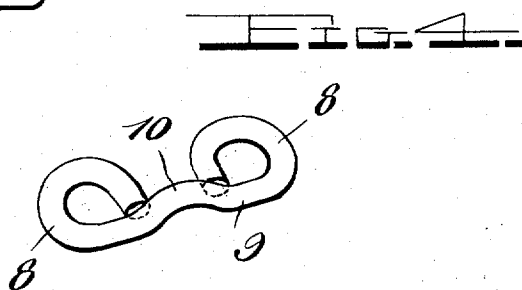
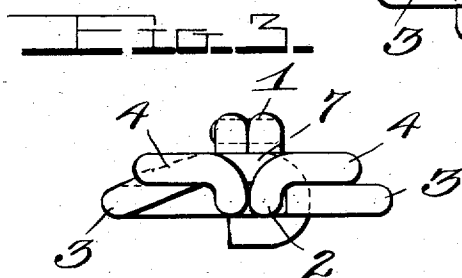
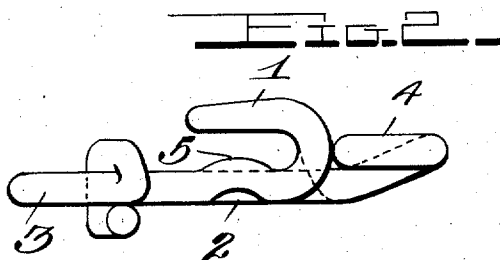
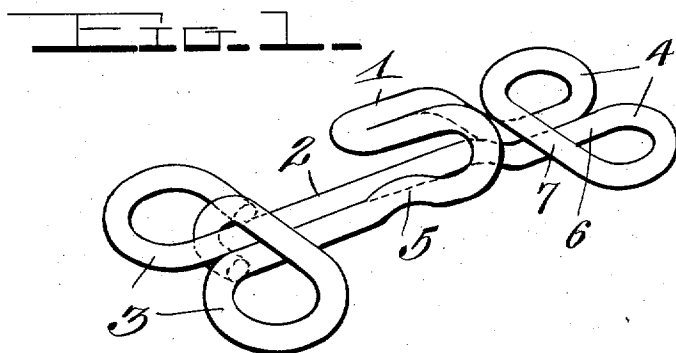


A. K. CHAPMAN.
GARMENT HOOK.
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1,017,738.

Patented Feb. 20, 1912.



Inventor

A. K. Chapman,

Witnesses

Chas. L. Griesbauer.
H. E. Coleman,

By

Watson E. Coleman,
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER KESTERSON CHAPMAN, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

GARMENT-HOOK.

1,017,738.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER K. CHAPMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hooks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in garment hooks and more particularly to one of that class employed in connection with an eye and has for its object to provide a hook and eye of this character which will be invisible when used to close a necessary opening in a garment.

Another object of the invention is to improve the construction and render the locking relation between the hook and the eye more stable in character.

A further object is to provide a garment hook made of a single wire so formed that the thread holding loops will be rigidly held in place to prevent their separation when they are subjected to lateral stress.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a device of this character which will possess advantages in points of efficiency, durability, is inexpensive of manufacture and at the same time is simple in construction and operation.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction and the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, pointed out in the claim and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved hook; Fig. 2 is a side elevation; Fig. 3 is an end view; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the eye used in connection with my improved hook.

Referring more particularly to the drawings it will be seen that the hook is formed from a single piece of wire bent so as to provide a bill 1; a body portion 2; two sets of thread holding loops 3 and 4; and a hump 5. The single piece of wire constituting the hook has one end bent to form one of the thread holding loops at 3 and then passed back to the loops 4, the length between the loops forming one side of the body 2. From this the wire is bent upwardly at 6 and looped upon itself to form one of the loops at 4, then passed over the one side of the

body portion forming a brace 7. It is then looped upon itself and bent downwardly forming the second loop at 4. After the wire is bent downwardly at 6 from the second loop at 4 it is passed under the brace 7 and then bent upwardly and forwardly forming one side of the bill 1. It is then bent upon itself and rearwardly and downwardly forming the second side of the bill. After the bill 1 has been formed the hump 5 is formed in one side of the body portion and disposed beneath the bill; the wire is then passed rearwardly in a straight line forming the second portion of the body. From this, said wire is looped upon itself constituting the second loop at 3. The free end of the wire is then passed across the body portion and bent downwardly and disposed in the other loop. It is then bent inwardly and disposed beneath the body portion. Thus it will be seen that the two thread holding loops at 3 are rigidly held against separation when they are subjected to lateral stress, and the two loops 4 are rigidly held together by means of the brace 7.

The great advantage of the above described construction in addition to those already noted, resides in the fact that the body portion is provided with two sets of thread holding loops formed integral at each end thereof and a bill formed integral with the body and disposed between the two sets of loops; thus it will be seen that when the hook is secured to the cloth in the ordinary manner that the loops 4 project beyond the bill 1 thus holding a portion of the cloth beyond the bill and over the eye when fastened thus rendering both invisible. The loops 4 are formed in a plane above the level of that of the body portion 2 and the loops 3 so that when the hook is secured to the garment the bill will be brought nearer the cloth and there will not be so much of the bill showing as in the ordinary hook.

In Fig. 4 is shown the preferred form of eye used in connection with my improved hook. This eye is formed from a single piece of wire bent to form the two thread holding loops 8 and the body 9. A single length of wire is provided of the required length, its ends are then looped upon themselves to form the loops 8 at each end of the body or intermediate portion 9. The body 9 is bent upwardly intermediate of its ends as shown at 10 to form an engaging eye.

It will be seen from the above description than an eye constructed in accordance with my ideas will be extremely simple, durable and efficient in use with my improved hook.

5 While I have shown and described the preferred construction of my invention it will be obvious that various changes in the details of construction and in the proportions may be resorted to for successfully
10 carrying my invention into practice without sacrificing any of the essential features or departing from the advantages thereof.

Having thus described my invention I claim:

15 A garment hook having a body comprising two substantially parallel lengths of the same wire, a set of thread holding loops

formed integral with said body at each end thereof, a connecting brace formed integral with one set of said loops and disposed over 20 said body and the terminating end of the wire forming one of the loops of the second set disposed over said body and bent downwardly in the other loop of the second set of said loops and then bent inwardly and 25 disposed beneath the body forming a rigid connection between the two loops of the second set.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses. 30

ALEXANDER KESTERSON CHAPMAN.

Witnesses:

RAY C. ROBERTS,
FRANK FOSTER.

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