T. Weaver,

Clothes Line Fastener,

No. 81,312. Patented Aug. 18, 1868.

Fig: 1.

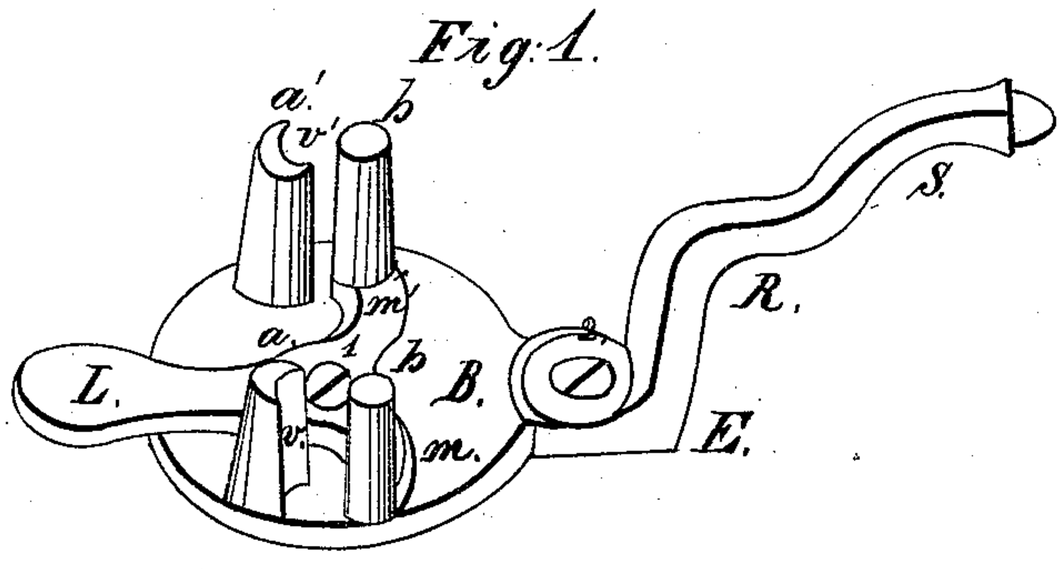


Fig: 2

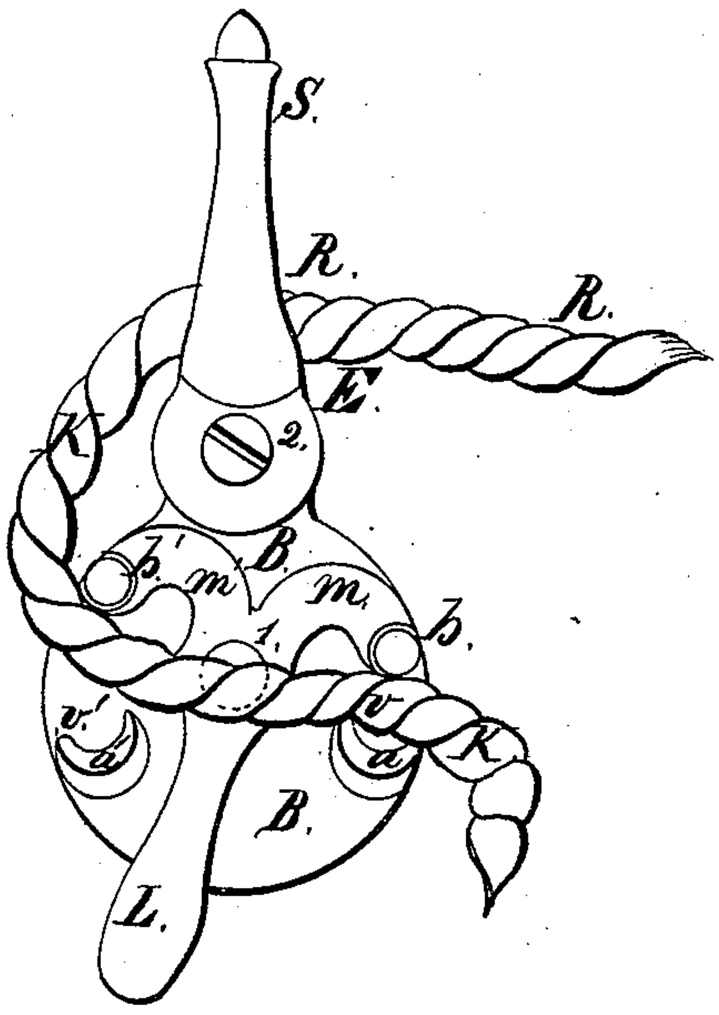
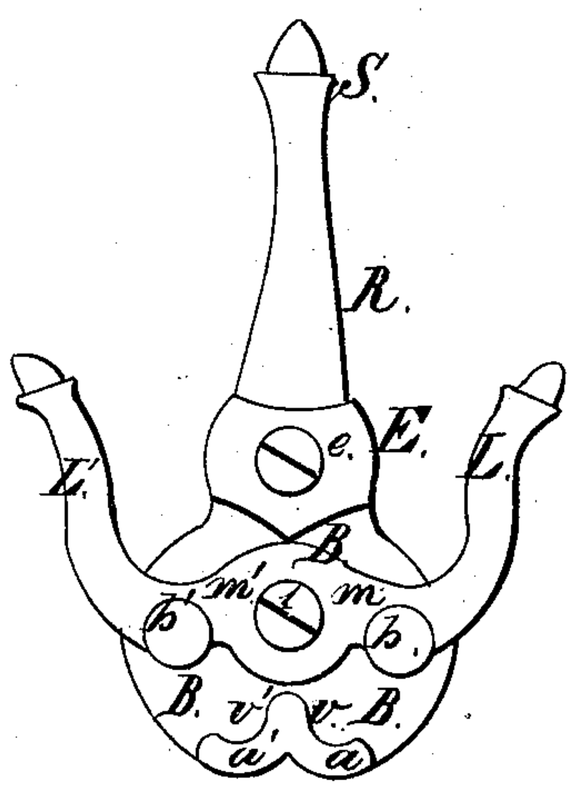


Fig: 3.



Witnesses:

C. A. Snyder

Eugene Snyder,

Inventor:

Theophilus Weaver.

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

United States Patent Office.

THEOPHILUS WEAVER, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 81,312, *dated August* 18, 1868.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-HOOK AND LINE-HOLDER COMBINED.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, THEOPHILUS WEAVER, of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Line-Holder and Clothes-Hook Combined; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing, combining, and arranging this holder and hook in the manner hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, making a part of this specification—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view.

Figure 2 represents a front view of the holder, with a clothes-line inserted.

Figure 3 also represents a front view of the holder without a line, and modified in form.

I construct my holder and hook of two parts, namely, a bed-plate and a lever. The lever, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, has a screw-seat, 1, equidistant from two pins, *b* and *b'*, which stand at right angles with and form part of two branches, *m* and *m'*, of lever-head. The said branches are so united at the screw-seat 1, as to give strength to the lever at that place.

The body of the lever is further extended, so as to readily adjust it in one of two ways, either by providing it with a tail-piece, L, as shown in figs. 1 and 2, or by dispensing with said tail-piece L, and providing the branches *m* and *m'* with extension-hooks L L', by which it cannot only be adjusted, but which also serve as hooks for suspending clothing upon them. The other parts, *b b'*, *m m'*, 1, being identical in both forms.

The bed-plate B, figs. 1 and 2, has a circular body, B, upon which, near the outer edge, are cast two posts, *a a'*, at right angles to the disk of plate, which are also equidistant from the screw-seat 1, made for the poising of lever, which seat is a little out of the centre of plate B, toward hook E R S. Said posts *a a'* are located on a line parallel with the posts *b b'*, when lever is placed, with tail-piece L, in line with hook E R S, and are at the same time sufficiently distant from said posts *b b'* to allow a line to pass between *b* and *v*, *b'* and *v'*, respectively, as shown in fig. 1. Said posts *a a'* are concavo-convex in form, the concaves *v v'* being designed to nip the line more firmly, as shown at *b v a*, fig. 2, yet having its edges slightly rounded so as to avoid cutting the rope. The fluted sides of the posts *a a'* are turned so that the lever-heads *b b'* will fit into them when the lever is vibrated.

The bed-plate is further provided with a neck, 2, which is another screw-seat, to hold it in place. In the line of the screw-seats 1 and 2, the neck is prolonged into a clothes-hook, sweeping the curves E R S, as shown in fig. 1, terminating in a little bulb. The neck R S is the clothes-hook proper, the part E R serving to bring it away from the wall or post, while it also serves to hold the line, as shown in fig. 2.

The bed-plate, as shown in fig. 3, has all the parts, S E 2 B, *a a'*, *v v'*, identical with the same in figs. 1 and 2, the only difference being in the form of the lower end of B, while the posts *a a'* are massed into one post *a a'* in fig. 3, having the working surfaces the same.

The operation of my holder and hook is as follows: The device is fastened to a post or other object by means of the screws 1 and 2, the screw 1 also poising the lever at the same time that it helps to maintain the position of the bed-plate, as seen in figs. 2 and 3. The line or curtain-cord is passed over the curve E R, fig. 1, as seen at K K K in fig. 2, and drawn between the head *b'* and concave post *v'*, until it is sufficiently stretched, and being held in this position, the other jaw, *b v*, is opened, by vibrating the lever, either by means of the tail-piece L, fig. 2, or by one of the hooks L, fig. 3. The line is then laid into the jaw *b v*, and the lever left free to clamp it by the act of tension, which is effected by the stretched line on post *b'*, the opposite head *b* being drawn down; thus the line is nipped between *b v*. The deflection of the line between the concave *v* and the cylinder *b* is acute, and the friction is so intense as to hold the line firmly.

It is observable that the line may be drawn, stretched, and clamped from the opposite direction, by reversing its insertion and the draught of the lever. It will also be noticed that a front draught can be had as the bend of the hook E R S, at E R, fig. 1, is such as to prevent its slipping over the top of the hook.

The arms E R S and L′ L, fig. 3, constitute the clothes-hook or hooks, for indoor use. Its advantages are that a coat, hat, or other article can be hung upon it, while the holder is used for suspending a line or cord for window-blinds, and can be made cheaply.

I claim the combination of the hook S, lever L, and the posts *a b* and *a′ b′*, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

THEOPHILUS WEAVER.

Witnesses:

C. A. SNYDER,

EUGENE SNYDER.