July 8, 1930. R. M. ANDREWS 1,770,190

TIE HANGER

Filed July 30, 1927

Fig. 1

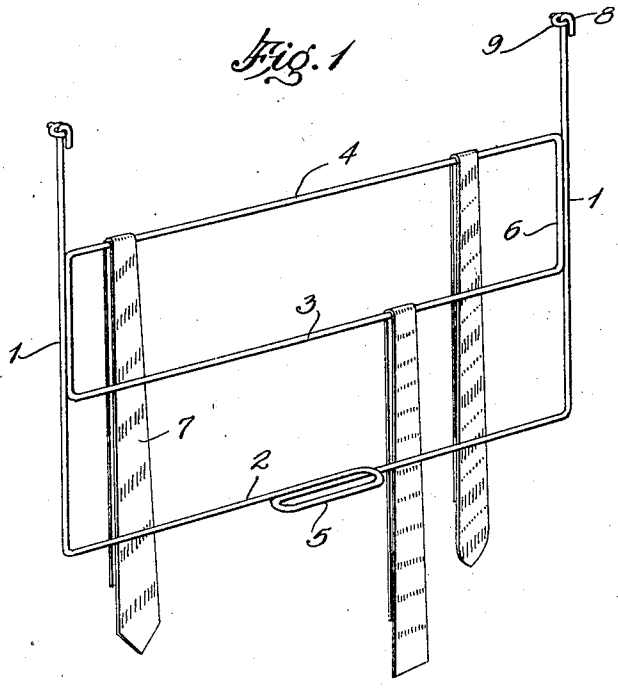


Fig. 2

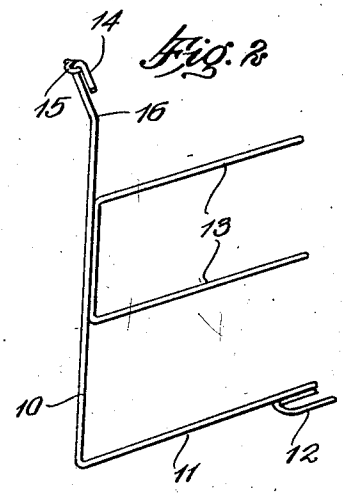


Fig. 3

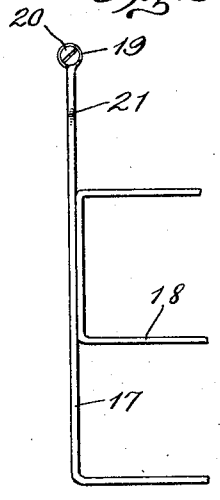


Fig. 4

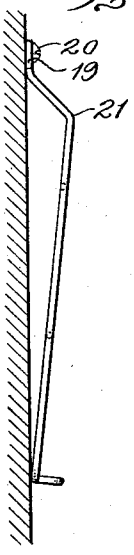


Fig. 5

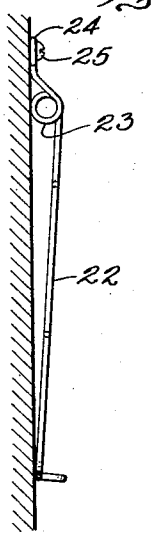
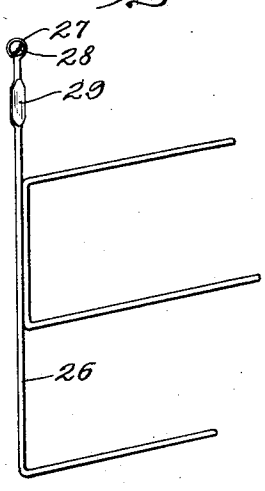


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ROBERT M. ANDREWS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TIE HANGER

Application filed July 30, 1927. Serial No. 209,581.

This invention is an improvement in tie hangers, and more particularly in hangers adapted to be connected with a fixed support, such as a door or wall.

A primary object of the present invention is the provision of a hanger adapted to be supported against a perpendicular surface including a plurality of cross bars over which the ties may be draped, and a cross bar for engaging the depending ends to clamp them lightly against the fixed support by the weight of the hanger or otherwise.

Another object is the provision in a hanger of the character specified, of supports for the ties, so arranged that substantially all of each tie is displayed.

Another object is the provision of a simple inexpensive hanger of the character specified, capable of being marketed at a low cost.

In the drawings forming a part hereof:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of a part of an alternate construction.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a part of another alternate construction.

Fig. 4 is an end view of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is an end view of another alternate construction.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one end of another embodiment of the invention.

In all of the embodiments of the invention the improved hanger is in the form of an open frame having cross bars over which the ties may be draped, together with means for connecting the frame to a fixed support, as for instance a door or wall, and having other means in connection with the frame or with the suspending means for enabling a limited outward swinging movement of the frame, to facilitate the placing of the ties thereon.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 1, the hanger which is composed of wire bent to shape, includes a main frame composed of end members 1, and a cross bar 2. The end members are connected at their bottom by the cross bar, which is integral with said end members, and a handle 5 is provided intermediate the ends of the cross bar, the handle being formed by looping a part of the wire upon itself as shown.

Other cross bars 3 and 4 are the long sides of a substantially rectangular auxiliary frame, the short sides or ends 6 of the frame lying alongside the inner faces of the members 1, and being secured thereto in any suitable or desired manner. The auxiliary frame 3—4—6 is so connected with the main frame 1—2, that the cross bar 4 is spaced from the cross bar 2 approximately the same distance as the cross bar 4 is spaced from the cross bar 3. The ties indicated at 7 are hung over the cross bars 3 and 4, those on the cross bar 3 being behind the cross bar 2, while those on the cross bar 4 are behind the cross bar 3 and 2. This arrangement enables the ties to be fully displayed, while at the same time they are prevented from accidental displacement.

In the Fig. 1 construction, the frame is hinged to the support, to swing outwardly therefrom, and to hang of its own weight in contact with the fixed support, such as a door for instance. The frame is suspended by means of hooks 8 on the upper ends of the end members 1, the said members extending well above the cross bar 3 as shown. The hooks are engaged with screw eyes 9, which may be threaded into openings in the door. The arrangement is such that the frame may swing outwardly from the support and it may be swung by grasping the handle 5.

In the Fig. 1 construction, the frame hangs flat against the fixed support, but in Fig. 2 the arrangement is such that the cross bars corresponding to the bars 3 and 4 of Fig. 1 are spaced outwardly from the fixed support. In this construction the main frame of the hanger is composed of end members 10 and a cross bar 11 connecting the bottoms of the end members, the cross bar having the handle 12. An auxiliary frame 13 corresponding to the frame 3—4—6 is arranged between the end members in the same manner as the frame 3—4—6 is arranged between the end members 1.

The hanger is suspended by means of hooks 14 on the upper ends of the end members 10

engaging screw eyes 15 in the fixed support, but each of the end members 10 above the frame 13, and between the upper cross bar thereof and the hook is provided with a bend 16. That is the portion above the bend extends at an obtuse angle away from the handle 12, with respect to the portion below the bend. With this arrangement the frame 13 is spaced outwardly from the fixed support, and the hanger may be swung as a whole away from the support.

In Figs. 3 and 4, the hanger is composed of a main frame 17 and an auxiliary frame 18, constructed and arranged in substantially the same manner as the hanger shown in Fig. 1. Instead of hooks, however, the upper ends of the side members of the main frame are provided with eyes 19, which are adapted to be engaged by screws 20, to permanently connect the hanger to the fixed support. In order to space the cross bars of the auxiliary frame away from the support, each end member of the main frame has a bend 21 between the eye and the upper cross bar of the auxiliary frame.

The bend is substantially the same as that shown at 16 in Fig. 2, being such that the portion of the end member of the main frame below the bend extends at an acute angle to the plane of the fixed support, as clearly shown in Fig. 4, thus spacing the auxiliary frame away from the support. The bend provides sufficient resiliency to enable the lower end of the hanger to be swung away from the fixed support, to facilitate the draping of the ties.

In Fig. 5 the hanger indicated generally at 22 is substantially the same as that shown in Figs. 3 and 4, except that at the bend in each end member there is arranged a coil 23, formed from material of the frame, and providing increased resiliency. The hanger is secured to the fixed support by means of eyes 24, and screws 25.

In Fig. 6 the hanger indicated generally at 26 has eyes 27 at the upper ends of the end members of the main frame, which are engaged by screws 28 to connect the hanger to the support. The frame however, lies flat against the support, and to facilitate placing and removal of the ties, the end members of the main frame are flattened as shown at 29, in the plane of the frame. The flattening of these members provides resiliency to enable swinging outward of the frame from the support, to place and remove ties.

While the improved frame is shown as constructed of wire bent to shape, it is obvious that it might be of any other suitable material. A feature of importance is the arrangement whereby the lower cross bar of the frame may be swung outward from the face of the fixed support, to enable the depending ends of the ties to be held beneath the lower cross bar of the frame. In Figures 1 and 2 this is enabled by the hinge hanging, and in Figs. 3 to 6 by the resiliency of the end members of the hanger.

It will be apparent from a consideration of the drawing, that in each construction of hanger, the end members are extended at one side of the hanger, that is at the top. This enables a degree of adjustment in hanging the hanger. For instance in applying the hanger on a door it is desirable that the connections with the door be at the stiles. Should the frame be not properly proportioned to connect with the stiles, the extended end members may be bent toward or away from each other, to the proper distance apart to engage the stiles.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. A tie hanger comprising a frame composed of end members connected at one end by a cross bar and a plurality of other cross bars connecting the end members and spaced apart laterally from each other, over which the ties to be supported are adapted to be hung with their ends depending below the first named cross bar, the end members extending beyond the last named cross bars and means for connecting said ends to a wall with the lowermost cross bar lying against the face of the wall and pressed lightly toward the wall to clamp the depending ends of the ties against the wall, and means in connection with the end members for enabling movement of the connecting cross bar toward and from the support.

2. A tie hanger comprising a frame composed of end members connected at one end by a cross bar and a plurality of other cross bars connecting the end members and spaced apart laterally from each other, over which the ties to be supported are adapted to be hung with their ends depending below the first named cross bar, the end members extending beyond the last named cross bars and means for connecting said ends to a wall with the lowermost cross bar lying against the face of the wall and pressed lightly toward the wall to clamp the depending ends of the ties against the wall, and means in connection with the end members for enabling movement of the connecting cross bar toward and from the support, said means including shaping of the end members near their connection with the wall to provide resiliency at such points.

Signed at New York city in the county of New York and State of New York this 29th day of July, A. D. 1927.

ROBERT M. ANDREWS.