

No. 649,367.

Patented May 8, 1900.

A. P. SEILER.  
FLAG HOLDER.

(Application filed Dec. 28, 1899.)

(No Model.)

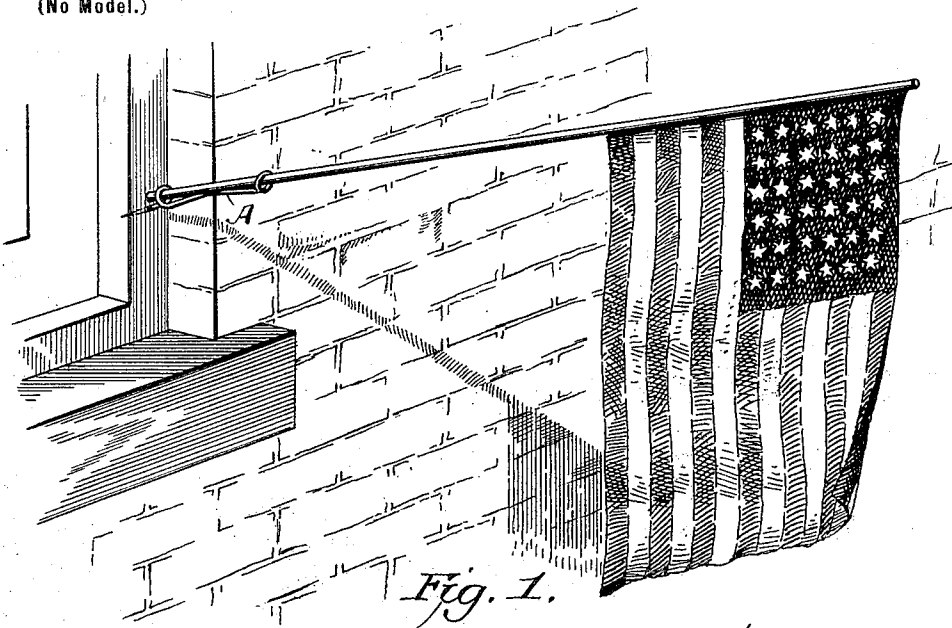


Fig. 2.

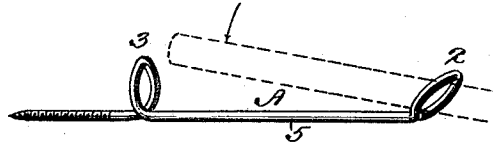


Fig. 3.

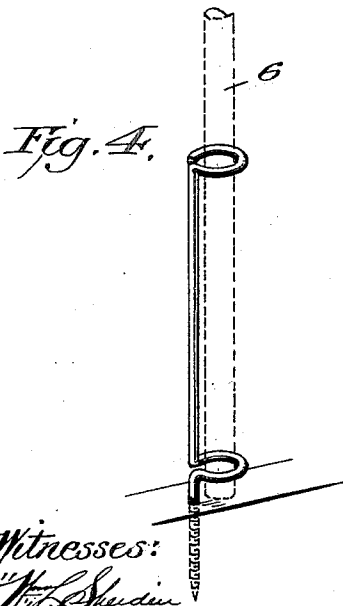


Fig. 4.

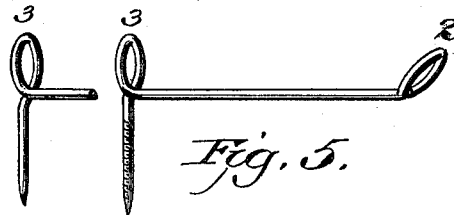


Fig. 5.

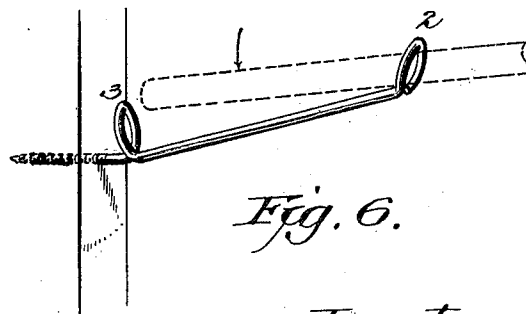


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:

*Wm. L. Spedden*  
*Ralph H. Warfield*

Inventor:  
*Albert P. Seiler*  
by *John H. Coss*  
his Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT P. SEILER, OF MANSFIELD, OHIO.

## FLAG-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,367, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed December 28, 1899. Serial No. 741,864. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT P. SEILER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Mansfield, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Flag-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in flag-holders, the object being to provide a simple device capable of being screwed or driven into a window-sill, the side of a house, a post, staff, or any other convenient place where it is desired to hoist a flag; and the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combination of parts, which will be more fully described hereinafter and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of one form of my improved flag-holder in position and showing a flag held and supported therein. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail of the same form of holder. Fig. 3 is a view of a slightly-modified form in which the shank is straight instead of bowed, as in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a view of another form in which the loops are both set at right angles or approximately right angles to the shank. Fig. 5 is a view of a form of flag-holder in which the tang is bent out of general alinement with the shank and at about right angles thereto, and Fig. 6 is a view of a form in which the shank and tang are out of alinement and at an obtuse angle to each other.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 2, A represents the shank or body portion. This is bowed through the center or midway between the two eyelets 2 and 3 and is adapted to have frictional contact with the flag stick or staff extending through the eyelets or loops, whereby to prevent the latter from accidental displacement. One of the eyelets (designated by the numeral 2) is preferably bent at an angle of about forty-five degrees, whereby to further assist in holding the stick or staff. One end terminates in a tapering screw-thread, as at 4, adapted to screw into the part from which the flag is to be suspended.

The entire device may be made of various sizes and kinds of metal, but preferably of a single piece of wire bent into the shape or substantially the shape shown in the drawings.

In the construction illustrated in Fig. 3 the only deviation from the form shown in Figs.

1 and 2 is that the central portion or shank 5 is perfectly straight instead of being bowed inwardly, and in this instance the angle of the outer eyelet or loop is such that it affords a hold upon the stick or staff of the flag to prevent its accidental removal or displacement.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 4 both loops are at right angles to the shank, and in this view the stick or staff is indicated in dotted lines at 6.

In Fig. 5 the threaded or nail end or tang, both of which are illustrated, is bent at right angles to the shank instead of being in alinement therewith, as in the previous forms described. In Fig. 5, as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, one of the loops is bent at an angle of about forty-five degrees.

In the form shown in Fig. 6 the shank is bent at an angle to the threaded portion from the point where it leaves the inner loop or eyelet 3. This renders one size of loops or eyelets adaptable for holding flag staffs or sticks of a variety of diameters. As indicated in this figure, the staff is inserted through the outer loop or eyelet, and then it is sprung inward, the relative arrangement and position of the parts being such that the outer loop engages the staff or stick from opposite sides and the inner one upon one side only. The frictional contact, however, is firm and secure upon the stick or staff, and the same loops will serve to hold staffs of a variety of different diameters, so long as the staffs are not larger than the loop, and at the same time the flag is held inclined gracefully, which is usually the preferred position for decorations.

This holder in its various forms affords a very simple and inexpensive device for supporting flags, and more especially small ones, where a great many are used for decorative purposes. It could of course be applied for the support of a large or, in fact, any sized flag desired by simply making the device of proportionately heavier stock.

It is evident that other slight changes might be made besides those shown and described without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention, and hence I do not desire to limit myself to the exact constructions shown; but,

Having thus described my invention, what

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

1. As an article of manufacture, a flag-holder consisting of a central shank having  
5 two eyelets or loops thereon, one of which is bent at an angle of substantially forty-five degrees to the shank, and means for attaching the holder at the point where the flag is to be supported.
- 10 2. As an article of manufacture, a flag-holder consisting of a shank bowed at or through its center and having a pair of loops or eyelets thereon to receive a flag stick or staff, and means for attaching the device to  
15 the building or other place where the flag is to be suspended.
3. As an article of manufacture, a flag-

holder consisting of a bowed shank and a pair of loops or eyelets, one of which is at right angles to the shank and the other at an angle 20 of approximately forty - five degrees, and means for attaching the device to a building or other support.

4. As an article of manufacture, a flag-holder composed of a single piece of wire bent 25 at one end to form a loop and at another point to form a loop, and with an intermediate shank, and at one extreme end to form a device for fastening it to its support.

ALBERT P. SEILER.

In presence of—

C. M. ROWLAND,  
H. E. BELL.