pin, e', to a position an equal distance
 above it, and this movement of the pin, e',
 evidently produces a reverse movement of the
 40 opposite end of the lever, E, and of the bar,
 D, thus drawing downward the rear ends of
 the guards, C, C', and lifting the tips, T, T,
 out of engagement with the hooks, B², B³. As
 the pin, e, in its movement varies its distance
 45 from the back plate and as it is preferable to
 have the opposite end of the lever at a con-
 stant distance from the back plate, I have
 provided the pivot of the lever with a cap, c,
 and a spring, S, interposed between the cap
 50 and lever and permitting limited movement
 of the lever at that point away from the back
 plate.

To the back plate, A', at a suitable distance
 from the casing, A³, is pivoted a curved um-
 55 brella holder, G, adapted when in working po-
 sition to impinge upon a stop, g', formed on
 the casing, but to swing away from the stop
 to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig.
 4. The curved rod, G, is provided with a rig-
 60 idly attached notched lever, G', the notch in
 the upper end of the lever being adapted to
 receive a pin, e², formed on the front face of
 the lever, E. When the lever, E, is in the
 position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the pin, e²,
 65 lies in the notch in the lever, G', and holds
 the umbrella holder in the position shown in
 Figs. 1 and 4. When the key is swung up-

ward to lift the guards, C, C', the pin, e², moves
 upward and unlocks the umbrella holder
 which may then be opened. When in this 70
 position an umbrella handle may be inserted
 in it, and the drawing down of the free end
 of the lever, E, and of the pin, e², will lock
 the umbrella holder in the position shown in
 full lines in Fig. 4, and thus secure the um- 75
 brella. When the key is in the position shown
 in the figures it may be drawn downward and
 released, but when it is in its raised position
 it cannot be withdrawn. Thus, in practice, 80
 the key is in the casing and in its highest po-
 sition when the guards, C, C', are raised and
 the umbrella holder is open. Any person
 hanging a garment upon the hooks, or an um-
 brella in the umbrella holder, draws the key
 down to the position shown in the figures and 85
 thus locks the guards upon the hooks and fas-
 tens the umbrella holder. He then withdraws
 the key from the casing and puts it in his
 pocket, thus leaving the garment or umbrella
 securely locked and awaiting his return. I 90
 prefer to mark the face of the plate, K of each
 key so as to indicate the movements of the
 key required to operate the device, as for in-
 stance, by putting upon one face the words
 "Push up," and upon the opposite face the 95
 words "Pull down," the words on one face be-
 ing visible when the key is in its lowest po-
 sition, and those on the other face being visi-
 ble when the key is in its highest position.

Figs. 5, 6, and 7 illustrate a modified form 100
 of my device in which the member, A', of
 the back plate is oblique with reference to
 the member, A, the position of the key-oper-
 ated parts with relation to the hooks being
 however the same as in the form shown in 105
 Figs. 1 and 2, and the hooks being fastened
 to the back plate in the manner already de-
 scribed. The guards are also attached to the
 hook-bearing member in the same manner al-
 ready explained and are operated by a verti- 110
 cal sliding bar, D, like the one shown in the
 previous figures. The lever, E, of Figs. 1 and
 2, is in these figures replaced by a bar, E,
 formed integral with the bar, D, and corre- 115
 sponding in position substantially to the ob-
 lique portion of the back plate. The free end
 of the bar, E, is provided with a pin, e³, Fig.
 6, and lies behind a short lever, L, pivoted at
 its upper end to the casing, A³, and provided
 at its lower end with a pin, e⁴, lying in the 120
 vertical plane of the pin, e³, Fig. 6, when the
 guards are either completely raised or com-
 pletely lowered.

Fig. 6 illustrates the position of the parts
 when the guards are down and the bar, D, is 125
 in its highest position. When the parts are
 in this position, the key may be inserted from
 below and it is so formed as to embrace the
 two pins, e³, e⁴, as indicated by the dotted lines
 in Fig. 6. The key plate may then be swung 130
 upward when the pin, e³, will swing about the
 pin, e⁴, in the direction indicated by the ar-
 row in the figure, the movement of the pin,
 e³, being downward along the back plate, and

the bar, E, and bar, D, being correspondingly moved downward until they reach their lowest position when the guards, C, C', are in their highest position and considerably above the hooks, B², B³. This form of my device is provided with an umbrella-holder, G², pivoted in the end of a lug, L, which is fastened to the rear face of the bar, E. The umbrella holder has on its rear end a lever, L', provided with a pin, p, Fig. 5, which lies in a slot in the back plate, A'. The movement of the bar, E, up and down changes the position of the lever, L', and thus rotates the umbrella-holder, G², about its pivot, so that when the bar is in its highest position, the point of the umbrella-holder is locked against the side wall of the casing, A², and when the bar is in its lowest position, the end of the guard is separated by a considerable space from the casing, the umbrella-holder being thus locked or unlocked at the same time as the guards, C, C'.

Figs. 8, 9, 10, and 11 illustrate a modification in which the back plate, the hooks and guards and the sliding bar, D, are all the same as the corresponding parts shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In the form shown in these figures, however, the lever, E, of Fig. 1 is replaced by a rotating horizontal rod, E, having at its junction with the bar, D, a crank, L², provided with a pin lying in a transverse slot in the bar, so that the rotation of the rod, E, raises and lowers the bar. At the end opposite the crank, L², the bar is provided with a wheel or disk, W, formed with a diametrical opening which is in a vertical position when the bar, D, is completely raised or lowered. When the bar, D, is in its highest position, the rod and the disk mounted on it are in the position shown in Fig. 10, the casing being provided with a sliding catch, V', Fig. 10, adapted to drop into the opening in the disk and prevent its rotation. The parts being in this position, the shank, K, of the key may be inserted from below in the opening in the disk, the shank being of such length as to lift the catch, V', completely out of the opening in the disk. The key may then be swung upward in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 10, until the shaft, E, has been rotated about one hundred and eighty degrees, when the bar, D, will be in its lowest position and the guards will be in their position of greatest separation from the hooks, B², B³. This device is provided with an umbrella fastener, G, of substantially the same form as the one shown in Fig. 1 and adapted to be operated by the rotation of the rod, E, so as to be locked when the guards, C, C', are in contact with the hooks, B², B³, and to be unlocked when the guards are free from the hooks.

Figs. 12 and 13 show forms corresponding exactly in operation to those shown in Figs. 1 and 5, the principal difference in construction between these forms and those already described and explained being that in the

forms shown in Figs. 12 and 13, the key-operated mechanisms are on the same level as the hooks, whereas in the forms shown in the earlier figures, they are at a considerable distance below the hooks. I prefer the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 5, the key-actuated parts and the place for the insertion of the key being in such a position as never to be covered by a hat or coat hung upon either of the hooks. I consider this a material advantage in convenience of use of the device, but, on the other hand, the forms shown in Figs. 12 and 13, are somewhat cheaper in manufacture. In the form shown in Fig. 12, the plate, A', on which the lock is mounted is separated from the plate, A, which supports the hooks, and when this construction is used, the member, B, with its arms, B', B², B³, may be formed in the same piece with the back plate, A, and may be cast with notches, N, N', adapted to receive screws for holding this part of the device in place. The angle at the intersection of the members, A, A', of the back plate may be filled by ornamental scroll-work as shown in Fig. 1, or may be left open and used as a space for cards or other advertising matter, according to the wish of the manufacturer or of the user.

In each of the forms shown the key can only be inserted or removed when the guards are in contact with the points of the hooks. There is therefore no danger of accidental withdrawal of a key before a hook is completely locked after the garment is placed upon it.

Having now described and explained my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a locking garment-hook, the combination with a suitable back plate and two hooks supported thereby, of two pivoted guards supported by the plate and adapted to be swung into or out of contact with said hooks respectively, a reciprocally sliding bar engaging both of said guards and adapted to oscillate them upon their pivots, a lever engaging said sliding bar and adapted to reciprocate it longitudinally, and a swinging key adapted to engage said lever and actuate it for the operation of said sliding bar, the key being detachable when the guards are in contact with the hooks, but not when they are out of contact therewith.

2. In a locking garment-hook, the combination with a suitable back plate and hooks supported thereby, of pivoted guards supported by the plate and adapted to protect the points of the hooks respectively, a reciprocally sliding bar engaging and operating said guards, a lever swinging on a pivot between its ends and having one of its ends in engagement with said sliding bar, a key adapted to engage the opposite end of said lever and swing it in a circle and thereby to reciprocate said sliding bar and a spring adapted to permit sliding movement of the lever upon its pivot to ac-

commodate itself to the motion imparted to it by the key; substantially as shown and described.

3. In a locking garment-hook, the combination with a suitable back plate and hooks supported thereby, of guards pivoted between their ends on arms supported by the back plate, one end of each of said guards being adapted to protect the point of a corresponding hook, a reciprocally sliding bar engaging the opposite ends of said guards respectively, and adapted to operate them, a swinging lever engaging said sliding bar and adapted by

its oscillation to reciprocate the same, and a key adapted to be brought into or out of engagement with said lever when the guards are in contact with the hooks and when in such engagement to be swung about a center and oscillate the lever and thereby actuate the guards; substantially as shown and described.

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