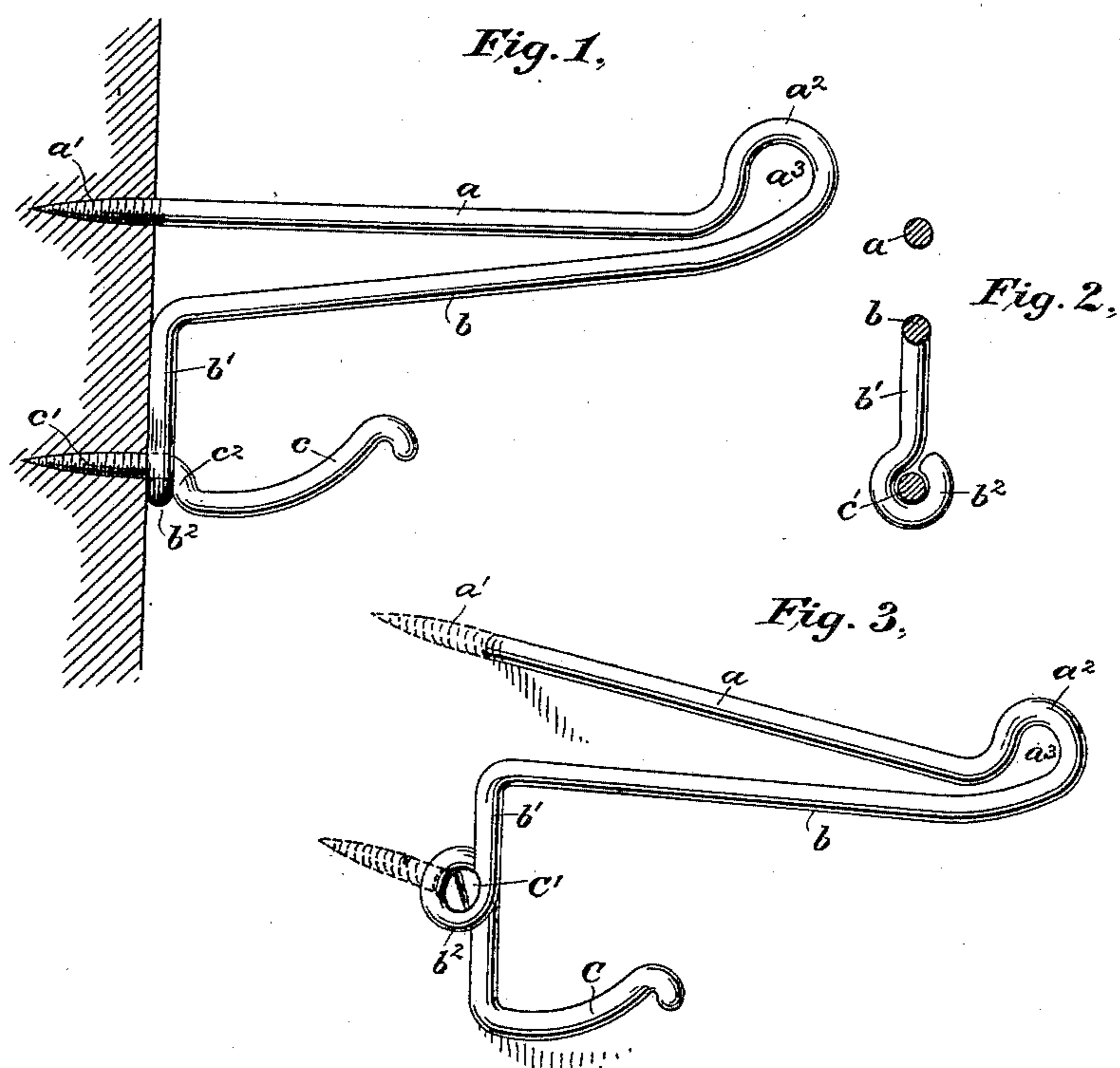


(No Model.)

I. J. TURNER.
WIRE HOOK OR HANGER.

No. 411,307.

Patented Sept. 17, 1889.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC J. TURNER, OF PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY.

WIRE HOOK OR HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,307, dated September 17, 1889.

Application filed April 15, 1889. Serial No. 307,308. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC JACKSON TURNER, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Princeton, in the county of Mercer, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Hooks or Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

In the various forms of hooks or hangers bent up from wire with which I am familiar the upper and lower hooks are made in one piece, and in screwing the hook into place the wood-work becomes marred or scarified by the inner face of the hook during the last turn or two. The purpose of my invention is to overcome this difficulty and also to cheapen and simplify the manufacture of hooks of this class, and both of these results are obtained by the construction hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved hanger, showing it screwed into a support; Fig. 2, a transverse section through the same; Fig. 3, a perspective view of another form of my invention.

In my improved hook there is no wire or connection between the inner end of the top or horizontal wire of the upper hook and the lower part of the hanger, and that part of the wire extending from the inner end of the return portion of the upper hook is held by a screw passing through a loop or eye in it. The lower hook is made separate and its screw-threaded end passes through the eye in the main wire.

The horizontal portion a of the upper hook is screw-threaded, as usual, at its inner end a' , for attachment to its support. At its outer end the wire is bent up outwardly and down at a^2 , preferably in the same vertical plane with the part a , and preferably so as to leave an opening a^3 within the looped end of approximately-circular shape, so that the hanger may be used, if desired, as a pole-bracket. From the curved part a^2 the portion b extends rearwardly and preferably downwardly to form a brace to the rear face of the hanger. It may then be turned down vertically, as in Fig. 1, so as to form the vertical part b' , at the lower end of which the wire terminates in an eye or loop b^2 . The lower hook c , which may

be of any desired configuration, has a screw-threaded end c' , which passes through the eye b^2 , and when screwed in a shoulder c^2 on the lower hook clamps the eye b^2 and the vertical part b' firmly against the stringer or support to which the bracket or hanger is attached.

Where it is desirable to have two lower hooks placed one upon each side of the vertical plane of the upper hook, or where the stringer or support to which the hanger is to be attached is quite narrow, I may bend the wire as shown in Fig. 3—that is to say, the construction is the same as already described, except that at the inner end of the portion b , instead of carrying the wire down, as described, it may be bent laterally to form the transverse and preferably horizontal portion e , at the end of which it is bent to form an eye e' , is then carried back upon itself, as at e^2 , to the opposite side of the hanger, and is then bent to form another eye e^3 . Lower hooks c screw into each of these eyes, as indicated.

In screwing the hook into place the part b' or e e^2 may be held away from the face of the support, whose surface need not therefore be marred or scratched. When the hanger has, however, been screwed in sufficiently far so that the part b' or e e^2 will, when permitted, touch or nearly touch the support, then the lower hook or hooks may be screwed in and the hanger will be firmly attached.

The machinery for bending the wire in a hook of this kind is of the utmost simplicity, and it is believed that these hooks may be made more cheaply than those hooks made of continuous pieces of wire.

It will be apparent that the bearing portions b' or e e^2 equally receive the end-thrust of the strut or brace portion b , and when I use the term "bearing portion" I mean to include both the vertical part b' and the lateral or transverse parts e e^2 .

I claim as my invention—

1. The herein-described hanger, having a horizontal portion a , a return downwardly-extending brace portion b , a bearing portion formed with and extending from the lower end of the brace portion, an eye in the end of the bearing portion, and an independent separately removable lower hook which extends through said eye, substantially as set forth.

2. The herein-described hanger, formed in two parts, the upper part having a horizontal portion *a*, a return portion *b*, a vertical bearing portion *b'*, an eye on the end thereof, and
5 a lower hook *c*, extending through said eye and having the shoulder *c*², for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

ISAAC J. TURNER.

Witnesses:

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