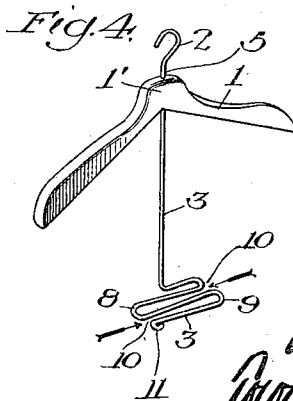
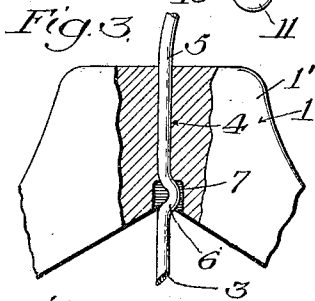
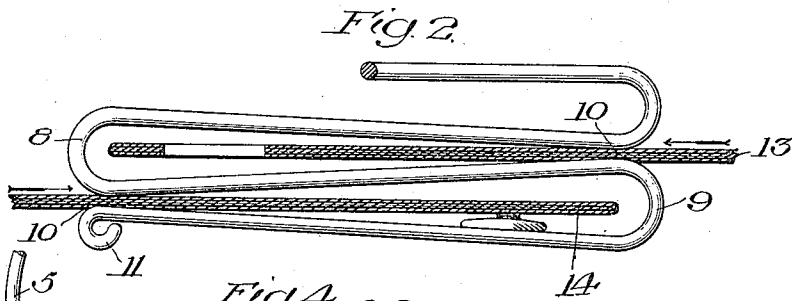
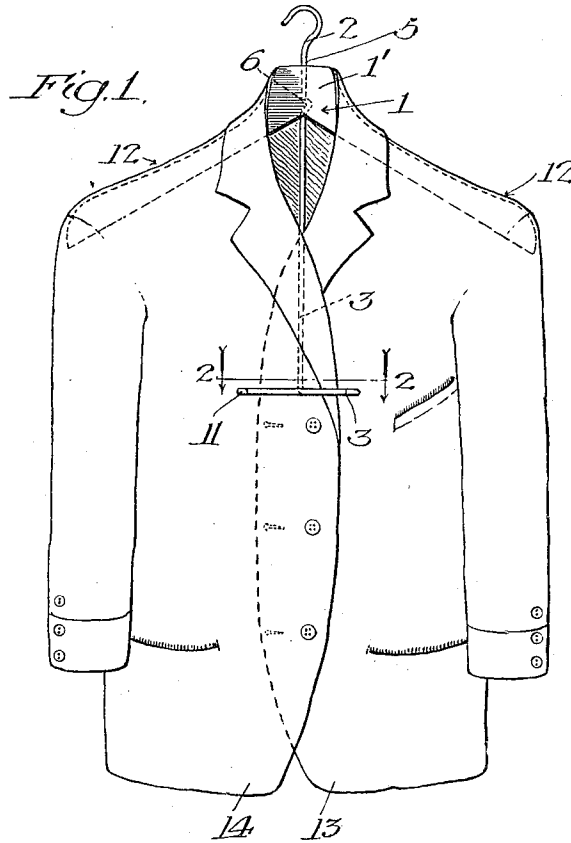


R. E. MACINTOSH.
COAT HANGER.

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962,513.

Patented June 28, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD E. MACINTOSH, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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COAT-HANGER.

962,513.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 28, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD E. MACINTOSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Coat-Hanger, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device for hanging coats in such manner that they will retain their proper shape and it is particularly adapted for use in stores as a means for holding coats for display and sale.

The main object of the invention is to provide a hanger which will retain the front portions of the coat in straight position, thereby avoiding the disarrangement and creasing of the coat in the handling thereof.

A further object of the invention is to provide for proper support of the shoulder and collar portions of the coat in such manner as to avoid the distorting and the tearing strains which are liable to occur on the back portions between the shoulders.

Other objects of the invention will appear hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a front elevation of the coat hanger with the coat in place thereon. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line x^2-x^2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of the top portion of the hanger showing the means of attachment of the holding device for the front of the coat. Fig. 4 is a perspective of the hanger.

The hanger comprises a suspension means, such as a hook, 2, a cross-bar or member 1 for engaging within the shoulder portions of the coat to support the coat, and a means 3 supported on the said suspension means and adapted to engage the front portions of the coat and hold the same in proper position.

The member 1 may consist of wood having two arms adapted to engage within the shoulders of the coat and having a central opening 4 to receive a wire 5 whose upper end is formed with the hook or suspension means 2 and whose lower end is formed with the holding means 3 for the front portions of the coat.

Cross member 1 is rigidly secured on wire or member 5, which serves as the means for connecting the parts 1 and 3 together and supporting them on the suspension means 2. The front of cross member 1 is straight, and

the retaining means 3 is located forwardly of the front of member 1, so that the front of the coat will lie flat over the front of member 1, in position for its edges to be received by retaining means 3, without bending the coat back. The arms of member 1 may extend obliquely downward from the central portion. The member 1 may be supported on the wire 5 by means of a bend or kink 6 in the wire engaging within a recess 7 at the lower end of the hole 4 in member 1. It will be understood, however, that the member 1 may be supported or formed on the member 4 in any suitable manner. The central portion of member 1 extends upwardly to serve as a form 1' for the upper part of the collar of the coat.

The retaining means 3 comprises gripping or holding means at the lower end of the suspending wire 4, said holding means consisting, for example, of loops or bends 8, 9, opening in opposite direction and formed by bending the wire 3 backward and forward upon itself, the two sides of each bend being brought sufficiently close together, as indicated at 10, to engage and grip the respective front portions of the coat at that point, the edge portions of the coat extending freely within the more widely separated portions of the loop. The outer end portion of the wire is preferably rounded or curled, as shown at 11, to facilitate insertion of the coat.

The device is used as follows: The coat is placed over the member 1 with the shoulder portions 12 of the coat resting on the arms of said member and the collar portion of the coat fitting around the upwardly extending middle portion 1' of the member 1. One front edge portion 13 of the coat is then drawn within the loop 8 so as to be gripped between the two arms or sides of said loop at a distance from the edge of the coat and the other edge portion 14 of the coat is inserted within the loop 9, so as to be gripped by the arms thereof at a distance from the edge of the coat. When the two front portions of the coat have thus been drawn within the loops 8 and 9, they are held thereby in proper position to enable the coat to hang straight, both front and back. It will be noted from Fig. 2 that the edges of the coat will then be drawn farther inward than if the coat were buttoned, thus insuring a straight front to the

coat. This position of the coat also holds the collar portion close around the central form 1' of the supporting member 1, preventing it from slipping down thereon and thereby obviating the tearing strain which generally results from sagging of the coat on the hanger. With the coat supported in this manner, the front portions being retained flat in proper position, the coat with the hanger may be handled with no liability of disarranging or creasing the front portions of the coat, for example, in returning the coat to its position in a closet or rack. Where a large number of coats are kept on display, for example, in a store, and any one coat is liable to be taken from the rack and returned a number of times, the creasing and rumpling of the goods during such operation is liable to injure the appearance of the coat and such injury is avoided by the retention of the front parts of the coat, as above described. Such retention also holds the goods from disarrangement while they are being handled or deposited on a counter or elsewhere, the structure consisting of the members 1, 5 and 3, serving as a skeleton to hold the coat approximately to proper form. It will be noted that the engagement of the retaining means with the front portions of the coat is limited to a small portion thereof at a

distance from the edges of the coat and that there is no liability to production of a line of compression, such as would result from the use of a retaining means clamping along a line of pressure.

What I claim is:

A coat hanger comprising a vertical member formed as a wire having a suspending means at its upper end, a cross member secured to said vertical member and extending outwardly and downwardly at each side thereof for engaging within the shoulders of the coat on said vertical member, and a coat edge retainer at the lower end of said vertical member consisting of a portion of said wire bent reversely to form two loops, the portions of such loop farthest from the bend being close together to act as coat gripping means, and the portions of each loop which are nearer the bend being more widely separated than said gripping portions, to engage with the coat only at their end portions.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles, California, this 24th day of January, 1910.

RICHARD E. MACINTOSH.

In presence of—

G. T. HACKLEY,
FRANK G. KAHN.