

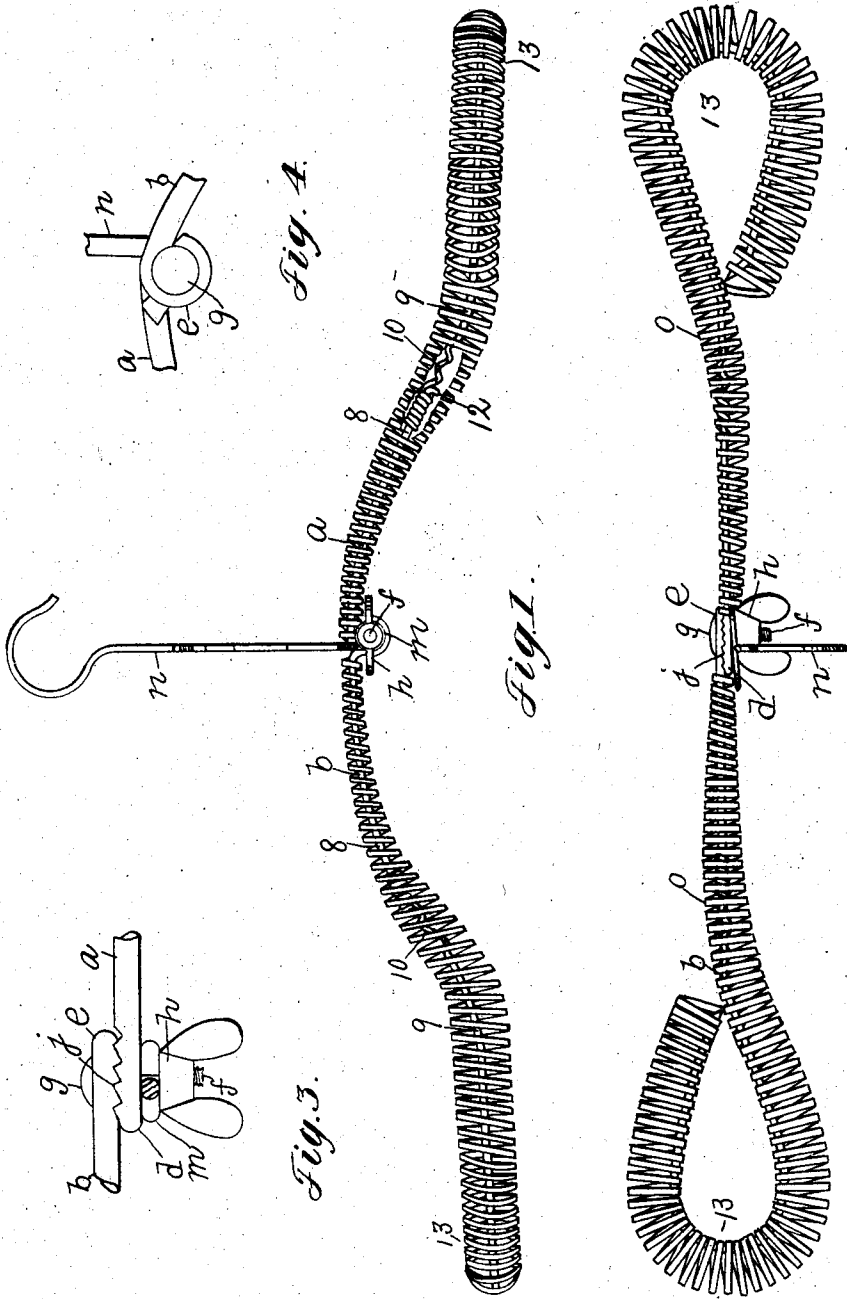
No. 834,652.

PATENTED OCT. 30, 1906.

C. S. BARRELL & R. H. KNIGHT.  
GARMENT HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 20, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses.  
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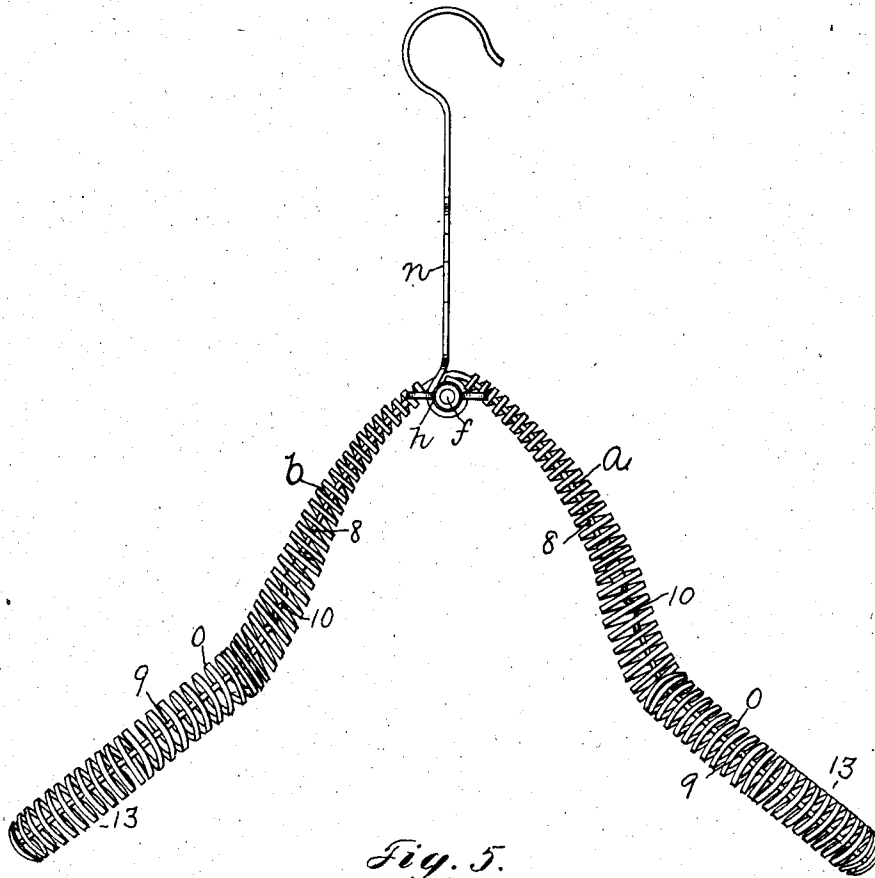


Fig. 5.

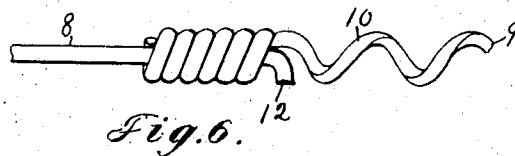


Fig. 6.

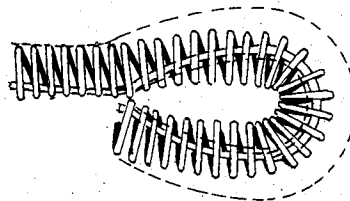


Fig. 7.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. BARRELL, OF BOSTON, AND RICHARD H. KNIGHT, OF  
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## GARMENT-HANGER.

No. 834,652.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 30, 1906.

Application filed December 20, 1904. Serial No. 237,670.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES S. BARRELL, residing in Boston, in the county of Suffolk, and RICHARD H. KNIGHT, residing in Somerville, in the county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, citizens of the United States, have invented an Improvement in Garment-Hangers, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like characters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to a garment-hanger, and is herein shown as embodied in a hanger especially adapted for supporting coats.

The invention has for its object to provide a simple and efficient device for the purpose specified and one which is adjustable to fit different styles or shapes of coats, as will be described.

Other features of this invention will be pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, with parts broken away, of a coat-hanger embodying this invention; Fig. 2, a plan view of the coat-hanger shown in Fig. 1; Figs. 3 and 4, details to be referred to; Fig. 5, a side elevation of the hanger in a different position from that shown in Fig. 1; and Figs. 6 and 7, details, on an enlarged scale, to be referred to.

The hanger herein shown as embodying this invention is provided with two members *a b*, secured together, as will be described, and extended in opposite directions. The members *a b* may be made of wire rods, each of which may be made in two parts or sections 8 9, extensibly connected together, which may be accomplished, as herein shown, by coiling the inner end of one part or section, as 9, about the outer end of the other part or section 8 and providing a series of open convolutions 10 in the part 9, which may extend more or less of the length of said part and cooperate with the bent end 12 of the part 8 to effect longitudinal movement of the part 9 with relation to the part 8 and to impart a spring action to the outer end of the hanger. The part 9 may be provided with a bent portion at its outer end to form a shoulder-engaging loop 13, and the free end of said bent portion may be carried back to the inner end of the part 8, or it may be brought close to the part 9, as represented in the drawings. The members *a b* may be adjustably connected,

and for this purpose the said members are provided at their inner ends with eyes *d e*, (see Figs. 3 and 4,) through which extends a pivot, (shown as a threaded rod *f* provided with a head *g* at one end and with a nut *h* at its opposite end,) by means of which the members *a b* may be secured in their adjusted positions. The eyes *d e* may be provided with teeth *j* on their contiguous faces, which interlock, as represented in Fig. 3, when the clamping-nut is turned up and which serve to prevent the members *a b* from turning on their pivot under the weight of the garment.

Provision is made for hanging up the garment-supporter, and for this purpose the pivot *f* may be encircled by an eye *m* at the end of a hook *n*.

The members *a b* may be encircled by coiled springs *o*, whose convolutions extend substantially at right angles to the members *a b* and which serve to afford a wider yielding support for the garment, and which reduces to a minimum the formation of creases in the shoulders of the coat or garment. The springs *o* may be made substantially conical in shape, as herein shown, with the convolutions of greater diameter encircling the looped portion 13 of the members *a b*, so that the outer circumferential portion of the convolutions of said springs are normally out of contact with the looped portion 13 of the members, as represented in Fig. 2, which construction permits of lateral movement of the springs with relation to the looped portions 13 of the members, as represented in Fig. 7, thereby enabling the portions of the springs which encircle the looped portions 13 of the members *a b* to adjust themselves laterally within the pocket of the coat-sleeves, which enables the hanger to be used with coat-sleeves having pockets of different sizes without creasing or bulging out the sleeves of the coat.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the members *a b* are represented as secured in position to support a wide coat having substantially square shoulders, and in Fig. 5 the said members are represented as adjusted to support a coat with sloping shoulders. As above described, the members *a b* may be firmly held in their adjusted position by the nut *h* and interlocking teeth *j*, and by unloosening the said nut and disengaging the teeth *j* the members *a b* may be turned on the pivot *f* into different posi-

tions with relation to each other to fit different sizes and shapes of coats. So, also, the members *a b* and the hook may be folded up so that the hanger will occupy a substantially small space, which facilitates carrying the same in a traveling-bag.

By making the parts 8 9 of the members adjustable longitudinally, as described, the said members may be shortened or lengthened to fit coats of different widths.

By means of the open convolutions in the members a spring action is imparted to the outer end of the members of the hanger, so that they will yield and better conform to the shape of the garment. The open convolutions of the members practically form helical springs intermediate the ends of the members of the hanger. This spring action is serviceable when the members are made of wire rods alone and is increased by the use of the helixes.

We may prefer to use the coiled springs enveloping the members *a b*; but we do not desire to limit ourselves in this respect. So, also, we may prefer to make the members *a b* longitudinally adjustable, but do not desire to limit our invention in this respect.

By providing the members of the hanger with convolutions intermediate their ends the rigidity of the inner part of said members may be retained while the flexibility of the outer part may be increased, thereby enabling the hanger to better conform to the shape of the garment.

By making the coil of flat wire a minimum length of wire is required to cover the supporting members, and the flat wire affords a smoother surface for the garment which avoids formation of creases by the individual convolutions, especially in garments of thin fabric.

We claim—

1. In a garment-hanger, in combination, two members pivotally secured together at one end and provided with sections in rotative engagement, one of said sections having means which coöperates with the other sec-

tion to produce longitudinal movement of one section with relation to the other by rotation of one of said sections, substantially as described.

2. In a garment-hanger, in combination, two members extended from each other, and each of which comprises a section having open convolutions, and a coöperating section extended through the open convolutions of the first-mentioned section and provided with a projection to engage said open convolutions, substantially as described.

3. In a garment-hanger, in combination, two helixes extended in opposite directions, means to support said helixes at their adjacent ends, and means within said helixes for effecting longitudinal movement thereof, substantially as described.

4. In a garment-hanger, in combination, two helixes extended in opposite directions, and rotatable means for effecting longitudinal movement of said helixes, for the purpose specified.

5. In a garment-hanger, in combination, two supporting members extended in opposite directions and each provided with sections in rotative engagement, one of said sections having means which coöperates with the other section to produce longitudinal movement of one section with relation to the other by rotation of one of said sections, substantially as described.

6. In a garment-hanger, in combination, two helixes extended in opposite directions and capable of longitudinal movement, and means within said helixes for retaining said helixes in the positions into which they are moved longitudinally, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES S. BARRELL.  
RICHARD H. KNIGHT.

Witnesses:

JAS. H. CHURCHILL,  
J. MURPHY.