

No. 862,011.

PATENTED JULY 30, 1907.

H. N. PATRICK & G. T. OGLESBY.

PICTURE HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 11, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

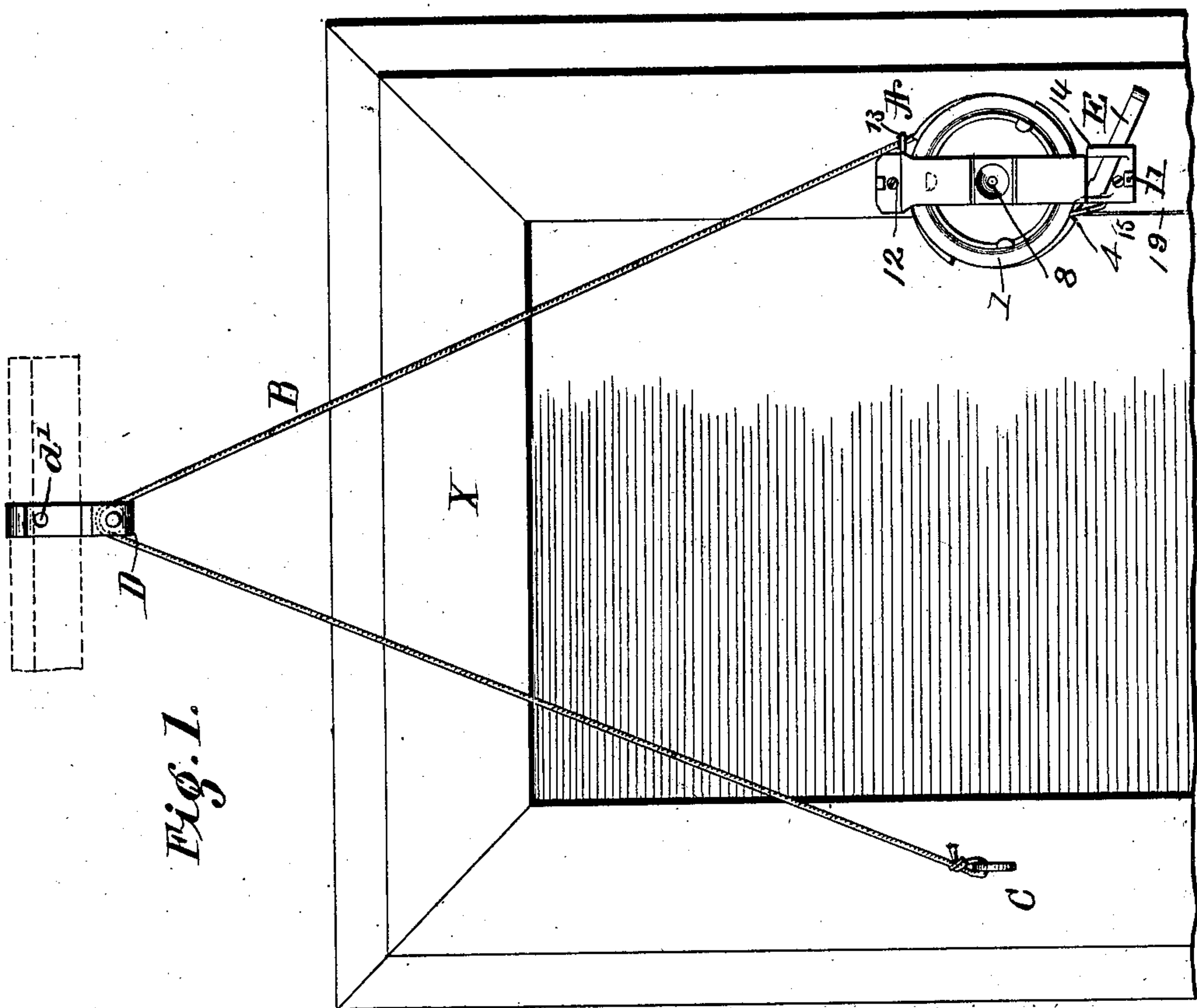
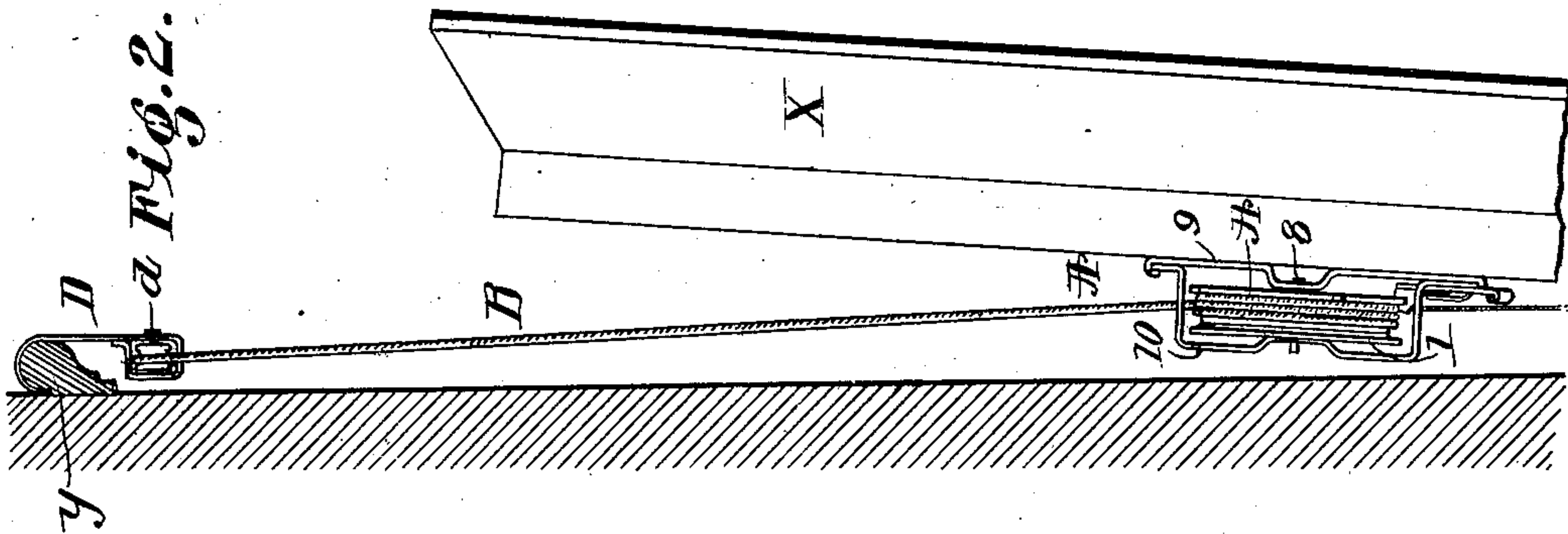


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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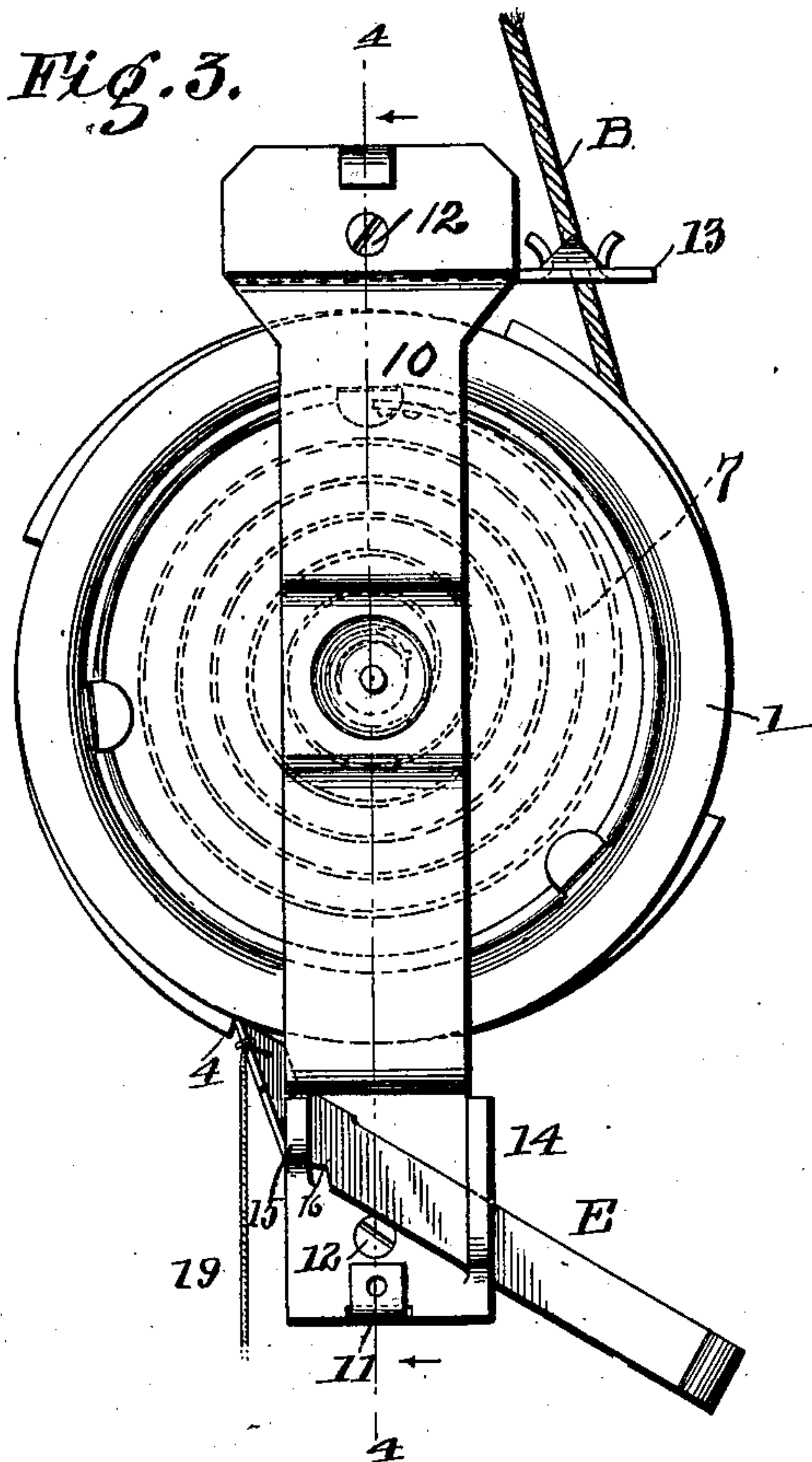


Fig. 4.

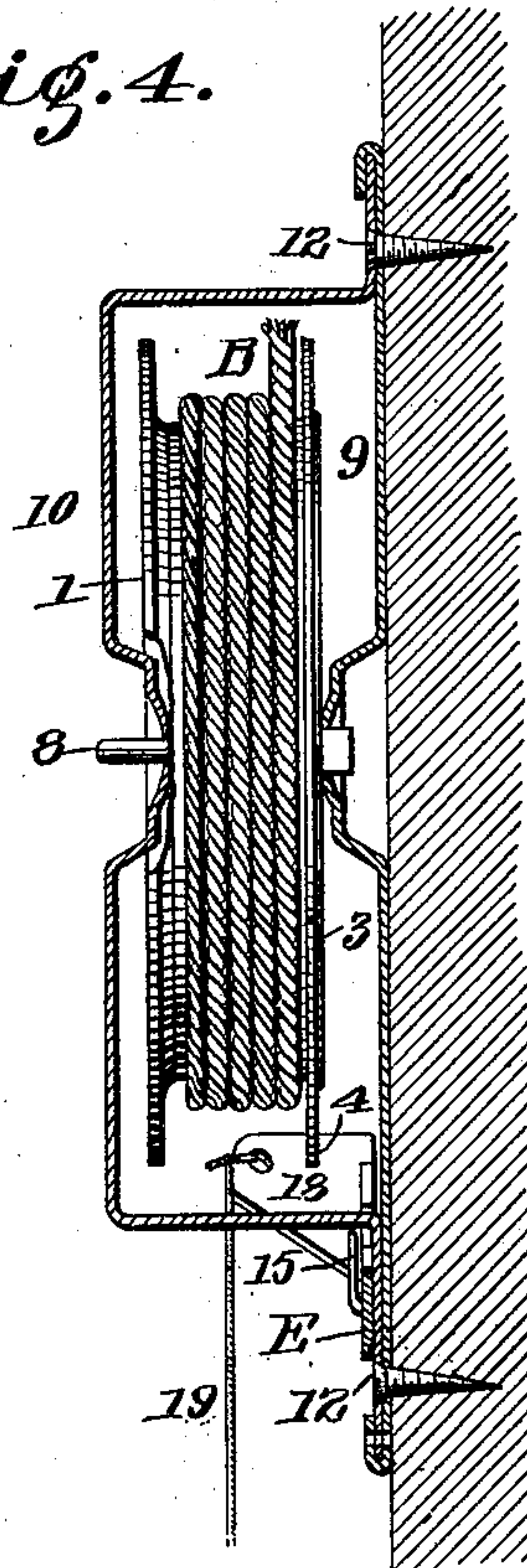


Fig. 5.

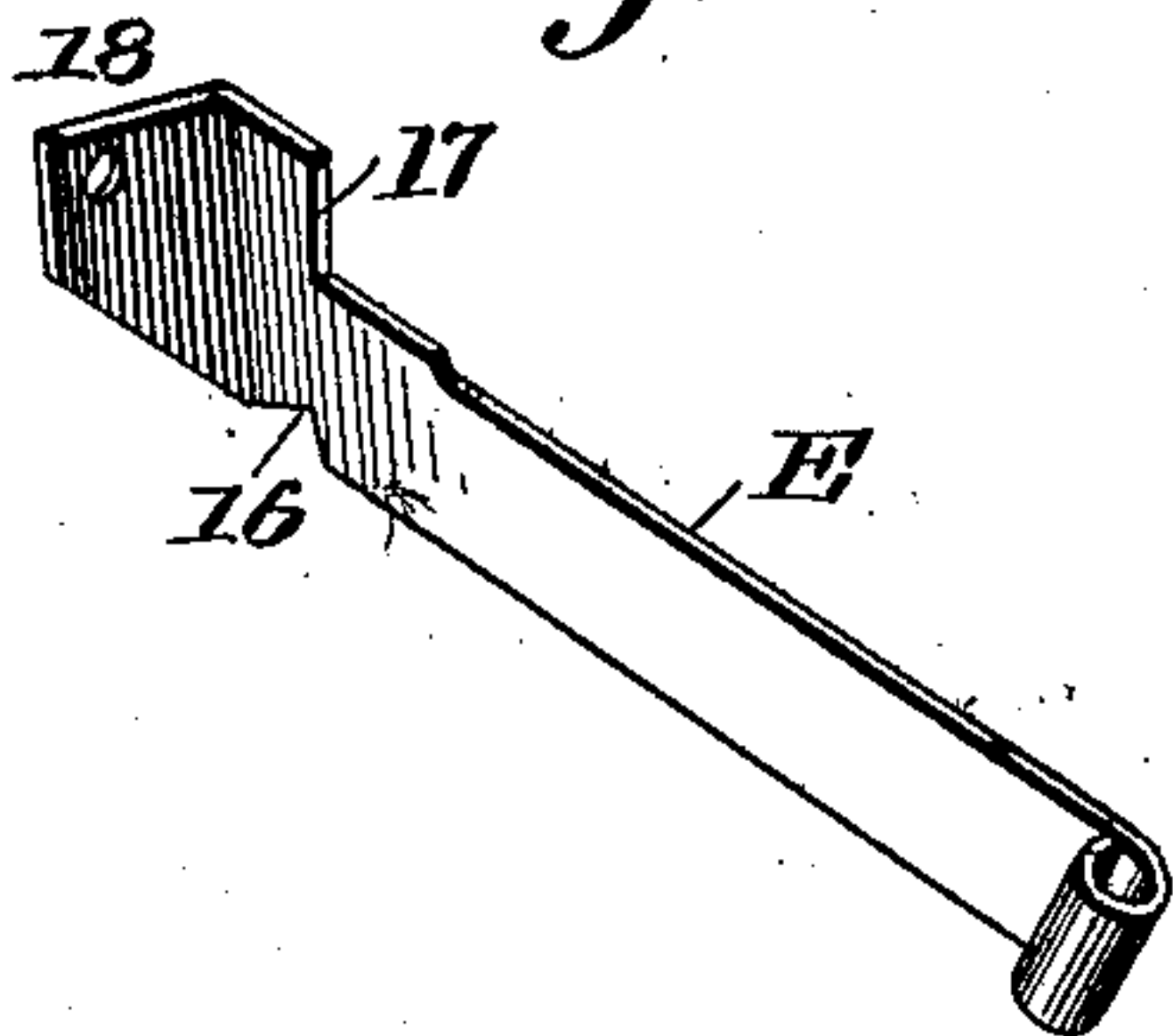
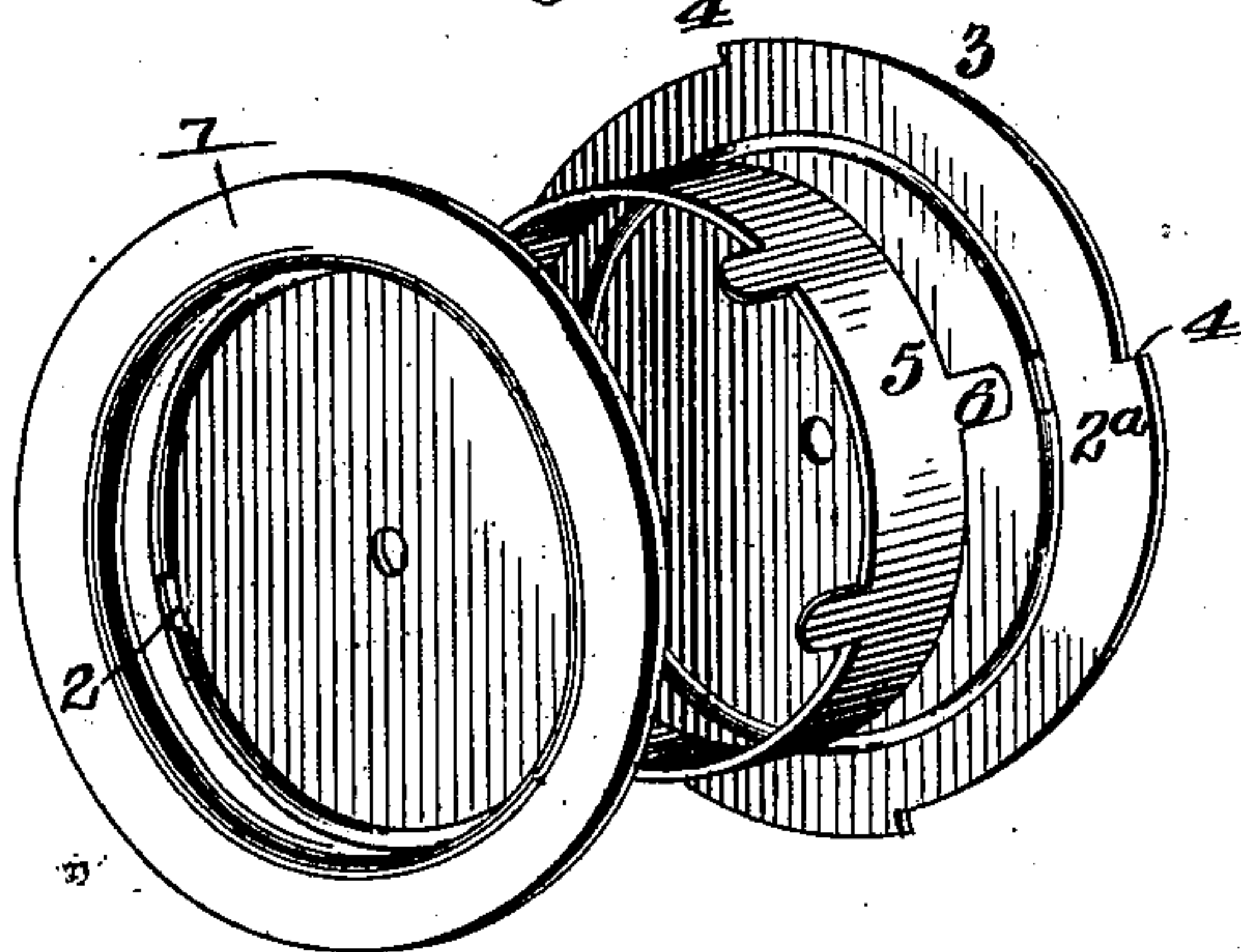


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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HOMER N. PATRICK AND GEORGE T. OGLESBY, OF SHEFFIELD, ALABAMA.

PICTURE-HANGER.

No. 862,011.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 30, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HOMER N. PATRICK and GEORGE T. OGLESBY, citizens of the United States, and residents of Sheffield, in the county of Colbert and State of Alabama, have invented an Improved Picture-Hanger, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is an improved means for hanging or suspending pictures from walls.

The invention is embodied in the construction, arrangement, and operation of parts, as will be herein-after described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing Figure 1 is a back view of a picture frame with our invention applied in the manner required to suspend the picture from a wall molding. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same parts, the wall and molding being shown in section. Fig. 3 is a face view of our improved pulley and the frame and locking dog for the pulley arranged as in practice. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the dog for locking the pulley. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the parts composing the pulley, the same being shown disassociated.

Referring in the first instance to Figs. 1 and 2, A indicates a spring pulley which is secured to one side of the picture frame X, B a cord or wire wound on the pulley, C a screw-eye, or equivalent device, by which the opposite end of the cord or wire is secured to the picture frame, and D a hook adapted to engage a molding Y on the wall and provided with a pulley *d* over which the cord passes intermediately of the two points of its attachment to the picture frame. The hook D is also provided with a hole *d'*—see Fig. 1—through which a nail may be driven when required, that is to say, when there is no molding and it is desired to attach the hook directly to the wall.

The details of construction and operation of the pulley and the means for locking it are as follows. As shown in Fig. 6, the pulley proper comprises an outer disk 1 provided with slots 2, an inner disk 3 which is notched to provide ratchet teeth 4, and also constructed with slots 2^a which are the same in number as the slots 2 of the disk 1, and spaced equidistantly and in like manner.

The body or drum of the pulley consists of a flexible sheet metal band 5 having tongues 6 projecting laterally and adapted to enter the slots 2 and 2^a before described. When thus inserted through the slots and bent downward as indicated in Figs. 1 and 4, it is obvious that the two disks 1 and 3 will be rigidly connected.

Within the body or drum 5 is arranged a spiral plate spring 7, one end of which is attached to the pivot 8 of the pulley and the other to the band 5. The pulley is arranged within the frame comprising an inner plate 9

and an outer one 10, each of which is provided centrally with a depressed portion in which the axle, or shaft, 8 of the pulley has its bearings, as shown in Fig. 4. The end portions of the outer bar or plate 10 are bent twice at right angles so as to pass over the edge of the pulley A, and extend outward as shown. The ends of the inner plate 9 are bent over the ends of the plate 10 and thus form a firm joint. As shown in Fig. 3, the bent over portion 11 is in the nature of a narrow tongue that enters a corresponding slot in the part 10. The ends of the parts 9 and 10 which thus lie in contact are provided with coincident openings to receive fastening screws 12—see Figs. 3 and 4.

The frame part 10 is provided at its upper end with a laterally extending portion 13—see Figs. 1 and 3—the same having an opening through which the cord or wire B passes. Such opening is formed by slitting the plate or part 13, and turning up the edges of the opening, as will be readily understood. The lower end of the plate 10 is provided with tongues 14 and 15 to form holders and guides for the dog E by which the spring pulley is locked. This dog—see Figs. 3 and 5—is a narrow plate or bar preferably made of sheet metal, the same having a head which is bent at a right angle to adapt it to engage the teeth of the ratchet disk 3. The tongues 14 and 15 of the frame part 10 are formed by slitting the metal and bending out the portions thus partly separated from the body of the frame. The tongue 14 extends downward further than the opposite one 15 and thus the dog E is held and adapted to slide at an angle of about 30°. The under side of the head of the dog is provided with a notch 16 that may rest normally on the tongue 15, and thus its opposite shoulder 17 engages one of the angular portions of the frame part 10 so that the dog is prevented from becoming accidentally detached. As shown in Fig. 3, the laterally projecting portion 18 of the dog is engaged with one of the teeth 4 of the ratchet disk 3 and therefore the pulley is locked against the tension of the cord or wire B. This tension is obviously due to the weight of the picture and picture frame to which the pulley is attached. If it be desired to adjust the picture to a higher place, it is only necessary to raise the same, whereupon the spiral spring will rotate the pulley A and thus wind on a portion of the cord or wire B, and the dog E will reengage the next or a succeeding tooth of the pulley. If, on the other hand it be desired to release the dog from the pulley so that the latter may rotate for unwinding the cord, as for example, when the picture is to be lowered, the dog is retracted by pulling the cord 19 attached to its head, thus sliding the dog sufficiently to hold it disengaged from the ratchet teeth.

By the above described means we provide for easily and quickly raising or lowering a picture, as may be required, and for locking it at any required height.

The rim or outer portion of the disk 1 is bent outwardly as shown in Figs. 4 and 6 to provide increased space for the cord B when wound on the pulley.

We claim—

- 5 1. In a picture hanger, the improved pulley attachment comprising a frame formed of parallel plates one of which is bent twice at right angles and extended laterally, the ends of said plates having a slot-and-tongue connection and openings for receiving the fastening screws, the pulley proper comprising opposing disks one of which is constructed with ratchet teeth, a spiral spring inclosed with-
10 in the body of the pulley, a dog for locking the pulley proper, the lower portion of the frame having guides and holders for said dog, substantially as described.
- 15 2. In a picture hanger, the pulley adapted for attachment to a picture frame, the same comprising the pulley proper including a spiral retracting spring and a frame in which the pulley is pivoted, the lower end of the same being extended and provided with tongues 14 and 15, the

same forming integral portions of the said frame and extending upward so as to serve as dog guides, and a dog proper arranged slidably in said guides and adapted for support in addition to locking the pulley proper, and for retraction to release the latter, as described. 20

3. In a picture hanger, the improved pulley adapted for attachment to a picture frame comprising a ratchet pulley proper having a retracting spring, a frame in which the pulley is pivoted, a sliding dog adapted for engaging the pulley and provided in its under side with a notch, the frame of the pulley having retaining guides in which the dog is adapted to slide, the head of the dog proper being adapted to rest in normal position on the upper one of said guides, substantially as described. 25 30

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