July 29, 1952 H. FISCHER 2,605,030

GARMENT HANGER

Filed Sept. 21, 1951

Fig. 1.

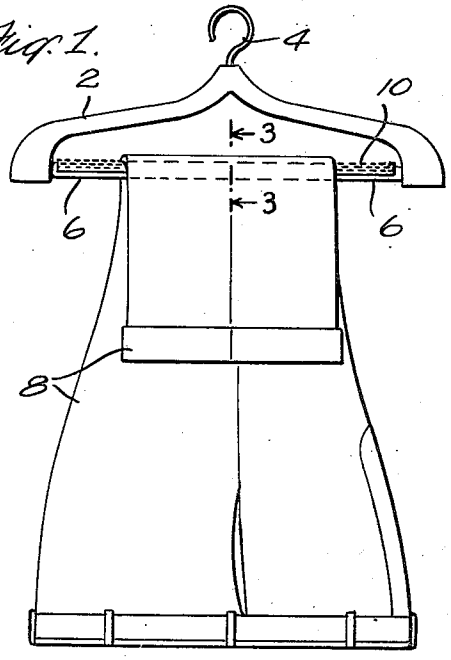


Fig. 3.

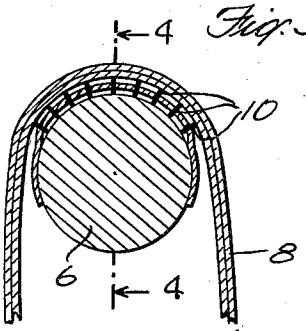


Fig. 4.

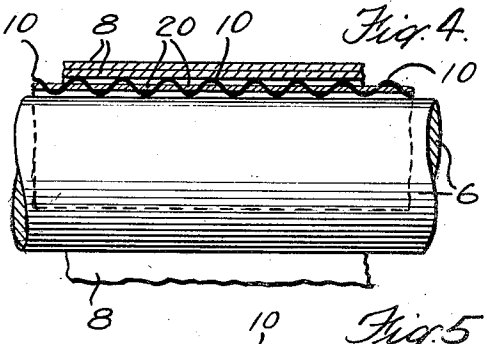


Fig. 2.

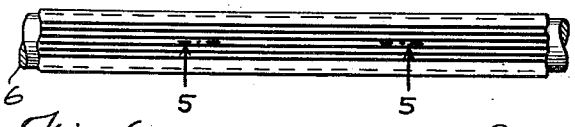


Fig. 5.

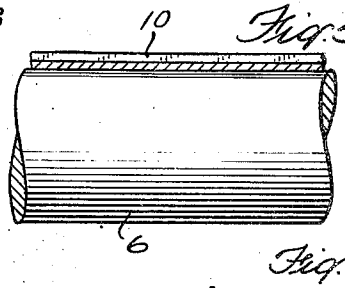


Fig. 6.

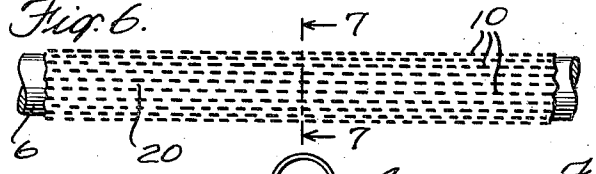


Fig. 7.

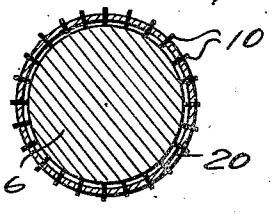
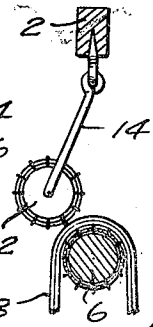


Fig. 9.



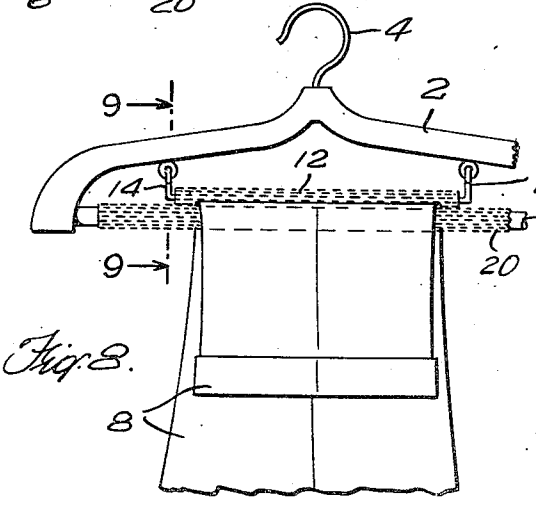


Fig. 8.

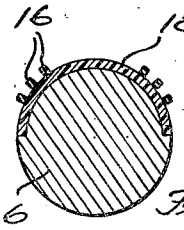


Fig. 10.

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GARMENT HANGER

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Application September 21, 1951, Serial No. 247,580

2 Claims. (Cl. 223—88)

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This invention relates to garment hangers and particularly to garment hangers which have as a part thereof a bar over which trousers may be hung in such manner as to tend to hold them in pressed condition ready for wear.

Various devices have been designed for hanging trousers with a view to keeping them in or restoring them to a pressed condition suitable for wear but most of these devices are time-consuming and not wholly satisfactory in use. The ordinary coat hanger with the usual trouser-supporting crossbar has several drawbacks. In the first place, because of the greater weight of the seat and waist portions of a pair of trousers as compared with the legs careful balancing of the trousers on the bar is necessary to insure their remaining in place. Secondly, because of the limit imposed upon the length of the crossbar by the shoulder span of the hanger as a whole, the placing of the trousers in such position on the crossbar that the seat and waist portions do not over-balance the leg portions usually causes a wrinkling of the edges of that part of the trousers which is resting upon the bar. Thirdly, the balancing of the trousers requires that the greater part of the legs thereof must hang free from the bar with no substantial pull thereon to help keep them in press.

Clamp hangers which clamp the trouser cuffs between the jaws to provide support for the suspended trousers present the difficulty of obtaining uniform clamping action throughout the width of the jaws to prevent any part of the suspended trousers from sagging and are thus also time consuming and unsatisfactory in use. Moreover, clamp hangers, if their action be sufficiently strong to prevent sagging of the trousers, usually leave jaw marks on the trousers cuffs which tend to detract from the appearance of the cuffs.

The present invention aims to provide an improved garment hanger of the crossbar type in which provision is made for so resisting slippage of the garment over the cross bar that a pair of trousers, for example, may be hung therefrom in proximity to the trousers cuffs and still be held firmly in suspended condition. An important feature of the invention is the provision on the crossbar of the garment hanger of garment engaging ribs of resilient friction material so arranged as to resist movement transversely to the bar of a garment resting thereon.

Other objects, important features and advantages of the invention will appear hereinafter when the following description and claims are considered in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which

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Figure 1 is a front elevation of a garment hanger embodying the present invention with a garment shown in position thereon;

Figure 2 is a plan view of a portion of the garment-engaging bar shown in Figure 1 having fixed on the garment-engaging surface thereof ribs of resilient friction material;

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Figure 2;

Figure 6 is a side elevation of a garment-engaging bar covered by a modified form of the fabric which has woven thereinto the ribs of resilient friction material, this view showing the fabric as woven into a tube which may be slipped over the bar before it is placed in the hanger support;

Figure 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a front elevation of a modification of the garment hanger in which a swinging crossbar, having thereon garment-engaging ribs of resilient friction material, cooperates with a stationary crossbar having similar ribs thereon to effect a clamping of the garment between the bars;

Figure 9 is a section on the line 9—9 of Figure 8, and

Figure 10 is a section through a modified structure in which the ribs of resilient friction material are shown as carried upon a plastic base instead of a fabric base.

In the embodiments of the invention shown in Figures 1 to 7 inclusive, the garment hanger is shown as provided with curved shoulder-engaging portions 2 having at their junction a suspension hook 4 and having in the open space below the shoulder portions 2 a crossbar 6 over which the trousers 8 or other garment may be hung. As hereinabove pointed out, as heretofore constructed these crossbars have been effective to suspend the trousers only when the portions of the trousers depending from the two sides of the bar are substantially equal in weight so that there is no tendency of one part to pull the other over the bar and cause the garment to drop. This means, as hereinabove pointed out, that the trousers have to be folded over the bar at a point near the crotch so that the greater weight of the waist and seat portion of the trousers will not overbalance the leg portions. The obvious result of this is that the pull which is needed on the leg portions to maintain them in or restore them to

press is wanting and that these hanging leg portions are thus left to retain the wrinkles acquired in wear.

I have discovered that by providing that surface of the crossbar 6 which engages the trousers or other garment hung thereon with ribs 10 of resilient friction material, such as rubber or other suitable resilient plastic, these ribs projecting substantially above the body of the material on which they are carried and extending preferably lengthwise of the bar so that the garment pull thereon is transverse to the length of the bar, a very strong resistance is offered to the slipping of the garment over the bar, the weight of the garment pressing upon the ribs of resilient friction material creating a very strong frictional resistance to the movement of the garment thereover.

As shown in the sectional view in Figure 3, the ribs 10 in the hanger shown in Figure 1 are located upon that part of the surface of the crossbar 6 upon which the weight of the garment principally rests, are individually relatively narrow so that they will not leave noticeable impressions on the garment and are preferably slightly spaced transversely from each other as, for example, by the filler or woof threads which hold the ribs 10 in position in the fabric in which they are shown as constituting warp threads in the form of the invention shown in Figures 1 and 3.

It has been found in practice that for most garments, and particularly for trousers formed of most textile materials, the form of the invention shown in Figures 1 to 5, inclusive, serves as an effective support for both legs of the trousers to hold them in or restore them to a pressed condition. When, however, the trousers are made of a very slippery material such, for example, as rayon or nylon, so that there might be a tendency of the leg of the trousers which does not engage the crossbar to slip on the other leg, the form of the invention shown in Figures 8 and 9 may be used. In this embodiment of the invention a second crossbar 12 may be provided, this crossbar being, as shown herein, somewhat shorter than the crossbar 6 and being mounted upon a support 14 in offset relation to the axial line through pivotally mounted ends of said support 14 so that it may swing into and out of clamping relation to a garment resting upon the crossbar 6. The crossbar 12, like the crossbar 6, is provided with longitudinally extending ribs 10 of the same resilient friction material as that provided upon the crossbar 6, these ribs being in such position that when a pair of trousers 8 has been hung over the crossbar 6 the swinging crossbar 12 may be swung to bring its ribs 10 into engagement with the leg of the trousers which doesn't engage the crossbar 6. It will be seen from an inspection of Figure 9 that the lower surface of the crossbar 12 extends slightly below the upper surface of the crossbar 6 so that it can swing in one direction only away from the crossbar 6 and that when the trousers are suspended over the crossbar 6 in the manner shown in Figure 9 and the crossbar 12 has been swung into engagement with the upper leg any pull on the garment that would shorten the overhang of the trouser legs on the bar 6 would cause an increased clamping action between the crossbars 12 and 6.

In Figure 10 is shown a slight modification of the form of the invention shown in Figures 1 to 5, inclusive. In this modification the ribs 16 of resilient friction material, instead of being formed as warp threads in a woven fabric, as shown in the form of the invention illustrated in Figures 1 to 5, are attached to a base of plastic material 18 or molded as a part of a suitable plastic.

As shown in Figure 6, the attachment of the fabric, in which the ribs 10 of resilient friction material constitute warp threads, may be facilitated in the manufacture of the garment hanger of the present invention if the fabric be woven in the form of a tube 20 fitting closely over the crossbar 6 or the crossbar 12, with the ribs 10 distributed in the manner shown either in Figure 1 or in Figure 7.

The best friction effect to prevent slipping of the garment over the crossbar is obtained if the fabric be woven with the warp threads of resilient friction material not under tension.

What I claim as new is:

1. A garment hanger comprising a garment-engaging bar and a support therefor, said bar having fixed on the garment-engaging surface thereof longitudinally extending ribs of soft, highly flexible, resilient friction material, said longitudinally extending ribs of highly flexible, resilient friction material being constituted by relatively coarse warp threads of rubber woven into a fabric comprising finer filler threads, said fabric being attached to the bar.

2. A garment hanger according to claim 1 in which the bar is of curved section and the ribs of soft, highly flexible, resilient friction material are located near the outer boundaries of the arc of curvature of that part of the bar surface upon which a garment hung over the bar rests.

HARRY FISCHER.

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