Nov. 10, 1942. H. H. RITZMANN 2,301,814

GARMENT HANGER

Filed May 18, 1942

Fig. 1.

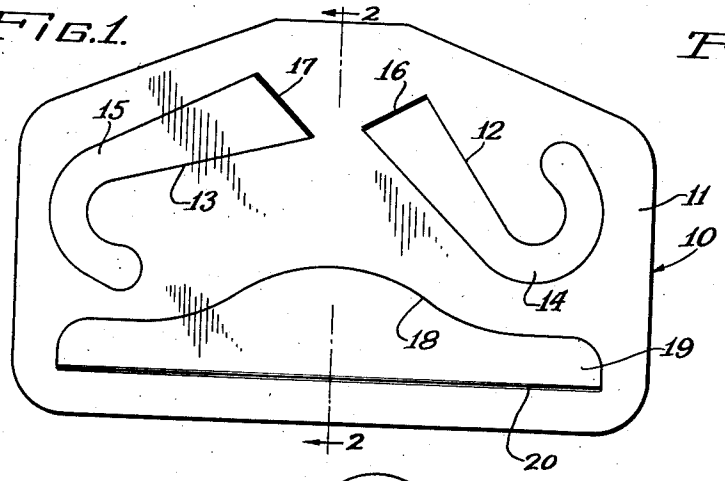


Fig. 2.

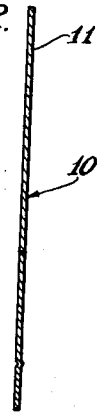


Fig. 3.

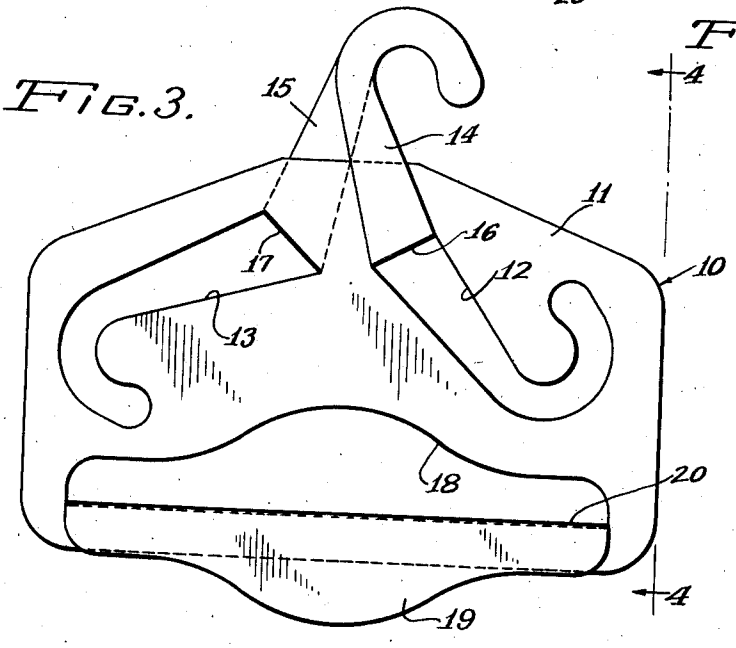


Fig. 4.

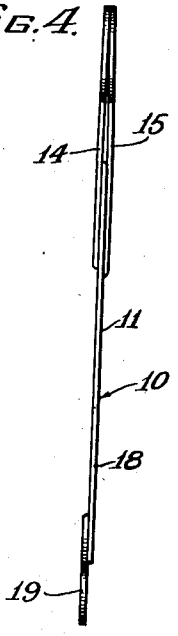
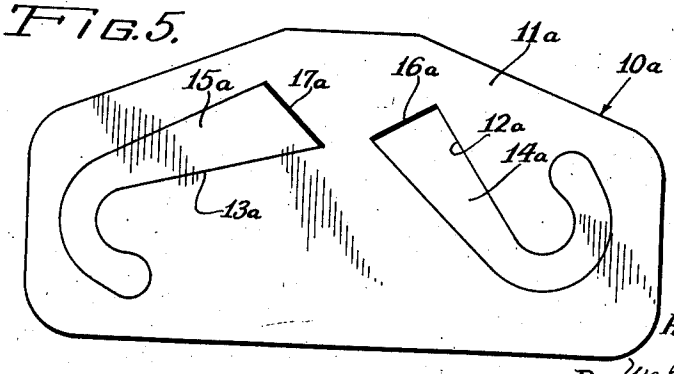


Fig. 5.



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2,301,814

GARMENT HANGER

Harold H. Ritzmann, Riverside, Ill.

Application May 18, 1942, Serial No. 443,394

2 Claims. (Cl. 223—87)

This invention relates to a garment hanger.

More particularly, this invention relates to a garment hanger of the character employed for hanging garments such as men's and women's suits, women's dresses and the like.

An object of the invention is to afford a new and improved and relatively inexpensive garment hanger intended to take the place of the wooden and wire garment hangers heretofore commonly employed.

A further object of the invention is to afford a new and improved garment hanger formed from a single blank of relatively strong paper board or like material and which is so constructed and arranged that the supporting arms embodied therein are stamped out of the same blank as that from which the body of the new garment hanger is made.

An additional object of the invention is to form the new garment hanger in such a manner that the supporting arms embodied therein will resist the stresses and strains to which such garment hangers are subjected in use, including the tearing and like stresses to which such garment hangers are subjected when mounted in delivery trucks and the like and in which such loaded garment hangers tend to sway or rock laterally to and fro due to the weight of the garments carried thereby, thus exerting a tearing stress upon the supporting arm or arms of the garment hanger.

A further object of the invention is to afford a new and improved garment hanger made from a single blank of fiberboard, paper board, cardboard, or like material and having means embodied therein for supporting trousers or like garments in addition to coats and other garments which may be carried by such garment hangers.

In the drawing,

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a preferred form of the new garment hanger and showing the supporting arms after the operation of forming the same but prior to the time they are raised into supporting position;

Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical central sectional view on line 2—2 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a front elevational view of the garment hanger shown in Figs. 1 and 2 but showing the supporting arms in raised or extended position;

Fig. 4 is an edge elevational view on line 4—4 in Fig. 3; and

Fig. 5 is a front elevational view of a slightly modified form of the new garment hanger.

A preferred form of the new garment hanger is illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, inclusive, wherein the same is generally indicated at 10 and comprises a unitary body 11 made from a single blank of relatively strong paper board, cardboard, or like material, and for which purpose double lined fiberboard, approximately 0.045" in thickness is suitable. It has been found that this material is particularly suitable for use in making the new garment hanger since it prevents tearing or scratching of silks and other like relatively fine garments which may be carried thereby.

In the practice of the present invention, the body 11 from which the new garment hanger is formed is formed of a shape suitable for receiving men's and women's garments such as suits, women's dresses, and the like, and in order to provide for hanging garments thereby the body 11 has formed therein, and integrally therewith, two similar and complementary and substantially hook-shaped supporting arms 14 and 15 which may be formed in the body 11 in any suitable manner, as by means of a die cutting operation, thereby providing correspondingly shaped openings 12 and 13.

It will be noted, in this connection, that the substantially hook-shaped supporting arms 14 and 15 are only partially cut or severed from the body 11 of the new garment hanger 10 so that they are integrally connected to the body 11 of the new garment hanger 10 along fold lines 16 and 17, respectively, which extend along lines which, if extended or continued downwardly, would intercept each other in a substantially V-shaped formation, approximately along the transverse vertical center line of the body of the new garment hanger, as may be seen by reference to Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawing of this application.

It will be noted by reference to Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, that the substantially hook-shaped supporting arms 14 and 15 are so formed from or in the body that they are foldable upwardly, in complementary relationship, but on opposite sides of the body 11, so that they complement and coact with each other to form a support for suspending the new garment hanger 10, with a garment or garments thereon, from a suitable support such as a garment hook, supporting rod or the like.

It will also be noted that by reason of the fact that the substantially hook-shaped supporting arms 14 and 15 are designed to be arranged on opposite sides of the body 11, the new garment hanger thus afforded resists tearing and other stresses which may be exerted upon the supporting arms 14 and 15, particularly along their points

of connection or fold lines 16 and 17, respectively, with the body 11. Such tearing and other stresses result particularly from rocking or to and fro motion of garment hangers carried in delivery trucks and the like and in which it is common for a relatively large number and consequently relatively heavy mass of such garments suspended on hangers to set up a rocking or back and forth motion which would tend to tear the supporting arms 14 and 15 from the body 11 if it were not for the fact that the supporting arms 14 and 15 are united to the body 11 at their fold lines 16 and 17 and on opposite sides of the body 11.

The preferred form of the new garment hanger, as shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, may also be provided with a cut-out opening or slot 18 adapted to receive trousers or other garments, this opening being afforded by cutting a flap 19 in the blank 11 which is foldable downwardly, relative to the body 11, and is integrally connected therewith, along a fold line 20, so as to provide the opening or slot 18 for the reception of trousers or other garments.

A slightly modified form of the invention is illustrated in Fig. 5 and this form of the invention is substantially the same as that shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, but differs therefrom by omitting the garment-receiving opening or slot 18 and the tongue or downwardly folded flap 19 afforded thereby.

Parts which are embodied in the form of the invention which is illustrated in Fig. 5 have been given the same reference numbers as those which have been used in describing the form of the invention which is shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, plus the reference letter *a*. Hence, it is deemed unnecessary to repeat the description of these parts in the form of the invention shown in Fig. 5 and an understanding of the same may be had by reference to the description of corresponding parts which are referred to in the description of that form of the invention which is shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive.

I claim:

1. A garment hanger comprising a body having a pair of substantially hook-shaped supporting arms formed integrally therewith by cutting out portions of said body, said substantially hook-shaped supporting arms being integrally connected to said body upon fold lines and being normally disposed substantially within the plane of said body, but said substantially hook-shaped supporting arms being foldable along said fold lines upwardly relative to said body and upon opposite sides thereof into a position substantially centrally of said body and when thus disposed said substantially hook-shaped arms having portions thereof projecting above said body and cooperating with each other to afford a hook for suspending the said garment hanger from a support.

2. A garment hanger as defined in claim 1 in which said substantially hook-shaped supporting arms are integrally joined to the body of said garment hanger by fold lines arranged at opposite sides of the transverse vertical center line of said body and in which said fold lines, if extended downwardly, would pass through the transverse vertical center line of said body.

HAROLD H. RITZMANN.