

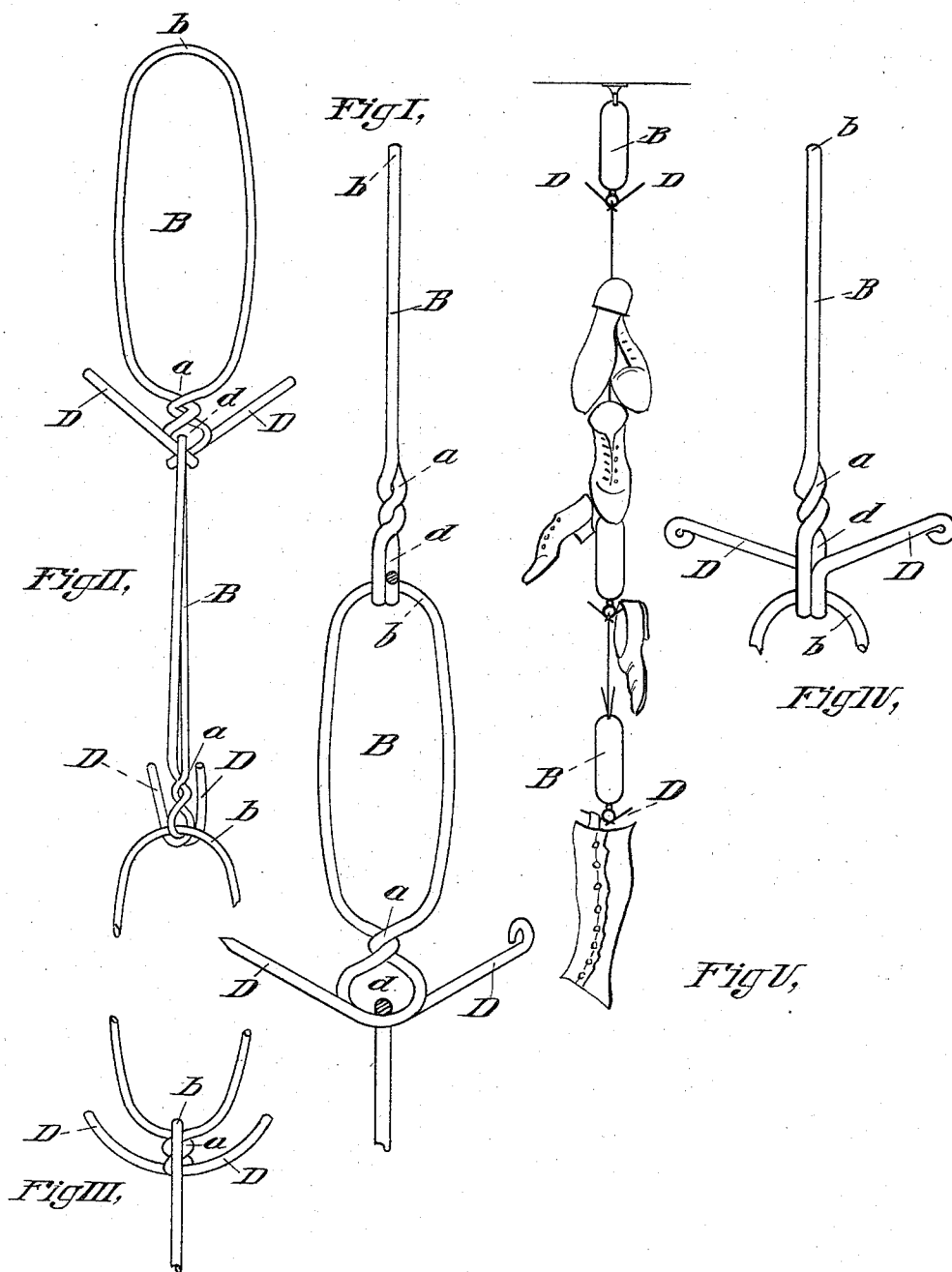
(No Model.)

W. T. BURNS.

CHAIN OF HOOKS FOR SUPPORTING GOODS IN SHOW WINDOWS.

No. 535,889.

Patented Mar. 19, 1895.



Witnesses,
Penn Tyler.
B F Davidson

Inventor,
William T. Burns
by his Attorney
R. J. H. J.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM T. BURNS, OF HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAIN OF HOOKS FOR SUPPORTING GOODS IN SHOW-WINDOWS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM T. BURNS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holyoke, county of Hampden, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Hook-Chain for Supporting Goods in Show-Windows, of which the following is a specification.

My improvements relate to a flexible device for supporting goods in shop-windows, adapted to hold a great number of articles in small space, from which things may be detached with the least loss of time, which permits goods in mass thereon to be displaced to give access to other goods in the window—and which will exhibit to the greatest advantage all of the contents of a shop-window—and the invention consists in the combination and arrangement as hereinafter described and more particularly set forth in the claims.

My invention is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I, is a full size elevation of a portion of my improved chain. Fig. II, is a modification of the construction illustrated in Fig. 1. Figs. III and IV, are full size detail views, and Fig. V, is an elevation upon a reduced scale of my device in operation.

My invention, which consists essentially of a wire chain, each link of which is provided with projecting hooks set off from the loop of the link and integral therewith, is constructed as follows.

A single piece of wire is bent centrally of its length to form the smooth end *b* of the loop, and is then twisted at *a* to complete the main loop *B*. From *a* the two ends of the wire are continued and bent into curves forming a loop *d* by the side contact of the wires at the bottom of the loop thus formed, as more particularly shown in Figs I and IV. The free ends of the wires are then prolonged tangentially to the loop *d*, to form the hooks *D*. The spring of the wire holds the ends together at the bottom of loop *d*—and it will be seen, that to assemble the chain, or add an additional link, it is only necessary to pass the smooth end *b* of one link over one hook *D*, force it between the spring members of the bottom of loop *d* and rotating it upon the point thus bound, as an axis, bring the

loop over the other hook *D* to unite the link to the rest of the chain, as seen in Fig I.

The reverse process serves to release a link. By these means a link can be easily added or detached without disturbing goods loaded upon the balance of the chain.

By means of the loop *d*, a space is set off from the main loop *B* to receive things hung upon the hooks without their interfering with the main loop, and to permit their weight to come close to the line of greatest resistance of the chain.

In Figs. II, and III, the links are shown permanently attached.

In Fig. II, a loop *d*, sets off the hooks from the main body of the link—while in Fig. III, the same object is attained by twisting the wires together after the completion of the main loop, until the free ends forming the hooks, spring from points sufficiently removed from the main body to give the required space.

The ends of hooks *D* may be given any required shape, either a rounded one as seen in Fig. IV, upon which soft fabrics may be hung without injury, or a pointed form as shown in Fig. I, which would be suitable to a butcher's window—or the hooks may be bent at right angles, as illustrated in Fig. IV, so as to bring all of the hooks of a chain in the same plane, which would be useful where it is desired to suspend articles such as moldings, or other bars, between two parallel chains.

In practice the chains will be nickel-plated so as to present a highly ornamental appearance, and combining great strength with skeleton lightness, will support great weight without interposing themselves to cut off the view of goods to be exhibited—being in those respects a great advantage over the contrivances in general use, consisting mainly of ropes to which goods are permanently tied, and of solid bars of wood into which hooks are screwed.

Now, having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture—the within described chain support for goods of show windows, comprising a series of wire links, each of which has the free ends of the

wire composing it, prolonged at one end of the link, and set off from it to form hooks having their bases near the central line of the chain, with a clear space between said hooks
5 and the main loop of the link, for the purpose set forth.

2. The chain for supporting goods in windows, consisting of a main wire loop B, a main-loop end formed of the wire twisted at
10 a, a spring loop d of the wires prolonged from

the twist at a to lie side by side to form the bottom of said loop—and hooks formed of the free ends of the wires prolonged from the bottom of loop d, as and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM T. BURNS.

Witnesses:

R. F. HYDE,
PENN TYLER.