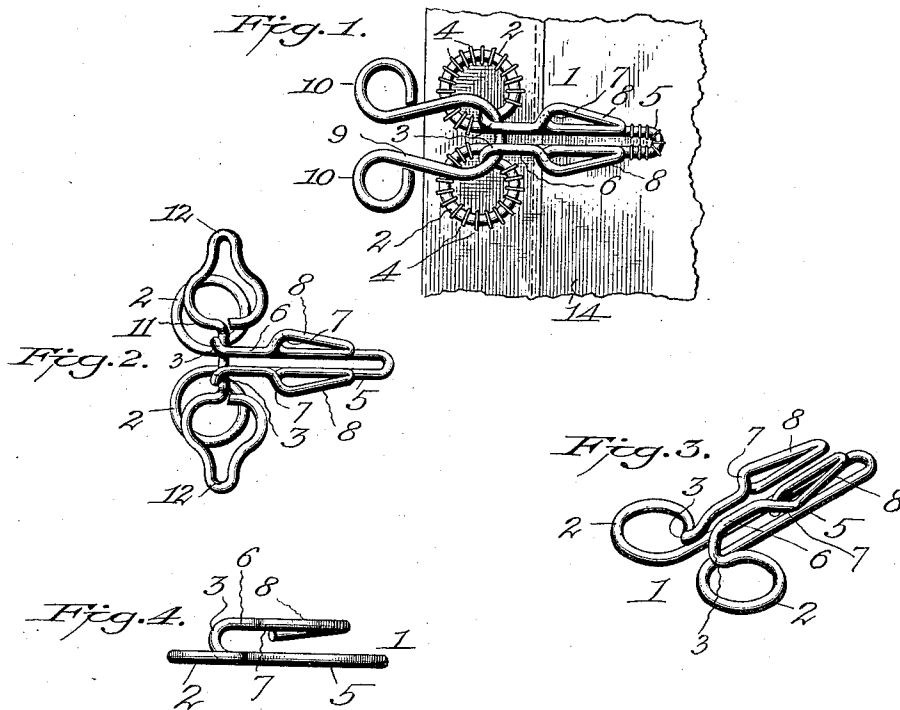


M. B. GOODWIN.
 GARMENT FASTENING HOOK FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
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1,023,514.

Patented Apr. 16, 1912.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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GARMENT-FASTENING HOOK FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

1,023,514.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 16, 1912.

Application filed June 12, 1911. Serial No. 632,664.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARGARET B. GOODWIN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Garment-Fastening Hook for Women and Children, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in garment fastening hooks for women and children, and the objects of my invention are: first, to provide a garment hook having a spring locking form of bill that is adapted to be locked to or unlocked from a suitably arranged cooperating eye by manually applied pressure, and second, to provide a garment hook that is provided with a resiliently yielding wedge or arrow-shaped head portion at the terminal end of its bill portion, that is adapted to either hook to or to be unhooked from a cooperatively arranged eyelet by yielding resiliently to manual pressure applied to the hook, and that is provided with laterally positioned loops so positioned that their attaching threads cannot be engaged by the hooking and unhooking movements of the hook on its eyelet.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, is a plan view illustrating the preferred form of hook, secured to a portion of a garment, an eye being in engagement with the hook. Fig. 2, is a plan view of the form of hook shown in Fig. 1, and showing a straight catch in engagement with the said hook. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of the hook. Fig. 4, is a side view of the same.

Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings,—the numeral 1 designates a hook embodying my invention.

My improved hook is preferably made from a single piece of wire and its various parts are formed by bending the wire to produce them in the order and position of their arrangement.

The essential features of my improved hook reside in the placing of the side attaching loops 2 in such a position relative to the bill portion of the hook, that when being hooked to and unhooked from the eye,

the eye will not drag or come in contact with the threads 4 sewed through and over the lateral side loops 2 of the hook; and also in making a bifurcated or two-part bill, the members of which will yield when lateral pressure is applied to them, as when passing through an eye, and spring back into normal position after passing through the eye. In the production of a hook of this character, the wire of which the hook is formed is first bent centrally to form a long narrow yoke 5, and at a suitable distance from the end of each arm of the yoke a horizontally disposed eye 2 is formed by bending the wire out, and around until it engages the straight portion of the wire, when it is given a vertical semi-circular bend 3, which forms the eye engaging portions of the hook, as will be understood by reference to Figs. 1 and 2. From the point, the two wires extend forward a short distance parallel to each other, and to the wires forming the yoke 5, and form a contracted portion 6 of the bill of the hook. These straight portions terminate in oblique outwardly extending shoulders 7, from which the ends of the wire converge for a suitable distance, and are bent inwardly upon themselves, and then rearwardly in parallel order to form members 8, which constitute a two-part bill, their ends terminating beneath the oblique shoulders 7. A two-part arrow head bill is thus formed, the members 8 of which are compressible as will be understood. The yoke portion 5 of the hook lies beneath the bill, and extends beyond the same, and this portion may be secured to the garment by stitches the same as the eyes or loops 2, and thus form an additional securing means.

In Fig. 1, I have illustrated a loop form of eye 9, the ends of which terminate in circular attaching eyelets 10, which receive the attaching stitches, by which the eye is secured to the garment. In Fig. 2, is illustrated a straight or bar form 11 of catch, in engagement with the hook, the bar terminating at its ends in eyelets 12. The position of these side loops in my garment hook removes the threads with which they are sewed to a garment out of the path of the hooking and unhooking movement of the head of the bill with its eyelet. The eyelet 9 and the laterally bulging side members 8 of the bill portion of the hook are so rela-

tively arranged that bill members engage the side wires of the eyelet sufficiently to prevent their free entrance, the eyelet being made of slightly less breadth than the bill, in order that the bill may be compressed in passing through the eye. After the head is passed through the eye, its members expand outward and prevent the head and bill from moving freely and accidentally out of the eyelet, and the hook can be withdrawn only by applying pressure enough to spring the bulging sides of the head inwardly sufficiently to pass between the side wires of the eyelet.

The terminal ends of the bill members 8, lie beneath the oblique shoulders 7, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, and these ends form an additional means for preventing the hook from becoming accidentally detached from the eye, as they present a slight obstruction to the eye as will be understood.

The operation is as follows: The hook is sewed to one side of a garment 14, say the back of a dress, and the eye 9 is sewed to the opposite side of the garment, only fragments of which are shown, and the hook is hooked into the loop by springing its compressible bill through the eyelet, and to unhook the head of the bill from the eyelet, a pushing pressure has to be applied to again

compress the bill and thus release it from the eyelet, and in hooking and unhooking the hook from the eyelet the threads used in sewing the loop to the garment are not engaged by the eyelet. Consequently when the hooks are once properly sewed to a garment they are permanently fixed to it against any wearing or cutting action of the hooking and unhooking movements of the hooks and eyelets.

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

A garment hook formed of a single piece of wire, and comprising a tongue terminating in lateral fastening loops at its rear end; eye-engaging portions extending upward from the adjoining sides of said loops; and a divided bill extending forward from the eye-engaging portions and above and parallel with the tongue, said bill members being shouldered midway of their length, the ends of the wire forming the hook terminating under said shoulders.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARGARET B. GOODWIN.

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."