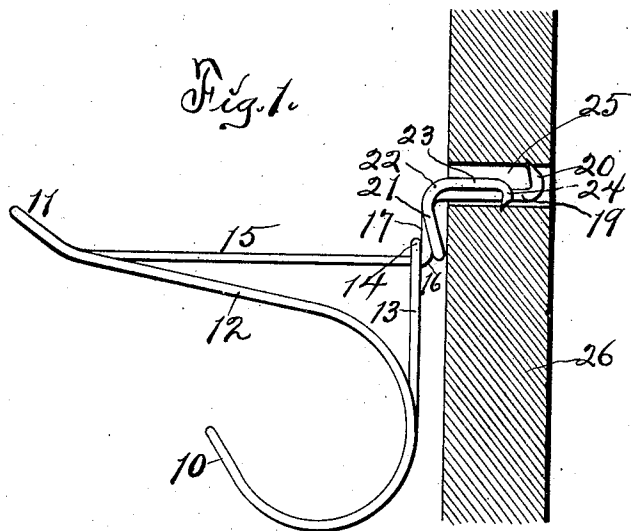
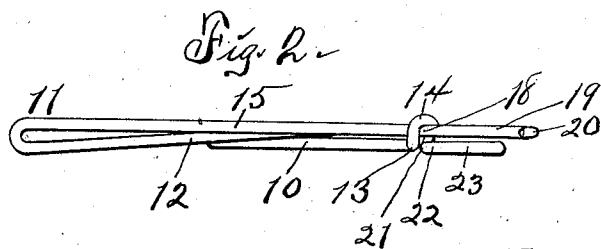
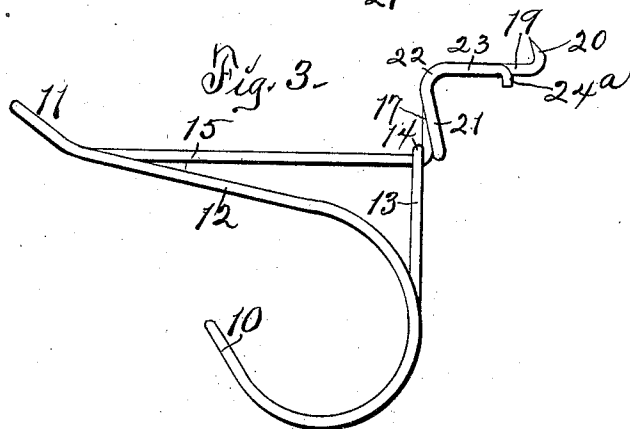


No. 833,697.

PATENTED OCT. 16, 1906.

G. C. RIEFSNYDER.
HAT AND COAT HOOK.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 21, 1905.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. RIEFSNYDER, OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

HAT AND COAT HOOK.

No. 833,697.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 16, 1906.

Application filed August 21, 1905. Serial No. 275,008.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. RIEFSNYDER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, have invented a new and useful Hat and Coat Hook, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide improved means for supporting a hat, coat, or other garment or suspendable article.

A further object of this invention is to provide an attachable and detachable hat or coat hook susceptible of convenient and instantaneous removal and replacement.

A further object of this invention is to provide an improved hat and coat hook susceptible of contraction and expansion.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claims, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, illustrating the construction and manner of mounting my device. Fig. 2 is a plan of the device detached from its support. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the device detached from its support and of slightly-modified form.

In the construction of the device as shown I employ a single length of wire, which is doubled intermediate of its ends and curved transversely to form a lower hook 10 and is again doubled intermediate of its ends and curved transversely to form an upper hook 11. The upper hook 11 is connected to the lower hook 10 directly by an inclined and curved brace portion 12. One arm 13 of the hook 10 extends vertically from the rear of said hook, is bent laterally, and curved horizontally to form a loop 14, having a vertical opening, and one arm 15 of the hook 11 extends horizontally to the rear of said hook to a point beneath the loop 14 and is there formed with a bend 16 and extends upwardly through the opening of said loop. Thus the arms 13 15 form two sides of a right-angled triangle, and the brace 12 forms an imperfect hypotenuse thereto and tends to support and render rigid the outer end portion of said arm 15 and hook 11. A shank 17 of the arm 15 extends through and above the loop 14 and slidingly engages therewith at times. At the upper end of the shank 17 an elbow 18 is formed, and a stem 19 extends horizontally rearward therefrom in a plane parallel with the

arm 15. An engaging tongue 20 is formed on and extends upward from the extremity of the stem 19. The engaging tongue 20 is inclined forward slightly relative to the stem 19 and has its rear face beveled to form an attenuation or point adapted to bite a wooden support. A shank 21 extends upward from the loop 14, and an elbow or bend 22 is formed at its upper end, and a stem 23 extends rearwardly from said elbow in a plane parallel with the arm 15 and also parallel with and adjacent to the stem 19. An engaging tongue 24 is formed on and extends downward from the extremity of the stem 23, is approximately straight on its forward face, and is beveled on its rear face to form an attenuation or point adapted to engage a wooden support in opposition to the point of the tongue 20.

In Fig. 3 I show a device identical with the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except that a tongue 24^a thereon is not pointed, but has a plane and blunt end portion.

When not in use, the integral parts of the device occupy the relations to each other shown in Fig. 3. The resilience of the arm 15 tending to separate from the brace 12 serves to hold said arm in contact with the loop 14. In practical use I mount the device in holes or depressions 25, formed horizontally in a wooden support 26. To effect such mounting, I apply compression to the brace 12 and arm 15, which moves said arm toward said brace, and consequently moves the stem 19 and tongue 20 downward, and the lower point of said stem is opposite the extremity of the tongue 24. Holding the bars in such position, the device is then moved toward the support 26, and the tongue 20, stem 19, tongue 24, and stem 23 are inserted in the hole 25 until the shank 21 and loop 14 contact with the forward face of said support, and thereupon the manual compression is relaxed and the resilience of the arm 15 causes the points of the tongues 20 24 to engage and bite into the upper and lower walls of said hole. Inasmuch as the tongue 24 is in front of the tongue 20, it will serve as a fulcrum when weight is applied to the hook 10 or the hook 11 and cause its point, as well as the point of the tongue 20, to bite still deeper in the wooden support. On account of the inclination of the tongue 20 and the bevel of the rear faces of said tongue and the tongue 24 it is exceedingly difficult to withdraw said tongues from the hole in the sup-

port so long as they maintain their biting relations with the support; but immediately upon compression of the arm 15 toward the brace 12 such biting relations are overcome and the device can be readily, conveniently, and instantaneously detached and removed from its support. The loop 14 and shank 21 also serve as fulcrums in contact with the forward face of the support 26, and weight applied to the hook 11, acting through said fulcrums, increases the biting tendency of the tongue 20 in the support. The same is true in the depression or rearward movement of hook 10 by reason of weight applied thereto, such weight acting through the contact of the loop 14 with the arm 15 a little forward of the support. In the use of the device shown in Fig. 3 similar results are attained, and the device may be more readily removed by upward tilting of the device, the tongue 24^a sliding along the lower wall of a hole 25 and out of a support.

The device preferably is made of a single piece of round wire and all its parts integral and of the same diameter.

I do not wish to be limited to the use of the device in an approximately horizontal opening in a support, since my invention encompasses the structure of the device however it may be mounted.

I claim as my invention—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a hat and coat hook made of a single piece of wire and formed with parallel stems in contiguity to each other, whereby both stems may enter a single relatively small hole, one

of said stems of greater length than the other, and tongues oppositely extending from said stems, said stems movable relative to each other.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a hat and coat hook formed of a single piece of wire and having a loop, an arm slidably engaging in said loop, stems connected to said arm and loop respectively, and tongues formed on the extremities of said stems, one of said stems and its tongue movable laterally relative to the other stem and its tongue.

3. As an improved article of manufacture, a hat and coat hook formed of a single length of wire and bent intermediate of its ends to form a hook 10, bent again intermediate of its ends to form a hook 11, a brace 12 connecting said hooks, an arm 13 extending tangent of the hook 10, an arm 15 extending tangent from the hook 11 and normally at right angles to the arm 13, said arm 15 resilient, a loop 14 on the arm 13, a shank 21 on said loop, a stem 22 on said shank, a tongue 24 extending laterally from the extremity of said stem, a shank 17 on the arm 15 and slidably traversing said loop, a stem 19 on said shank 17 and a tongue 20 on the extremity of said stem 19 and extending opposite to the tongue 24.

Signed by me at Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, this 18th day of November, 1904.

CHARLES C. RIEFSNYDER.

Witnesses:

S. C. SWEET,
W. E. ELLIS.