

March 28, 1944.

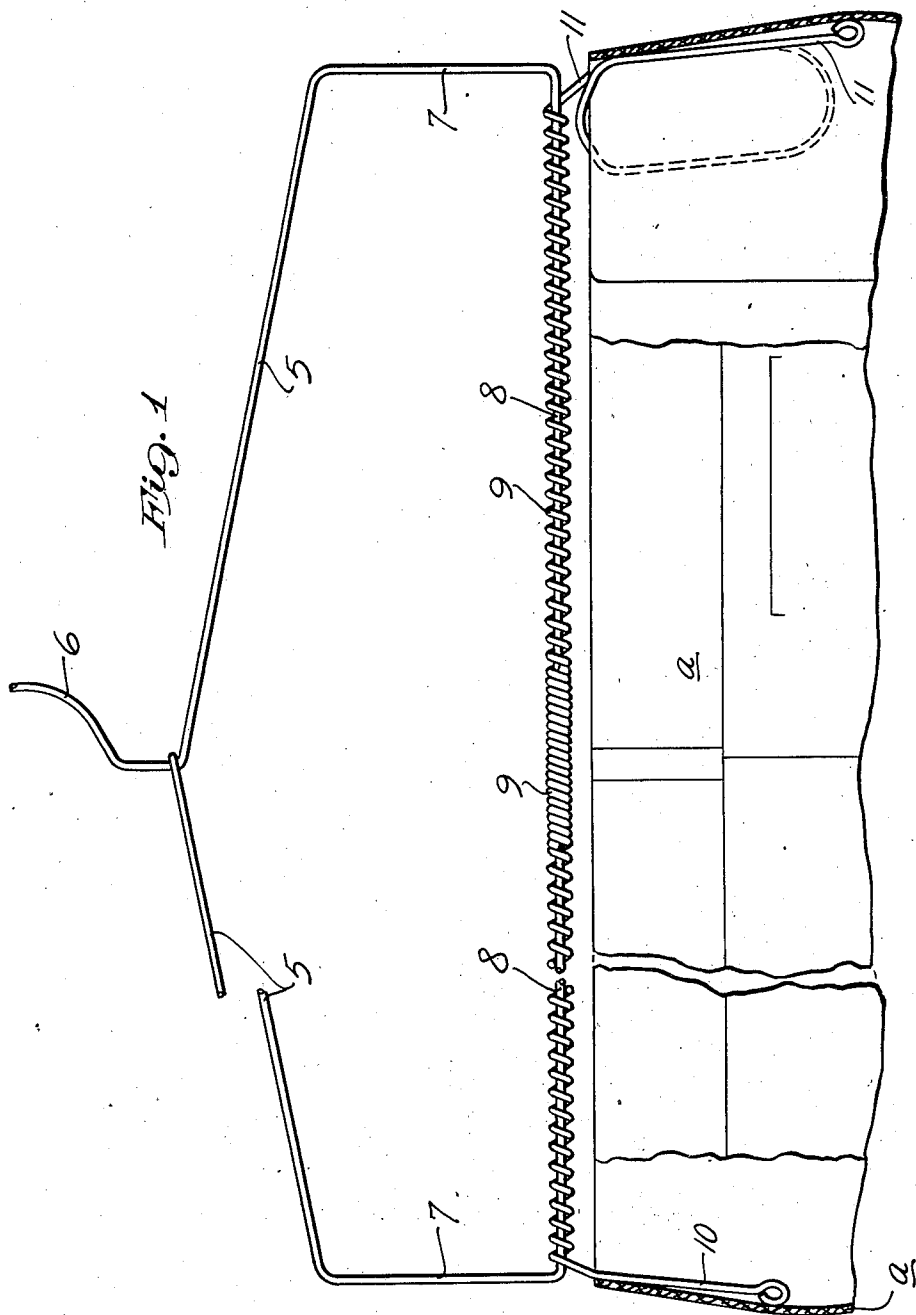
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GARMENT HANGER

Filed March 26, 1942

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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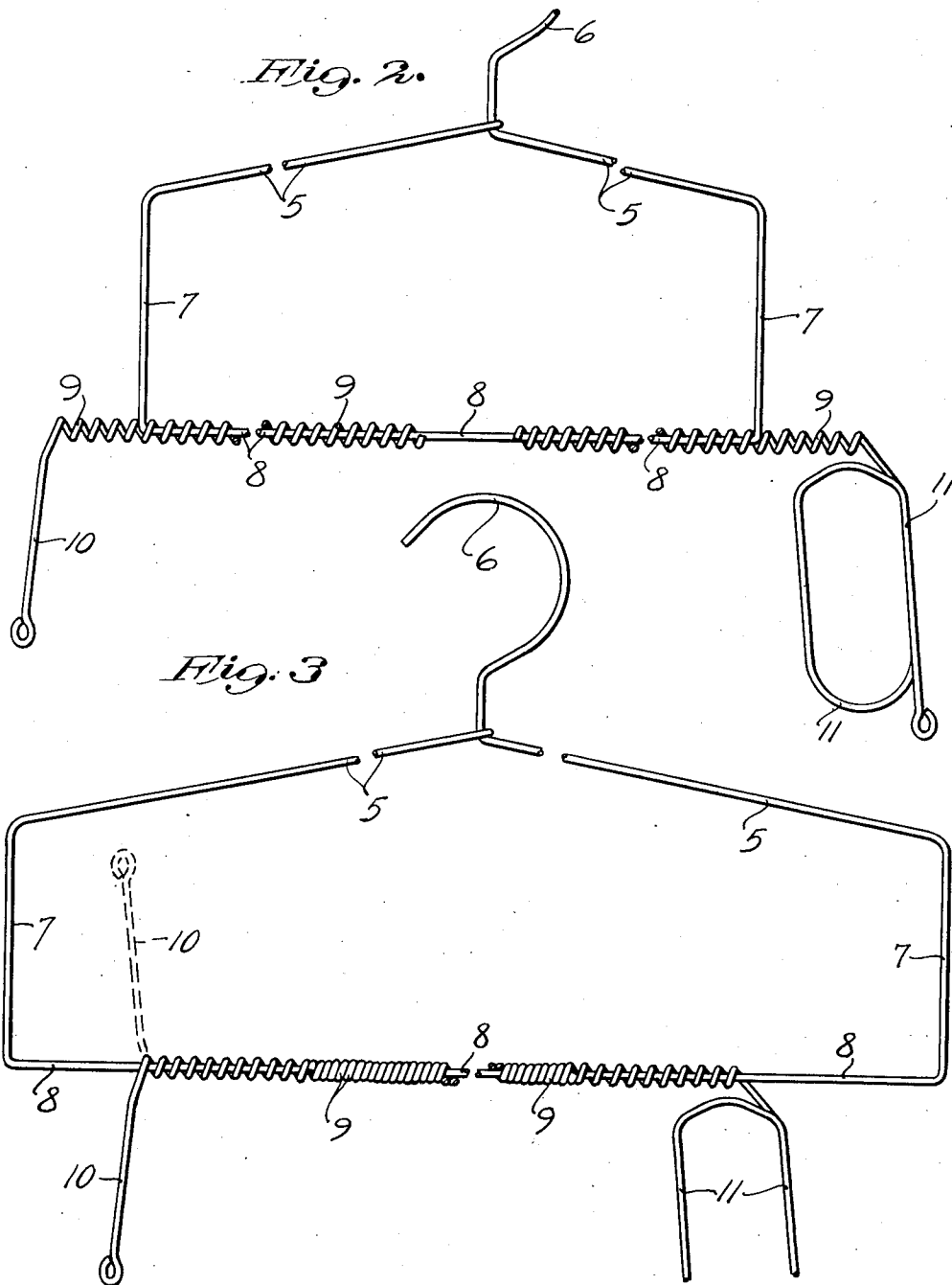
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,345,398

GARMENT HANGER

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Application March 26, 1942, Serial No. 436,332

2 Claims. (Cl. 223—88)

My present invention provides an extremely simple and highly efficient garment hanger adapted for the hanging of various articles but particularly adapted and especially designed for properly hanging men's trousers and ladies' skirts.

The device is of such nature that it may be adjusted to very great width for wide garments and may be adjusted into short space for the holding of very narrow garments such as small skirts.

The complete garment hanger includes a yoke or hanger frame which, in itself, will serve for the hanging of coats, and this yoke is provided with depending end bars, the lower ends of which are connected by a straight horizontal tie bar. Mounted on the tie bar is a pair of screw-acting wire coils which are so designed and arranged that, for narrow garments, the two coils may be screwed together, within the space between the vertical end portions of the yoke. Also these coils, for wide garments, may be turned outward and disconnected, the one from the other and caused to act on the end bars or portions of the yoke, causing the said end bars to act as nuts to screw the coils to positions beyond the end bars. The coils are provided with depending garment-engaging arms, one of which is preferably bent in the form of a loop with overlapping portions that act as a fork to clamp and hold a skirt or the like.

A preferred form of the improved garment hanger is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an elevation with some parts broken away showing the improved garment hanger as used to hold a garment such as a skirt, or the like, or a pair of trousers;

Fig. 2 is a view with parts broken away corresponding to Fig. 1 but showing the coils turned outward and separated and projected beyond the ends or end bars of the yoke; and

Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the spirals screwed together, to adapt the hanger to grip and hold a very narrow skirt or the like.

The yoke or hanger frame portion of the garment hanger is made of quite stiff wire bent to form a top portion 5 with a hanger hook 6 at its top and with depending end bars 7 that are connected by a straight horizontal tie rod or bar 8. Mounted to rotate on the tie bar 8 is a pair of screw-acting wire coils 9 that are so coiled that the ends thereof may be screwed together as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or may be turned and

entirely separated and extended far beyond the end portions or bars 7. In thus turning the coils to separate and extend the same, the coils engage around the end bars 7 causing the latter to act as nuts or abutments for projecting the coils under rotation of the latter. The end of one coil is provided with a garment holding arm 10, and the outer end of the other coil is provided with a depending garment holding arm 11 that is bent upon itself in the form of a loop with overlapping crotch-forming sides that tend to spring together but will permit a garment to be forced between the same and thereby pinched and held by the said fork.

The garment shown in Fig. 1 is indicated by the character *a*.

Fig. 1 shows the garment hanger adjusted for holding a garment of ordinary width. Fig. 2 shows the garment hanger adjusted for holding a wide garment, and Fig. 3 shows the garment hanger adjusted for holding a very narrow garment such as a narrow skirt.

With the garment hanger described, it is evident that a coat and vest, for example, may be hung on the main yoke, while a pair of trousers, skirt, or the like, may be held by the arms of the coils.

Fig. 3 shows that the end bars 7 of the garment holder are of such height and the arms of the coils are of such length that the latter can be turned under the top of the yoke, thus permitting the coils to be rotated and moved outward by the spiral action thereof on the said end portions 7.

When the coils are adjusted as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, they can be slid on the bottom bar of the yoke and contracting or spreading action will be produced entirely by the screw action between the two coils. When the coils are separated and caused to work against the end bars 7, the movement of the coils is due entirely to rotation thereof around the end bars 7 of the frame and not to any engagement between the two coils. Of course, the spacing between adjacent convolutions of the coils must be sufficient to receive the lower end portions of the ends 7 of the frame so that said coils may be moved outwardly to positions wherein the normally depending arms thereof are extended outwardly of the ends of the frame by spiral or screw-threaded action on the ends 7 of the frame.

From the foregoing, it is evident that this improved garment hanger is capable of a large range of different uses and will properly hold garments such as men's trousers and ladies' skirts

that vary greatly in width. In actual practice the improved hanger has been found very highly efficient for the several uses stated or suggested.

What I claim is:

1. A garment holder comprising a wire frame having upright end bars and a straight bottom tie bar, combined with coils mounted on said bottom tie bar for sliding and rotary movements, said coils being intermeshed and at their outer ends having depending garment holding arms, the upright end bars of said frame being of such length that the depending arms of said coils may be turned through said frame, while said coils, by screw-threaded action, are extended to substantially the entire length of said bottom tie bar. 15

2. A garment holder comprising a wire frame having upright end bars and a straight bottom tie bar, combined with coils mounted on said bottom tie bar for sliding and rotary movements,

said coils being intermeshed for spiral action one on the other thereof and at their outer ends having depending garment holding arms, the upright end bars of said frame being of such length that the depending arms of said coils may be turned through said frame, while said coils, by screw-threaded action, are extended to substantially the entire length of said bottom tie bar, the convolutions of said coils being spaced sufficiently to receive and work over the lower end portions of the frame with spiral action, whereby the normally depending arms of the coils may, by spiral action, be extended outwardly of the ends of the frame.

his
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mark

Witness:

RALPH Y. MERCHANT.