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GARMENT HANGER

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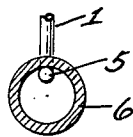
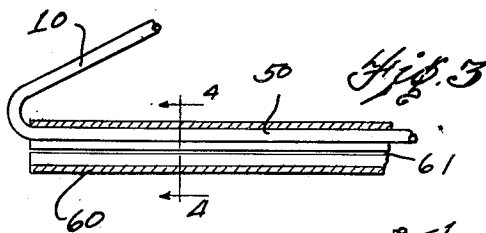
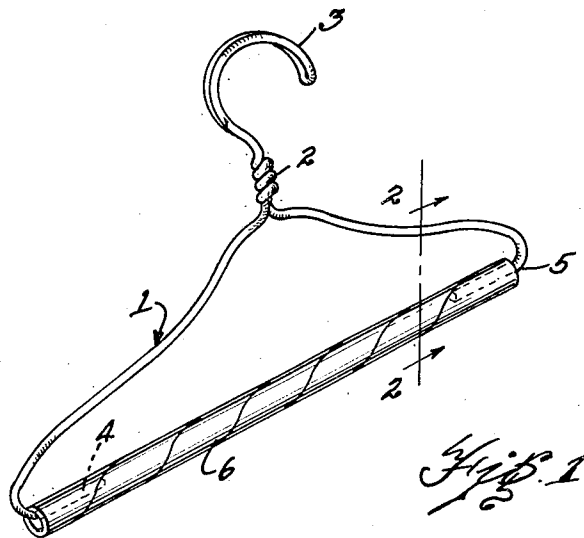


Fig. 2

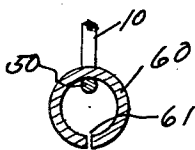


Fig. 4

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GARMENT HANGER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 223—88)

This invention relates to garment hangers of the type in which one portion of the same is designed to receive a coat or the like and another portion consisting of a transverse bar is adapted to hold a pair of trousers on any flat article such as curtains or drapes.

It is common practice for a presser to deliver a suit of clothes to the customer on a one piece wire hanger which is of relatively low cost. The objection to this type hanger is that the trousers or curtains that are laid over the transverse wire are creased due to the small diameter of wire used. It is therefore an object of this invention to provide a hanger which is relatively cheap to manufacture and which will hold a pair of trousers or the like without creasing the same.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a wire hanger designed to support a coat and provided with a pair of inturned ends which engage in the ends of a tube of sufficient diameter to prevent creasing of any article hung thereover.

Another object of the invention is in the provision of a transverse tubular member supported at its ends by the inturned ends of a wire coat hanger, the horizontal axis of the tubular member positioned below the horizontal axis of the inturned wire ends so that the tube will not easily roll thereon, thereby preventing easy slipping of the articles supported thereon.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a tubular member split throughout its length so that the same may be quickly and easily slid to position over the horizontal wire of a one piece wire hanger.

These objects and the several novel features of the invention are hereinafter more fully described and claimed and the preferred form of construction by which these objects are attained is shown in the accompanying drawing in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of my improved hanger.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of a modified form of structure.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawing it will be seen that the wire 1, of relatively small diameter, is formed in any desired shape to support a coat or the like. The intermediate portion of the wire 1 is twisted together at 2 and formed with a hooked portion 3 for supporting the hanger on a rod or the like. It will be noted that the end of the hook 3 is formed with a looped end so that when

the hanger is being hung up there are no sharp ends to damage any adjacent articles. The wire 1 is formed with the spaced inturned horizontal ends 4 and 5 which engage in opposite ends of the tubular member 6 to support the same.

The member 6 may be formed of any material which is capable of supporting the articles generally placed thereover and is here shown as being formed of cardboard or heavy paper. This type of tubular member is relatively cheap to manufacture and when assembled with the wire 1 provides a hanger that costs very little more to manufacture than does the one piece wire hanger now commonly used.

By referring to Fig. 2 it will be seen that the major portion of the tube 6 is below the inturned ends 4 and 5 of the wire 1 and since the axes of the tube and inturned ends are eccentric that the tube will not easily roll on the wire thereby preventing articles hung thereover from readily slipping therefrom. However, in taking hold of a garment and pulling the same from the hanger, the tube will rotate under the pressure applied and thus permit a more ready removal than is secured where the clothing hangs directly upon the wire which is of small diameter and does not rotate.

In order to assemble the device it is only necessary to slip one end of the tube over one of the inturned ends of wire and then spring the wire out sufficiently to permit the other inturned end to be inserted in the opposite end of the tube.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4 the tubular member 60 is split throughout its length as indicated at 61 to fit over the horizontal portion 50 of the hanger 10. When using this form of structure the split portion 61 is aligned with the hanger 10 and forced onto the horizontal portion 50. It will be understood of course that the slot 61 is of less width than the diameter of the wire so that when the tubular member 60 is assembled it cannot fall therefrom even if the slot 61 becomes aligned with the wire portion 50. It will be further understood that the walls of the tubular member 60 are sufficiently flexible to permit the slot 60 to be opened up so that it may be slid over the hanger 10.

From the foregoing description it becomes evident that I have provided a garment hanger which is of relatively low cost and which will support various articles without creasing the same.

Having thus fully described my invention, its

utility and mode of operation, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

1. A garment hanger including a hanger portion and a horizontal portion therebelow formed of a single piece of wire, the hanger portion having upwardly and inwardly extending parts centrally joined above the horizontal portion and shaped to provide a hook element, and a tubular member having a length less than the distance between the points of connection of the horizontal member with the angularly disposed hanger portions, said tubular member having a straight longitudinal slot throughout its entire length on one side to permit ready introduction thereof onto the horizontal portion of the hanger, the internal diameter of the tubular member being materially greater than the diameter of the horizontal portion providing a construction in which the tubular member is suspended with its axis

below the axis of the horizontal portion and free to be turned.

2. A garment hanger comprising a one piece wire body formed with a horizontal portion and a hanger portion disposed centrally thereabove, a tubular member having a longitudinal slot throughout its entire length on one side to permit the same to be introduced onto the horizontal portion of the hanger, the internal diameter of the tubular portion being greater than the diameter of the said horizontal portion of the hanger whereby the tubular member is supported thereon with its longitudinal axis below the axis of the horizontal portion and free to be turned thereon as by withdrawal of a garment in contact therewith, the said tubular member being held from material longitudinal displacement solely by the hanger portion at the point of connection with the horizontal portion.

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