Feb. 16, 1937. J. H. MOORE 2,070,673

GARMENT HANGER

Filed March 23, 1935

Fig. 1.

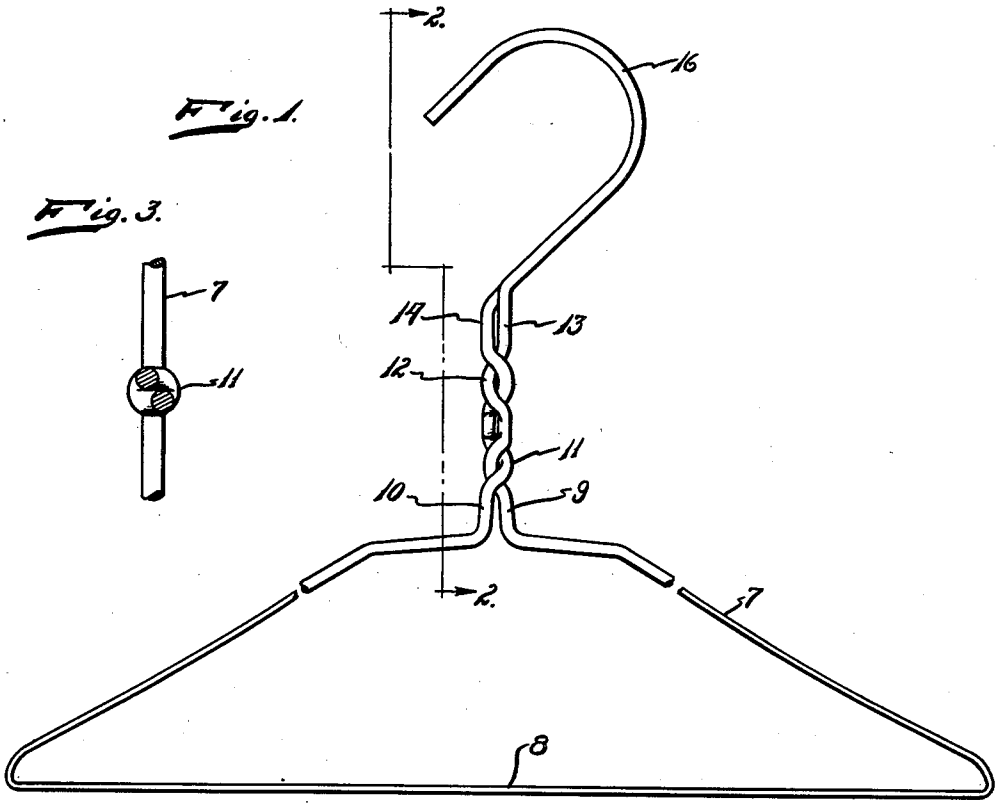


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

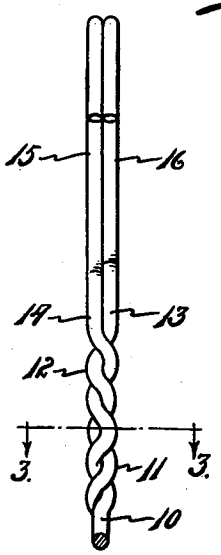
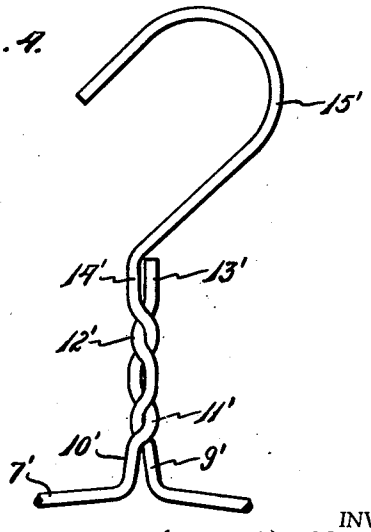


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR.
JOHN H. MOORE
BY
ATTORNEY.

Patented Feb. 16, 1937

2,070,673

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,070,673

GARMENT HANGER

John H. Moore, Detroit, Mich.

Application March 23, 1935, Serial No. 12,604

3 Claims. (Cl. 223—85)

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in a garment hanger, and particularly the type of garment hanger which is formed from wire and in which the wire is shaped to form a supporting loop and provided with a twisted neck terminating in a supporting hook.

In the formation of garment hangers from wire, a single piece of wire is shaped in a forming machine into the form of a supporting loop which the garment rests on when hung up. The ends of the wire are extended parallel to each other and one of the ends projects beyond the other. These ends are twisted about each other to provide a twisted neck and the extended end is shaped to form a supporting hook. In order that the wire may be of a sufficient rigidity to support a heavy garment such as an overcoat or the like, it is necessary that the wire be of sufficient thickness. It is an object of the present invention to provide a garment hanger in which the thickness of the wire may be considerably reduced.

It is customary in forming the twisted neck to twist the wires around each other and this twisted portion is affected by a twisting mechanism which rotates in one direction. Consequently, since the twisting is directed in one direction, the wires will bend or swivel on each other at the twisted neck should there be a strain transmitted to the garment hanger tending to bow the same or to bring the ends of the supporting loop into approach toward each other. By forming the neck of a reverse twist, that is, by twisting the ends of the wire around each other in one direction and then in the other direction, this swivel effect is avoided and consequently a resistance tending to bend the ends toward each other laterally will be resisted by the portion of the wire which forms the upper part of the loop as well as the portion which forms the lower part of the loop. This permits the formation of the hanger out of very thin wire, but it is necessary that the hanging or supporting hook be sufficiently strong as not to be straightened out under strain. With the double twist such as I used it is possible to form a supporting loop with the ends of the wire in alignment with each other so that both of the ends of the wire will project beyond the twisted neck portion the same distance. The length of this projecting portion must be sufficient to permit the forming of the supporting hook therefrom. Consequently, while the hanger is made from very light wire the supporting hook will be sufficiently strong to support the hanger when a weight is placed thereon because this supporting hook will be double. The invention, therefore, resides in addition to the objects above set out also in the provision of a garment hanger so constructed and arranged and in the method of forming the same.

The invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts and method of construction hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be best understood by a reference to the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this specification, and in which

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of a garment hanger embodying the invention,

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary side elevational view of a slightly modified form of the invention.

In Fig. 1, I have illustrated the invention applied to a wire garment hanger in which the supporting loop comprises the upper portion 7, and the lower horizontally directed straight, portion 8. The hanger may, therefore, be defined as comprising a bottom bar 8 and the shoulder bars 7, together with the neck and hook. It will be noted that the shoulder bars 7 are inclined to the bottom bar 8 and diverge from each other proceeding outwardly from the neck and are at an inclination to each other. This garment hanger is formed in a suitable forming machine from a single piece of wire and projecting outwardly from the loop are the end portions, 9 and 10 which are twisted around each other at 11 in one direction, and around each other at 12 in the opposite direction. These end portions are then extended parallel to each other as at 13 and 14 and then formed into supporting hooks 15 and 16, which lie in engagement with each other and align with each other to provide in effect a single hook formed from double wire. This permits the formation of the garment hanger from very light wire and all swivelling at the neck is eliminated. Moreover, the double hook affords the necessary strength even when light wire is used.

The method of forming may be particularly described as shaping a single piece of wire into the form of a loop, necessitating the ends thereof parallel to each other and twisting said ends together throughout a portion of their length in one direction and through a portion of their length in another direction, and then shaping the outwardly projecting ends into the form of a

supporting hook and maintaining these supporting hooks in close engagement with each other and in alignment.

In Fig. 4, I have illustrated the invention used with a garment hanger made from sufficiently heavy wire to permit the use of a single strand of the wire to form the supporting hook 15'. The loop 7' is provided with the upwardly projecting portions 9' and 10' which are twisted about each other in one direction at 11' and about each other in the opposite direction at 12'. These ends 13' and 14' extend parallel to each other and only the portion 14' is extended into the supporting hook 15'.

The opposite twisting is effected by holding the opposite ends of the neck stationary and twisting from the center.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of construction, I do not wish to limit myself to the precise details of the structure shown, but desire to avail myself to such variations and modifications that come within the scope of the patented claims.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desiring to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A garment hanger of the class described comprising a single loop formed from a single piece of wire and having the ends projecting outwardly from the loop said ends being twisted about each other throughout a portion of their length in one direction and throughout a portion of their length in the opposite direction.

2. A garment hanger of the class described, comprising: a supporting bar; a pair of shoulder bars, each connected at one of their ends to the opposite ends of said supporting bar and inclined thereto inwardly thereof into approach at their opposite ends, the opposite ends of said shoulder bars being angularly turned and twisted about each other in one direction for a distance and twisted about each other in the opposite direction for a distance to provide a twisted neck and prevent swiveling of said angularly turned ends of said shoulder bars.

3. In a garment hanger of the class described, a neck formed from a pair of members, said members being twisted about each other in one direction throughout a portion of the length of said neck and about each other in the opposite direction throughout a portion of the length of said neck, said members being extended divergently of each other from the lower end of said neck to provide shoulder bars.

JOHN H. MOORE.