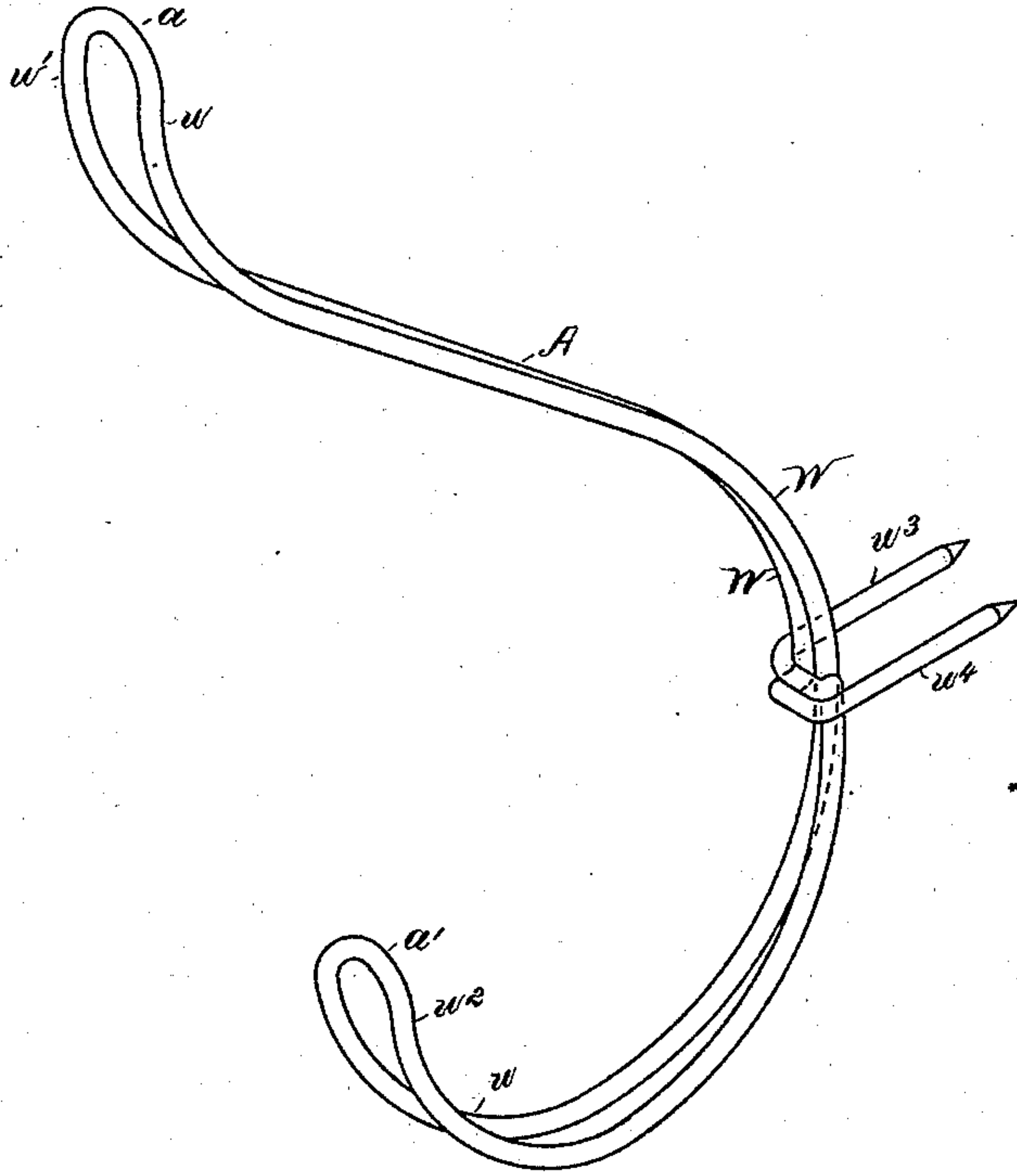


(No Model.)

F. TAYLOR.
WIRE COAT AND HAT HOOK.

No. 365,882.

Patented July 5, 1887.



WITNESSES -

Wickley Thayer
Arthur M. Day

INVENTOR -

Frederick Taylor
By Albert W. Moore
His Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK TAYLOR, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

WIRE COAT AND HAT HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,882, dated July 5, 1887.

Application filed June 12, 1885. Serial No. 168,462. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Wire Coat and Hat Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wire coat and hat hooks; and it consists in the hook hereinafter described and claimed.

The accompanying drawing is an isometric view of my invention.

The hook herein described is similar to that shown in another application filed by me April 18, 1884, and now pending, but differs from that hook, as hereinafter described.

A is a hook formed of a single wire, W, doubled sidewise in one direction upon itself at the top of the hook, the strands w w' thus formed being curved, as shown, to form a hat-hook, a , and running nearly or quite parallel with each other from a slight distance below the top of the hook to a little below the middle of said hook. The wire W is also doubled sidewise in the opposite direction upon itself at the bottom of the hook, the strands w w^2 being curved, as shown, to form a coat-hook, a' , and running nearly or quite parallel with each other from a slight distance from the free end of the hook. The free ends of the hooks a a' are preferably slightly spread to prevent their piercing or marking clothes or other articles suspended thereon. In so far the hook is the same as that shown in the pending application above referred to. The ends of the wire are then bent across the front of the hook, the end of the lower strand being carried above the end of the upper strand. The extreme ends w^3 w^4 of the wire are then bent backward

at right angles to the part of the hook which is usually attached to a vertical wall and the ends of the wire are pointed to enable them to be driven into a wall or cleat.

By the construction above described the strands of wire are bound together and prevented from spreading apart. This construction brings one of the attaching-points at each side of the hook. To prevent the hook from appearing bent sidewise at the middle, I place the point which proceeds from the upper hook a little higher than the other point and make a double bend or offset in the long strand, which has the effect of bringing the lower short strand in line with the part of the long strand which lies above the offset and the upper short strand in line with the part of the long strand which comes below the offset.

I claim as my invention—

1. A duplex hook formed of a single wire doubled upon itself throughout its entire length sidewise, in opposite directions, and curved to form a hat-hook at one end and a coat-hook at the other end, and having its free ends bent across the front of the hook and then bent backward to form attaching-points, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A duplex hook formed of a single wire doubled upon itself throughout its entire length, and curved to form a hat-hook at one end and a coat-hook at the other end, the free ends of said wire being carried past each other and bent across the front of the hook in opposite directions, one above the other, and then bent backward to form attaching-points, as and for the purpose specified.

FREDERICK TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

ALBERT M. MOORE,
KIRKLEY HYDE.