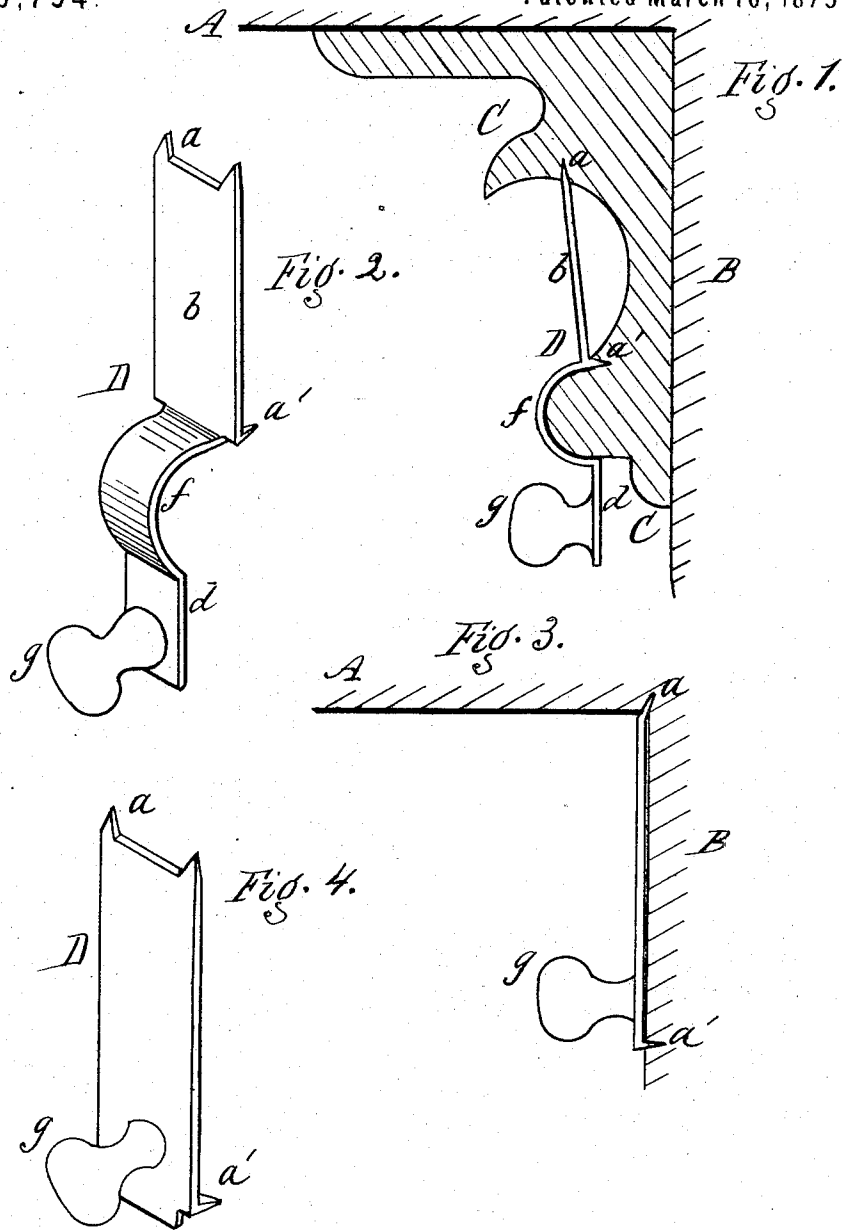


S. DOBBS & W. M. BRAYTON.

Picture-Frame Hanger.

No. 160,754.

Patented March 16, 1875.



Witnesses.
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James D. Smith

Inventors.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SENECA DOBBS AND WILLIAM M. BRAYTON, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN PICTURE-FRAME HANGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **160,754**, dated March 16, 1875; application filed July 2, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SENECA DOBBS and WILLIAM M. BRAYTON, both of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Picture-Frame Hangers; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improvement attached to a cornice between the wall and ceiling. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the hanger detached. Figs. 3 and 4 are views similar to Figs. 1 and 2, but showing the device as adapted to the wall and ceiling without the cornice.

Our invention consists of a picture-frame hanger, adapted to fit the angle between the ceiling and wall, and to hold either in the ceiling and wall, or to a cornice applied at the angle, and to be self-supporting by means of teeth, which enter above and below, the said hanger being retained in place without a spring or any other expanding device connected therewith, and being held more firmly by the weight which is attached to it.

A represents the ceiling, and B the wall. C, in Fig. 1, represents a cornice or molding, which is attached in the angle, and may be of any of the known forms. D is the hanger, made of any suitable material and adapted in form to fit in place by teeth *a a* and *a' a'* at the ends of the length *b*, which teeth strike into the support above and below, and when the picture is hung on the knob *g* the tendency of the weight is to draw the lower teeth *a' a'* more firmly in place, while the upper teeth act as a fulcrum, thus making the device self-sustaining and to hold tighter the more the weight is applied. The leverage can be increased by extending the bearing holding

the knob further outward, or increasing the projection of the same.

Since some rooms are provided with cornices in the angle between the wall and ceiling and some are not, we form the hanger in different shapes to accommodate both forms.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the form is adapted for cornices, and the hanger has, below the length *b*, an extension *d*, to which the knob is applied. Where a bead or molding is formed on the cornice a corresponding concave, *f*, is made in the hanger. In a hanger of this kind the teeth *a a* and *a' a'* strike into upper and lower surfaces of the cornice, as shown, and the device is specially adapted to this use, since, in this kind of cornice, an expanding hanger, such as is covered by our patent of April 28, 1874, cannot be used.

In Figs. 3 and 4 the device is adapted for walls and ceilings having no cornice, lying in that case close to the wall, the upper teeth striking into the ceiling at the angle, while the lower teeth strike into the wall, and the hanger is retained in its place by its inherent attachment and by the weight of the picture attached.

Having thus described our improvement, we do not claim, in this application, a hanger having an expanding device for forcing the teeth in the wall and ceiling; but

What we claim is—

A picture-frame hanger, consisting of a plate, D, formed with upper and lower projecting teeth *a a'*, as herein shown and described, and for the object specified.

In witness whereof we have hereunto signed our names in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SENECA DOBBS.
WM. M. BRAYTON.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,
E. B. SCOTT.