No. 736,426. PATENTED AUG. 18, 1903.

J. NAGELY.

TROUSERS HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

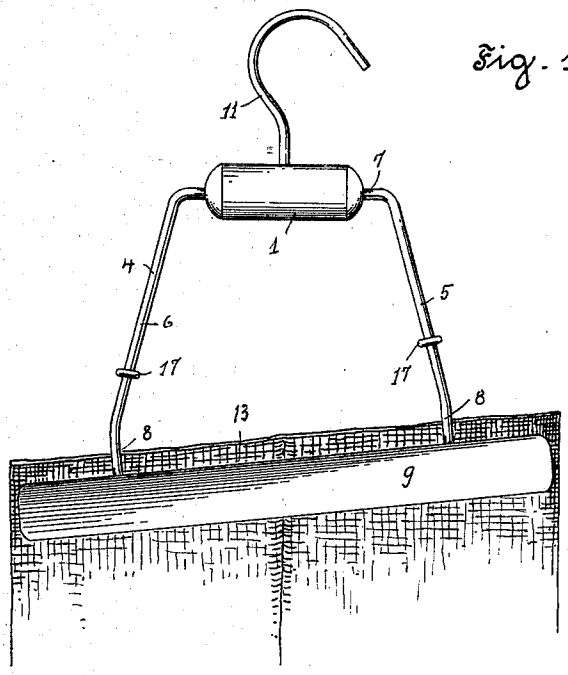
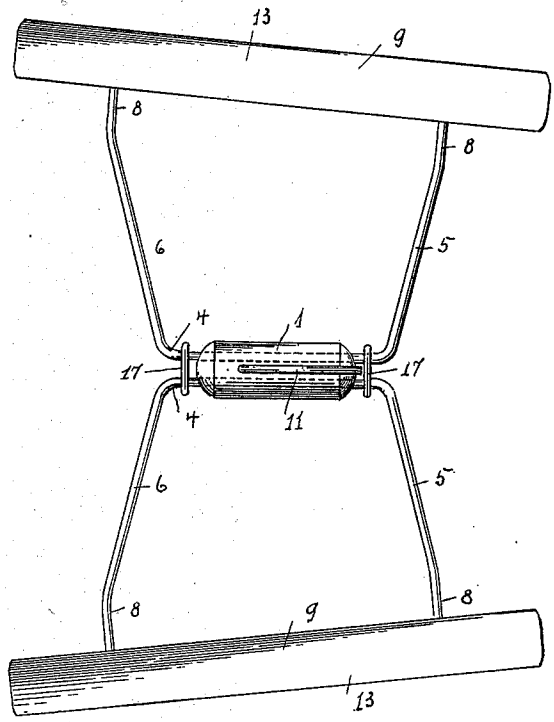


Fig. 2.



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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

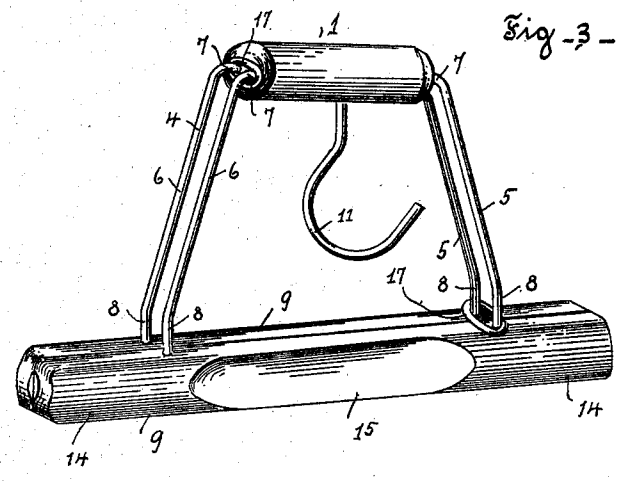


Fig. 4.

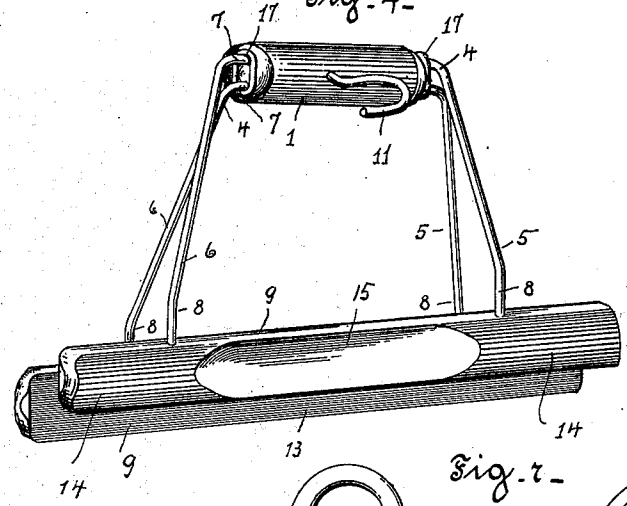


Fig. 6.

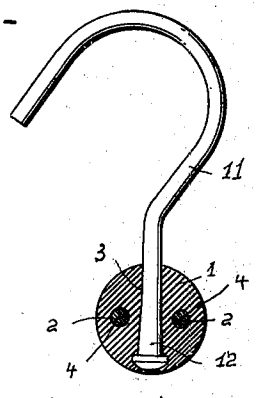


Fig. 5.

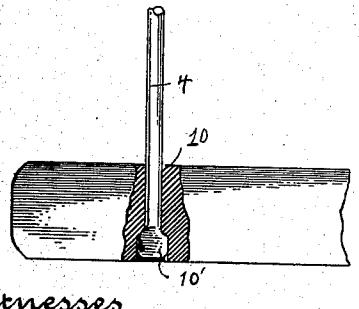
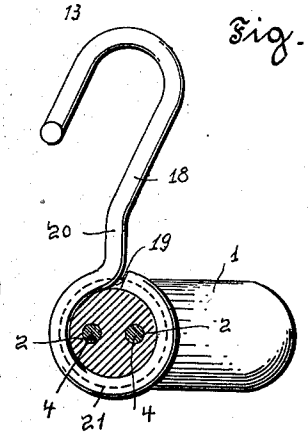


Fig. 7.



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No. 736,426. Patented August 18, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN NAGELY, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

TROUSERS-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,426, dated August 18, 1903.

Application filed March 28, 1903. Serial No. 149,940. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN NAGELY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Trousers-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a trousers-hanger, and has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive device of the kind that is readily adjustable to engage the bottom ends of the legs of a pair of trousers when folded together flatwise along the creases and suspend the trousers without distortion or injury to their shape.

A further object is to provide a hanger of the kind described that is foldable into smaller compass than when in use and convenient for carriage, storage, or shipment.

I accomplish these objects by constructing a hanger as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my hanger in position suspending a pair of trousers. Fig. 2 is a plan view of my hanger spread open. Fig. 3 is an isometric view of my hanger reversely folded for convenient carriage, storage, or shipment. Fig. 4 is an isometric view showing the relative position of the parts after reversal of the clamp-bars on their pivotal portions from the position shown in Fig. 1 and ready to be brought into the position shown in Fig. 3 by moving the hook toward the clamp-bars, except that for clearness of illustration the hook is shown reversed. Fig. 5 is a section through a clamp-bar, showing the method of securing the ends of the arms of the bails of the clamp-bars. Fig. 6 is a section through the hanger-bar, showing the method of securing the hook thereto; and Fig. 7 shows a modified form of securing the hook to the hanger-bar, by which it is made reversible thereon.

In the drawings, 1 is a hanger-bar, preferably formed of a solid rod of wood or fiber and having the ends slightly rounded. The hanger-bar 1 is provided with lengthwise bores 2 therethrough, parallel with the axis of the hanger-bar and in the same diametric plane, and also with the diametric bore 3 central of its length between the bores 2 and at a right angle to their plane. A pair of hanger-bails 4, formed of equal lengths of wire, are mounted, one in each bore 2 of the hanger-bar. Each bail 4 is provided with an arm 5 and an arm 6, formed at opposite ends of a pivotal portion 7, both arms 5 being at one end of the hanger-bar 1 and the arms 6 at the opposite end. The arm 5 of each bail is shorter than the arm 6, and both are bent to diverge from its pivotal portion 7, in the same plane and on the same side, but at slightly-different angles thereto, the arm 5 being bent nearer a right angle to the pivotal portion 7 than arm 6. The outer end portion 8 of each of the arms 5 and 6 are again bent from angles of their divergence parallel with each other and at right angles to a plane touching their outer ends.

9 9 are a pair of clamp-bars of equal length, which are provided at equal distances from their ends with bores 10 edgewise therethrough and at right angles to the edges of the bars and at points to receive the end portions 8 of the bail-arms, which being inserted through the bores 10 with the ends of the arms projecting beyond the outer edges of the clamp-bars the projecting portions are then flattened to form a head 10′, as shown in Fig. 5, and then forced back into the clamp-bars until they are embedded in the bars, whereby the clamp-bars are rigidly secured to the bails, one to each bail.

Hanger-bar 1 is provided with a hook 11, formed of a wire of suitable length and diameter, which is first upset at one end to form thereon a tapered head 12, and the head being formed the opposite end of the wire is inserted through the bore 3, and the tapered head 12 is driven into the hanger-bar 1 until completely embedded therein. When thus embedded, the displaced fiber of the hanger-bar contracts partially around the outer end of the head 12, whereby it is securely held in position in the bore 3 against movement in either direction of the length of the bore. The outer body portion of the wire is then bent to complete the hook 11.

The clamp-bars 9 are made flat at their backs 13 and convex on their inner or clamping faces 14, with the central portions between the bail-arms flattened by an incut 15.

The wires of which the bails 4 are formed are preferably of a diameter to closely fit the

bores 2 of the hanger-bar in order to produce sufficient pivotal friction to hold the bail-arms at any desired angle to the hanger-bar, without, however, preventing the bails from being readily turned on their pivotal portions 7.

With the parts thus constructed and assembled and the clamp-bars brought together face to face or back to back the oval clamping-rings 17 are formed loosely, one around the arms 6 and one around the arms 5, which completes the hanger. Thus formed, when the clamp-bars are turned uppermost and the clamping-rings are dropped downward until they encircle the pivotal portions 7 of the bails at the ends of the hanger-bar 1, the clamping-bars may be swung outwardly in a half-circle upon their pivotal portions 7 until they are again brought together face to face or back to back, according to their position when such swinging movement is begun. If they are in position face to face with the hook extended opposite to the bail-arms, as shown in Fig. 1, when such reversal movement is begun, when the bars are brought together back to back, they will be slightly offset one to the other, as shown in Fig. 4, with the hook extending at right angles to the plane of the bail-arms. If then the hook is turned toward the clamping-bars until it is in the plane of the bail-arms, the clamp-bars will be drawn together parallel and back to back, as shown in Fig. 3, and by then turning the hanger-bar uppermost and dropping the rings 17 down on the bail-arms the hanger will be secured in a folded position in convenient form for carriage, storage, or shipment. When it is desired to use the hanger, by turning the clamp-bars uppermost and dropping the rings on the central portions 8 of the bails the bars may be reversed in position and brought face to face by again swinging them in a half-circle in opposite directions on the pivotal portions 7 of the bails until the faces are brought together. In making this movement the faces of the clamp-bars will be slightly offset reversely to the position shown in Fig. 4, and the hook will stand at or about a right angle from the plane of the bail-arms. If then the hook be forced outwardly from the clamp-bars into the plane of the bail-arms, the clamp-bars will be thereby drawn into face-to-face parallel position ready for use. In this position, the rings 17 being held on the pivotal portions 7 of the bails, the clamp-bars may be opened to receive the bottom ends of the trousers-legs flattened together along the creases, as shown in Fig. 1, and the bars then being closed together thereon and the rings moved out on the bail-arms, which being then slightly out of parallel by reason of the thickness of the cloth between the bars, the bars are compressed on the ends of the legs by the rings, and thus secured the garment may be suspended by the hook of the hanger.

The bail-arms 6 are made longer than the bail-arms 5, by reason of which the clamp-bars are slightly out of parallel with the pivotal portions 7 of the bails and are so made in order that the clamp-bars may when the hanger is suspended by the hook conform to the angle of the ends of the legs, as shown in Fig. 1, and thereby cause both the hanger and the trousers to be adjusted to their center of gravity and the trousers to hang smoothly and evenly as flattened along the creases of the legs.

By forming the incuts or recesses 15 in the clamping-faces of the clamp-bars the garment is supported by front and back portions of the legs along the creases without pressure on the seams of the legs, which would otherwise by reason of the increased thickness of cloth at the seams create undue pressure at the seams, which would mar the garment and spring the bars. The clamp-bars are also made slightly shorter than the width of the legs along the bottoms in order that there may be no pressure on the creases.

By making the clamping-faces of the clamp-bars convex I avoid the compression-marks incident to clamp-bars having flat faces by reason of the greater pressure at their upper edges.

It is manifest that by constructing the bail-arms of equal length and bending them at right angles to their pivotal portions and securing thereto clamp-bars of increased length parallel with the hanger-bar the hanger so constructed is adapted to be used for hanging skirts by their bands. I therefore do not limit myself to diverging arms of unequal length adapted to support the clamp-bars at an angle to the hanger-bar or to the use of my hanger for hanging trousers.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a modified form of attachment of a reversible hook 18 to the hanger-bar 1, which instead of the bore 3 is provided with an annular groove 19 central of its length. Hook 18 has formed on its shank 20 at right angles to the hook an eye 21, which is left partially open to receive the hanger-bar. The eye is then contracted within the groove 19 preferably to frictionally engage the hanger-bar without, however, preventing the hook from being turned thereon. Thus constructed the hook may be turned outward in position to suspend the hanger or inward to fold it between the hanger-bar and the clamp-bars.

By constructing a hanger as described I fully attain the several objects of my invention as herein stated.

What I claim to be new is—

1. A garment-hanger, comprising a hanger-bar provided with a hook adapted to pendently support the bar horizontal, and with bores lengthwise through the bar from end to end parallel with and on opposite sides of the axis of the bar, a pair of bails pivotally mounted, one in each bore of the hanger-bar, each bail having an integral arm at each end of its pivotal portion, the arms being deflected therefrom adjacent to the ends of the hanger-bar, to the same side and in the same plane, a

clamp-bar for each bail, secured to the outer end portions of its arms, the bails being rotatable in opposite directions on their pivotal portions to bring the clamp-bars together parallel at either of two opposite sides of the hanger-bar, and means to compress the clamp-bars together.

2. A garment-hanger, comprising a hanger-bar provided with a hook adapted to pendently support the bar horizontal, and with bores lengthwise through the bar from end to end parallel with and on opposite sides of the axis of the bar, a pair of bails pivotally mounted, one in each bore of the hanger-bar, each bail having an integral arm at each end of its pivotal portion, the arms being deflected therefrom adjacent to the ends of the hanger-bar, to the same side and in the same plane, a clamp-bar for each bail, secured to the outer end portions of its arms, the bails being rotatable in opposite directions on their pivotal portions to bring the clamp-bars together parallel at either of two opposite sides of the hanger-bar, and compression-links normally encircling the pivotal portions of both bails at the ends of the hanger-bar, and adapted to be moved out on adjacent arms and compress the clamp-bars together.

3. In a garment-hanger, the combination of a hanger-bar provided with parallel bores lengthwise through the bar from end to end, one on each side of the axis of the bar, and a diametric bore central of the length of the bar between the longitudinal bores, a suspending-hook for the hanger-bar having its shank secured in the diametric bore, a pair of bails pivotally mounted, one in each longitudinal bore of the hanger-bar, each bail having an integral arm at each end of its pivotal portion, the arms being deflected therefrom adjacent to the ends of the hanger-bar, to the same side and in the same plane, a clamp-bar for each bail secured to the outer end portions of its arms, the bails being rotatable in opposite directions on their pivotal portions to bring the clamp-bars together in parallel position at either of two opposite sides of the hanger in the plane of the hook.

4. In a trousers-hanger, the combination with a hanger-bar, provided with a hook adapted to pendently support the bar horizontal, of a pair of bails having pivotal portions mounted parallel in bearings lengthwise of the hanger-bar, each bail having a pair of arms of unequal length deflected to the same side and in the same plane from its pivotal portion, the shorter arms of the bails being arranged at one end of the hanger-bar and the longer arms at the other, a clamp-bar for each bail, secured to the outer end portions of its arms, the clamp-bars being inclined at equal angles and equal distances from the hanger-bar, and compression-links normally encircling the pivotal portions of the bails at each end of the hanger-bar, and adapted to be moved out upon the arms of the bails and compress the clamp-bars together, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of March, A. D. 1903.

JOHN NAGELY.

Witnesses:

DUDLEY WATSON MOOR,

CHAS. A. BOAKE.