Feb. 17, 1948. I. L. LESAVOY 2,436,314

GARMENT HANGER

Filed Nov. 10, 1945

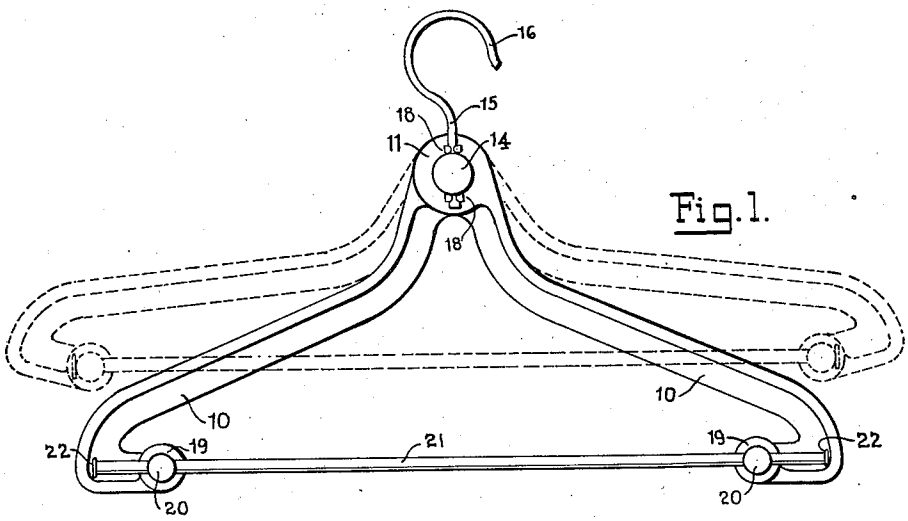


Fig. 1.

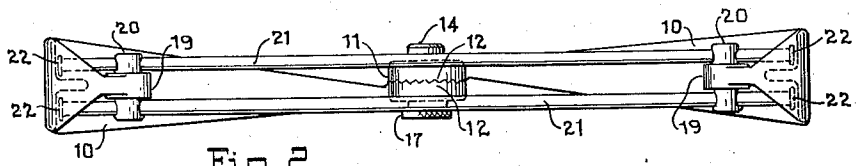


Fig. 2.

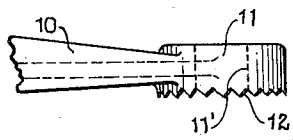


Fig. 4A.

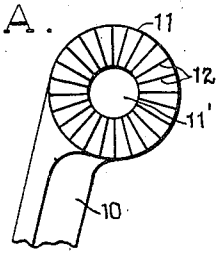


Fig. 4.

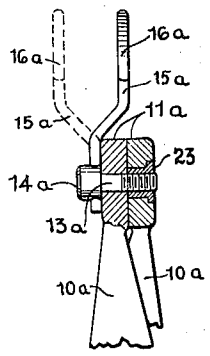


Fig. 5.

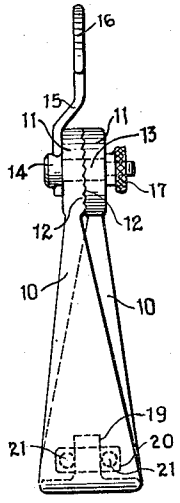


Fig. 3.

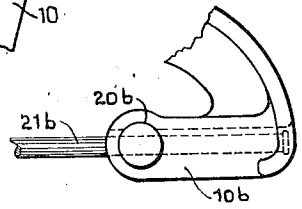


Fig. 6.

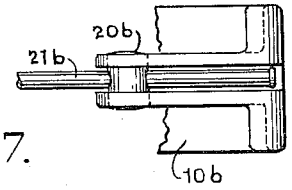


Fig. 7.

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GARMENT HANGER

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8 Claims. (Cl. 223—89)

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The present invention relates to garment hangers and particularly to garment hangers which are adjustable as to their shoulder widths.

Conventional garment hangers of wood or metal are of fixed dimensions and therefore cannot be adjusted to accommodate different types or sizes of garments. This is a distinct disadvantage in many cases since garments hung on such hangers become distorted or bunched and do not retain a desirable appearance for display purposes or for personal use. Attempts to produce adjustable garment hangers have not been entirely successful. In some instances such hangers were unduly complicated, bulky and expensive and in other instances they were mechanically unsatisfactory. As a result a need still exists for a simple, inexpensive, easily operated garment hanger quickly adjustable into any position from a minimum shoulder width to a maximum shoulder width.

It is, accordingly, one of the objects of this invention to produce an adjustable garment hanger which overcomes the shortcomings of prior known adjustable hangers and which has unique advantages peculiar to itself.

Another object of the invention resides in the production of an adjustable garment hanger of simple, easily operated construction which is comparatively inexpensive and which has little or no increased bulkiness as compared with existing hangers.

An additional object of the invention is to provide an adjustable garment hanger which can be adjusted to any position from a minimum shoulder width to a maximum shoulder width and held in such position without fear of slippage or change of width even if the holding devices become somewhat loosened or are inadvertently insufficiently tightened.

A still further object of the invention resides in maintaining the supporting bar(s) of the hanger in a position which is at all times perpendicular to a vertical plane through the center of the hanger.

Other and further objects and advantages will be understood by those skilled in this art or will be apparent or pointed out hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawing in which I have illustrated preferred and optional hanger constructions responding to the present invention:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of my new hanger showing in dotted lines the limiting positions of the parts when adjusted to give the maximum shoulder width;

Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of Fig. 1;

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Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the hanger of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary view showing the serrated radial teeth at the hanger pivot point;

Fig. 4a is an edge view of Fig. 4;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary end elevation, partly in section, of a modified form of hanger pivot;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view of a further modified form of the invention having one supporting bar instead of two and

Fig. 7 is a bottom plan view of Fig. 6.

Like numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the various views of the drawing.

Referring in detail to the drawing my preferred hanger has two angularly extending separate arms 10 one end of each of which terminates in a circular portion 11 provided on its inner face with a series of radially disposed serrated teeth 12 which interfit as will be understood from Fig. 3. Each portion 11 has a central aperture 11' through which bolt 13 passes the head 14 of which is suitably apertured along its vertical diameter for the reception of the shank 15 of wire hook or the like 16. Unheaded end of bolt 13 is threaded for the reception of a tightening nut 17 the exterior of which is knurled in well known manner. Above and below bolt head 14 hook shank 15 is provided with means locking it in place such as the spring clips 18 or any other suitable arrangement.

Each arm 10 flares outwardly from portion 11 reaching its maximum width at the point at which it turns inwardly beyond which point it tapers again and terminates in an annulus 19. A freely rotatable stud 20 extends through each annulus 19 and is provided with transverse openings as shown through which trouser support bars 21 pass. Bars 21 are longer than the distance between studs 20 and preferably have terminal enlargements or upset portions 22 to prevent disassembly.

The solid lines in Fig. 1 show the hanger adjusted to its minimum shoulder width. The dotted lines indicate extension to maximum shoulder width. To adjust the hanger the nut 17 is loosened and arms 10 are manipulated so as to unlock teeth 12 whereupon said arms may be moved to vary the angle between them such movement causing bars 21 to slide through studs 20. The desired adjustment having been made the teeth are again interlocked and nut 17 tightened. It will be noted that bars 21 always remain perpendicular to the vertical center line of the hanger and automatically accommodate themselves to the positioning of arms 10. It will

further be observed that even if nut 17 becomes somewhat loosened or is inadvertently insufficiently tightened the interlocking tooth arrangement prevents alteration of the angle between arms 10 under most conditions likely to be encountered during use. So far as I am aware these advantages and characteristics are not shared by prior known hangers.

It is to be understood that the foregoing is presented as illustrative and not as limitative and that various additions, omissions, modifications and substitutions may be made without departing from the spirit or principles hereof. For example, other specific means can be employed for holding the arms in adjusted relationship such as the structure shown in Fig. 5. In that figure the arms 10*a* terminate in smooth faced circular portions 11*a* having no teeth or serrations. In this case one of the circular portions 11*a* is provided with a central countersunk bushing 23 which is internally threaded for the reception of the external threads of bolt 13*a* the head 14*a* of which is apertured for the passage therethrough of shank 15*a* of hook 16*a*. Tightening and loosening is effected by turning hook 16*a* into the dotted line position of Fig. 5 and using it as a lever to turn bolt head 14*a* as will be appreciated. Furthermore, it is not necessary to utilize two bars 21 since a single bar 21*b* can equally well be employed as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. In those figures the inturned ends of arms 10*b* are bifurcated, a stud 20*b* extends through the furcated portions and a passageway through the studs permits the requisite movements of the single bar 21*b* in response to angular changes in the positioning of the hanger arms. The precise shape as well as the materials composing the new hanger may also be subject to change depending upon factors of cost, availability and intended use.

I claim:

1. A garment hanger of the class described comprising a pair of arms each having at its lower end an inwardly directed, substantial horizontal portion, a large circular boss at the upper terminal of each arm and a small circular boss at the inner terminal of the said inwardly directed portions, the said upper boss of one of said pair of arms being disposed to one side of a central longitudinal plane through the hanger and the upper boss of the other arm being disposed to the other side thereof, the facing sides of the upper bosses being in contact at the said longitudinal plane, the said arms tapering from their respective upper bosses to a widened portion at the juncture of said straight and inwardly directed portions, the said inner bosses of the two arms being disposed at the said longitudinal plane and the said inwardly directed portions tapering from their respective widened portions towards the inner bosses, said upper bosses being pivotly articulated together, a stud rotatively mounted in each of said inner bosses, each of said studs having a pair of apertures, and a pair of rods slidably mounted between aligned apertures of the opposite studs.

2. A garment hanger of the class described comprising a pair of arms each having at its lower end an inwardly directed, substantial horizontal portion, a large circular boss at the upper terminal of each arm and a small circular boss at the inner terminal of the said inwardly directed portions, the upper bosses being in contact at their facing sides and pivotly articulated together, the said arms tapering from their respective upper bosses to a widened portion at the said inwardly directed portions, the said inwardly directed portions tapering from their respective widened portions towards the inner bosses, a stud rotatively mounted in each of said inner bosses, each of said studs having a pair of apertures, and a pair of rods slidably mounted between aligned apertures of the opposite studs.

3. A garment hanger of the class described comprising a pair of arms each having at its lower end an inwardly directed, substantial horizontal portion, a large circular boss at the upper terminal of each arm and a small circular boss at the inner terminal of the said inwardly directed portions, the said upper boss of one of said pair of arms being disposed to one side of a central longitudinal plane through the hanger and the upper boss of the other arm being disposed to the other side thereof, the facing sides of the upper bosses being in contact at the said longitudinal plane, the said arms tapering from their respective upper bosses to a widened portion at the juncture of said straight and inwardly directed portions, the said inner bosses of the two arms being disposed at the said longitudinal plane, said upper bosses being pivotly articulated together, said inwardly directed portions being bifurcated at said longitudinal plane, a stud rotatively mounted in each of said inner bosses, each of said studs having an aperture at said bifurcation, and a rod slidably mounted between said apertures of the opposite studs, the end portions of said rod being received in said bifurcations.

4. A garment hanger of the class described comprising a pair of arms each having at its lower end an inwardly directed, substantial horizontal portion, a large circular boss at the upper terminal of each arm and a small circular boss at the inner terminal of the said inwardly directed portions, the upper bosses being in contact at their facing sides and pivotly articulated together, the said arms tapering from their respective upper bosses to a widened portion at the said inwardly directed portions, the said inwardly directed portions tapering from their respective widened portions towards the inner bosses, said inwardly directed portions being bifurcated, a stud rotatively mounted in each of said inner bosses, each of said studs having an aperture at said bifurcation, and a rod slidably mounted between said apertures of the opposite studs, the end portions of said rod being received in said bifurcations.

5. A garment hanger of the class described comprising a pair of arms each having at its lower end an inwardly directed, substantial horizontal portion, a large circular boss at the upper terminal of each arm and a small circular boss at the inner terminal of the said inwardly directed portions, the upper bosses being in contact at their facing sides and pivotly articulated together, the said arms tapering from their respective upper bosses to a widened portion at the said inwardly directed portions, the said inwardly directed portions tapering from their respective widened portions towards the inner bosses, a stud rotatively mounted in each of said inner bosses, said studs having aligned apertures, and at least one rod slidably mounted between the aligned apertures of the opposite studs.

6. A garment hanger of the class described comprising a pair of arms each having at its lower end an inwardly directed, substantial horizontal portion, a large boss at the upper terminal of

each arm and a small boss at the inner terminal of the said inwardly directed portions, the upper bosses being in contact at their facing sides and pivotly articulated together, a stud rotatively mounted in each of said inner bosses, each of said studs having a pair of apertures, and a pair of rods slidably mounted between the aligned apertures of the opposite studs.

7. A garment hanger of the class described comprising a pair of arms each having at its lower end an inwardly directed, substantial horizontal portion, a large boss at the upper terminal of each arm and a small boss at the inner terminal of the said inwardly directed portions, the upper bosses being in contact at their facing sides and pivotly articulated together, a stud rotatively mounted in each of said inner bosses, each of said studs having an aperture, and a rod slidably mounted between the aligned apertures of the opposite studs.

8. A garment hanger of the class described comprising a pair of arms each having at its lower end an inwardly directed, substantial horizontal portion, a large boss at the upper terminal

of each arm and a small boss at the inner terminal of the said inwardly directed portions, the upper bosses being in contact at their facing sides and pivotly articulated together, a stud rotatively mounted in each of said inner bosses, said studs having aligned apertures, and at least one rod slidably mounted between the aligned apertures of the opposite studs.

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