(No Model.)

W. M. BRINKERHOFF.

PICTURE HANGER.

No. 406,255. Patented July 2, 1889.

Fig. 1.

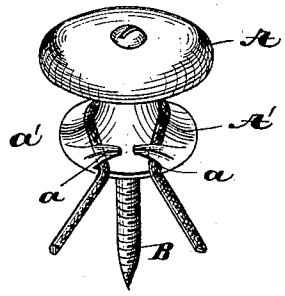


Fig. 2.

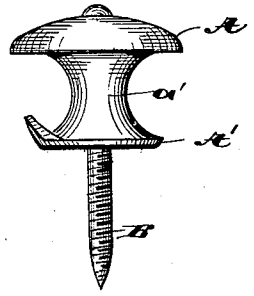


Fig. 3

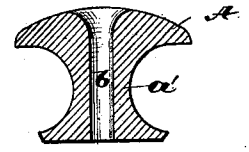


Fig. 4.

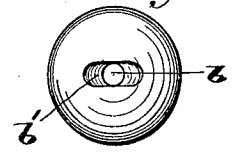


Fig. 5.

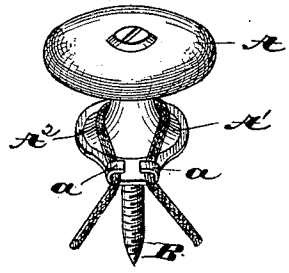


Fig. 6

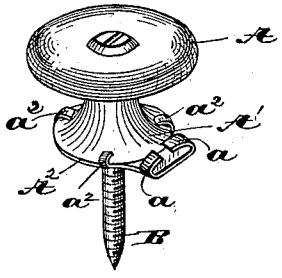


Fig. 7.

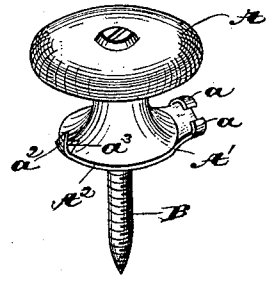


Fig. 11.

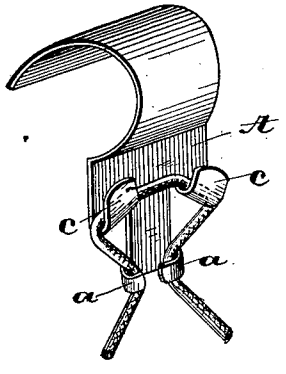


Fig. 9. Fig. 10.

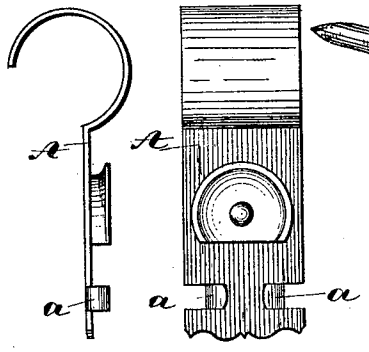
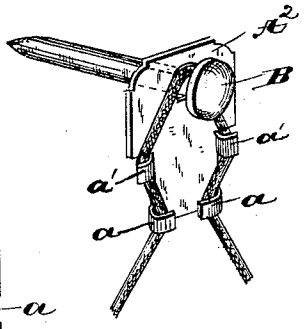


Fig. 8.



Witnesses:
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By his attys
Whitaker & Prevost

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN M. BRINKERHOFF, OF AUBURN, NEW YORK.

PICTURE-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 406,255, dated July 2, 1889.

Application filed November 19, 1887. Serial No. 255,624. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN M. BRINKERHOFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Picture-Hangers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention is an improvement in picture-hangers of that class in which projections are employed below the cord-support for holding the cord in an inwardly-deflected position.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown several modes in which I have contemplated applying my invention, and I have fully disclosed the said invention in the following specification and claims.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved hanger with cord attached. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same with cord removed. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the knob. Fig. 4 is a top view of the same. Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are modified forms of my invention. Fig. 8 represents a hanger having projections on the plate to secure the spreading of the cord. Figs. 9 and 10 are side and front views of another modification. Fig. 11 is a perspective view of another form of hanger.

The form of hanger illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 consists of a knob and its supporting-screw. The knob may be made of porcelain or any other preferred material, and is formed with the head A and the base A′, connected by the neck a'. The base A′ of the knob is provided with the projections $a\ a$ integral therewith for holding the cord in an inwardly-deflected position after it leaves the neck of the knob. The knob is provided longitudinally with a circular aperture b of sufficient bore to permit the free insertion of the supporting-screw B. The aperture in the head of the knob is enlarged at two sides b', as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and the screw is provided with projections which fit into these grooves, thus preventing the knob from turning upon the screw when the latter has drawn the knob against the wall. The cord passes over the neck a' of the knob and is deflected outwardly as it descends by the curved surface of the same, and the picture is adjusted while the cord is in this position, as the smooth surface of the neck will permit the cord to move freely upon it without abrading it. When the picture has been properly adjusted, the cord is deflected inwardly and placed within the retaining-hooks $a\ a$. These hooks lock the cord firmly, preventing any movement of the cord on the neck, and, where the knob is prevented from moving on its support, tends to prevent lateral vibration of the picture.

In Fig. 5 I have shown the base of the knob as provided with a plate A^2, which is provided with the retaining-hooks $a\ a$. This plate and hooks are made from metal or other material, and when cut from plate metal the pieces $a\ a$ are bent upward and inward to form hooks. The screw entering the wall draws the knob against the plate, forcing the plate against the wall, where it is held from oscillation by frictional contact with the base of the knob. The cord passes around the neck of the knob, and is deflected inwardly and securely held in that position by the retaining-hooks $a\ a$. In Fig. 6 is shown a similar form of hanger in which the plate is more securely attached to the base of the knob by the clasps a^3, which are attached to the metal plate and turned over the edge of the base of the knob, rendering the oscillation of the knob or plate less liable to occur.

In order to secure the knob and plate more firmly together, I may provide the base of the knob with a notch a^3 and provide the plate A^2 with a correspondingly-shaped projection a^3, which may be bent over and made to enter and fit the notch in the base A′. This projection is shown just before the final bending down in order that the construction may be more clearly understood. In the forms shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7 the plate forms part of the the base of the knob.

In Fig. 8 is illustrated a somewhat different construction. The plate A^2 is provided with projections $a\ a$, which are bent upward and inward to form hooks, and the projections $a'\ a'$, which are bent upward and outward to form the same. The cord is suspended upon a nail or screw B, and is distended by the hooks $a'\ a'$. When the picture

is properly adjusted, the cord is deflected inwardly and made to engage the hooks *a a*, which lock the cord firmly in that position. It will be seen that the hooks *a' a'* serve the same purpose in distending the cord above the retaining-hooks as the surface of the neck in the other forms, so that the position of the cord when deflected inwardly is the same in both instances.

In Figs. 9 and 10 I have shown another modification, in which the cord-support is given the same form as the part of the knob which receives the cord in the forms shown in the first seven figures, and like results are secured thereby.

In Fig. 11 I have illustrated a form of hanger resembling that shown in Figs. 9 and 10. In this case the cord-support is formed of two hooks *c c*, having the cord-bearing surface extending outwardly and downwardly from the highest cord-engaging point, as in the other forms shown, whereby the cord is deflected outwardly before being engaged with retaining-hooks *a a*.

I do not desire to limit myself to the exact construction shown and described, as the same may be varied to a considerable extent without departing from the spirit of my invention.

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

1. A picture-hanger consisting of a main body provided with means for engaging a support for the same, a cord-support, a locking projection or projections below the cord-support, and a construction between the highest cord-engaging point and the locking devices for outwardly deflecting the cord, said cord-engaging parts extending forward of the plane of the wall-engaging portion of the hanger, whereby the cord can be attached to and removed from the hanger without detaching it from the picture-frame, substantially as described.

2. A picture-hanger consisting of a main body provided with means for engaging a support for the same tending to hold it from lateral vibration on said support, a rigid cord-support, a locking projection or projections below the cord-support for holding the cord in an inwardly-deflected position, and cord-engaging portions between the highest cord-engaging point and the locking devices for holding the cord in an outwardly-deflected position, said cord-engaging parts extending forward of the plane of the wall-engaging portion of the hanger and open for access forward of said plane, whereby the picture-cord may engage with and be disengaged from said parts without detaching the cord from the picture or its frame, substantially as described.

3. A picture-hanger consisting of a main body provided with means for engaging a support for the same, a forwardly-projecting rigid cord-support which extends outward on each side below its highest cord-engaging point, said outwardly-extending portions being rigidly connected and held from lateral deflection, and a forwardly-extending projection or projections for removably engaging both of the depending portions of the cord and holding them in an inwardly-deflected position, said outwardly-extending portions being open for engagement with the cord without passing through the hanger, substantially as described.

4. A picture-hanger consisting of a knob provided with attaching means and having its base provided with two cord-engaging projections at one side of the same, integral therewith, the distance between said projections being less than the diameter of the cord-engaging portion of the knob, substantially as described.

5. A picture-hanger consisting of a knob provided with means for engaging a support for the same, and a base-plate secured in fixed relation thereto, provided with a projection or projections for holding the cord in an inwardly-deflected position, substantially as described.

6. A picture-hanger consisting of a knob provided with a rearwardly-extending wall-engaging support for the same, connected by a non-pivotal engagement, and a cord-engaging projection or projections below the neck of the knob for holding the cord in an inwardly-deflected position, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WARREN M. BRINKERHOFF.

Witnesses:
F. M. PRENTICE,
A. J. BRINKERHOFF.