

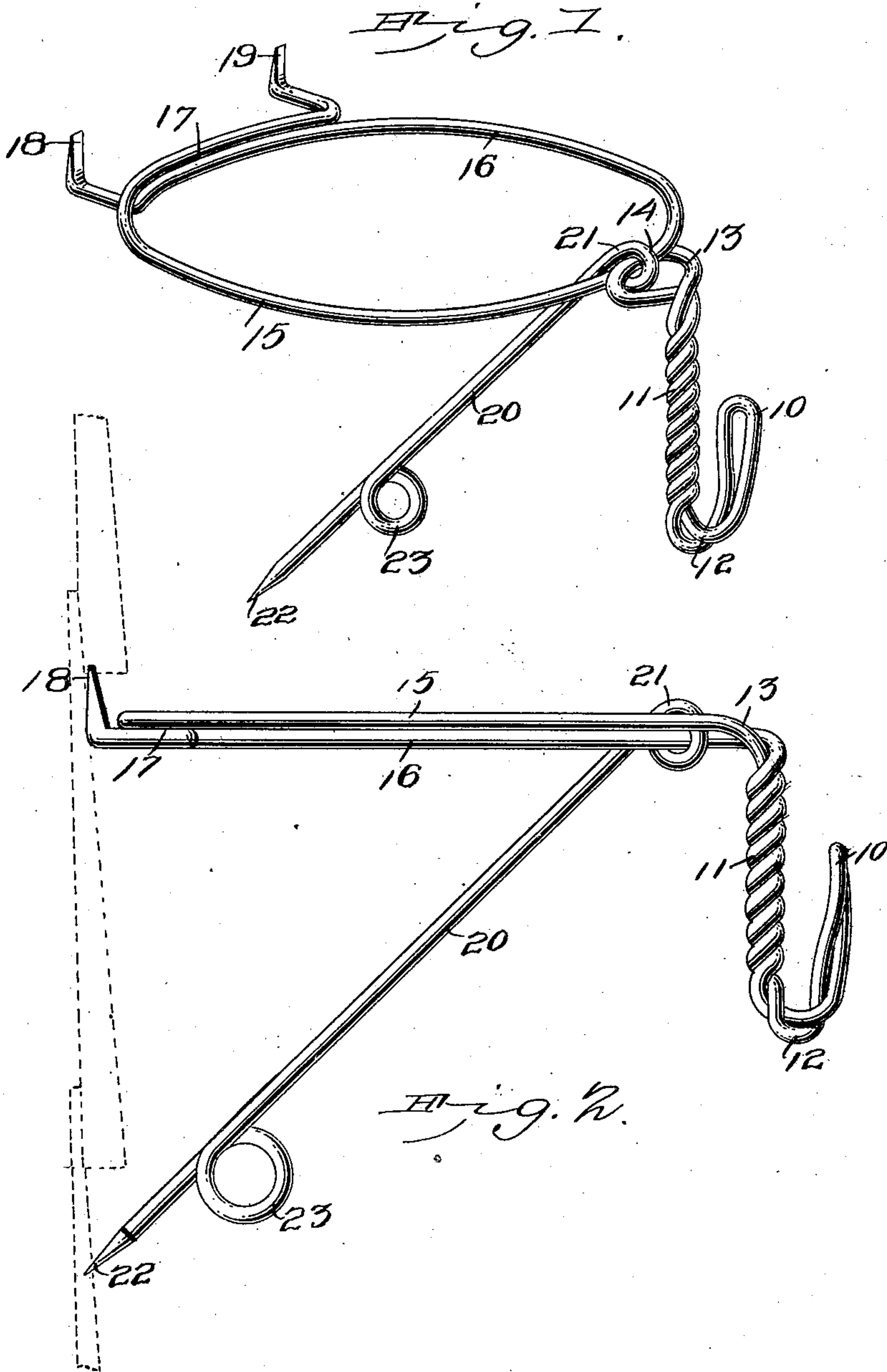
No. 713,156.

Patented Nov. 11, 1902.

H. C. M. SABERHAGEN.
BRACKET HOOK.

(Application filed May 26, 1902.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HELGE CHRISTIAN MOSS SABERHAGEN, OF BYRON, ILLINOIS.

BRACKET-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,156, dated November 11, 1902.

Application filed May 26, 1902. Serial No. 109,036. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HELGE CHRISTIAN MOSS SABERHAGEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Byron, in the county of Ogle and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Bracket-Hook, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices employed for suspending articles from the wall of a building, more particularly paint-pots while being used by painters, but which may also be employed for suspending or supporting flower-pots, bird-cages, and the like.

The device is more particularly adapted to be employed for suspending articles from the sides of wooden buildings sheathed with clapboards, ship-lap, sheathing, and the like, wherein projections occur, to which the device may be attached.

The device is also capable of being employed for the purpose of suspending the paint-pot or other article from scaffolding, trees, &c.

The invention consists in a bracket formed of a single piece of wire bent to shape, with a horizontal supporting portion having spurs on one side and a hook bent into shape on the other side, and with a movable brace connected near the hook and depending downward at an angle, as hereinafter shown and described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings illustrative of the invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device complete. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the device applied.

The device is comprised in two parts, a combined support and hook formed in one single piece of wire bent to shape and a brace portion movably connected to the combined support and hook portion. The combined support and hook portion consists of a section of wire folded together and forming a loop, as at 10, and the two parts entwisted, as at 11, with the portion between the loop and the twist formed into a hook, as at 12. At the upper end of the entwisted portion the two parts of the wire are formed into a loop 13, and the two parts overlapped, as at 14, and diverged from thence, as at 15 and 16, and reversely curved to form the opposite sides of a comparatively large circle and again over-

lapped, as at 17, and the terminals turned upward into sharpened spurs 18 and 19. The portion formed by the members 15 and 16 will preferably be in the form of a circle, as indicated. The brace member is represented at 20, consisting of a section of wire having a loop 21 at one end engaging the supporting member at the lap 14 of the loop 13, as shown, and with its other end pointed, as at 22, and preferably with a loop 23 turned into the brace near the point 22, as shown, to form a grip and impart projection to facilitate setting the device.

When the device is to be employed, the spurs 18 will be forced upward into some protruding portion of the building—such, for instance, as the under sides or lower edge of the clapboard, as indicated in Fig. 2, with the members 15 16 in a horizontal position. The point 22 of the brace 20 is then inserted into the side of the building at the proper point to support the upper member and maintain it in its horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 2. When thus arranged, a strong support is produced for any article which it is desired to suspend from the hook 12. It is obvious that the downward strain upon the hook 12, acting against the brace 20, will prevent accidental downward disengagement of spurs 18 and 19 from the projection with which they are engaged and effectually prevent them from becoming loosened. Thus any weight suspended from the hook 12 will increase the grip of the device, and the greater the weight the more firmly will the bracket hold within the strength of the bracket.

This makes a very simple, cheap, durable, and efficient device, which may be very readily applied and adjusted and which may be readily attached or detached or removed from place to place as the work progresses. It will not mar or disfigure the buildings to which it is attached, as the apertures made by the spurs 18 and 19 will be made in the under sides of the clapboards and will not be observable, while the slight indentation made by the point 22 will be imperceptible.

As before stated, the device may be employed in various localities and for various purposes. It may be employed under certain circumstances as a temporary supporting-bracket in stores for the display of goods and

for similar purposes. It may be of any size or of any suitable material. The members 15 and 16 may be distended to any desired extent to space the spurs 18 and 19 to any desired degree or to adapt them to the part with which they are to be engaged.

The device may be modified as to shape and in other minor particulars without affecting the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a bracket-hook comprising a horizontal support formed of reversely-curving members with the extremities overlapping at one side and turned upward into spurs, and with a hook at the opposite side formed by entwisting the parts and bending them into shape, and a brace movably connected between said support and hook, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a bracket-hook comprising a horizontal support formed of reversely-curving members with the extremities overlapping at one side and turned upward into spurs, and with a hook at the opposite side formed by entwisting the parts and bending them into shape, and a brace movably connected between said support and hook and provided with a lateral projection near its free end, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a bracket-hook comprising a horizontal support formed of reversely-curving members with the extremities overlapping at one side and turned upward into spurs, and with a hook at the opposite side formed by entwisting the parts and bending them into shape, and a

brace movably connected between said support and hook and provided near its free end with a lateral projection formed by a loop, substantially as described.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a bracket-hook comprising a horizontal support formed of reversely-curved members with the extremities overlapping at one side and turned upward into spurs, and with a hook at the opposite side formed by entwisting the parts and bending them into shape, and with a loop between said hook and support, and a brace movably engaging said loop, substantially as described.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a bracket-hook comprising a horizontal support formed of side members with the extremities bent into spurs at one side, and with a hook at the opposite side formed by entwisting the parts and bending them into shape, and with a loop between said hook and support, and a brace movably engaging said loop, substantially as described.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a bracket-hook comprising a horizontal support formed of side members with the extremities bent into spurs, and with a hook at the opposite side formed by entwisting the parts and bending them into shape, and a brace movably engaging said support, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HELGE CHRISTIAN MOSS SABERHAGEN.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. SHEARER,
RAY BARRICK.