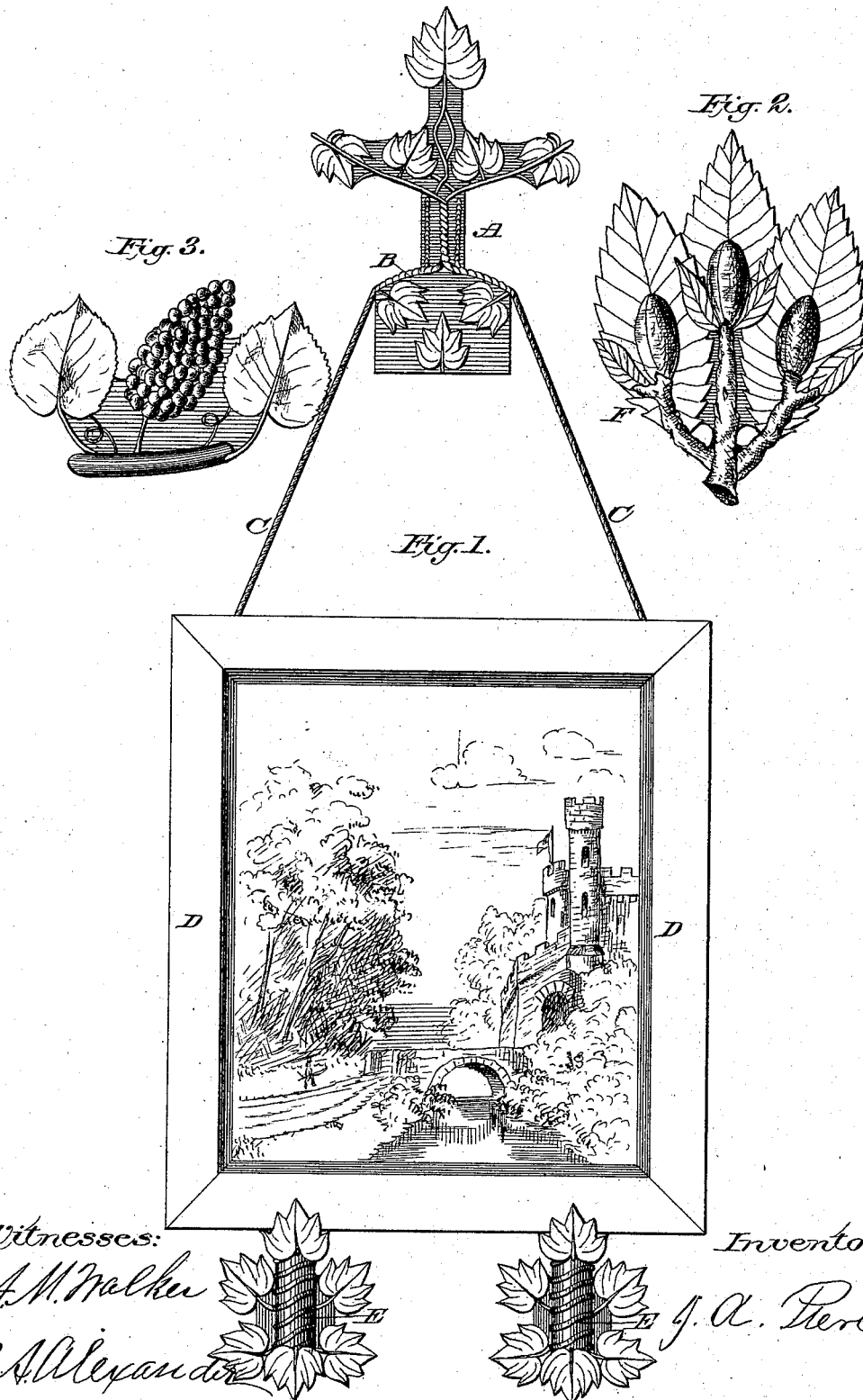


J. A. PIERCE.
Wall Pendant and Bracket.

No. 214,583.

Patented April 22, 1879.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. PIERCE, OF STATESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

IMPROVEMENT IN WALL PENDANTS AND BRACKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,583**, dated April 22, 1879; application filed March 5, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ALBERT PIERCE, of Statesville, in the county of Iredell and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Improvement for Hanging Pictures or the like to Plastered Walls, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore such pendants and brackets have been fastened to the walls of rooms by nails or screws, or some instrument which must necessarily penetrate or pierce the wall. This method is objectionable because the nail or screw disfigures the wall more or less, and sometimes does permanent injury by breaking the same; and, moreover, it is sometimes difficult to penetrate a hard wall with nails, pegs, or screws.

The object of my invention is to provide a method for fastening or adjusting pendants and brackets to plastered walls without the use of said nails, pegs, screws, or anything else that will disfigure, break, or penetrate the wall.

The invention consists in placing one of the cohesive pendants on the wall, above the picture or other thing to be suspended; and when large picture-frames are to be hung the cohesive bracket, one at either end and below the picture, is used in addition to the pendant.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a perspective of a device embracing my invention for hanging large picture-frames and the like. Fig. 2 is a similar perspective of a device for hanging small pictures. Fig. 3 represents another device of pendant or bracket.

A represents the pendant in Fig. 1. It is made of calcined plaster, Portland, Rosendale, or other cement, and when placed against a plastered wall by means of a like composition as that of which the pendant itself is made, the nature of the wall and the pendant is such that the pendant coheres to the wall permanently.

B represents the base of the pendant, which

is so constructed that the cord C may be placed securely over the same. I thereby suspend the picture-frame or other thing to be suspended.

E represents the brackets when desired for supports or ornaments. They are constructed and caused to cohere to the wall in like manner as the pendants.

F in Fig. 2 represents a pendant for hanging small pictures. In this case the brackets are not necessary. The cord suspends the frame by means of a hook at the lower extremity of the pendant, or by means of another arrangement formed by the mold of the pendant.

The operation of the device is as follows: The pendants and brackets are made of cement or any combination thereof. A like cement as that of which the pendant or bracket is made, reduced to the proper consistency, is applied to the pendant or bracket, and when at this stage the pendant or bracket is placed against a damp plastered wall, said wall being constructed of kindred materials to the pendant or bracket, the pendant or bracket thereby coheres to the wall permanently, utterly doing away with the use of nails, screws, or anything that penetrates or breaks the wall.

What I claim is—

An improvement for fastening or causing to cohere to plastered walls brackets and pendants of any design or shape, made of cement or any combination thereof, which are caused to adhere to plastered walls by means of a cement or any combination of cements of like composition as the pendant or bracket itself, said pendants and brackets to be used for hanging and supporting pictures and the like on plastered walls, substantially as described in the specification.

JOHN ALBERT PIERCE.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR MATTHEW WALKER,
RUFUS ALBERT ALEXANDER.