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C. BRUN

1,804,314

TROUSER HANGER

Filed Feb. 5, 1930

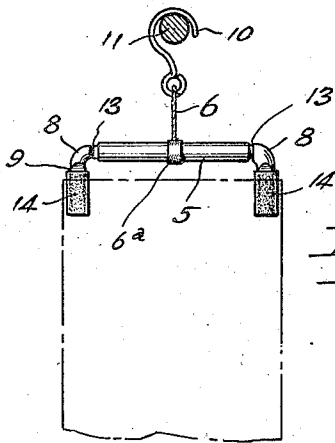


Fig. 1.

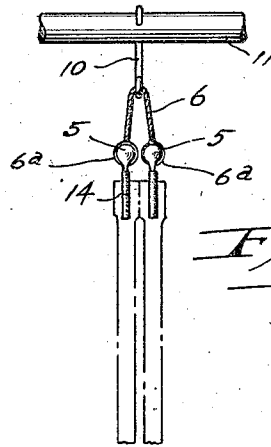


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

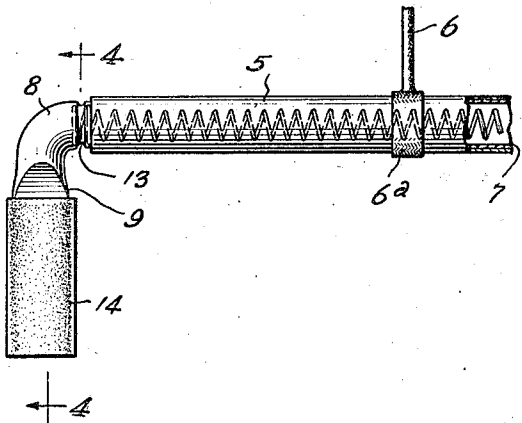


Fig. 4.

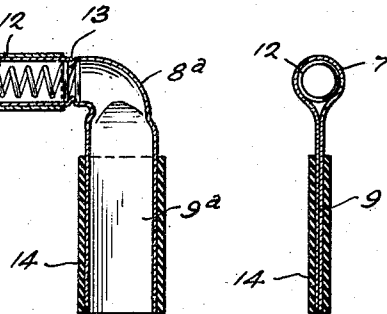
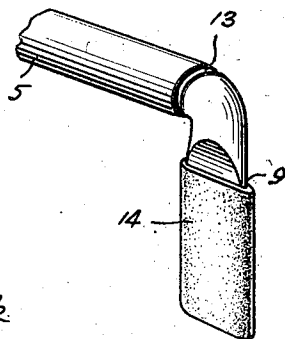


Fig. 5.

WITNESS:

J. Mank

CHARLES BRUN
INVENTOR

BY *Victor J. Evans*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CHARLES BRUN, OF ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

TROUSER HANGER

Application filed February 5, 1930. Serial No. 426,109.

This invention relates to garment hangers in general and has for its broad object to provide an improved trouser hanger.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a trouser hanger which may be attached to or detached from the trouser more easily and much more quickly no matter how it is put on, each leg hanging with the same tension.

Another object is to provide a trouser hanger which preserves the crease at the cuff and which does not wrinkle the outside of the trousers.

A further object is to provide a hanger so constructed that the trousers attached thereto may be cleaned, brushed or even pressed without removing the hanger.

A still further object is to provide a trouser hanger which is adjustable to different widths of the trouser legs.

Another object of this invention is to provide a trouser hanger which is simple in construction, has few working parts and which may be very easily and cheaply manufactured.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be hereinafter specifically pointed out, or will become apparent, as the specification proceeds.

With the above indicated objects in view, the invention resides in certain novel constructions and combinations and arrangement of parts, clearly described in the following specification and fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which latter show embodiments of the invention as at present preferred.

In said drawings:

Fig. 1 is a vertical elevation illustrating a trouser hanger embodying the present invention, the dotted lines representing the trouser legs.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the arrangement shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view partly in section showing the arrangement of the telescopic members and the spring means for urging them outwardly.

Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view in perspective illustrating the construction and outward appearance of the ends of the telescopic members.

The numerals 5 represent a pair of parallel, laterally spaced tubes which are joined at their mid-points by a length of flexible material 6 such as rope. Slidably mounted in the end of each tube 5 is a member 7 formed from a length of tube which is bent over as at 8 to form a downwardly extending and substantially flattened projection 9 at an angle of substantially 90° to the main cylindrical portion 7. The tube 5 is similarly bent over at 8a and flattened to form a downwardly extending projection 9a similar to the projection 9. The length of flexible material 6 provides a loop by means of which the pair of tubes 5 may be suspended from a hook 10, through the eye of which the flexible member is passed. The hook 10 may be used for the purpose of hanging the garment hanger upon a suitable cross bar such as 11 in a closet or elsewhere.

The members 7 are retained in the tubes 5 by means of coil springs 12 extending between beaded portions 13 formed in the tubes 5 and members 7. The coil spring 12 is somewhat expanded or enlarged at both ends and the end coils are sprung over the beads 13 so that both the tubes 5 and members 7 are tied flexibly together. Each coil spring 12 is of the compression type and tends to urge the tubes 5 and the members 7 apart under normal conditions. The view in Fig. 3 shows the spring fully compressed which would seldom occur in practice. When the hanger is not in use the members 7 will extend only partially into the tube 5 but will be prevented from coming out by the spring 12 engaging the beads 13.

Each of the downwardly extending projections 9 and 9a is provided with a covering 14 of material such as rubber, strong canvas or other suitable material to provide a frictional surface and also for protection of the garment from possible rusting of the metal comprising the members 5 and 7. The flattened portions 9 and 9a together with the protective covering 14 serve to grip and hold the garment firmly in a manner about to be

described and are made as thin as possible without sacrificing mechanical strength. The flexible material 6 is preferably formed of a length of cotton webbing passed around each of the tubes 5 and braided so as to form a smooth even joint. If desired the hook 10 may be dispensed with and the hanger attached directly to a hook in the closet. The portions 6a may be slid along the tubes 5 to compensate for the relative adjustment of tubes 5 and members 7 when the hanger is attached to the garment.

The pair of trousers is attached to the hanger by taking each leg of the trousers, compressing the springs 12 by manually pressing the members 7 towards each other until the spring is compressed sufficiently to permit the extensions 9 and 9a to be inserted in the trouser leg and then releasing hold on the members 7, whereupon the spring 12 will expand and force the tubes 5 and members 7 apart until the extensions 9 and 9a enter the creases in the trouser leg. This operation may be accomplished very easily and simply by taking one leg of the trousers, inserting one of the extensions 9 or 9a in the creased portion of the cuff and then compressing the spring 12 by pressing the free extension 9 or 9a towards the other extension until the free extension 9 or 9a comes into alignment with the other creased portion of the cuff. The free extension 9 or 9a may now be pushed inside of the trouser leg and released, whereupon the spring 12 will expand and force both extensions 9 and 9a into the creases in the cuff. When both of the extensions 9 and 9a have been placed inside of the cuff of the trousers in the manner just described and the spring permitted to expand, the pressure of the spring holds the trouser leg firmly with the cuff portion stretched between the extensions. The position occupied by the trousers when the hanger is attached thereto is shown in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2 from which it will be seen that one of the tubes 5 and its associated member 7 is adapted to be received in one of the trouser legs while the other of the tubes 5 and its associated member 7 is adapted to be received in the other trouser leg. In Fig. 2 it will be seen that the flexible connections comprising the flexible member 6 permit the pair of trousers to hang inverted with an equal tension on each leg owing to the fact that the flexible member 6 is free to slide through the eye of the hook 10. When the pair of trousers has been properly attached to the hanger in its entirety as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the pair of trousers may be hung in a closet or elsewhere as desired.

It will be clear from a study of the foregoing description and of the accompanying drawings that the present invention is admirably adapted to accomplish the objects for which it is intended. The method of

gripping the trousers from the inside of the cuff rather than from the outside of the cuff insures that the crease will be preserved and there will be no chance of wrinkling or soiling the outside of the cuff as is frequently the case with hangers which clamp over the outside of the cuff. When the hanger is attached to the trousers they may be cleaned or pressed if desired with the hanger attached, furthermore the flexible connection formed by the spring 12 makes it possible to use the hanger with any width of trouser cuff from the smallest to the largest, the hanger readily adapting itself to variations in size. The hanger may be very readily and easily attached or detached whenever desired without the necessity of manipulating any clamping device. The simplicity of construction, involving few working parts, together with the fact that the main parts are simple tubular members, formed of tubing by simple processes, makes it possible to manufacture the hanger very cheaply, which under the present day competitive methods of doing business is highly important.

The hereinbefore described construction admits of considerable modification without departing from the invention; therefore, it is the wish not to be limited to the precise arrangements shown and described, which are as aforesaid, by way of illustration merely. In other words the scope of protection contemplated is to be taken solely from the appended claims, interpreted as broadly as is consistent with the prior art.

What is claimed as new, is:

1. A garment hanger including a pair of frames each defining substantially the bar and the lower leg halves of the letter H; and suspending means for said hanger including depending flexible elements the lower ends of which are looped, one of such loops sleeving the bar of one of the frames intermediate the ends of said bar and the other of such loops similarly sleeving the bar of the other frame, thereby to suspend said frames in parallel and laterally separable relation; each of said frames including a tube open at opposite ends, and a pair of elbow elements, each of said elbow elements having a horizontal limb and an integral, depending, vertical limb, each such horizontal limb being tubular and fitted slidably within an end portion of one of said tubes and each such vertical limb being flattened parallel to the plane of its frame; in each frame each such horizontal limb being shaped to present an internal annular bead at a point more removed from the free end of said limb than from the other end thereof, and an expansile coil spring in the tube projecting at opposite ends into the two horizontal limbs fitted into the tube, said spring having terminal convolutions which are enlarged in diameter and

which engage the beads in the limbs last-mentioned.

2. A garment hanger including a pair of frames each defining substantially the bar and the lower leg halves of the letter H; and
5 suspending means for said hanger including depending flexible elements the lower ends of which are looped, one of such loops sleeving the bar of one of the frames intermediate the ends of said bar and the other of such
10 loops similarly sleeving the bar of the other frame, thereby to suspend said frames in parallel and laterally separable relation; each of said frames including a tube open at one end, a tubular integral elbow element
15 having a horizontal limb and a depending vertical limb, such horizontal limb being shaped as a tube for fitting slidably within an end portion of the tube and being so fitted therein by way of the open end of the
20 tube, and each such vertical limb being flattened and extended exteriorly of and at an angle to said tube, said horizontal limb being shaped to present an internal annular bead at a point more removed from the free
25 end thereof than from the other end thereof, and an expansile coil spring partially in the tube and partially in said horizontal limb, said spring having a terminal convolution which is enlarged in diameter and which en-
30 gages said bead.

In testimony whereof I hereby affix my signature.

CHARLES BRUN.

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