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2,895,618

APPAREL HANGER SPACER

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FIG. 1

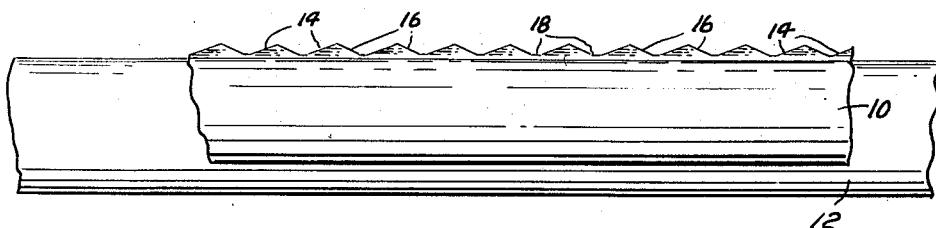


FIG. 2

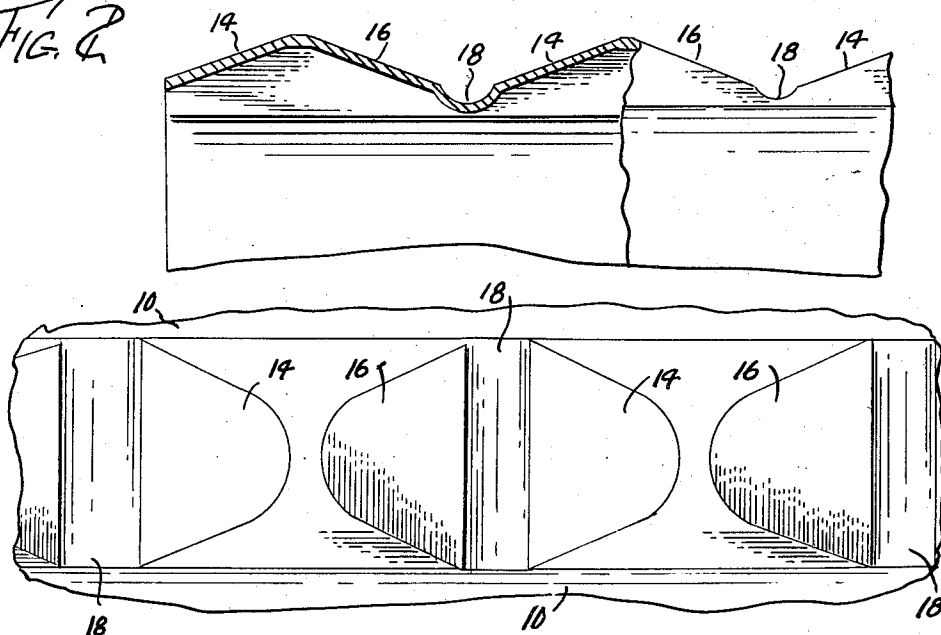


FIG. 3

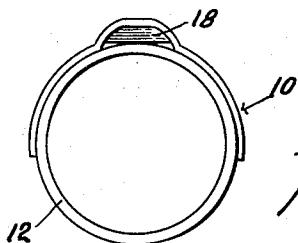


FIG. 4

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2,895,618

APPAREL HANGER SPACER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 211-123)

This invention relates to a new and improved apparel hanger spacer which is very simple and easy to use and fits any size rack already in place, and it serves the purpose of providing a support for equal spacing of hung garments holding the same at equal intervals and keeping the clothing and garments in an orderly manner on racks in stores or in the house; and it provides for quick and easy moving and shifting of the garments from one location to another along the rod without the necessity of lifting the hooks off the clothes-hangers but providing for movement of the garments merely by pushing the clothes-hangers along the rod provided with the invention.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which

Fig. 1 is a view in elevation showing the invention in place on a clothes or closet rod;

Fig. 2 is a similar view but greatly enlarged and partly in section with the clothes rod omitted;

Fig. 3 is a plan view still further enlarged; and

Fig. 4 is an end view showing the invention applied to the usual tubing provided for hanging garments on racks in stores or in closets, etc.

In carrying out the present invention, there is provided an elongated shell-like member generally indicated at 10 which may be conveniently made of metal, plastic, or other suitable material. This shell is made in a concavo-convex form slightly greater than the section of a semi-circle as shown in Fig. 4, so that it is tightly but removably and resiliently applied to a conventional clothes pole or rod 12. This shell may be made in any convenient length as desired.

The shell is provided centrally and longitudinally thereof with a long series of outstanding sections or protuberances, each of which is substantially pyramidal in shape. As seen particularly in Figs. 2 and 3, each of the protuberances is provided with fore-and-aft inclined surfaces which are here indicated at 14 and 16 and each inclined surface 16 is separated from the adjacent surface 14 in the next pyramidal protuberance by means of a transverse trough-like depression 18 which is preferably concavo-convex in section but of less than semi-circular extent.

The shell member according to the present invention and as described in manufactured by deforming or pressing the metal to provide the series of protuberances and interspersed depressions, it being noted that the depressions 18 being substantially transverse serve to separate and are themselves spaced by the pyramidal protuberances described.

In the use of the device, a length of shell described is snapped down upon the clothes-rod or pole, leaving the protuberances extending upwardly. Then the clothes-hangers, with clothes applied, are disposed with the

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hooks of the hangers in the depressions 18 and it will be seen that this construction holds the hangers evenly spaced. The pyramidal protuberances may be provided of any dimension desired as a greater number of light-weight dresses, for instance, could be neatly hung on a rod than the number of heavy overcoats. In the latter case, the protuberances would be made in elongated form.

In any event, the clothes thus supported are held evenly and neatly spaced without being crowded in certain locations and too widely spaced at another location. When the clothes after some time become disarranged, as for instance in a clothing store where the goods are inspected by prospective customers, etc., it is a simple matter to re-arrange the clothes once more in even, neat condition merely by pushing the hangers along the rod and clicking them into individual depressions 18; and this is provided for by the inclined surfaces 14 and 16 without which the hangers and clothing will tend to resist manual rearrangement.

In addition, this invention provides for a very easily made inventory of garments, it can be seen at a glance how many garments are in stock and this in turn tells the buyer in a store how many garments should be bought in order to replace those removed and sold. This prevents over-buying as well as over-crowding of the garments on the racks, and also provides for a much neater and more attractive display of the garments which are easier to locate and display by the sales person. Furthermore, by maintaining the garments in equally spaced relation, wrinkling is prevented, and it must be kept in mind that prospective customers are not particularly careful of the garments on the racks in the store.

Having thus described my invention and the advantages thereof, I do not wish to be limited to the details herein disclosed, otherwise than as set forth in the claim, but what I claim is:

A spacer for clothes-hangers comprising a thin shell adapted to be applied to a clothes rod, said shell being separate from the rod and snapped onto the same at the top thereof, and a series of hanger separating protuberances on the shell, said protuberances being struck up from the material of the shell, said series extending longitudinally of the shell generally centrally thereof, each protuberance having inclined generally straight side edges arranged longitudinally of the shell, forming a series of depressions for receiving and restraining clothes-hangers between adjacent protuberances, the clothes-hanger hooks being forced to slide up the said inclined side edges in order to move from one depression to another, restraining the clothes-hangers between adjacent protuberances against accidental longitudinal movement on the shell but providing for easy manual longitudinal movement of hangers and clothes hung thereon at the will of the user.

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