(No Model.)

J. H. TEMPLIN.

HOOK.

No. 432,288. Patented July 15, 1890.

FIG. 1.

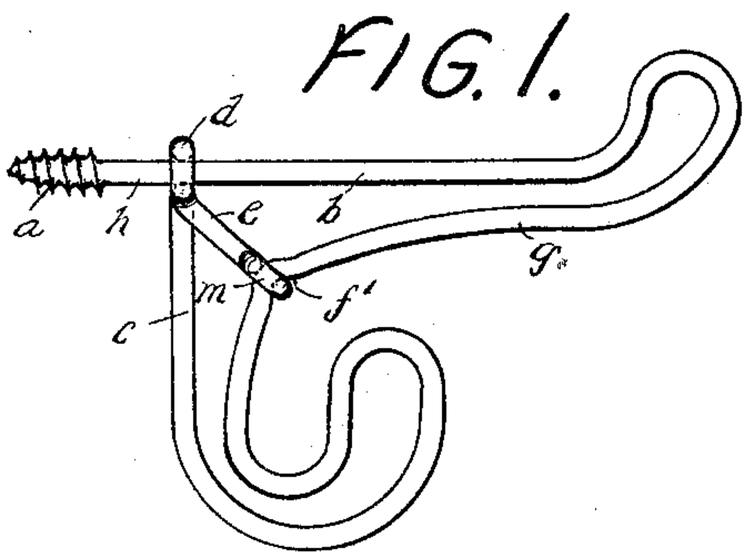
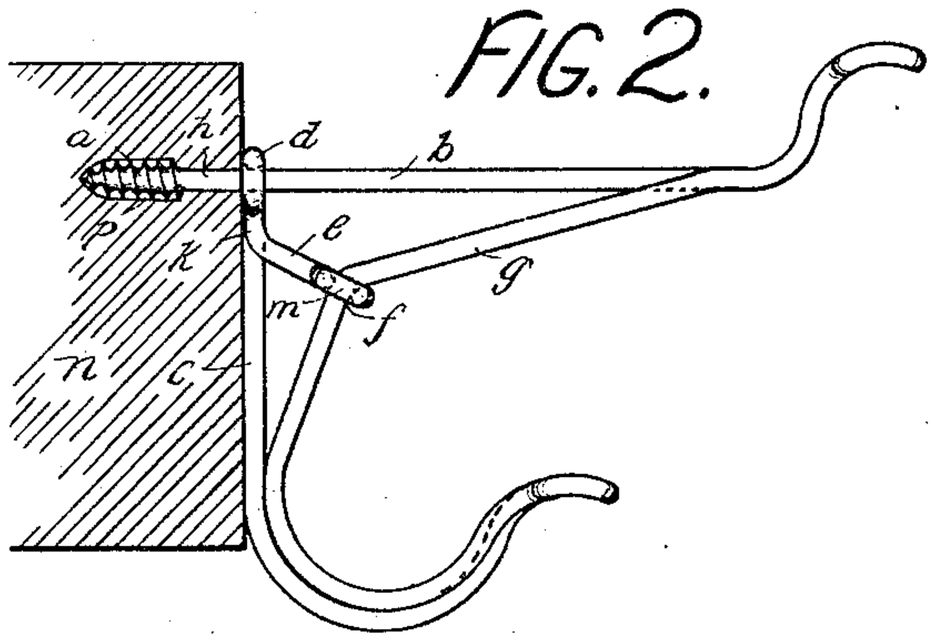


FIG. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 432,288, dated July 15, 1890.

Application filed December 28, 1889. Serial No. 335,201. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. TEMPLIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Reading, in the county of Berks, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Clothes-Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to hooks formed of wire. Heretofore such hooks, as well as other forms, have been fastened by means of a screw-threaded projection, which is screwed into the wood or other material, to which it is secured until the rear portion of the hook is drawn tightly against such material. A great objection to this method of fastening has been that the hook would not stand properly when so screwed up, and in making, perhaps, nearly another full turn to bring the hook to its proper position the thread in the wood was likely to be "stripped," or at least strained, so as to greatly weaken the fastening. To overcome this difficulty, wire hooks have been made yielding, so as to permit further turning without injuring the hold of the screw in the wood. The effect of such a yielding construction, however, is to produce a much weaker hook with a given weight of material than can be produced with the same material made up in a rigid form.

The objects of my invention are to provide a practically rigid hook of simple and economical construction, and a screw fastening which will not destroy its hold on the wood by being turned after the hook has been drawn against it; and to this end the invention consists in a hook of triangular form with a brace binding the parts together, and a projection for fastening the same having a reduced portion between its screw-threaded end and its shoulder or rear portion of the hook, whereby said screw-threaded end, when screwed fully into the wood, has in front of it and surrounding said reduced portion a body of wood, which will serve to prevent its withdrawal, even though the wood in which said end was embedded should be cut away by continued turning.

The invention is more fully described hereinafter in connection with the accompanying drawings, and is specified in the claims.

Figures 1 and 2 show my invention applied to two slightly-different shapes of hooks, both of which are formed of one continuous piece of wire.

The general form of double wire hook shown in the figures is common and well known, and consists, mainly, of a horizontal arm *b*, a rear vertical portion *c*, a diagonal brace *g* between said arm and rear portion, and a screw-threaded projection for fastening the hook. These parts are formed from one continuous piece of wire, and the rear portion *c* is bent around the arm *b*, so as to form a collar *d* thereon. In Figs. 1 and 2 the wire is extended so as to form a corner-brace *e*, extending from said collar to the horizontal brace *g*, around which its end is bent to form an eye *m*, which engages a recess *f'*, Fig. 1, or a corner *f*, Fig. 2, in the diagonal brace *g*. The three parts *b*, *c*, and *g* are thus rigidly bound together by this corner-brace *e*. In Fig. 1 the latter extends directly from the collar *d* to the brace *g*, while in Fig. 2 it is shown with a vertical portion *k*, carried downward for some distance on one side of the rear portion *c*, thus presenting an additional surface in contact with the wood before being attached to the brace *g*.

The projection for fastening has in each case a screw-threaded end *a*, and a reduced portion *h* between said screw-threaded end and a collar *d*, forming part of the rear portion of the hook. In Fig. 2 the hook is shown secured to a strip of wood *n*, the wood being represented as hollowed out at *p*, as might be done by the continued rotation of the hook after the screw could travel no farther. It will be seen that the screw-threaded end is still effectually retained in place by the wood surrounding the reduced portion *h*, and that it cannot be loosened or withdrawn, except by reversing the screw motion in the same manner as would have to be done if the thread in the wood were perfect. It is evident, however, that with a comparatively large thread, such as shown, the rounded rear face of the hook can ordinarily be drawn into the wood slightly, so as to permit the turning of the hook to its vertical position without destroying the thread, as shown, notwithstanding that the hook itself is practically rigid, as described.

Having thus described my invention, I do

not limit its application to the forms of hooks shown; but

What I claim is—

1. A wire clothes-hook having a horizontal arm, as *b*, a rear vertical portion, as *c*, joining said horizontal arm, a brace, as *g*, for said horizontal arm, and a brace, as *e*, binding said parts together, substantially as set forth.

2. A clothes-hook formed from a continuous piece of wire and having a horizontal arm with enlarged screw-threaded end, a rear vertical portion bent around said horizontal arm and forming a collar thereon at some distance from said enlarged end, and a brace connecting said collar to a diagonal brace for said horizontal arm, all substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH H. TEMPLIN.

Witnesses:

W. H. REINOEHL,

WM. A. H. SCHMEHL.