

(No Model.)

H. A. DE RAISMES.
DETACHABLE HOOK.

No. 526,519.

Patented Sept. 25, 1894.

Fig. 1

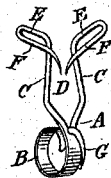


Fig. 2

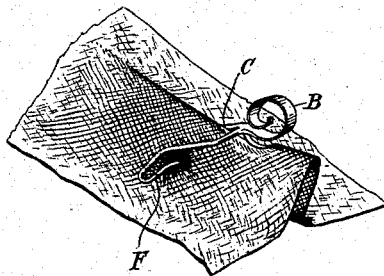
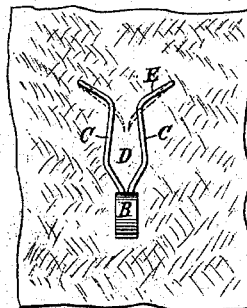


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DETACHABLE HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,519, dated September 25, 1894.

Application filed August 7, 1893. Serial No. 482,516. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HIPPOLYTE A. DE RAISMES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elizabeth, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Detachable Hooks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part of the same.

This invention relates generally to hooks of the kind that are used for removably securing one article to another, and are at the same time constructed to be readily detachable from the article carrying the same.

In the drawings accompanying this description, I show my invention as embodied in an eye-glass hook, that is, a hook adapted to be temporarily secured to a garment in convenient position and adapted to removably engage and support the eye-glasses of the wearer when not in use. It is to be understood, however, that I do not not confine myself to such use of a hook embodying my invention. The hook itself, the part to be removably secured to a garment or other article, may carry any suitable device by which any desired article may be removably fastened or secured, or it may have permanently attached thereto any article or device to be displayed or supported by the hook.

The object of the invention is to produce a detachable hook of such construction and arrangement of parts that it can be readily attached to and detached from a fabric or similar article and can also be securely held in place against accidental displacement or disarrangement; and it is especially the object of the invention to provide such a construction and arrangement of parts that the body or shank of the hook, when the same is properly secured in position, will lie substantially parallel to the face of the fabric to which the hook is secured.

The invention consists generally of a divided or forked shank carrying two opposed hooks whose points are inclined toward each other and toward the head of the fork and are in a different, but preferably parallel plane, to the bows of the hooks and to the shank, whereby the fabric to be engaged can be freely forced between the points when the hook is moved onto the fabric in one direc-

tion, and will engage the fabric when moved in the opposite direction, or when the fabric is correspondingly moved.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the rear or point side of one form of my hook. Fig. 2 shows the same in position on a piece of fabric, when placed to engage the same and before the points are forced into the fabric; and Fig. 3 shows a plan view of the front of the hook after the points of the same are inserted in the fabric.

Referring to the views in detail, A represents the main shank of the hook, to which may be attached any desired piece or device to which other articles may be secured or united. In the present case, the shank carries a holder B, which is of construction and shape adapted to receive the spring or bow of a pair of eye-glasses. Projecting from the main shank are two branches, C, C, which separate from each other as shown, to form a fork and leave a space D between them, which space is in breadth approximately that of the thickness of a fold of common garment fabric. The ends of the forked branches C, C, are formed into small opposed hooks the branches diverging equally at a short distance from the main shank to form the hook bows E, and the extreme ends of the branches being formed into the hook points F which are bent back along the same inclines that the bows have, but in a different and preferably parallel plane to that of the bows and the forked branches C, C. The length of the forked space D, extending from a point opposite the extreme points of the hooks F F to the head of the fork, is approximately equal to the length of each of the hooks, which enables this space to operate to gage the amount of folded fabric which can be disposed of in the spaces between the points and the bows of the hooks without wrinkling when the folded fabric is straightened into a single thickness. The main shank A is preferably provided with a spur pin G which is curved parallel to the holder B and at a little distance therefrom and extends to the lower part of the same.

To fasten the hook to a fabric, as to a coat, vest or bosom of a dress, the operator will first pinch or gather up the fabric into a fold, as seen in Fig. 2; then seizing the hook by

the holder B, he will force the hook points astride or on either side of the fold until the edge of the fold enters between the forked branches to their junction, and by pressing the disengaged end of the hook down upon the fabric and slightly moving it in the direction in which the spur pin G points, he will cause its point to engage with the fabric as seen in Fig. 2. The operator will now pull the fabric flat or to its normal position, which will force it upon the hook points F, causing them to pass through the same, and the fabric to enter the hook spaces between the bows E and the points F, so that when the fabric resumes its original position only the shank or body of the hook with any attaching devices thereon will show on the outer surface as seen in Fig. 3. When the fabric is thus flattened out, it is also forced upon the spur pin G and drawn up to the shank of the hook.

It is specially noted that, in the construction described and shown in the drawings, when the fabric, after it has been engaged in the space D, is pulled flat or to its normal position, the shank or body of the hook will take a position substantially parallel to the face or surface of the fabric to which it is secured, and will do this naturally or by the mere flattening out of the folded fabric and without the use of any other force or means. It will also be seen that the hook when secured in place as above described, will be held securely at three different points against any tendency to displace it or to move the holder end thereof away from or laterally on the fabric. It will also be seen that the spur pin G may be dispensed with, as it does not affect the action of the hook points F, nor is it necessary to cause the body or shank of the hook to assume a position parallel to the surface of the fabric when secured in place. Its main purpose is to secure the lower end of the device when used as an eye-glass holder or for similar purposes from swinging outwardly from the fabric by changes of position of the body of the wearer.

To remove the hook all that is needed is to seize the holder end and push upwardly, which will disengage the hook points F F and G. Preferably, however, the fabric should be pinched up so as to form a fold, similar to that formed when applying the hook, and the hook be then pushed off the fold.

I have shown the hook points F as practically touching, but they may be spaced to any desired extent, the essential feature being that these points are opposed or point toward each other and are also inclined each toward the fork of the shank and away from the fabric as they are being forced on the same, and that they lie in a different plane from their bows so as to leave a space between the points and the bows for the disposal of the fabric. Attention is also called to the fact that the part of the hook constituting the shank is forked or divided to an

extent and in a manner that adapts it to serve to measure or gage the extent necessary for the hook points to be forced on the fold of the fabric.

The shank wires may be elastic or not as may be desired. If they come very close together, then it is preferred that they or the hook points have some capacity of yielding, but if they are slightly separated, then such elasticity will not be necessary. I have shown the hook of wire, but obviously it may be made of other suitable material.

It is observed that a valuable feature of my invention consists in the arrangement of the hook points F in relation to their bows E, the points being in a different but preferably parallel plane to the bows, so that there is a space between each point and its bow in which the fabric is disposed, and which permits the body or shank of the hook naturally or without forcing it, to assume a position substantially parallel to the surface of the fabric to which it is attached. This is important not only when the hook is used for an eye-glass holder, but in many other uses to which it is applicable, for instance, in securing together parts of garments whose edges are in substantially the same plane and which are frequently secured by ordinary hooks and eyes. The position of the hook points F in a different plane from that of the bows E clearly distinguishes the present construction from that described and shown in United States Letters Patent No. 479,163, dated July 10, 1892, in which the hook points and bows as well as the shank, all lie in the same plane, and as a result the body or shank of the hook, when the latter is secured in place, will stand out at substantially right angles to the face of the fabric, unless forced and retained in some other position.

What is claimed as new is—

1. A detachable hook consisting of a forked shank carrying opposed hooks whose points are in a different plane from their bows and are inclined toward each other and toward the head of the fork of the shank, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, in a detachable hook, of forked shank branches C C, opposed hooks having their points F F, in a different plane from their bows E E, and inclined toward each other and toward the head of the fork of the shank, and a spur pin G, substantially as and for the purposes described.

3. A detachable hook consisting of a forked shank carrying opposed hooks, whose points are in a different plane from their bows and are inclined toward each other and toward the head of the fork of the shank, and a securing device attached to the main shank, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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