

(No Model.)

J. H. TEMPLIN.
CLOTHES HOOK.

No. 433,699.

Patented Aug. 5, 1890.

FIG. 1.

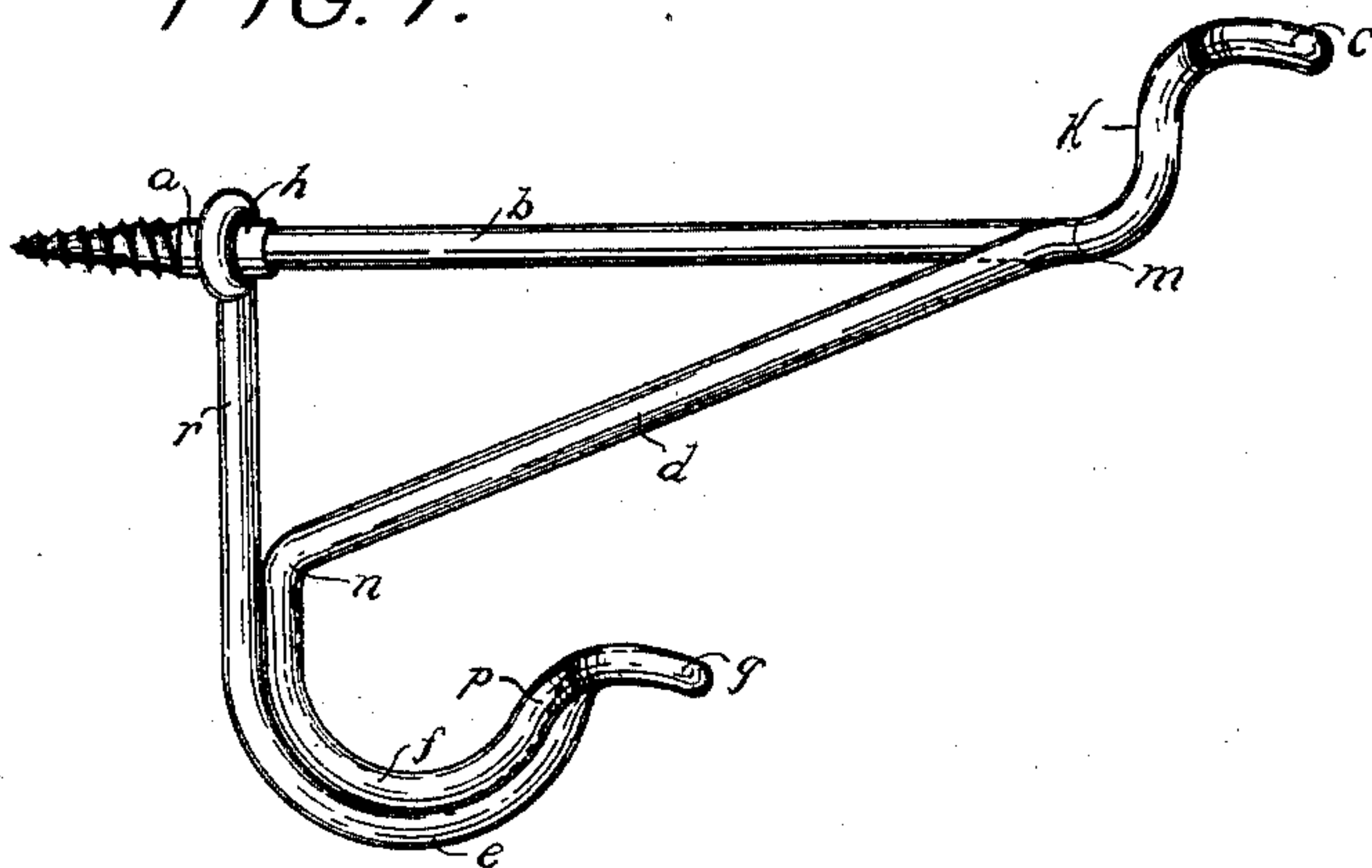
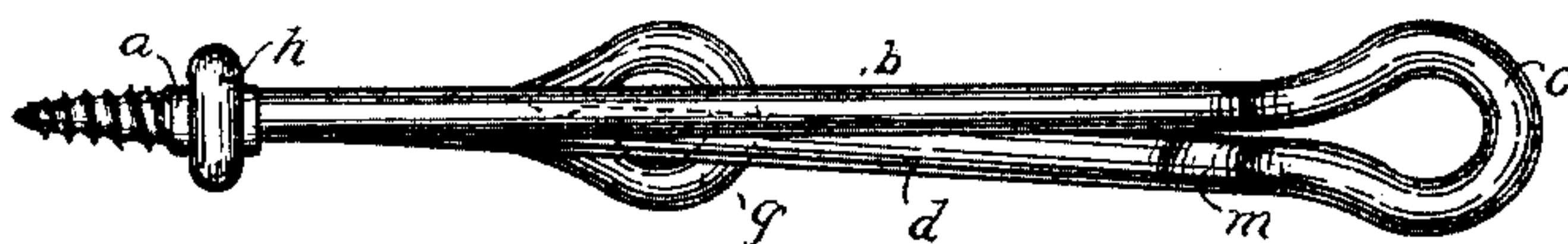


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLOTHES-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,699, dated August 5, 1890.

Application filed October 11, 1889. Serial No. 326,735. (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 and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Hooks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates more especially to hooks formed from a continuous piece of wire. Heretofore both single and double hooks have been thus formed; but there have been some decidedly objectionable features incident to their construction, which it is my object to overcome. The most important of these are, first, the form of the end of the hook, which presents a mere point or at the best a mere line of contact with an article of clothing hung directly upon it, the effect of which is to produce an objectionable and unsightly bulging of the material, or even in some cases to push a hole through it; second, the unsatisfactory hold upon the wood which results from the small diameter of the screw ordinarily cut upon the end of the wire forming the hook, which wire it is desirable to keep of as small gage as possible.

The objects of my invention are to overcome these faults and at the same time to produce a strong and neat-looking hook with a minimum of material.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved hook, and Fig. 2 is a plan of the same.

The screw-threaded end *a* of the wire is of larger diameter than the main portion, being thus formed in any preferred manner, as by upsetting the end, rolling instead of cutting the screw, or by welding. The arm *b* extends outward horizontally any desired distance, is then bent upward at about right angles, forming a vertical portion *k*, and then into a horizontal loop *c*, adapted to bear upon a considerable surface of a garment or other article hung directly upon it. It is then carried downward on one side of the vertical portion

k to the same horizontal plane as the arm *b*, forming a surface *m* of double the width of the wire, upon which to support the braid, which is frequently used for suspending garments, and then diagonally downward and rearward, forming a brace *d*, making a sharp bend downward at *n*, it is curved outward to form the lower arm or hook *f*, and then upward at *p*, forming a part corresponding with *k* of the upper hook. It is then bent into a corresponding horizontal loop *g*, from which it is carried downward again and under the arm *f*, forming a brace *e*, which is kept in close contact with the arm *f* below the bend *n*, and extending above the latter the part *r*, forming the rear of the hook, is closed tightly around the enlarged screw-threaded end *a*, thus forming an eye *h*, which serves as a collar against which to screw the hook. This collar is thus made larger than is ordinarily the case and imparts greater lateral rigidity than it would if bent around the smaller wire forming the main portion of the hook. It is intended that the portion *r* shall be inflexible, being, as already noted, in close contact with the arm *f* below the sharp bend *n*, and the collar *h* in addition firmly attached to the arm *b*. The effect of this construction is that the rear portion *r* is rigid, both it and the brace being unyielding, thus imparting to the hook a strength that cannot be secured with the same amount of material when one or both of these parts are made yielding, as has been heretofore done. If the brace *d* is made curved and yielding, the horizontal arm is depressed by a weight supported upon its end and the shape of the hook distorted and its fastening rendered insecure. With my rigid construction the rounded wire which forms the collar *h* is readily pulled snugly into the surface, to which it is secured sufficiently to permit an additional turn of the hook if necessary, especially when an enlarged screw-thread is used, as shown, and when so secured it is much more substantial and strong. When the screw is rolled direct upon the wire, the diameter of the thread becomes considerably more than that of the wire, and the collar *h* may be formed by wrapping the wire *r* around the rear of the thread, thus increasing the

size of the collar, for the purpose described, and at the same time holding it rigid on the arm *b*.

In wire hooks of the class described the rear portion *r* has heretofore been arranged in the same transverse plane as the brace-extension *f*, and they have also been arranged in the same vertical plane, but not in contact, the object being to make them readily yield, whereas I arrange them as described in order to secure greater rigidity and strength, and, as already stated, all wire hooks heretofore made have nothing more than a mere line of contact with a garment hung directly upon them, whereas the horizontal loop *C* of my hook presents a broad supporting-surface of a shape calculated to prevent any distortion of the garment. By means of my enlarged end *a* and the collar *h*, formed by bending the wire around this enlarged portion instead of around a portion of only its own diameter, I secure a more substantial hold in the support and more rigidity with a lighter wire than can be employed when the screw is cut on the wire and the collar formed by bending the wire around itself, as has been heretofore done.

Wire hooks have also been formed to terminate in a horizontal loop, and I do not

broadly claim such a construction, my invention consisting in combining such a loop with a vertical portion forming substantially a right angle with the main horizontal arm, for the purpose described. I do not limit my invention, however, to the special form of hook described and shown; but

What I claim is—

1. A clothes-hook formed from a continuous piece of wire and having a horizontal arm with a screw-threaded rear end *a* of larger diameter than the balance of the wire forming said hook, and a rear vertical portion *r* bent around the end *a* and forming an enlarged collar *h* thereon, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A hook formed from a continuous piece of wire, and having a horizontal arm with screw-threaded end *a* of larger diameter than the balance of the wire forming said hook, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

JOSEPH H. TEMPLIN.

Witnesses:

P. K. LOOSE,

WM. A. H. SCHMEHL.