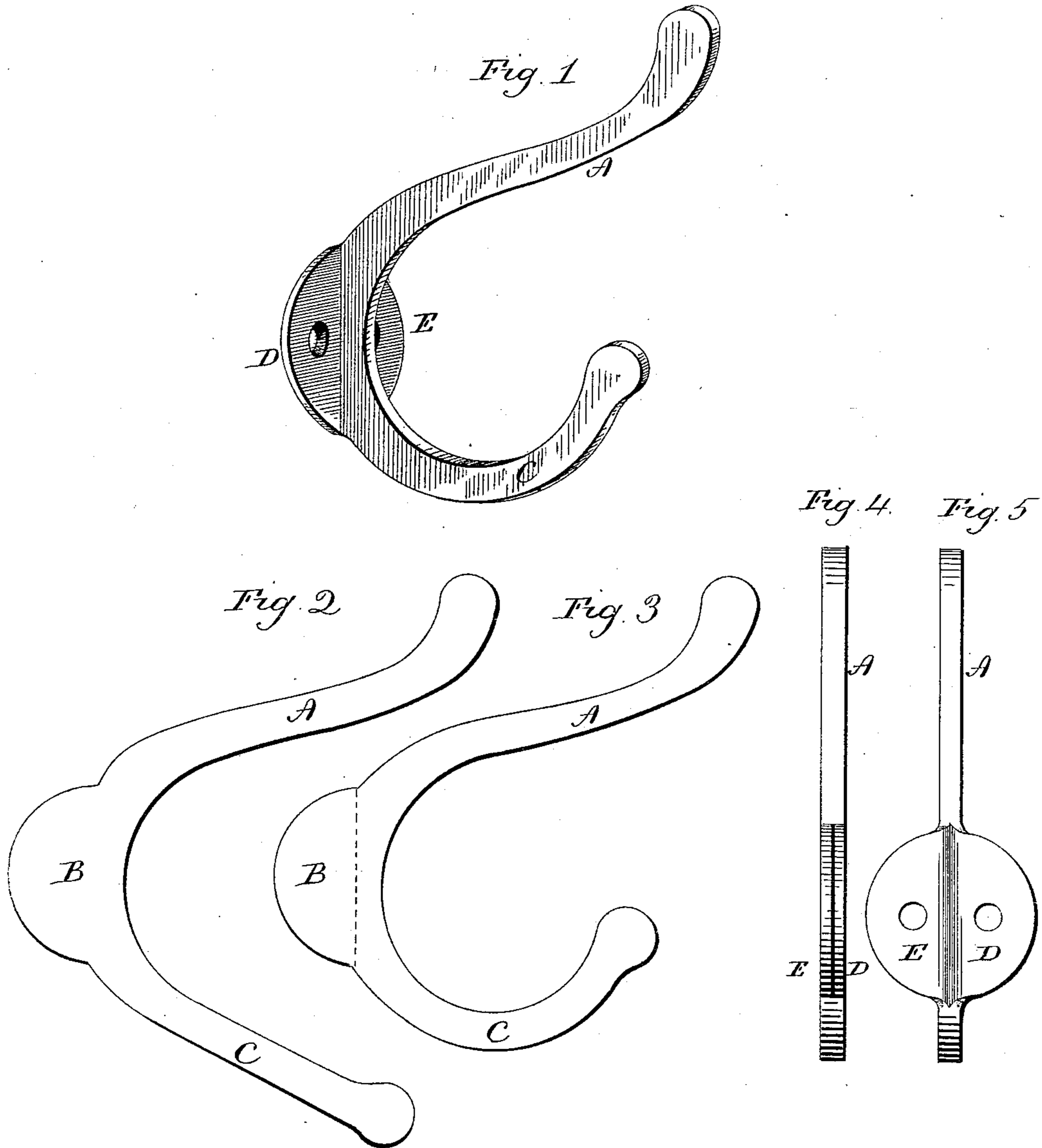


(No Model.)

H. HOFFMAN, Jr.
MANUFACTURE OF HOOKS.

No. 371,502.

Patented Oct. 11, 1887.



Witnesses,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HOFFMAN, JR., OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
THE NORWALK LOCK COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

MANUFACTURE OF HOOKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,502, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed July 18, 1887. Serial No. 244,593. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known I, HENRY HOFFMAN, Jr., of South Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in the Manufacture of Wardrobe-Hooks; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the hook complete; Fig. 2, a side view of the blank from which the hook is formed; Fig. 3, a side view of the blank, showing the lower arm as bent into its final shape; Fig. 4, a rear view of the blank, showing the base portion split; Fig. 5, a rear view showing the two wings of the base portion turned, respectively, to the right and left to form the base.

This invention relates to an improvement in the manufacture of that class of wardrobe-hooks which consist of a base adapted to be secured to the wall, with two arms extending therefrom, upon which garments or other articles may be readily hung, the construction being specially adapted to the better class of hooks, or such as made from the finer metals, as brass or bronze.

These hooks usually are constructed with two arms, as seen in Fig. 1, each curved upward. The finer metal requires to be finished and polished. The cost of so doing adds materially to the expense of the hooks. Again, the lower arm being necessarily curved upward and toward the arm above it, makes a space between its end and the arm above it narrower than the space between the arms nearer the base. Consequently this interior space cannot be finished on the wheel, but requires hand-work or peculiar mechanism for finishing it. The whole surface of the hook and base being irregular makes the expense of finishing the casting so great that the demand for this better class of hooks is necessarily limited.

The object of my invention is to cheapen the construction of this class of hooks, and so that they may be produced at a cost but slightly

greater than that of the cheap or common cast-iron hooks.

I first produce the blank, as seen in Fig. 2, and this is best done by cutting it from sheet metal of a thickness suitable for the transverse strength of the hook. The upper arm is cut in its final curved shape and extends from a center or base, B. The lower arm, C, in the blank, instead of being curved upward toward the other arm, diverges from it, so as to make the space between the arms wider at the end of the arms than nearer the base. The blank thus cut is easily finished, the shape of the arms permitting the polishing-wheel to work between them, so as to reach the entire surface between the two arms. The base portion, B, as formed in the blank, is in the same plane with the arms A C. This base portion is divided vertically, as seen in Fig. 4, the division being in the plane of the hooks. After the base portion, B, has been thus split, forming two wings, D E, the two wings are turned, respectively, to the right and left, as seen in Fig. 5, and so as to bring their rear surface into the same plane. The wings thus turned outward form the base, and they are pierced, as shown, for the insertion of screws, so that by the base the hook may be secured to the wall in the usual manner. The lower arm, C, after having been finished upon the inner surface, as before described, is curved upward, as seen in Fig. 3, so that the two arms present substantially the usual shape for a two-armed hook, and the hook when complete does not differ essentially in its general appearance from that of cast hooks; but because I am enabled to cut the blanks from sheet metal and to finish the surface while in a flat condition, and subsequently to bend the arm C into the required shape, I very greatly cheapen the cost of production of this finer grade of hooks, and not only is the construction cheapened, but a much finer finish may be given to the hook than it is practically possible to give in the usual cast hooks.

It will be understood that if but a single arm is required either arm may be omitted, according to circumstances, or more arms may be added, if in the same plane, when desired, as

in other constructions of hook, (not necessary to be illustrated,) the base always being first formed in the plane of the hooks, then divided and turned to the right and left.

5 I claim—

1. That improvement in the manufacture of ward-robe hooks having one or more arms which consists in preparing the blank in proper outline, splitting the rear portion vertically,
10 then turning such split portions outwardly to the right and left, to form an attaching-base, all substantially as set forth.

2. That improvement in the manufacture of wardrobe-hooks having two arms which consists in preparing the blank with the upper arm curved to its ultimate position, finishing 15 or polishing the blank, and then curving the lower arm to its final position, all substantially as set forth.

HENRY HOFFMAN, JR.

Witnesses:

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