Jan. 3, 1933. B. WERTZLER 1,892,794

WARDROBE HANGER

Filed Oct. 3, 1931

Fig. 1.

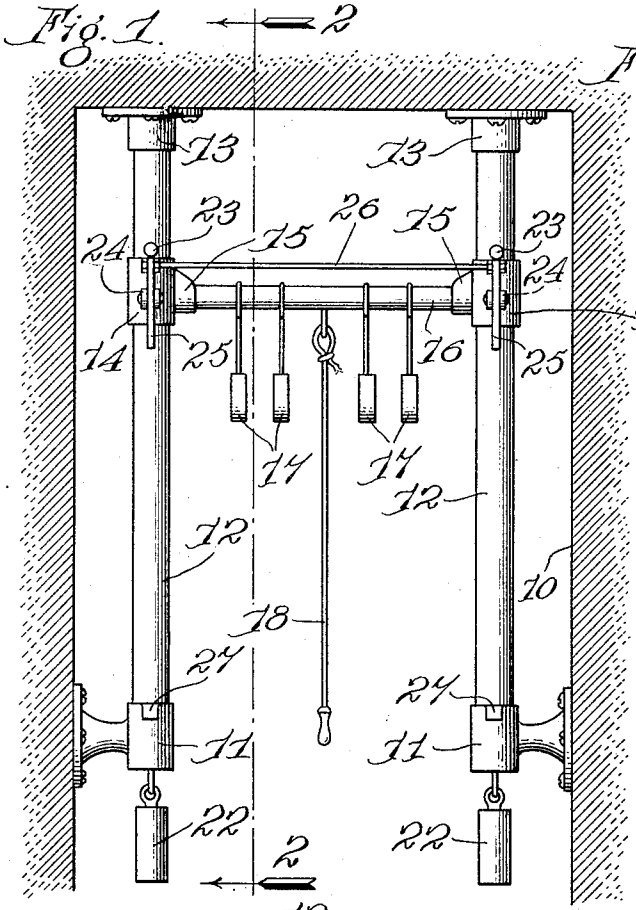


Fig. 2.

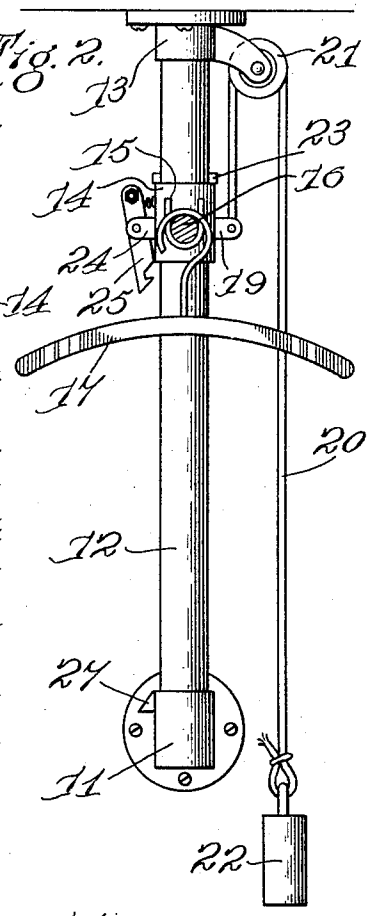


Fig. 3.

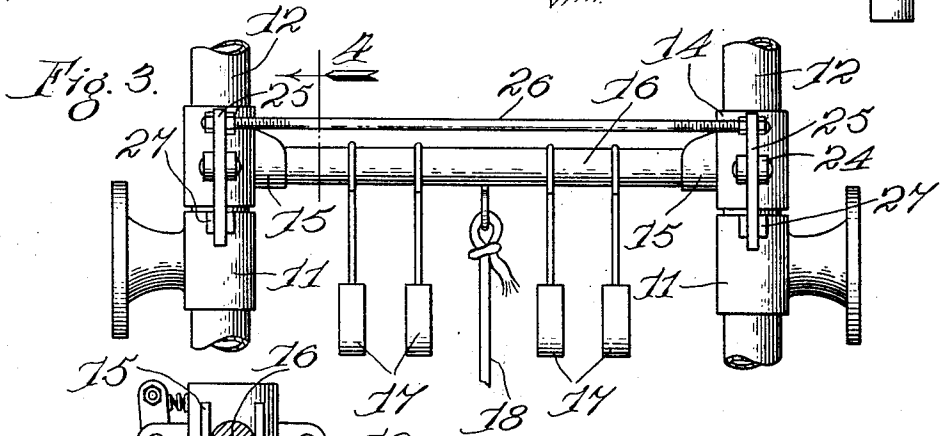
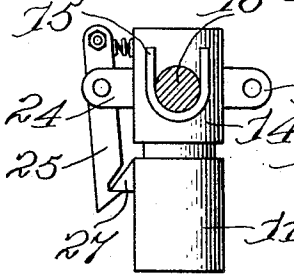


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WARDROBE HANGER

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My invention relates to a wardrobe hanger, which will permit of the maximum utilization of closet space for the hanging and storage of wardrobe.

Dwellers in homes and apartments today frequently find inadequate closet room for the storage or hanging of garments. These clothes closets, as they are known, are of a considerable height but lack an adequate measurement in width and consequently but a short clothes hanger rod or bar can be employed spanning a distance above the floor conveniently accessible to the reach of a person. Thus is emphasized the fact that the upper half of the closet cannot be used for hanging or storing clothes because such space is inaccessible to a person standing on the floor.

Accordingly, it is the main purpose of my invention to provide a hanger carried on suitable guides or ways, whereby the hanger may be moved upwardly into the upper portion of the closet to store clothing and by a convenient means may be appropriately lowered to a position accessible to the user on the floor as required. With such structure provided the heavier winter garments, for example, could be carried on a hanger bar that will be raised to a position in the upper part of the closet during the summer, leaving the lower portion of the closet available as hanger space for the hanging of the seasonally required summer garments.

Other objects of importance will become apparent as the disclosure is fully made.

Briefly the invention resides in a closet having a pair of spaced vertically disposed tracks that slidably carry a clothes hanger bar over which clothes hangers are placed in the conventional manner. A counterbalance is provided which is active to hold the loaded hanger bar in its raised position in the upper half of the closet space. A pull cord is provided for lowering the hanger to a reach position from the floor and when the hanger reaches such lowered position a latch means automatically becomes effective to hold the hanger down. When the hanger is manually released the counterweight returns the same automatically to elevated position.

In the accompanying sheet of drawing illustrating one embodiment which the invention may assume in practice:

Figure 1 is a general front elevational view of the improved hanger structure arranged in a conventional clothes closet;

Figure 2 is a side view thereof as seen partly in section looking in the indicated direction along line 2—2 shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary front view showing the hanger latched in lowered position; and,

Figure 4 is a detail, side sectional view taken along the line 4—4 appearing in Figure 3 and looking in the indicated direction.

A conventional clothes closet is generally shown at 10 in Figure 1, it being understood that the view illustrates the upper portion thereof which heretofore generally has been inaccessible waste space. Opposite side walls of the closet are used to mount brackets 11, each of which appropriately supports a vertically disposed track member 12 herein represented as pipe members for illustrative purposes.

Each track may be connected to the ceiling by brackets 13 if desired. Further, each track member 12 loosely carries a sleeved slide 14 provided with rests 15 loosely to support a clothes hanger bar 16. Conventional clothes hangers are indicated at 17 as being hooked over the bar 16 in the well known manner.

A hand pull cord 18 is connected to the bar 16 as shown. The back side of each slide 14 is formed with a boss 19 to which is appropriately dead-ended a line 20. Each slide, it will be understood, is so provided with a line, these lines being run over pulley wheels 21 which are carried by the ceiling brackets 13 in the manner shown in Figure 2. The free end of each line is tied to a counterbalance weight 22 which weights are designed to exert a force that will automatically hold the hanger bar 16 in its maximum up position determined by stops 23 positioned on the track members 12 as shown in Figure 1.

Continuing, it is to be observed, that each slide 14 at its front side carries bosses or ears 24 for pivotally mounting a pair of spring

pressed latches 25 each of which has its upper end adjustably secured to a common tie rod 26 as best appears in Figure 3. Each bottom bracket 11 is provided with a catch or extension 27 to cooperate with these latches as will presently appear.

In operation and use it will be understood that the improved hanger structure will be arranged in the upper portion of any conventional clothes closet, thereby leaving the lower portion thereof available for the hanging of clothes as heretofore. The clothes are arranged on hangers 17 which are in turn carried by the bar 16, which bar 16 obviously may be of any selected length to accommodate itself to the spacing of the track members 12. The counter weights 22, through the connections described, of course, in an obvious manner hold the hanger bar 16 in a maximum raised position against the limit stops 23, thereby storing the neatly hung clothes in space which heretofore had been waste because of its inaccessibility to reach from a standing position on the floor. It it is desired to remove a garment then the user with one hand pulls down on the hand pull cord 18 to overcome the counterweights, until the slides 14 with the bar 16 lower and the spring pressed latches 25 automatically engage over the catches 27. Thus, the bar 16, with the clothes hung thereon, is positively held down in lowered position as long as may be desired. The operator eventually may release one latch 25 thereby making the weights 22 once more effective to return the hanger to its raised storage position. As the two latches 25 are tied together by the rod 26 release of one also releases the other as will be readily understood.

From this detailed disclosure it must now be apparent that I have invented an improved hanger for clothes that will be especially useful in homes and dwellings as it permits use of otherwise inaccessible waste ceiling space. The same structure lends itself to use in wholesale and retail apparel establishments where much overhead waste space obviously could be utilized.

It is the intention not to limit this invention to the form herein chosen for purposes of illustration, but to cover all such modifications and variations thereof which do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In a wardrobe hanger device adapted to utilize the upper part of a wardrobe storage chamber, said device comprising a pair of ceiling brackets and a pair of wall brackets therebelow, said brackets serving to support a pair of vertical track members, a pair of freely movable slides arranged one on each track, said slides including means to loosely receive a wardrobe hanger bar, means connecting said slides together, a pulley wheel carried by each ceiling bracket, a counterweighted line connected to each slide and trained over each pulley wheel, and a pull line connected to the wardrobe hanger bar substantially centrally between the ends thereof.

2. In a wardrobe hanger device adapted to utilize the upper part of a wardrobe storage chamber, said device comprising a pair of ceiling brackets and a pair of wall brackets therebelow, said brackets serving to support a pair of vertical track members, a pair of freely movable slides arranged one on each track, said slides including means to loosely receive a wardrobe hanger bar, a catch on each wall bracket, a pivoted latch on each slide, means comprising a cross rod for connecting the latches to operate together, a pulley wheel carried adjacent each ceiling bracket, a weighted line connected to each slide and trained over each pulley wheel, said weighted lines serving to hold the slides and hanger bar in an elevated position, and a pull line connected to the hanger bar for lowering the hanger bar, the latches serving to engage the catches and hold the bar positively in a lowered position.

3. In a wardrobe hanger device adapted to utilize the upper part of a wardrobe storage chamber, said device comprising a pair of ceiling brackets and a pair of wall brackets therebelow, said brackets serving to support a pair of vertical track members, a pair of freely movable slides arranged one on each track, said slides including means to loosely receive a wardrobe hanger bar, a catch on each wall bracket, a pivoted latch on each slide, means comprising a cross rod for connecting the latches to operate together, said cross rod being adjustable relative to the latches, a pulley wheel carried adjacent each ceiling bracket, a weighted line connected to each slide and trained over each pulley wheel, said weighted lines serving to hold the slides in an elevated position, means on the tracks to limit the upward movement of the slides, and a pull line connected to the hanger bar for lowering the hanger bar, the latches serving to engage the catches and hold the bar positively in a lowered position.

4. In a wardrobe hanger device adapted to utilize the upper part of a wardrobe storage chamber, said device comprising a pair of spaced vertical track members depending from the ceiling of the chamber, a slide freely movable on each track, means individual to each slide and connected thereto to exert a force to hold the slides in an elevated position on the tracks, a hanger arm loosely supported on the slides, means connecting the slides together, and a pull line connected to the hanger arm for lowering the arm and slides on the tracks.

BORGHILD WERTZLER.