J. F. ALTERMATT.

GARMENT HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 3, 1908.

959,688. Patented May 31, 1910.

Fig. 1

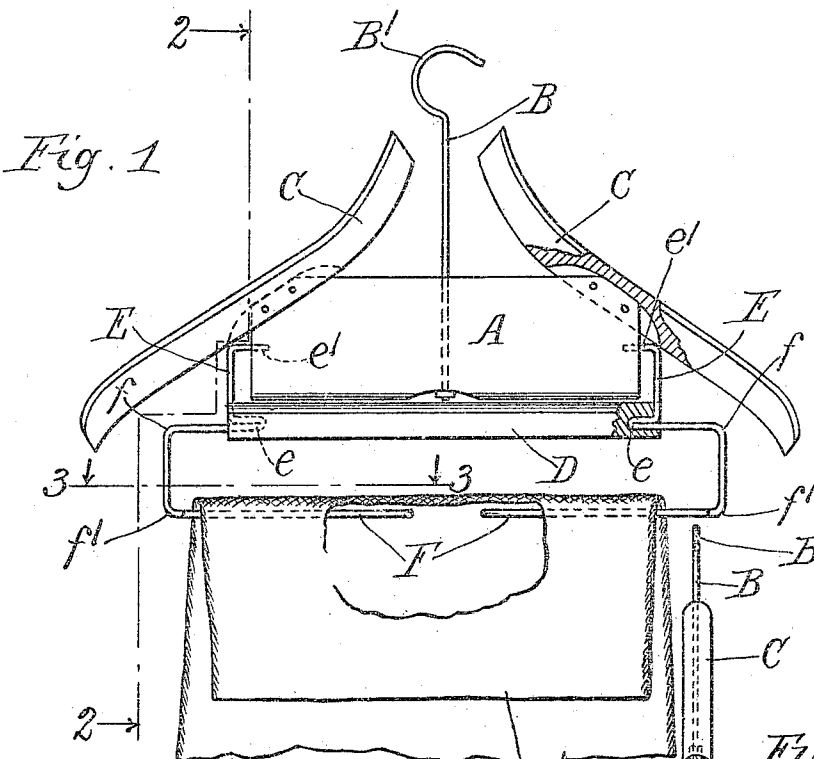


Fig. 2.

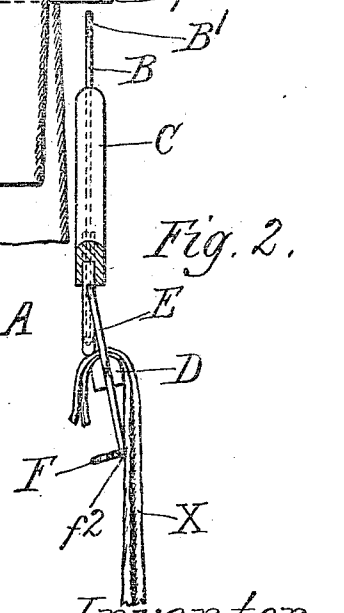
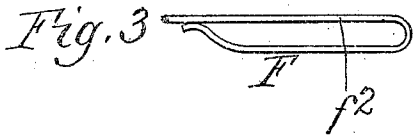
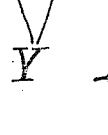


Fig. 3





Witnesses,
Edward T. Wray.
J. S. Abbott

Inventor.
John F. Altermatt.
by Burton & Burton
his Attys.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. ALTERMATT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GARMENT-HANGER.

959,688. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed October 3, 1908. Serial No. 456,013.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. ALTERMATT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hangers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide an improved form of garment hanger adapted for suspending several garments, and also having improved features of construction for simplicity, cheapness and efficiency in respect to the means for holding each of the garments.

It consists of the features of construction shown and described as indicated in the claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a device embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a section at the line 2—2 on Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section at the line 3—3 on Fig. 1.

The structure shown in the drawings comprises a supporting bar, A, having a rigid suspending stem, B, and having two stretchers, C, C, rigidly joined to the bar, A, at the opposite ends of the latter, the four elements making a rigid structure of form especially adapted for carrying a coat. The two stretchers, C, are each of the desirable circumflex form for affording proper lodgment for the shoulders of the coat or similar garment, and are made with their upper and lower edges both of this circumflex form so that they may be cut properly without waste from a straight piece of wood, the outline of the upper edge of each stretcher being properly formed by the same saw-cut which forms the outline of the lower edge of the next to it in the board from which they are cut. In order to effect this economy of construction, it is necessary to make the two stretchers of separate pieces, a like result being not obtainable when the two stretchers and proper connection between them are formed integrally from wood, because the direction of the grain of the wood necessary for the proper strength of the stretchers being substantially longitudinal with respect to the general trend of the stretcher requires the grain of the two stretchers to be at an angle to each other, and furthermore, because proper strength of the cross connection between the two requires the direction of the grain at that part to be different from that of either of the stretchers.

In order to adapt the structure thus far described to have combined with it means for supporting another garment below the stretchers and make the supporting bar, A, perform like function of support for such additional device, this bar is located, as shown, at such a distance below the upper end of the stretchers that it may have a sufficient length to accommodate and afford proper support for the ends of the said other device, which consists of a lodgment bar, D, intended for supporting trousers or skirt or like garment which can be folded over it, as shown in Fig. 2. This lodgment bar is pivotally suspended from the supporting bar, A, by means of the links or stems, E, E, which extend up from the two ends of the lodgment bar, D, and are pivotally connected at their upper ends with the ends of the bar, A. An economical and effective form of these links or stems is that shown in which they are each made of metal rod or wire, folded at *e* upon itself to afford oblong cross section for preferred rigid engagement with the lodgment bar, D, into whose end this fold is forced, as shown in Fig. 1, the pivotal connection with the bar, A, being made by the inbent terminals, e^1, at the upper end of the links, E. These links are of such length that the upper edge of the lodgment bar is approximately as far from the pivot of the links to the bar, A, as the lower edge of the latter bar; that is, so that the lodgment bar when empty will just swing freely under the lower edge of the bar, A. With this construction, it results that when a garment, as X, is folded over and hung upon the lodgment bar, D, its thickness intervening between the two bars prevents the bar, D, from swinging under the edge of the bar, A, and causes the weight of the garment to operate with a tendency to pull into a straight line the point of suspension of the hook, B^1, at the upper end of the stem, the pivot, c^1, from which the lodgment bar, D, is suspended on the bar, A, and the center of gravity of the load carried on the bar, D, including its own weight, thus tending to wedge or pinch the garment between the upper edge of the bar, D, and

the lower edge of the bar, A. This tendency is further assisted by the presence of an additional garment support which comprises two alined garment-supporting fingers, F, F, which project toward each other parallel with the bar, D, and at a short distance below the same, and which are conveniently formed integrally with the links or stems, E, respectively, the same wire or rod being extended from the fold, *e*, outward for a short distance, and then bent downward at right angles at *f* and inward at right angles again at f^1, the portion thus bent inward being preferably looped back upon itself, as seen in Fig. 3, to afford horizontal breadth suitable for supporting a garment in a manner which would not tend to cause a crease or fold in it, as frequently results from suspending a garment over a single wire. One side, f^2, of the loop which forms the finger, F, is substantially in the plane containing the pivot, e^1, and the bend, *e*, at which the wire is engaged with the bar, D, so that the garment, X, hung upon the bar, D, tends to lean against said edge, f^2, thus adding leverage to the pressure exerted by the weight of the garment for pinching the latter between the bars, D and A. The fingers, F, may be spaced apart from each other at their proximate ends a short distance to permit the introduction edgewise of a garment to be hung upon the two fingers as shown in Fig. 1. When these fingers are thus occupied, the thickness of the garment, Y, thereon further increases the effect of the weight of the garment, X, on the lodgment bar, D, by holding it that much farther out from the pivotal support at e^1, and causing it to operate with that much increased leverage for pinching between the bars, D and A.

I claim:—

1. A garment hanger comprising a supporting bar having a rigid stem for suspending it; a garment lodgment bar suspended by its ends from the supporting bar, and a pair of fingers suspended by their remote ends from the lodgment bar below and parallel with the latter and projecting in alinement toward each other.

2. A garment hanger comprising a supporting bar and a rigid stem; a garment-lodgment bar; fittings rigid with the lodgment bar at the opposite ends thereof extending upward therefrom, and having their upper ends pivotally connected with the supporting bar and extended downward from their attachment to the lodgment bar, and at a distance below the latter extended toward each other in alinement.

3. A garment hanger comprising a supporting bar and a pair of fingers suspended by their remote ends from the supporting bar and projecting in alinement toward each other and terminating for the admission of the garment edgewise between their proximate ends.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two witnesses, at Chicago, Illinois, this 30th day of September, 1908.

JOHN F. ALTERMATT.

In the presence of—
CHAS. S. BURTON,
J. S. ABBOTT.