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A. H. & A. J. J. DE BEAUMONT.

CLOTHES LINE HOOK.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1907.

Fig. 1.

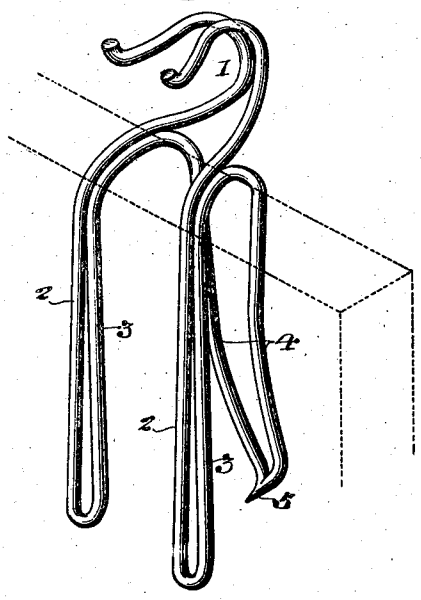


Fig. 2.

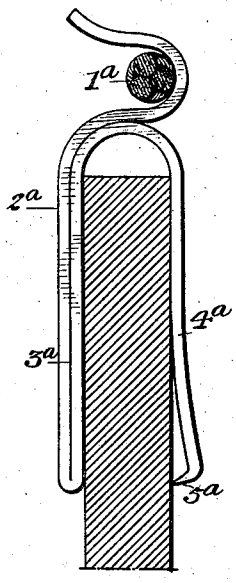


Fig. 3.

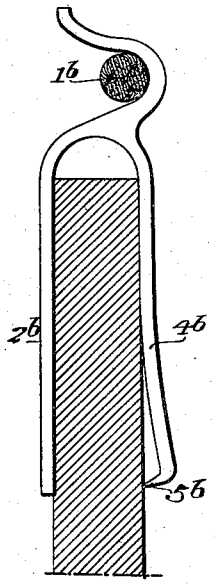


Fig. 4.

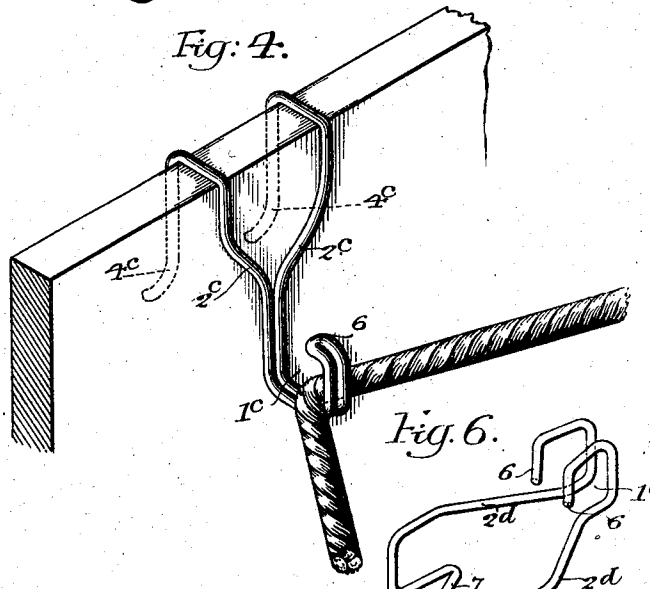


Fig. 5.

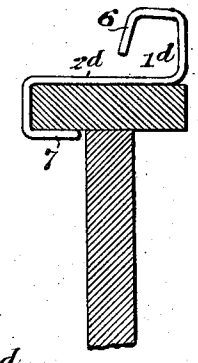


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CLOTHES-LINE HOOK.

No. 873,488. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 10, 1907.

Application filed July 29, 1907. Serial No. 385,971.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AUGUSTUS H. DE BEAUMONT and AMOS J. J. DE BEAUMONT, citizens of the United States, and residents of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Clothes-Line Hooks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide readily attachable and detachable means for engagement with an ordinary fence top to serve as a hook or support for clothes lines.

In the yards of many city houses there is little room for the placing of clothes posts and it becomes necessary to provide the fence with means whereby a clothes line may be stretched. It is desirable that the means employed shall not remain upon the fence when not in use, and it is further objectionable to drive nails into such fence or to screw ordinary screw-hooks therein as the use of such devices tends to destroy the fence.

Our invention is designed to obviate these several difficulties, and is fully shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, is a perspective view of one form of hook embodying our invention; Figs. 2 and 3, are views of structures substantially similar to that shown in Fig. 1, but made of different material; Fig. 4, is a perspective view of another form of hook embodying our invention; Fig. 5, is a side elevation of a modified form of hook particularly adapted for use with fences having flat strips mounted on top of the same, and Fig. 6, is a perspective view of the hook shown in Fig. 5.

The hook structures forming the subject of our invention may be made of wire, bent into shape; pressed into form from sheet metal or cast, and in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, respectively, we have shown hooks made in these several ways.

The structure shown in Fig. 1, comprises a hook 1, made preferably of two runs of wire, from which hook depends a pair of duplex members 2 having return bends 3 which are curved back and parallel each other; being joined at the lower end, and the return bends are further turned or extended to form the part 4. This arrangement provides a gap between the members 2 and 3 and the member 4 whereby the structure may be readily fitted over the fence top. The member 3 is bent back or curved as shown so that the pull of the line against the hook will tend to throw the member 4 against the fence; to avoid danger of such member pulling away and thus dislodging the structure, the lower end may be provided with a pointed projection 5.

The structure shown in Fig. 2, is of the same general contour as that shown in Fig. 1, and is made of sheet metal pressed into shape. The hook is indicated at 1^a and extends from the double run formed by the portions 2^a and 3^a, while the member 4^a also extends from said double run and is bent back to fit on the other side of the fence. This member 4^a is provided with a projection 5^a.

The structure shown in Fig. 3 is cast and comprises the bifurcated body made up of the members 2^b and 4^b, with a hook 1^b formed integral therewith; the member 4^b having a projection 5^b.

The structure shown in Fig. 4 is provided with a hook 1^c which extends below the top of the fence and has a return bend 6 to prevent the clothes line lifting from the same under the action of a clothes prop. The rear portions 4^c engaging the fence are substantially the same as the member 4 shown in Fig. 1. In Figs. 5 and 6, however, we have shown an embodiment of our invention adapted for engagement with a fence having a flat top and in this form of structure, supplemental hooks 7 are provided adapted to extend from the runs 2^d and engage the under side of such top strip. The structure is extended forwardly to form a suitable hook 1^d for retaining the clothes line, and this hook is provided with a return portion or bend 6, of the same character as that shown in Fig. 4.

We claim:

1. A clothes line hook comprising retaining members disposed on opposite sides of a fence, and a hook disposed above said members and formed continuous with the same.

2. A clothes line hook comprising parallel duplex members disposed on one side of a fence, a retaining member on the opposite side, and a hook disposed above said members and formed continuous with the same.

3. A bifurcated member adapted to fit

over the edge of a fence, a hook integral therewith and extending above the arch of said bifurcated member, one of the legs of said bifurcated member being bent outwardly, and a projection at the lower end of said outwardly extending member.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AUGUSTUS H. DE BEAUMONT.
AMOS J. J. DE BEAUMONT.

Witnesses:
MURRAY C. BOYER,
JOS. H. KLEIN.