

No. 749,084.

PATENTED JAN. 5, 1904.

G. W. MCGILL.

PIN HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

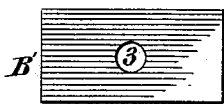


Fig. 6.

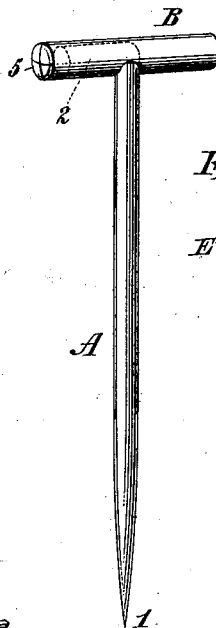


Fig. 10.

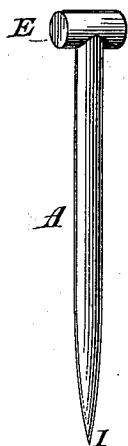


Fig. 3.



Fig. 11.

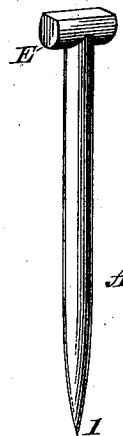


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

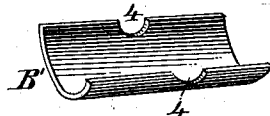


Fig. 7.

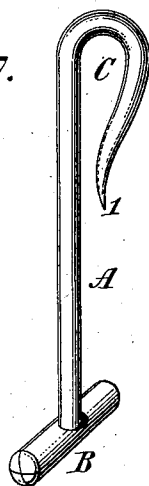


Fig. 9.

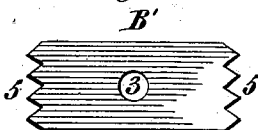


Fig. 8.

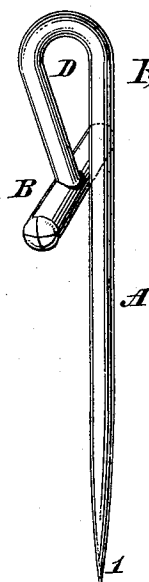


Fig. 12.

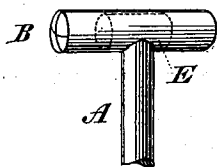
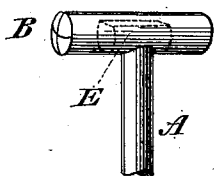


Fig. 13.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. MCGILL, OF RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK.

PIN-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,084, dated January 5, 1904.

Application filed April 27, 1903. Serial No. 154,402. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MCGILL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Riverdale-on-Hudson, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pin-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention provides a pin-hook adapted to be used in pinning and stock-ticketing fabrics and in hooking and suspending the same and other articles. Its body part consists in a T-shaped pin constructed as set forth in my United States Letters Patent No. 712,952, dated November 4, 1902, for "fabric-pins," and the alternative construction of such pin described in my application, Serial No. 136,864, filed December 27, 1902, for Letters Patent covering such alternative construction—that is to say, the pin proper of my present device consists of a relatively long single shank pointed at one end and having a relatively short portion of its other end bent laterally in manner to provide it an angular shoulder or support for a cylindrical-shaped tubular metal cap, one half of the latter being closed upon such shoulder and the other half closed upon itself into a corresponding tubular form and having the shank of the pin projecting at right angles from such cap through an aperture located centrally therein, providing the pin its T form, and in its alternate construction, as herein shown, the pin consists of a single wire pointed at one end and having its other end provided with an integral cross-head struck or compressed thereon in manner to project at right angles from each side of the pin-shank and in the same plane therewith without or with the tubular cap described closed upon such cross-head increasing the length and diameter of the same.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar reference letters and numerals indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 represents a side view of the pin-shank bent at its unpointed end in manner to provide it a right-angular shoulder or cap-support at that end. Fig. 2 is a plan view of a blank from which the tubular cap of the pin is formed. Fig. 3 represents the blank shown in Fig. 2 partly rolled into its tubular finished form. Fig. 4

represents another plan view of the cap-blank, showing a modified construction thereof, and Fig. 5 represents the blank shown in the latter figure partly rolled into its finished tubular form. Fig. 6 is a view of the pin-shank similar to Fig. 1, showing the cap-blank rolled into its finished tubular formation and closed upon the cap-supporting end of the pin with the shank of the pin projecting from the center of such tubular cap intermediate its ends and at right angles therewith. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of Fig. 6, having its pointed end folded upon itself in hook formation. Fig. 8 is a similar view of the pin, showing the upper part of its shank folded over and down upon itself in similar formation with the cross-head of the pin in resilient bearing upon its shank below the loop of its hooked part. Fig. 9 shows a plan view of the cap-blank, having its ends serrated. Fig. 10 represents in perspective a side elevation of the pin, having its unpointed end provided with an integral cross-head. Fig. 11 is a view similar to Fig. 10, showing the top surface of its integral cross-head flat. Fig. 12 represents the pin, headed as shown in Fig. 10, inclosed in a tubular cap; and Fig. 13 represents the pin, headed as shown in Fig. 11, inclosed in such cap.

In the drawings, A indicates the relatively long shank of the pin.

B represents the tubular cylindrical-shaped metal cap of the pin, and B' the rectangular-shaped metal blank from which it is fashioned.

C represents the hook formation provided the pointed end of the pin, D the alternative similar formation provided its headed end, and E the alternative cross-head provided the unpointed end of the pin and integral therewith.

1 indicates the pointed end of the relatively long pin-shank, and 2 its relatively short right-angular shoulder or cap-support.

In Figs. 2, 3, and 9, 3 represents a central aperture in the blank forming the tubular cap, through which the pin-shank A is projected, as shown in Fig. 6 and other figures of the drawings, and 4 4 in Figs. 4 and 5 represent semicircular notches cut on opposite sides of the cap-blank which form when such opposite sides are folded to meet apertures equivalent to the round ones marked 3 in the

other figures of the drawings representing the cap-blank. The cap-blank may have its ends serrated, as shown at 5 in Fig. 9, to the end that when the blank is closed upon the capping end of the pin-shank in finished tubular formation as intended it will admit of the ends of the tubular cap being closed, as is shown in Fig. 6 and other figures of the drawings.

- 10 The pin-shanks may be automatically made from sections of round wire in a specially-constructed machine provided with mechanism for pointing their one end and providing their other end with an angular capping-shoulder, as shown in Fig. 1, or with an integral right-angular cross-head or stay provided by compressing in suitable dies the terminal of such end into a T formation, the cross-head of such formation providing the pin-shank a relatively short terminal cross-bar or stop to stay upon the shank articles suspended by it.

The shank of the pin, having its capping end provided with a cap-support fashioned in either of the alternative ways herein shown and described, is provided with a tubular cap by closing the cap-blank B' around such cap-support, with the shank proper projecting at right angles therefrom—that is to say, where the cap-blank is made as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 9, by inserting the straight part of the pin-shank through the central opening 3 in the blank and closing the blank up and around the cap-support of the pin, and where the cap-blank is made as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, by closing the blank down over the capping-support or cross-head of the shank, with the throat of the latter occupying the semicircular notches or recesses in the opposite sides of the cap or blank so fashioned and its body part extending at right angles therefrom. The pin so constructed may now be folded upon itself near its pointed end in manner to provide it the hooked formation C, (shown in Fig. 7,) or it may be similarly folded upon itself near its headed end in manner to provide it the alternative hook formation D. (Shown in Fig. 8.) The device folded into hook form, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, may be used for suspending fabrics

and other objects by inserting its pointed end through part of the same in manner to have the fabric hang upon the cross-head of the device, which acts as a stop or stay to hold the fabric thereon, the device itself being then hooked upon a rod or string or into other material. The device when folded as shown in Fig. 8 may be additionally used for pinning fabrics and similar articles and at the same time for stock-ticketing them, its shank clasping the material pinned between its spring-bearing cross-head and its body part, with a stock-tag detachably inserted between such material and said cross-head.

What I claim herein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture a pin-hook composed of a piece of wire round in its cross-section, and bent in its body part into hook formation, one end of the hook so formed being pointed and its other end compressed by suitable dies into a T formation of similar cross-section, the cross-head of such T formation providing the unpointed end of the hook with a relatively short and cylindrically-shaped straight terminal cross-bar, or stop, to stay upon the hook articles suspended from it; in combination with a relatively long and split tubular metal cap of cylindrical configuration closed lengthwise upon such cross-bar in manner to reinforce it and to increase its length.

2. As a new article of manufacture a pin-hook composed of a piece of round wire having one of its ends pin-pointed and its other end provided with a rectangular cross-head of cylindrical configuration, the headed end of the wire being folded over outward and downward, and inward toward its body part, in manner to provide thereat a loop and hold the cross-head of the pin in spring-bearing against its body part.

Signed at Riverdale-on-Hudson, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1901.

GEORGE W. MCGILL.

Witnesses:

W. HARRY MCGILL,
M. L. H. MCGILL.