

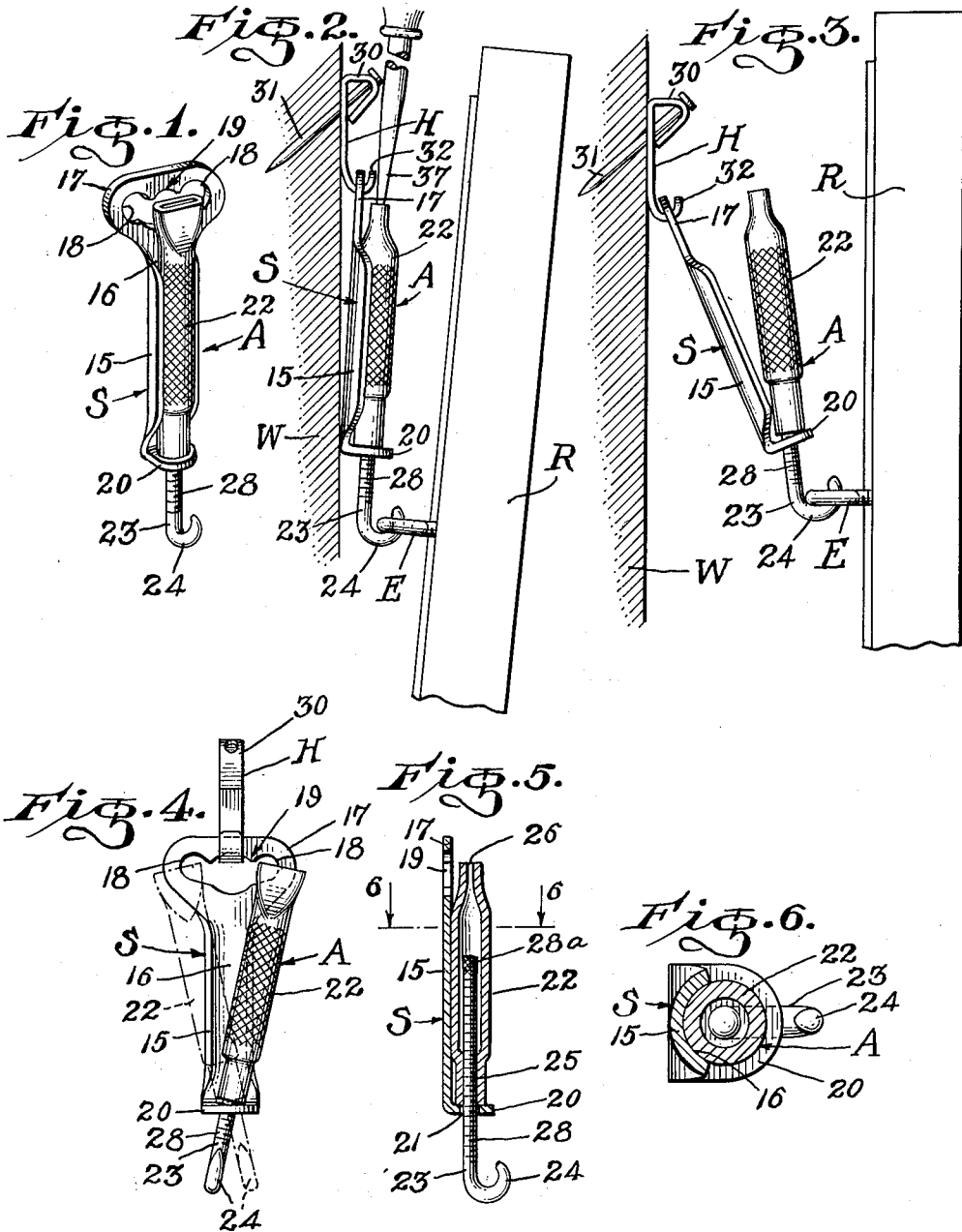
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HANGER FOR MIRRORS AND THE LIKE

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HANGER FOR MIRRORS AND THE LIKE

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My invention relates to hangers for suspending mirrors, pictures, and the like from walls, and more particularly to that type of hanger which is adapted to be used in pairs to suspend from a wall heavy mirrors or pictures at two points and without the use of wires, and wherein the hangers are capable of vertical adjustment individually to effect leveling of the mirror or picture without demounting or disconnecting the mirror or picture and while the weight of the latter is carried thereby, and also horizontal adjustment to compensate for any difference in horizontal spacing between the hangers as applied to a wall and the hanger attaching elements on the back of the mirror or picture frame.

It is a purpose of my invention to provide a hanger which while affording the above described vertical and horizontal adjustments, is structurally characterized by its simplicity, low cost of manufacture, and sturdiness in construction of its parts to prevent distortion, breaking or disconnection thereof even where employed to hang extremely heavy mirrors or pictures.

It is also a purpose of my invention to provide a hanger which enables vertical and horizontal adjustments manually and hence without the use of tools under all ordinary conditions encountered in hanging a mirror or picture, but should it be required to effect additional vertical adjustment after the mirror or picture is hung in a position in which the hanger is inaccessible for such manual adjustment, a conventional screw driver can be employed for the purpose.

A further purpose of my invention is the provision of a hanger in which the association of its parts is such that once the required adjustments have been made to properly hang a mirror or picture, certain parts of the hanger become interengaged under the weight of the mirror as suspended therefrom to minimize horizontal shifting of the mirror on a wall incident to cleaning thereof.

I will describe only one form of hanger embodying my invention and will then point out the novel features thereof in claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view showing in perspective one form of hanger embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a view showing the hanger in side elevation and in mirror hanging position on a wall.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 illustrating one manner in which the hanger may be manipulated to facilitate its attachment to a mirror.

Fig. 4 is a front elevational view of the hanger showing another manner in which it may be manipulated to facilitate its attachment to a mirror or the like.

Fig. 5 is a view showing the hanger in vertical section when the parts thereof are interlocked as illustrated in Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

With specific reference to the drawings, my hanger in its present embodiment comprises in the main a sus-

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pension element S adapted to be hung on a wall W by any conventional form of hanger H, and an adjusting element A, supported from the element S and adapted for attachment to the back of a mirror R through the use of a screw-eye E, or any other conventional device.

The suspension element S comprises an elongated body 15 constructed of sheet metal and shaped on its front side to provide a channel 16. Preferably the body is stamped to give it a concavo-convex form transversely, to produce channel 16 which is coextensive in length with the body.

At the upper end of the body 15 the element S is formed with a head 17 elongated transversely of the body and provided with a slot or eye 18 lengthwise therein. The upper wall of the slot 18 is fluted to produce a plurality of recesses 19 for a purpose to be described hereinafter. The lower end of the body 15 is extended and bent at right angles to provide a lip 20 formed with an aperture 21 therethrough.

The adjusting element A comprises an upper member 22 and a lower member 23, associated with the upper member so that it is capable of being adjusted axially to vary its degree of extension from the upper member, and to thereby vary the elevation of a hook 24 on the lower end of the lower member.

The upper member 22 is in the form of a sleeve or tube of uniform diameter except at its lower end where it is constricted to a smaller diameter internally and screw-threaded as at 25 to form in effect a nut. Also, at its upper end the tube is pinched to form a slot 26 transversely thereof which is of a width and length to receive the blade 27 of a screw-driver for turning the tube as will be more fully described later herein. To permit manual turning of the tube its exterior surface is knurled as illustrated.

The lower member 23 has the form of a shank bent at its lower end to provide the hook 24. From the hook to its upper end the shank is screw-threaded as at 28 to engage the threads 25 in the tube, thus in effect providing a screw to adjust the hook in relation to the tube. To prevent unscrewing of the shank 23 completely out of the tube and to thus permanently convert the tube and shank to each other, various methods may be employed. In the present instance for this purpose the threads 28 at the upper end of the shank are mutilated as at 28a.

Such thread mutilation is effected by the use of a suitable pair of pliers (not shown) which can be extended into the upper end of the tube before it is pinched, to grip the threads, so that now by turning the shank the threads are mutilated by the pliers.

To associate the tube 22 and the shank 23 with the element S, the shank is extended through the aperture of the lip 20 and then the tube is threaded onto the shank. Following this the thread mutilating and tube pinching operations are performed so that the tube and shank are permanently associated with the suspension element and with each other.

The diameter of the aperture 21 is such that the lower end of the tube cannot pass there-through, and in excess of the diameter of the shank 23 so that the tube can be moved to occupy various positions angularly with respect to the body 15, as well as a position in which it is parallel to the body and seated within the channel 16.

The hanger H from which the hanger of my invention is suspended from the wall W, is of the conventional type since it consists of a length of metal bent upon itself to form an upper triangular portion 30 through which a nail 31 is extended for securing it to the wall. The lower end of the metal is shaped to form a hook 32 which engages in one of the recesses 19 of the head 17 for suspending my hanger therefrom.

It will of course be understood that a nail may be driven into the wall and the head 17 extended over the nail to suspend my hanger therefrom, but when employing my hanger to suspend heavy mirrors or pictures, I prefer to employ the hanger H.

In the use of my hanger it will be understood that it is one of a pair to hang a mirror or the like at two points on a wall, there being two screw-eyes E on the back of the mirror, and two hangers H secured to the wall.

With the parts of each hanger assembled as described above, the element S can be suspended from the wall by extending the hook 32 into the eye of the head 17 to repose in one of the recesses 19. As thus mounted the hanger parts can be moved to the position shown in Fig. 3, and the hook 24 extended into the screw-eye E on the back of the mirror R whereupon, the mirror is released so that its weight will act to move the hanger parts to the position shown in Fig. 2, wherein the tube 22 now reposes in the channel 16.

Under the load of the mirror the tube 22 is retained in the channel 16 and thus the walls of the channel serve to secure the tube against lateral movement in the plane of the mirror.

Should it be required to level the mirror because the hangers H or the hooks 24 or the eyes E are not at the same level, the tubes of my hangers can be made accessible for manual turning by lifting the mirror sufficiently to relieve the tubes of the weight of the mirror and then moving the mirror away from the wall to withdraw the tubes from the channels so they can be swung to one side or the other as illustrated in Fig. 4, in which either tube can be grasped and turned. Such turning of a tube in one direction or the other operates to shorten or lengthen the shank to elevate or lower the hook 24 to the proper level. Manifestly this mirror leveling operation can be performed without demounting the mirror.

If the hangers are so located at the back of the mirror that the tubes 22 are not made accessible by the above described operation, they still may be adjusted and without moving the mirror away from the wall and while the tubes are within the channels 16, by extending the screw-driver into the upper slotted end of each tube and turning the same.

Should the spacing between the hangers H not correspond substantially with the spacing between the screw-eyes E, each hanger as a whole is susceptible of horizontal adjustment on the hook 32 by shifting the head 17 so that the hook can engage within the required notch 19 to attain the proper spacing of the hangers.

Although I have herein shown and described only one form of hanger embodying my invention, it is to be understood that various changes and modifications may be made herein without departing from the spirit of my invention and the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A hanger for mirrors and the like, including: a vertically elongated element having a longitudinal channel on one side thereof; an eye fixed on the upper end of said element; an apertured lip on the lower end of said element extending at an angle from the channel side thereof; a tube supported at its lower end on said lip and of a diameter to seat within said channel; a shank extending through the aperture and into the lower end of the tube; a screw-threaded connection between the shank and the interior of the tube; and a hook on the lower end of the shank.

2. A hanger for mirrors and the like, including: a vertically elongated suspension element one surface of

which is formed with a channel extending longitudinally thereof, and the upper end of which is provided with an eye; a lip on the lower end of said element extending forwardly from the channel side of the latter; said lip having an aperture therein; a sleeve disposed vertically over and supported on said lip and extending the major portion of the length of said suspension element; and a hook carrying member screwed in the sleeve through the lower end thereof and passing loosely through the aperture so as to allow angular adjustments of the sleeve transversely of the suspension element, and the seating thereof in the channel for holding the sleeve against accidental angular movement under the weight of a mirror suspended from the hook of said hook carrying member.

3. A hanger for mirrors and the like, including: a vertically elongated element having an eye in its upper end and a lip at an angle on its lower end provided with an aperture therethrough; a tube supported at its lower end on said lip; and having an upper end constricted to form a transverse slot into which a screw-driver may be extended for turning the tube; a shank extending through the aperture and into the lower end of the tube; a screw-threaded connection between the shank and the interior of the tube affording axial adjustment of the shank in the tube; said shank loosely fitted in the aperture enabling movement of the shank and the tube to angular positions in relation to said element; and a hook fixed on the lower end of the shank.

4. A hanger for mirrors and the like comprising a vertically disposed suspension element having an elongated body provided with a cross head at its upper end having opposite end portions projecting beyond opposite side edges of the body, the cross head being formed with a slot extending transversely of the body and of greater length than the width of the body, a lip at the lower end of said body projecting forwardly therefrom and formed with an opening disposed midway the width of the body, an elongated tube disposed vertically in front of said body and having a free lower end resting loosely upon the upper surface of said lip about the opening therein for transverse rocking of the sleeve upon the lip to adjusted positions, said tube extending the full length of the body and having its upper end portion overlapping the front face of said cross head and compressed transversely and thereby forming a screw driver receiving slot in its upper end extending diametrically of the sleeve, the lower end portion of said sleeve being reduced in diameter and internally threaded, and a vertically disposed threaded rod passing loosely through the opening in said lip and screwed into said tube through the internally threaded lower end thereof, said rod being freely slidable through the opening in said lip and having its lower end formed with a hook spaced downwardly from the lip and having its bill projecting upwardly in position for engaging through a screw eye of a mirror and supporting the mirror from the hanger.

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