N. E. SHERWOOD.

WIRE HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1919.

1,331,680. Patented Feb. 24, 1920.

Fig. 2.

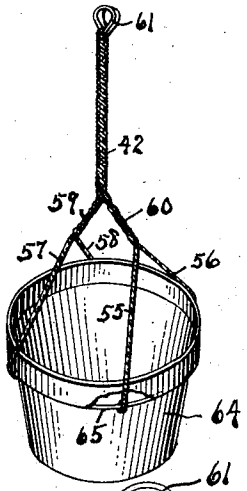
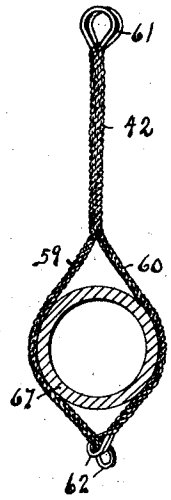


Fig. 3.



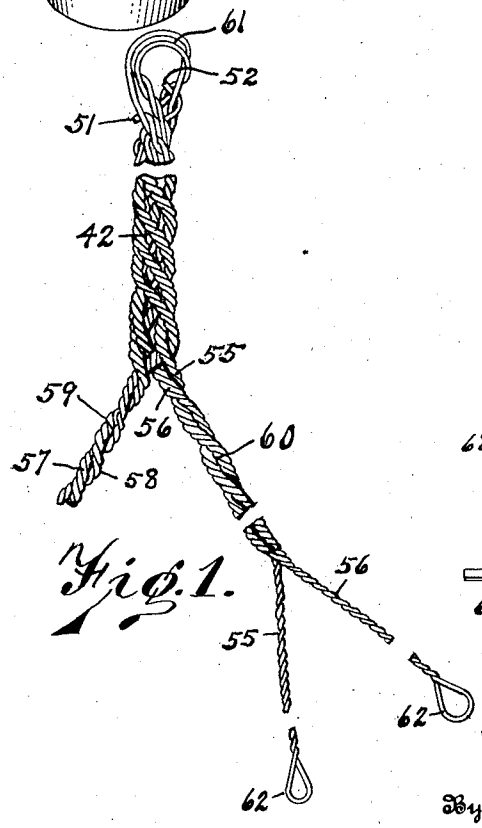


Fig. 1.

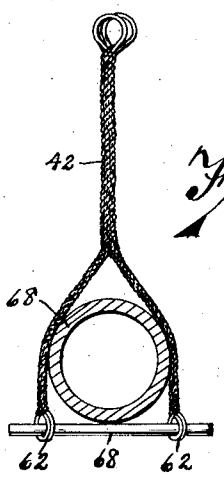


Fig. 4.

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WIRE HANGER.

1,331,680. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 24, 1920.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN E. SHERWOOD, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Highland Park, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and improved Wire Hanger, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to suspending devices such as hangers for flower pots, pipes and other devices and its object is to twist a single continuous strand of wire into a series of two-strand cables, and unite these cables into a forked hanger, provisions being made to prevent the main portion thereof from unwinding.

This invention consists of a forked hanger comprising a main portion formed of a number of pairs of strands of wire twisted together, each pair of strands constituting a separate cable, and a plurality of smaller portions formed by twisting together the same separate cables that constitute the main portion of the hanger, the separate cables being interlocked at the forks of the hanger to prevent the main portion thereof from untwisting.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view showing the construction of the hanger. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the hanger employed to support a flower pot. Figs. 3 and 4 are views showing pipes supported by the hanger.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

In my former Patent No. 1,215,584, dated February 13, 1917, I have shown a rope twisting machine consisting of a series of rotatable hooks 24 adapted to receive loops of a strand of wire or yarn and a spreader 38 to cause the twisted loops of wire or yarn to begin to unite into a cable farthest from the twisting mechanism. To produce the present hanger I loop a single continuous length of soft wire from the anchor hook 30 back and forth around each twister hook 24 in turn, the two ends 51 and 52 of the wire (Fig. 1 of the present drawings) being at the anchor hook and the spacer 38 being between the several loops. The twister is then operated to twist the individual loops into cables, this action also serving to stress the metal so that, as the spreader is moved back from the anchor hook, the main portion 42 of the hanger is formed as the twisting mechanism is operated and as the spreader is moved back. When the main portion 42 is of sufficient length, two diametrically opposite cables 55 and 56 (Fig. 1) are removed from their hooks 24 and the twister is operated to form the other two cables 57 and 58 into one of the forked portions or leg 59 of the hanger. After this leg is finished the cables 57 and 58 are removed from the twister and the cables 55 and 56 are attached to their original hooks and twisted to form the other forked portion 60.

It will be noticed that there are no loose ends to this hanger except at the upper eye 61 but that each small cable is formed with an eye 62 at its free end. Because of the twisting together of the alternate cables at the fork, the small cables become interlocked at this point and cannot become untwisted except by first untwisting both legs.

When flower pots 64 or similar objects are to be supported a ring 65 of proper diameter may be passed through the eyes 62 and the receptacle may be mounted in the ring. Or the individual pairs of cables 55—56 and 57—58 may be twisted together down to the eyes 62 of which one pair may be then pushed through the other pair, as shown in Fig. 3, to form a support for the pipe 67. Or a bar 68 may be slipped through the eyes 62 as shown in Fig. 4 to support the pipe 68.

It is evident that the number of loops, individual cables and legs may be varied as desired without departing from the spirit of my invention, so long as the several cables interlock at the forks of the hanger.

I claim:—

1. A wire hanger formed from a single continuous strand of wire consisting of an eye whereby the hanger may be suspended, a main portion comprising a plurality of pairs of cables, each cable formed of a twisted loop, and a plurality of legs uniting to the main portion at a fork, the legs each comprising a pair of cables twisted together which interlock at said fork.

2. A wire hanger formed from a single continuous strand of wire consisting of an eye whereby the hanger may be suspended, a main portion comprising a plurality of pairs of cables, each cable formed of a twisted loop, and a plurality of legs uniting to the main portion at a fork, the legs each comprising a pair of cables twisted together which interlock at said fork, the ends of the individual cables being formed with eyes.

3. A wire hanger comprising a main por-

tion having a suspending eye at one end and forking, each of the legs again forking, and each of the members of said legs having an eye at its free end, the hanger being formed of a single integral strand of wire which extends from the suspending eye of the main portion to the eye at the end of each second fork and back again to the suspending eye, the several loops of said wire being twisted together to form cables, these cables being twisted together to form the legs and these being twisted together to form the main portion of the hanger.

4. A wire hanger comprising a main portion having a suspending eye at one end and forking, each of the legs again forking, and each of the members of said legs having an eye at its free end, the hanger being formed of a single integral strand of wire which extends from the suspending eye of the main portion to the eye at the end of each second fork and back again to the suspending eye, the several loops of said wire being twisted together to form cables, these cables being twisted together to form the legs and these being twisted together to form the main portion of the hanger, the cables interlocking at said forks of the main portion of the hanger.

NATHAN E. SHERWOOD.