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E. W. THOMPSON

2,985,417

SUSPENSION BRACKET

Filed Jan. 19, 1959

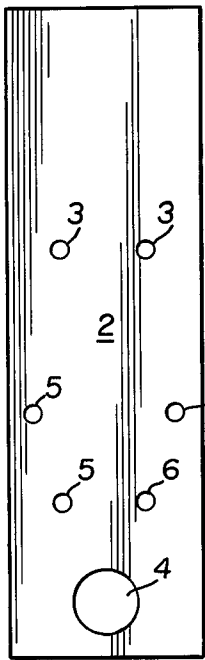


FIG. 1

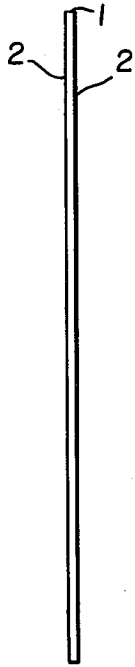


FIG. 2

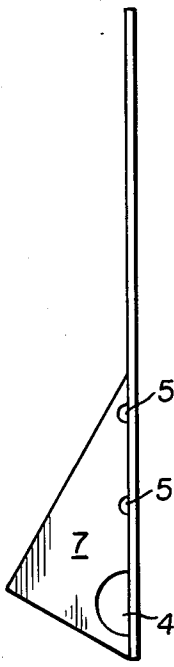


FIG. 3

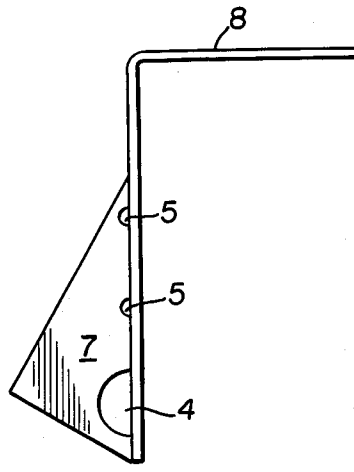


FIG. 4

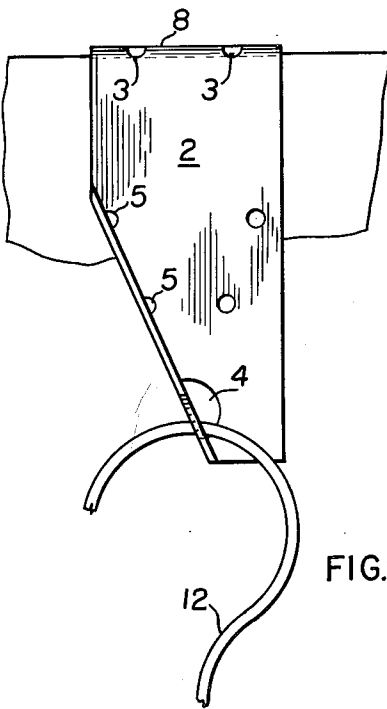


FIG. 6

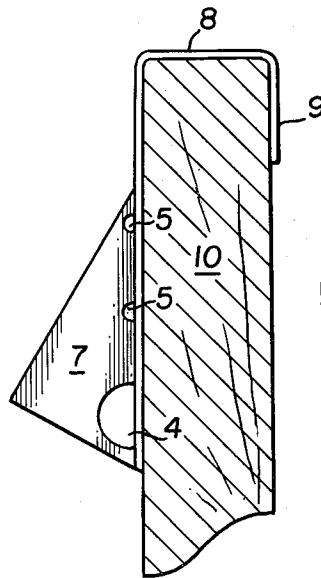


FIG. 5

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SUSPENSION BRACKET

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—214)

This invention relates to a bracket for suspending coat hangers from doors. One object is to provide a fast and convenient method of attaching hangers for garments and other items to doors, windows and other upright panels.

Another object of this invention is to provide a point of suspension for objects requiring support from the top, in the form of a bracket formed to fit over the top of upright panels, doors, automobile windows and similar surfaces.

A particular advantage of my invention is that it permits the prompt suspending of garments from most doors without previous preparation, modification of or mechanical attachment to the door. Another advantage is that the bracket may be carried flat and then be set up when required. The surfaces of this bracket are also adaptable for advertising.

The nature and advantages of my invention appear more fully in the following description and the accompanying drawings. It should be understood, however, that the description and drawings are illustrative only and are not intended to limit the invention except insofar as it is limited by the claim.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a front view of a blank of the material comprising the invention;

Figure 2 is a side view before being set up;

Figure 3 is a side view with angle extended;

Figure 4 is a side view with angle and top extended;

Figure 5 is a side view with angle, top and back bend set, shown on a cross-section of a door;

Figure 6 is a front view as the bracket appears in use.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, the invention is com-

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prised of one piece of sheetmetal 1, with each of two sides 2, laminated with a covering of pliable material, or plain sheetmetal with edges smoothed. Holes 3, 5 and 6 of small diameter are to facilitate bending necessary to set up the bracket for use. Hole 4, of larger diameter is the suspension point established by this bracket.

Figure 3 shows angle 7 bent up ninety degrees on holes 5 to expose half of hole 4. It is optional to bend angle 7 up on holes 6 if the angle on the opposite hand is more advantageous for use. Sheetmetal 1 being thin enough or of soft metal to permit bending by hand without the use of tools.

After the angle 7 has been bent, the bracket is bent ninety degrees on holes 3 causing the top section 8 and back section 9 to extend straight in the opposite direction of angle 7. The bracket in this shape is set on top of the door or upright panel 10, and surface 11 from which the bracket is to be used.

As the bracket is held firmly on top of the door 10 the back section 9 is bent down fitting the thickness of the door 10 the bracket is to be used on. The bracket is now ready for use as shown in the front view Figure 6 showing the bracket on door surface 11. Suspension point hole 4 is shown with a coat hanger 12 inserted similar to appearance in use.

I claim:

A suspension bracket comprising a rectangular sheet of bendable material having a first hole therethrough midway between the sides and adjacent one end thereof, a pair of rows of smaller holes, said rows being in divergent relation to each other and the centers of the holes therein being in line with the center of said first hole, a flange comprising a corner of said sheet bent at right angles to the remainder of said sheet along a line through the center of said first hole and through the centers of the holes in one of said rows; and a row of holes parallel to said other end of said sheet and spaced therefrom whereby the other end of said sheet can be bent to conform to a supporting structure.

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