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2,655,296

GARMENT HANGER

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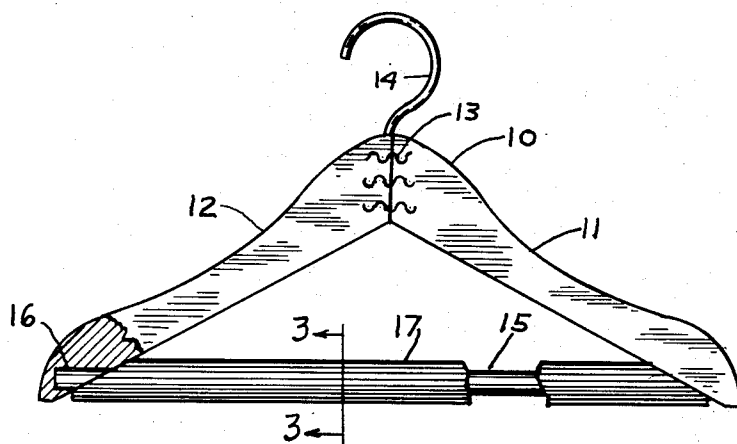


FIG. 1.

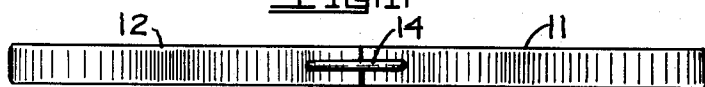


FIG. 2.

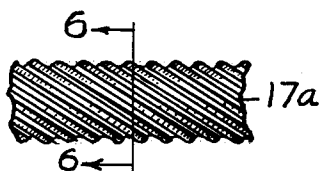


FIG. 4.



FIG. 6.

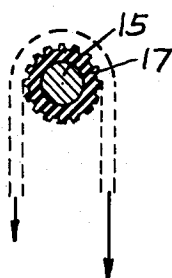


FIG. 3.

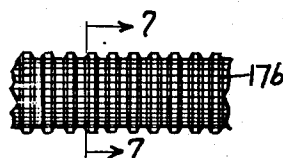


FIG. 5.



FIG. 7.

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GARMENT HANGER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 223—88)

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This invention relates to improvements in garment hangers of the type usually referred to as "coat hangers."

There are today a large variety of garment hangers of the type to which this invention relates, available to the public. Such garment hangers are most frequently made from enameled wire but are also often made from wood, cardboard or plastic. The hangers have the general shape of a flattened isosceles triangle provided at its apex with a hook for effecting an attachment with a support. Coats are supported from the inclined sides, and the base is often used for supporting trousers which are folded over the base which engages in the bight of the folded garment.

When such hangers are made from wire, trousers supported by the base bar usually develop a transverse crease which, of course, is objectionable. Wooden coat hangers have the same isosceles triangle shape and the base is formed from a bar of wood dowel pin stock. When trousers are supported from the wood dowel pin bar, the crease does not become very pronounced and ordinarily does not form at all if the bar has a diameter of one-half inch or more. However, unless great care is taken to position the trousers on the bar, they will slide off due to unequal weight on opposite sides thereof and to the small amount of friction between the trousers and the bar.

It is the object of this invention to improve the construction of such coat and trouser hangers by replacing the ordinary smooth surface bar, from which the trousers are supported, with a bar having a rough surface that will offer a greater amount of friction for resisting forces tending to produce sliding of the trousers and of such larger diameter that the creasing effect will be negligible.

Another object is to prevent garments from sliding longitudinally along the bar.

Having thus explained the objects of the invention, and in a general way the means by which the objects are attained, the invention will now be described in detail, for which purpose reference will now be had to the drawing in which the invention has been illustrated in its preferred form and in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wood-type coat hanger showing my invention applied thereto, a portion being broken away to more clearly disclose the construction;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the coat hanger;

Figure 3 is a section taken on line 3—3, Figure 1;

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Figure 4 is a fragmentary side elevation of a slightly modified form of trouser support bar;

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4, showing another modification;

Figure 6 is a section taken on line 6—6, Figure 4, and

Figure 7 is a section taken on line 7—7, Figure 5.

Referring now to the drawing reference numeral 10 designates a coat hanger of the type that is made from wood and has two inclined sides 11 and 12 that are attached to each other by fastener 13 and from the vertex of which a hook 14 projects. A rod 15 connects the sides adjacent their ends forming with the sides a flattened isosceles triangle. The sides have bored holes 16 into which the ends of bar 15 extend and to the sides of which the bar is adhesively connected by glue or other adhesive. Rod 15 is usually made from smooth-surfaced dowel pin stock. A pair of trousers will readily slide over the smooth-surfaced bar and it, therefore, requires careful balancing to keep it from doing so. In the embodiment shown in Figure 1, a longitudinally-ribbed tube 17 is applied to bar 15 and has its ends inclined to fit snugly against the inner surfaces of sides 11 and 12. The interior diameter of tube 17 is selected so that it will fit closely to the outer surface of the bar so as to provide enough friction to prevent the tube from turning on the bar. It is, of course, permissible to apply glue, rubber cement or any other suitable adhesive to the outer surface of bar 15 before it is inserted in the tube, however when the ends of the tube are inclined as shown in Figure 1 so as to fit snugly against the inclined inner surfaces of sides 11 and 12 it will be held from rotation on the rod without the use of an adhesive. A longitudinally-ribbed rubber tube is well suited for the purpose because it has a high coefficient of friction with respect to cloth, and the ribs also serve to resist sliding of the cloth thereover.

Where large numbers of hangers are manufactured, the bar itself may be longitudinally ribbed, or it may have helical ribs as shown in Figures 4 and 6, where it has been designated as 17a. The surface of the bar may be ribbed longitudinally and grooved circumferentially, as shown in Figures 6 and 7, where it is designated as 17b. The surface of a wood bar, a plastic bar or the like, may be roughened by a blast of coarse, sharp sand, or it may be roughened in any other way, as by a suitable knurling tool. The effect desired is to form the bar or base of the triangular hanger from material having a roughened

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surface. A surface very effective for the purpose under consideration can be produced by applying an adhesive to the surface of the bar and then rolling it in sharp sand so that a surface similar to that of coarse sand paper will result. A coating or outer layer of rubber has proved effective, and if the covering is made from sponge rubber, the friction between it and the cloth draped over it becomes very great. Cork is also a desirable material for covering the bar and a layer may be adhesively applied to the bar.

From the above, it will be seen that by the simple expedient of roughening the surface of the base bar of the ordinary coat hanger, or by covering the bar with a material such as rubber, plastic, cork or sand, a greatly improved and highly desirable result is obtained.

Since the bar that supports the trousers has a roughened surface it offers much resistance to forces that tend to slide the garment and it is therefore not necessary to employ clamps, pins or other means to hold it in place and keep it from longitudinal or transverse sliding.

With ordinary coat hangers that are made from wire or from wood with a round smooth surfaced bar, it is nearly always necessary to employ some form of clamping means or to use pins to prevent the garment from sliding from the bar. When a pair of trousers are supported on a wire or on a bar of small diameter it acquires a crease at the bight which is highly objectionable. Where clamps are employed these often leave a mark.

When the present invention is used it is not necessary to spend time adjusting the garment to balance it on the bar because the roughened surface of the bar and the friction of this roughened surface with the cloth prevents the cloth from sliding.

When longitudinally ribbed rubber tubes are

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employed for covering a wire or wood bar it is preferable to employ white rubber.

Having described the invention what is claimed as new is:

- 5 A garment hanger comprising the usual hook and a pair of downwardly divergent arms, the lower ends of said arms being of substantial cross section and inclined at their opposing faces, said faces having their opposed inclined surfaces provided with axially aligned openings positioned adjacent their ends for the reception of the ends of a rod that inter-connects said lower ends, and an elongated tubular element fitted to said rod, said element having a frictional surface for engagement with garments to be suspended, said element having its ends beveled to match the inclined faces and substantially engaged therewith, whereby it will be held from rotation on the rod, said tubular element having means at least on its upper surface for gripping garments.

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