June 9, 1931. J. NELSON 1,809,562

SIGN HOOK

Original Filed Oct. 25, 1927

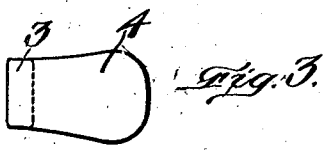


Fig. 3.

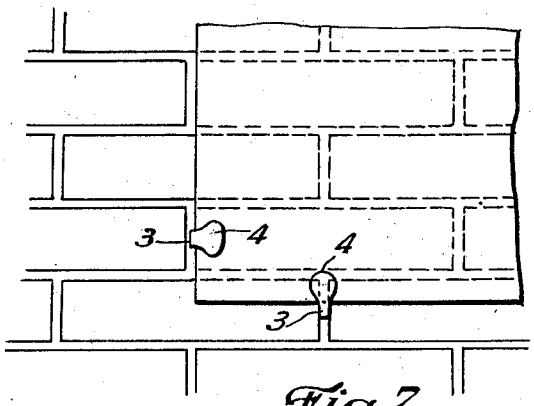


Fig. 7.

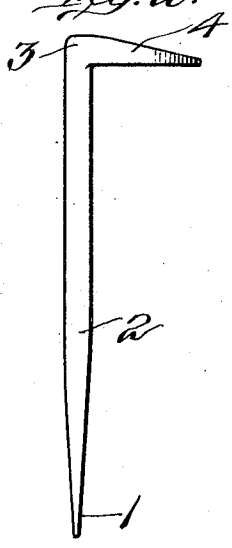


Fig. 2.

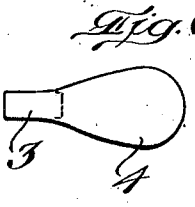


Fig. 6.

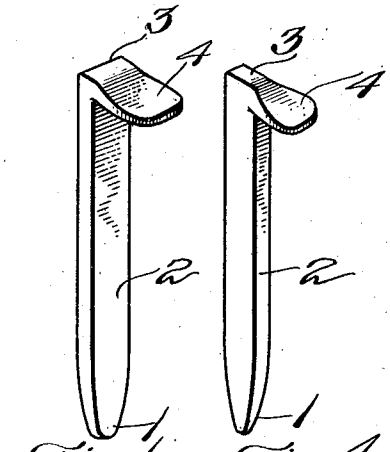


Fig. 1. Fig. 4.

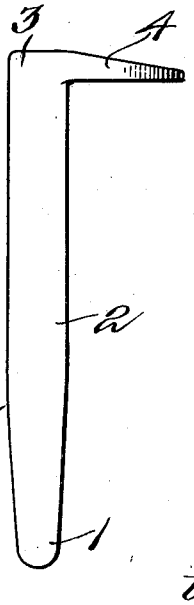


Fig. 5.

Inventor:
John Nelson
by Holton, Murray & Cole
Attys.

Patented June 9, 1931 1,809,562

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN NELSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

SIGN HOOK

Original application filed October 25, 1927, Serial No. 228,573. Divided and this application filed December 8, 1928. Serial No. 324,792.

This application is a division of one filed by me October 25th, 1927, the serial number of which is 228,573.

This invention relates to hooks designed to be driven into the mortar or cement between the bricks or stones of a wall for holding board signs thereto. Heretofore sign hooks have been unsatisfactory for various reasons, particularly because they were not shaped so that they could be cleanly driven between the bricks of a wall and remain firmly embedded there, and the ear was not shaped so as to securely hold the sign in place. To give satisfaction the driving portion of the hook must be exactly and accurately shaped so that it can be driven into the mortar between stones and bricks without dislodging so much mortar that the hook is embedded only loosely. To devise such a hook the greatest attention has been given to every detail from the tip of the driving point to the head and hook portion.

In the drawings forming part of this specification,

Figure 1 is a side view of a sign hook embodying my improvement, which is designed for driving into lines of cleavage which run parallel with an adjacent edge of the sign. Figure 2 is a perspective view, and Figure 3 is a top view of the same hook.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a sign hook designed for driving into lines of cleavage which run at right angles to the adjacent edge of the sign. Figure 5 is a side view, and Figure 6 is a top view of the same hook. Figure 7 is a front view showing a portion of a sign held in place against a brick wall by my hooks driven into the mortar between the bricks.

As shown in the drawings, my sign hook consists of an end or penetrating portion 1, a body portion 2, a head 3 and a hook or ear portion 4. The body portion 2 is preferably rectangular in shape and wider than it is thick, and at one end it tapers on all four sides to form the penetrating portion 1. At the other end of the body portion 2 the head 3 is formed, which is slightly higher than the ear portion 4. In both forms of my sign hook the ear 4 is preferably made slightly wider at its outside end than the head 3 and the top side of said ear 4 tapers or slants downwardly from the head 3 to the outside end. It will readily be understood that both hooks are formed on the same principle of construction. The hook shown in Figures 1 and 2 is designed to be driven into the lengths of mortar which run parallel with the adjacent edge of the sign, while the hook shown in Figures 4 and 5 is designed to be driven into the lengths of mortar which run at right angles to the adjacent edge of the sign. The ear 4 overlays the adjacent edge of the sign, holding it securely in place, and it is the practice to use the hooks on all sides of the sign, using as many as the size and weight of the sign require.

I am well aware that spikes, nails and hooks have been in existence for many years. None of these, however, were satisfactory to hold signs in place against brick or stone walls, etc. My sign hook has been especially devised for this purpose. The penetrating end is tapered from the body 2 on all four sides so that it is both narrower and thinner than the body, thereby making it possible to penetrate the mortar without cutting out large chunks and loosening the bricks. The body portion being thicker than the tapered end thereby fits snugly in the mortar. The head being higher than the ear, causes the driving blow to react straight through the center of the body or spike, insuring that the spike portion penetrates the mortar in a straight line and makes a clean cut when squarely struck with a hammer. The whole under surface of the hook portion or ear is level so that the full length of said under surface is in contact with the edge of the sign to firmly hold it in place. On the other hand the upper surface of the ear tapers downwardly which protects the ear itself from the driving blows. The ear or hook grows wider toward the outside end thereby furnishing more surface to abut the edge of the sign. It is these features in my sign hook which have established its superiority over those previously used.

I claim as my invention:

1. A sign hook formed from a single piece

of material comprising a body, a penetrating portion, a head and an ear, said body being substantially wider than it is thick and tapering on all sides at one end to form said penetrating portion, the thickness of said penetrating portion at its lower end being less than one-third the thickness of said body, the other end of said body forming said head, said head being of substantially the same width and thickness as said body and being flat on its outer surface and adapted to receive the driving blow, the top surface of said ear slanting downwardly and outwardly from said head toward the outside end and its under surface being flat.

2. A sign hook formed from a plain strip of material comprising a body, a penetrating portion having a blunt end, a flat head and an ear, said body being substantially wider than it is thick and tapering on all sides at one end to form said penetrating portion, the other end of said body forming said head, said ear being a continuation of said head and having its top surface tapered downwardly from the top of said head toward the outside end.

JOHN NELSON.