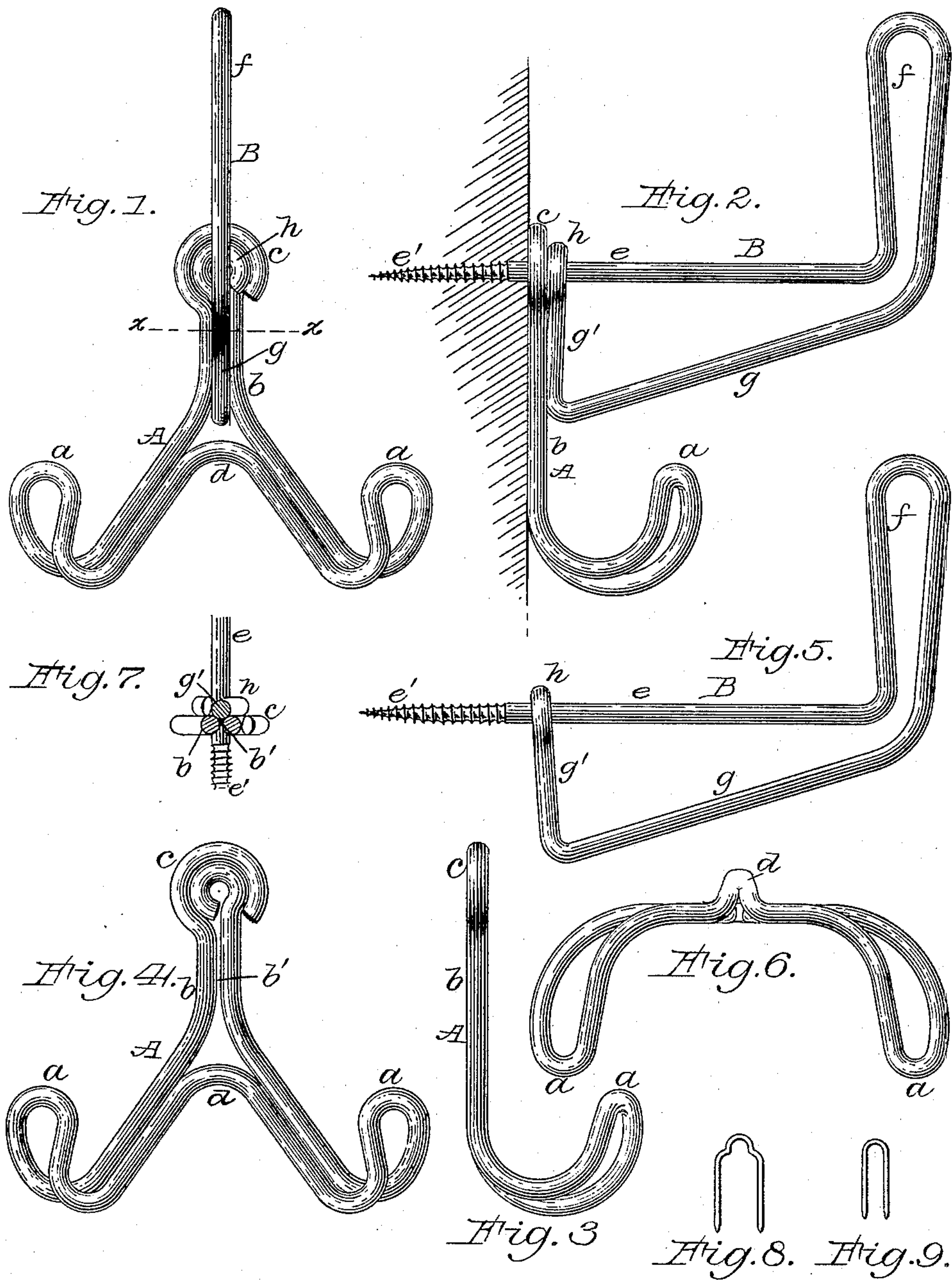


(No Model.)

P. MILES.
HOOK.

No. 396,756.

Patented Jan. 29, 1889.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PURCHES MILES, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,756, dated January 29, 1889.

Application filed May 29, 1888. Serial No. 275,413. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PURCHES MILES, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Hooks for Use on Hat-Racks and for other analogous purposes; and I do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the drawings furnished and forming a part of the same, is a clear, true, and complete description of my invention.

My novel hooks are suited for receiving hats and coats, and they are complex in their character, in that each includes a pendent base-hook which hangs with its shank flatly against the surface on which the hook is mounted, and has an eye at the top of its shank, and is composed of a continuous length of wire bent to form a pair of hooks, each containing substantially parallel portions of the wire, and this base-hook is combined with another which resembles that disclosed by me in my Letters Patent No. 280,388, dated July 3, 1883, in that it is composed of a continuous length of wire bent to form a hook having a straight shank screw-threaded at its tip, a brace beneath said shank, and an eye which is occupied by said shank; but in my novel complex hook this second hook serves not only as a hook, but also as a "master-hook," in that it serves as a securing and supporting hook for the base-hook, because said screw-threaded shank also occupies the eye in the shank of the base-hook, so that in applying the complex hook in its best form for use the surface on which it is mounted need never be at all defaced, as it would be and is always liable to be in mounting ordinary wire hooks for duty. This obviation of defacement is of very substantial value, in that a highly-finished hat-rack frame, for instance, can be readily supplied with my complex wire hooks, which can be and are produced by me in exceedingly attractive forms and of highly-finished heavy wire composed of or plated with such metals as are deemed specially desirable because of their ornamental capacities. The shank of the base-hook, being composed of wire in substantially parallel lines, the space intervening serves as a seat or pocket into which a portion of the brace of the master-hook is sprung when the shank of the latter has penetrated

to a proper distance into the wood, this preventing either hook from being swung independently out of its proper position and firmly binding both in place. If, however, the two hooks be united, as by solder or brazing, all of the advantages of my invention will accrue, except the non-defacing liability referred to.

To more particularly describe my invention, I will refer to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 respectively illustrate, in front and side views, one of my complex hooks as if applied in position for use on a suitable foundation. Figs. 3 and 4, in side and front views, illustrate the base-hook detached. Fig. 5, in side view, illustrates the master-hook detached. Fig. 6 illustrates the base-hook in bottom view, with a portion of the wire between its hooks bent abruptly rearward to form a spur for occupying a recess or indentation provided for it in the surface on which the hook is mounted. Fig. 7 is a lateral sectional view of the complex hook on line *x*, Fig. 1. Figs. 8 and 9 illustrate puncturing-staples, which may be used with the hooks whenever specially strong mounting is desired.

The pendent base-hook A is composed of a continuous length of wire bent to form the two hooks *a a*, each containing two portions of the wire side by side, and a shank, *b*, also composed of portions of wire lying side by side, and the terminals of the wire are bent to form an eye, *c*, at the top of the shank, this eye being preferably composed of two annular portions of the wire—one smaller and within the other, as clearly indicated in Figs. 3 and 4.

This base-hook may be provided with a rearwardly-projecting bend, as shown at *d* in Fig. 6, and this bent portion of the wire may, if desired, be swaged so as to make it capable of being forced into the wood on which it is to be mounted, and thereby to more securely confine the hook in place when desired.

The second or master hook, B, is also composed of a single length of wire bent to afford a straight shank, *e*, a comparatively high vertical hook at *f*, and an inclined brace at *g*, which at its inner end, as at *g'*, is vertical and

terminates in an eye, *h*, which is occupied by said shank *e*, and the latter has a screw-threaded tip, *e'*. The portion *g'* of the brace is normally slightly inclined, as shown in Fig. 5, so that when the threaded shank occupies the eye of the base-hook and is turned into the wood the eye *h* is first abutted against the front surface of the coincident eye *c* of the base-hook, and then by continued turning of the master-hook the said portion *g'* is more or less bent or sprung, and when in a vertical position it is caused to spring into and to firmly occupy the space *b'*, as clearly indicated in Fig. 7, thus preventing either of the hooks from pivotally swaying independently of the other and enabling the complex hook to be properly mounted for all ordinary uses. In some cases, however, it will be desirable to use an additional securing device—as, for instance, such a staple as is shown in Fig. 8, the bow of which conforms to the surface contour of the shank *b* and the overlying brace portion *g'*, so that when driven into the wood, previously punctured to readily receive the points of the staple, the latter will firmly clasp and bind these portions of the base and master-hook against all liability of displacement; or the simple staple, Fig. 9, may be applied to the base-hook at *d* whether the bend or spur be also employed or not.

It will be seen that these complex hooks can be cheaply produced mainly by simple bending operations, and that they have ample strength with a minimum weight in metal, and also that they are specially neat and attractive in appearance, and, further, that they can be mounted for effective service with a minimum of labor, and that when in two parts they can be mounted without in any manner defacing highly-finished surfaces. If the hooks are to be used on surfaces which could not be un-

duly injured by the rotation of the base-hook in the act of mounting for service, and with the consequent liable abrasion in circular lines, the master-hook and the base-hook may be soldered or otherwise fastened together at the junction of the shank with the brace portion *g'* of the master-hook.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A complex hat and coat hook consisting of a pendent wire base-hook having a shank provided with an eye at its upper end, and another separately-constructed wire hook having a brace provided with an eye which is coincident with the eye of the base-hook, and also having a screw-threaded shank which occupies both of said eyes, substantially as described.

2. In a complex hat and coat hook, a pendent wire base-hook having a shank provided with an eye at its upper end, in combination with a wire master-hook having a screw-threaded shank, and also a spring-brace provided with an eye, which is occupied by said shank and is coincident with the eye of the base-hook, the latter eye being also occupied by said screw-threaded shank, substantially as described, whereby in mounting the hook the base-hook may be fixedly held in position while the threaded shank of the master-hook is being driven into the wood on which it is to be mounted, and enabling the spring-brace of the master-hook to firmly engage with the shank of the base-hook, and also enabling each of said hooks to be confined against rotation independently of the other.

PURCHES MILES.

Witnesses:

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