Dec. 18, 1923.

1,478,290

N. J. MARKS

GARMENT HANGER

Filed March 16, 1923

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

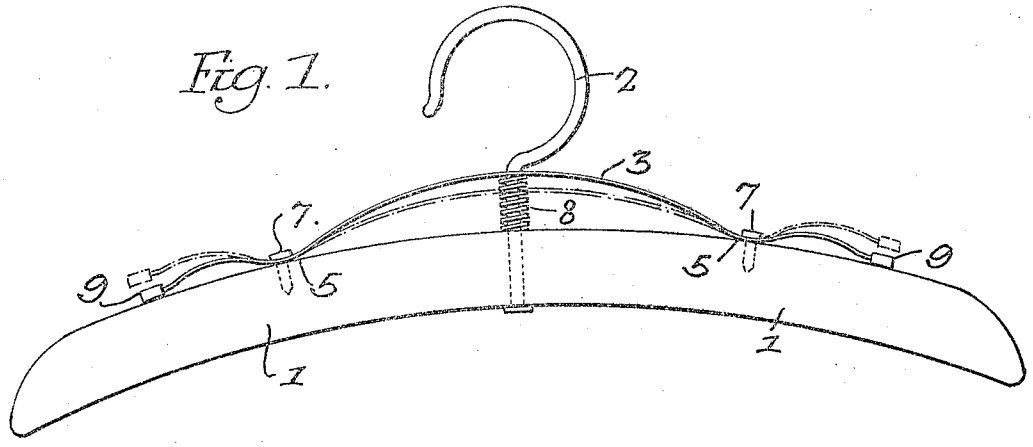
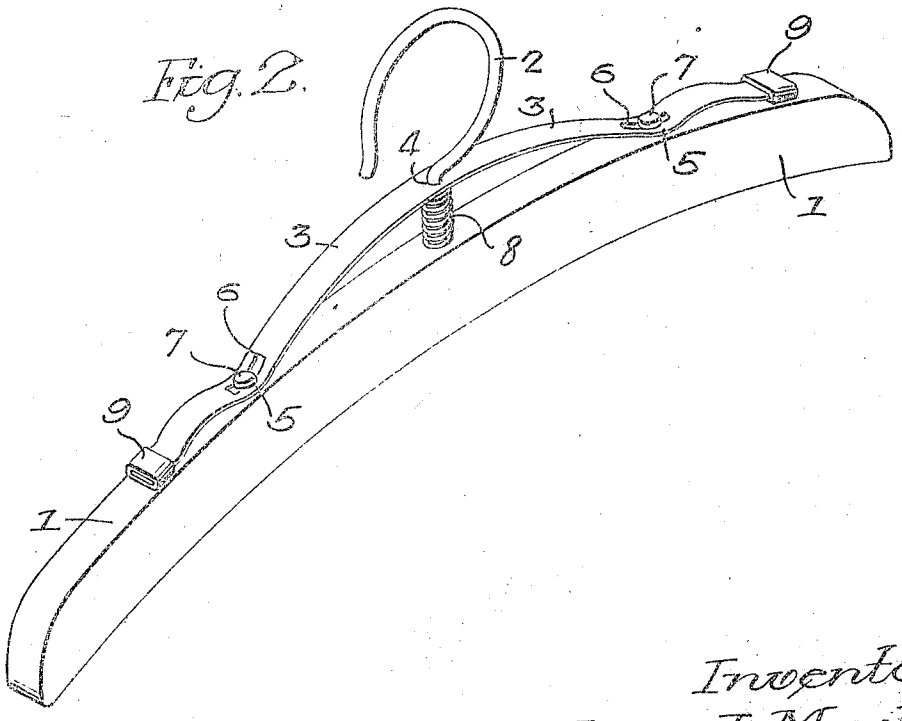


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

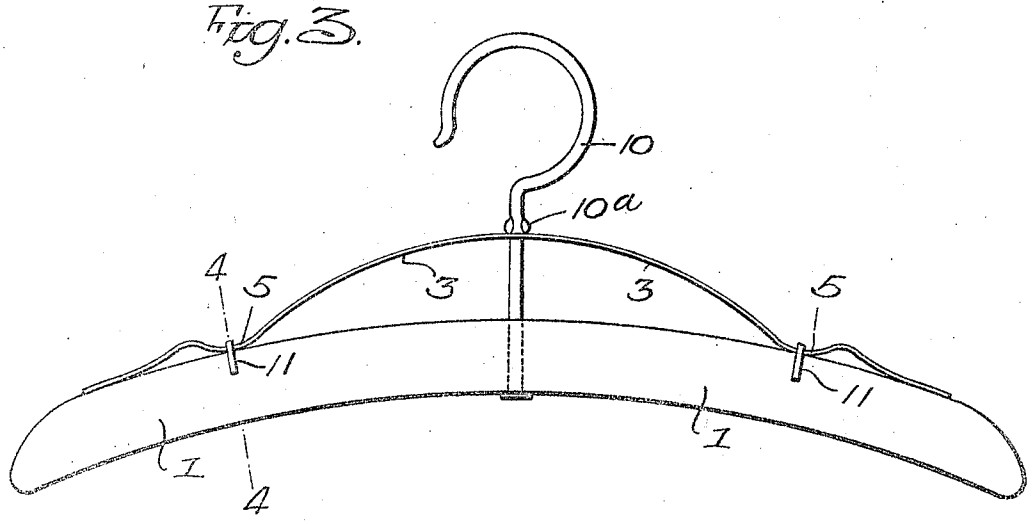
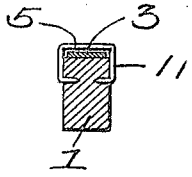


Fig. 4.



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Patented Dec. 18, 1923. 1,478,290

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NONA J. MARKS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

GARMENT HANGER.

Application filed March 16, 1923. Serial No. 625,517.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NONA J. MARKS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented Garment Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a garment hanger, employing the usual supporting bar over which the garment is hung, having simple and effective means for clamping the garment to prevent its slipping from the bar, the device finding particular application in hangers employed for women's garments.

In the attached drawings:

Figure 1, is a side view of a hanger made in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2, is a view in perspective of the hanger;

Fig. 3, is a side view of a hanger embodying a modification within the scope of the invention, and

Fig. 4, is a section on the line 4—4, Fig. 3.

With reference to the drawings, the hanger may comprise the usual curved bar 1, at the center of which is attached a suitable hook, 2, or equivalent element, by means of which the bar may be suspended from a supporting structure. In addition to these elements, I provide a strip 3 of resilient metal, preferably spring steel, having an aperture 4 at the center through which the shank of the hook 2 extends, the strip being bowed upwardly in the center and having the extended end portions at each side of the central bow so formed as to bear against the top of the bar 1. Rivets 7 or other suitable retaining elements may be provided to normally hold these end portions of the strip against the bar, the rivets extending through longitudinal slots 6, 6, the purpose of which will be described hereinafter.

In addition to the strip 3, I may employ a coiled spring 8 which surrounds the spindle of the hook 2 and is confined between the under side of the strip 3 and the top of the bar 1, this spring 8 tending to retain the central portion of the strip 3 in a normal elevated position, in which the ends of the strip bear firmly against the upper surface of the bar. If desired, the ends of the strip 3 may be provided with rubber pads 9, 9, in the form of rubber tubing passed over the said ends.

I prefer also, as clearly illustrated, to bow out the aforesaid end portions so that in reality the strip 3, in normal position, bears against the bar at four points only, at the extreme ends of the strip and at the ends of the central bow. The latter points are designated by the reference numerals 5, and I prefer at these points to place the slots 6 through which the securing elements 7 pass.

When, now, a downward pressure is exerted upon the central bowed portion sufficient to flex the strip 3, the parts 5, 5, bearing against the bar 1 act as fulcrums so that the outlying extremities of the strip, or those parts lying outwardly of the points 5, are elevated from the bar 1, as illustrated in broken lines in Fig. 1. The slots 6, 6, provide for the increase in the effective length of the strip 3 caused by the depression and partial straightening out of the central bowed portion.

The device has advantages over other devices of a like nature, not only in the facility and relative cheapness of manufacture, but in the effectiveness with which the device functions, and the ease of manipulation. A slight pressure by the fingers at the center of the strip effects the elevation of both ends of the strip, and when the strip is released, the ends bear against the top of the bar with a firm pressure which nevertheless is not such as to mark or injure the fabric of the garment. The device has a further advantage in that by exerting a pressure intermediate the securing elements 5 and the center of the strip, either one or other of the ends may be elevated without disturbing the other, thereby permitting adjustment of the garment at either side while being retained at the other.

In Figs. 3 and 4, I have shown a modification in which the spring 8 is eliminated and in which I employ an alternative means for holding the clamp in position on the bar. In this form, the spring clamp 3 is formed to assume naturally the position shown in Fig. 3. The shank of the hook 10 may be pressed out as indicated at 10^a, to limit the upward movement of the center of the clamp. In this instance, it is not essential that means be employed such as the elements 7 previously described for securing the clamp at the points 5 to the bar 1, it being only necessary to prevent lateral movement of the ends of the clamp from their positions over the bar. I prefer, however, to employ the staple-like elements

11, best illustrated in Fig. 4, by reason of the comparative cheapness of this form of fastener and the ease with which it is attached. Obviously, this form of fastener can be used in the form of device first described with the elimination of the slotted apertures 6.

The device illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 operates in exactly the same manner as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but in the present case the resiliency of the clamping element itself is utilized to maintain it in operative position.

I claim:

1. In a hanger, the combination with an article-supporting member, of resilient article-retaining means formed as a bow with extended ends, and means for securing the bow on the supporting member with said extended ends normally bearing against said member so that pressure on the central bow portion will raise the outlying extended ends from the supporting member.

2. In a hanger, the combination with an article-supporting member, of a supporting stem extending outwardly therefrom, resilient article-retaining means mounted on the support through which the stem extends, said retaining means being formed as a bow with extended ends, and said bow being retained upon the supporting member with the said extended ends bearing against the said member so that pressure on the central bow portion will raise the outlying extended ends from the supporting member.

3. In a hanger, the combination with an article-supporting member, of resilient article-retaining means mounted on the support and formed as a bow with extended ends, said bow being connected on opposite sides of the center to said supporting member so that said extended ends normally bear against the member and so that pressure on the central bow portion will raise the outlying extended ends from the supporting member.

4. In a hanger, the combination with an article-supporting member, of resilient article-retaining means mounted on the support and formed as a bow with extended bowed ends, and means for securing the said retaining means to the support at each end of the central bow so that the extremities of the said extended ends bear against the supporting member and so that pressure on said central bow portion will raise the said extremities from the supporting member.

5. In a hanger, the combination with an article-supporting member, of resilient article-retaining means formed as a bow with extended bowed ends, said retaining means being mounted on the support so that the said extended ends bear against the support and so that pressure on said central bow portion will raise the outlying extremities of the said extended ends from the supporting member.

6. In a hanger, the combination with an article-supporting member, of resilient article-retaining means formed as a bow with extended ends, means for mounting the bow on the supporting member so that the said extended ends bear against the member and so that pressure on the central bow portion will raise the outlying extended ends from the member, and means permitting movement of the bow with respect to the supporting member for securing the said bow to the member.

7. In a hanger, the combination with an article-supporting member, of resilient article-retaining means formed as a bow with extended ends, means for mounting the bow on the supporting member so that the said extended ends bear against the member and so that pressure on the central bow portion will raise the outlying extended ends from the member, and a staple embracing the said bow at the ends of said central bow portion and securing the bow to the supporting member.

NONA J. MARKS.