Nov. 10, 1936. H. J. WRIGHT 2,060,711

HAT HANGER

Filed March 29, 1935

Fig. 1.

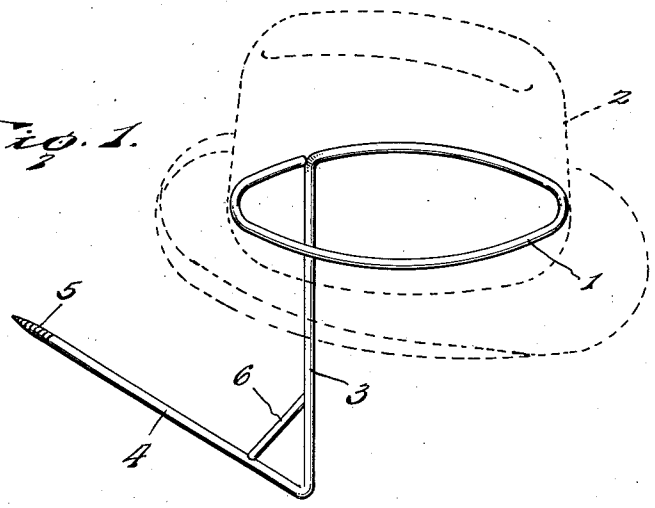


Fig. 2.

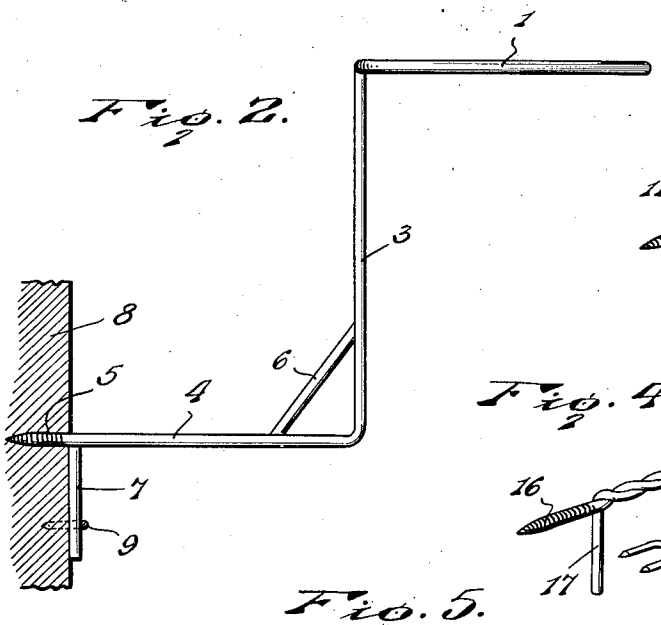


Fig. 3.

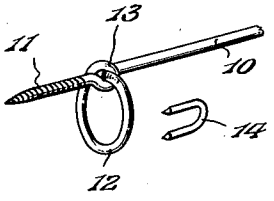
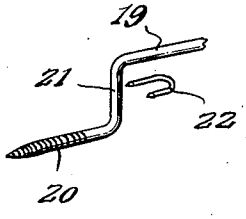


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



Inventor

H. J. Wright.

By Lacey & Lacey, Attorneys

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HAT HANGER

Howard J. Wright, St. Albans, Vt.

Application March 29, 1935, Serial No. 13,747

1 Claim. (Cl. 312—32)

This invention relates to an improved hat hanger of the type used in cupboards and along walls for holding hats, and one object of the invention is to provide a hat hanger which may be formed from a strand of wire and will support a hat in spaced relation to a wall or cupboard door and prevent the hat from becoming soiled by dropping upon a floor or resting upon a dusty shelf and also prevent the hat from losing its proper shape due to hanging upon a hook or the brim of the hat encountering a wall.

Another object of the invention is to so form the hat hanger that a portion thereof may fit within the crown of the hat and very effectively support the hat without likelihood of the hat losing its shape or a crease formed in the upper portion of the crown being disturbed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a hat hanger having a shank adapted to be screwed into a wall board or the like, the shank being also provided with a portion for engagement by a staple and thereby permit the hanger to be very firmly secured and prevented from moving out of its proper position.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved hat hanger with a hat supported thereon and indicated by dotted lines.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of a slightly modified form of hat hanger.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a modified form of shank for the hat hanger.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 of another modified construction.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of still another modified form of shank.

The improved hat hanger is formed from a strand of wire, and referring to Figure 1 it will be seen that the strand has one end portion bent to form a loop 1 of the proper diameter to fit within the crown of a hat 2 and support the hat in its natural position when worn. This loop may be shaped to conform to the outline of the hat and thus prevent the hat from being distorted when placed upon the hanger. It should also be noted that as an open loop fits within the crown of the hat, a crease formed in the upper portion of a soft felt hat may extend down into the loop and the upper portion of the hat will not lose its shape when the hat is resting upon the hanger. After forming the loop, the strand of wire is bent to form a standard or upright 3 which extends downwardly from the loop and may be of any height desired according to the point at which the strand is then bent to form a shank 4 which projects rearwardly from the lower end of the standard. This shank has its free end portion threaded, as shown at 5, so that the shank may be screwed into a wall board and the hanger thus caused to be mounted with the shank projecting from the wallboard and the standard 3 rising from the shank in such spaced relation to the wall board that when a hat is set in place about the loop 1 its brim will not encounter the wall board or wall and become soiled or rolled upwardly out of shape. In order to retain the standard or upright at right angles to the shank, there has been provided a brace 6 formed of wire and brazed or otherwise secured at its ends to the shank and standard. It will be understood that if very stiff wire is used for making the hanger, the brace can be omitted. It will also be understood that side braces may be provided adjacent the upper end of the standard to brace the loop at opposite sides of the standard and prevent the loop from easily bending out of its proper position relative to the standard.

In Figure 2 there has been shown a slightly modified construction. In this embodiment the standard is similar in construction to that illustrated in Figure 1 and, therefore, corresponding reference numerals have been applied to this figure. The only difference between the form of hanger shown in Figure 1 and that illustrated in Figure 2 is that in Figure 2 the shank 4 carries a depending arm 7 which is formed from a short piece of wire and at its upper end is brazed to the shank adjacent the threaded end portion 5. By this arrangement the arm 7 will encounter the wall board 8 when the threaded end of the shank is screwed into the wall board and thus limit movement of the threaded end portion through the wall board and cause a binding engagement between the wall board and arm. After the shank has been screwed into the wall board until the arm encounters the outer face thereof, turning of the shank will be brought to a stop with the arm extending downwardly from the shank. A staple 9 may then be driven into the wall board in straddling relation to the arm and serve to prevent unscrewing of the shank and also prevent the shank from pulling out of the wall board. It will thus be seen that the bracket or hanger will be very firmly held in engagement with the wallboard and cannot move out of a position in which the standard or upright extends vertically from the shank.

In Figure 3, there has also been shown a modified construction wherein the shank 10 which ter-

minates in the threaded end portion 11 is bent to form a depending loop 12 and an eye 13 at the outer end of the threaded portion 11 through which a portion of the loop extends. This loop 12 takes the place of the depending arm 7 and when the staple 14 is driven into a wall board in which the threaded end 11 has been screwed, the loop will be firmly held in flat contacting engagement with the outer face of the wall board. Therefore, the threaded end portion will be prevented from becoming unscrewed from the wall board and also the hat hanger or bracket will be prevented from moving out of a position in which the standard or upright extends vertically from the shank.

Instead of forming the hat hanger from a single strand of wire, it may be formed from a strand of twisted wire, as shown in Figure 4, where the numeral 15 indicates a portion of the shank. It will be understood that in this form the loop, the standard, or upright and the shank will preferably be of the form shown in Figure 1, although the loop may be of single strand formation and the wire then twisted together from the rear end of the loop to form the standard and shank. Adjacent the rear or free end of the shank, the two strands have their end portions separated with one end portion extending longitudinally from the shank and threaded, as shown at 16, so that it may be screwed into a wall board and the other end portion 17 extending downwardly from the shank to form an arm corresponding to the arm 7. This arm 17 bears against the outer face of the wall board and when the staple 18 is driven into place in straddling relation to the arm 17, the hat hanger or bracket will be firmly held in place.

Another modified construction is illustrated in Figure 5 wherein the shank 19 is bent adjacent its threaded free end portion 20 to form a short offset portion 21. This offset portion 21 serves the same purpose as the loop or depending arm and is adapted to bear against the outer face of the wall board where it will be secured in a vertical position when the staple 22 is driven into the wall board in straddling relation to the offset portion.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

A support formed from a metal strand and including a shank formed of a portion of the strand and having a threaded free rear end portion, a portion of the strand intermediate the length of the shank being bent transversely and downwardly and upwardly to form an abutment loop depending from the shank and the rear portion of the strand being then carried across the shank in front of the loop and passed rearwardly through the loop and disposed in alinement with the shank to form an eye at the front end of the threaded portion engaged tightly about the portion of the strand constituting the junction of the loop and shank.

HOWARD J. WRIGHT.