July 1, 1947. A. SEDACCA ET AL 2,423,408

GARMENT HANGER

Filed Nov. 22, 1944

Fig. 1

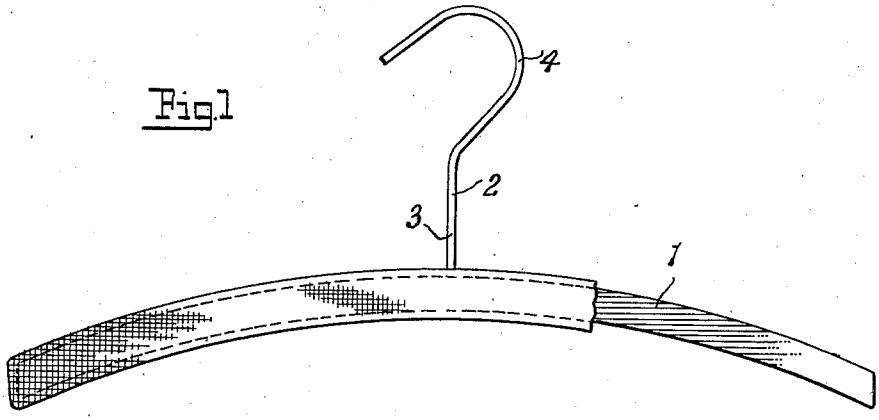


Fig. 3.

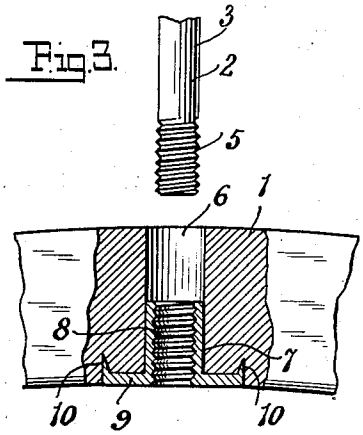


Fig. 2.

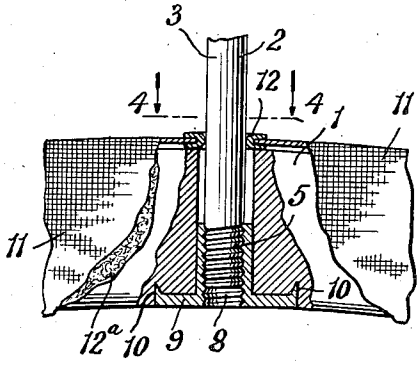


Fig. 5.

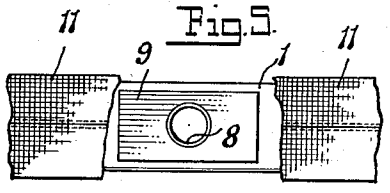


Fig. 4.

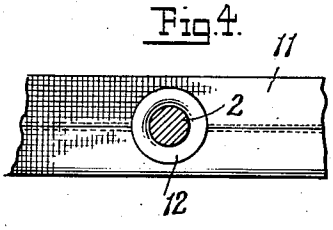
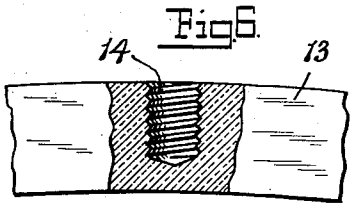


Fig. 6.



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GARMENT HANGER

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Application November 22, 1944, Serial No. 564,568

2 Claims. (Cl. 223—88)

1

This invention relates to garment hangers, and has for its primary object the provision of a hanger having its several parts detachably united whereby the hanger may be assembled or disassembled whenever required without the employment of tools, for various purposes.

Another object of the invention is to provide a hanger of this character particularly adapted for covering with fabric or padding, or both padding and fabric as in the case of a sacheted or perfumed hanger, the construction of the present hanger greatly facilitating the operation of covering the hanger bar with the padding and fabric. The construction of the hanger, whereby the suspension hook is detachably connected to the hanger bar, also reduces the number of seams required in the fabric covering for a hanger of this character, thus reducing the number of manufacturing steps with a resultant decrease in the cost of manufacture.

Another object of the invention is to provide a hanger in which the suspension hook, being manually detachable from the hanger bar whenever desired, enables the hanger to be materially reduced in size while so dismantled, thus facilitating the packing and shipping of quantities of these hangers, and also enabling the user of the hanger to compactly pack the hanger in a small space when travelling.

These and other objects are accomplished by the invention, a more particular description of which will appear hereinafter and be set forth in the claims appended hereto.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing forming a part hereof, in which Fig. 1 is a front view of a hangar constructed in accordance with the invention, a portion of the fabric covering being broken away to show the hanger bar; Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the central portion of the hanger part, with parts of the covering broken away, showing how the threaded shank of the suspension hook is received in an internally threaded sleeve located in an aperture through the hanger bar; Fig. 3 shows the central part of the hanger bar and threaded sleeve, with the hook detached; Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows; Fig. 5 is a view of the underside of the central part of the hanger, the covering therefor being broken away to disclose the flange or plate provided on the threaded sleeve, and Fig. 6 is a part of a hanger bar made of plastic or similar moulded material and in which screw-threads are cut to

2

receive the threaded end of the shank of the suspension hook.

In the drawing, 1 indicates the hanger bar, which is of the usual shape and which may be made of wood, moulded plastic or similar material, or of any other material suitable for the purpose. The hanger includes the wire hook 2 from which the hanger is suspended in the known manner. The hook includes the usual hook-shaped portion 4 and straight shank part 3, the latter part being provided at its end with the screw-threads 5.

At a substantially central point, the hanger bar 1 is provided with a hole or aperture 6 in which a sleeve 7 is fitted, said sleeve being internally screw-threaded as indicated at 8, said threads being adapted to receive those shown at 5 on the shank 3 of the hook, thereby providing a means by which the hook is attached to the hanger bar 1.

The sleeve 7 is held against rotative movement within the aperture 6 by means of a plate or flange 9 formed or secured on the sleeve 7 and which may be counter-sunk in the body of the hanger bar 1, as clearly seen in Figs. 2 and 3. The plate or flange 9 may also, if desired, be provided with prongs or points 10 entering the body of the hanger. Any other suitable means may be employed to hold the sleeve 7 tightly in the aperture 6 to prevent it from turning therein when the threaded end 5 of the hook 2 is inserted in the threads 8 of the sleeve 7.

To place the hook in position, merely requires its insertion in the sleeve 7 and it thus can be inserted therein or removed therefrom manually and without the use of tools. The hanger may thus be taken apart and when the two parts are separated, it will occupy very little space, thus enabling a relatively large number of the hangers to be conveniently packed, shipped and stored. The arrangement described is particularly useful in the case of fabric-covered hangers in which the hanger bar is covered with a fabric outer covering 11 and a padding 12a, the latter being often perfumed. At the present time, the covering of hangers of this type with the fabric covering and padding is difficult due to the projecting hook. The hook not only makes the covering job a difficult one, but requires transverse seams in the covering which not only involve extra labor but materially detract from the appearance of the finished article. In the present hanger, the covering may be applied to the hanger bar while the hook is detached therefrom, with the result that the covering operation

is greatly facilitated and the covering employed may be in the form of a continuous sleeve uninterrupted by transverse seaming. The result is that the operation of the covering application is not only greatly speeded up, but a better covering job, resulting in improved appearance of the hanger, is the result.

In applying a covering as above described, the covering 11 is formed with an aperture through which the shank of the hook 2 will have access to the sleeve 7. The aperture through the covering may be provided with a reinforcing eyelet, as indicated at 12, through which the shank 3 will extend. An eyelet provided as just described will prevent wear and tear on the edges of the aperture in the fabric through which the hook passes.

While I have described the hanger bar as being provided with an aperture in which a threaded sleeve is fitted for the reception of the threaded end portion of the shank of the suspension hook, it will be apparent that the specific construction described need not be rigidly adhered to in order to provide a structure of satisfactory operation. For example, in Fig. 6 is shown a hanger bar of moulded plastic or some similar material of such a nature that screw threads may be formed or cut in it. In this embodiment of the invention, the hanger bar is provided with an internally threaded socket 14 into which the threaded end 5 of the suspension hook 2 is inserted. Various other ways of threadably accommodating the threaded end of the hook in the hanger bar may be used, the requirement being the provision of a threaded socket in the bar into which the hook may be detachably fitted without requiring tools for the operation.

What we claim is:

1. A garment hanger having a supporting bar provided with an aperture extending completely through it, an internally threaded sleeve of less length than the aperture, said sleeve being fitted in one end of the aperture and having its threaded portion disposed wholly within the aperture and terminating short of the opposite end of the aperture, means for holding the sleeve against rotative movement within the aperture comprising a flange at one end of the sleeve countersunk in the body of the supporting bar, a hook entering the aperture remote from the point of entry of the sleeve therein, said hook having screw threads which are located wholly within the aperture and concealed by the parts of the body of the bar surrounding said aperture.

2. A garment hanger having a supporting bar provided with an aperture extending completely through it, a threaded sleeve located wholly inside of and concealed by the aperture, said sleeve being located adjacent to one end of the aperture and having a flange held against said end and in engagement with the face of the hanger supporting bar, a hook having a threaded shank entering the opposite end of the aperture and engaging the sleeve remote from the flange thereon, a fabric sleeve covering extending over the supporting bar and covering and concealing all parts of the threaded connection between the hook and the sleeve including the flange on the sleeve, said fabric covering being provided with a reinforced opening consisting of a metallic eyelet through which the shank of the hook passes, the threaded portion of the shank being located inside of the body of the bar and concealed thereby.

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