

(No Model.)

C. GLOVER.
METHOD OF MAKING WARDROBE HOOKS.

No. 497,783.

Patented May 23, 1893.

Fig. 1



Fig. 2

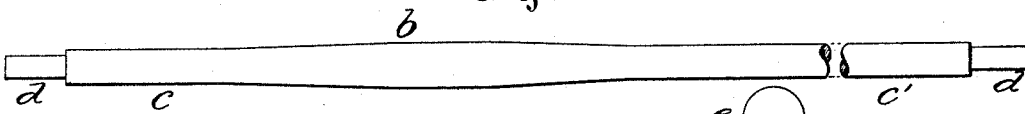


Fig. 3

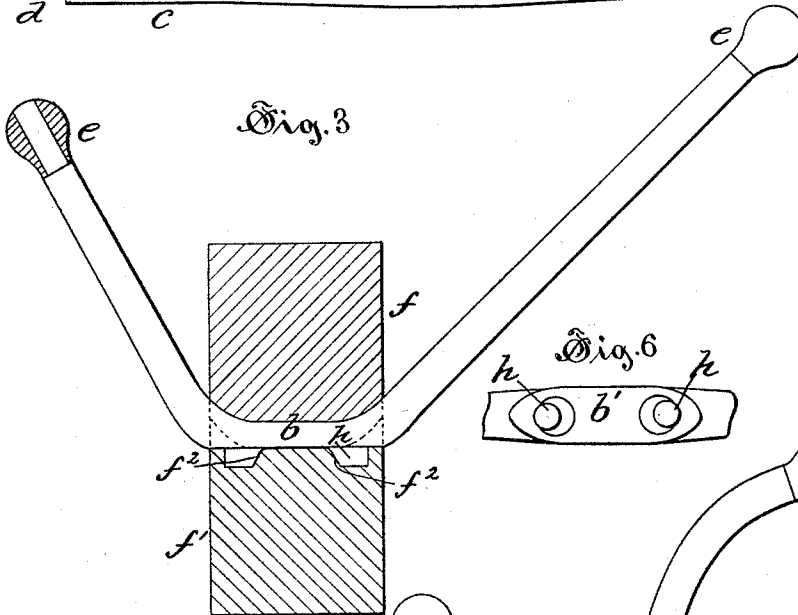


Fig. 6

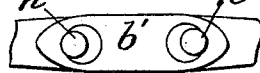


Fig. 5

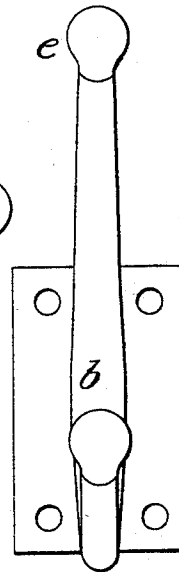
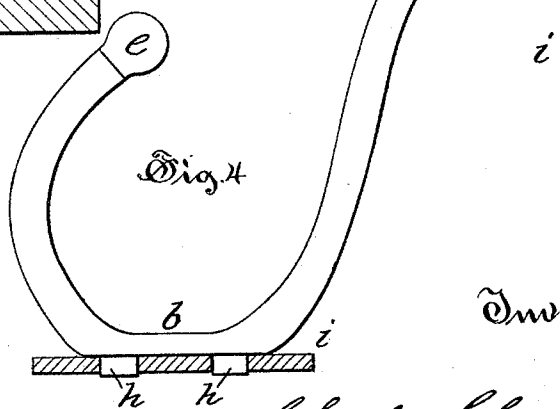


Fig. 4



Witnesses:

Harry R. Williams.

Arthur B. Jenkins.

Inventor,

Charles Glover

by Simonds & Burdett,
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES GLOVER, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

METHOD OF MAKING WARDROBE-HOOKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,783, dated May 23, 1893.

Application filed November 30, 1888. Serial No. 292,256. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES GLOVER, of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wardrobe-Hooks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby any one skilled in the art can make and use the same.

The object of my invention is to provide a wardrobe hook that shall be stronger, and cheaper in construction than the cast-iron hooks of the prior art that most nearly resemble it in general outline.

My invention consists in a hook made of wrought metal, as more particularly herein-after described and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 shows a piece of wire in side and in end view. Fig. 2 is a side view of the wire as drawn and tapered after one step in the process of forming the hook, and with the ends prepared to receive knobs. Fig. 3 is a detail view showing the hook in process of construction and illustrating the method of forming the integral rivet. Fig. 4 is a detail side view of the hook bent to shape and attached to the base-plate. Fig. 5 is a detail front view of the finished hook. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the back of the hook showing the rivets.

In the manufacture of hooks adapted for hanging thereon coats, hats and other garments it has been customary to make them of cast brass, or bronze metal, for the reason that cast-iron cannot be riveted, and for the further reason that that material costs too much to finish, and it is desirable to give to the hooks of the better grades a high degree of finish. Brass or bronze metal has been largely used for the reason that it can be readily finished and polished to a high degree. Such metal, however is not as strong as cast-iron, or as wrought iron, but many difficulties have heretofore prevented the use of wrought metal.

In the practice of my invention I make use of a piece of metal wire, preferably iron or steel, that is indicated in the accompanying drawings by the letter *a*; such a piece of wire is left of substantially full diameter at one part *b*, and is drawn down or tapered toward the opposite ends *c*, *c'*. These ends are either upset to suitable size for a finish, or they are shouldered down to form the pins *d* on which

the knobs *e* are secured by riveting. This blank is then placed between the dies *f*, *f'* by means of which the central portion *b* of the blank is somewhat broadened and a bearing surface *b'* formed on the back of the blank at the same time that the integral projections *h* are formed. It is essential to the formation of these projections that the die *f'* should have one edge *f''* of the recesses flared so that the projections *h* are tapered on all but one side. When thus formed the metal will flow to perfectly form the integral rivets. After being thus formed the rivets are trimmed to the cylindrical form shown in Fig. 4 by means of a suitable tool so that they will pass through and fit into the holes formed in the base-plate *i* which forms a part of the hook. The hook is bent to the shape suitable for use that is shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, and it is immaterial whether it be bent to this hook shape before or after riveting it to the plate. The hook is formed with flowing lines and free from abrupt angular bends so that it may be the more readily polished and finished by the usual methods, and the plate *i* is preferably polished and finished before the hook is secured to it.

By the practice of my invention iron wire can be used to produce a wardrobe hook that may be of one-third the weight of a given hook of equal strength of the prior art, while being of a metal many times cheaper than the brass or bronze previously used. These iron hooks may be lacquered and colored, and finished so as to make fully as seemly a hook as any of the hooks made of much more expensive material and by more expensive processes.

I claim as my invention—

The improvement in the manufacture of wardrobe hooks made of wire, that consists in first drawing and tapering a piece of wire toward the ends, then flattening the central portion on the back to form a fastening base having integral projections from the flattened rear surface, and then securing a back plate to the wire by means of the integral projections as rivets, all substantially as described.

CHARLES GLOVER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. L. BURDETT,
ARTHUR B. JENKINS.