No. 762,989. PATENTED JUNE 21, 1904.

M. N. DRUCKER.

GARMENT SUPPORTER FOR TRUNKS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1903.

NO MODEL.

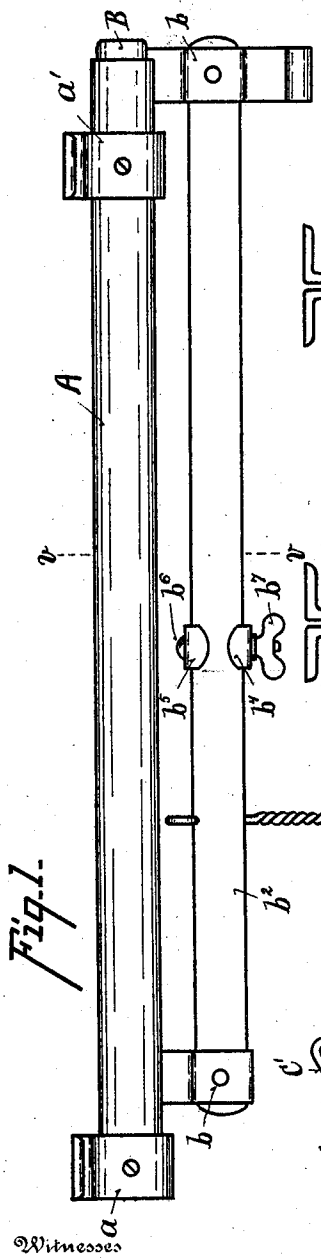

Fig. 1.

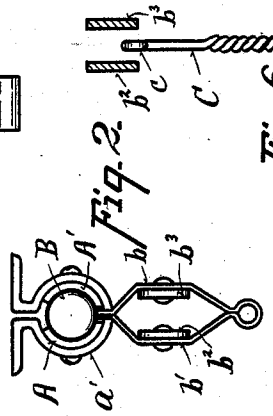

Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.

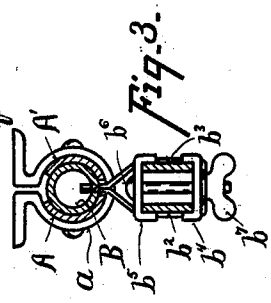

Fig. 3.

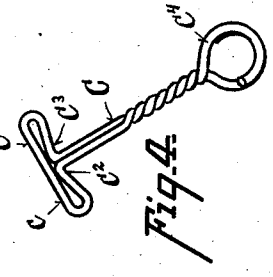

Fig. 4.

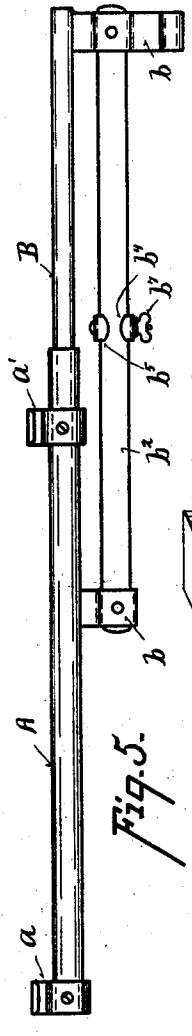

Fig. 5.

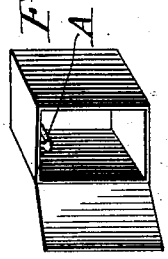

Fig. 7.

Witnesses

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 762,989. Patented June 21, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS N. DRUCKER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GARMENT-SUPPORTER FOR TRUNKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,989, dated June 21, 1904.

Application filed January 19, 1903. Serial No. 139,550. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS N. DRUCKER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Cincinnati, county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Supporters for Trunks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a garment-supporter composed of a member to be fixed to the inner end of a trunk to form a way for a sliding member and hangers for engaging the sliding member. Its object is a garment-supporter of the character described, in which the hanger may be readily engaged and disengaged from the sliding member and slides thereon smoothly to facilitate the packing of the garments and which may be manufactured at a small cost.

Referring to the drawings, which form part of the specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a garment-supporter embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken upon line *v v*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the hanger. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the garment-supporter, upon a reduced scale, showing it in its distended position. Fig. 6 is a detail view showing the manner of inserting the hanger in place. Fig. 7 is a perspective view, upon a reduced scale, of a trunk set upon its end, showing the position of my garment-supporter therein.

Referring to the parts, the rigid member is composed of two flat curved strips A A′, which are secured to one end of the trunk by brackets *a a′*, which hold them so that their inner faces lie upon the circumference of a circle, so as to form a way for the sliding member. It is composed of a tube B, which fits within the way formed by strips A A′ and has at each of its ends two arms *b b′*, which project down through the slit between strips A A′ and thence diverge, their lower ends standing in vertical planes parallel to one another, and between the arms are supported two parallel horizontal flat bars b^2 b^3.

A clamp is placed upon the bars b^2 b^3, consisting of lower and upper jaws b^4 b^5, through which a bolt b^6 passes down between the bars b^2 b^3 and has upon its lower end C a set-screw b^7 for securing the clamp at any desired point upon the bars.

The hanger consists of an arm C, having at its upper end two divergent arms *c c′*, having upon their under sides depressions c^2 c^3 to fit upon the upper edges of bars b^2 b^3 and having at its lower end a split ring c^4. This bar is made, preferably, from a wire bent at its center to form the arms *c c′* and then wound upon itself to form the arm C and then curved at its lower ends to form the split ring c^4.

The device upon which the garment is hung is placed in engagement with the hanger by opening the split ring c^4 in the same manner as a key is inserted upon a key-ring. This positive engagement prevents the garments from being loosened from the hangers and likewise offers no projecting points liable to tear the garments.

In the manufacture of the rigid member it is seen that the formation of the way from two flat curved strips is much less expensive than forming the same from a tube. The small cost of forming the hanger is likewise apparent.

In use the sliding member B may be pulled outward, as shown in Fig. 5, to facilitate the placing of the hangers containing the garments upon the bars b^2 b^3. In placing a hanger C upon the bars b^2 b^3 it is brought to a position with its arms *c c′* parallel to the bars, as shown in Fig. 6, and after it has been carried up between the bars it is turned at right angles to the aforesaid position and the depressions c^2 c^3 are brought to fit over the bars. In removing the hanger the process the reverse of this is followed. It is readily appreciated with what facility this may be done. The hangers likewise slide smoothly along the bars, so that the clothes may be packed closely. After they have been pressed inward to the desired position the hangers are held there by means of the clamp, consisting of the jaws b^4 b^5, so that they are not disengaged therefrom by any rough handling the trunk may undergo in transportation.

What I claim is—

1. A garment-supporter consisting of a rigid member to be secured to the end of a trunk to form a way, a sliding member fitting

into the way, the rigid member being composed of two curved strips held in brackets secured to the trunk end, and the sliding member having a tube to fit within the way formed by the curved strips, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a garment-supporter a rigid member forming a way in the end of a trunk, a sliding member engaging the way, and having two parallel bars, a T-shaped hanger for engaging the bars, and a clamp having upper and lower jaws for sliding on the bars and having set-screws for clamping them upon the bar to hold the hangers in place, substantially as shown and described.

MORRIS N. DRUCKER.

Witnesses:
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