July 4, 1939. C. SADOWSKY 2,165,072

GARMENT HANGER

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Fig. 1.

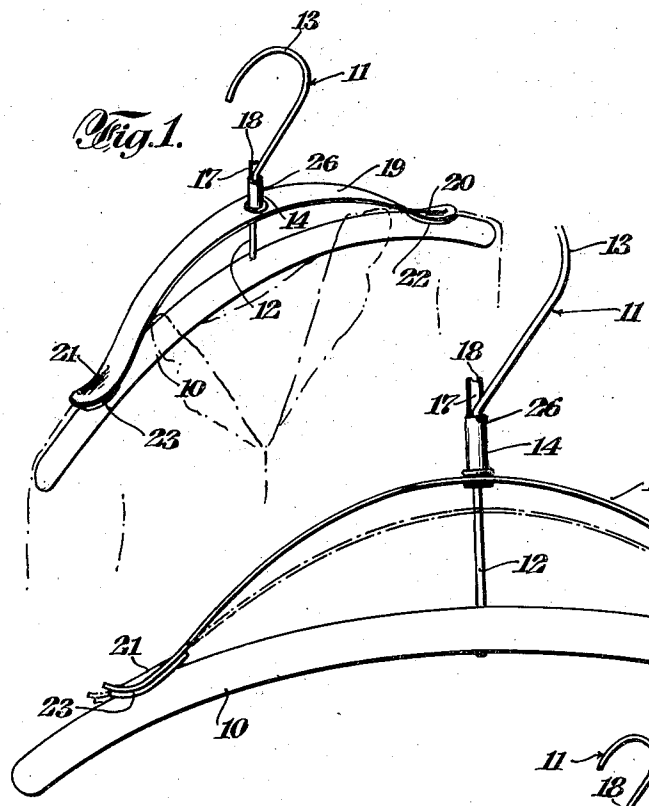


Fig. 7.

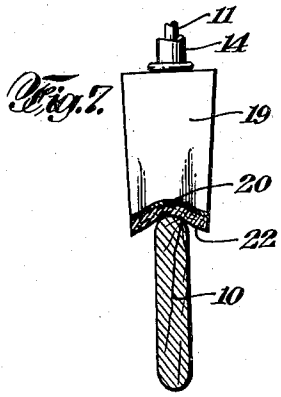


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

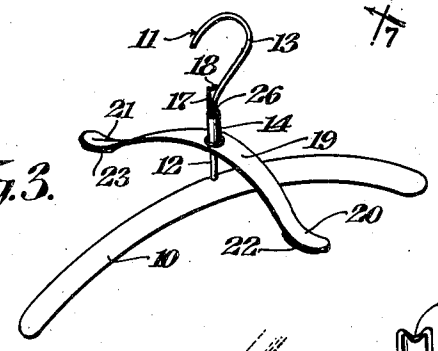


Fig. 4.

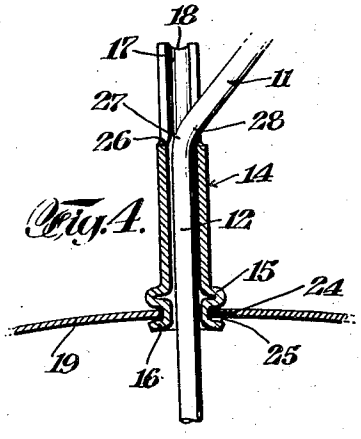


Fig. 5.

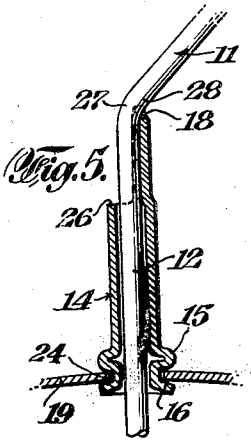
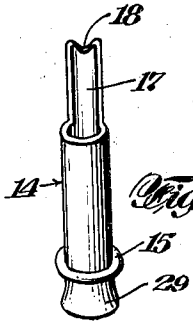


Fig. 6.



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Fig. 8.

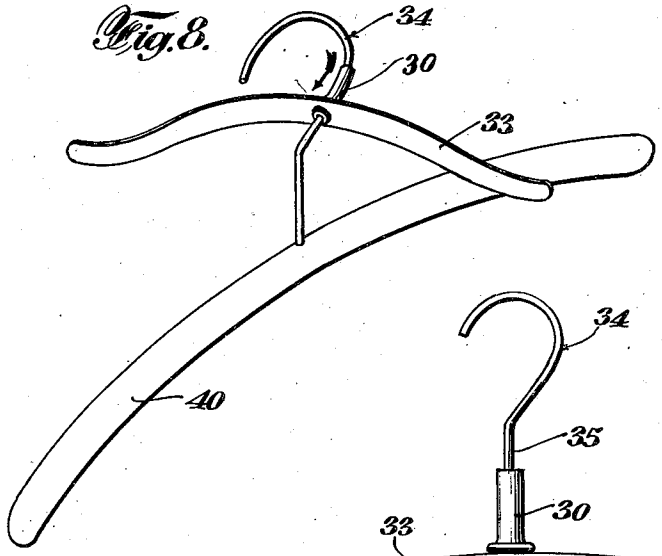
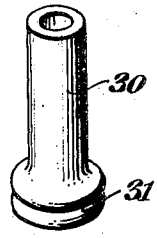


Fig. 14.



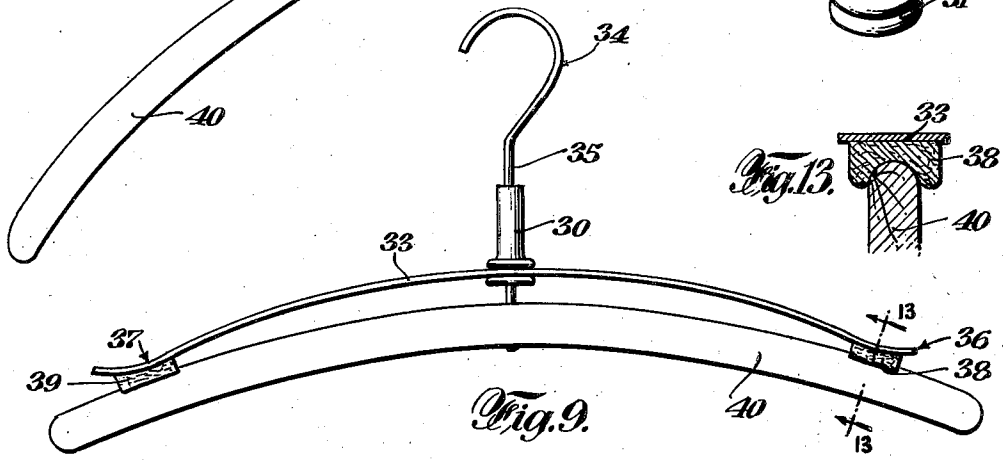


Fig. 9.

Fig. 13.

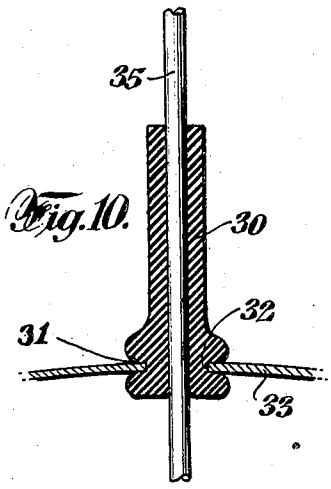


Fig. 10.

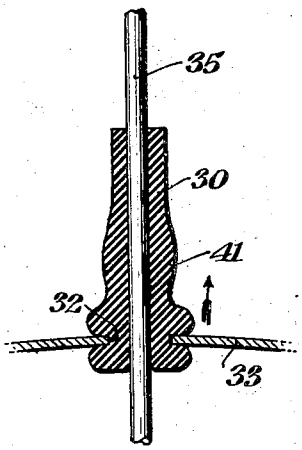


Fig. 11.

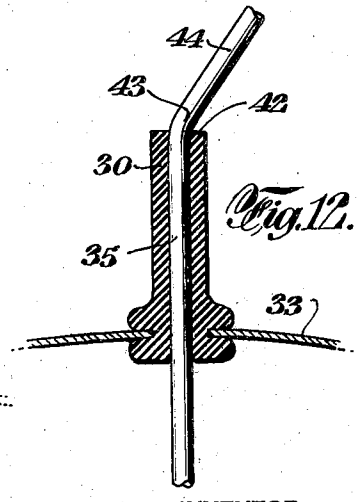


Fig. 12.

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GARMENT HANGER

Charles Sadowsky, New York, N. Y.

Application September 29, 1938, Serial No. 232,282

7 Claims. (Cl. 223—93)

This invention relates to garment hangers, and particularly to devices of this character adapted to releasably support therefrom ladies' dresses, gowns and other garments.

Cognizance is taken of certain existing devices of this category conceived for the purpose of providing releasable holding means for preventing a suspended garment from slipping off its hanger, but these have certain common shortcomings that have prevented their wide or successful use. Among the disadvantages inherent in these structures may be included their inability to effectively sustain various types and weights of garments, and where structures have been devised to effectively accomplish this purpose, the devices were relatively intricate, difficult to fabricate and quite costly. It is hence primarily within the contemplation of my invention to provide a hanger with means to securely hold a garment sustained therefrom against slipping, and which is relatively simple in structure, easy to manufacture, and consequently comparatively inexpensive.

It is known that although certain so-called non-slip hangers are provided with means for securely gripping a suspended garment to hold it from slipping, they require such physical strength or dexterity in manipulation as to render them too difficult to operate and hence of little value to the user. It is thus another object of my invention to eliminate this shortcoming by enabling a garment to be readily and easily placed into operative engagement with the hanger in a manner which requires neither skill nor strength, and whereby the garment will be securely maintained in position.

It is still a further object of my invention to provide a hanger of this character with readily adjustable means for varying the magnitude of the frictional grip of the holding element upon the suspended garment, thereby rendering the device adaptable for garments of difficult weights.

It is also within the contemplation of my invention to enable it to be readily and easily applied to any conventional hanger.

Other objects, features and advantages will appear from the drawings and the description hereinafter given.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of my invention shown supporting a garment represented by dash lines.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary front view of a hanger provided with the spring holding means included in my invention, and showing in dash lines a second position of the spring holding means.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of my invention with the spring holder thereof in an inoperative position.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary enlarged longitudinal section of a portion of the invention illustrated in Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing the hollow sleeve constituting part of this invention in another operative position.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of the hollow sleeve illustrated in the foregoing figures, shown before it is assembled upon the spring holder.

Figure 7 is an enlarged fragmentary section of Figure 2 taken along line 7—7.

Figure 8 is a perspective view of another form of my invention showing the assembled spring holder being drawn into position over the hook of the hanger.

Figure 9 is a front view of the device of Figure 8 shown in one operative position upon the hanger.

Figure 10 is an enlarged fragmentary longitudinal section of a portion of the structure of Figure 9.

Figure 11 is a view similar to Figure 10 illustrating the condition of the yieldable sleeve upon the application of an upward pressure by the spring holder.

Figure 12 is a view similar to Figure 10 showing the upper terminal of the yieldable sleeve in engagement with the bend of the hook.

Figure 13 is a fragmentary enlarged transverse section of Figure 9 taken along line 13—13, and

Figure 14 is a perspective view of the yieldable sleeve employed in the structures of Figures 8 to 12 inclusive.

In the drawings, and particularly referring to Figures 1 to 7 inclusive, the hanger support or bar 10 and the hook element 11 containing a substantially straight stem 12 and hooked portion 13 are of more or less conventional structure. Rotatively mounted over the stem 12 is the hollow sleeve 14 which is preferably of elongated structure containing at the base thereof the annular ridge 15 and spaced therefrom the flanged annular terminal 16. Extending upwardly from the intermediate cylindrical body portion of the sleeve 14 is the extension or wall 17, shown in the form illustrated to be of curved cross-sectional configuration to conform with the corresponding portion of the cylinder from which it extends,—the upper edge 18 of said wall being recessed or indented to enable it to operatively

accommodate the hook portion 11 in a manner to be hereinafter set forth.

The device is further provided with a resilient holder 19 consisting preferably of a band or strip of spring steel, and of arcuate or bowed configuration, the opposite terminal ends 20 and 21 of which are preferably curled upwardly and indented to substantially conform with the thickness and shape of the upper edge of hanger bar 10. Suitably secured, such as by mucilaginous means, to the under side of said terminal portions 20 and 21 are the felt strips 22 and 23 which extend into the indented or recessed portions thereof, and which are adapted for engagement either with the adjacent portions of hanger bar 10 or a garment positioned thereover. The middle portion of said holder 19 contains an aperture 24 through which the lower portion of said sleeve 14 extends and with the annular wall of which it is in operative engagement. Specifically, the annular groove 25 between the ridge 15 and the flange 16 is adapted to receive the adjacent wall of the hole 24, in such a manner that the sleeve is permitted freedom for rotation about the stem 12 upon a manual rotative manipulation thereof while the holder 19 is stationary.

Normally the device may be in the condition illustrated in Figure 2 which shows the spring holder 19 in engagement with the hanger bar 10 proper. In this condition the entire device can be conveniently stored away by suspending it from any convenional support as conveniently as any simple hanger, and without occupying any more space. When it is desired to position a garment upon the device, the terminal portions 20 and 21 are either simultaneously or successively lifted against the spring tension of the holder 19, and the garment slipped into place over the hanger but underneath said terminal portions. Upon a release of the terminal portions, the garment will be securely held in place between the bar 10 and holder 19 due to the spring tension induced in the latter, as will hereinafter appear. In the position shown in Figures 1 and 2, the felt pads 22 and 23 are the only portions of the holder in actual engagement with the garment, thereby insuring it against mutilation by any metallic portions thereof. It is evident also that the holder 19 can be rotated until the terminal portions 20 and 21 are out of engagement with the bar 10, as illustrated in Figure 3, whereby the garment can be readily placed over opposite portions of the bar, to be subsequently frictionally retained in place by rotating the holder 19 back into the plane of bar 10 and bringing the terminal portions 20 and 21 into engagement with the underlying portions of the garment on the bar.

It will be observed particularly by referring to Figures 2 and 4 that the upper terminal edge 26 of the cylindrical portion of sleeve 14 is in engagement with the bent portion 27 of the hook, that is, at the juncture of the stem 12 and hooked portion 13. It is thus apparent that further upward movement of sleeve 14 is prevented by the inclined portion 28 of the hook in the region of bend 27. It is also evident that there can be no crawling upward of said sleeve about hook portion 13, due to the elongated proportions of the sleeve and the relatively close fit between the stem 12 and the interior wall of sleeve 14. The height of the cylindrical portion of said sleeve above groove 25 is so designed that when the edge 26 is positioned at bend 27, and when the terminal edges 20 and 21 are in engagement with the bar 10, there will be sufficient tension within the resilient holding strip 19 for its intended purpose.

Should it be found that the garment is excessively heavy, all that need be done is to grasp the sleeve 14 and depress it against the action of the spring holder 19, and then rotate the sleeve 14 about the stem 12 until wall 18 intersects the plane of hook 11, whereby the recessed edge 18 will engage the inclined portion 28 of the hook at the region of the bend 27. In this manner the sleeve 14 will be maintained in its lower position and the resilient strip 19 held in a correspondingly lowered position such as that indicated by the dash lines of Figure 2; and it is apparent that in this condition the stress within the member 19 is increased and its frictional holding power correspondingly greater, whereby it will be capable of cooperating with the bar 10 to support a relatively heavier garment.

In the manufacture of this device, the tubular member 14 is at first in the form shown in Figure 6, the lowermost terminal 29 thereof being of such proportions as to enable it to be readily inserted within the hole 24 in the resilient holder 19. Hence, if the sleeve 14 is accordingly inserted over the stem 12 of hook 11, and the lowermost part of stem 12 and the portion 29 are inserted through said hole 24, then, by suitable stamping or pressure means, the flange 16 may be formed to provide the assembled structure illustrated in the drawings.

Referring to the modified form of my invention illustrated in Figures 8 to 14 inclusive, a sleeve 30, made of rubber or other yieldable material is employed in place of the rigid sleeve 14 of the above described form,—said yieldable sleeve containing preferably at the lower extremity thereof the annular grooved portion 31, and the upper portion of the sleeve being preferably of elongated cylindrical configuration as illustrated.

In assembling this form of my invention, the said grooved portion 31 is inserted within the middle hole 32 of the resilient holding band 33 so that the wall of the band surrounding said hole enters the groove for frictional engagement therewith. Although the base of sleeve 30 is shown of enlarged proportions, it is understood that that is merely the preferred form, inasmuch as the important feature of this aspect of my invention is the provision of an annular groove for frictional engagement with the wall of said hole 32. It is of course evident that the base of sleeve 30 can be readily inserted within the said hole 32 for operative engagement therewith, in view of its yieldable and resilient properties. The assembly of holder 33 and sleeve 30 is then slipped over the hook 34 and drawn downwardly thereover in the direction of the arrow as indicated in Figure 8 until the sleeve occupies the desired position on the stem 35, such as the position shown in Figures 9 and 10. The internal diameter of the sleeve 30 should be sufficient to permit a sliding movement thereof over the hook and stem thereof, and also such as to provide a sufficiently snug fit over the stem as to permit the sleeve to be frictionally held thereupon in any set position. When the device is properly assembled, the opposite terminal portions 36 and 37 and the underlying felt pads 38 and 39, respectively (attached in place by any suitable means), are brought into engagement with the upper edge of hanger bar 40, in which position the holding element 33 is in sufficient tension to

support a garment substantially in the manner indicated in Figure 1.

Any upward force exerted by the resilient holder **33** will be resisted by the frictional grip the elongated portion of sleeve **30** has upon stem **35**, thereby preventing an upward displacement thereof. By referring to Figure 11 it will be seen that an upward force in the direction of the arrow may result only in a bulge substantially at the region **41**, due to the cumulative resistance along the entire length of the contacting surface between the inner wall of sleeve **30** and the stem **35**; and it is evident that the formation of such bulge will cause the portion of the sleeve **30** thereabove to firmly grip the stem of the hook. This is particularly true if the body portion of the sleeve is sufficiently elongated, as illustrated, but becomes decreasingly effective as its length is reduced.

It is thus obvious that upon a vertical adjusting manipulation of the sleeve upon the stem of the hook, different magnitudes of stress can be induced within the resilient holder **33**, whereby it can be made to effectively support garments of different weights. In the position illustrated in Figure 12, the holder **33** is obviously in its least strained condition, inasmuch as the sleeve **30** is disposed in its uppermost operative position. In this position it is of course apparent that further upward movement of the sleeve **30** upon the hook is prevented not only by its frictional grip upon the stem **35**, but also by the engagement of the upper terminal **42** with the bend **43** at the juncture of the stem and the inclined portion **44** of the hook.

The first form illustrated in Figures 1 to 7 is adapted for manufacture as a complete unit, and can be so sold to the user who is required to perform no assembling operation whatsoever. The elements employed, however, are of such simple structure, that they can be readily fabricated at a small cost, so that the completed article may be relatively inexpensive. In the form of my invention illustrated in Figures 9 to 14, any standard or conventional hanger consisting of a bar **40** and hook **34** can be employed, and all that need be done is to assemble thereupon, in the manner above set forth, the structure comprising the resilient holding member **33** and sleeve **30**.

Both of the structures illustrated and described are substantially similar in operative effectiveness, in that they both contain a bowed spring member the terminals of which are in engagement with a hanger bar, the said member being suitably mounted, through the medium of a hollow sleeve, upon the stem of the hanger hook, the sleeves of each form being movable over said stem longitudinally and rotatively, and being provided with means to hold it in predetermined positions whereby the stress within the bowed resilient holder can be varied.

It is of course understood that the structures above described and shown in the drawings are illustrative of my invention and not employed by way of limitation, inasmuch as numerous changes and modifications may be made therein within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of this invention.

What I claim is:

1. A garment hanger comprising a supporting bar, a hook member secured to the middle of the bar and consisting of a straight stem joined to a hooked portion, a sleeve containing an annular grooved portion and an upwardly extending elongated tubular portion and being movably mounted over said stem and abuttable with the said hooked portion at the region of its juncture with the stem for limiting the uppermost position of the sleeve on the stem, the sleeve being closely fitted over the stem and of sufficient length to prevent it from movement across and past said juncture, and a bowed resilient holding member containing an apertured middle portion through which said grooved portion of the sleeve extends and with which it is in frictional engagement whereby the holding member is carried by the sleeve, said holding member containing portions engageable with said bar and adapted to frictionally hold an underlying garment thereupon, the height of said juncture above the bar being such that the resilient member is adapted for pressing engagement with the said bar when the sleeve is in its said uppermost position.

2. In a garment hanger, a supporting bar, a hook member secured to the middle of the bar and consisting of a straight stem and a hooked portion, a sleeve mounted over said stem and containing a cylindrical portion and an extension wall thereabove, and a bowed resilient member rotatably mounted at substantially its midpoint over said sleeve and carried thereby, said holding member containing portions engageable with said bar and adapted to frictionally hold an underlying garment thereupon, said sleeve being rotatably and longitudinally movable over said stem whereby the upper edge of said cylindrical portion and the upper edge of said wall can be selectively brought into underlying abutting engagement with the said hooked portion at the region of its juncture with the stem for operatively holding the sleeve at either of two predetermined positions on the stem, whereby stresses of two different magnitudes can be induced in the said resilient member when it is in operative position upon the said bar.

3. In a garment hanger, the combination according to claim 2, the said cylindrical portion being of elongated proportions and containing at the region of the base thereof an annular groove, the said resilient holding member having an apertured portion at the said midpoint thereof operatively positioned within said annular groove.

4. A garment hanger comprising a supporting bar, a hook member secured to the middle of the bar and consisting of a straight stem joined to a hooked portion, an elongated tubular sleeve of yieldable and compressible material mounted over said stem and in frictional engagement therewith, and a curved resilient holding member carried by said sleeve and containing portions engageable with said bar and adapted to frictionally hold an underlying garment upon the bar.

5. A garment hanger comprising a supporting bar, a hook member secured to the middle of the bar and consisting of a straight stem joined to a hooked portion, an upwardly extending elongated tubular sleeve of yieldable and compressible material mounted over said stem and in frictional engagement therewith, the lower portion of said sleeve containing an annular grooved portion, and a bowed resilient holding member containing an apertured portion at substantially the middle thereof into which said lower portion of the sleeve extends and with which said annular grooved portion is in engagement, whereby said holding member is mounted upon the sleeve, said holding member containing oppositely disposed terminal portions engageable with said bar and adapted to frictionally hold an underly-

ing garment thereupon, the said terminal portions of the resilient holding member being adapted for pressing engagement with the said bar when the sleeve is in engagement with any selected portion of the stem, the frictional engagement of the sleeve with the stem being sufficient to hold the sleeve against displacement due to the effort exerted thereagainst by said resilient holding member.

6. A garment hanger comprising a supporting bar, a hook member secured to the middle of the bar and consisting of a straight stem joined to a hooked portion, an elongated tubular sleeve of yieldable and compressible material mounted over said stem and in frictional engagement therewith, whereby it is normally frictionally held against movement, a curved resilient holding member attached to the lower portion of the sleeve and containing portions engageable with said bar and adapted to frictionally hold an underlying garment thereupon, the relation between the inner diameter of the yieldable sleeve and the diameter of the stem being such as to permit a rotatable and slidable movement of the sleeve upon the stem upon manual manipulation.

7. A garment hanger comprising a supporting bar, a hook member secured to the middle of the bar and consisting of a straight stem joined to a hooked portion, a sleeve of yieldable and compressible material mounted over said stem and movable longitudinally therealong, a curved resilient holding member carried by said sleeve and containing portions engageable with said bar and adapted to frictionally hold an underlying garment upon the bar, and means to hold said sleeve in predetermined position upon the said stem whereby a stress is induced in the said resilient holding member when it is in operative position upon the bar, the uppermost edge of the sleeve being abuttable with the hook member at its juncture with the stem, the sleeve being closely fitted over the stem to maintain the holding member against tilting.

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