April 1, 1952 W. G. OLPE 2,591,001

GARMENT HANGER

Filed Feb. 24, 1950

FIG. 1

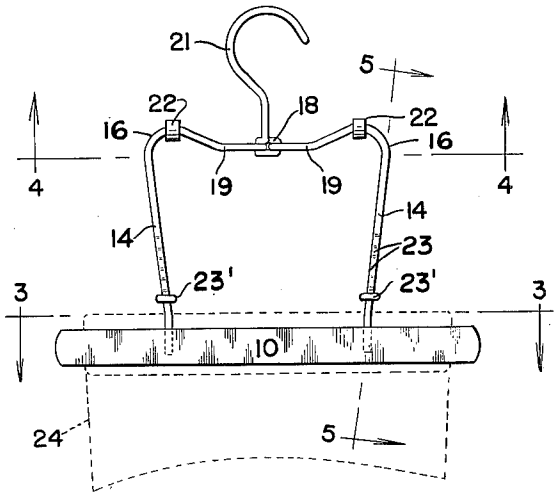


FIG. 2

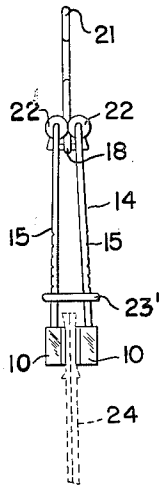


FIG. 3

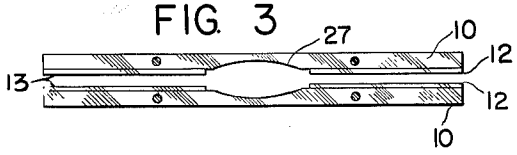


FIG. 4

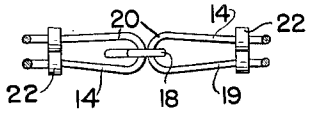


FIG. 5

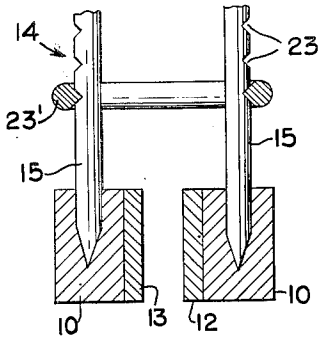


FIG. 6

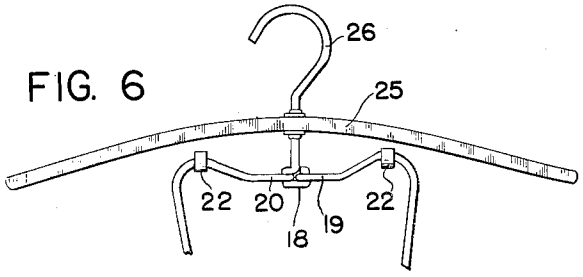
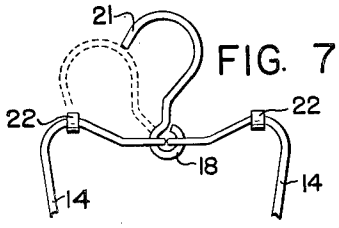


FIG. 7



INVENTOR

WERNER G. OLPE

BY

McMorrow, Berman & Davidson

ATTORNEYS

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GARMENT HANGER

Werner G. Olpe, Jamaica, N. Y.

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5 Claims. (Cl. 223—96)

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This invention relates to garment hangers and more particularly to those applicable for use in suspending trousers and skirts from a costumier closet bar or stationary hook means.

While a number of garment hangers for suspending trousers and skirts have been developed and used, they usually have the disadvantage of not being flexible enough to meet the requirements involved, and their adjustment mechanisms are subject to slip. The slipping is particularly noticeable when the hanger is fully loaded, and when this happens all the clothes on it are apt to be dropped to the floor. In this invention the structure is such as to provide the necessary or desirable flexibility and the adjustments are made non-slipping.

It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a new and improved trousers and skirt hanger that will avoid one or more of the disadvantages and limitations of those previously developed.

Another object of the invention is to provide a new and improved trousers and skirt hanger that will expand so as to provide a uniform clamping action on the clothes, whether added to or subtracted therefrom.

A further object of the invention is to provide a new and improved trousers and skirt hanger including a clamp that can be made adjustable, and such adjustability will be non-slipping.

An additional object of this invention is to provide a new and improved trousers and skirt hanger that will avoid in its structure, a complicated and intricate twisting of the wire used therefor and particularly a tightened twisted coil or connection where the hook of the device is attached.

Other objects will become evident as the invention is more fully disclosed.

In order that the invention may be fully understood, reference is made to the accompanying drawings, which outline a particular form of the invention by way of example. These drawings in conjunction with the following description explain the features of the invention and indicate its principles of use and operation, while the claims emphasize the scope of the invention.

Referring to the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a garment hanger embodying this invention;

Figure 2 is a side view of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a view looking in the direction of 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Figure 1 of the upper portion of the hanger;

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Figure 5 is an enlarged detail in section taken along the line 5—5 of Figure 1, showing the manner in which the clamp is attached to the wire frame;

Figure 6 is a modified form of the hanger, having a coat hanger added thereto; and,

Figure 7 is a side view of the structure at the joint where the hanger hook of the device is attached.

Similar reference characters refer to the same parts throughout the drawings.

The hanger shown in the drawings, is designed particularly for use in holding trousers at their cuff ends and skirts. It consists of a clamp including a pair of similar flat straight horizontal bars 10 having flat thin cushions or pads 12 and 13 respectively, such as felt, fastened to the opposite ends of their facing sides. The middle of each plate is arcuately cut away at 27 to provide space for seam thickness or the cuffs of the trousers 24 held by the plates to be absorbed without making the lumps distort the clamp.

The bars 10 are held in parallel spaced relation by two similar but oppositely arranged frames 14. Each of these frames comprises a pair of straight legs 15 having lower ends fixed in the upper sides of the bars 10 near the longitudinally outward ends of the bars. The legs rise from the bars and are parallel to the inner and outer sides of the bars, but are disposed at a slight inclination toward the outer ends of the bars. The upper ends of the legs 15 have upwardly, inwardly, and downwardly bent portions 16 which terminate at their inward ends in straight portions 19 which are parallel to the bars 10, the portions 19 being joined and bridged at their inward ends by a transversely curved portion 20, the portions 16, 19 and 20 forming compressible, normally expanded horizontal loops, having longitudinally outwardly converging arms constituted by the portions 16 and 19. Links 22 embracing and extending between the arm portions 16, hold the arms in their convergent tensioned relation.

The frames 14 are operatively connected together by an eye 18 on the lower end of the shank of the hanging hook 21, the eye 18 being loosely circumposed about the bridge portions 20.

The legs 15 of each frame 14 are formed along their laterally outward sides with vertically spaced detent notches 23 for holding in selected positions thereon a clamping ring 23' circumposed about the legs 15. Downward adjustment of the ring 23' produces compression of the legs 15 and hence compression of the bars 10 toward

each other for clamping clothes therebetween. It will be noted that the rings **23'** can be differently adjusted on the legs **15** of the two frames, so as to vary the spacing and compression of the bars at opposite ends thereof, if desired.

In Figure 6 the modified form has a coat hanger bar **25** mounted on the shank of a vertically elongated hook **26** and locked tightly thereto where it passes through its middle portion. The hanger bar is set generally in the same plane as the wire frames but above them so that it may be used conveniently. The reference to the structure upwardly, downwardly and otherwise is made in conformity with the position of the parts in the drawings, for reasons of convenience in identifying their relation with one another.

The device does not involve any difficult manufacturing processes of use of intricate dies as it is customary with the production of other hangers. The bends are simple and in most instances avoid twisting by the use of links or rings, which can be snapped on with a common tool of the pliers type or under a power hammer. It swings easily on its hook and thereby facilitates the insertion or removal of the garments thereon. The variability of the clamp to suit the garments has already been mentioned. It has an attractive appearance and may be manufactured at relatively low cost. These features meet the general commercial requirements for this type of hangers. The term "wire" used herein is not intended to be limited to the usual definition of wire but to include any type of material, whether extruded or not, that will be relatively small in cross-section and capable of being made into contours indicated in the drawings herein.

While the hook is shown in Figure 7 to be loosely hinged, in other forms it could be rigidly attached to suit the functions of the hanger. The fastening of the wires together by the link **22** should permit free movement of the wires to spread outwardly to the open clamps for the positioning of the garments in the latter. The links however are preferably secured as previously noted so that they will remain permanently placed and not change their functions to any appreciable degree.

Now while the structure of the invention has been illustrated in the specific forms indicated, it is not desired to limit this application for patent to such forms as it is appreciated that other forms could be used, employing the same principles and coming within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

1. In a garment hanger, a pair of bars, a pair of spring frames each comprising a pair of vertical legs secured at their lower ends to rise from different ones of said bars, the legs of each frame having arms thereon extending inwardly with respect to the longitudinally outward ends of said bars, bridging portions extending between and connecting the inward ends of the arms of each frame, and a hanging hook having an eye on its lower end loosely circumposed about said bridging portions.

2. In a garment hanger, a pair of horizontal bars, a pair of spring frames each comprising a pair of vertical legs having lower ends fixed to rise from different ones of said bars, the legs of the frames being fixed to longitudinally spaced portions of the bars, the upper ends of the legs of each frame having arms extending longitudinally inwardly therefrom with respect to said bars, transverse bridging portions extending between and connected to the inward ends of the arms of each frame, a vertical hanging hook having a depending eye loosely encircling the bridging portions of the two frames, the legs on each frame being normally downwardly divergent, and means on said legs for converging the legs to compress said bars toward each other.

3. In a garment hanger, a pair of bars, a pair of spring frames each comprising a pair of vertical legs secured at their lower ends to rise from different ones of said bars, the legs of each frame having arms thereon extending inwardly with respect to the longitudinally outward ends of said bars, bridging portions extending between and connecting the inward ends of the arms of each frame, and a hanging hook having an eye on its lower end loosely circumposed about said bridging portions, the legs of each frame having means thereon for compressing the legs toward each other, the means on the legs of each frame being separately operable to selectively compress opposite ends of said bars toward each other.

4. In a garment hanger, a pair of horizontal bars, a pair of spring frames each having a pair of vertical legs fixed to and rising from different ones of the horizontal bars, the legs of the two frames being fixed to the bars at points longitudinally spaced along the bars, each frame further comprising a horizontal loop extending longitudinally inwardly from the upper ends of the legs thereof, the inward ends of the loops of the frames terminating adjacent to each other, a hanging hook having an eye loosely passing through and encircling the inward ends of the loops and flexibly connecting the frames to each other.

5. In a garment hanger, a pair of horizontal bars, a pair of spring frames each having a pair of vertical legs fixed to and rising from different ones of the horizontal bars, the legs of the two frames being fixed to the bars at points longitudinally spaced along the bars, each frame further comprising a horizontal loop extending longitudinally inwardly from the upper ends of the legs thereof, the inward ends of the loops of the frames terminating adjacent to each other, a hanging hook having an eye loosely passing through and encircling the inward ends of the loops and flexibly connecting the frames to each other, the legs of each frame having separate means thereon for separately and selectively compressing the legs to compress said pair of bars toward each other.

WERNER G. OLPE.

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