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GARMENT HANGER

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Fig. 1.

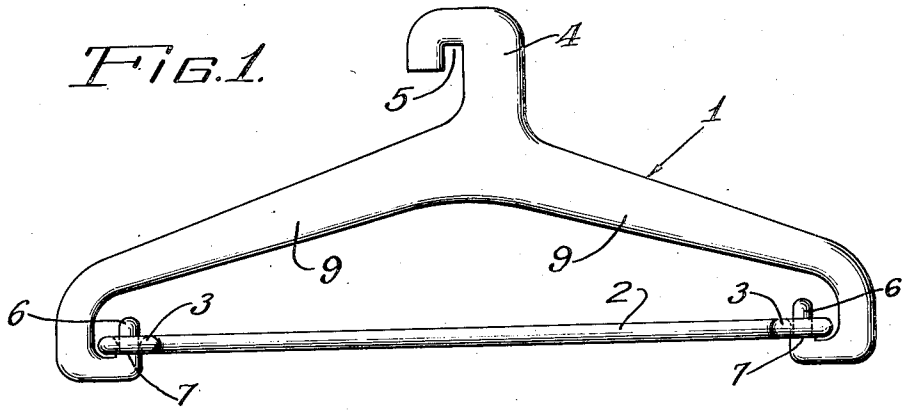


Fig. 2.

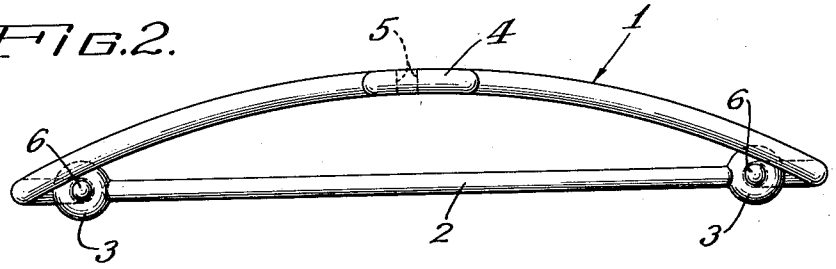


Fig. 3.

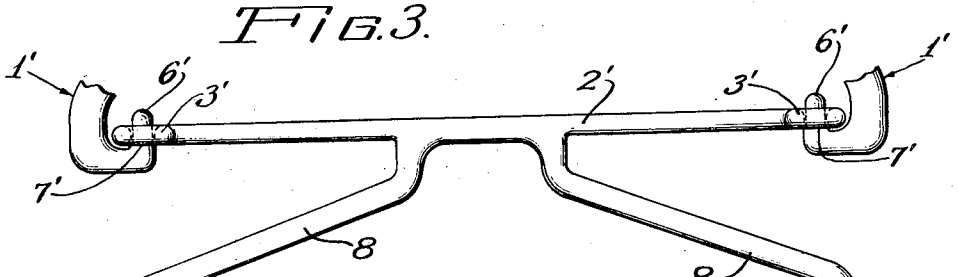
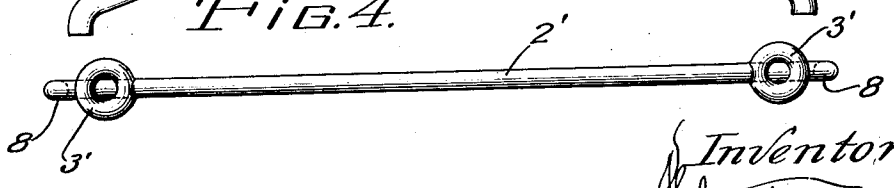


Fig. 4.



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FIG. 5.

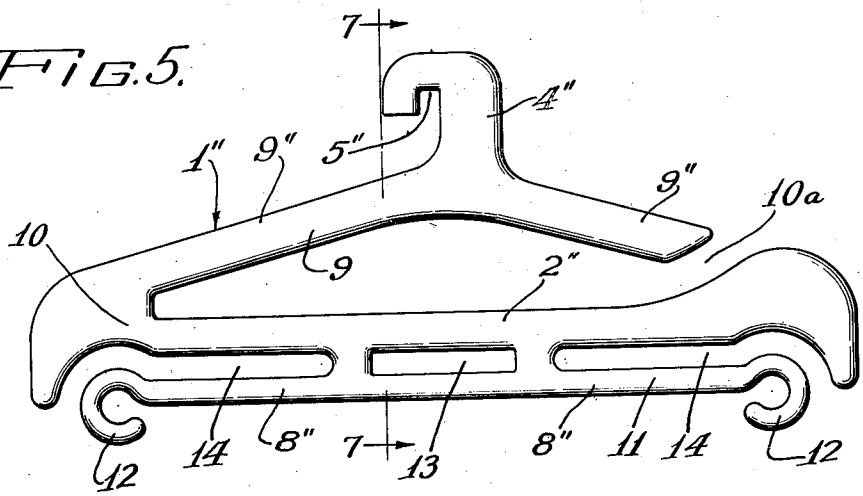


FIG. 6.

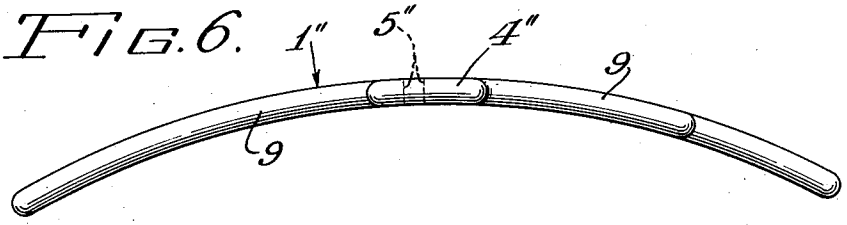
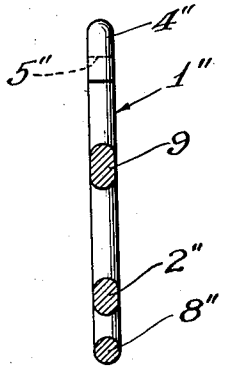


FIG. 7.



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FIG. 8.

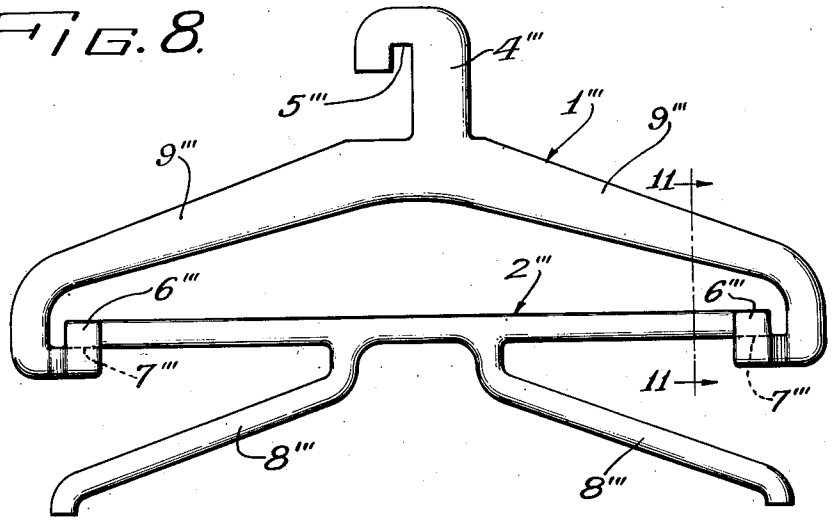


FIG. 9

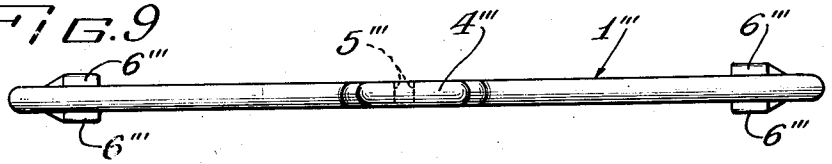


FIG. 10.

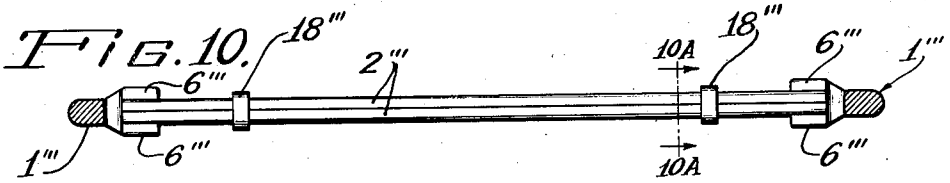


FIG. 12.

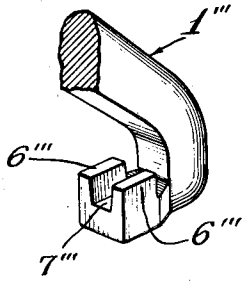


FIG. 11

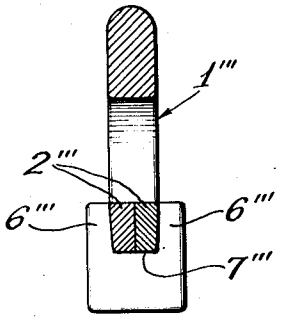
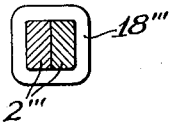


FIG. 10A.



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Fig. 13.

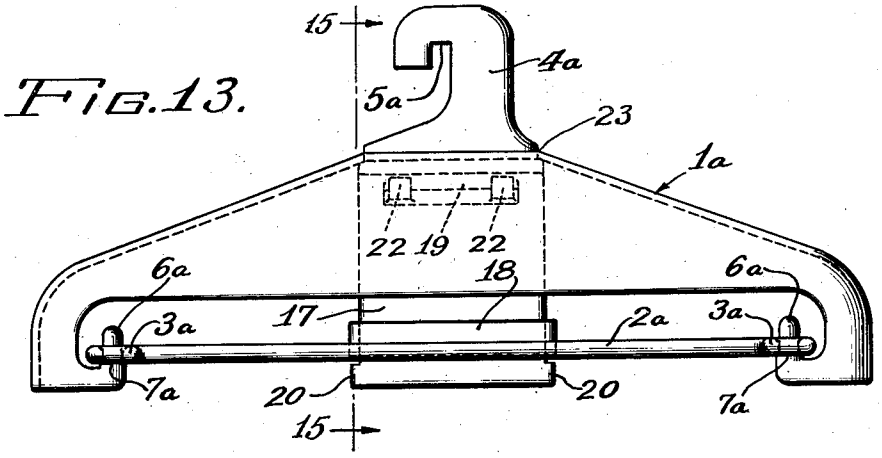


Fig. 14.

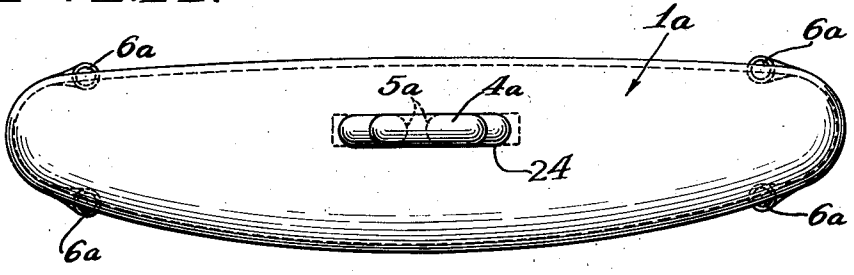


Fig. 15.

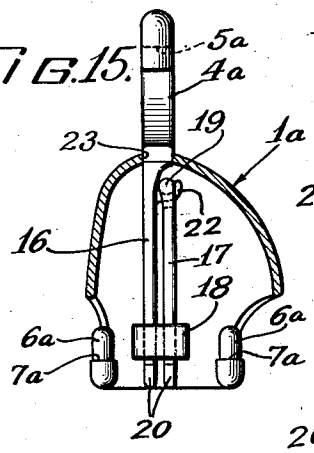


Fig. 16.

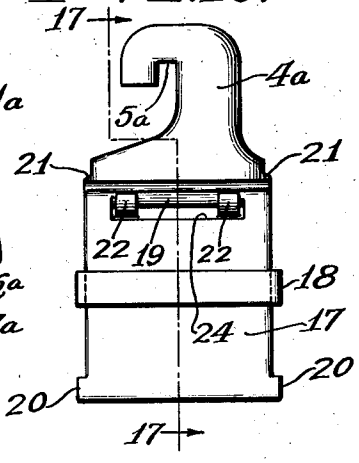
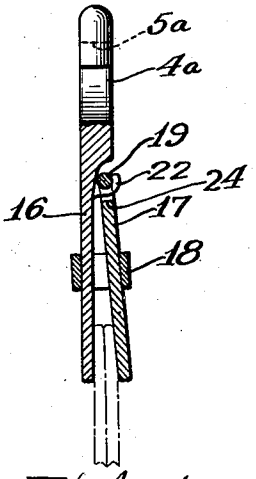


Fig. 17.



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FIG. 18.

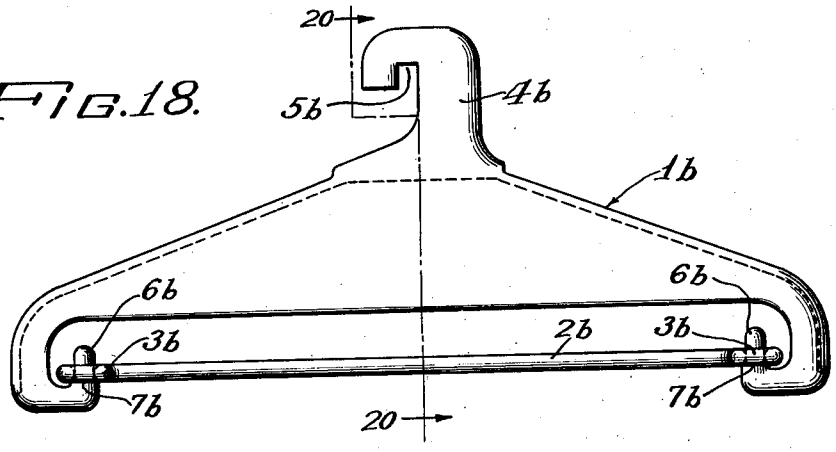


FIG. 19.

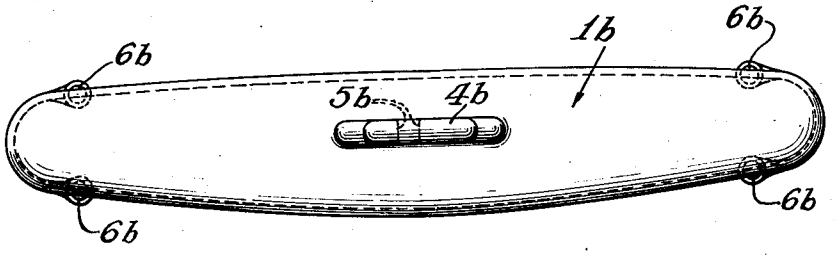


FIG. 20.

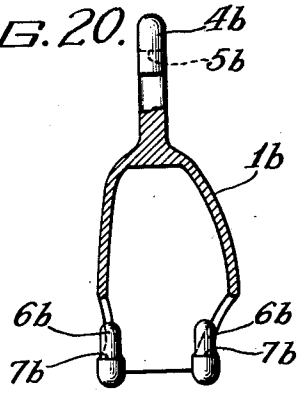


FIG. 21.

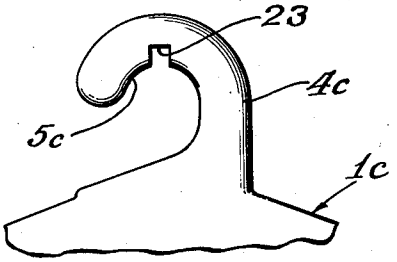


FIG. 22.

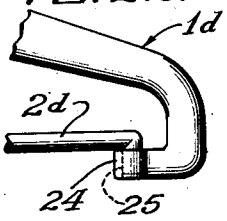
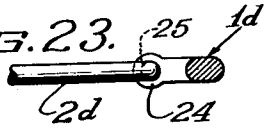


FIG. 23.



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FIG. 24.

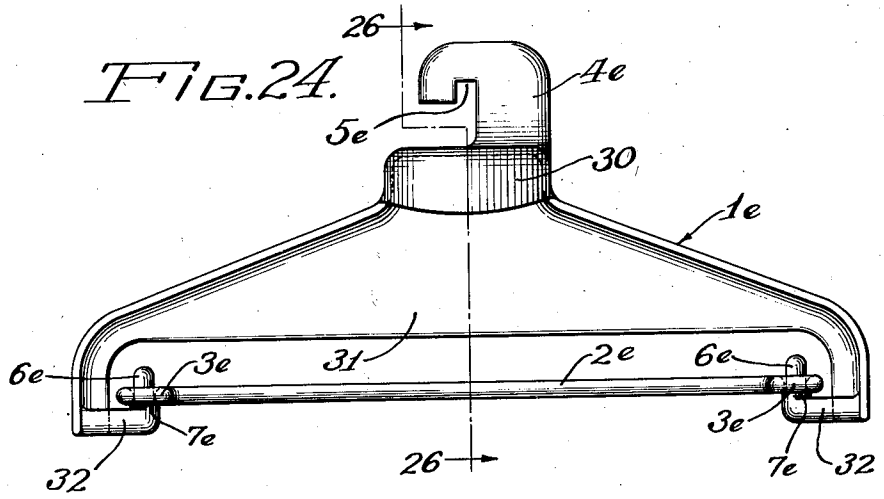


FIG. 25.

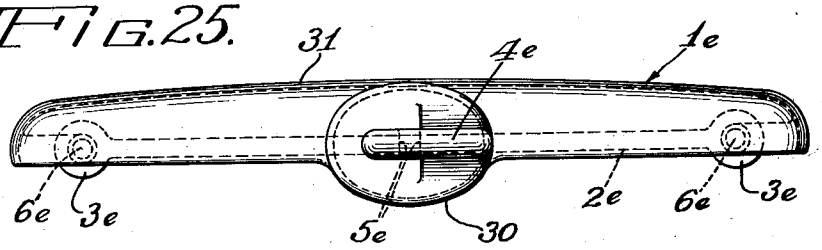
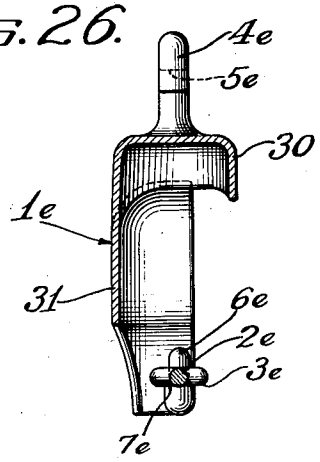


FIG. 26.



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S. Stanton

Patented Mar. 7, 1950 2,499,536

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,499,536

GARMENT HANGER

Samuel John Stanton, Chicago, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to S. J. Stanton

Application June 17, 1944, Serial No. 540,824

2 Claims. (Cl. 223—88)

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The present invention introduces a series of new garment hangers. The innovation includes therein, first, elements facilitating placing of garments over and their removal from a garment hanger.

The prevailing "coat" hanger comprises a shoulder brace, frequently used by men as a coat and vest rack, and a rack for trousers, the trousers rack being integrated with the hanger as a whole. Thus constituted, the vest is placed directly over the shoulder brace and the coat over the vest. Coat and vest can be removed not as needed but only in reverse order—that is, coat first and vest next, or together—but not in the direct order. The trousers is the only garment, in the suit thus disposed, available separately.

The invention herewith disclosed affords distributive suspension or removal of clothes disposed on the hanger, one at a time and in the order a situation may require. That is, when superimposed on the hanger, the garments are separately superimposed and separably available, each garment as suits the dresser's convenience.

The advantage of this distributive disposition is not only order and ready access, but also greater garment care or conservation.

The innovation in another phase of its usefulness includes a shape to the garment hanger that makes it more form fitting, which is a further feature for garment care and conservation.

The innovation in still another phase includes a unique element making possible full suspension of trousers, when desired to avoid a visible horizontal hanger fold. The innovation even presents a unique alternate suspension element, a "goose neck" with a slot therein, fitting over a flat rail instead of a rod, which device keeps the garment free from unnecessary but often disturbing transverse swinging.

To make the hanger available for either a rod or a rail suspension support, as a further modification detail, a suspension element is shown having a slot within and as an extension of the usual hook curve, in which device the curve element makes it possible to rest the "hook" over a rod, and the slot element makes it possible to saddle the "hook" over a rail. These two elements are so arranged in the combination as not to interfere with one another.

For graphical delineation of the novelty, reference is made to the drawings.

Fig. 1 is the front view of one form of coat hanger, embodying the novelty of a removable trouser rack.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of Fig. 1.

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Fig. 3, shoulder brace included fragmentarily, shows the characteristic removable vest and trouser rack combination.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a modified form of hanger.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a cross section taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 represents the hanger Fig. 1 with modifications of structural details, suggested further by Fig. 9, a plan view of the whole hanger.

Fig. 10, a view of a modified trouser rack.

Fig. 10*a* shows an element used in combination with trouser rack shown in Fig. 10.

Figs. 11 and 12 show modified coupling devices for hanger and rack.

Fig. 13 is a front view of coat hanger, Fig. 1 expanded.

Fig. 14 is a plan view of this hanger.

Fig. 15 is a cross section taken on line 15—15 of Fig. 13.

Fig. 16 is a detachable suspension element for the hanger as further disclosed in Fig. 13.

Fig. 17 is a cross section taken on line 17—17 of Fig. 16.

Fig. 18 represents the same form as Fig. 13, showing the suspension element as an integral part of the shoulder brace.

Fig. 19 is a plan view of Fig. 18.

Fig. 20 is a cross section taken on line 20—20 of Fig. 18.

Fig. 21 is a fragmentary view of a suspension element.

Figs. 22 and 23 are fragmentary views of a modified coupling element between the hanger brace and the trouser rack in the present combination.

Fig. 24 is the coat hanger showing the "hook" or suspension element expanded in conformity with the human neck.

Fig. 25 is a plan view of the same.

Fig. 26 is a cross section taken on line 26—26 of Fig. 24.

For a suggestion graphically of the details of the present novelty, reference is made to the numbered parts wherein like numerals represent like parts.

Fig. 1, the hanger as a whole, comprises element 9 and 9 forking out from the suspension element 4, having a slotted or rounded element 5 to fit over a suspension rail or rod support. See Fig. 21. Element 9 and 9 is generally slanting, following somewhat the slope of the human shoulder. Reference will be made to these slanting elements as the shoulder brace. This of course is the part usually serving for support of

coat and vest in a man's suit. A man's suit is chosen to exemplify, but not in limitation of, the application because the suit is a complicated set of garments, demanding more exacting service from a hanger. It is quite evident that the device is available for other garments as well, in all instances of which the availability in connection with the hanging of each garment separately is a new convenience.

Numeral 2 in Fig. 1 points to the trouser rack characteristic of the present novelty, the detachable coupling at 3, 6 and 7 of the rack 2 with the arms 9 of the hanger. The rack in the conventional hanger is an integral part of the unit. That is, it is not in coupling and disengaging association with the shoulder brace terminals, as it is in the present invention.

The usual availability of the conventional hanger, a dubious service, is as follows: In undressing, the user takes off his coat and vest and places them on a chair or bed. He removes his trousers and places them on the rack. He picks up his vest and places it on the forking arms. Then he picks up his coat and places it over the vest. This puts the suit in order for closeting. For dressing, the user pulls the trousers out from under the vest and coat. Then he removes the coat and vest from hanger, puts them on a chair or bed. Puts on the vest and goes back for the coat.

The availability of the present novelty, a more convenient service, is about as follows: When undressing, the user puts his coat directly on the brace and removes from the hanger the combination trouser and vest rack. He puts his vest directly on the forked arms of the rack and then the trousers over the rack, which, with the garments on it, he couples up with the terminals of the clothes hanger proper. When dressing, he can remove the trousers first, the vest next and the coat last. It can readily be seen that this order of removal or replacement is not only an order of greatest convenience, but also a system to preserve the garments—with less crushing and fewer movements—in a better condition.

Numerals 3 and 6, Figs. 1 and 2, suggest one method of coupling the rack with the brace 9 and 9 of the hanger. The latter are pins combined terminally with the arms 9. The former are rings combined terminally with the rack 2. The rings adjusted to fit over the pins afford the coupling or detachable characteristic of the herein disclosed utility.

In Figs. 3 and 4, the representation discloses the arms 8 extending from the rack 2' (2 in Fig. 1) for suspension of the vest separately from the suspension of the coat. It is preferred to have these forking arms sloping downward, but it is not imperative to have them slope. Neither is it imperative to have the unit "bowed" as seen in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 shows the hanger with the distributive hanging characteristics effected by a "one piece" hanger. It is the characteristic combination with rack 2 integrated with arm 9 at 10 at one end and open at 10*a* at the opposite end. The several rack elements are severately combined. Bar 2'' in Fig. 5 serves as a trouser rack the same as 2 in Fig. 1, but this rack 2'' is available through the opening 10*a*. Arms 8'' accommodate the vest the same as 8 in the model shown by Fig. 2. Numerals 12 indicate simply the termination of 8'' into a hook which may also be used for suspending something, like a pair of shoes for instance. Numeral 13 shows an opening in the unit

which may also be used for suspending something, like a tie for instance.

Fig. 8 discloses a detail variation in the trouser rack 2'''. First it shows that the coupling may be accomplished by a simple slot 6''' terminally in the arms 9''' of brace 1'''. Second, instead of being a single rod or bar as 2 in Fig. 1, element 2''' may comprise a double element, or two bars in proximity to each other, that is, parallel to each other. This arrangement makes it possible to insert the lower ends of the trousers between the two parallel bars or rods 2'''. Numeral 6''' shows a socket in place of pin 6. Numeral 7''' shows the bottom of socket 6'''. When rack and brace are coupled up, that is, when the ends of the parallel bars 2''' are inserted in the sockets 6''', the trouser ends are held tightly in their place, between the double element 2'''. The trousers hanging downward remain in full length suspension, which is favored by many users. Numeral 18''' indicates an element sliding over the bars 2''', for tightening or releasing the pressure on the vice-like grip of the bars 2'''. The depth between the wall 5'''—5''' in Figs. 11 and 12 to the bottom 7''' of the socket is adjusted in accordance with the width of the bars 2''', which are sufficiently wide between them to hold the trousers securely. Device 18''' of course is designed efficiently to aid in effecting a grip on the trousers suspended between the parallel bars 2'''.

Figs. 13 to 26 disclose a modification of the brace 1 in Fig. 1. The brace here is not flat arms 9 as in Fig. 1 but is expanded to approach the shape of the human shoulder, for the preservation of the shapeliness of the supported garment. The "hook" element therein is shown expanded essentially to conform to the human neck 30, "blending" into the shoulder brace 1—*e* in substantial conformity to the blending of the neck with the human shoulder blades. Such advantages of neck and body form for the simple garment hanger are particularly appreciated in the case of such a garment as a tuxedo or an evening coat, which remain hanging for long periods. It is also appreciated greatly in the case of fur coats which need care to prevent the cracking of the animal skin.

In this expanded form, the shoulder brace 1—*a* preferably is hollow, which gives the hanger minimum weight. This hollowness is particularly desirable when the unit is made of plastics or wood veneers glued together with plastics or such a metal as aluminum.

In the expanded model, Figs. 13–26, the coupling idea for the hanger 2—*a* is available on two sides as shown by numeral 6—*a*, in Figs. 13, 14 and 15, through the middle of Figs. 24–26. This disclosure of variation from Figs. 13, 14, 18 and 19 is merely for the purpose of recording manufacturing suggestions. The front "cut-out" in Fig. 26 shows the possibility of molding the unit with a simple 30—31 die.

Fig. 16 represents a variation element for the full trouser suspension shown by the bars 2''', in Figs. 9 to 12. Elements 16 and 17 in Figs. 15 to 17 correspond to the two rods indicated jointly by numeral 2'''. They are parallel bars or boards as the case may be, acting in vice-like manner in relation to the trousers inserted between them. Elements 22 are part of one of the bars or boards 16 protruding through openings 24 in element 17. A rod 19 inserted through elements 22 effects the hinge element serving in the vice-like combination as detailed out in Figs. 15 to 17. The element 18 a ring-like device, is arranged to slide over

the blades **16** and **17** of the vice-like combination for pressure on the gripped trousers. It is prevented from sliding off the device by such an element as shoulder **20** at the lower end. Element **17** is removable by swinging it up and out of elements **22**. Figs. 13 to 17 also show that the suspension device **4**—*a* may be fashioned separately from the brace **1**—*a*. If fashioned separately the brace is provided with an opening **24** through which the element **4**—*a* is inserted.

Figs. 18 to 21 exemplify the suspension element **4**—*b* as an integral part of the hanger.

Fig. 21 merely shows the combination slot **23** and hook **5**—*c* idea. This makes the hanger available for a bar or a rod support.

Figs. 22 to 26 also are merely details in manufacture. The "eyes" **24** in Figs. 22 and 23, for example, may be in the terminals of the brace instead of in the terminals of the rack, and the hooks or pins **25** may extend from the rack **2**—*d* instead of being integrated with the brace.

In Fig. 24, as another example, the suspension element **4**—*e*, enlarged to the shape of the human neck **30** and blending into the shoulder brace element **1**—*e* conformably to the blending of the human neck with the human shoulder, shows the hollow shoulder brace element extended a greater distance in the back **31** and a shorter distance in the front **30**. This form is merely one of the suggestions that adjustments are possible in the present invention to conform to simplified dies or manufacturing requirements.

Quite evidently the disclosures herein, while in some detail, are not in limitation but entirely as suggestions of the characteristics of the present invention.

I claim:

1. A multiple garment hanger comprising suspension means, a pair of arcuately opposed and downwardly sloping shoulder supporting members formed integrally with said suspension means and projecting forwardly from the vertical plane thereof, inwardly turned and upwardly directed extremities on said sloping shoulder supporting members, a horizontally disposed garment supporting bar detachably mounted upon said upwardly directed extremities, and a pair of spaced opposed and downwardly sloping garment supporting arms depending from said bar and formed integrally therewith and disposed in substantial parallelism with respect to said shoulder supporting members, the vertical plane of said horizontal bar and said depending arms being forwardly offset with respect to the vertical plane of the suspension means to facilitate the removal of garments supported upon said bar and depending arms.

2. A multiple garment hanger comprising suspension means, a pair of arcuately opposed and downwardly sloping shoulder supporting members projecting forwardly from the vertical plane of said suspension means, inwardly turned and upwardly directed extremities on said sloping shoulder supporting members, a horizontally disposed garment supporting bar detachably mounted upon said upwardly directed extremities, and a pair of spaced opposed and downwardly sloping garment supporting arms depending from said bar and disposed in substantial parallelism with respect to said shoulder supporting members, the vertical plane of said horizontal bar and said depending arms being forwardly offset with respect to the vertical plane of the suspension means to facilitate the removal of garments supported upon said bar and depending arms.

SAMUEL JOHN STANTON.

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