April 18, 1939. L. A. YOUNG 2,155,071

GARMENT HANGER

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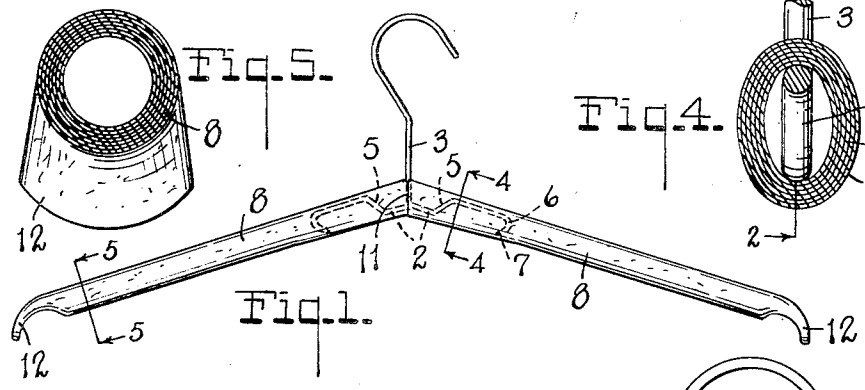


Fig. 5.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

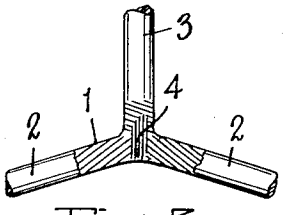


Fig. 3.

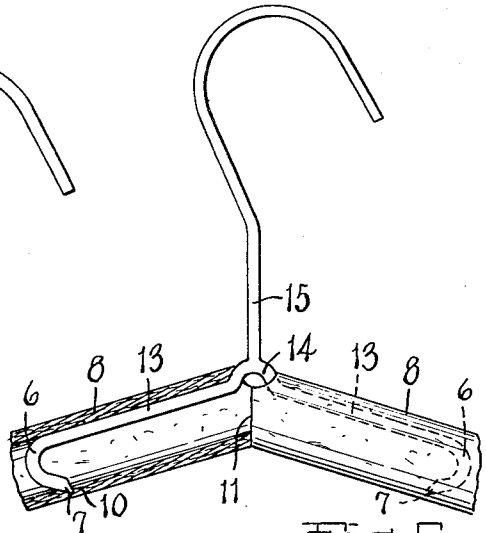


Fig. 6.

Fig. 2.

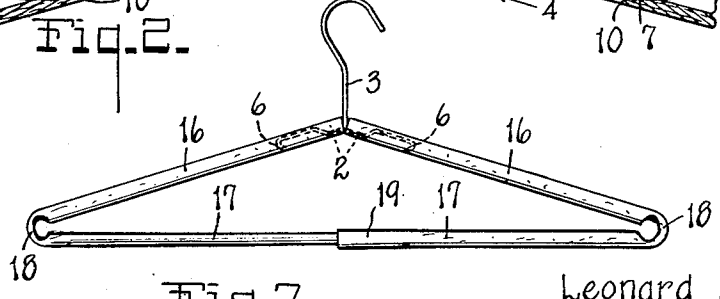


Fig. 7.

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GARMENT HANGER

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8 Claims. (Cl. 223—88)

The main objects of this invention are:

First, to provide a garment hanger which is very simple and economical in its parts and inexpensive to manufacture, the structure and arrangement of parts being such that the device readily lends itself to large scale production.

Second, to provide a garment hanger which is well adapted for the supporting of ladies garments in which it is desirable to present a considerable surface of non-metallic material to the garment supported.

Third, to provide a garment hanger having these advantages which may be shipped in the knockdown and quickly assembled by the user.

Objects relating to details and economies of the invention will appear from the description to follow. The invention is defined and pointed out in the claims.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation view of a very practical embodiment of my invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view, the hanger arms being shown in section on line 2—2 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail section of the wire yoke portion of the hanger.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail section on line 4—4 of Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 5 is a detail section on line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view of a slightly modified form or embodiment of my invention, the modification being in the yoke or supporting portion of the hanger.

Fig. 7 is a side elevation of another modification in which the hanger is provided with a cross strut or cross hanger piece.

My improved hanger comprises primarily a yoke or supporting portion provided with a suspending hook and hanger arms having telescoping engagement with the yoke arms. The yoke is preferably formed of wire of suitable gauge and in the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive the yoke designated generally by the numeral 1 comprises a pair of oppositely disposed downwardly diverging arms 2 and a suspending hook 3, the suspending hook being welded to the apex of the yoke as indicated at 4. The arms 2 have upward offsets 5 therein and terminate in curved inwardly directed hook-like lugs 6, the ends 7 of which are preferably cut at an angle to provide a sharp engaging portion.

The hanger arms 8 are formed of paper tubes and are preferably of such internal dimension that when they are telescoped upon the yoke arms the tubes are distended or distorted, as indicated at 9 in Fig. 4, this not only increasing the frictional engagement of the hanger arms with the yoke arms but also causing the hook-like lugs 6 to engage or embed in the walls of the hanger arms as illustrated at 10, Fig. 2 for example, so that it is very difficult if not impossible to pull the hanger arms from the yoke without destroying the hanger arms. The inner ends of the hanger arms are preferably in abutting mitered relation as indicated at 11 and this further serves to support them on the yoke arms so that the yoke arms may be relatively short and at the same time have an effective supporting engagement with the hanger arms. The hanger arms preferably have flattened downwardly curved outer ends 12.

The parts—that is, the yoke and the hanger arms may be shipped in the knockdown or disassembled relation and quickly assembled by the user, and when assembled, provide a non-metallic surface and arms of considerable cross section so that the tendency to crease the garment is minimized and also the tendency for the garment to slip thereon as on wire is avoided. The hanger arms can be very economically formed of paper tubes and it is not necessary that the walls should be thick as they possess sufficient strength and rigidity for the purpose.

In the embodiment shown in Fig. 6, the yoke is somewhat modified, the arms 13 not having any offsets therein but they do terminate in the hook-like lugs 6. The arms 13 have a slight upward offset 14 at their apex and the suspending hook 15 is welded thereto. This structure is also satisfactory, takes slightly less wire than the structure shown in Fig. 1 but it not quite so rigid—that is, the hanger arms are not quite so effectively supported.

In the embodiment of my invention shown in Fig. 7, the hanger members 16 are provided with strut sections 17 integrally joined to the hanger arms by the flattened joint portions 18. These tubular hanger members 16 are of different diameter, the diameter of one hanger member being such that its strut section 17 may be telescoped into the strut section of the other hanger member providing a telescoping joint as indicated at 19. In this structure, the yoke has arms of different size—that is, the offset sand hooks of the arms are of different size as clearly shown in Fig. 7, so that the arms are securely retained upon the yoke and it is entirely practical to ship the structure in the knockdown, the user slipping

the arms upon the yoke and telescoping the strut sections, and inasmuch as there is only one way in which the structure can be assembled, this may be rapidly accomplished.

In all of these embodiments, it will be noted that the yoke arms present rounded outer ends so that the entrance of the yoke arms into the hanger arms is easily effected.

I have illustrated and described several embodiments of my invention in order to disclose the wide adaptability thereof. I have not attempted to illustrate or describe other adaptations as it is believed that this disclosure will enable those skilled in the art to embody or adapt my improvements as may be desired.

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

1. A garment hanger comprising a wire hook having a shank, a wire yoke welded at its apex to the lower end of said shank and having downwardly diverging relatively short arms terminating in inturned hook-like lugs, and tubular hanger arms of fibrous material telescoped on the yoke arms with the ends of said arms lying adjacent said shank, the internal diameter of the hanger arms being such that the hanger arms are clutched on the yoke arms with the lugs in retaining engagement therewith.

2. A garment hanger comprising a wire yoke having downwardly diverging relatively short arms, the arms having upwardly offset end portions and terminating in inturned curved hook-like lugs providing rounded ends for the yoke arms, and tubular hanger arms of fibrous material telescoped on the yoke arms with the arms of the yoke at the inner side of the offsets engaging the bottoms of the hanger arms and the offsets engaging the tops thereof and with the lugs at the ends of the offsets in embedding engagement with the bottoms of the hanger arms.

3. A garment hanger comprising a wire hook having a shank, a wire yoke welded at its apex to the lower end of said shank and having downwardly diverging relatively short arms terminating in inturned hook-like lugs, and tubular hanger arms of fibrous material telescoped on the yoke arms, the inner ends of the hanger arms being mitered and disposed in abutting relation, the outer ends of the hanger arms being flattened and curved downwardly, the internal diameter of the hanger arms being such that the hanger arms are clutched on the yoke arms with the lugs in retaining engagement therewith.

4. A garment hanger comprising a wire yoke having relatively short arms terminating in hook-like lugs and provided with a shank and a suspending hook, and hanger arms telescoped upon said yoke arms with the ends of said hanger arms lying adjacent the shank, the internal diameter of the hanger arms being such that the hanger arms are somewhat distended when engaged on the yoke arms.

5. A garment hanger comprising a wire yoke having relatively short arms, the outer ends of said arms being upwardly offset and terminating in downwardly directed lugs, and tubular hanger arms telescoped on the yoke arms to constitute downwardly diverging garment supporting members, the internal diameter of the hanger arms being such that the arms of the yoke at the inner sides of the offsets engage the bottoms of the hanger arms and the offsets engage the tops thereof under expanding stress and the lugs are forced into gripping engagement therewith when the parts are telescoped, thereby acting to retain the hanger arms.

6. A garment hanger comprising a yoke provided with a suspending hook and having relatively short oppositely disposed arms terminating in inturned hook-like lugs, and hanger arms telescoped on the yoke arms in downwardly diverging relation to one another with the said lugs internally engaging the hanger arms.

7. A garment hanger comprising a yoke provided with a hook and having relatively short oppositely disposed arms provided with hook-like lugs, and tubular fiber hanger arms telescoped on the yoke arms in downwardly diverging relation to one another with the said lugs internally engaging the hanger arms.

8. A garment hanger comprising a wire yoke having downwardly diverging relatively short arms, the arms having upwardly offset end portions and terminating in inturned hook-like lugs, the respective offsets and lugs of the arms being of different relative size, and tubular hanger arms of fibrous material telescoped on said yoke arms, said hanger arms having integral strut portions joined thereto by flattened curved portions, the diameters of the hanger arms being such that one may be telescoped into the other, the ends of the strut portions being in telescoped engagement.

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