No. 890,136. PATENTED JUNE 9, 1908.

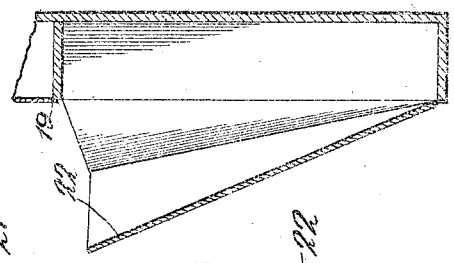
J. W. GILMORE.

RECEPTACLE AND HANGER FOR CLOTHING.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 12, 1903.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 5.



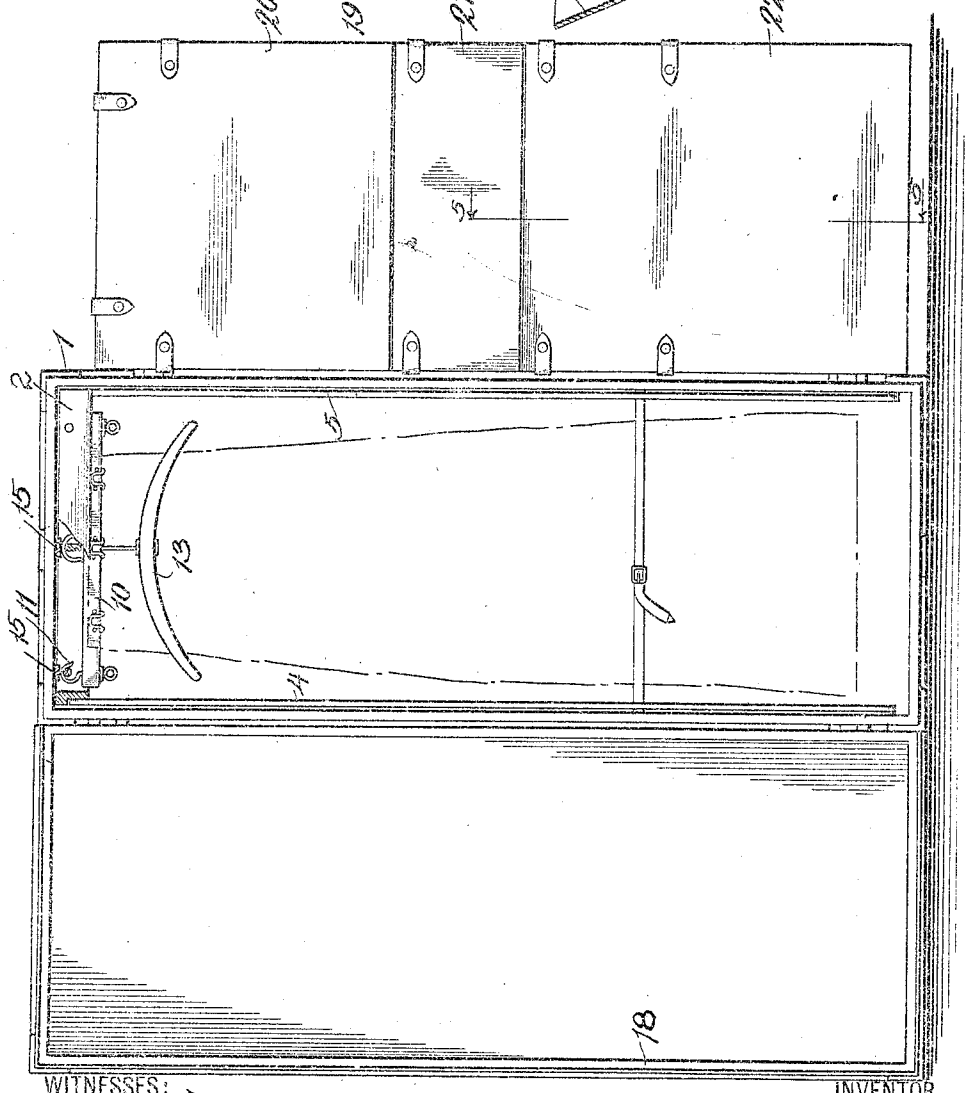


Fig. 1.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

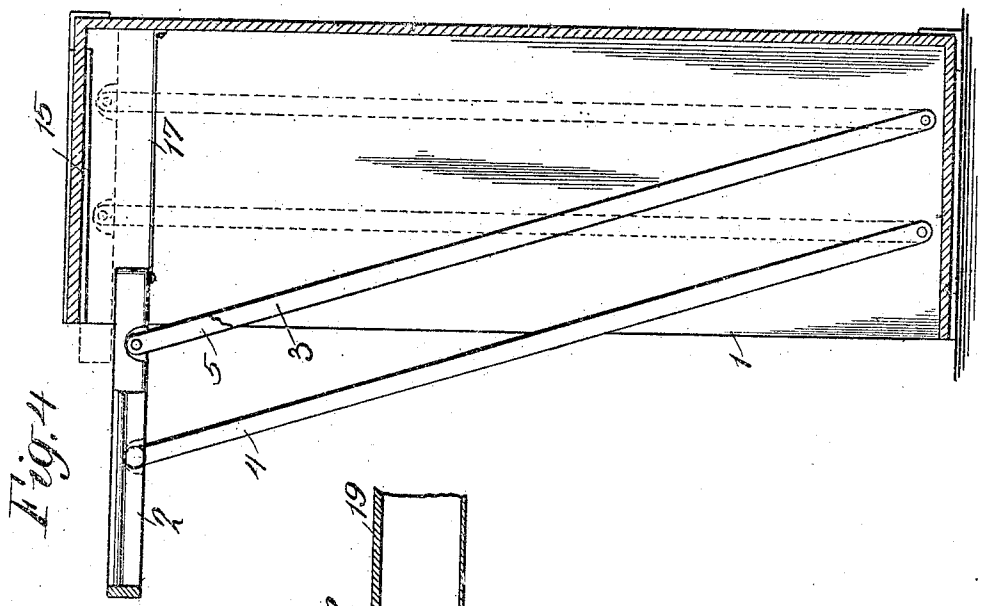


Fig. 4.

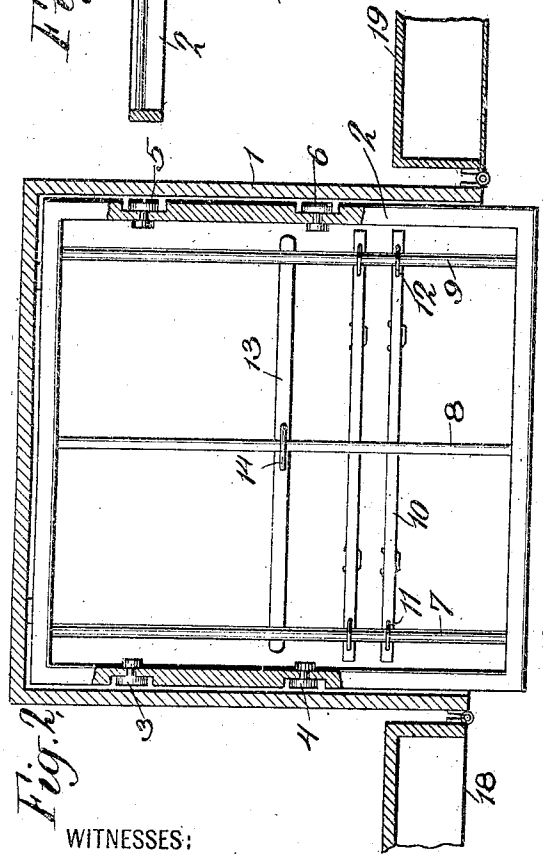


Fig. 2.

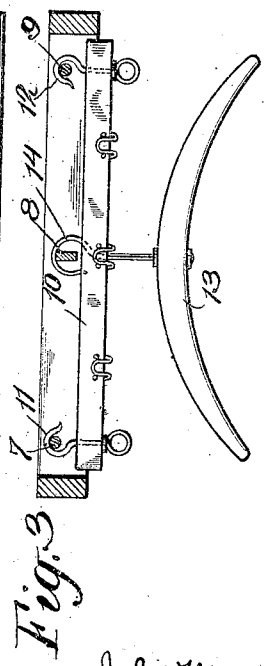


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECEPTACLE AND HANGER FOR CLOTHING.

No. 890,136. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 9, 1908.

Application filed December 12, 1903. Serial No. 184,854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WINFIELD GILMORE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York city, State of New York, and whose post-office address is 352 West Forty-first street, city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles and Hangers for Clothing, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to combined portable receptacles and hangers for clothing.

The invention seeks, in general, to provide devices in which the garment hanger shall operate with an increase in reliability and convenience and which shall be more serviceable than those heretofore in use.

In accordance with this invention a hanger rack, of any suitable form, is supported or held up from underneath by two pairs of tilting legs pivoted to the sides of the rack at their upper ends and pivoted inside of the receptacle at their lower ends whereby the rack may be swung back and forth always in a horizontal position and be guided by and held up from underneath solely by said tilting legs during its swinging movement and when swung back within the receptacle, and without the legs obstructing the free accessibility to said rack.

Prior to this invention hanger racks for the suspension of clothing have been provided in wardrobe trunks. Such hanger racks, however, have been connected with and held up by the walls of the trunk so that the hanger rack slid back and forth in ways like a drawer. In many cases these sliding hanger racks have required to be held up from underneath by props when the rack was drawn forward out of the trunk. On account of this sliding movement considerable effort was required to move the rack when filled with garments. This was due to friction between the hanger frame or rack and the side walls of the receptacles and to jamming of the parts. The liability of the parts thus to jam is greatly increased by the warping or distortion of the receptacle. In the case of a trunk, the rough handling and violent shocks incident to its transportation greatly increase this danger. If the sliding parts did not remain always true, the mainspring of the device—convenience—was lost. The use of a prop to hold up a sliding hanger rack was necessary in order that the rack might not break down because of the weight of the suspended garments, when drawn out of the trunk or receptacle. The prop, however, is itself inconvenient and cumbersome. It requires to be carefully adjusted and is liable to be accidentally kicked or knocked out of place while in use. Moreover where a prop is used it is not practical to move the trunk, when the rack is drawn out and the prop is in place, as is often desired.

In accordance with this invention the defects and disadvantages arising from a sliding rack held up by the walls of the trunk or receptacle, and those arising from the use of a prop to hold up a sliding rack are entirely obviated and, furthermore, many advantageous features are disclosed which would be present and of service even if a prop were used. The rack is able to move with greater ease and freedom and without any jamming of the parts. This is due to the fact that the slide ways are eliminated and the rack is entirely disconnected from supporting engagement with the side walls of the receptacle and is supported or held up from underneath and guided solely by its tilting legs. Moreover, the prop is preferably entirely eliminated, the function of the prop being discharged by the tilting legs themselves. Again, since the two pairs of tilting legs are arranged at the sides of the hanger rack, they provide for complete accessibility to the space beneath the rack and to the interior of the trunk or receptacle at all times. This permits the garments to occupy the entire space beneath the rack, or as much thereof as may be desired. It also permits the garments to be freely inspected before and after drawing out the rack and to be freely taken from the rack and replaced thereon, there being no obstructions about the rack to prevent this. This invention, therefore, provides a stronger, simpler, more compact and more reliable, convenient and serviceable device than those in which the rack slides in ways and is held up by a prop when drawn out.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification in which like reference numerals designate corresponding parts in the several figures, the invention is shown as embodied in a portable receptacle for clothing and is illustrated as a trunk.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the trunk thrown open. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the open trunk partly in section. Fig. 3 is a

front elevation of the hanger frame and associated parts partly in section. Fig. 4 is a central sectional elevation of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation of the lower part of the tray, taken along 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Referring now to the particular embodiment of the invention as shown in the drawings, 1 designates the trunk or portable receptacle open at the front as shown. 2 is a hanger rack or frame which is preferably polygonal. This rack is adapted to swing freely into or out of the top portion of the trunk body. In the best arrangement the hanger rack is supported or held up from underneath solely by tilting legs 3, 4, 5 and 6 and, in any event, preferably during movement of the rack and when in its inward position. These legs are pivotally supported at their lower ends within the trunk body, while at their upper ends they are pivoted to opposite sides of the hanger rack 2. These legs are preferably arranged in pairs, 3 and 4 at one side of the trunk body, and 5 and 6 at the opposite side of the trunk body. Their tilting movement is slight compared to their length and they thus maintain the hanger rack 2 at an elevation, when pulled out, only slightly lower than when pushed into the receptacle. The pairs of legs also give a parallel movement to the hanger frame.

7, 8 and 9 are rods carried by the frame 2.

10 is a skirt hanger provided with hooks 11 and 12 adapted to be detachably connected with rods 7 and 9.

13 is a coat hanger provided with a hook 14 adapted to be detachably connected with the rod 8. In order that the hooks 11, 12 and 14 may be locked from displacement from their rods, suitable means are provided to maintain the hooks in place when the frame 2 is swung back into the trunk body. For this purpose strips of leather 15 are secured to the interior of the trunk at one end so as to contact with the hooks 11, 12 and 14 when the frame is swung into the trunk body. Other means for this purpose may of course be employed. Means are also provided to limit the outward movement of the frame or to hold the frame in place when it is pulled out of the trunk-body. For this purpose a flexible connection or stop 17 is secured to the interior of the trunk and to the frame, but other suitable means for this purpose may be employed.

18 is the trunk lid hinged on one side to the trunk-body. 19 is a tray hinged to the opposite side of the trunk-body. This tray contains separate compartments having downwardly opening lids 20, 21 and 22. This tray is of such dimensions as to swing into the trunk beneath the end of the frame 2 which projects from the trunk when the frame is swung back into the trunk.

The hanger frame 2, it will be seen, fits snugly into the trunk-body but is so supported and guided as to be capable of swinging freely into and out of the same without binding or jamming in its movement. Hanger frames constructed to move back and forth in slide-ways are liable to bind and jam and are therefore objectionable. This objection is especially important in a trunk because of the distortion and other damage to which the slide-way and sliding frame are liable because of the rough usage to which trunks are subjected. Moreover, the weight of the garments carried by the frame is itself liable to cause binding and jamming of a sliding frame. The swinging hanger frame constituting a part of this invention, however, is not subject to such objection. It is capable at all times of freely swinging to and fro with but very slight exertion.

The use of the swinging hanger frame is not of course confined to association with a trunk or similar receptacle. Many of its advantages may be obtained wherever it is desired to suspend garments in a compact, convenient and accessible arrangement.

It is of course to be understood that the improvements above described may be embodied in various forms without departing from the scope of this invention as defined by the appended claims and that the invention is not to be limited to the details shown in the drawings.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a receptacle for garments, the combination of a hanger frame; a swinging support for said frame secured to the frame and to the interior of the receptacle, whereby the frame may be swung into and out of the receptacle; rods carried by said frame; garment hangers having hooks for the removable attachment of the hangers to said rods; and means carried within the receptacle to lock the hanger hooks from displacement from said rods when said frame is swung into the receptacle.

2. In a receptacle for garments, the combination of a hanger frame; a swinging support for said frame secured to the frame and to the interior of the receptacle, whereby the frame may be swung into and out of the receptacle; means to hold the frame in position when it is swung out of the receptacle; rods carried by said frame; garment hangers having hooks for the removable attachment of the hangers to said rods; and means carried within the receptacle to lock the hanger hooks from displacement from said rods when said frame is swung into said receptacle.

3. In a receptacle for garments, the combination of a hanger frame; a rigid swinging support pivotally secured to said frame and to the interior of the receptacle, whereby the frame may be swung into and out of the receptacle; rods carried by said frame; garment hangers having hooks for the remov-

able attachment of the hangers to said rods; and means carried within the receptacle to lock the hanger hooks from displacement from said rods when said frame is swung into said receptacle.

4. In a receptacle for garments, the combination of a hanger frame; a swinging support for the frame comprising rods pivotally mounted at their lower ends within the receptacle and pivotally connected at their upper ends with said frame, whereby the frame may be swung into and out of the receptacle; means carried within the receptacle to hold the frame in place when it is swung out of the receptacle; rods carried by said frame; garment hangers having hooks for the removable attachment of hangers to said rods; and means carried within the receptacle to lock the hanger hooks from displacement from said rods when said frame is swung into said receptacle.

5. In a trunk, the combination of a trunk-body; a hanger frame; a swinging support for the frame comprising rods pivotally mounted at their lower ends within the trunk and pivotally connected at their upper ends with said frame, whereby the frame may be swung into and out of the trunk-body; a tray hinged to the trunk-body on one side whereby said tray may be swung into or out of said trunk-body so as to coöperate with said hanger frame in confining the contents of the trunk or so as to give free access to the trunk interior; and a trunk-lid hinged to the trunk-body on the side opposite said tray.

6. In a trunk, the combination of a trunk-body; a hanger frame; a swinging support for the frame comprising rods pivotally mounted at their lower ends within the trunk body and pivotally connected at their upper ends with said frame, whereby the frame may be swung into and out of the trunk-body; a tray having a plurality of compartments provided with downwardly opening hinged lids, said tray hinged to the trunk body on one side, whereby it may be swung into and out of said trunk-body so as to coöperate with said hanger frame in confining the contents of the trunk or so as to give free access to the trunk interior; and a trunk-lid hinged to the trunk-body on the side opposite said tray.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN WINFIELD GILMORE.

Witnesses:

NICHOLAS M. GOODLETT, Jr.,

E. G. WHITAKER.