J. ROUTSTONE.

GARMENT HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 12, 1912.

1,114,294. Patented Oct. 20, 1914.

FIG. 1.

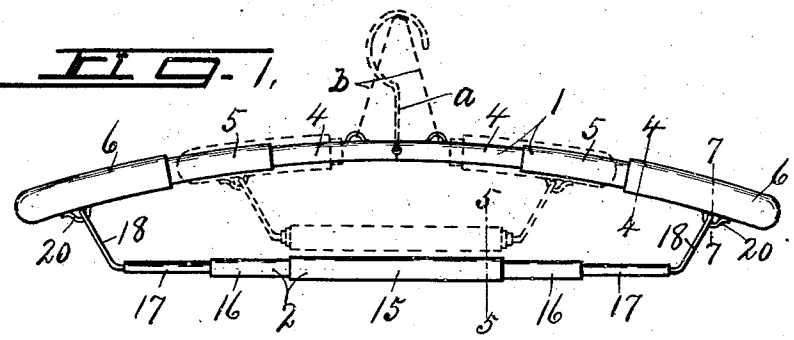


FIG. 2.

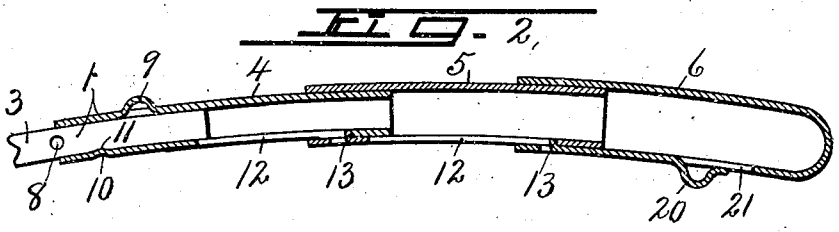


FIG. 3.

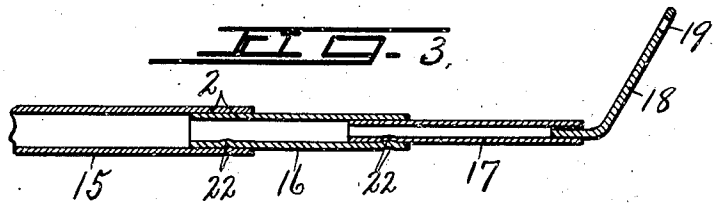


FIG. 5.

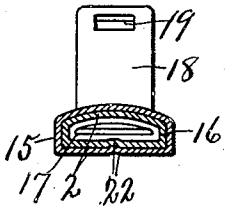


FIG. 4.

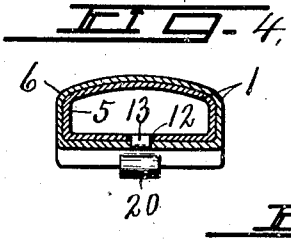


FIG. 6.

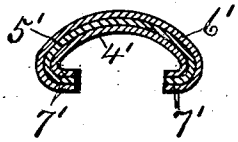
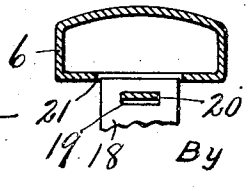


FIG. 7.



Witnesses

H. Whitesell

H. E. Chase

J. Routstone

Inventor

By Howard P. Denison

Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB ROUTSTONE, OF WEEDSPORT, NEW YORK.

GARMENT-HANGER.

1,114,294. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 20, 1914.

Application filed October 12, 1912. Serial No. 725,454.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB ROUTSTONE, of Weedsport, in the county of Cayuga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hangers, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in garment hangers of the collapsible telescopic type for supporting coats, trousers and other garments.

The primary object is to provide a collapsible garment hanger, composed of telescoping sections gradually increasing in vertical depth from the center toward the ends so as to support the shoulders of a coat in a more natural position against sagging.

Another object is to connect the end sections of the coat hanger by means of telescopic bar sections, constituting a brace, to prevent sagging of said ends and also serving as trousers hanger over which the trousers may be folded.

A further object is to provide suitable stops for limiting the extension of the telescopic sections.

A still further object is to provide frictional locking means between the center section and adjacent telescopic sections to frictionally hold said adjacent sections in operative position against accidental endwise movement and, at the same time, permitting them to be withdrawn from the center supporting section and telescoping with the remaining end sections into a comparatively small space within the approximate length of any one section whereby the entire hanger may be carried in an ordinary coat pocket or placed in a small space in a handbag or similar carrier.

Other objects and uses will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a face view of my improved hanger, the dotted lines indicating its collapsed position. Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view through one end of the coat hanger proper, omitting the brace or trousers support. Fig. 3 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of one end of the brace as shown in Fig. 1. Figs. 4 and 5 are enlarged transverse vertical sectional views of the same hanger taken respectively on lines 4—4 and 5—5, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view similar to Fig. 4 of a slightly modified form of telescoping sections of a hanger. Fig. 7 is a transverse enlarged vertical sectional view taken on line 7—7, Fig. 1.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, this hanger comprises an upper arched bar —1— and a brace bar —2— connecting the ends of the bar —1—. The bar —1—, constituting the main body of the coat hanger, is arched upwardly and comprises a center section —3— and opposite end sets of telescoping sections —4—, —5— and —6—, gradually increasing in vertical depth from the center section —1— toward the end sections —5—. That is, the upper sides of the sections —4—, —5— and —6— are progressively stepped upwardly from the center section —3— and are preferably curved or arched transversely as shown more clearly in Fig. 4 so as to conform more nearly to the transverse contour of the shoulders of the coat or similar garments which may be placed thereon. The sections —3—, —4—, —5— and —6— are of substantially the same length and, while the sections —4—, —5— and —6— are preferably tubular, as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4, they may consist of transversely arched bars —4′—, —5′— and —6′— opened at the bottom, as shown in Fig. 6, in which case, their lengthwise edges are bent inwardly to form reinforcements or stiffening flanges —7′—, sliding one upon the other and serving to hold the telescoping ends against relative vertical movement one upon the other. The center section —3— may be either solid or tubular and is provided, in this instance, with a central aperture —8— for the reception of one end of a hook —*a*—, shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, whereby the entire hanger may be suspended from any available support. The inner ends of the tubular sections —4—, which telescope upon the outer ends of the central section —3—, are provided with integral loops —9—, stamped or pressed up from the upper sides thereof for the reception of the ends of a suitable chain —*b*— by which the hanger may also be suspended from any available support, thereby tending to draw said sections —4— toward each other. The lower sides of the opposite ends of the section —3— are provided with slight depressions —11— for receiving corresponding projections —10— in the adjacent under sides of the inner ends of the sections —4— and thereby frictionally locking the sections —3— and —4— against a

relatively endwise movement on the section —3— and, at the same time, permitting the sections —4— to be withdrawn from the section —3— by hand when necessary to place the remaining sections —4—, —5—, and —6— in a collapsed position along side of the center section —3— for compactness in storing or transportation. In most instances, the mere collapsing of the sections —4—, —5— and —6— endwise, one upon the other, will afford sufficient compactness without removing the sections —4— from the central section —3—. In like manner, the sections —5— telescope upon the outer ends of the sections —4—, while the sections —6— telescope upon the outer ends of the sections —5— and, in order that the extension of these sections may be limited to prevent accidental separation, one from the other, I have provided the lower sides of the sections —4— and —5— with elongated slots —12— for the reception of stop shoulders —13— on the under sides of the adjacent portions of the sections —5— and —6— as shown more clearly in Fig. 2, said stop shoulders being preferably integral with the respective sections. All of the sections —3—, —4—, —5—, and —6— consist of comparatively flat tubes, preferably of thin sheet metal, for lightness and economy of manufacture. The extreme outer ends of the end sections —6— are preferably closed and rounding, as shown more clearly in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to conform as nearly as possible to the shape of the shoulders of a coat which may be placed upon the hanger and also permitting such coat or other garments to be placed upon and removed from the hanger without liability of extra wear or mutilation.

It is now apparent from the foregoing description that the sections —3—, —4—, —5— and —6— progressively increase in cross sectional size from the center to the ends of the bar —1—, thereby supporting the shoulders of the coat in a more natural position against sagging. The brace bar —2— extends lengthwise of and directly under the bar —1— with its intermediate portion some distance apart from and its ends detachably engaged with the under sides of the end sections —6— as shown more clearly in Figs. 1 and 2 and, in order that this bar may be collapsible or extensible to conform with the endwise adjustment of the sections of the bar —1—, it is also composed of a central section —15— and opposite sets of end sections —16— and —17—, the end sections —17— having upturned attaching members —18— provided with slots —19— for receiving suitable supporting tongues or loops —20— on the under sides of the end sections —6—. These tongues or loops are preferably stamped or pressed from the main body of their respective sections —6— and are, therefore, integral therewith, being separated at one end for forming slots —21— of sufficient size to receive the apertured ends of the attaching members —18—.

The under sides of the telescoping ends of the sections —15—, —16— and —17— are indented at —22— to cause the indentations to register with each other and frictionally hold the sections —16— and —17— in their extended positions as shown in Fig. 3, such indentations forming projections similar to the parts —10— and —11—, shown in Fig. 2.

The end attaching members —18— are rigidly secured to the outer ends of the sections —17— by soldering or equivalent fastening means and are usually made of spring metal and extended upwardly from the ends of the bar —2— so that they may be passed through the slots —21— and detachably interlocked with the loops —20—, as shown in Fig. 1, for the purpose of bracing the ends of the bar —1— against sagging and also affording a suitable supporting means for trousers and similar articles which may be folded over and upon the intermediate portion of the bar —2—.

The sections of each of the bars —1— and —2— are fitted with an easy sliding fit, one upon the other, the sections of the bar —1— progressively increasing in cross sectional size from the center toward the ends so that the larger sections are at the ends where the sagging strain is greatest while the sections of the bar —2— progressively diminish in cross sectional size from the center toward the ends, thereby leaving the largest section where the weight is heaviest at the center.

It is now clear that the end sections —5— and —6— of the bar —1— may be moved inwardly progressively to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, thereby causing the sections —17— and —16— to be similarly moved telescopically within the section —15—, and permitting the adjustment of the hanger longitudinally to conform to coats of different shoulder width and, at the same time, the bar —2— not only tends to brace the end sections of the bar —1—, but also affords at all times a suitable hanger for trousers and similar garments. Again, if it is desired to bring the parts of the hanger into a more compact space, the sections —4—, —5— and —6— may be withdrawn entirely from the central section —3— and telescoped one upon the other into a space but slightly longer than either of the sections, while the ends of the bar —2— may be detached from the bar —1— and its sections telescoped together within nearly the length of the central bar —15— which is but slightly longer than the central section —3— of the bar —1—, thus permitting the telescoping sections of both bars to be placed

side by side with the central bar —3— into a space nearly equal to that of one of the sections for storage or transportation in compact form.

What I claim is:

1. In a garment hanger comprising a top bar composed of a center section and opposite sets of end sections progressively increasing in cross sectional size from the center outwardly and telescoping with each other in combination with a brace bar underlying the top bar and composed of a center section and opposite sets of end sections progressively diminishing in cross sectional size from the center outwardly and telescoping with each other, the smaller end sections of the brace bar being interlocked with the larger end sections of the top bar.

2. In a garment hanger, an upwardly arched top bar composed of a center section and opposite sets of end sections telescoping with each other in combination with an underlying brace bar having a substantially straight body portion composed of a center section and opposite sets of end sections telescoping with each other, the outermost sections of the brace bar having their ends interlocked with the outermost sections of the top bar so that when the outermost sections of the top bar are moved toward the center section, the main body of the brace section will be brought closer to the center of the top bar.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of October, 1912.

JACOB ROUTSTONE.

Witnesses:
H. E. CHASE,
EVA E. GREENLEAF.