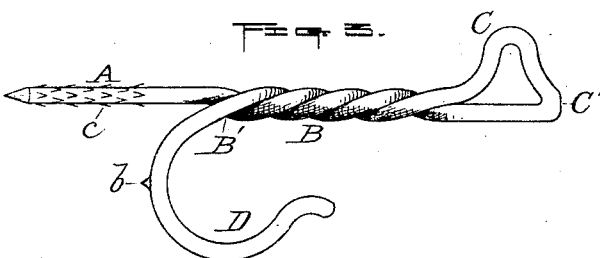
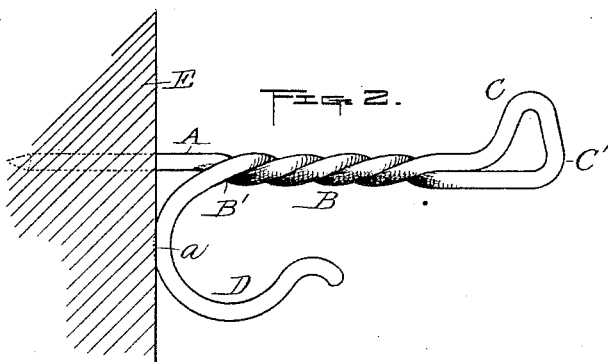
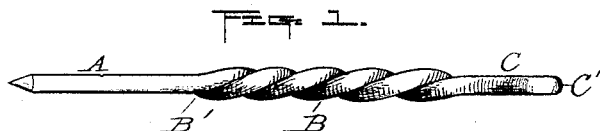


(No Model.)

A. W. PARMELEE & W. O. BEMENT.  
HOOK.

No. 453,747.

Patented June 9, 1891.



Witnesses,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR W. PARMELEE AND WILLIAM O. BEMENT, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNORS TO THE WIRE GOODS COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,747, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed January 21, 1891. Serial No. 378,503. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ARTHUR W. PARMELEE and WILLIAM O. BEMENT, both of the city and county of Worcester, and State of Massachusetts, have jointly invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Coat and Hat Hooks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a top or plan view of our aforesaid improve hook. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof, shown fastened in position; and Fig. 3 is a similar side view showing modifications in the construction hereinafter described.

Our invention consists of a coat and hat hook made from a single piece of wire having a pointed stem or drive end, a double horizontal shank, and a head having a substantially vertical front portion and an inclined brace therefrom, said head forming the striking-point for the hammer and also the upper hook, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

Prior to our invention coat and hat hooks made from a single piece of wire having sharpened ends adapted to be driven into the wall or other support to take the place of screws or other fastenings have invariably been made with said pointed or drive ends projecting back from the center or body of the hook, an illustration of said construction being shown in the United States Patent to Frederick Taylor, No. 365,882, dated July 5, 1887. This mode of construction is objectionable for the reason that the pointed ends do not drive easily or straight, as it is difficult to strike the heads of said ends squarely, and consequently causes them to deviate from a straight line in entering the wall or other support to which the hook is attached.

What we have sought to accomplish by our invention is to produce a coat and hat hook which may be driven directly from the end of the main stem, as aforesaid, and which will not cripple nor destroy the straight-pointed stem, but in which said stem shall be strong enough to stand being driven into comparatively hard wood without bending.

We find that with a loop composed of both the upper and lower strands of the wire, so shaped that the blow of the hammer will come directly opposite the pointed end and upon a horizontal line with the main stem, we can produce a hook that is very easy and convenient to put up, and upon which may be formed the lower hook from the terminal end of the wire in such a manner as to produce a firm strong brace from the wall or other support to the main stem for supporting the upper hook, as is shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

In the drawings, the part A represents the pointed straight stem or drive end; B, the main stem or shank; C, the upper or hat hook; C', the point at the outer end of the main stem and base of said upper hook where the hammer is struck to drive the hook into position; D, the bottom or coat hook, and E the wall or other support to which the hook is secured.

In making the hook the wire is extended straight out from the pointed drive end the length of the main stem or shank and bent in loop form to produce the upper hook and striking-point aforesaid, then back upon itself and intertwined or otherwise fastened along the main stem to a point B', coming a short distance from the wall when the hook is fastened in position, as shown in Fig. 2; then separating from said main stem the terminal end of the wire is bent to form the bottom or coat hook, which is adapted to have a bearing at its back side against the wall when fastened thereto, as aforesaid, to form a brace for the upper hook.

It is preferable in practice to fasten the wires of the main stem together by intertwisting the same, as shown in the figures of the drawings, as it is the simplest way of accomplishing said result. A stiff strong stem or shank is thus produced at the least possible expense, and each wire of said stem reinforces the other to hold the hook from being bent laterally by the force of the end blows applied thereto in driving it into position.

It is intended in practice to drive the hook in with sufficient force to cause the back of the bottom hook to slightly indent the surface of the wood, as is indicated at *a* in Fig. 2, for the purpose of preventing the hook

proper from turning after having been fastened in position. Ordinarily, especially with soft wood—such as pine, whitewood, &c.—this is sufficient to serve the above purpose; but  
5 in case of fastening to hard woods, or to more securely insure the hooks from turning, a small spur or fin *b* may be formed on the back of the lower hook, as is shown in Fig. 3. The drive end may also be provided with barbs  
10 *c*, if desired, to more securely hold the same from pulling out.

In making a hook that may be driven directly from the end of the main hook and on a line with the sharpened point we are not  
15 confined to the shape of loop shown in Fig. 2, the only important feature in the construction of said loop being to make it of such form as shall admit of the force of the blow being imparted upon as nearly a straight line as  
20 possible with the sharpened point and main stem, and at the same time produce a suitable hat or garment support.

In Fig. 3 we have shown the striking-point *C'* projecting somewhat more than in Fig. 2,  
25 and with a square end or head to form a better bearing for the hammer; but as the expense of manufacturing the hook is consid-

erably increased thereby and the form of construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is in effect about as good we prefer the simpler construction in practice. 30

A hook made in accordance with our invention, it is obvious, may be driven into position quite as readily as an ordinary wire nail, while at the same time forming a good,  
35 practical, strong, and stiff hook, well braced against the wall upon the under side, and which may be manufactured cheaply.

What we claim as new and of our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 40

In a drive coat and hat hook made from a single piece of wire and having the pointed stem *A*, shank *B*, and bottom hook *C*, the head *C'*, having the substantially vertical front portion and the inclined brace, said  
45 head forming a striking-point for the hammer in driving the hook into position as well as the upper or hat hook, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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