July 13, 1965 S. J. FREILICH 3,194,457

NECKTIE HANGER

Filed Jan. 9, 1964 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

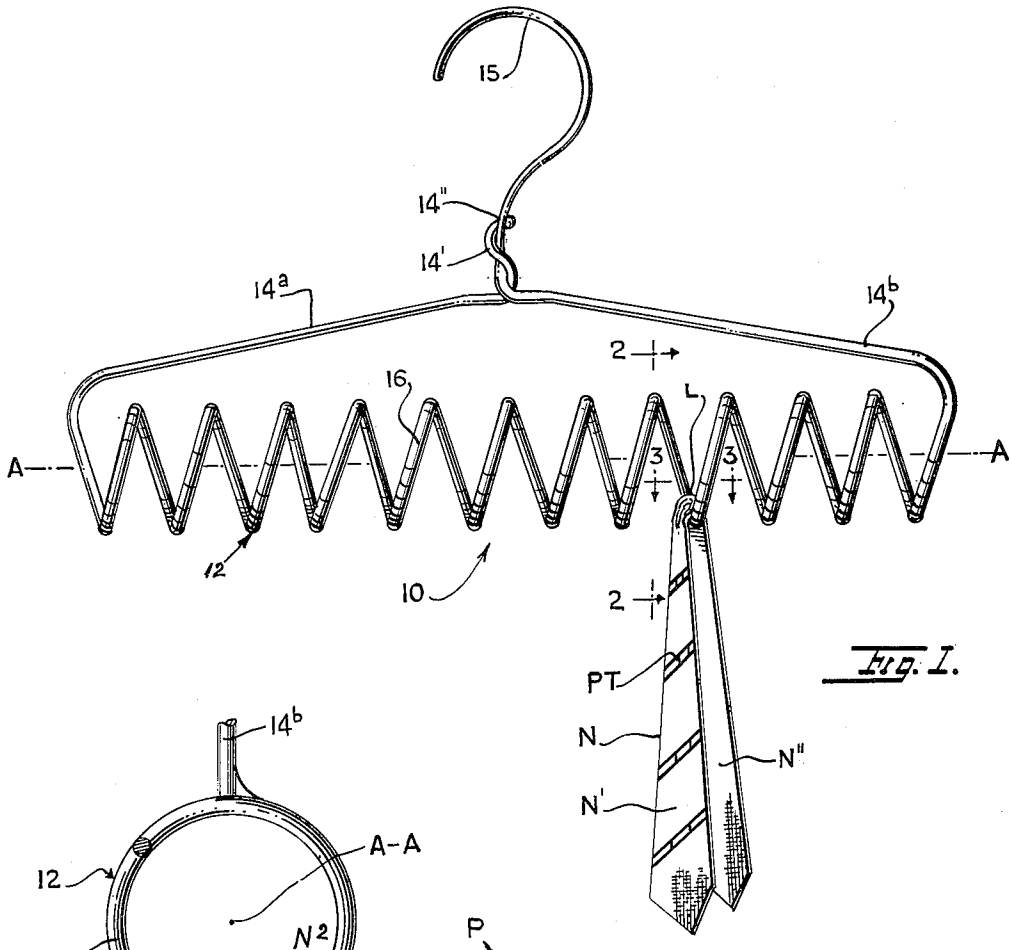


Fig. 1.

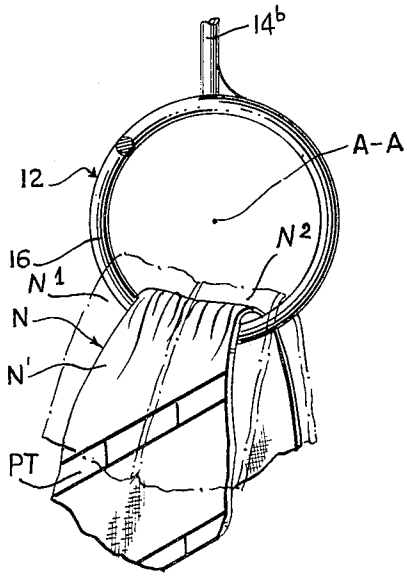


Fig. 2.

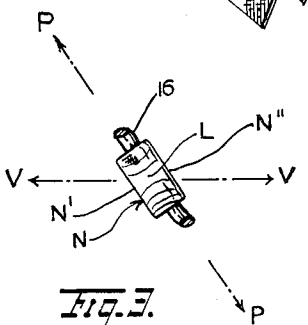


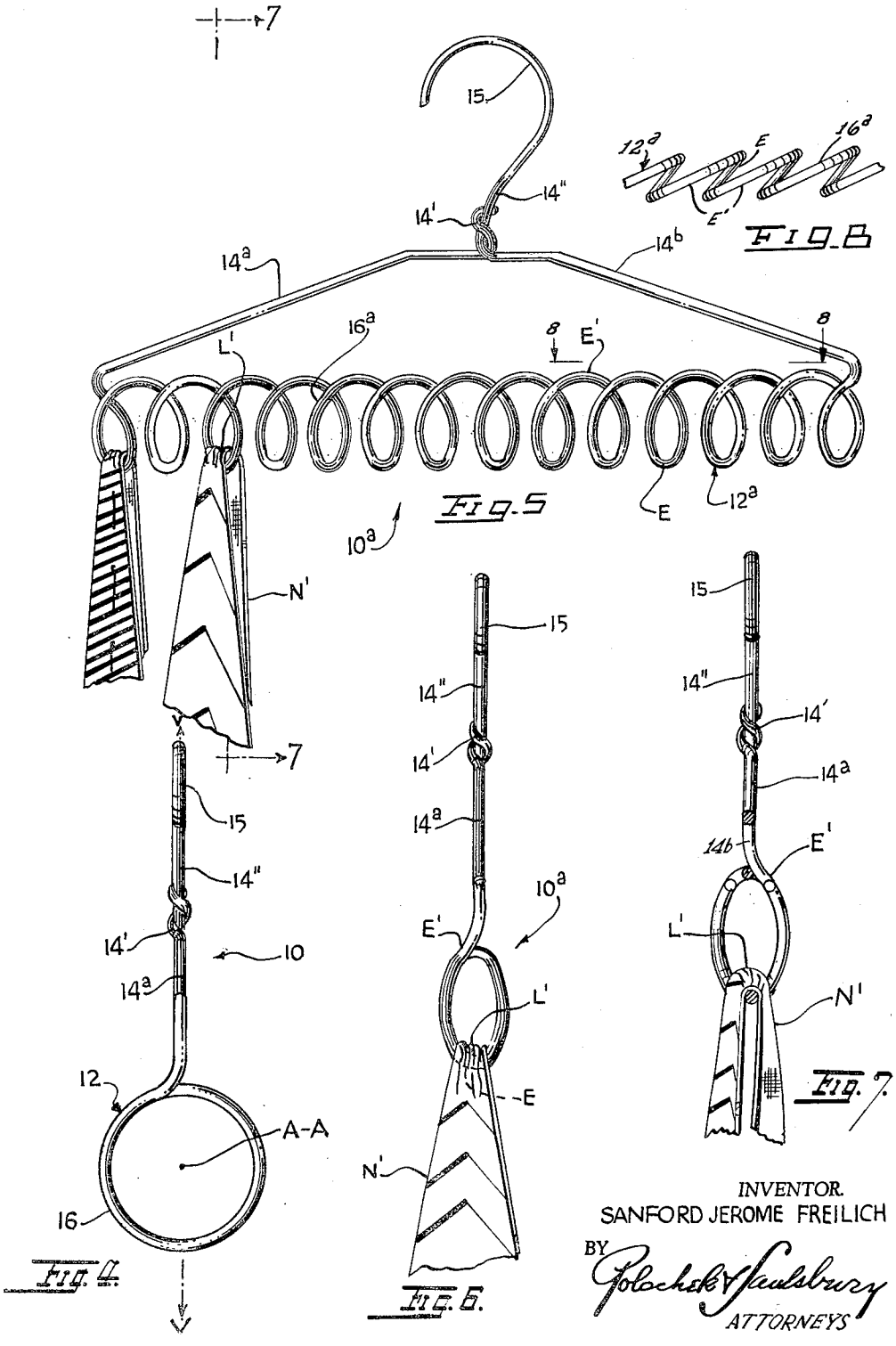
Fig. 3.

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3,194,457

NECKTIE HANGER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 223—88)

This invention relates to an improved tie hanger, constructed of a single piece of wire, that permits a large number of ties to be sorted or stored normal to the viewer, conveniently on a clothes rack with other garments, and prevents the ties from falling off even when the ties are distributed unevenly thereon or when the hanger is moved.

Ordinary, triangular-shaped wire garment hangers, when used as tie hangers, allow the ties to shift to one end of the supporting surface and slip off to the floor; tie hangers designed for permanent attachment to closet doors take up the space often used for supporting garments in current use. It is, therefore, among the objects of this invention to provide a hanger for ties made from a single length of heavy gauge wire shaped to generally triangular form including a cross-bar, diagonal arms and a hook so as to be sturdy, constructed cheaply, easily removed for examination of the ties, and conveniently stored with other garments on an ordinary closet rod.

It is another object of this invention to provide a hanger as described, wherein the crossbar has the form of a helical coil, which allows one or more ties to be hung over each loop of the coil and thereby positions them normal to the viewer, utilizes all the lateral closet space taken up by the hanger, prevents the ties from shifting laterally along the length of the crossbar, and provides a rounded supporting surface for each tie, so as to crease and wedge the tie at both edges and prevent the tie from slipping lengthwise off the hanger.

A further object of the invention is to provide a hanger as described wherein the coil turns of the helical crossbar are circular or, more advantageously oval, so as to grip more than one tie, on each coil, by its edges, and in addition, make the coil narrower in order to take up less space in the closet along the length of the rack.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a hanger as described wherein the coil turns of the helical crossbar are coiled so as to be laterally spaced in a way to make them appear overlapping when viewed from the side which serves to provide an increased number of supporting loops, and in turn, allows for a greater number of ties to be hung.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claim in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

FIG. 1 is a front elevational view of a hanger embodying the invention, with a necktie shown engaged thereon.

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary, enlarged sectional view taken on line 2—2 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 3—3 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is an end elevational view of the hanger of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a front elevational view of another hanger.

FIG. 6 is an end elevational view of the hanger of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a slightly enlarged sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of FIG. 5.

FIG. 8 is a fragmentary plan view of the crossbar of FIG. 5 as viewed from the line 8—8 on FIG. 5.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown in FIGS. 1–4

a hanger 10 formed from a single length of heavy gauge wire. The hanger has a generally triangular frame including a horizontal crossbar 12 and upper arms 14^a, 14^b extending angularly to the axis A—A of the crossbar. The upper ends of the arms are connected at the apex of the body by twisting end 14′ of arm 14^a around vertical extension 14″ of arm 14^b. The extension 14″ is bent at its upper end to form a hook 15 which can be engaged on a horizontal pole in a clothes closet or on any suitable support.

The crossbar 12 has the form of a helical coil whose turns 16 are circularly curved. Since each turn has a spiral twist, the loop or bight L of a necktie N, or additional ties N1 and N2 or other narrow garment will be curved, gathered, crimped and wedged therewithin as best shown in FIGS. 2 and 3 when the necktie is engaged in any one of the turns. Also the front and rear portions N′, N″ of the necktie will be supported in a vertical plane P—P angularly disposed to the vertical plane V—V including the axis A—A of the coiled crossbar 12 and the straight coplanar arms 14^a, 14^b; see FIG. 1–4. The necktie portions are so supported that they face obliquely to the axis A—A of the crossbar and to the forward direction perpendicular to the axis. This clearly displays the pattern PT of the necktie regardless of whether it is viewed axially of the crossbar as shown in FIG. 2, or perpendicularly to the axis of the crossbar as shown in FIG. 1.

FIGS. 5 to 8 show another hanger 10^a which is similar to hanger 10 and corresponding parts are identically numbered. The turns 16^a of the crossbar 12^a are substantially oval or elliptical rather than circular with narrow bottom ends E having a smaller radius of curvature than circularly curved upper ends E′ for better wedging of the ties therewithin. In other words, the crossbar 12^a is flattened. As a result the loop L′ of necktie N′ is narrowly gathered, crimped and wedged and even more effectively frictionally gripped by the turns 16^a than in hanger 10. The hanger 10^a has the further advantage that it occupies less space in thickness. The upper ends E′ of the turns 16^a are angularly disposed relative to the longitudinal axis of the crossbar 12^a and are transversely spaced from each other as shown in FIG. 8, so that ties may be inserted downwardly between the upper ends E′ of the turns 16^a onto the lower ends E thereof, and when hung thereon their patterns will be visible from either the front or the end of the hanger, as shown and described in connection with FIG. 3.

The crossbar 12 or 12^a can be used to support other wide garments such as trousers or skirts without in any way interfering with use of the hanger for supporting neckties or belts. The garment will be more effectively held frictionally than in conventional hangers having smooth, straight bars since the total length of coil turn portions engaging the garment will be greater than is obtained with a straight crossbar. The diagonal arms 14^a, 14^b of the hanger can be used in conventional manner to support jackets, blouses, coats and other similar garments without interference with wide garment supported on the upper side of the coiled crossbar 12 or 12^a while narrow garments such as neckties and belts are engaged at the bottoms of the coil turns 16 or 16^a.

It will be noted that the hanger is basically made from a single length of heavy gauge metal or plastic wire. It can be manufactured at low cost. If desired, the hanger can be made of pliable wire or spring wire so that the crossbar 12 or 12^a can be compressed axially to a very compact form for storage, shipment or packing in luggage.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein

disclosed and that various changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

A garment hanger of the character described comprising a generally triangular frame formed from a single length of heavy gauge wire, said frame having an elongated crossbar which extends between the lower ends of a pair of oppositely extending angularly disposed arms which are connected together at the upper ends thereof with one of said upper ends being extended upwardly therefrom and curved to form a hook; said crossbar comprising a plurality of similar successive helically coiled turns extending from end to end of said crossbar, each of said turns having a convexly curved upper section which is obliquely disposed with respect to the axis of said crossbar, the forward end of each upper section overlapping the rear end of the upper section of the next succeeding turn in generally transversely spaced relation thereto, the forward end of each upper section being connected to the rear end of the upper section of the next succeeding turn by a relatively short concavely curved lower section.

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JORDAN FRANKLIN, *Primary Examiner.*