Sept. 17, 1940. L. A. YOUNG 2,214,848

GARMENT HANGER

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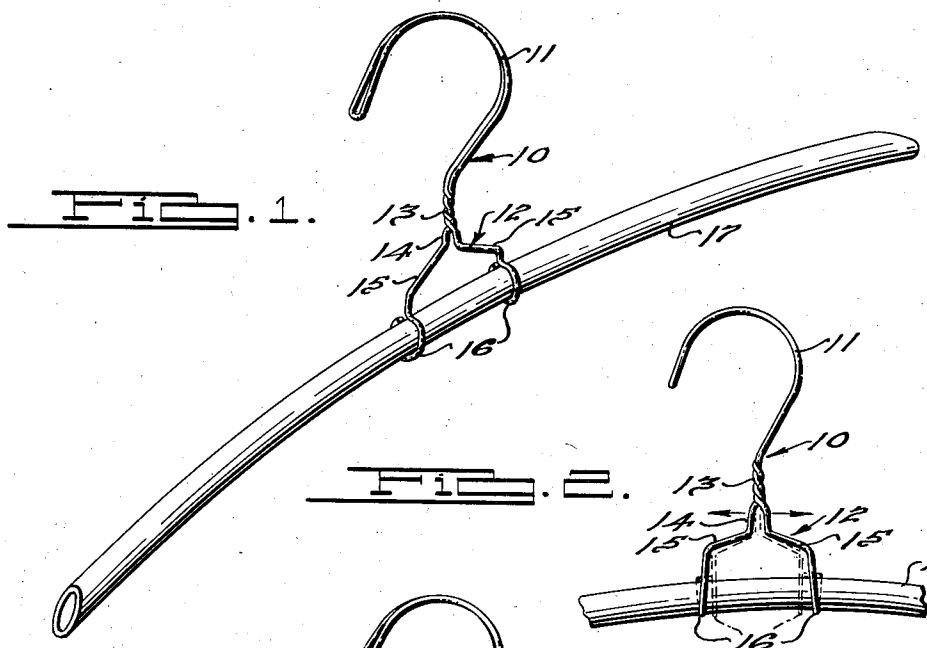


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

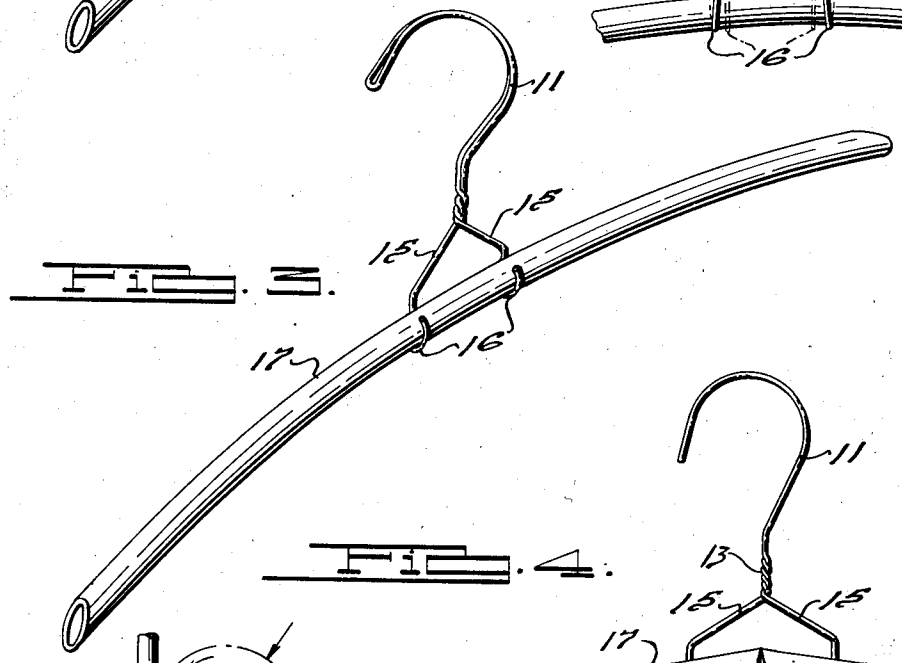


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

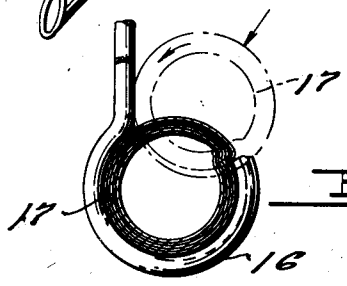


Fig. 5.

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GARMENT HANGER

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4 Claims. (Cl. 223—92)

The present invention relates to improvements in garment hangers and more particularly to improvements in hangers of the type which utilize a hanger arm or rod of fibrous material such, for example, as a paper tube.

It is one object of the invention to provide a garment hanger in which the entire garment supporting arm or rod is integral in structure and of non-metallic material, such for example as tubular fibrous stock.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a garment hanger of the above character in which the hook portion and garment supporting rod are separable and changeable, thereby ensuring greater convenience and ease in manufacture, shipment, handling and storage, as the parts may be separately made and handled in a disassembled state. The invention also provides a garment hanger which is adapted to permit the use of one part with different sizes and designs of the other part and for the replacement of a worn or damaged part without loss of the entire article.

Another object of the invention is to provide a hanger which may be effectively and simply adjusted after assembly as to length and angle of inclination of the garment supporting member by a manual creasing or bending of the fibrous rod without lessening the sturdiness or strength of the hanger as a whole thus making it readily adaptable for use with all types of garments and especially so for women's and children's clothing.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a garment hanger in which there is a separable hook member which is also adapted for supporting and securely gripping the fibrous garment supporting rod thereby strengthening the latter while at the same time supplying a sturdy unit on assembly and providing for the effective support of the hung garments.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a garment holder which has a few and simple parts, one which is inexpensive to manufacture and which lends itself to low cost production on a large commercial scale.

Other objects of this invention will appear in the following description and appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification wherein like reference characters designate corresponding parts in the several views.

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of one form of the present invention in its assembled condition.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary front elevation of the form of the invention shown in Fig. 1, the dotted lines indicating the way in which the separable parts may be assembled.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing a modified form of the invention.

Fig. 4 is a view generally similar to Fig. 2 but showing a further modification of the invention, parts being broken away to show the structure of the garment hanging rod.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary cross section of one retaining loop of the hook member and of the garment retaining rod situated therein and indicating the way in which the latter is inserted through the loop of said hook member.

Before explaining in detail the present invention it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawing, since the invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also it is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation, and it is not intended to limit the invention claimed herein beyond the requirements of the prior art.

Referring to the drawing and particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, a preferred form of my improved garment hanger is there illustrated by way of example. This hanger comprises a garment hook member, indicated generally by the reference numeral 10, which member is made up of an upper hook porton 11 and a lower yoke portion 12. The hook portion 11 is preferably formed by doubling wire stock of suitable gauge upon itself thereby providing a double strand construction as particularly indicated in Fig. 1. The said strands are given several wraps or turns relative to one another, that is, they are twisted together or braided immediately below the hook 11 to form a shank 13. At the lower end of the shank 13 the aforesaid strands are separated and for a relatively short distance they continue in substantially a parallel path but slightly spaced from each other thus forming the vertically extending offset 14.

At the lower end of the offset 14 the said strands diverge outwardly and downwardly in opposing lateral directions but remain in substantially the same vertical plane. Such a structure creates the inclined spaced yoke arms 15, 15. These arms 15, 15 continue and are further bent so that they run for a relatively short distance in substantially a vertical direction. They then terminate in a pair of vertically positioned later-

ally facing rounded loops 16, 16, each of which nearly completes a closed circle, but possesses a somewhat open top as shown in Fig. 1. These loops may be completely closed, if desired. The loops 16, 16 may be formed by a bending of each wire strand from the forward part of the yoke toward the rear as depicted in Figs. 1 and 2 or they may be formed by such a bending from the rear toward the front as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The loops 16, 16 surround and frictionally grip the outer surface of a tubular garment retaining rod 17 except, of course, at the open top of these loops. The rod 17 is preferably formed from non-metallic somewhat pliable fibrous-like material, such as built-up layers of paper, cardboard or the like. This rod is preferably somewhat bowed or arched longitudinally and preferably possesses either beveled (open) or crimped (closed) ends. Also the rod may be a straight section of tubing instead of arched as shown. The rod 17 is situated and maintained within the loops 16, 16 of the yoke 12 so that it projects outwardly in both lateral directions, bending downward slightly as it does so to points approximately equidistant from the center point of the yoke 12. It follows that these projecting end portions of the rod 17 form a pair of garment retaining arms. The said rod 17 is preferably tubular and cylindrical in structure but may be generally round, oval, elliptical or of any hollow closed configuration in cross section or it may be of a solid construction, if desired. Inasmuch as the loops 16, 16 serve as retaining means for the rod 17, it is to be understood that the loops 16, 16 are shaped and dimensioned suitably to fit snugly about the outer surface thereof and to engage or grip the same frictionally.

It will be appreciated from a consideration of the foregoing material that the hook and yoke unit and the garment rod 17 are completely separable. These parts may be manfactured and handled independently and assembled when my garment hanger is used. Such assembly may be accomplished in the following way: The yoke arms 15, 15 are squeezed together or inwardly sprung as indicated in Fig. 2. When the yoke arms 15, 15 are thus sprung the ends 16, 16 are aligned and the rod 17 may then be inserted therethrough. Upon release of the yoke arms the loops 16, 16 spring back into their normal position and spread apart on the rod 17, exerting a clamping action thereon at spaced points. As a result of this springing the latter is securely frictionally gripped or engaged by the loops 16, 16 and is firmly held in place.

After such assembly, my garment hanger may be still further adjusted as to the length of the rod 17 and also as to the angle of inclination of the end portions thereof. Such adjustment may be accomplished by a creasing or deformation of the fibrous material of the rod at or about the center point thereof by downwardly bending each end portion relative thereto (see Fig. 4). Such creasing may readily be accomplished by manually gripping in one's fingers each of the laterally extending end portions of the rod 17 and placing the thumbs therebeneath to permanently bend the end of the rod downwardly. Equivalent means for producing the same result may also be utilized. It will be noted that the loops 16, 16 in addition to gripping the rod 17 support the same and that the creased portion of the rod is positioned between these loops. It follows that the strength and sturdiness of my hanger is in no way lessened by this creasing operation.

The embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 3 is similar to that of the preferred structure described above except in the following particulars: The offset portion 14 has been eliminated. In addition, the looped ends 16, 16 are bent from the rear toward the front and the open tops thereof are made wider and more pronounced. It will be understood that this modification functions in a manner similar to that already described with the exception that the yoke arms are not adapted to be sprung due to the elimination of the offset 14. The rod 17 is rolled and thrust into the loops 16, 16, as indicated in Fig. 5. The somewhat widened mouths thereof facilitate this operation.

A further modification of the invention is depicted in Fig. 4. This structure resembles that depicted in Fig. 3 in every respect except for the double strand construction of the hook 11. The latter part is of a single strand structure and the shank 13 is formed by the interlacing of an additional wire in the manner clearly depicted in the drawing. This alteration in structure in no way affects the function, operation or assembly of my invention.

I have illustrated and described several embodiments of my invention in order to disclose the wide adaptability thereof. I have not attempted to illustrate or describe other adaptations as it is believed that this disclosure will enable those skilled in the art to embody or adapt my improvements as may be desired. In particular, it will be appreciated that variations in design, size and structure in accordance with the present disclosure may be made in the hook portion 10 and in the rod 17 to better adapt the hanger for any desired purpose.

As will be noted from the foregoing, I have provided an improved garment hanger made up of two simple separable parts which may be easily and conveniently assembled to form a sturdy unit. Moreover, one hook section may be used with garment supporting rods of varying sizes and designs to suit the need of the moment or may be placed upon a new rod of the same type. Similarly, a new or different hook portion may be replaced on a given rod. Moreover, the length and angle of inclination of the garment supporting arm-like end portions of the rod may be easily adjusted after assembly by the simple manual creasing operation explained. My hanger is inexpensive to manufacture, its continued use is economical and it is adapted for use with any type of garment inasmuch as it may be adjusted by the means mentioned to fit the same.

I claim:

1. A garment hanger comprising double strand hook and shank portions terminating in a pair of single strand spaced arms which have open generally rounded looped ends, and a tubular rod of fibrous material removably retained within said looped ends, the terminal portions of said looped ends being disposed at the same side of said rod.

2. A garment hanger comprising double strand hook and shank portions terminating in a pair of single strand spaced arms which have open generally rounded looped ends, and a tubular rod of fibrous material removably retained within said looped ends, said hook portion extending generally in a plane substantially parallel to the longitudinal plane of said rod, said looped ends frictionally engaging and gripping said rod and

having their terminal portions disposed at the same side of said rod.

3. A garment hanger comprising a hook member and an integral garment supporting rod formed of fibrous material attached thereto, said hook member having a depending shank portion comprising a pair of braided strands of wire stock separated below said shank and having portions extending outwardly and downwardly therefrom in opposite directions toward said rod and longitudinally thereof in a plane substantially parallel to the longitudinal plane of the rod, said portions being spaced above the outer surface of said rod and having angularly disposed depending substantially parallel portions terminating in rounded loops in gripping relation with said rod, the free ends of said loops being disposed at the same side of the rod and frictionally engaging the same.

4. A garment hanger comprising a hook member and an integral garment supporting rod formed of fibrous material attached thereto, said hook member having a depending shank portion comprising a pair of braided strands of wire stock separated below said shank and having portions extending outwardly and downwardly therefrom in opposite directions toward said rod and longitudinally thereof in a plane substantially parallel to the longitudinal plane of the rod, said portions being spaced above the outer surface of said rod and having angularly disposed depending substantially parallel portions terminating in rounded loops in gripping relation with said rod, the free ends of said loops being disposed at the same side of the rod and frictionally engaging the same, said depending portions and loops having a natural tendency to expand outwardly in opposite directions along said rod longitudinally thereof to increase the frictional or gripping relation of said loops with said rod.

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