

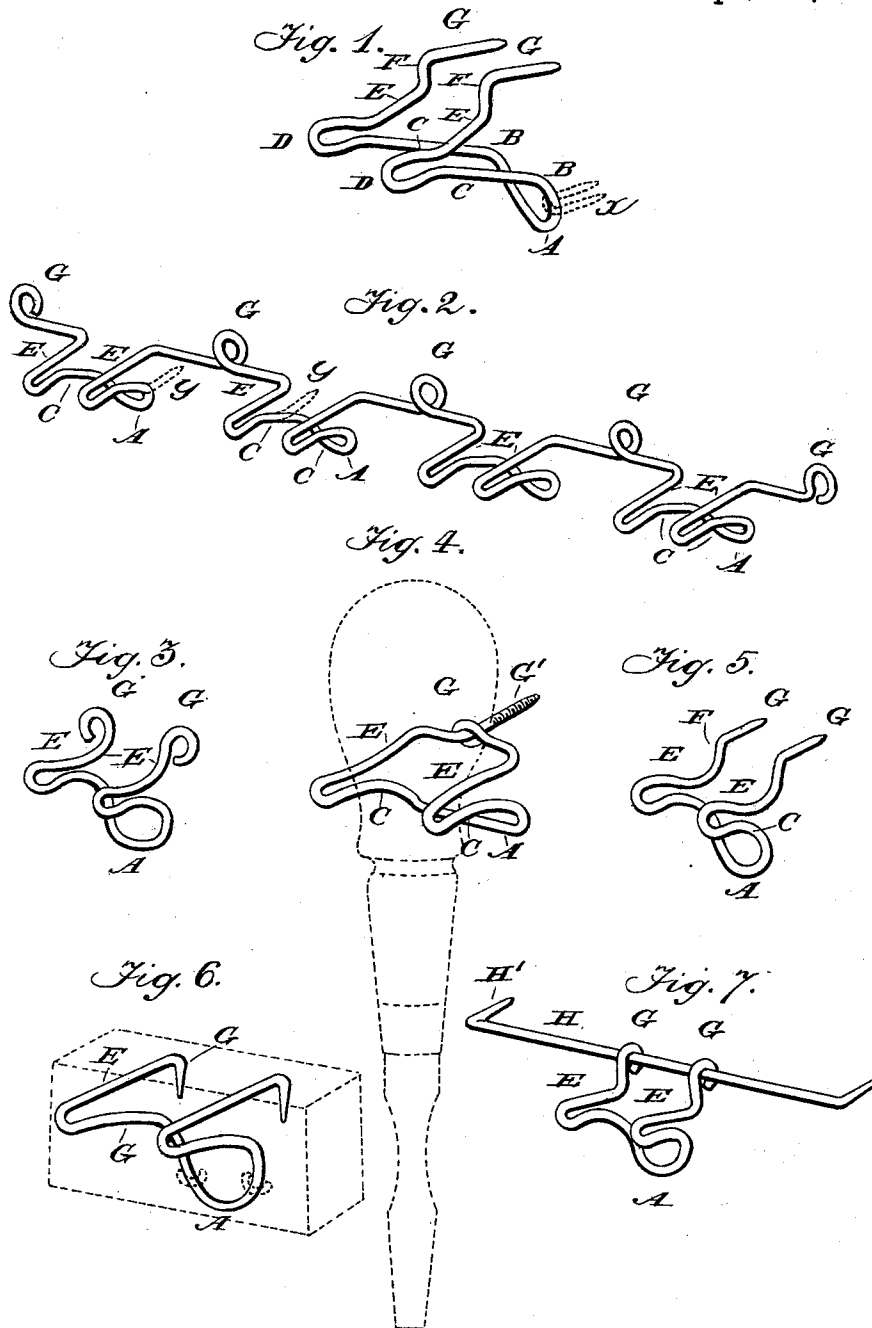
(No Model.)

G. A. COLTON.

TOOL HOLDER.

No. 340,098.

Patented Apr. 20, 1886.



Witnesses:

L. C. Hills,
Wm. D. Wall

Inventor:

George A. Colton,
by E. B. Stocking
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. COLTON, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

TOOL-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 340,098, dated April 20, 1886.

Application filed March 30, 1885. Serial No. 160,626. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. COLTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tool-Holders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention has relation to suspension-hooks or similar devices of that class which are constructed of wire; and the invention consists in certain features of construction hereinafter described, and specifically set forth in the claims.

The object of the invention is to provide an article made of wire, or in metal of substantially wire form, whether circular in cross-section or not, which device shall be constructed of one piece of the material of which it is made, and shall be adapted to be driven, screwed, or otherwise secured to any suitable support, and of such form as to serve the purposes of a hook or of a holder for tools and other articles, though for convenience of description and illustration the invention is more particularly described as a tool-holder, and forms of the same are shown whereby it may be applied for use as a substitute for tool-racks as heretofore constructed, the improvement in this respect consisting of a series of independent or of connected holders, which, in either case, is formed of a single piece of wire.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a holder constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a like view of a series of holders constructed in accordance with my invention and of a single piece of material. Figs. 3 to 7, inclusive, are modifications, hereinafter described.

Like letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

The generic form of a suspension-hook or tool-holder embodying my invention is illustrated in Fig. 1, wherein at about the longitudinal center of a piece of wire or other suitable material a curve, A, is made, and at a short distance therefrom curves B, which direct the wire out of the plane of the curve A, and which form portions C of the device, which serve the functions of braces or brackets. The material is then bent, as at D, re-

versely, so as to nearly touch the braces or brackets, is then curved, as at E, to form the hook portions, and is thence more or less sharply bent to form driving-shoulders F, and is finally terminated in driving-prongs G. By this construction I provide two hooks, E, having at their upper ends driving-prongs G, or their equivalents, and supported from beneath by brackets C, which have a broad bearing-surface by reason of the obtuse bend A upon the wall, board, or cleat into or to which the prongs or bend are inserted or attached. Furthermore, the hook portions of the holder may be more or less inwardly curved, so as to serve the functions of laterally-resilient arms, between which any article—such as a broom-handle—may be forced, so as to be held by the resilient action of said arms.

The various modifications which I herein illustrate appertain solely to changes in the prongs G, to adapt the devices to different methods of attachment or arrangement in place for use, as well as to render the construction of a series of devices from a single piece of material practicable.

By reference to Fig. 6 it will be seen that the prongs G are turned at a right angle to the portions E F, whereby the device is adapted to be attached to a bar or cleat by driving said prongs into its upper surface and allowing the curved portion A of the brackets to rest against the face of the cleat, as in other cases.

Fig. 5 illustrates merely a difference in the proportions in the several parts of the device, in that the hooks E are substantially shorter and are merged into the driving-shoulder F less abruptly than in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 illustrates a modification wherein the prongs G are bent to form eyes, whereby the devices may be attached by the use of screws or nails, while in Fig. 7 said eyes embrace a rod, as H, which is provided with prongs H' (or it may be with eyes) for its attachment to any desired fixture. In this modification the hook or holder is adapted to slide along the rod H, so as to be changed in position for the more convenient reception of articles of various forms, which, when several of the devices are used and so mounted upon a rod, will not interfere with each other.

In Fig. 2 a single eye G serves for two adjacent devices in the series, whereby several may be formed of a single piece of wire or other suitable material, as clearly indicated in said figure.

In Fig. 4 one prong G is screw-threaded, as shown, while the other is bent to form an eye which embraces said screw-threaded prong, whereby the devices may be readily attached to any fixture after the nature of the ordinary screw-eye.

The use of this invention is apparent by reference to Fig. 4, wherein by dotted lines is represented a screw-driver, the handle of which is forced between the hook and bracket portions E of the device, and may be retained therein either by the swell of the handle of the tool above said portions, or by their resiliency, as hereinbefore described. It is also apparent that each of the hook portions E of the devices may serve as a supporting-hook without the use or the assistance of the other. It is not essential that the bends A should be curved or circular, as a straight bar, as shown in Fig. 4, would provide a sufficiently broad bearing-surface for the brackets.

When the device is inverted and provided at the bearing-surface with an eye, as G, the brackets may terminate in prongs, as shown at dotted lines Y, Fig. 2.

I do not confine my invention to the exact details of construction herein shown, but reserve my right to vary the same in any manner and to any extent within the skill of persons conversant with the construction of wire articles.

If desired, a staple or staples, as shown at dotted lines X, Figs. 1 and 6, may be employed at or near the bearing-surface A, and the entire device may be also inverted, the prongs G being driven into the face of a fixture, and the bearing-surface secured by staples to said face or to the top of the same when it is a cleat.

Having described my invention and its operation, what I claim is—

1. A suspension device constructed of a single piece of wire comprising hook portions and bracket portions, united at their lower ends by an obtusely-curved bearing portion, the hook portions terminating at their upper ends in form for attachment to a fixture, substantially as specified.

2. A suspension device formed of a single piece of suitable material and having a bent portion, as A, bracket portions, as C, hook portions, as E, driving-shoulders, as F, and attaching devices, as G, substantially as shown and described.

3. A wire suspension device having the obtuse bend A, the bends B and D, to form brackets, and a bearing portion for the same, the bends D and E, forming suspension-hooks and bent to form driving-shoulders, and prongs G, substantially as shown and described.

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

GEORGE A. COLTON.

Witnesses:

RALPH G. BARNES,
RALPH O. BARNES.