No. 608,766.

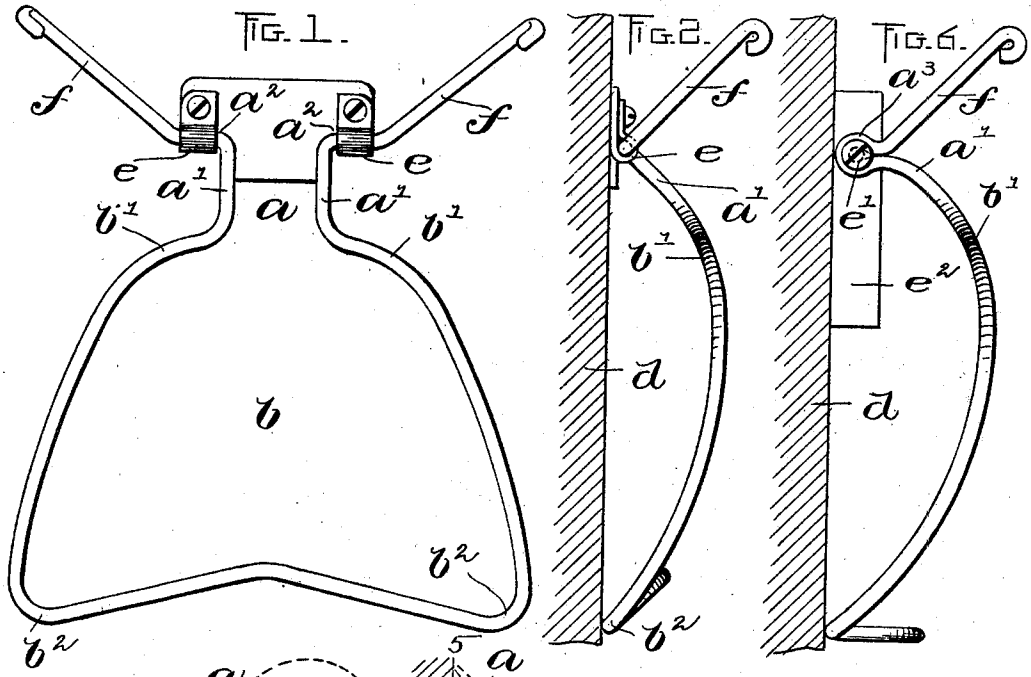
Patented Aug. 9, 1898.

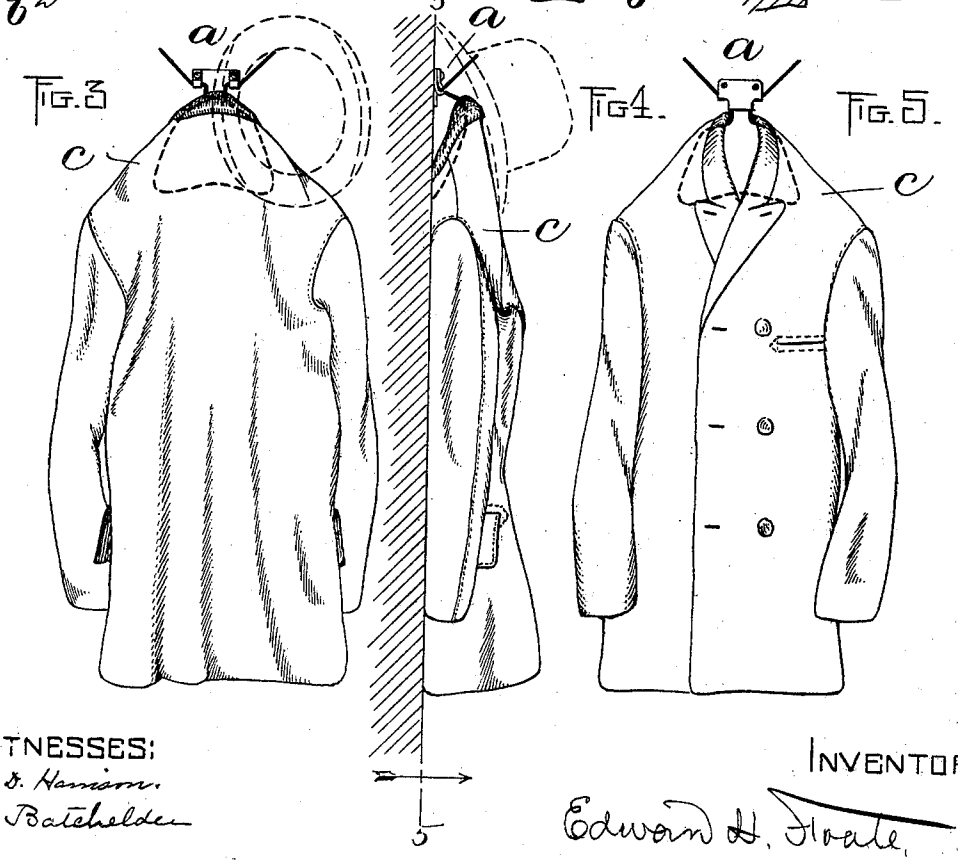
E. H. FOOTE.

GARMENT HANGER.

(Application filed Jan. 26, 1898.)

(No Model.)





WITNESSES:

A. D. Harrison.

E. Batchelder

INVENTOR:

Edward H. Foote.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD H. FOOTE, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

GARMENT-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 608,766, dated August 9, 1898.

Application filed January 26, 1898. Serial No. 667,992. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD H. FOOTE, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its chief object to provide a garment support or hanger adapted to hold an overcoat by the collar portion without subjecting any particular part of the coat to injurious stretching strain and in such manner that the coat can be readily applied to and removed from the hanger.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a front view showing my improved hanger connected with a wall or other vertical support. Fig. 2 represents an edge view of the same, showing the supporting-wall in section. Fig. 3 represents a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a coat supported by the hanger. Fig. 4 represents a view similar to Fig. 2, also showing the coat in position on the hanger. Fig. 5 represents a section on line 5 5 of Fig. 4 looking toward the right. Fig. 6 represents a view similar to Fig. 2, showing a modification.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

My improved garment-hanger comprises a neck a, adapted to be hinged to a wall or other vertical support, and a yoke b, formed on and projecting below the neck. The neck is relatively narrow and is formed to project through the neck-opening of a coat c. The yoke b is of greater width than the neck and is formed with shoulders b' b', diverging from the neck, said shoulders presenting supports for the coat-collar and adjacent parts or shoulders of the coat, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, so that the strain caused by the weight of the coat sustained by the portions that are in contact with the hanger is distributed and stretching of any part of the coat is prevented. The yoke is formed so that when hanging in its natural position its lower portion b^2 will be pressed by the weight of the coat on the shoulders b' against the wall or support d, the portions of the yoke between the portions b' b^2 being curved, so that the portions or shoulders b' will stand out from the wall when the portions b^2 bear against the wall, thus affording room between the main portion of the yoke and the wall for the front lapels of the coat. In other words, the coat-clamping portions b^2 are offset from the coat-supporting portions b' to enable the clamping portions to hold portions of the coat against the wall and to hold the supporting portions away from the wall.

I prefer to make the hanger from a single piece of stout wire, the neck being composed of two members a' a', which have suitable provisions for a hinged connection with the wall. As shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, these provisions are ears or trunnions a^2 a^2, bent outwardly from the members a' a' and formed to engage sockets e e, suitably attached to the wall or support d. In the construction shown in Fig. 6 instead of the trunnions a^2 the members a' of the neck are provided with eyes or loops a^3, formed to receive screws e', which enter the edges of a block e^2, attached to the wall d.

To engage the coat with the hanger, the yoke portion is first swung outwardly from the wall and the coat is placed upon the yoke, the weight of the coat pressing the yoke inwardly toward the wall and causing the portions b^2 thereof to clamp the lapels of the coat against the wall, thus securely holding the coat. When it is desired to remove the coat, an outward pull thereon will swing the yoke away from the wall and permit the coat to slip easily from the yoke.

I prefer to form hat-holding arms or extensions f f on the hanger, the same projecting above the neck, as shown in the drawings.

In each of the constructions shown there is a fixed hinged member and a movable hinged member. In Figs. 1 and 2 the fixed member comprises the sockets e and the plate which supports them. In Fig. 6 the fixed member comprises the screws e' and the block e^2. In Figs. 1 and 2 the movable member comprises the ears a^2, and in Fig. 6 the movable member comprises the eyes a^3.

I claim—

1. A garment-hanger comprising a neck having a hinge member arranged to coöper-

ate with a fixed hinge member, and a yoke supported by said neck and adapted to swing therewith, said yoke having coat-supporting portions below the said connection, and coat-clamping portions below the said supporting portions and offset from the latter.

2. A garment-hanger comprising a neck having means for a swinging or hinged connection with a fixed support or holder, hat-holding arms formed on and projecting above the neck, and a coat-engaging yoke formed on and projecting below the neck and having supporting portions b' b' and clamping portion b^2 b^2.

3. A garment-hanger comprising a hinge member adapted to be affixed to a wall or support, and a yoke having a neck provided with a movable hinge member engaged with the first-mentioned hinge member, said yoke comprising coat-supporting portions below the movable hinge member, and coat-clamping portions below the said supporting portions.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD H. FOOTE.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
A. D. HARRISON.