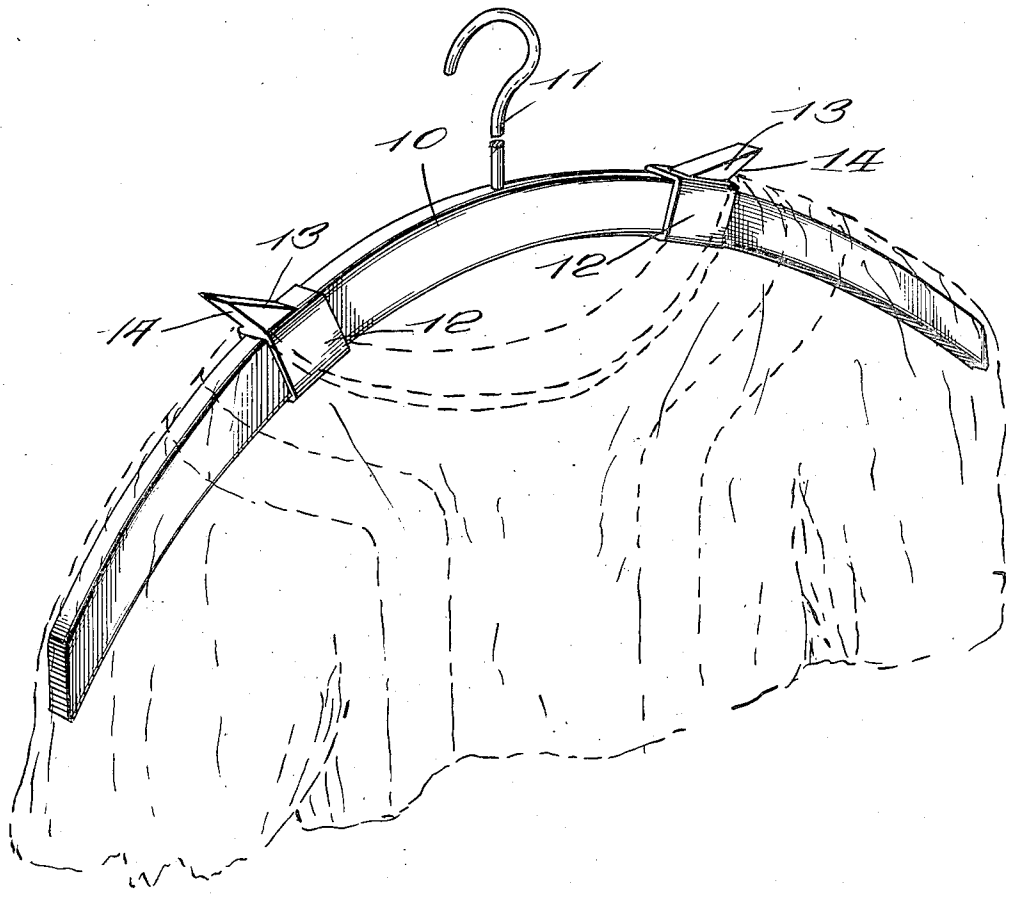
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F. M. RAUCH ET AL

MEANS FOR HOLDING GARMENTS ON HANGERS

Filed April 23, 1923



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MEANS FOR HOLDING GARMENTS ON HANGERS.

Application filed April 23, 1923. Serial No. 634,063.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK M. RAUCH and WALTER J. BROOKS, citizens of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Means for Holding Garments on Hangers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

The invention relates to garment hangers, and particularly to means for preventing the garment slipping off the hanger.

Wherever garment hangers are used and the garment has a fairly wide neck, it is difficult to keep the garment from slipping off the hanger, and this is particularly true in dry-goods stores where garments are put up for sale on hangers and where they are being constantly handled. Under these circumstances the garments so handled are very liable to slip off the hanger onto the floor and remain there until the clerks pick them up and replace them upon the hangers.

The invention has for its object a garment hanger provided with the usual hook or suspension means at the middle portion thereof and provided on opposite sides of the suspension means with elastic sleeves that are designed to be slipped upon the opposite ends of the wooden strip or bar constituting the main portion of the hanger, said sleeves being adjustably held by their own inherent elasticity upon different portions of the arms or ends of the bar and each being provided with an upwardly and outwardly extending lug forming an undercut shoulder, said sleeves in the actual use of the device being designed to be slid along the arms of the bar until the undercut shoulders of the lugs come into snug contact with the inner wall of the neck portion of a dress or other garment disposed upon the hanger, the lugs holding the neck portion distended upon the bar of the hanger and the undercut shoulders of the lugs being of a height sufficient to prevent the casual disengagement of the garment neck therewith by any ordinary upward pull or lift upon the garment, whereby the garment will be held securely upon the hanger and accidental dropping of the garment from the hanger in the handling thereof, will be precluded.

Our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

The figure is a perspective view of a dress hanger constructed in accordance with our invention, showing our invention applied thereto.

Referring to the drawing, 10 designates an ordinary form of garment hanger consisting, in this instance, of an arcuate strip or bar of wood, composition or like material, which bar is relatively thin and has rounded upper and lower edges. This bar is supported by means of a rod 11 having a hook at its upper end. Any other suitable supporting means for the hanger 10 may be used, however, and it will be understood that the hanger 10 is merely illustrative of any ordinary form of hanger.

Disposed upon the arms of the hanger 10 in the example shown in Figure 1 are the sleeves 12 which are preferably made of rubber, though any other elastic material might be used, these sleeves embracing the garment hanger, fitting snugly thereon, and, because of their elasticity, being held from any accidental shifting movement. Each sleeve is formed with an upstanding lug 13, whose outer edge 14 constitutes an undercut shoulder.

It is to be particularly noted that the shoulders 14 are not only undercut, but that the lugs forming them are of such a height that the shoulder of each lug extends upward to a degree to prevent any accidental disengagement of the shoulder with the neck portion of a garment with which it is in contact in the practical use of the device. In other words, in the practical use of our invention the sleeves 12 are slipped longitudinally along the bar 10 upon opposite sides of the suspension means or hook 11, until the respective shoulders 14 engage the inner sides of the neck portion of a garment slipped upon the hanger, with the neck portion in substantially distended condition, whereupon the garment will be securely held upon the bar 10 not only on account of the fact that the engagement of the shoulders 14 at the bases thereof with the neck portion of the garment will prevent any slipping of the garment in one direction or the other to a degree sufficient to allow one shoulder portion to slide down over the end of the bar

10, but the height of the shoulders 14 is such as will be evident from an inspection of the drawing, as to prevent any ordinary lifting of the garment at one side or the other from pulling the neck portion upwardly over the lug to become free from the same. Thus the garment is held securely in place upon the bar 10 not only because the sleeves are slid along the bar away from each other until the faces of the shoulders 14 have snugly engaged the neck portion of the garment, to hold the same in distended relation, but on account of the fact that the shoulders 14 are undercut and extend upwardly and outwardly in opposite directions to overhang the neck portion and prevent any disengagement of the garment by an upward movement as before specified.

We claim:—

A garment hanger comprising a bar, provided at its middle portion with suspension means; and elastic sleeves mounted on said bar on opposite sides of the suspension means, each sleeve being provided with an upstanding lug formed with an outwardly disposed upwardly projecting undercut shoulder, said sleeves being adjustable longitudinally upon said bar towards and from each other for engagement with the neck portion of a garment to hold the same in distended condition upon the bar, the said shoulders being designed to engage the inner side of the neck portion of the garment and extending upwardly and outwardly over and above said neck portion a sufficient distance to prevent any accidental disengagement of the neck portion with the shoulder by a casual lifting of the garment at either side thereof.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures.

FREDERICK M. RAUCH.
WALTER J. BROOKS.