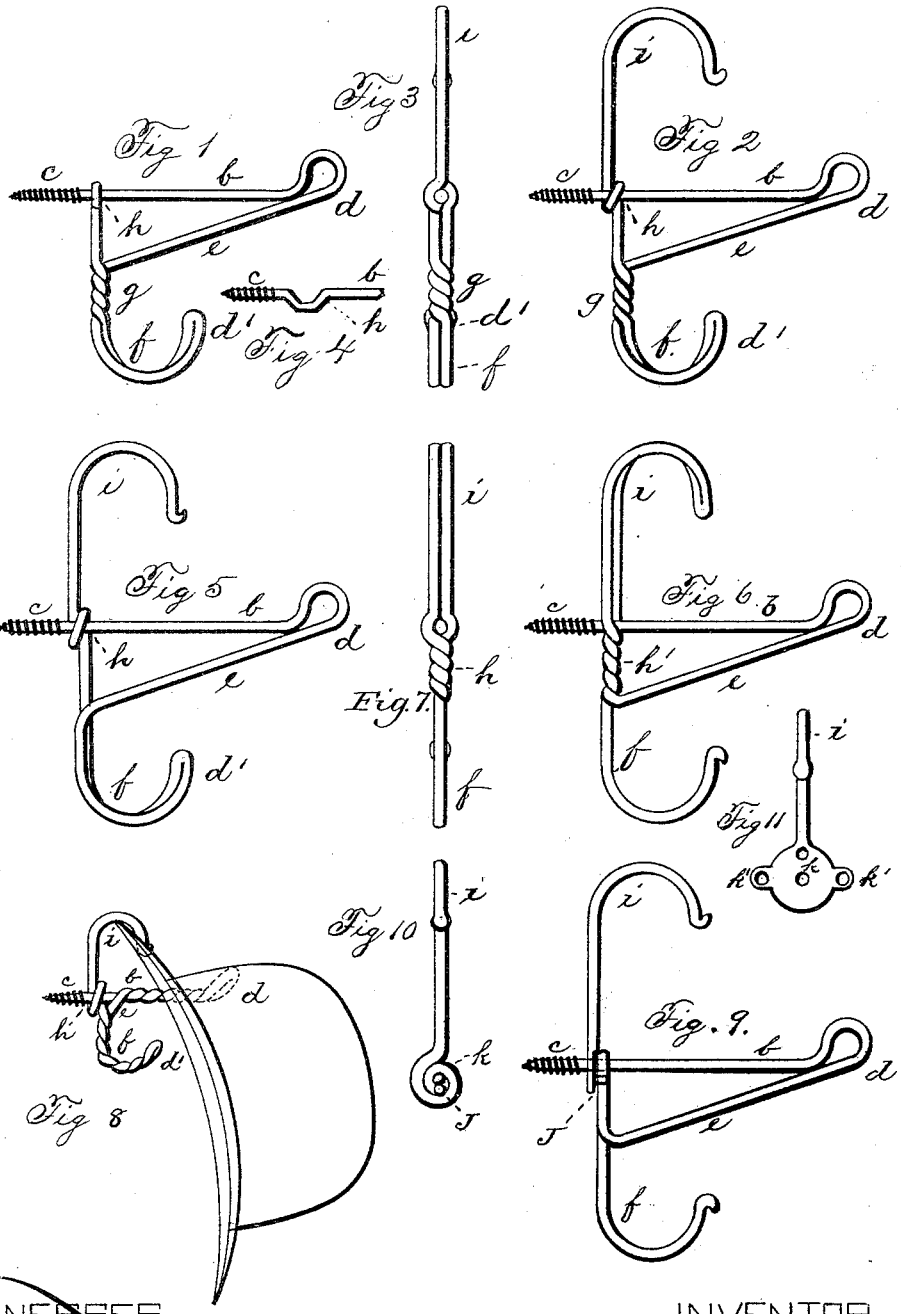
(No Model.)

C. H. THURSTON.

HAT AND COAT HOOK.

No. 454,305. Patented June 16, 1891.



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HAT AND COAT HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,305, dated June 16, 1891.

Application filed January 28, 1890. Serial No. 338,434. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. THURSTON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat and Coat Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in suspension-hooks of two or more branches which are formed of wire; and the object of my invention is to cheapen the cost of production and to so form the hook that at the point where the doubled wires forming the lower member of a hat and coat hook separate they shall be firmly bound to each other so as to prevent motion of one upon the other or the disturbance of their parallel position when articles are suspended upon either the upper or lower member, making the hook stronger and neater in appearance thereby, and also allowing lighter wire to be used in construction to obtain a strength equal to that of other well-known forms. I also provide an addition to a hat and coat hook to form an additional hook or third member to a hat and coat hook for the purpose of preventing a hat hung upon the middle member from falling or being knocked from its place and at the same time allowing it to be easily hung upon or taken from the same. I attain these objects by the simple construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a hook made of a single piece of wire which embodies the first part of my invention. The upper portion consists of a horizontal arm *b*, extending out in a straight line from the attaching-shank *c*, which is preferably provided with a screw-thread, which may be cut either before or after the hook has been formed; but, if desired, a sharp driving-point may be substituted for the screw. At the outer end of the arm *b* the wire is bent, as shown, to form a loop *d* and is then carried backward and slightly downward beneath the arm *b* to form a brace *e*, the rear end of which is bent downward to form the hooked portion *f*, which consists of a return-bend, forming a loop *d'* at the end, and returning is twisted at *g*, thereby firmly locking the two wires together to prevent deflection from its proper position when a weight is hung upon either member of the hook. The free end of the wire is then carried up and bent around the horizontal arm *b* at *h*, which completes the hook so far as an ordinary coat and hat hook is concerned.

Fig. 2 shows the same hook, still consisting of a single piece of wire, but which after passing around the arm *b* at *h* is carried upward and bent over forward, as shown at *i*, to form a third portion, under which a hat-rim may be placed to prevent it from falling or being knocked from its proper position. This third hook *i* I term a "hat-protector." Fig. 3 shows a rear view of the same.

Fig. 4 shows my method of forming a rigid rear bearing at the point where the eye *h* goes around the arm *b*, where it comes in contact with the wall or strip to which the hook is attached, and consists of a bent or corrugated portion, which may be bent either above or below the direct line of the arm *b* at the point where the eye *h* encircles it, preventing lateral motion thereon and forming a shoulder near the shank *c*.

Fig. 5 shows another form of hook with an untwisted lower member.

Similar letters indicate like parts in each hook figured.

Fig. 6 shows another form of hook embodying part of my invention. In this the upper member *i* is made double, with the attaching-shank *c* thrown between the doubled upper member, which is closed around it and also twisted between the attaching-arm and brace at *h'*, the other part forming a lower hook of single wire, or it may be bent back upon itself to form a doubled lower hook. Fig. 7 shows a rear view of the same.

Fig. 8 shows another form of hook as shown in my patent, No. 168,682, of October 11, 1875, which also embodies my invention of the combination with a hat or coat hook of a hat-protector. It shows the method of holding a hat in position.

Fig. 9 shows the form of hook as patented in my patent, No. 407,797, of July 30, 1889, with a separate protector attachment.

Fig. 10 shows a front view of the protector attachment, and also the point of lug *j*, which enters the opening below and between the

upper arm *b* of the hook and the folded-back lower members to hold the protector in an upright position when it is attached to the wall or strip.

Fig. 11 shows a front elevation of a hook attachment or hat-protector which can be made of either wrought or cast metal for a hook-base, and provided with a central hole *k* for the screw or drive end of wire hooks, or with holes to correspond with the screw-holes *k'* for cast metal or other hooks.

I am aware that a wire-hook patent was issued to one Franklin Young July 24, 1883, No. 282,023, which shows an overhanging member designed to hold a hat in position, but which was not a self-contained screw-shank hook or single-drive-shank hook, as it required the use of two screws or two driving-points. It had but one hanger or suspension member.

I am also aware that hooks of cast metal have been made with a member for holding hats in position. These do not embody my invention as stated.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A hook or hanger formed of a single piece of wire provided with an attaching shank *c*, from which shank proceeds directly the wire forming the arm *b*, which arm *b* is turned upward, outward, downward, and backward to form the untwisted loop *d*, and is continued into the brace *e*, the rear end of which brace extends downward to form the hook portion *f*, which hook portion is made with the return-bend *d'*, and the two sides of which hook portion are twisted at *g* and the returning side of which is extended upward, looped around the horizontal arm *b* at *h*, for the purpose described.

2. A hook or hanger consisting of a single piece of wire provided with an attaching-shank *c*, which piece of wire is bent to form a main suspension-arm *b*, directly continuous with the attaching-shank *c*, which main suspension-arm is interposed between two hooks, one of which hooks is above and the other below said suspension-arm *b*, and the concavities of which hooks face the said main suspension-arm, and one of them has a return-bend at its outer extremity and the other of them is of single wire and terminates in the free end of the single piece of wire of which the hook is formed, substantially as described.

3. A hook of three members formed of a single piece of wire, which hook consists of an attaching-shank and three suspension members *b*, *f*, and *i*, of which three members the member *b* is continuous with the said attaching-shank *c* and in which the said member *b* and one of the other two have return-bends or loops at their outer ends and are double, and one of which members other than the member *b* is single and the arm *b* of which hook is enfolded by the wire which extends from the lower member to the upper member, substantially as described.

4. In combination with a hook of two members, which is formed of a single and continuous piece of wire bent upon itself and which is provided with an attaching-shank *c*, a hook-shaped hat-protector *i*, located above and nearly in the same plane with the members *b* *f* of the two-membered hook formed of a single piece of wire, which hat-protector *i* is provided with an eye at its lower end for the passage of the shank *c*, substantially as described.

CHARLES H. THURSTON.

Witnesses:
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