Oct. 20, 1925. 1,557,835

M. A. HEIMANN

GARMENT HANGER

Filed April 24, 1924

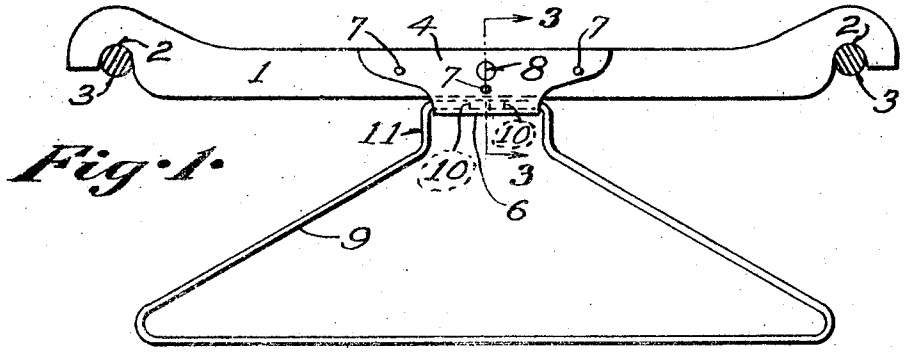


Fig. 1.

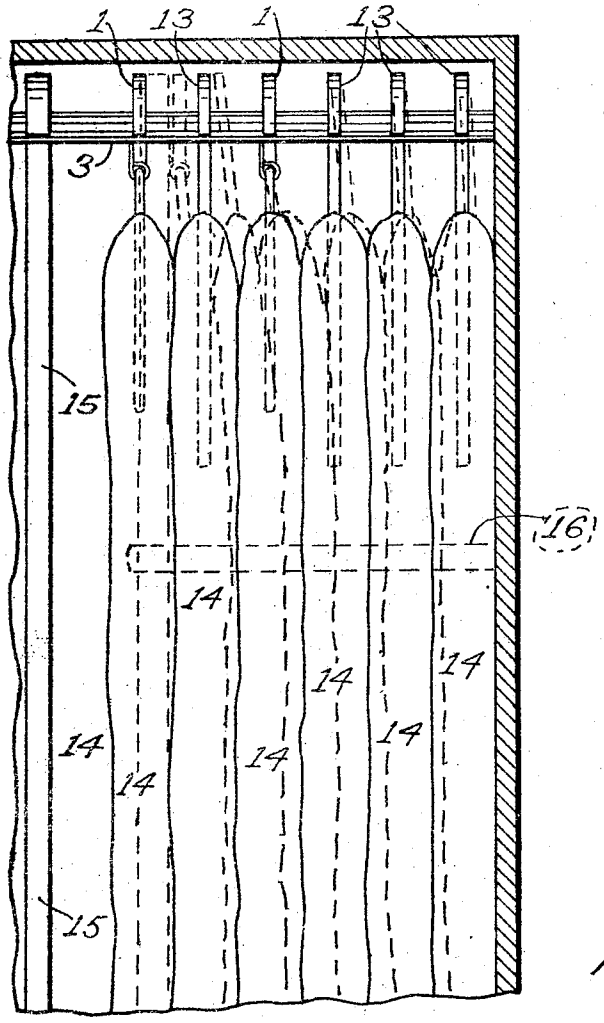


Fig. 5.

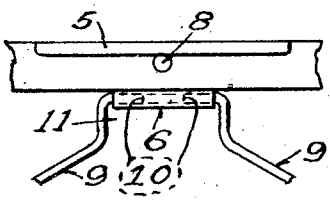


Fig. 2.

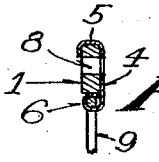


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS A. HEIMANN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

GARMENT HANGER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS A. HEIMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates in general to garment hangers, and pertains more specifically to a hanger especially adapted for use in trunks and the like.

Hitherto such hangers have been cut in a single piece from thin slabs of wood, usually built up of veneer. In packing the trunk, the hanger is apt to be tilted from its vertical position, and is especially liable to breakage at the neck when being so tilted, even though the neck be strengthened by making it too wide to enable the neck of the garment to fit properly thereto. The probability of such breakage is considerably increased when the trunk is subjected to severe shocks while in transit.

The principal object of the present invention is to prevent breakage at the neck when tilting by placing a pivot joint at that point.

Another object is to provide means whereby the hanger may be optionally employed either as an ordinary clothes hanger or as a trunk hanger.

A further object is to provide means for strengthening the neck without increasing the thickness of the slab, thereby permitting a smaller neck to be used, so that the neck of the garment will conform more closely thereto.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent as the description proceeds.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which like numbers of reference denote like parts wherever they occur,

Figure 1 is an elevation of the hanger;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary elevation of the side opposite to that depicted in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is an elevation, on a smaller scale, of the form of trunk hanger heretofore in use; and

Figure 5 is an end view of the old and new hangers as they appear when used in the rods of a trunk.

The yoke 1 of the hanger is preferably constructed of wood and provided with the usual seats 2 for supporting it on the rods 3 inside of a trunk. A sheet-metal plate 4 is secured to the intermediate portion of the yoke 1 in any suitable manner. It is preferably provided with a curved flange 5 at its upper end which passes around the top of the yoke 1, thus supporting the plate from the yoke. The lower end of the plate is curled under the yoke 1 to form a hinge 6. Yoke 1 preferably fits tightly between flange 5 and hinge 6, and plate 4 may be fastened additionally to the yoke 1 by suitable screws or nails 7, the plate 4 being apertured to receive the same. An aperture 8 through yoke 1 and plate 4 serves as a means or seat whereby the hanger may be hung on any hook or nail when removed from the trunk, it thereby being unnecessary to change the clothes from the trunk hanger to another hanger when removing them from the trunk and hanging them in a closet or other suitable place provided with a hook. A wire loop 9, bent to the shape of a garment support, has its ends 10 pivoted in opposite ends of the hinge 6.

The neck 11 of the wire garment support 9 may be smaller than the neck 12 of the old form of garment hanger 13 formed of a single slab of wood and depicted in Figure 4, because metal is stronger than wood and, also, because the neck is pivoted in the new form.

The advantages that the new hanger presents over that of the old form will be apparent by an inspection of Figure 5. The clothes 14 are placed on the hangers, which normally hang vertical, the hangers being placed on the rod so that the articles of clothing adjoin one another. A follow board 15 is then brought up and clamped against the clothes 14 by tightening straps 16 for the purpose of pressing the clothes together so that they will occupy a minimum of space. When this is done, the hangers tilt as shown in dotted lines, it being apparent that the tilting subjects the wooden hanger to greater strain at the neck than it does the pivoted hanger. Any undue weight or shock to the wooden one piece hanger 13 will cause it to break at its neck. The new hanger possesses an additional advantage in that the wire presents a smoother surface to the garment than the wood of the old. The clothes, also, hang better.

Having thus described this invention, I hereby reserve the benefit of all changes in form, arrangement, order, or use of parts, as

it is evident that many minor changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of this invention or the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. In a garment hanger, the combination with a yoke provided with supporting means, a plate of substantially triangular shape having one side edge reversely bent to rest upon one longitudinal edge of the yoke and having the apex of the triangle rolled and binding against the remaining longitudinal edge of the yoke to hold the plate against accidental displacement from the yoke, and a loop removably secured to said rolled portion of the plate.

2. In a garment hanger, the combination with a yoke provided with supporting means, a plate of substantially triangular shape having one side edge reversely bent to rest upon one longitudinal edge of the yoke and to extend longitudinally thereof and having the apex of the triangular plate rolled and binding against the remaining longitudinal edge of the yoke to hold the plate against accidental displacement from the yoke, and a single piece of wire bent into coat hanger form, hingedly secured to said plate, and having its ends spaced apart and adapted for insertion in said rolled portion for a short distance to facilitate removal.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

MORRIS A. HEIMANN.