

April 26, 1927.

1,626,210

L. A. PHILLIPS

GARMENT HANGER

Filed May 18, 1925

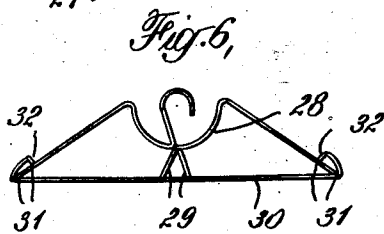
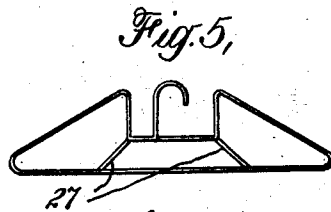
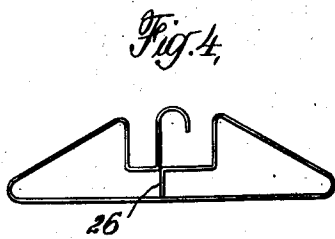
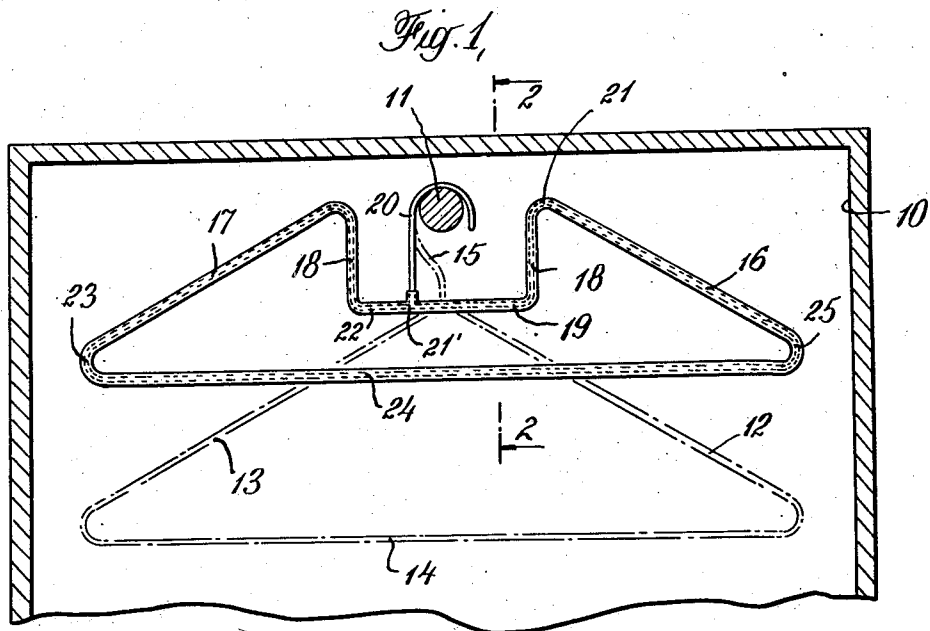
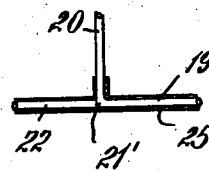


Fig. 2,



Fig. 3,



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GARMENT HANGER.

Application filed May 18, 1925. Serial No. 30,891.

This invention relates to garment hangers which are intended to be placed within garments such as coats, skirts, and the like, for the purpose of providing a convenient means of supporting these garments while not in use. More specifically such hangers consist of a pair of lateral members or shoulders, about which the coat or skirt is hung, and frequently include a cross bar connecting the lower ends of these lateral members, upon which a pair of trousers may be placed. Ordinarily these hangers are made of a piece of wire bent to suitable form, and they are provided at their middle point with a hook by which the hanger, with the garments upon it, may be hung on any convenient support.

As heretofore constructed, the hanger has most commonly been formed in such a way that the hook projects a considerable distance above the level of the lateral members or shoulders, and when used with a coat the collar of the coat extends up the hook only a short distance, and the main portion of the latter projects above the collar. Hangers of this type are commonly used in wardrobe trunks, and especially in salesmen's sample trunks, and in the trunk body there is placed a rod or bar, over which a large number of hangers with garments on them may be hung. In these trunks it is desirable that the garments, when hung upright, should rest clear of the bottom of the trunk, so that when removed the garments will be unwrinkled. With the hanger as heretofore constructed, the upper part of the garment lies some distance below the bar in the trunk, and consequently there is a considerable amount of space in the upper part of the trunk which is unoccupied and serves no useful purpose. In the transportation of such trunks the shipping charges not only depend on the weight of the trunk, but also on the amount of space it occupies, and consequently the trunks in which the old type of hangers are used, involve the payment of charges based on capacity, part of which is not utilized.

The present invention is intended to provide a hanger which may be used in a trunk in such a way that the capacity of the trunk is made use of to the fullest extent, and in this hanger the customary shoulder members are provided, but these are joined at their inner ends by a bar which is depressed some

distance below the highest points of the shoulder members. Extending upwardly from this bar at its middle point, is the usual hook, and the top of the hook is substantially in line with the upper, inner ends of the shoulder members. With this arrangement, when the hanger is placed on the hook, it will be seen that the top or collar of the garment, in the case of a coat, lies only a short distance below the supporting bar of the trunk, and consequently a shorter trunk may be employed than would ordinarily be the case. The new hanger, therefore, makes it possible to use trunks which may be shipped at reduced transportation charges, and where a salesman, as is frequently the case, is carrying with him a number of such trunks on a trip of large mileage, the saving in transportation charges resulting from the use of such hangers is a very material item.

In the accompanying drawings there is shown the preferred embodiment of the invention, together with certain modified forms. In these drawings,

Fig. 1 is a view partly in section of a part of a trunk, showing one of the new hangers in place, and also illustrating the old type of hanger; Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the new hanger, taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a view of a detail of the hanger as shown in Fig. 1,

Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are front views of modified types of hanger, embodying the invention.

Referring now to these drawings, the hanger is shown in the position which it will occupy in a trunk 10 of the so-called wardrobe type. These trunks are always shipped on end, and are hinged so that the two parts will swing about a vertical axis. In this type of trunk, especially when designed for the use of garment salesmen, there is provided a bar 11, mounted in each part of the trunk near its upper end, and on this bar are carried the hangers, on which the garments are suspended. Since the garments hang vertically, it will be apparent that a large number of these hangers may be placed on the bar and the garments hang naturally so that the lateral pressing to which they are subjected will not produce wrinkles.

With the old type of hanger, illustrated in dotted lines at 12 in Fig. 1, it will be

seen that the hanger consists of lateral members 13, which extend upwardly and inwardly at an angle, and are connected at their lower ends by a cross bar 14. The lateral members and the cross bar form a triangle, from the apex of which extends a hook 15, which is intended to be placed over the bar 11. It will be seen that with this arrangement the top of a garment supported on the hanger will lie a considerable distance below the bar 11, and consequently the upper part of the trunk is unoccupied and useless.

With the new type of hanger, designated 16, the lateral members 17 extend upwardly and inwardly at an angle to each other, so as to form sloping supports, and terminate at their inner ends in downwardly extending portions 18, joined by a cross bar 19. Secured to the cross bar is a hook 20 which is placed over the trunk bar 11, and the hook 20 extends only a slight distance above the upper ends 21 of the sloping members.

With this arrangement, it will be observed that the top of a garment supported on a hanger lies very close to the top of the trunk and consequently with the new hanger a considerably shorter trunk may be employed than was previously the case, without having the garments rest on the bottom of the trunk at their lower ends. This saving of space, as has previously been mentioned, is of great importance to commercial concerns which have a number of salesmen on the road, each of whom may have several of these trunks because the use of shorter trunks reduces the shipping charges to a material extent.

In the manufacture of the new hanger, it is possible to employ any of the materials now commonly used, although I prefer that the hanger be constructed of a piece of wire of sufficient size so that it will have the desired rigidity. This wire terminates at one end at the point 21', has a portion 22 extending laterally, then is bent upwardly as at 18, and then has the downward angular bend 17. At the point 23 the wire is bent to form the cross bar 24, at the other end of which it is bent back at an angle to form the second lateral member 17. At the inner end of this lateral member the wire is bent downwardly to form the portion 18, and then bent at a right angle to form the other part of the central bar 19. This end of the wire extends beyond the other end, and is turned upwardly and bent to form the hook 20. At the point where the end 21' bears against the base of the hook, the two parts of the wire may be soldered, welded, or otherwise secured together. It is also preferable, in order to protect the garments, that the wire be enclosed in some suitable fabric, as, for instance, a braided tube 25, which is placed in position before the end of the wire

is secured to the base of the hook, as described; then the ends of the tube bound in place in any suitable manner.

The hanger illustrated in Fig. 1 is of the ordinary type on which a skirt or a suit may be supported, the trousers being laid flat and hung about the cross bar in the usual way. In making this hook of wire, which makes a cheap construction, it sometimes happens that with a heavier garment, such as an overcoat, the wire will bend or be distorted, so that it is desirable to provide a somewhat stronger construction. Such constructions are illustrated in Figs. 4, 5, and 6. In Fig. 4 the hanger is similar to that shown in Fig. 1, in that the inner ends of the lateral members are joined by a bar which is depressed a considerable distance below the highest points of these ends, and the hook by which the hanger is supported extends upwardly from this bar. The depressed bar and the lower cross bar connecting the outer ends of the lateral members, are now connected by a central supporting member 26, which may be a short length of one end of the wire bent down in the manner illustrated and secured to the lower cross bar. In the construction illustrated in Fig. 5, two such supporting bars 27 are employed. Each of these members is connected at one of the ends of the central bar 19, and extends downwardly and outwardly at an angle to the lower cross bar. These supporting bars are also secured in position in any suitable manner.

In the construction illustrated in Fig. 6, the inner ends of the lateral members are connected by a curved bar 28 which bends downwardly a considerable distance below the inner ends of the lateral members. At the point where the hook 20 is connected to this curved member, there are also secured the upper ends of supporting bars 29, which extend downwardly and at an angle to the lower cross bar 30. The latter, which is a separate piece of wire from that bent to form the lateral members of shoulders, terminates at its ends in curved portions which extend around the lower ends of the lateral members and are connected to them at the point 31, a slight distance from their lower ends. This type of hanger is particularly adapted for use with skirts and the projecting curved portions 32 of the lower bar provide stops upon which the waist line of the skirt may come to rest.

While the new hanger has been shown as constructed of metal, it will be apparent that it can be constructed of wood or the other usual materials, with equal facility. Regardless of the material of which it is made, the new hanger has a supporting hook which is connected to a central depressed portion so that the hook does not extend any considerable distance beyond the inner ends of

the lateral elements. Consequently, any garment which is mounted on the hanger lies at its upper end close to the hanger-supporting bar, and the new hanger thus permits space to be conserved and makes it possible to support longer garments free of the floor than would be possible with the hanger as heretofore constructed.

I claim:

10 1. A garment hanger comprising a pair of upwardly and inwardly extending garment supporting members, a depressed horizontal portion connecting the inner ends of said supporting members, and a hook connected
15 to said horizontal portion, the upper end of the hook terminating substantially in the horizontal plane passing through the upper ends of said supporting members.

20 2. A garment hanger comprising a pair of upwardly and inwardly extending garment supporting members having their outermost ends connected by a cross-bar and having their innermost ends terminating in downwardly extending portions which are connected to each other by a second cross-bar to
25 form a depressed portion positioned below the innermost ends of the garment supporting members, and a hook member

mounted in the depressed portion and joined to the second named cross-bar, said hook
30 extending upwardly and terminating substantially in the horizontal plane passing through the innermost ends of the garment supporting members.

3. A garment hanger comprising a pair
35 of upwardly and inwardly extending garment supporting members having their outermost ends connected by a cross-bar and having their innermost ends terminating in
40 downwardly extending portions which are connected to each other by a second cross-bar which is positioned substantially halfway between the innermost ends of the garment supporting members and the first
45 named cross-bar to form a depressed portion positioned below the innermost ends of the garment supporting members, and a hook member mounted in the depressed portion
50 and joined to the second named cross-bar, said hook extending upwardly and terminating substantially in the horizontal plane passing thru the innermost ends of the garment supporting members.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LEON A. PHILLIPS.