Sept. 27, 1932. M. L. GOVER 1,879,679

GARMENT DISPLAY RACK

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Fig. 1.

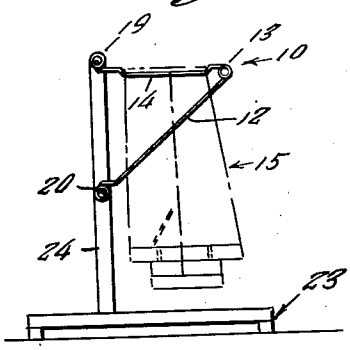



Fig. 2.

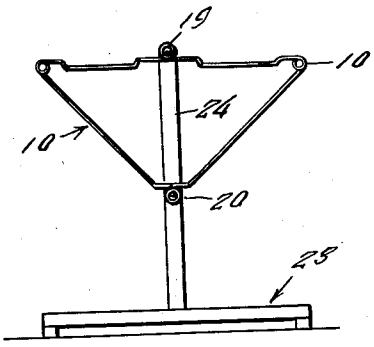



Fig. 3.

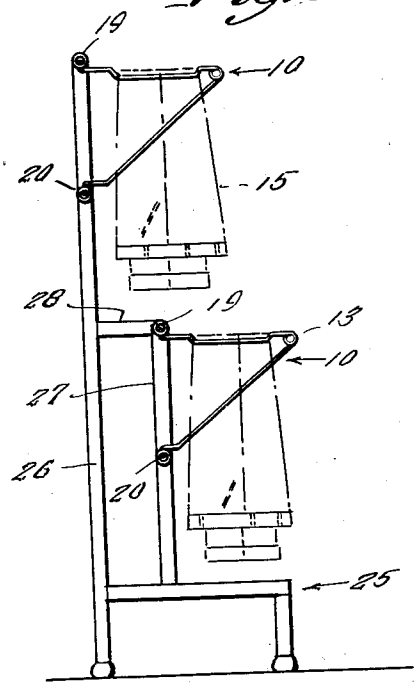
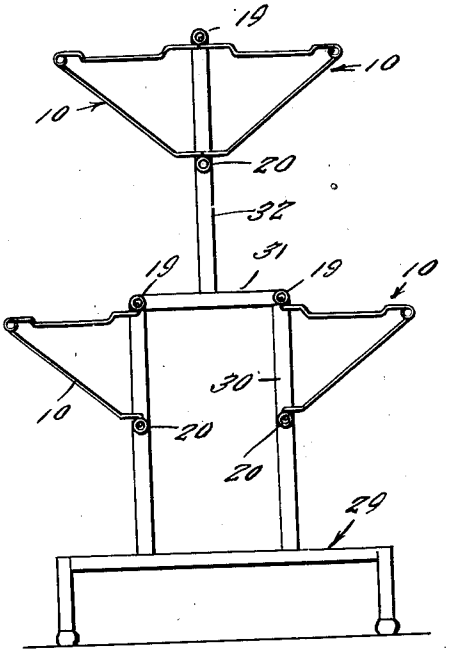



Fig. 4.




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Fig. 5.

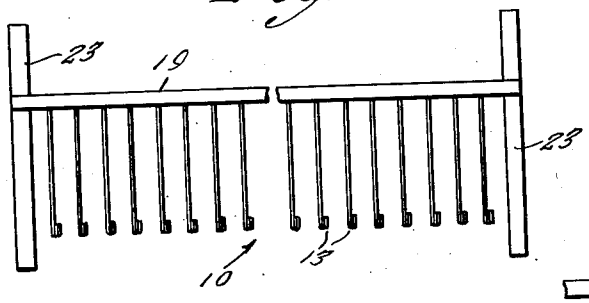



Fig. 6.

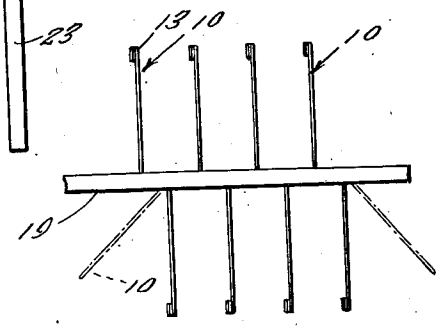



Fig. 7.

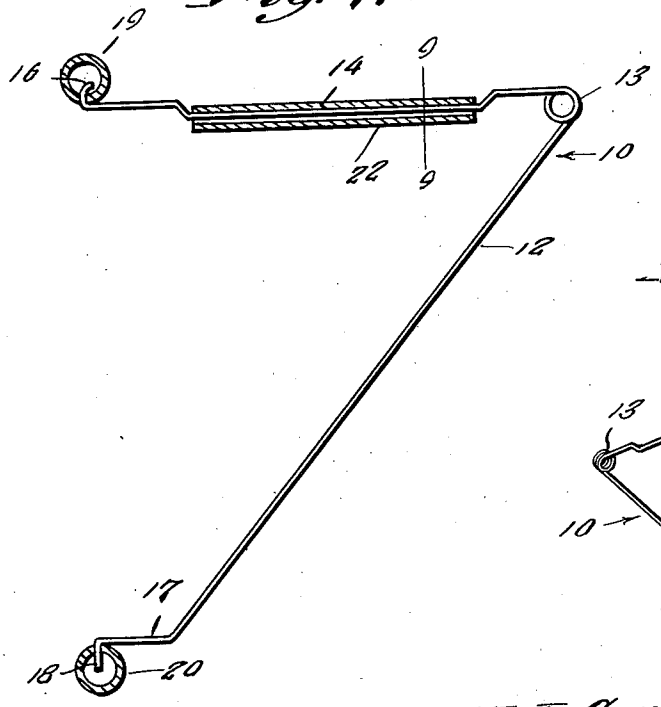



Fig. 8.

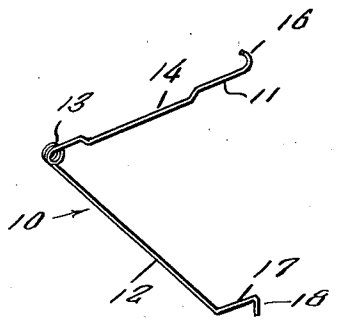



Fig. 9.




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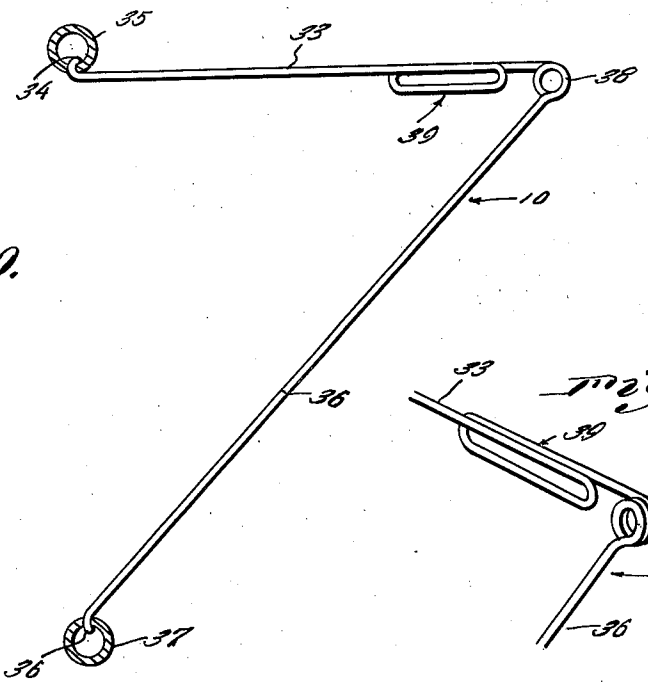



Fig. 10.




Fig. 11.

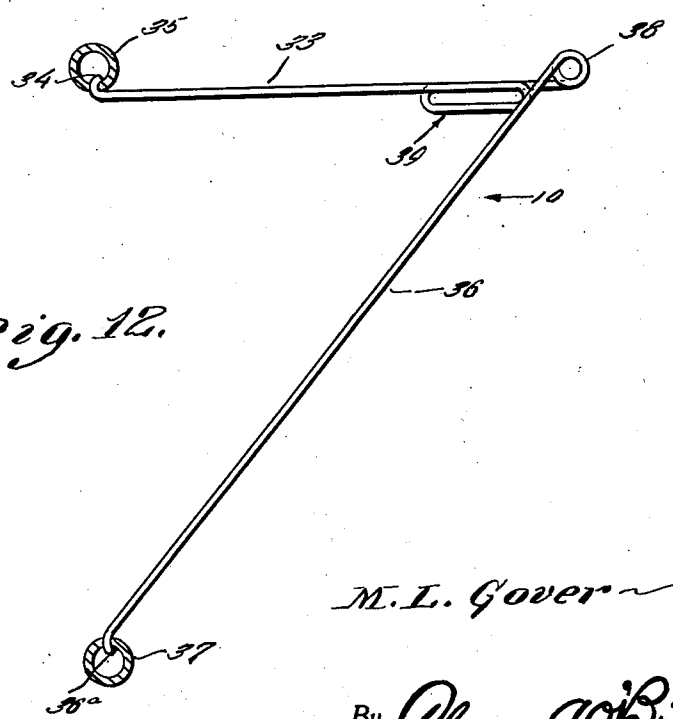



Fig. 12.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MILES L. GOVER, OF SOMERSET, KENTUCKY

## GARMENT DISPLAY RACK

Application filed November 20, 1931. Serial No. 576,385.

This invention relates to the broad class of store furniture, and it has more particular reference to a rack which is especially, but not necessarily, adapted for supporting and displaying men's trousers.

The fundamental idea is embodied in several modifications efficiently usable on the floor, on counters, tables or the like, and generically interpreted, the basic idea comprehends the use of a plurality of horizontally swingable trousers hangers arranged in convenient ensemble relationship to facilitate placing the trousers or the like thereon and display thereof when so placed.

The distinguishable embodiments of the invention as well as the details incorporated therein will become more readily apparent from the following description and drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows a single rack display structure such as is usable on tables and counters.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1 showing a double or duplex arrangement.

Figure 3 is a floor type rack including upper and lower rows of hangers satisfactorily usable in limited space.

Figure 4 is also a floor rack showing a double duplex assembly for use in the center of a floor.

Figure 5 is a plan view of the structure depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary view showing the manner in which the frames or hangers may be swung from side to side for facilitating inspection of goods displayed thereon.

Figure 7 is an enlarged detail sectional view showing the principal features of the invention.

Figure 8 is a perspective view of one of the hangers per se.

Figure 9 is a cross section on the line 9—9 of Figure 7.

Figure 10 is a view like Figure 7 showing a slightly different embodiment of the inventive conception, the variation and novelty being predicated upon the peculiar formation of the wire hanger.

Figure 11 is a fragmentary perspective view of the especially formed apex portion of said hanger.

Figure 12 is a view exactly like Figure 10 showing a slightly different bend in the coil at the apex of the hanger.

Irrespective of the type of support or rack employed, the hangers are of the same general type of construction, and throughout the drawings, the hangers are designated by the numeral 10. As seen in Figures 7 and 8, one form of the hangers is formed from a single length of wire bent into a V-shaped form. This provides what may be designated as a horizontal arm 11 and a depending diagonal brace 12. The portions 11 and 12 are joined together through the medium of a coiled spring 13 which possesses a number of features to be hereinafter described.

The intermediate portion of the arm 11 is bent as indicated at 14 to provide a seat for reception of the trousers or the like 15. The free end or terminal of the arm 11 is formed with a hook 16. The free end portion of the brace 12 is bent laterally as indicated at 17 and includes a terminal finger 18.

A feature common to the various forms of the invention is the upper and lower tubular supports 19 and 20 shown in Figure 7, and the opposed faces of these pipes are apertured, the apertures in the pipe 9 serving to accommodate the hook 16 while the apertures in the pipe 20 serve to provide keeper seats for the finger 18.

In some forms of the invention, I provide a wooden or composition sleeve 22 which serves as a protector, and which is mounted in the seat 14. This is usable where the thin wire would unduly crease the trousers, the trousers being usually draped over the roller or sleeve as indicated in phantom lines in Figures 1 and 3 for example.

The coil spring 13 possesses a number of

features. In the first place, it functions as a spring and spreads the parts 11 and 12 apart so that the retaining features 16 and 18 are yieldably maintained in the apertures in the pipes 19 and 20 as is obvious. Therefore, no extra fastening means is required.

Secondly, the coil 13 may be employed as a clip for price tags and tickets which can be slipped in between the convolutions thereof. Thirdly, it serves as a guard to prevent the trousers from sliding over the end of the hanger. Fourthly, the width of the coil produced by the plurality of convolutions embodied therein serves as a spacer between adjacent hangers so as to keep the trousers supported on adjacent hangers from rubbing together as the hangers are horizontally swung back and forth for inspection purposes.

In addition to the novelty found in the construction of the swingable wire hangers and supporting pipes or rods, it is believed that advantages appear in the stands or supports which I employ for efficient display purposes. For example, in Figure 1, the short stand which is employed on counters and the like embodies a suitable pair of base members 23 with vertical standards 24 between which the hanger supporting pipes are supported in horizontal vertically spaced relationship.

In this arrangement, I provide a single row of hangers. The same principle of construction is utilized in the form illustrated in Figure 2 except that here I provide two rows of hangers, that is, a row on each side of the pipes.

As before stated, the invention may be embodied in the floor type stand represented in Figures 3 and 4. In the form shown in Figure 3, I provide a suitable caster equipped base 25 having main vertical standards 26 of suitable elevation tied together at their top by the pipes 19 and 20 which serve to directly support the frames or hangers 10.

In addition, and underneath the hangers, I provide shorter standards 27 and connecting members 28 which are fastened to the main standards 26 and support an additional row of hangers between these standards 27. The hangers here employed are disposed outwardly of the top row of hangers so that a better balanced structure of greater convenience is provided.

In the form shown in Figure 4, a double duplex arrangement is utilized and the numeral 29 designates suitable base members each supporting lower standards 30 disposed in perpendicular parallelism and connected together at their upper ends by a crown piece 31, which in turn supports additional or supplemental standards 32 carrying the upper pipes 19 and 20 and the associated pairs of oppositely extending hangers.

It is understood however that the stands are secondary as compared with the novelty predicated upon the supporting pipes and swingably mounted hanger frames. All features however contribute their proportionate share to the practicability and special adaptation of the invention as a whole.

As in the other views of the drawings, the numeral 10 in Figures 10 to 12 inclusive designate the hanger per se. In these two modifications the essential features are identical and the same reference characters designate like parts throughout all three of these views.

The horizontal arm is denoted by the numeral 33 and provided with a hook 34 engageable with the adjacent supporting pipe 35. The diagonal brace arm is denoted by the numeral 36 and terminates in a hook $36^a$ engageable in an aperture in the lower pipe 37.

The connecting coil spring is indicated at 38 and a feature is the trousers retaining clip generally designated by the numeral 39. This is formed by bending the wire into double convolutions as indicated in Figure 11 so as to provide that the trousers may be slipped in between these convolutions so as to be held against displacement from the arm 33.

Otherwise, the construction of this form of the invention is substantially the same as that of the forms shown in Figures 7 and 8. Figure 12 shows a structure exactly like Figures 10 and 11 except that the coil 38 is formed to project above the arm 33 instead of therebelow so as to serve as a stop.

It is thought that from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a hanger formed from a single length of wire bent between its ends into general V-shaped configuration, the intermediate portion being formed into a spring coil, and the ends of the arm portions terminating in a retaining hook, the horizontal suspension arm being formed intermediate its ends with a resilient trousers grip.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a hanger formed from a single length of wire bent between its ends into general V-shaped configuration, the intermediate portion being formed into a spring coil, and the ends of the arm portions terminating in a retaining hook, the horizontal suspension arm being formed intermediate its ends with a resilient trousers grip, said grip being in the form of a longitudinally elongated convolution.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a

hanger formed from a single length of wire bent between its ends, the intermediate portion of the wire being formed into a spring coil, and the end portion serving as a horizontal suspension arm and diagonal brace for said arm, the terminals being in the form of retaining hooks, and the horizontal arm adjacent said coil being provided with longitudinally elongated convolutions defining a trousers retaining clip.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MILES I. GOVER.