Nov. 2, 1965 C. R. BROTHERS 3,215,281

GARMENT STAND

Filed March 4, 1963

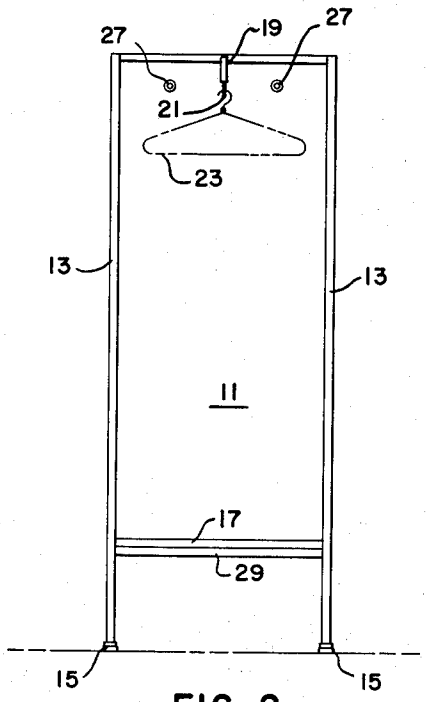


FIG. 2

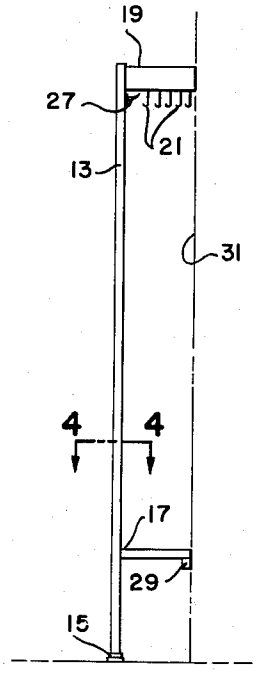


FIG. 3

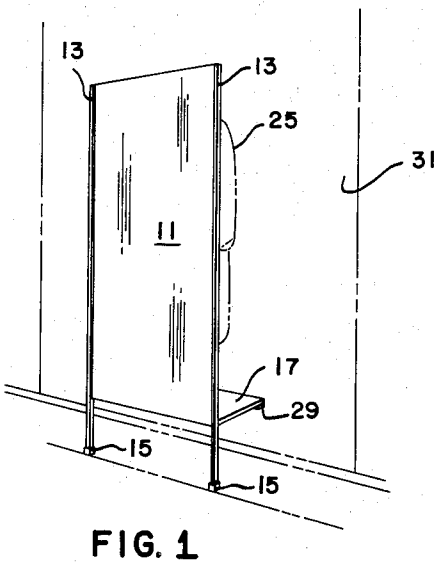


FIG. 1

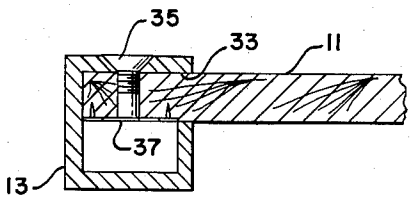


FIG. 4

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United States Patent Office

3,215,281
Patented Nov. 2, 1965

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3,215,281

GARMENT STAND

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Filed Mar. 4, 1963, Ser. No. 262,646
1 Claim. (Cl. 211—180)

This invention relates to garment stands and more particularly to a free standing unit for retaining garments and keeping them hidden from view.

In many offices, particularly in those wherein movable partitions are employed, closet space is relatively limited and means, such as costumers, are required to provide hanging space for outer garments. While a single costumer is suitable for hanging two or three garments, additional garments are usually bunched and wrinkled.

While various types of garment hangers have been employed in the past, it has usually been required that the hanging structure be attached either permanently or semi-permanently to a wall, ceiling or floor or a combination of these. In the alternative, a few free standing garment hangers have been devised, but these have ordinarily taken the form of a large box which is necessarily cumbersome, heavy and difficult to move about.

It is, therefore, a general object of this invention to provide an improved garment hanger.

It is a more particular object of the invention to provide a garment hanger which is free standing and which may accommodate a relatively large number of garments.

It is still another object of this invention to provide a garment hanger of the aforementioned characteristics which requires no permanent or semi-permanent connections to walls, floors, ceilings or the like.

It is still another object of this invention to provide a garment hanger of the aforementioned characteristic which stands merely by resting against an upright wall.

These and other objects and features of the invention will become more clearly apparent upon a review of the following description in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view of a garment hanger in accordance with one embodiment of this invention;

FIGURE 2 is a rear elevational view of the garment hanger shown in FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is a side elevational view of the garment hanger shown in FIGURE 1; and

FIGURE 4 is an enlarged sectional view taken along the line 4—4 of FIGURE 3.

As shown in the drawings, a garment hanger in accordance with the invention may include a panel **11** secured between elongated legs **13**. The bottoms of the legs **13** include feet **15** formed on a high friction, non-skid material such as rubber. A shelf **17** is secured at the lower end of the panel **13** and extends rearwardly therefrom.

A hanger support **19** having a length substantially equal to the length of the shelf **17**, is secured at the upper end of the panel **11**. The hanger support **19** carries a plurality of hooks **21** for receiving hangers **23** with garments **25** thereon. Additional hooks **27** may be secured to the front of the panel for receiving hats and the like.

The rear edge of the shelf **17** includes a bar **29** which may be formed of relatively heavy material, such as steel or iron.

Thus it is apparent that when the garment stand is placed adjacent a wall **31** in addition to the shelf **17**, the

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bar **29** causes a moment of rotation about the imaginary line between the feet **15**. Thus there is a tendency for the stand to fall toward the wall and since the feet **15** are of non-skid material, the stand is thereby held in place. By hanging garments on the hooks **21** the tendency to fall against the wall is increased.

Referring to FIGURE 4, one method of attaching the legs **13** to the panel **11** is shown wherein the legs **13** are in the form of square tubing. The tubing is slotted as at **33** and the panels **11** inserted within the slot. The panel is then held in place by means of screws **35** and threaded receptacles **37**.

As an alternative embodiment of the invention it will be obvious that the stand may be employed as a display rack. For instance, the panel **11** may be eliminated and the hanger support **19** secured merely to a bar extended between the tops of the legs **13**. Such a device may be placed against a wall or even a display window of a store and garments to be displayed may be supported thereon. Clearly other variations are apparent for various display arrangements.

I claim:

A garment stand adapted to remain upright by resting unattached against a wall, said stand comprising a generally upstanding relatively broad panel member adapted to be spaced from a wall and screen from view garments disposed between the panel and a wall, said panel being of rigid construction to stand rigidly in a plane spaced parallel to a wall, a pair of rigid legs, means rigidly attaching said legs to said panel member, said legs including feet formed of high friction material, first extension means at the lower end of said panel and extending substantially rearwardly therefrom toward a wall, said first extension means having a relatively heavy weight sufficient to impart a moment of rotation to said panel member about an imaginary line extending between said feet, second extension means forming a hanger support at the upper end of said panel likewise extending rearwardly therefrom and adapted to support garments hung therefrom to supplement said moment, both said extension means having approximately the same dimension of rearward extension to space said panel member from a wall and to provide an uninterrupted space therebetween and to dispose said member free standing and unattached thereagainst while supporting garments screened from view upon said second extension means.

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