(No Model.)

J. HALL.

FLAG AND FLAG STAFF.

No. 433,124. Patented July 29, 1890.

Fig. 1.

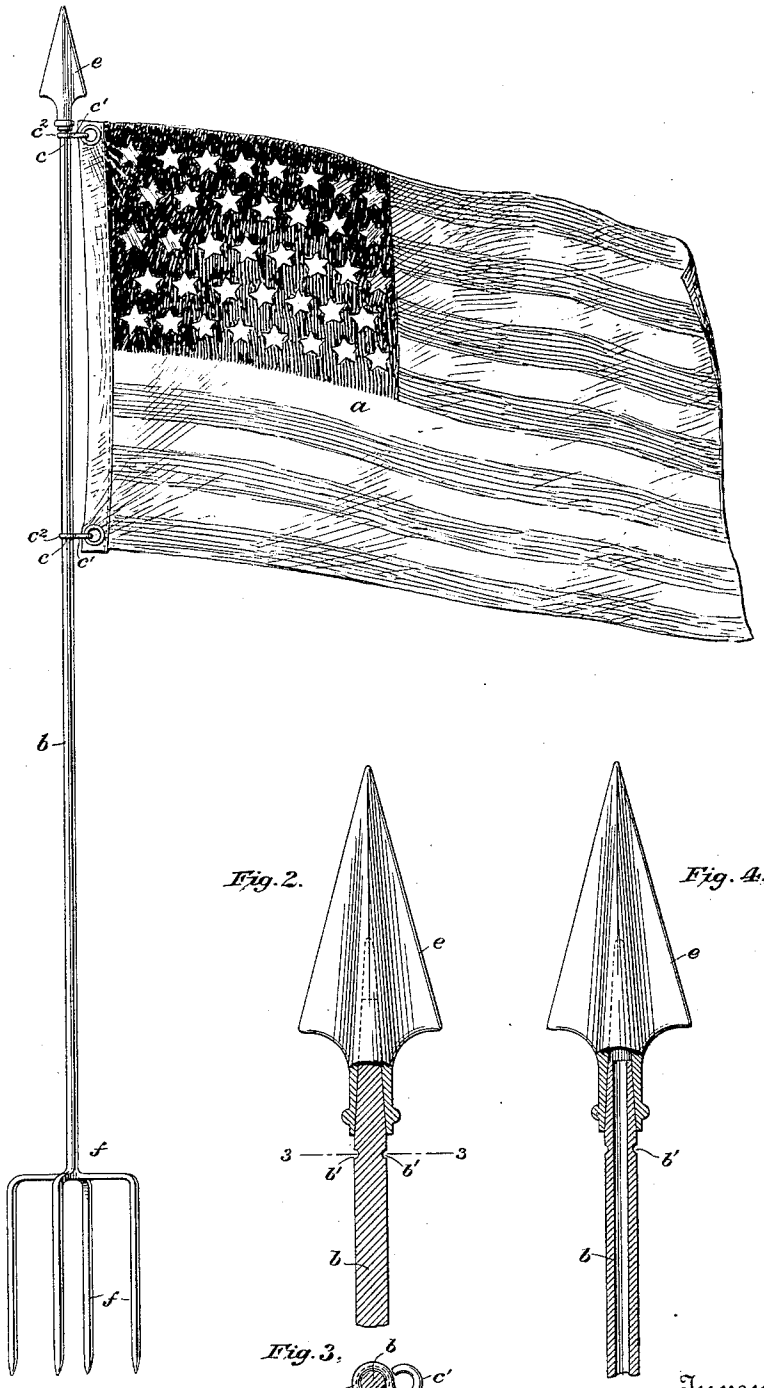

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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FLAG AND FLAG-STAFF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 433,124, dated July 29, 1890.

Application filed December 21, 1889. Serial No. 334,491. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HALL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Flags and Flag-Staffs, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part thereof.

This invention relates to flags and flag-staffs, and has for its object to improve the construction of the flag-staffs and the devices which hold the flag to the staff; and the invention consists of certain improvements hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of my complete invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section, of the upper part of the staff; and Fig. 3 is a section of the same on the line 3 3, also showing a connecting device. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing a slight modification in the construction of the staff.

The flag *a* is provided at the upper and lower ends of the edge adjacent to the staff *b* with the connecting devices *c*, which join it to the staff. The connecting devices *c* in the best form of my invention, as shown in the drawings, are double or **S** hooks, each consisting of a piece of wire bent into the shape of the letter **S** or the number **8**. One hook *c'* of each connecting device engages with an eye in the flag, or may be secured to the flag in any suitable manner, and the other hook c^2 encircles the staff *b*. The flag-staff is provided with transverse grooves *b'*, and the hooks c^2 of the connecting devices *c* fit within these grooves, and are thereby prevented from moving longitudinally on the staff. The hooks c^2 in the best form of my invention are made to fit loosely upon the staff, so that they will freely turn thereon. The number of connecting devices *c* may be increased or diminished, as desired. For large flags three, four, or more may be used, while for small streamers a single connecting device may be sufficient.

The upper end of the flag-staff *b* is shown provided with a tip or spear *e*, which is forced upon the end of the staff, a tapering hole being formed in the spear and the end of the staff being correspondingly tapered. When my entire invention is used, the lower end of the staff *b* is provided with a fork *f*, composed of several substantially parallel prongs secured to or integral with the staff and spread outward to include a diameter considerably larger than that of the staff. The fork *f* is used when the staff is to be held in soft material—such as earth—as the prongs can be caused to penetrate the soft material and will firmly hold the flag-staff in place.

My invention is particularly adapted for metallic flag-staffs, and the flag-staff may be a solid or a tubular metallic rod. The latter construction is shown in Fig. 4. Metallic staffs are stronger and more durable than the wooden staffs, which are generally employed, and are very desirable, especially for small flags.

The connecting devices heretofore used for securing the flag to the staff have generally been nails or other fastenings adapted to be driven through the flag into the staff. These devices could not be employed upon metallic flag-staffs.

One of the advantages of my invention, therefore, is that it permits the use of metallic flag-staffs.

Another advantage resulting from my complete invention is that the connecting device is fitted to turn freely upon the staff. This freely-rotating connection is very desirable in flags, as they are moved by the lightest winds, and unless they can respond freely to these movements and turn upon their staffs they are apt to be wound around their staffs.

Flags of smaller size are considerably used in decorating graves and for other purposes where it is desirable to place them in upright position, and they must be held by inserting them in the ground. When my invention is to be thus used, the fork *f*, when inserted in the ground, supports the flag and staff, and the freely-revolving connection between the flag and staff prevents twisting of the flag around the staff.

It is obvious that the term "flag" as herein used is sufficiently broad to include pennants, streamers, ensigns, and similar devices.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a flag and with a staff provided with one or more transverse

grooves therein, of one or more connecting devices between the flag and staff, each connecting device containing a ring or hook whereby it is secured to the flag, and another ring or hook fitted in a groove upon the staff, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a flag and with a staff provided with one or more transverse grooves therein, of one or more connecting devices between the flag and staff, each connecting device containing a ring or hook whereby it is secured to the flag, and another ring or hook fitted to turn freely in a groove upon the staff, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with a flag and with a staff provided with one or more transverse grooves therein, of one or more double hooks *c*, one hook *c'* thereof secured to the flag and the other hook c^2 thereof fitted to turn in the grooves upon the flag-staff, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with a flag and with a flag-staff provided with one or more tranverse grooves therein and with the fork *f* at its lower end, of one or more double hooks *c*, one hook *c'* thereof secured to the flag and the other hook c^2 thereof fitted in the grooves upon the flag-staff, substantially as set forth.

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