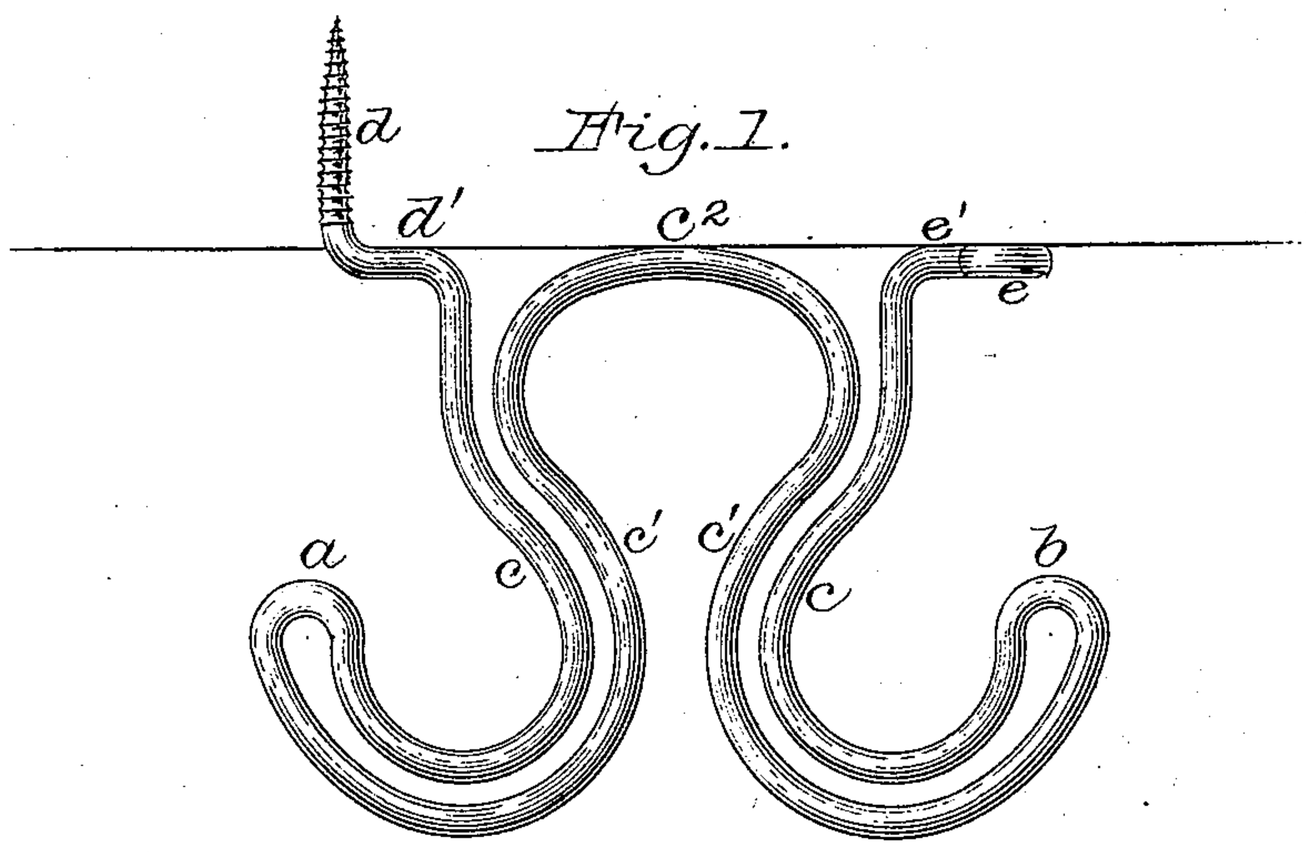
(No Model.)

C. S. VAN WAGONER.

HOOK.

No. 397,157. Patented Feb. 5, 1889

Fig. 1.



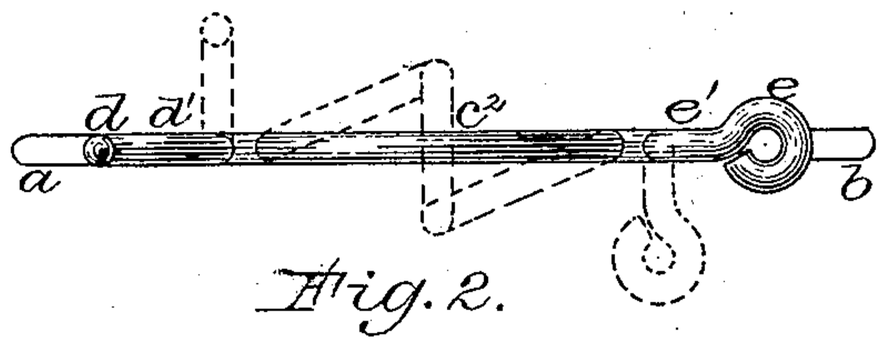


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,157, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed May 29, 1888. Serial No. 275,429. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS S. VAN WAGONER, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Overhead or Ceiling Hooks for Wardrobes, &c.; 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.

The object of my invention is to provide a double hook composed of bent wire having a specially-desirable symmetrical form, and having great strength with but little weight of metal, and one which can be readily secured in position for service without liability of displacement, however heavily loaded it may be, under the use intended. I accomplish these ends by the use of a single length of wire of suitable size and quality, and bending the same so as to form two connected hooks standing back to back, each hook being composed of two lines of wire substantially corresponding in contour, the rear one of said lines being continuous from hook to hook and having the terminals of the wire provided with a screw-shank above one hook and a screw-eye above the other. A hook of this kind is readily applied for service by turning the screw-shank into the wood of a ceiling or the top surface of the interior of a wardrobe until a proper bearing is had with or against an offset, preferably provided at the base of the threaded shank, and then a screw or barbed nail is driven into the wood through the eye.

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

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate in side and top views one of my hooks.

The two hooks *a* and *b* stand back to back in the same plane, and each is composed of two lines of wire, *c* and *c'*, these conforming so nearly in contour as to afford a substantially uniform space between them, although said space is slightly widened at both the tip and shank of each hook. The inner lines of wire, *c'*, of both hooks are continuous, forming a symmetrical loop, affording at c^2 a bearing-surface, which, when the hook is mounted in position, abuts firmly against the ceiling. A screw-threaded shank, *d*, at one end of the wire, is above the hook *a*, and at its base the wire is offset to afford a bearing-surface, *d'*, and above the hook *b* there is an eye, *e*, at the other end of the wire, which is bent to afford a bearing-surface, as at *e'*.

The hook, as thus far described, can be relied upon for efficient service, and it embodies my invention; but I sometimes modify it at the shank and eye by bending the wire so that each will project laterally in opposite directions from the plane occupied by the main portion of the hook, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, for enabling the hook to be better able to resist such blows or strains as might otherwise deflect it to the one side or the other; but this may also be accomplished by leaving the terminals as shown, and using a greater length of wire, so that the loop or bend between the hooks can be provided with a straight lateral central bearing-surface, as indicated by the dotted lines in the middle of the hook shown in Fig. 2.

In some cases I employ two eyes instead of an eye and a screw-threaded shank, thus retaining the advantages of the hooks standing back to back and containing the two lines of wire, as described.

I am aware that hooks for overhead duty have heretofore been formed in part of wire bent into form more or less approximating to the form of the lower portion of my hook; but said prior hooks have essentially embodied specially-formed metal brackets, without which the wire portion could not be mounted for use, and in said prior hooks no portions of the wire served as bearing-contacts with the ceiling, whereas in my hook the upper side of the central portion of the wire and also portions of both terminals afford parallel bearing-surfaces for contact with the ceiling, so that when mounted for use they may be rigidly confined in place.

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

1. An overhead or ceiling hook composed of a length of wire bent and forming two

connected hooks standing back to back, the wire in each being in two lines substantially corresponding in contour, and having at one end of the wire a screw-threaded shank above one of the hooks and an eye at the other end above the other hook, substantially as described.

2. An overhead or ceiling hook composed of a length of wire bent and forming two connected hooks standing back to back, and having the wire in each arranged in two lines corresponding in contour, and also having at the top of the hook a central bearing-surface for contact with ceiling, and similar parallel bearing-surfaces in both terminals of the wire above the hooks, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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