

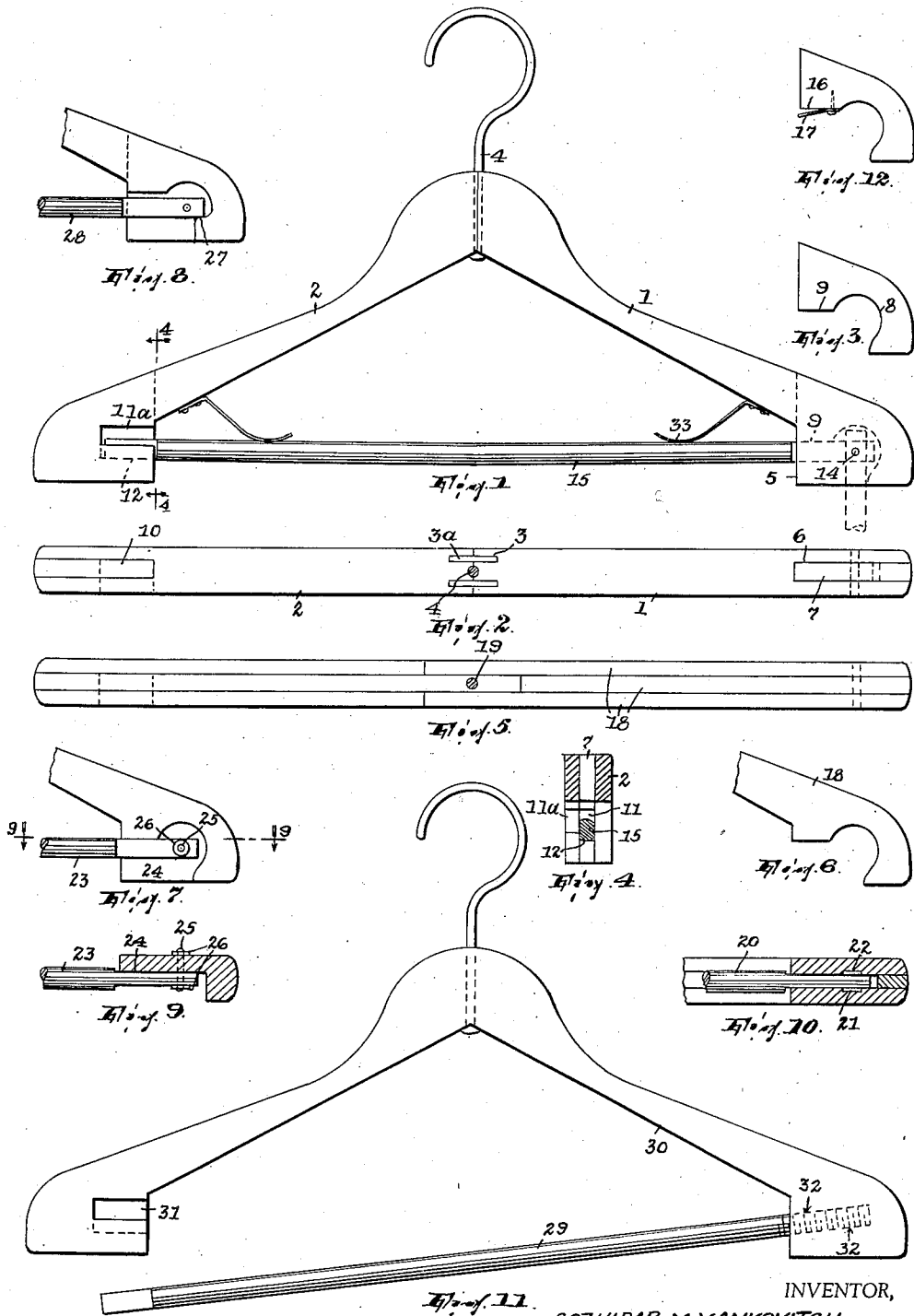
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B. M. YANKOVITCH

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GARMENT HANGER

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INVENTOR,

BOZHIDAR M. YANKOVITCH.

BY

John Edward,  
ATTORNEY.

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## GARMENT HANGER

Bozhidar M. Yankovitch, Paterson, N. J.

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As a garment hanger is usually constructed it comprises a bow or arched portion suitably formed to support a coat and vest or other body garments and a bar which traverses the bow and has both ends fixed to the bow, being adapted to support a pair of trousers. To apply the trousers to or remove them from the bar, especially if the closet or other space occupied is crowded with other garments, usually requires removal of the hanger from the hook or rod on which it is suspended. Further, it is impossible to hang any garment on the bar except by folding or bending it at about midway its length and draping it over the bar: the bar cannot be used for hanging a garment by its hanger loop or loops, as when in the case of ladies' garments a body garment or garments and a skirt are to be hung.

According to this invention the bar is attached only at one end to the bow and when it is in operative position it is disengageably engaged at its other end with the bow, accomplished here by tensioning the hanger as will appear, such tension being a factor in insuring against the bar being unintentionally disengaged from the bow so that the garment supported thereby would fall.

In the accompanying drawing,

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of one form of a hanger constructed in accordance with this invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan, with the hook in section;

Fig. 3 is a front elevation of a detail;

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4-4, Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a plan of a modified form of the hanger with the hook in section;

Fig. 6 is a front elevation of a detail of the hanger shown in Fig. 5;

Figs. 7 and 8 are front elevations of that end portion of each of two other modified forms of the hanger at which the bar is pivoted to the bow;

Fig. 9 is a section on line 9-9, Fig. 7;

Fig. 10 is a horizontal sectional view of that end portion of another modified form of the hanger at which the bar is pivoted to the bow;

Fig. 11 is a front elevation of another modified form of the hanger with the free end of the bar disengaged; and

Fig. 12 is a front elevation of a detail illustrating another modified form.

In all the forms, as will appear, except that shown in Fig. 11, the bar is hinged at one end to the bow. As to such forms reference will first be made to that shown in Figs. 1 to 4.

The body of the bow may be in two main sections 1-2 which, except as will appear, are reverse counterparts of each other in that each includes

a shank suitably formed to suit a coat and vest or other body garments and connected with the other section by grooving, as at 3, their adjoining ends so that the grooves extend in vertical planes and fitting in the grooves tongues 3a, the sections and tongues being glued together; at the joint thus formed the shank of a hook 4, suitably upset at its lower end, penetrates the bow. Each section has at its free end a depending butt 5. The end of one section including such butt is forked by being grooved at 6 in a vertical plane and in this is glued an insert or filler piece 7 in the form of a plate which conforms to the contour of the said end except at its under inner portion which is cut away to provide an arcuate clearance 8 flanked at the inner side thereof by a shoulder or stop 9 which is above the bottom of the butt. The end of the other section including such a butt 5 is likewise forked and receives and has glued therein a flat insert 10 which generally conforms to the contour of said end except as will be indicated. This insert has an inwardly open notch 11 therein and at one side of such insert the material of said butt is also provided with an inwardly open notch 11a whose top side is flush with that of notch 11 but whose bottom side is above the bottom side 12 of notch 11. The side 12 of the recess thus formed forms an upwardly facing abutment which is the blind or closed end of an L-shaped recess which (Fig. 4) enters from one vertical longitudinal face of the bow and then extends downwardly to said abutment.

The first-named butt is penetrated horizontally by a pin 14 affording a rest on which is pivoted the elastic flexible bar 15. This bar may swing on its pivot, permitted by the clearance 8, from a depending position to one in which its free end may enter said recess and seat on said abutment, though only by the bar assuming a state of tension and so putting the hanger in tension due to contact of the bar with the shoulder 9. When the bar is engaged in the recess it therefore cannot be disengaged therefrom except by intentional application of effort.

Instead of depending on elasticity of the bar and in that way putting the hanger in tension I may, as shown in Fig. 12, set back the portion, as 16, further than the shoulder 9 and attach there-to a leaf-spring 17.

Instead of forming the bow as shown in Figs. 1 to 4 it may be composed of two sections each including three laminae 18 all lying in vertical planes and glued together as in Fig. 5, the two outer laminae of one section lapping at their inner ends the inner end of the intermediate lamina of

the other section. Each butt in this case will be formed the same as the butts in Figs. 1 to 4, excepting that in this case the inner laminae of the two sections serve in place of the filler pieces 7, their outer ends being shaped the same as such filler pieces or inserts.

Fig. 10 shows a construction generally the same as that of Figs. 5 and 6 except that in place of using a pin, as 14, to serve as a pivot for the bar the bar, 20, has opposite trunnions 21 and these are received in bearings 22 formed in the inner faces of the outer laminae of one section of the bow and acting as such fixed pivot.

Figs. 7 and 9 show a form in which, instead of the butt to which the bar, 23, is pivoted, being forked said end is formed with a side recess 24 so that the bar laps the butt, being pivoted therein on a pin 25 desirably provided with washers 26.

Fig. 8 shows a form somewhat similar to that of Figs. 7 and 9 excepting that instead of the bar abutting a shoulder above the bar and inward of its pivot the butt is formed with a shoulder 27 which is below the bar, 28, and outward of its pivot.

In Fig. 11 the bar 29 is elastic and is screwed into one butt of the bow 30 and normally is so inclined that its other end is below the recess 31 (like recess 11). To engage said other end in the recess said end is sprung upwardly, thus putting the bar in tension. The rest and stop for the bar (corresponding to the rest and stop therefor respectively at 14 and 9 in Fig. 1) may be respectively taken as portions of the upper and lower sides of the bore, into which the bar is in this instance screwed, offset from each other in about the same relation as the lead-lines for the characters 32 in this Fig. 11; in short, when the bar is sprung upward in Fig. 11 it acts lever-fashion with respect to its rest and stop the same as does the bar 15 in Fig. 1 with respect to its rest and stop.

The bow and bar may be constructed of wood or other material capable of being glued when the bow is in part or wholly of laminated construction.

According to my invention there is a tensioning of the hanger when the free end of the bar is seated on the abutment (in the example such manifesting itself by some flexing of the bar—as shown in Fig. 1—which is somewhat elastic; and this is due to that extremity of the bow to which the bar is connected affording means (as 14—9 in Fig. 1, or 14—17 in the construction of Figs. 1 and 12, or the pivot and shoulder 27 in Fig. 8, or at such points as 32 in Fig. 11) which

obstructs the free upward movement of the free end portion of the bar to the position to seat on the abutment, as 12, or to enter the recess provided therefor. By locating said means in the extremity to which the bar is connected the desired degree of tension is attained in such manner that the bar is free from one extremity to the other of the bow, thus distinguishing from such constructions as that of the Jacobs Patent No. 1,344,697, for example.

It will be understood that the lamination of the extremities of the bow is to facilitate the forming thereof with the aforementioned means and the recess to receive the free end of the bar and that this construction is not indispensable.

At 33, Fig. 1, is shown a pair of light spring clips which, when the bar is supported as described in horizontal position, will bear on the trousers or other garment to insure against their slipping off the bar.

Having thus fully described my invention what I claim is:

1. A garment hanger including as two independently formed parts a bow having one extremity provided with an upwardly facing abutment and a bar traversing the bow and movable upwardly and having one end portion thereof thereupon adapted to seat on said abutment, the other extremity of the bow having the other end portion of the bar connected therewith and including a stop against which said other end portion abuts before the first-named end portion of the bar may seat on said abutment when the bar is moved upwardly, and said bar being flexible and elastic.

2. A garment hanger including a bow having one extremity thereof composed of several longitudinally extending laminae arranged in vertical planes, an intermediate one of such laminae being cut away at its relatively inner and under portion and thereby affording a clearance, and a bar having one end portion pivotally supported by said extremity to move around a horizontal axis and having such end portion received in the clearance and between the laminae flanking the intermediate lamina at both side thereof, said hanger having means to engage the other end portion of and support the bar in traversing relation to the bow and said intermediate lamina having means adjacent to and coactive with the pivot of the bar to tension the hanger when its said other end portion is moved into engagement with the first-named means.

BOZHIDAR M. YANKOVITCH.