L. S. TYLER.

PICTURE HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 3, 1917.

1,343,855. Patented June 15, 1920.

Fig. 1.

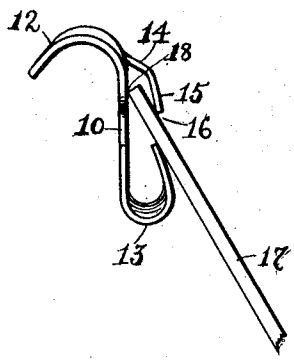


Fig. 2.

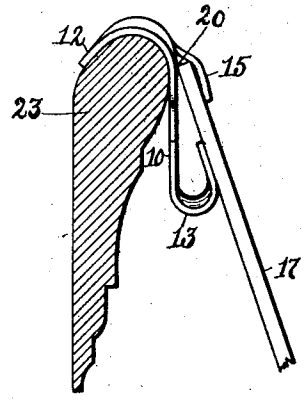


Fig. 3.

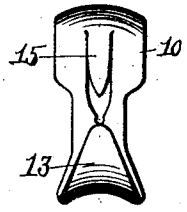
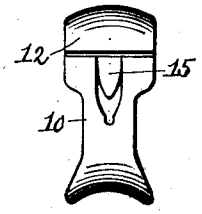


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PICTURE-HOOK.

1,343,855. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 15, 1920.

Application filed December 3, 1917. Serial No. 205,027.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIUS S. TYLER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Picture-Hooks, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to a picture hook capable of being applied to a molding and has for its object to provide a picture hook of the character described, which may be securely fitted upon the end of a suitable elevating device, as for instance a yard stick, and firmly held in engagement therewith against accidental displacement to enable the picture hook to be placed upon the molding, which is ordinarily out of the reach of the hand, and which usually necessitates the employment of a chair or other inconvenient means to enable the desired hanging of the picture to be effected.

To this end the picture hook which has the usual molding-engaging member and the cord-receiving member, is provided with a tongue member extending toward the cord-engaging member to form a spring arm capable of being sprung outwardly by an elevating device which is inserted into the opening between the end of the spring and the cord-engaging member, and which in the operative position of the picture hook on said elevating device has a bearing on the outer surface thereof between the bearings of the inner surface of the elevating device, with the body portion and the cord-engaging member. The picture hook thus constructed when engaged with the elevating device, such for instance as a yard stick, may be conveniently raised to the desired position upon the molding, adjusted laterally upon the same, and when in its operative position the elevating device may be easily withdrawn from engagement with the picture hook without danger of removing the hook from the molding.

The particular features of the invention will be pointed out in the claim at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of one form of picture hook embodying this invention, showing the same in its initial position upon an elevating device.

Fig. 2, a like elevation, showing the hook in its operative position upon the molding and firmly secured to the elevating device.

Fig. 3, a front elevation, and

Fig. 4, a rear elevation of the hook shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring to the drawing, 10 represents the body portion of a picture hook, which may be provided at its opposite ends with the usual molding-engaging member 12, and the cord-receiving member 13, which parts are and may be of sheet metal, as in any of the present known forms of hooks now used for hanging pictures upon moldings.

The body portion 10 of the hook, in accordance with this invention, is provided with a spring-tongue member 14, which is preferably cut out therefrom, and which is made of substantial length and bent to form an arm 15, which is substantially parallel with the body portion, for a purpose as will be described.

The tongue member 14 is preferably made of such length that the lower end of the arm 15 is separated from the member 13 by an opening 16 less than the distance from the lower end of the said arm to the body portion 10.

When it is desired to hang a picture upon a high molding, which is out of the ordinary reach of the hand, the operator places the cord of the picture in the cord-receiving member 13, and inserts an elevation device 17, which for illustration may be assumed to be a yard stick, through the opening 16 and into the position shown in Fig. 1.

In this initial position of the elevating device, it has bearings at the following three points, to wit:—first at its end against an intermediate point of the body portion as at 18; second, upon its underside upon the upper surface of the cord-receiving member 13, and third, upon its upper side at the lower point of the arm 15 of the spring-tongue member 14.

From this initial position, a moderate amount of downward pressure exerted upon the hook by the hand of the operator forces the same into the second or operative position illustrated in Fig. 2, in which the lower surface of the elevating device 17 bears as in the initial position upon the outer surface of the cord-receiving member 13, and upon the body portion 10 at a new point 20 near the junction of the tongue member 14 with

said body portion. The elevating member 17 is securely held in this position by the pressure exerted upon its upper or outer surface by the arm 15 of the tongue member, which is sprung out away from the body portion and bears on the elevating device intermediate the points of engagement of the under surface of the elevating device with the body portion 10 and the member 13. The hook is now in position upon the elevating device to be raised, and is securely held against accidental dislodgment.

After the hook has been established upon the elevating device, it is raised up to the desired position so that the molding-engaging member 12 engages the molding 23. By downward pressure upon the picture cord, the hook is maintained in firm relation to the molding and the elevating device 17 can be readily withdrawn by moderate downward pull upon the same, and the desired result of hanging the picture without the use of auxiliary ladders or other inconvenient means of reaching the molding, is accomplished.

When it is desired to remove the picture hook from the molding, the reverse cycle of operations is performed. A downward pressure upon the picture cord holds the hook firmly upon the molding and the elevating device 17 is then inserted into its operating position under the spring-tongue member 14, as is illustrated in Fig. 2, thus securely establishing the hook upon the device 17, whereupon the picture hook may be readily lifted from its position upon the molding and adjusted lengthwise thereof or taken down therefrom as may be desired.

While it is preferred to stamp out the spring-tongue member from the body portion of the picture hook itself, I do not desire to limit the invention in this respect.

So also it is not desired to limit the invention to a picture hook made of sheet metal.

It will be observed that the picture cord is laid in the member 13 prior to elevating the picture hook, and that it is not necessary that the elevating member should sustain the weight of the picture, and further it will be seen that when the hook is in operative position on the elevating device, the latter forms a closure for the cord-receiving member and prevents the cord being disengaged from said member while the picture hook is being placed in position on the molding with the cord either slack or under tension.

Claim.

A picture hook comprising a body portion having at one end a molding-engaging member and at its other end a cord-receiving member, and having a spring-tongue member projecting outwardly away from the body portion near the molding-engaging member and provided with an arm separated from said body portion by a substantial space and extended downward toward and near to the said cord-receiving member substantially parallel with said body member to impart to said arm a spring action and coöperating with said cord-receiving member and body portion to form therewith a three-point bearing for frictionally engaging the opposite surfaces of an elevating device extended under the said tongue member and between its arm and the cord-receiving member to enable the said hook to be frictionally secured to said device.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

LUCIUS S. TYLER.