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L. H. KOPLOW

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GARMENT HANGER

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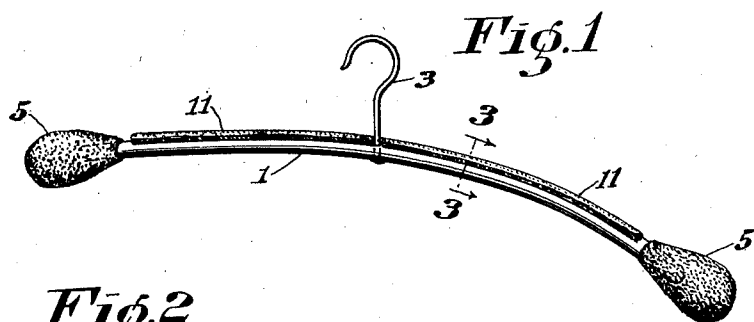
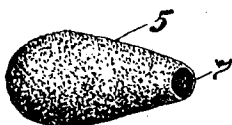
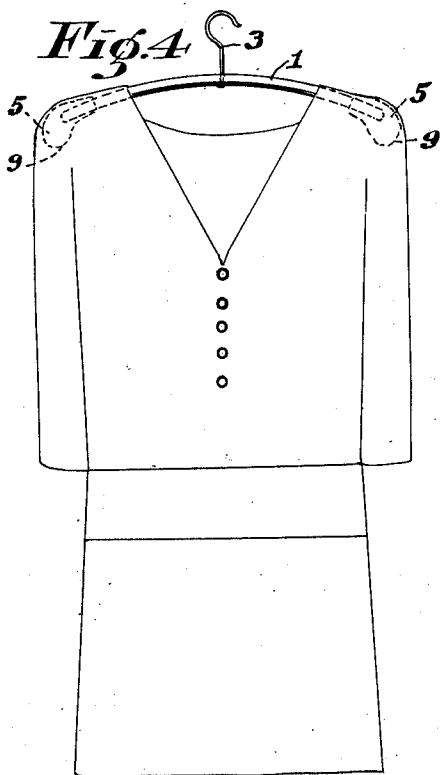
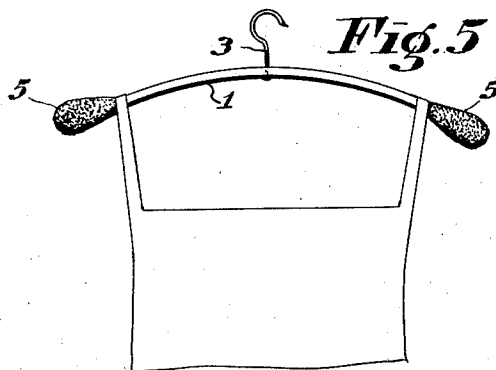
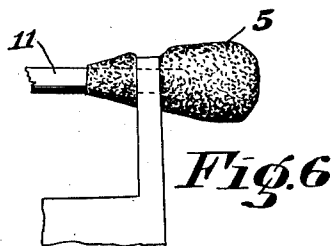


Fig. 2



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GARMENT HANGER

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The invention to be hereinafter described relates to garment hangers.

Garment hangers heretofore used have been found to be unsatisfactory for a number of reasons. The usual garment hanger has a hook connected thereto midway between the ends thereof, the construction being such that the hanger may swing freely on the support for the hook as a fulcrum. Hangers are usually made of wood or metal which offers practically no friction resisting sliding of the garment along the hanger. As a consequence, unless the garment is hung so that the weight thereof is divided equally on the portions of the hanger at opposite sides of the hook, the hanger will tilt and allow the garment to slide along the same, and allow one shoulder portion of the garment to slide from the hanger. Then the weight of the garment is borne entirely momentarily by the opposite side of the hanger, resulting in quick tilting of the hanger in the opposite direction, and allowing the garment to fall to the floor. This is especially liable to occur when the garments are made of light, flimsy material such as silk, satin and rayon. It is important that the garment should not slip from the hanger and fall to the floor with consequent liability of becoming soiled and injured.

Often many garments hang in rows in close relation, such as in department stores, clothing shops, wardrobes and travelling trunks. Under these conditions the fabrics press and rub against each other, and in time the abrasion is liable to damage the fabric, and especially the lighter, more delicate fabrics.

When a garment is carried by a hanger, the weight of the garment creates a pressure thereon at the ends of the hanger where the shoulder meet the sleeves of the garment. This causes stretching and distortion of the garment, there being a tendency of the ends of the hanger to push through the fabric. The imprint of the shape of the hanger is left in the garment, and it does not return to its original natural shape.

The aim and purpose of the present in-

vention is to provide a garment hanger which will overcome the objections above referred to.

The character of the invention may be best understood by reference to the following description of one good form thereof shown in the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a hanger embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 on an enlarged scale is a perspective view of one of the end knobs of the hanger;

Fig. 3 on an enlarged scale is a transverse section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a view of the hanger with one form of garment thereon;

Fig. 5 is a view of the hanger with another form of garment thereon; and

Fig. 6 is a detail to be referred to.

Referring to the drawing, the hanger shown therein as one good form of the invention, comprises a jacket supporting member 1 slightly bowed and formed of wood or other suitable material. Connected and swivelled to said member midway between the ends thereof is a hook 3.

At each end of the member is a knob 5 of general pear-shaped form and having a socket 7. This knob is made of sponge rubber which has important advantages to be referred to. The diameter of the socket 7 is somewhat less than that of the member 1, so that when an end of the member is thrust into the socket, it is expanded, and its inherent resilience will cause it to contract into tight engagement with the member. Preferably the socket extends about two-thirds of the length of the knob, and leaves a protuberance 9 which extends beyond the end of the hanger, as will be noted in Fig. 4.

Extending along the upper edge of the member 1 is a rib 11 made of sponge rubber, and having a portion pressed into a channel 13 and secured therein by a suitable adhesive.

The sponge rubber knobs are an important, highly desirable feature of the invention. This sort of rubber has a rough sur-

face, is soft, easily compressible, and flexible. This porous, spongy rubber offers stubborn resistance to displacement of the garment on the hanger, and slipping therefrom. The knobs are so responsive to the pressure of the garment that their protuberances 9 which project beyond the ends of the hanger may flex downward, flatten out, and to a certain extent conform to the shape of the portions of the garment in engagement therewith, as will be noted in Fig. 4. When a garment is to be supported having shoulder straps, they may engage the inner ends, as will be noted in Fig. 5, or they may rest upon the knobs, as shown in Fig. 6. In the latter case they will locally compress the sponge rubber and form grooves therein which will prevent the straps from slipping. The sponge rubber rib also has advantages in that it will resist sliding of portions of the garment resting thereon along the support member, and prevent any possibility of wrinkling or crumpling of the garment.

By this invention a hanger is provided which will reliably prevent any possibility of the garment slipping from the hanger to the floor, will prevent slipping of the garment along the hanger causing wrinkling and distortion of the garment, will prevent ends of the hanger from poking into and stretching the shoulders or the sleeves of the garment adjacent the shoulders, and will prevent rubbing and abrasion of garments when hung in close relation, such as in stores, wardrobes and travelling trunks.

The sponge rubber knobs may be marketed separately if desired, since they may be quickly and easily applied to a hanger by inserting the ends thereof in the sockets of the knobs. The term "jacket" in some of the claims is to be regarded as generic to any garment which would be suitable for support on the hanger.

It will be understood that the invention is not limited to the specific embodiment shown, and that various deviations may be made therefrom without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A garment hanger comprising a jacket supporting member, a hook connected thereto, and sponge-rubber knobs on and extending beyond the ends of said member for resisting displacement of a garment on said member, and for yieldably conforming to the shape of the garment portion in contact therewith.

2. A sponge-rubber knob for application to the end of a garment hanger having a socket for receiving said end and adapted to contract and securely grip said end, and a flexible, compressible portion extending beyond said socket, said extending portion be-

ing deformable to substantially conform to the shape of the garment portion which may be in contact therewith, whereby displacement of the garment from the said hanger end is effectively resisted.

3. A garment hanger comprising suspending means, a garment supporting member, and soft rubber means on said member and extending beyond the ends thereof and increasing the effective garment supporting surface thereof, said means being yieldingly conformable to the shape of the garment portions in contact therewith, the surface of said rubber being rough and irregular in character and effectively adapted to resist displacement of a garment therealong.

4. A garment hanger comprising a jacket supporting member, a sponge-rubber rib extending along the upper edge of said member for resisting displacement of a garment along said member, and substantially knob-shaped means separate from said rib for increasing the effective jacket supporting surface of said hanger, said means being deformable to substantially conform to the shape of the jacket portions in contact therewith.

5. A garment hanger comprising a jacket supporting member, and sponge rubber means on and extending beyond the ends of said jacket supporting member for increasing the effective jacket supporting surface thereof and for resisting displacement of a garment thereon.

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