

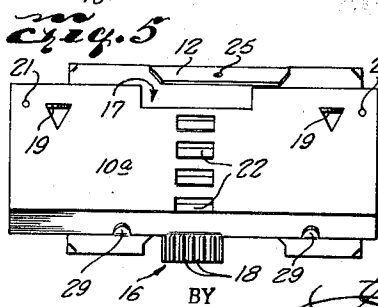
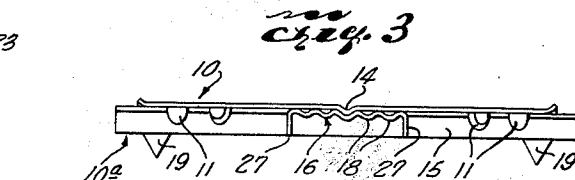
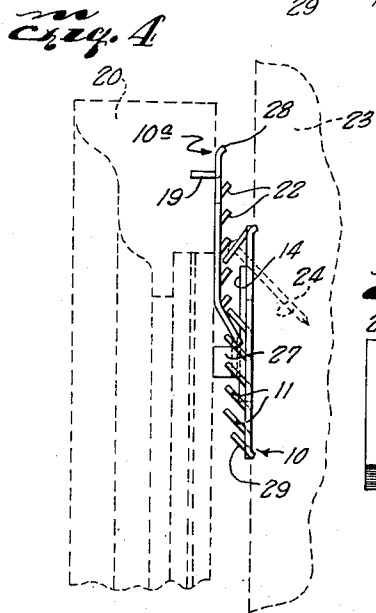
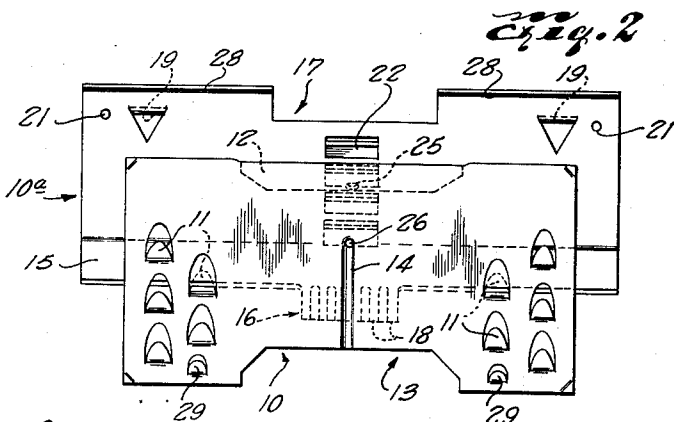
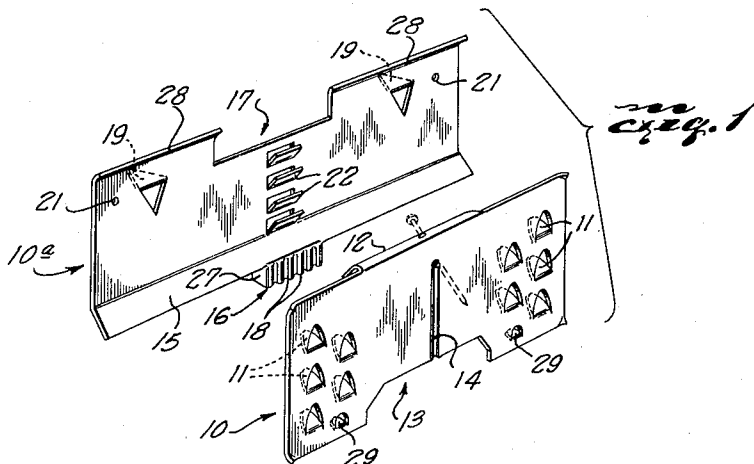
Aug. 7, 1956

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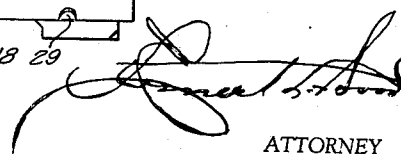
2,757,890

PICTURE HANGER

Filed Oct. 26, 1953



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2,757,890

PICTURE HANGER

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Application October 26, 1953, Serial No. 388,359

5 Claims. (Cl. 248—31)

This invention relates to picture hangers and it has particular reference to a picture hanger composed of complementary parts attachable to a wall and to a picture to be hung thereon.

The principal object of the invention is to eliminate the need for a suspension wire or cord thereby conserving the time ordinarily consumed in predetermining locating points for eye-screws on a picture frame, attaching the eye-screws, measuring and applying the wire or cord to the eye-screws and the calculations necessary to precisely locate the suspension means on a wall.

Another object of the invention is to provide a picture hanger consisting of a wall bracket in the form of an elongate wall plate having adjacent each end a plurality of rows of outwardly and upwardly extending hooks parallel with the ends of the plate and provided with a rib struck outwardly from the plate midway of its ends and paralleling said rows of hooks. Complementing the wall bracket is a frame plate of similar dimensions having adjacent its upper edge sharpened prongs adapted to be pressed into the top rear surface of the picture frame and further having an outwardly and downwardly turned lower edge selectively engageable with corresponding hooks of the rows of hooks on the wall plate to suspend the picture frame for vertical and horizontal adjustment, there being also provided on the frame plate a projection with a row of corrugations cooperating with the rib of the wall plate to hold the frame in adjusted positions.

Other objects will appear as the description proceeds, when considered with the attached drawing, wherein;

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the complementary wall and frame plates in separated relationship, viewing the same from the rear.

Figure 2 is a rear elevational view of the plates in cooperative relationship.

Figure 3 is a bottom plan view of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a side elevational view of the assembly shown supporting a picture on a wall, the picture and wall being fragmentarily shown in dotted lines, and

Figure 5 is a view showing the complementary plates connected together as a package for marketing.

Continuing with a more detailed description of the drawing, reference numeral 10 denotes generally the wall plate, that is, the plate adapted to be affixed to a wall to support the plate generally indicated by reference numeral 10a, herein referred to from time to time as the frame plate. The plate 10 is stamped from sheet metal, plastic or any other suitable material and is formed with two or more rows of outwardly and upwardly directed hooks 11, arranged in rows parallel with the ends of the plate. At the top of the plate 10 is formed an outwardly and downwardly directed flange 12 which was struck from a sheet of material producing succeeding plates, hence the recess 13 in the lower edge of the plate of the same shape as the flange 12. Midway between the rows of hooks 11 is a parallel rib 14 to which further reference will be made presently.

Referring now to the frame plate 10a; a downwardly

and inwardly directed flange 15 is formed by bending inwardly the lower edge of the plate. In stamping the plate 10a a projection 16, on the lower edge of the flange 15 at its midsection, is cut out of the blank of the next succeeding plate; hence the recess 17 in the top of the plate 10a of the same dimensions as the projection 16. The projection 16 is formed with a series of corrugations 18 which, as will become apparent presently, cooperate with the rib 14 of plate 10 to resist displacement of the picture frame from adjusted horizontal positions.

Adjacent each upper corner of the plate 10a is a prong 19 struck out of the material of the plate. These prongs are directed opposite the flange 15 along the lower edge of the plate 10a and are adapted to be pressed into the wood of the top portion of a picture frame 20 (Figure 4), midway of its sides, thus to secure the frame plate 10a to the frame. If the frame is quite heavy, additional securing means is provided in the form of holes 21 adjacent the prong 19 through which nails may be driven into the picture frame. In the midsection of the plate 10a is a transverse row of projections 22 which cooperate with the lip of the flange 12 on the upper edge of plate 10 to stabilize the picture hung from the plate 10, in a manner to be presently explained.

The plate 10 is secured to a wall 23 (Figure 4) by driving a nail 24 through an aperture 25 in the flange 12 which is in angular alignment with an aperture 26 in the plate 10 at the top of its rib 14. The head of the nail 24 is driven down against the flange 12 and the spring-back of the latter holds the plate 10 firmly against the wall. The plate 10a is secured to the picture frame 20, as explained, by forcing the prongs 19 into the frame from the back. The picture is now ready to be suspended from the hanger or wall plate 10.

In hanging the picture, the flange 15 of the frame plate 10a is placed behind selected hooks 11 of plate 10 which are in the same plane, as exemplified in Figure 2. Since the hooks 11 of one row are staggered in relation to the hooks of a companion row, the degrees of vertical adjustment of a picture are doubled. When the plate 10a is positioned as described on plate 10, it is obvious that plate 10a and consequently the picture supported thereby, may be moved left or right, limited only by right angular flanges 27 formed on each end of the corrugated projection 16 of plate 10a. These flanges are brought up against one or the other of the hooks 11 as the plate 10a is moved sidewise, thus limiting such movement. When the desired horizontal adjustment is attained, the rib 14 of plate 10 will lie in a groove defined by corrugations in the projection 16, thus resisting displacement of the plate 10a from adjusted position.

When the picture is suspended in the position shown in Figure 4, in which plates 10 and 10a are in the relationship illustrated in Figure 2, the flange 12 of plate 10 extends between projections 22 on plate 10a, thereby preventing release of flange 15 of plate 10a should the picture be swung from side to side as by the wind or by accidental contact of an object therewith.

It will be noted in the several views that the flange 12 of plate 10 is equal in length to the length of the recess 17 in the top of plate 10a, also, that the upper edge of plate 10a is curved slightly outward at 28 on each side of the recess 17. The purpose of this has no bearing on the function of the device in hanging pictures but is advantageous in joining the plates together in pairs for marketing, as illustrated in Figure 5, so that the plates will not become separated until ready for use. To so connect the plates, they are disposed so that the flange 15 of plate 10a will rest in the smaller hooks 29 in the plate 10 below the lowest of the hooks 11 nearest the ends of the recess 13 in plate 10. The flange 12 of plate 10 is passed through the recess 17 of plate 10a and the

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latter plate is shifted longitudinally, as shown in Figure 5 so that it will be secured between the overhanging flange 12 of plate 10 and the small hooks 29 near the bottom thereof. This arrangement holds the plates together until the plate 10a is moved to align its recess 17 with the flange 12 of plate 10.

It is evident from the foregoing that a picture may be hung in a more stabilized manner than hitherto possible by the conventional cord or wire and more quickly. Moreover, the wire or cord does not permit vertical and horizontal adjustments which are especially advantageous in hanging group pictures.

Manifestly, the construction as shown and described is capable of some modification and such modification as may be construed to fall within the scope and meaning of the appended claims is also considered to be within the spirit and intent of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. In a picture hanger, a pair of complementary plates, one of said plates being attachable to a wall and the other of said plates being attachable to the rear surface of a picture frame, a series of vertical rows of outwardly and upwardly directed hooks on each side of the midsection of the first of said plates, an angular flange on the top edge of said first plate, an angular flange on the lower edge of the other of said plates receivable selectively by corresponding opposed hooks on said first plate to support said other plate for horizontal and vertical adjustment, prongs extending from the other of said plates for attachment thereof to said picture frame, and means carried by said other of plates engageable with the flange of said first plate to preclude upward displacement of said other plate from the hooks of said first plate.

2. The structure of claim 1, a rib formed on said first plate between and parallel with said rows of hooks and a projection on the lower edge of the angular flange of said other plate having corrugations between which said rib is selectively received to preclude lateral displacement of said other plate with respect to said first plate.

3. In a picture hanger, a wall plate and a frame plate, a plurality of staggered rows of hooks adjacent each end of said wall plate, an angular flange on the bottom edge of said frame plate selectively receivable by the hooks on said wall plate for horizontal and vertical adjustment of said frame plate with respect to said wall plate, an integral corrugated projection depending from the lower edge of said frame plate and a rib formed at the midsection of said wall plate receivable selectively between the corrugations of said frame plate to hold said frame plate against horizontal displacement in relation to said wall plate means for attaching said wall plate to a wall and means for attaching said frame plate to the rear surface of a picture frame to support the latter.

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4. In a picture frame hanger, a wall plate having an outwardly and downwardly turned flange on its upper edge and a vertical rib formed in its midsection, a plurality of rows of relatively staggered hooks protruding from said wall plate on opposite sides of said rib, a frame plate having means for its attachment to the rear surface of a picture frame, an angular flange on the bottom edge of said frame plate adapted for disposal behind selected hooks in opposite rows of hooks on said wall plate to suspend said frame plate and picture frame for horizontal and vertical adjustment from said wall plate a series of vertically spaced projections on said frame plate midway between its ends between which the downwardly turned flange of said wall plate is selectively engaged to resist upward displacement of said frame plate with respect to said wall plate and means carried jointly by said wall plate and said frame plate cooperatively holding said frame plate in horizontally adjusted positions in relation to said wall plate and means for attaching said wall plate to a wall.

5. In a picture hanger, a wall plate having adjacent each end a plurality of staggered rows of outwardly and upwardly directed hooks, an elongate transverse rib on said plate at its midsection and parallel with said rows of hooks, an outwardly and downwardly directed flange integral with the top edge of said wall plate, a frame plate having a prong projecting therefrom adjacent each end adapted to penetrate the frame of a picture, a transverse row of outwardly and upwardly directed projections in the midsection of said frame plate for selective engagement by the flange of said wall plate, an angular flange coextensive with the bottom edge of said frame plate receivable selectively by corresponding hooks on said wall plate to preclude rocking displacement of said frame plate on said wall plate, a projection formed on and depending from said angular flange at its midsection having corrugations defining parallel grooves selectively receiving the rib of said wall plate to resist lateral displacement of said frame plate and means for securing said wall plate to a wall.

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