C. B. CORBIN.

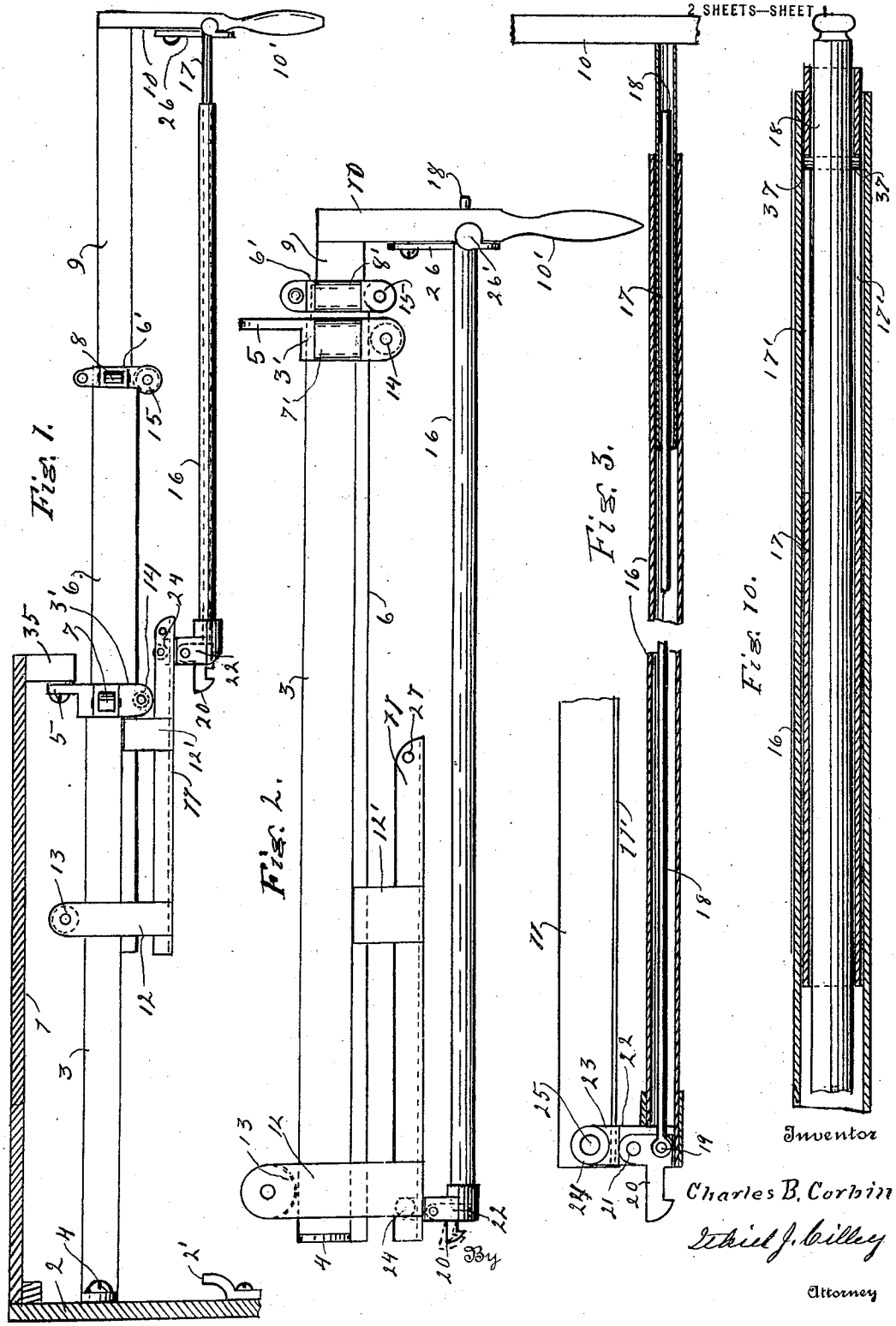
GARMENT HANGER BRACKET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1921.

1,415,316.

Patented May 9, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

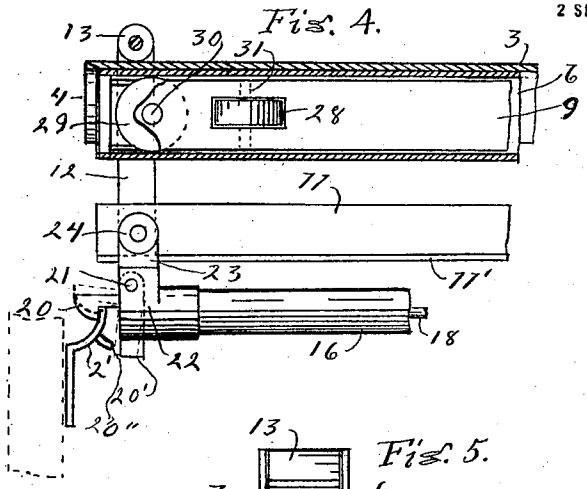



Fig. 5.

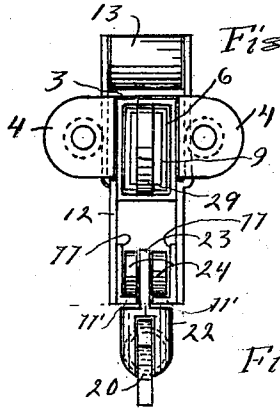



Fig. 8.

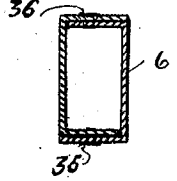



Fig. 6.

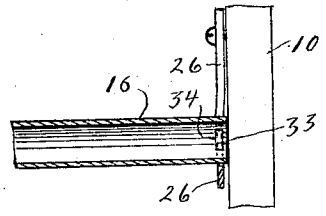



Fig. 7.

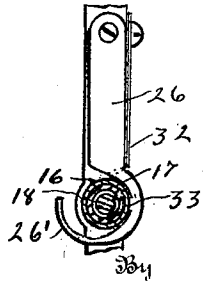
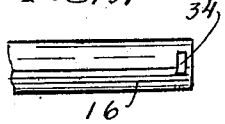



Fig. 9.




Inventor

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. CORBIN, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

## GARMENT-HANGER BRACKET.

1,415,316. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 9, 1922.

Application filed May 27, 1921. Serial No. 473,188.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. CORBIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hanger Brackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in extensible brackets for use in clothing cabinets in large clothing stores and other places where it is desired to store a quantity of clothing and to make the same readily accessible, and its objects are: first, to provide a means whereby several extensible bars may be made available upon the same supporting bar; second, to provide a means whereby friction, when extending or shortening the bracket, will be reduced to the minimum; third, to provide a means whereby clothing packages may be made readily accessible the entire length of the garment holder supporting rod; fourth, to provide a means whereby the holder supporting rod may be locked in place when the bracket bars have been reduced to the shortest possible length and stored within the cabinet; fifth, to provide a means for supporting and easily carrying the back end of the holder carrying bar of the bracket, and, sixth, to provide a means whereby the danger of extending the holder carrying bar to too great an extent, is obviated.

I attain these objects by the mechanism, construction, and arrangement of parts shown in the accompanying drawing in which Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the bracket with the cabinet shown in section. Fig. 2 is a like view of the bracket and its several bars enlarged and shown in the positions they must assume when all are stored within the cabinet. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the holder carrying bar, extended, and showing but one side of the bar support to disclose the manner of mounting the antifriction wheels in the support. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the back end of the bracket with the first and second bars of the bracket shown in longitudinal section to disclose the positions of the antifriction rollers in the back end of the third bar of the bracket. Fig. 5 is a back end elevation of the bracket complete. Fig. 6 discloses the manner of connecting the handle with the holder carrying bar. Fig. 7 shows the back surface of the handle with the latch and latch spring in place and the several holder supporting bars shown in section. Fig. 8 is a transverse section of the second bar showing an available manner of making this bar of two pieces of channel iron. Fig. 9 is an end elevation of the holder supporting bar showing a hole therethrough for the reception of the projecting nib on the latch. Fig. 10 is a longitudinal section of the garment hanger bar showing its internal construction.

Similar numerals indicate similar parts throughout the several views.

In the construction of this bracket I use a channeled metal bar, as 3, for the main supporting bar of the bracket, and form wings, as 4, at one end with which to secure the bar to the back wall 2 of a clothes cabinet, and an upwardly extending arm 5 at the other end of the bar for securing this end to the casing 35 which is securely connected with the top 1 of the cabinet, so the bar 3 is held rigidly in place within the cabinet.

At the suspended end of the bar 3 I place a bracket 3′ through which the second bar 6 passes and extends well into the bar 3 when the said bar is extended, and in the bracket 3′ I prefer that side rollers, as shown at 7, be placed, and, also, a third roller 14 be placed under the bar 6 so this bar may be slid longitudinally in the bar 3 with as little friction as possible. I prefer that the bar 6 be made of square tubing, as indicated in Fig. 8, and I find that a very available way to secure such tubing is to place two pieces of channel iron together and to secure them together, as indicated at 36, in Fig. 8.

At the outer end of the bar 6 I place a bracket 6′, similar to the bracket 3′, in which I design to have side rollers, as 8, and a bottom roller, as 15, to reduce the friction of the bar 9, when sliding longitudinally within the bar 6, as much as possible. To further reduce this friction, I place a vertically disposed roller 29, mounted upon a bearing pin 30, and a horizontally disposed roller 28, mounted upon a bearing 31, in the back end of the bar 9 in positions so the one will reduce vertical friction, and the other will reduce lateral friction of the bar 9 within the bar 6 at this end of the bar 9.

At the outer end of the bar 9 I secure a handle 10 which extends downwardly therefrom and is made to support one end of the holder supporting bar 16 as follows: The extension bar 17 is made to pass through

the handle 10, and is securely connected thereto and passes into the end of the bar 16 for a considerable distance, as indicated in Fig. 3, wherein it is easily slidable longitudinally. Normally the handle 10 bears against the end of the bar 16 and is held from moving therefrom when drawing upon it for extending the bracket, by means of the latch 26—26′ which is provided with an integral nib 33 that passes into the opening 34 in the end of the bar 16 so that when drawing upon the handle the entire bar will be drawn with it, but when the bracket is fully extended the latch 26′ may be pressed backwardly to draw the nib 33 out of the opening 34 and the bar 17 may thus be drawn a short distance out of the bar 16, thus extending the bar 16 sufficiently to relieve congestion upon the bar 16, when desirable to do so. The latch 26 is held in normal position by means of any available form of spring, as indicated by the spring 32 in Fig. 7.

For the support of the back end of the bar 16 I provide a supporting track consisting of two right angled plates, 11—11′, forming a slot between the edges 11′ for the free passage of the standard 23 which projects upwardly from the supporting element 22 which has a latch 20 pivotally mounted therein at 21 so the latch may be raised and lowered, as indicated by its dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 4 which latch is designed to engage the catch 2′, or its equivalent, to hold the bracket safely in closed position within the cabinet. This latch is operated from the front end of the bar 16 by means of the rod 18, one end of which is pivotally connected with the latch, as at 19, and the other end projects beyond the outer face of the handle 10 as indicated on Fig. 2, so it may be pressed against its pivotal pin 19 to disengage the latch from the catch 2′. I prefer that the latch have a downwardly extending trip 20′, see Fig. 4, to engage a stop, as 20″, and insure the engagement of the catch 2′ by the latch 20.

The supporting thimble 22, at the back end of the bar 16, has an upwardly projecting thin standard 23 that passes between the edges 11′ of the track plates 11 and I revolubly mount a roller 24 at each side of the upper end of this standard so they will travel upon the flanges or tracks 11′. The track plates 11 are supported by means of a pair of front supporting plates 12′ securely connected at one end with the track plates, and at the other end with the sides of the bar 6, and the back ends of the tracks are supported by supporting plates 12 that extend upwardly into position above the upper surface of the bar 3 and have an antifriction roller 13 mounted between them that travels upon the surface of the bar 3, thus allowing the track 11 to be carried forward with the bar 6 until the bar 6 has reached its extreme forward movement, when the support 22 may be moved forwardly in the tracks 11 the distance of the extreme forward movement of the bar 9, thus insuring the complete removal of the bar 16, and its load of clothing, outside of the cabinet, the forward movement of both bars, 9 and 16, being governed by the stop 27, and when this extreme movement has been attained the latch 26 may be manipulated, as hereinbefore described, and the bar 9 drawn outwardly a short distance, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 3.

The antifriction rollers 24 are mounted to revolve upon the pin, or bearings 25, as indicated in Fig. 3.

It will be readily understood that when the supporting bar 12′ comes in contact with the bracket 3′ on the supporting bar 3 the bar 6 cannot be drawn any further longitudinally out of the bar 3, and that when the rollers 24 come in contact with the stop 27 in the tracks 11, the bar 9 cannot be drawn any further lengthwise out of the bar 6 unless the latch 26 is disconnected from the bar 16, when the bar 17 may be drawn outwardly until the pin 37 in the rod 18 engages the end of the slots 17′, giving sufficient additional length to the bar 17 to provide sufficient additional space upon the garment holder bar 16 so the holders may be separated sufficiently to allow of a free inspection of the clothing stored thereon.

Though not a necessary element in this invention, I find that the artistic features of the bracket are greatly enhanced by placing nicely proportioned and finished casings over the rollers 7 and 8, as indicated at 7′ and 8′ in Fig. 2.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new in the art, is:—

1. In a garment hanger bracket, a channeled supporting bar secured in a clothes cabinet, a longitudinally extensible bar mounted in said supporting bar, tracks mounted below, supported by and longitudinally movable upon the supporting bar, the front end of said track supported by and longitudinally movable with the extensible bar, a second bar mounted in the first extensible bar and longitudinally extensible therefrom, a garment holder bar having one end mounted so this bar will be made to move longitudinally with the second extensible bar, and the other end mounted to be supported by and to travel longitudinally upon the tracks, and a handle connected at one end with the end of the second extensible bar, and connected near its center with one end of the garment hanger bar so the garment hanger bar will be made to move with the movements of the extensible bars.

2. In combination with the elements covered in claim 1, an extensible bar mounted

within one end of the garment hanger bar, a latch mounted upon the handle in position to be made to engage the garment hanger bar and cause this bar to move longitudinally with the extensible bars, and to be released therefrom to further extend the length of the garment hanger bar.

3. In combination with the elements covered in claim 1, a latch mounted upon the back end of the garment hanger bar, a rod pivotally connected, at one end, with the said latch, extending thence through the garment hanger bar and the handle with the outer end of the rod in position outside of the handle to be pressed upon to disconnect the latch from its securing element.

4. In a garment hanger bracket, a channeled metal supporting bar, means for supporting said bar stationarily in a clothes cabinet, antifriction rollers mounted upon each side of and below the front end of said bar, a square, tubular extensible bar mounted within the supporting bar, and longitudinally movable therein, an antifriction roller at each side of, and one below the front end of this extensible bar, a second square extensible bar mounted to slide freely within the first extensible bar, a track mounted to be moved longitudinally of the bracket with the first extensible bar, a garment hanger bar having one end mounted to be moved freely upon said tracks with the movements of the second extensible bar, a handle mounted upon the end of the second extensible bar and of the garment hanger bar to move both bars simultaneously, and means for limiting the longitudinal movements of the several bars.

5. In a garment hanger bracket, a stationary channeled supporting bar, an antifriction roller at each side of, and one below the front end of said supporting bar, a square tubular extensible bar mounted within the supporting bar and made to engage said antifriction rollers when moving longitudinally in the supporting bar, an antifriction roller mounted upon each side of, and one below the front end of this extension bar, a square extension bar mounted within the first extension bar, a vertically disposed roller and a horizontally disposed roller revolubly mounted within the back end of this bar in position to engage and travel upon the inner surface of the first extensible bar and the rollers at the end of the first extensible bar arranged to bear upon the second extensible bar and reduce the friction of the longitudinal movements of the second extensible bar, a track having its front end securely connected with the first extensible bar, standards extending upwardly from the back end of said track, an antifriction roller mounted between these standards and made to travel longitudinally upon the upper surface of the supporting bar, a handle connected with, and extending downwardly from the second extensible bar, a garment hanger bar supported at one end by the handle, and at the other end upon antifriction rollers made to travel upon the track, means for extending the length of said hanger bar, means for locking said bars in closed positions, and means for limiting the outward longitudinal movements of the several bars.

Signed at Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 3, 1921.

CHARLES B. CORBIN.