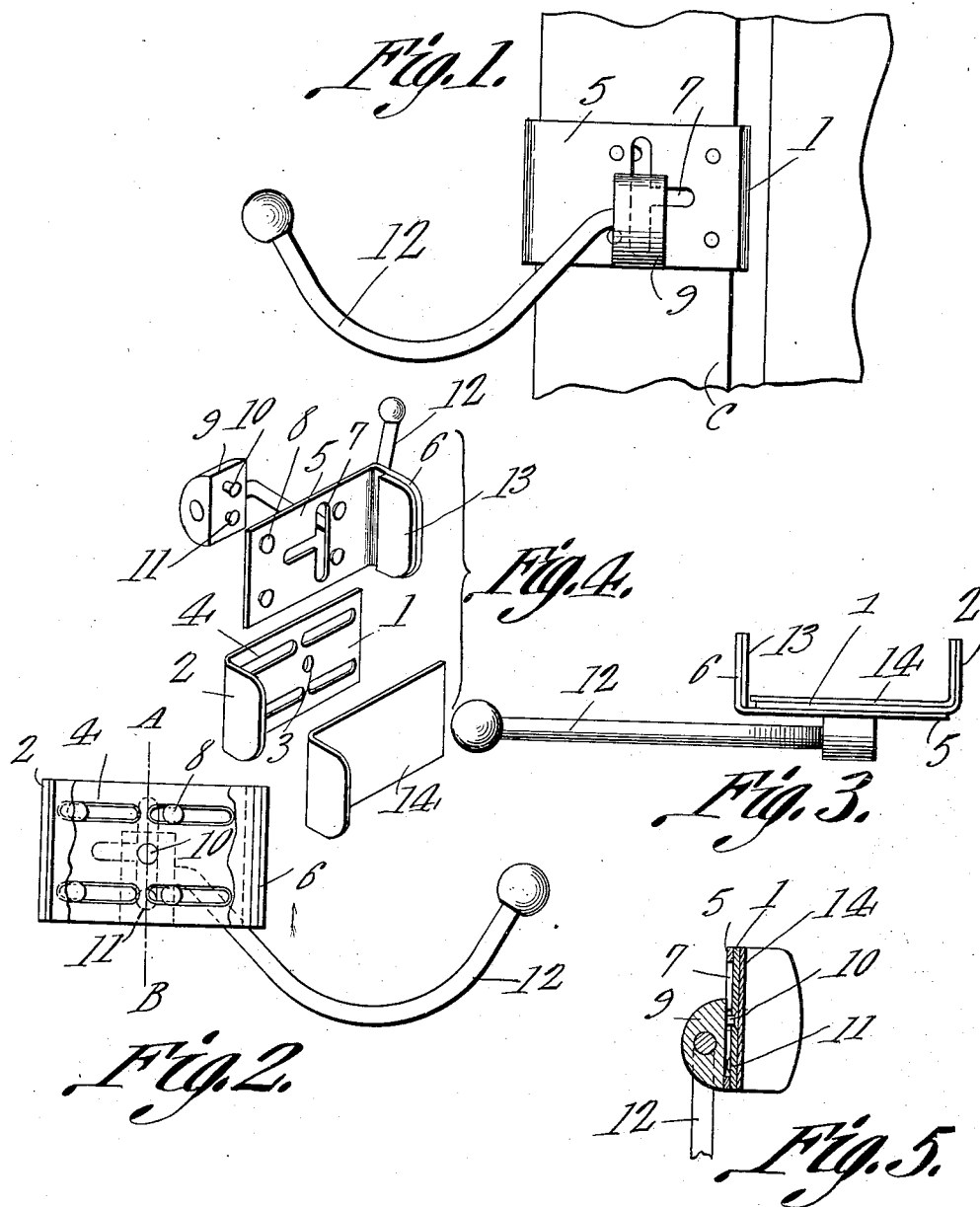


1,017,688.

W. E. RAPE.
COAT HANGER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1911.

Patented Feb. 20, 1912.



Witnesses

J. R. Riney
L. H. Wilcox

W. E. Rape,

Inventor

by

C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ELMER RAPE, OF CATAWISSA, PENNSYLVANIA.

COAT-HANGER.

1,017,688.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 20, 1912.

Application filed April 29, 1911. Serial No. 624,078.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ELMER RAPE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Catawissa, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Coat-Hanger, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to coat hangers and its object is to provide a device of this character having means for clamping upon a supporting structure, the weight of the garment held by the hanger being sufficient to bind the hanger upon its supporting structure and thus hold it against displacement relative to said structure.

The hanger is especially designed for use in passenger coaches and the like, the clamping portion thereof being adapted to engage a portion of the window casing and to tightly grip it when a garment is suspended from the hook of the hanger.

Another object is to provide a hanger of the type set forth which is simple in construction, cheap to manufacture, and can be readily carried in the pocket.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of the hanger, the same being shown in engagement with a portion of a window casing. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation of the hanger, one of the pads used in connection therewith being partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the hanger. Fig. 4 is a perspective view thereof with the respective parts detached. Fig. 5 is a section on line A—B Fig. 2.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates the base plate of the clamp, this plate having a jaw 2 at one end and having an opening 3 at its center while two pairs of parallel slots 4 are preferably arranged longitudinally within the plate. A slidable plate 5 is mounted on the

base plate and has a jaw 6 at one end and a T-shaped slot 7 adjacent its center, two arms of said slot being extended parallel to the jaw 6 while the other arm is extended longitudinally of the plate. Lugs 8 preferably four in number, extend from the slidable plate 5 and are movably mounted within the slots 4, these lugs being so disposed that, when the plate 5 is shifted in one direction relative to the base plate 1, all of the lugs will be brought simultaneously into contact with the walls at one end of the slots 4, and vice versa.

A shifting block 9 is arranged upon one face of the slidable plate 5 and has a pivot stud 10 arranged at the center thereof and which extends loosely through the slot 7 and is swiveled within the opening 3. This pivot stud 10 thus serves as a means for holding the block 9 and the plates 5 and 1 assembled. A shifting stud 11 extends from the lower portion of the block 9 and projects into the slot 7 but does not engage the plate 1. A hook 12 is swiveled within the block 9, said hook, when in operative position, being extended oppositely to the longitudinal arm of the slot 7, as clearly indicated in Figs. 1, 2 and 4. A cushion 13 of rubber or the like is cemented or otherwise secured to the inner or working face of the jaw 6 and another cushion 14 is similarly connected to the inner or working face of the jaw 2 and to the adjacent face of the base plate 1.

It will be obvious that, when the hook 12 is swung upwardly in the direction indicated by the arrows in Figs. 1, 2 and 4, the stud 11 will press against the lower portion of the wall of slot 7 and shift the slidable plate 5 longitudinally relative to the base plate 1, thus moving the jaw 6 away from the jaw 2, this movement being permissible in view of the fact that the pivot stud 10 is constantly in position to be received by the longitudinal portion of the slot 7. With the jaws thus spread apart, the clamp formed by the plates 1 and 5 and the parts connected thereto, can be placed astride a supporting structure, such as one of the strips of a window casing C. Hook 12 can then be swung downwardly to operative position, as shown in Fig. 1 and the stud 11 will therefore work against the wall of slot 7 so as to shift plate 5 relative to base 1 and draw the jaw 6 toward the jaw

2. The two jaws will thus tightly clamp upon the supporting structure C, the cushions 13 and 14 serving to prevent said structure from being marred by the jaws. It will be apparent that when the weight of a garment is applied to the hook 12, there will be no danger of the clamp becoming released from the supporting structure C. In fact the clamping action of the jaws will increase in proportion to the increase in weight applied to the hook.

A device such as described is advantageous because it can be readily carried in the pocket and can be quickly set up for use by attaching it to the window casing of a passenger coach or to any other suitable structure within convenient reach.

What is claimed is:—

1. A garment hanger including a clamp having slidably connected jaws, a hook, and means separate from and operated by the hook when subjected to a load, for drawing the jaws of the clamp toward each other.

2. A garment hanger including a clamp having opposed jaws, a hook, and means separate from and operated by the hook when subjected to a load, for shifting the jaws toward each other.

3. A garment hanger including a clamp having slidably connected jaws, a garment engaging member movably connected to the jaws, and means operated by said member

when subjected to the weight of a garment, for sliding the jaws toward each other.

4. A garment hanger including a base, a jaw extending therefrom, a slidably mounted jaw connected to the base, and a hook carrying member connected to the base for shifting the slidable jaw relative to the base.

5. A garment hanger including a base having a jaw, a jaw slidable relative to the base, a member pivotally connected to the base, means revoluble with said member for shifting the slidable jaw relative to the jaw upon the base, and a garment supporting element movable with and supported by said member.

6. A garment hanger including a base having a jaw at one end, a plate slidably mounted on the base and having a jaw at one end, a shifting block pivotally connected to the base, cooperating means upon said block and the plate for shifting said plate relative to the base during the rotation of the block, and a garment engaging member extending from the block.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM ELMER RAPE.

Witnesses:

B. F. SHARPLESS,
GEO. H. VASTINE.