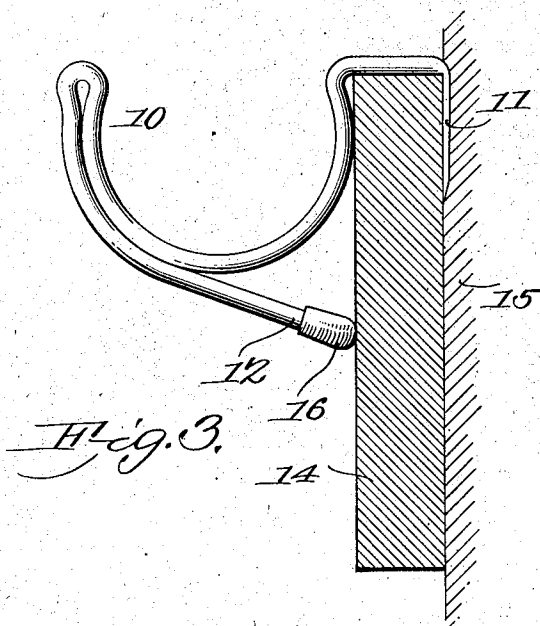
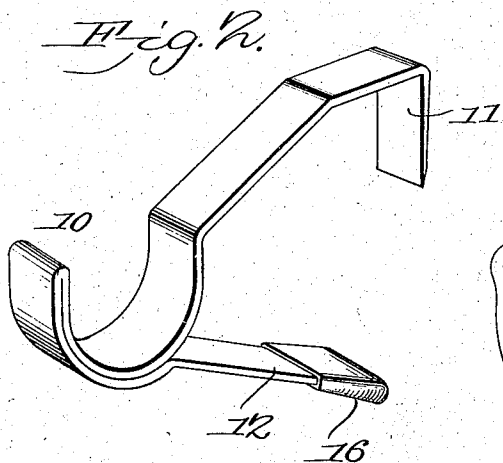
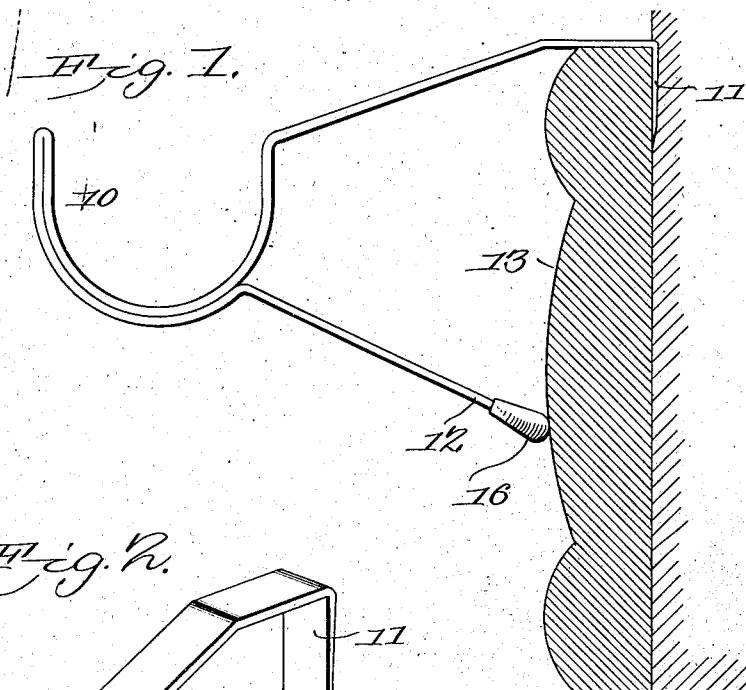


No. 815,813.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

E. A. GRAHAM.
BRACKET HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 28, 1905.



Witnesses

E. J. Stewart
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ERNEST A. GRAHAM, OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO FRANK M. GRAHAM AND ONE-THIRD TO LIZZIE N. FORD, OF BAR HARBOR, MAINE.

BRACKET-HOOK.

No. 815,813.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed April 28, 1905. Serial No. 257,919.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST A. GRAHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bar Harbor, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Bracket-Hook, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bracket-hooks, and has for its object to simplify and improve the construction and produce a device of this class requiring no holding screws or nails and which will not mar or disfigure the woodwork to which it is attached.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction as herein-after fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of the embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the invention is not necessarily limited thereto, as various changes in the shape, proportions, and general assemblage of the parts may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved device applied. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the improved device detached. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating a modified form of the device.

The improved device comprises a metal bar of suitable strength for folding together centrally and bent into a hook, as at 10, at the fold and with the ends diverging, one end bent into a hook, as at 11, for engaging over a supporting structure and the other end 12 for bearing against the supporting structure.

The device may be employed for a variety of purposes—such, for instance, as a curtain-pole bracket, as shown in Fig. 1, or as a garment-support, as represented in Fig. 3. When employed as a curtain-pole bracket, the hooked end 11 will be engaged over the upper member of the casing, as represented at 13, while the end 12 will bear against the casing

at lower point and serve as a brace to the folded portion 10. When employed as a garment-support, the hooked end 11 will be engaged over a strip 14, attached to a wall, as at 15—as, for instance, the wall of a closet or other apartment—with the end 12 bearing against the strip at a lower point.

The bar may be of flat form, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or of wire, as in Fig. 3; but in both forms the hook portion 11 is thin and relatively sharp at the terminal, so that it may be forced into its seat between the casing (represented at 13) and the plaster (represented at 15) without disturbing the relative position of the parts 13 or 15 or marring or disfiguring either. The plaster and the casing will mutually yield to a sufficient extent to permit the insertion of the thin blade-like portion 11 of the bracket and will firmly hold the same without the necessity for screws, nails, or like fastenings.

When the device is constructed from a flat plate or band-like metal, as in Figs. 1 and 2, the hooked portion 11 will be formed of the full width of the material, and when the device is formed of wire, as in Fig. 3, the portion 11 will be formed by flattening the material, and thus increasing its width at the terminal. By this means a relatively broad bearing-surface is produced at the terminal of the portion 11, which adds materially to the stability of the device and effectually prevents lateral or swaying movement between the parts and without increase in weight or expense of construction.

The ends 12 are provided with flexible guards or tips of rubber, felt, or the like, as at 16, to avoid marring the woodwork against which it bears.

The bar from which the device is constructed may be of any required shape in transverse section and of any required size, according to the strains to which the device will be subjected, and for the purpose of illustration the device is shown formed of a flat bar in Figs. 1 and 2 and round wire, as in Figs. 3 and 4; but other shapes may be employed, if preferred.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

A bracket device of the class described consisting of a bar folded centrally and bent into

a pole-supporting loop at the fold and with the arms diverging with the terminal of one arm bent downwardly and flattened for entering between the plastering and the support and the terminal of the other arm extended for bearing upon the support at a lower point.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ERNEST A. GRAHAM.

Witnesses:

A. H. LYNAM,
V. F. GOOCLE.