

Nov. 22, 1938.

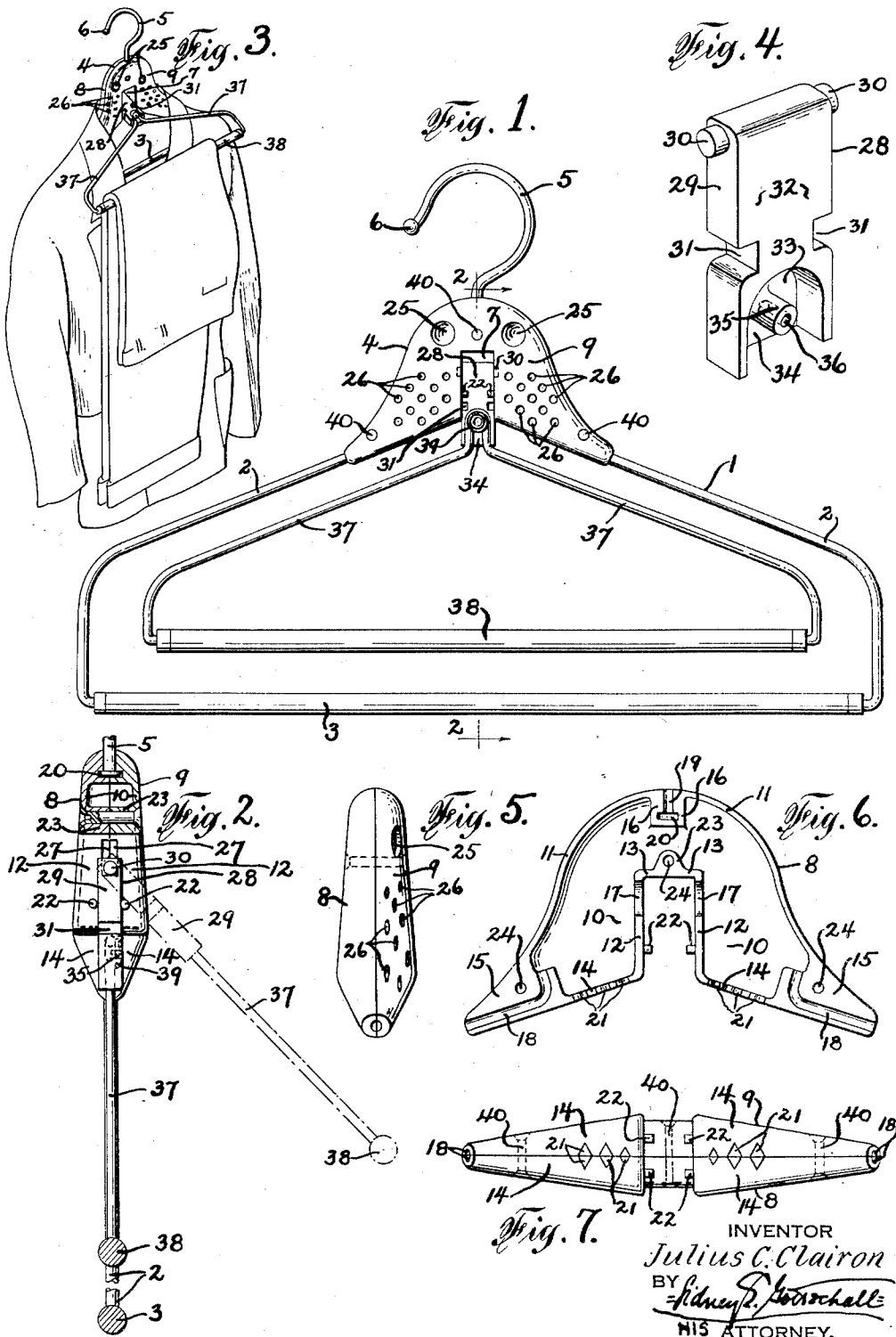
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2,137,268

GARMENT HANGER DEVICE

Filed June 8, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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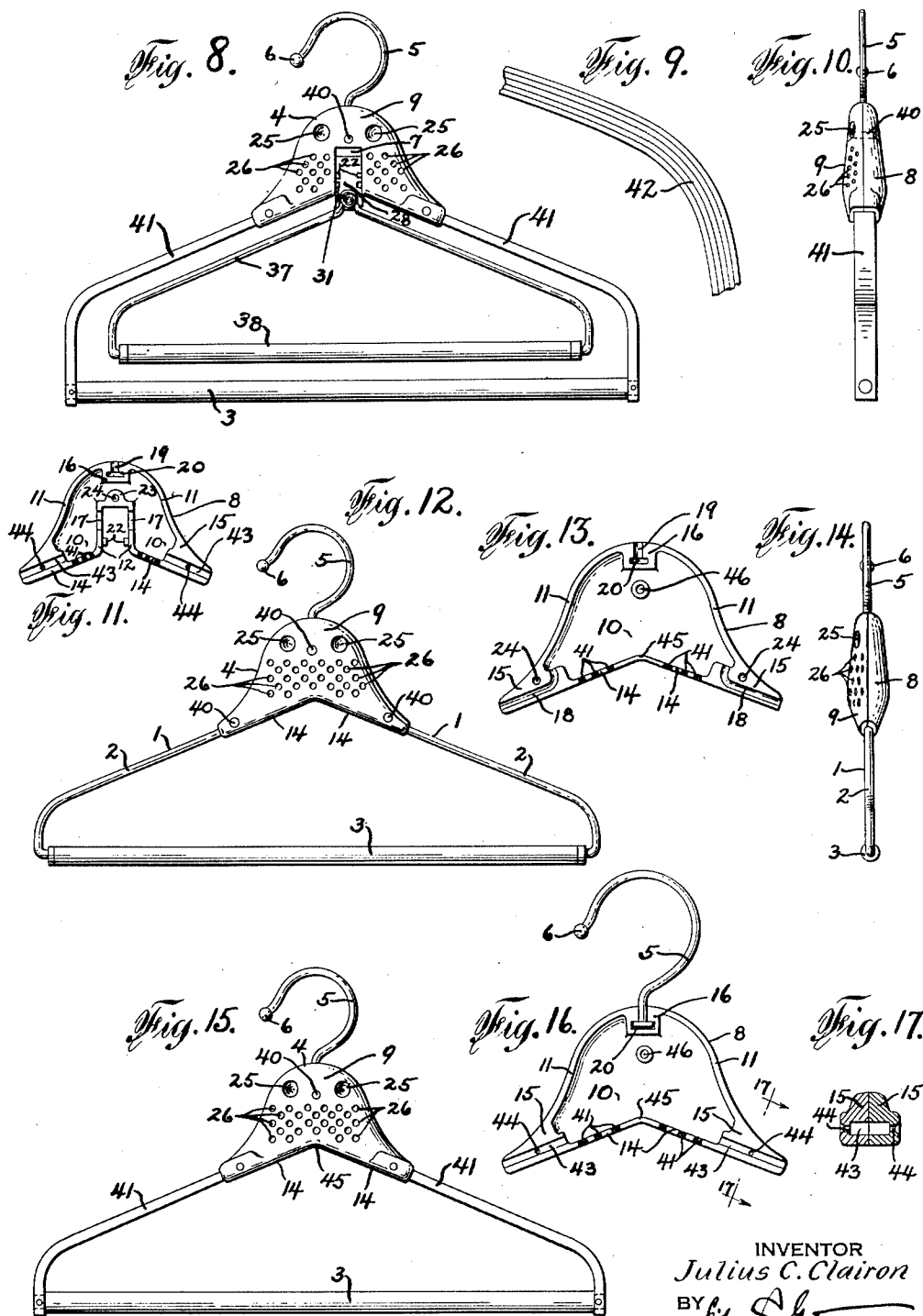
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,137,268

GARMENT HANGER DEVICE

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Application June 8, 1937, Serial No. 146,977

21 Claims. (Cl. 223—86)

This invention relates broadly to new garment hanger constructions and various parts thereof.

This application is a companion to the joint application of myself and one, Walter Biri, Serial No. 115,467, filed December 12, 1936, which, after having been co-pending for a time with this application did mature into United States Letters Patent No. 2,113,394 on April 5, 1938.

One of the objects of this invention is the creation of a garment hanger of simplified, yet rugged, strong, and cheap construction.

Another object of this invention is the creation of a garment hanger employing a pair of cooperating formed shell-like plate members in the upper portion of the hanger by means of which the portions of the various hanger elements there located may be assembled and held in proper relative position with respect to each other.

Another object of this invention is the creation of a garment hanger having in its upper portion a chamber or receptacle adapted to receive and hold moth or other insect repellent preparations, insecticides of proper composition and/or deodorants or like preparations.

Another object of this invention is the creation of union members for associating and uniting garment hanger framework portions; said union members being, in the case of a hanger having a plurality of frameworks, appropriately differently constructed than in the case of a simple hanger employing but a single framework, but in each case being of such satisfactory form, shape and construction as will attain the result intended and desired by the use thereof, as hereinafter described.

Another object of this invention is the creation of a garment hanger having in its upper portion a pair of joined shell-like plate members which are so arranged, formed and shaped as to there provide means for holding the various garment hanger elements which are located at the upper portion of the garment hanger in proper relative position with respect to each other, said plate members also being so arranged, formed and shaped as to provide therebetween a chamber or receptacle for receiving and holding moth or other insect repellents, insecticides and/or deodorants.

Another object of this invention is the creation of shell-like plate members of proper form, shape, and construction for adoption and use in the assembly and construction of garment hangers.

Another object of this invention is the creation of garment hanger constructions having unions of shell-like plate members in their upper por-

tions, which hangers are adapted to support various articles of wearing apparel in close yet spaced apart relation.

Another object of this invention is the creation of a garment hanger construction having in its upper portion a pair of joined shell-like plate members, an outer framework secured thereto, and an internal or inner framework mechanically associated with said outer framework through said joined shell-like plate members, said inner framework being so arranged that it optionally may be held distended from said outer framework at an angle with respect to the general plane thereof, so that said respective frameworks may be employed to support separate articles of wearing apparel in close yet spaced apart relation, or at the user's election held "nested" in the plane of said outer framework.

Another object of this invention is the creation of additional garment hanger constructions embodying a plurality of garment supporting means adapted to arrangement and disposition in fashion desirable to the user for the relative support of a plurality of separate articles of wearing apparel.

Another object of this invention is the creation of novel means in the upper portion of garment hanger constructions for uniting and associating the component hanger framework portions irrespective of the nature of the material employed in fabricating such framework portions and which means are adapted to provide a suitable chamber or receptacle for receiving and holding moth or other insect repellents, insecticides and/or deodorants.

Another object of this invention is the creation of a garment hanger assembled with a pair of joined shell-like members in its upper portion and which embodies a plurality of garment supporting frameworks adapted to be arranged and held at the user's election in spaced apart relation to support a plurality of articles of wearing apparel.

Another object of this invention is the creation of a garment hanger embodying generally an upper union of shell-like plate elements providing a receptacle and a ready construction for uniting and properly associating the portions of the hanger framework in the upper portion of the hanger, irrespective of whether the hanger be of the single or multiple framework types herein-after disclosed.

A further object of this invention is the creation of a garment hanger embodying generally an upper union of shell-like plate elements providing a receptacle for moth or other insect repel-

lents, insecticides and/or other deodorants as well as a ready construction for uniting and properly associating the portions of the hanger framework in the upper portion of the hanger, an outer supporting framework carried by said union, an inner supporting framework mechanically associated through said union with said outer framework for movement with respect to said outer framework and for disposition in distended position therefrom and a hook carried by said union and arranged to cooperate with said frameworks, all, for supporting on the composite hanger a plurality of articles of wearing apparel in such separated relation as may be desired by the user and may be attainable with the structure hereinafter disclosed, and with the said articles of wearing apparel being under and subject to the effect of such preparations as may be disposed and held in the union receptacle aforementioned.

A still further object of this invention is the creation for garment hanger constructions of all types of a construction of upper supporting hook adapted to free revolution and which is so constructed at the free end thereof as to provide a higher degree of assurance against the hook having an end which is rough, sharp or in any way apt to engage with, tear or otherwise damage articles, etc., with which it may contact.

Another object of this invention is the creation of garment hanger constructions which are strong, durable, easy to use, and adaptable to ready manufacture in quantity and which embody the mechanical advantageous features hereinafter more fully disclosed.

Another object of this invention is the creation of additional useful garment hanger constructions employing principles of operation disclosed in and taught by the aforementioned companion joint patent application, as well as certain new and additional principles and features hereinafter disclosed.

These and many other objects are secured by the constructions herein disclosed. Various other objects and advantages of the invention than those hereinabove specifically mentioned will appear more fully hereinafter.

It is to be understood, that the specific forms shown are merely illustrative and hence the detailed description thereof is not to be taken as limiting the invention itself.

This invention resides substantially in the parts as well as the combination, construction, arrangement and relative location of parts, all as will appear more fully hereinafter.

Referring to the drawings, in which the same reference numerals are used throughout the several views to indicate the same or similar parts, it will be found that:

Fig. 1 represents a front elevational view of a garment hanger employing the novel principles of my construction shown with an inner or a secondary hanger framework lying in the plane of the outer or primary hanger framework;

Fig. 2 represents a sectional view, taken along the section line 2—2 in Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows, but shown with the upper supporting hook partly broken away, and with the inner or secondary framework illustrated in full lines in the plane of the outer or primary hanger framework and in broken line in possible alternative angularly displaced position with respect to the plane of the outer or primary hanger framework;

Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of a gar-

ment hanger employing the novel principles of my construction shown with a man's jacket carried on the outer or primary framework and with a pair of trousers carried on the inner or secondary framework in spaced apart relation to the outer or primary framework;

Fig. 4 represents a detail perspective view of my novel movable unit adapted to use in a garment hanger of the type shown in Fig. 1, and upon which unit the upper portion of the inner or secondary framework is adapted to be secured;

Fig. 5 represents a side elevational view of two of my joined shell-like plate elements adapted to use in the upper portion of a garment hanger of my construction;

Fig. 6 represents a front elevational view of a rear shell-like plate element of my construction used in the upper portion of a garment hanger of a construction such as that shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 represents a bottom view of the joined shell-like plate elements shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 represents a front elevational view similar to that of Fig. 1, but of a garment hanger having an outer framework composed in the shoulder portions thereof of shaped bar-like elements;

Fig. 9 represents a fragmentary view of a portion of a possible shaped bar-like element such as may be employed in the construction shown in Fig. 8, and shows how the same possibly may be built up of a plurality of shaped laminated strips;

Fig. 10 represents a side elevational view of the garment hanger construction shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 11 represents a front elevational view of a rear shell-like plate element adapted to use in the upper portion of the garment hanger construction shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 12 represents a front elevational view of a single framework garment hanger employing the novel principles of my shell-like plate construction in the upper portion thereof;

Fig. 13 represents a front elevational view of a rear shell-like plate element adapted to use in the upper portion of the garment hanger construction shown in Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 represents a side elevational view of the garment hanger construction shown in Fig. 12;

Fig. 15 represents a front elevational view of another single framework garment hanger employing the novel principles of my shell-like plate construction and having the framework thereof composed in the shoulder portions thereof of shaped bar-like elements similar to those employed for the shoulder portions of the outer framework of the construction shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 16 represents a front elevational view of a rear shell-like plate element adapted to use in the upper portion of the garment hanger construction shown in Fig. 15, and which plate element is shown with an upper supporting hook mounted in position; and

Fig. 17 represents a sectional view, taken along the section line 17—17 in Fig. 16, looking in the direction of the arrows.

It is the purpose of this invention to make more useful and improved garment hanger constructions.

Prior to the companion application hereinbefore mentioned different garment hangers of various types had been devised, but, as far as was found, such hangers, with but few exceptions, had met with indifferent or, little, or, no commercial adoption and success. The type of garment hanger which prior to said companion application appeared to be most widely favored and used was the conventional simple hanger com-

prising a single framework having a straight lower bar and an upper supporting hook, whether made of wood or metal or a combination of both. Such garment hangers as embodied mechanical modifications and additions upon the conventional hanger, as was pointed out in said companion application, apparently had not met with favorable acceptance generally, because of the fact that they had proven expensive to make and difficult, expensive and impractical to use and keep in repair and generally did not involve sufficient, cheap and ready advantages over the simple conventional hanger to warrant its replacement by a hanger embodying such modifications and additions. As was further pointed out in said companion application the conventional simple hanger left much to be desired. Thus, the number of separate articles of wearing apparel that could be supported thereon and carried thereby was definitely limited. Further, the order in which articles of wearing apparel might be placed upon and taken from such a hanger likewise was more or less definitely limited.

Thus, by way of example, a male user of such a hanger would probably find it necessary to take off from the hanger his jacket and vest in order to conveniently remove from the straight lower bar thereof his trousers although he naturally would put on his trousers before he would slip into his jacket and vest; and if he tried to remove the trousers from the hanger without first removing the jacket he would either succeed in mussing and creasing the trousers, jacket, vest, or, all of them, or in dropping the jacket and vest off the hanger in the process of removing the trousers. Moreover, as was further pointed out, most men upon removing their clothing, when retiring, will first remove their jacket and vest and thereafter remove their trousers, and, thus, when it comes to placing clothes upon the hanger will find that they would have to lay down their jacket and vest while they first put their trousers upon the lower bar of such a hanger since obviously considerable inconvenience is encountered if attempt is made to place the trousers upon the lower bar of the hanger after the jacket and vest have already been hung thereon. Thus, it is apparent that the construction of the conventional simple hanger is such that it does not conveniently lend itself to the usual order in which the user desires to place articles of wearing apparel thereon or remove them therefrom; and like difficulty is met by a female user desiring to employ such a hanger to support a jacket and skirt. Moreover, since the number of garments that can be supported on and carried by a given hanger without mussing and creasing is definitely limited, a comparatively large number of such hangers is required in the average household.

Under such state of facts it was the purpose of the invention of the companion application to overcome such disadvantages and to create garment hanger constructions which were adaptable to universal application and satisfactory to use.

With such purpose in view there is disclosed in the companion application aforementioned certain new and useful garment hanger constructions wherein an outer framework and a mechanically associated inner framework are provided. These constructions are disclosed as being so arranged that the inner framework may,

at the user's option, either be held in the general plane of, or at an angle to the general plane of the outer framework with the purpose in view of providing means so that distinct articles of wearing apparel such as a jacket or coat and a vest may, at the user's option, be supported in close yet spaced apart relation with respect to a pair of trousers; the constructions disclosed in said application lending themselves in a practical way to the usual order and manner in which articles of wearing apparel are placed upon and/or removed from the wearer's person. Furthermore said constructions, as explained in said application, are effective to provide an increase in the number of possible garments that might be supported on a hanger constructed in accordance with the principles disclosed in said application.

In and by the instant invention I propose to carry still further forward the solution of the problems aforementioned and to create further and additional structures of garment hangers having an outer framework and an inner framework mechanically associated and cooperating with said outer framework. I also disclose here- in certain new elements, of my invention, which elements are adapted to use and application in the upper portions of garment hanger constructions generally and irrespective of whether such garment hanger constructions be fabricated either with a single framework or multiple frameworks.

Accordingly, besides creating additional garment hanger constructions having multiple frameworks I propose, in and by the disclosure hereof to point out means for improving garment hanger constructions generally. Thus, I have found, that individuals desiring to subject their garments to the effect of moth or other insect repellents, insecticides, deodorants and/or like preparations are generally compelled to place their garments in a clothes closet in which the preparation has been disposed in one form, fashion or another or else to enclose their garments in a specially constructed and treated container of some sort or other. It is my purpose, accordingly, to provide a suitable union means for associating and uniting in the upper portion of garment hanger constructions the portions of the garment hanger terminating in the upper portion thereof which union means are adapted to provide an appropriate receptacle or chamber in the upper portion of the garment hanger proper for receiving and holding such preparations as it may be desirable to employ. While it is possible that such union means as I hereinafter disclose may be fabricated in many possible forms, shapes and fashions and of different materials, it will be hereinafter observed that I disclose an upper union comprised of shell-like plate elements which are adapted to provide the necessary means for uniting the framework ends as well as a suitable receptacle or chamber for the purpose intended. It accordingly is to be understood that the said shell-like plate elements hereinafter disclosed are to be interpreted as illustrative and in no way limiting. It will be further understood that by proper shaping, forming and constructing the respective shell-like plate elements comprising the union means in the upper portion of the garment hanger that new and additional structures adapted to use in the case of garment hangers having mechanically associated inner frameworks, are created. It will also be found that additional principles of mechanical operation

of hangers having multiple frameworks are hereinafter disclosed. Still further it will be understood that the shell-like plate elements of the union hereinafter disclosed may be properly shaped to meet the needs of either a conventional simple single frame hanger or a multiple framework hanger as will be more fully hereinafter disclosed. It also will be found that in the structures hereinafter set forth I have arranged the upper supporting hooks on the respective frameworks so that the same may be freely revolvable and I have provided the same at the respective free ends thereof with means for preventing said ends from tearing or otherwise damaging articles, etc. with which they possibly might come in contact or engage.

Having thus briefly described the purpose and objects of the present invention, reference to the drawings will disclose that:

I have shown in Fig. 1 a garment hanger outer or primary framework generally indicated by the numeral 1, which framework is of conventional outline and has appropriately shaped shoulder portions 2, of wire or other suitable material. This framework 1 has a lower horizontal bar 3 joining the the lower ends of shoulder portions 2 while the upper ends of such shoulder portions emanate from the lower portions of my upper union of shell-like plate elements 4, more fully hereinafter described. Likewise, emanating from said union, but from the upper portion thereof, is an upper supporting hook 5, of conventional outline, which is provided at its free end with an integral rounded or ball-like tip 6.

The union in the embodiment shown in this Fig. 1 is provided with a U-like recess, 7, which recess opens downwardly with the U-like effect being inverted. This recess, it will be understood, is created by the joinder together of a pair of appropriately shaped and formed complementary shell-like plate elements which go to make up the union 4, so that when joined the desired recess is provided.

Thus, as will be observed from an inspection of Figs. 5 to 7 inclusive, my union 4 comprises a rear shell-like plate element 8 and a front shell-like plate element 9 of complementary shape, form and outline; which elements are adapted to being joined together. Elements 8 and 9 may be fabricated, formed and shaped by the casting, molding or other suitable treatment of either metal, plastic compositions or other suitable materials. Further each of said shell-like elements constitutes an internally concaved and hollowed half of my ultimate union 4 and each such element provides half of the U-like recess aforementioned. Thus, as will be apparent from Figs. 5 to 7, inclusive, each of elements 8 and 9 as a single integral unit has a rear surface or wall 10 of such contour as to be relatively concave on its inner side and convex on its outer side, and which wall curves forwardly and terminates in the rim 11. Substantially perpendicular to the surface or wall 10 are the parallel vertical half recess walls 12 joined together by the upper horizontal half recess wall 13. Walls 12 at their lower ends are integrally joined with the sloping bottom walls 14 of the particular plate element, which bottom walls likewise are substantially perpendicular to the surface or wall 10 and diverge away from each other downwardly from the midsection of the particular plate element. Each plate element is further constructed at each of its lower ends or tips with appropriately shaped integral internal raised portions or bosses 15 elevated up

from rear surface or wall 10 and a further appropriately shaped integral internal raised portion or boss 16 likewise elevated up from rear surface or wall 10 in the upper portions thereof. Rim 11, the forward free edges of walls 12, 13 and 14 and the forward surfaces of all internal integral bosses are arranged to fall in a single plane which plane is substantially the general plane of the garment hanger in which the shell-like plate element is employed.

Each of walls 12 is provided with a slot 17 of equal vertical height and equal depth and at equal distance from the upper horizontal wall 13. Each of bosses 15 is provided with a channel 18 which runs parallel to lower walls 14 from the lower ends or tips of the plate element for a distance and is then curved and bent to run substantially at right angles to said bottom walls 14. Upper boss 16 is provided with a channel 19 which runs from the top of the plate element downwardly and terminates in a half flange receiving cavity 20. Each of walls 14 is provided with a number of triangular notches 21. Each of walls 12 at equal distances down from upper wall 13 has mounted thereon externally thereof an integral lug or pin 22, and since the external surfaces of walls 12 face each other said lugs or pins are opposed and respectively have aligned axes. Upper wall 13 is provided with an upper raised integral protuberance 23 which like the bosses 15, 15 and 16, lies internally of the plate element and has a forward surface flush with the forward edge of wall 13, etc. Each of bosses 15 and protuberance 23 are preferably provided with holes 24 which run completely through the plate element to the external surface thereof where such holes are preferably countersunk. At this point it should be understood that the rim 11 and the forward surfaces of all bosses such as 15, 15, 16 and 23 and the forward edges of all walls such as 12, 13 and 14 fall flush with each other in a single plane.

Besides the features of plate construction just recited I further provide either one or both of my shell-like plate elements in the wall 10 with suitable orifices into which moth or other insect repellents, insecticides and/or deodorants may be introduced into the hollow space between the shell-like plate elements when joined, as well as with a plurality of smaller orifices or vents for emitting the vapors, fumes and other beneficial effects from such space. Thus, I have shown in Fig. 1 an example where the shell-like plate element 9 alone is provided with two large orifices 25 and a plurality of smaller orifices 26. It should be understood that each of orifices 25 must be of suitable size to permit of the introduction of such standard preparations as may be desired. Thus, if moth balls, are to be employed the holes 25 must be big enough to permit of the ready insertion of the moth balls between the plate elements 8 and 9. Likewise the holes 26 must be small enough to prevent the moth balls, flakes or other preparation employed from falling out of the space between the plates, while nevertheless being large enough to permit of release of the beneficial vapors generated. Moreover when the plate elements 8 and 9 are secured together, as will be hereinafter more fully explained, the bringing together of the plates will result in the triangular notches 21 in wall 14 in one plate being aligned with those in the other plate and will resultingly form diamond shaped vents in the lower sloping surfaces of the union 4. It of course will be understood the size of 75

the diamond shaped vents is limited by the same considerations as limit the size of holes 26. At this point it will be understood, of course, that the notches 21 need not necessarily be triangular in shape but may be made of any appropriate or suitable form calculated to produce a desired suitable shape or outlines of the orifices which result in the bottom sloping surfaces when the plates are joined. Thus if circular vents are desired at this point instead of diamond shaped holes the notches 21 clearly may be round and so shaped as will be effective to produce this desired result. Likewise, it should be understood, that the showing of holes 25 and 26 as circular and the showing of the hole vents as diamond shaped is intended purely as illustrative and not as limiting the contour possible for any of the filling holes and/or vents. I desire at this stage to point out that before the plates are joined a cake of desired preparation might, if desired, be inserted between the shell-like plate elements and secured there in the cavity lying between the plates. Likewise, although I have illustratively shown holes 25 and 26 only in shell-like plate element 9, it will be readily understood that similar orifices may, if desired, be readily provided in shell-like plate element 8 as well as in the element 9. Accordingly, it will be understood, that proper filling holes and vents may be provided, as found desirable in either or both of the shell-like plate elements which go to make up my union 4. As will be further readily understood such filling holes and vents may, if desired, be completely omitted in such embodiments of my union as may be employed in garment hangers in which it is not desired to provide the effects of preparations, self-contained in the hanger proper, without any modification in the shell-like plate element construction heretofore described other than the omission of the filling holes and vents. It should, of course, be appreciated that the employment of shell-like plate elements which are provided with such holes and vents will result in the union and hanger employing same, being of lighter weight due to the saving in material weight occasioned by the presence of the holes. Moreover, besides a lighter weight shell-like plate element, the presence of the holes will mean that less material is required in the fabrication of a shell-like plate element having the filling holes and vents.

An examination of Fig. 6 in particular, will show that each of my shell-like plate elements are preferably fabricated by a single casting or molding operation as an integral unit and that the right and left halves of a given plate element are substantially symmetrical.

At this point it should be understood that when elements 8 and 9 are joined together with the respective convex outer sides of the respective walls or surfaces 10 facing outwardly and away from each other that the shell-like plate elements 8 and 9 seat against each other at the rims 11, the outer edges of walls 12, 13 and 14; and that the outer surfaces of bosses 15, 16 and 23 of one plate element will smoothly lie against those of the other. When the plate elements are thus brought into accurate abutment with each other the concave inner sides of the elements 8 and 9 likewise face away from each other and leave a substantial cavity between the wall or surface 10 of element 8 and that of element 9 which, as will be readily understood, provides the necessary desired chamber or receptacle for the reception and holding of moth or other insect repellents, insecticides and/or deodorants. Fur-

thermore, the channel 19 in one boss 16 and the corresponding channel 19 in the other boss 16 will provide a cylindrical hole which will lead from the top of the union 4 down into a full flange receiving cavity formed by the bringing together of the two half flange receiving cavities 20. Thus, a ready holding means is provided for holding into the union 4 at the top thereof an upper supporting hook having a cylindrical flange at its lower end. It should of course be understood that by making the dimensions of the cylindrical flange on the lower end of the hook slightly smaller than the dimensions of the flange receiving cavity that a definite and highly desirable amount of free play is provided and free revolution of the union 4 on the hook is attainable when desired. Likewise, it will be understood, that the hook may be revolved, if desired, with respect to the union 4. Thus the result of the provision of the construction disclosed is that the hanger frameworks may be revolved with respect to the upper supporting hook, or said hook may be revolved with respect to the hanger frameworks. As will be readily appreciated, this constitutes a highly desirable and convenient feature in display, since garments supported on a construction such as that herein disclosed, may be readily revolved for inspection and display.

The bringing together of plate elements 8 and 9 also results in the channels 18 of one of said plate elements and those of the other plate element providing L-like passageways of cylindrical cross-section in the lower right and left tips or ends of the union 4. These passageways are adapted to receive and hold the upper free ends of the wire or cylindrical bar stock of the shoulder portions 2 of framework 1, which upper free ends are respectively provided with right angle bends corresponding to the similar bends in the said passageways and are of L-like form complementary to that of the said passageways. The securement together of plate elements 8 and 9 on the upper free ends of the shoulder portions 2 held in such passageways will, accordingly, be effective to lock the respective upper free ends of the shoulder portions, respectively into the lower right and left tips or ends of the union 4, and such shoulder portions thus are firmly and securely held against slipping out from the union 4. At this point I desire to clearly bring out that the internal sectional shape and outline of each L shaped passageway in each lower tip or end of the union 4, and the sectional shape and outline of shoulder portions 2 of framework 1 may be respectively of any suitable configuration as long as the sectional shape and outline of each passageway and each shoulder portion are substantially complementary and conform to each other.

The bringing together of plate elements 8 and 9 will also result in the outer edges of the walls 12, 13 and 14 of one of said plate elements coming into abutment with those of the other plate element. When this is effected the two walls 14 on the lower right side of the union fall flush with each other and together form the lower right sloping bottom wall of union 4. Likewise, the two lower walls 14 on the lower left side fall flush with each other and form the lower left sloping bottom wall of union 4. Further, the right wall 12 on rear shell-like plate element 8, and the right wall 12 on front shell-like plate element 9, fall flush with each other; and the left wall 12 on element 8, and the left

wall 12 on element 9, also fall flush with each other, and this forms respectively right and left vertical side full recess walls. Still further the upper wall 13 on element 8 and that on element 9 likewise fall flush with each other and form the upper horizontal full recess wall. The two vertical full side recess walls and the upper horizontal full recess wall, it will be clear, thus produce an inverted U-like recess opening downwardly in union 4 when elements 8 and 9 are brought together to form said union.

Since the slots 17 in each of the walls 12 are of equal length and depth and are at equal distances from the respective upper horizontal walls 13, the bringing of plate elements 8 and 9 together results in the slots 17 forming a right and a left elongated rectangular vertical channel or full slot, 27, in each of the vertical side full recess walls, for the uses and purposes more fully hereinafter described. Further, when the plates 8 and 9 are brought together each vertical side full recess wall has two lugs or pins 22 thereon which are horizontally separated by a distance substantially twice the distance of each lug or pin 22 from the outer edge of the wall 12 on which it is mounted. The two lugs or pins 22 on the right vertical side full recess wall are substantially at the same vertical distance below the upper horizontal full recess wall as are those on the left vertical side full recess wall.

Having thus described in detail the construction of my union 4 of shell-like plate elements I now turn back to Figs. 1, 2 and 4 where there will be seen my elongated vertical movable element 28 which is adapted to and intended for disposition and movement in the U-like recess formed in the union 4 as aforementioned. This element has a vertical height in excess of the vertical height of the vertical side walls of the U-like recess and has a width slightly less than the horizontal distance between such vertical side full recess walls, so that proper movement of said movable element may be effected as hereinafter explained. Further, this element 28 has a depth which is slightly less than the distance between the most closely adjacent points on the respective outer surfaces of the two lugs or pins 22 on a given vertical side full recess wall. Element 28 has side walls 29 on each of which element 28 is provided near the top with an outstanding horizontal pin, lug or protuberance 30. Opposite elements 30 are adapted to reception and movement in the opposite slots 27 and are of a diameter sufficiently less than the width of slots 27 to permit of free movement therein. The elements 30 face in opposite directions and are substantially at equal distances from the top of element 28. Element 28 is further provided in each of side walls 29 with a notch or groove 31 preferably of substantially rectangular outline or other suitable smooth geometrical shape, respectively located in said respective side walls at equal distances from the top of element 28 and which notches open in opposite directions. In this connection it should be understood that the notches just described are so arranged in the vertical height of side walls 29 that when my garment hanger construction is in the position shown in Fig. 1, said notches will lie at a distance below the pins or lugs 22 no greater than the length of the slot 27, so that elevation of the element 28 and sliding thereof upon the elements 30 in slots 27 to, or adjacent the upper ends of slots 27 will bring the notches 31 into vertical alignment with the pins or lugs 22, so that the proper functional

operations hereinafter described may be attained, without any of the parts binding.

Element 28 is also provided in its front 32 with an upwardly arched recess or cavity 33, which extends upwardly from the bottom of element 28 approximately up to around the vertical level of notches 31 and also extends rearwardly from the front 32 towards the rear of element 28 but in its rearward extension terminates without running completely through the element 28 in the rear thereof thereby leaving a rear wall 34. In Fig. 4 a preferable form of this cavity or recess of inverted arched U-like configuration and shape is shown and it will be observed therefrom that the effect of the provision of such recess is to provide an opening into element 28 from the bottom and front thereof. Perpendicularly mounted on rear wall 34 and preferably integral therewith, I provide an outstanding horizontal substantially cylindrical lug or boss-like tubular rivet 35 having a central hole 36. Turning to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 it will be observed that I there show how my secondary or inner hanger framework, which has a shaped upper framework portion of wire or cylindrical bar stock 37 and a lower horizontal bar 38, is held by arranging the wire or cylindrical bar stock 37 so that the same lies in cavity or recess 33 around the element 35. When so arranged, the wire or cylindrical bar stock is preferably held in position by placing first a washer 39 over the element 35 and against the wire or cylindrical bar stock and then flanging over the outermost free end of the element 35 so that the same locks down upon the washer 39 and holds the same and the wire or cylindrical bar stock therebeneath in rigid fixed position in the recess 33.

While the wire or cylindrical bar stock may be thus secured in rigid fixed position it naturally will be understood that, if desired, the free end of element 35 need not necessarily be flanged over, as just described, but said element, if sufficiently thick to be rigid may be internally threaded and cooperate with a suitable threaded screw having a flanged head or with other suitable securing devices adapted to produce the desired fixed holding effect on the framework wire or cylindrical bar stock of the inner or secondary hanger framework.

It next will be readily understood that upper frame-work portion 37 in the construction disclosed is preferably made in a single piece, which is properly bent and shaped throughout to provide the desired framework configuration while providing in its upper region a portion properly extending around the element 35. Likewise, it will be further understood that the framework 37, if desired, optionally may be made in two lengths of wire or cylindrical bar stock the ends of which meet and abut under the holding washer 39 and are there held together.

At this point it should be clearly understood that the material of which the respective inner and outer frameworks and the respective lower bars 3 and 38 are made may be such as is most convenient and desirable and I do not, therefore, desire that the invention be taken as directed or limited in any way to the employment of any particular material or materials for such parts, but rather intend that my manufactured articles embody such materials as may be found most suitable for the given purpose.

At this point it should be further understood that any suitable means may be employed for holding the plate elements 8 and 9 together such as rivets or the like, 40, adapted to pass through

the holes 24. It will of course be still further appreciated that the lower bars 3 and 38 respectively may be secured to the frameworks 1 and 37 respectively in any suitable fashion adapted to provide a relatively rigid, strong and permanent construction, thus and by way of example each of the lower bars may be provided with ferrules at each of its ends into which the framework ends already properly bent and shaped may be secured in any suitable manner.

Having thus described the construction of the embodiment shown in Figs. 1 to 7 inclusive, I will now briefly describe the manner of operation and use thereof.

In Fig. 1 my hanger is shown with the inner or secondary hanger framework as hanging in the general plane of the outer or primary framework and in a position which may be termed as "nested" therein.

The hanger as purchased may, of course, already have been provided during the assembly process with a desired moth or other insect repellent, insecticide and/or deodorant preparation in the chamber lying between the shell-like plate elements 8 and 9. However if sold with said chamber empty, the user upon purchase thereof may employ the filling holes 25 to insert an appropriate desired preparation.

Assuming that it is desired to use the hanger for the purpose of simultaneously supporting a plurality of articles of wearing apparel in spaced apart relation, such, for example as a man's jacket spaced apart from a pair of trousers, as shown in Fig. 3, the user will follow the following simple operations. The user will manually lift the inner or secondary framework 37 and raise the same with respect to the outer or primary framework 1 so that the element 28 slides via its protuberances 30 along the slots 27 until the notches 31 are in line with the pins or lugs 22. The user will then rotate the inner or secondary hanger framework upon the protuberances 30 as an axis swinging the inner or secondary framework either forwardly or rearwardly with the element 28 passing the pins or lugs 22 via the slots 31. After the inner or secondary framework has been swung forwardly or rearwardly through an angle sufficient so that the element 28 is clear of the pins or lugs 22, the entire inner or secondary framework and element 28 is released and falls downwardly and the element 28 via the protuberances 30 moves downwardly in the slots 27 and lowers the notches 31 out of alignment with the pins or lugs 22, and the said inner or secondary framework falls back so that the element 28 at its rear surface, but, above the notches 31, hits against and is stopped by the pins or lugs 22 which act as stops limiting the return of the inner or secondary hanger framework into the plane of the outer or primary hanger framework. These pins or lugs 22 accordingly act to hold such framework angularly distended from the plane of the outer or primary hanger framework. If desired, this operation may be carried out to either side of the plane of the outer hanger framework, the only difference being whether the front or rear set of pins 22 are to be passed during movement and thereafter employed as the means for limiting return of the inner or secondary hanger framework and holding same in distended position. Thus it will be apparent that the hanger may be employed irrespective of from what side the same is grasped and the inner or secondary hanger framework may be thus angularly set either forwardly or of

rearwardly of the general plane of the outer or primary hanger framework as may be found most desirable or suitable. Moreover, the presence of the pins 22 to either side of the element 28 will, as will be observed by an inspection of Fig. 2, tend to lock and hold the inner or secondary hanger framework in the general plane of the primary or outer hanger framework when the inner or secondary hanger framework has been once disposed in said plane and element 28 lowered so that slots 31 fall below the level of lugs or pins 22. As will be further obvious should some of the pins or lugs 22, such for example, as those on one of the shell-like plate elements 8 or 9 become damaged or broken away the presence of the remaining pins or lugs 22 on the other shell-like plate element will result in my hanger being in no way rendered of less utility, since the inner or secondary hanger framework may then be utilized in connection with the remaining pins or lugs 22 either rearwardly or forwardly, as the case may be, and after having been appropriately set the union 4 can be rotated on the upper supporting hook 5 so as to bring the angularly distended framework into any position desired.

Next it will be appreciated that my construction is so arranged that even if as many as three out of my four lugs or pins 22 are damaged and/or broken away my inner or secondary hanger framework may be still operated, actuated and used in the fashion outlined hereinbefore with the remaining lug or pin 22 acting as a satisfactory limiting and holding means.

It will also be further understood that after a little practice the user will readily discover how by appropriately grasping the union 4 in one hand and giving a twist to the wrist of said hand he is able to cause the element 28 to go through the movement above described, to wit that of sliding up, swinging out and then sliding down again. When the inner or secondary hanger framework has been placed in angularly distended position as outlined, it will be understood, that the parts of the inner or secondary hanger framework construction will be in the positions as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 and may be employed as shown in Fig. 3 and accordingly a jacket and vest may be hung upon the outer or primary hanger framework, and a pair of trousers may be hung upon the lower bar of the extended inner or secondary hanger framework and such appropriate arrangement and order of hanging articles may be employed as best suits the fashion, tastes and desires of the user. It will, of course, be understood that with the device, as just explained the user may hang on the device the various articles of his or her wearing apparel as the case may desire and in the order that such articles are customarily removed from the person, and therefore may reassume the articles from the device in the order that they are usually placed upon the wearer's body. Further than this, it is obvious that the hanger may be employed, if the user desires otherwise in such other fashion as the user may elect. Moreover, garments may also be supported on the lower bar 3 of the outer or primary hanger framework and the inner or secondary upper framework portion 37 as well as upon the outer or primary framework 1 and the lower bar 38. Thus, it will be observed, that besides other features my invention presents four garments supporting means, to wit: outer or primary framework 1; the lower bar 3; the inner or secondary framework 37; and the second lower bar 38.

This hanger construction, accordingly, like that of the companion application hereinbefore mentioned, is highly adaptable and suitable for providing a single hanging unit which may, as the occasion requires, support a greater number of articles than is supportable upon conventional hangers and in such relation as will insure a minimum of mussing or creasing, if not complete avoidance thereof, as well as an arrangement most convenient for assuming and discarding the articles supported. Moreover, it will be further understood, that the present construction essentially provides two hanger frameworks and that accordingly the range of usefulness thereof is appropriately multiplied. In Fig. 2, it will be found that the inner or secondary hanger framework is shown in full lines in "nested" position within the outer or primary hanger framework and as aforementioned by dotted lines in swung out or angularly distended position and there resting against return upon the lugs or pins 22. From the foregoing, it will be clear that when it is desired to return the inner or secondary framework from the position shown in Fig. 2 in dotted lines to that shown in said figure in full lines that the said inner or secondary framework must be again raised so that the member 28 slides via protuberances 30 in the slots 27 until the notches 31 fall in line with the lugs or pins 22 and the said framework may then be swung back into the general plane of the outer or primary hanger framework. If after being swung into the plane the inner or secondary hanger framework is then released the element 28 moves downwardly so that the rear and front walls thereof are confined between the forward and rear set of lugs or pins 22 which then accordingly act to lock or hold the inner or secondary hanger framework in the plane of the outer or primary hanger framework.

Once the articles to be supported have been hung on the proper respective frameworks such articles in the interest of economy in space may be brought together in closely parallel planes (but not into the same plane) by the raising of element 28 until the lugs or pins 22 are in line with the notches 31 and permitting as much as of a return swing of the inner or secondary hanger framework as is possible. Thus, for example, a pair of trousers carried on the lower bar 38 would then come as close to the jacket and vest held on the outer framework 1 as would be possible and would come to rest thereagainst; that is with the framework 37 resting against the coat and jacket held on framework 1, but being prevented from entering into the plane of said framework 1 by said coat and vest. In this position, the elements 28, 37 and 38 it will be understood, will lie in a position between the two inner or secondary hanger framework positions shown in Fig. 2 and with the nearest set of pins or lugs 22 lying substantially in notches 31. It of course should be understood at this point, that the inner or secondary hanger framework optionally may be either held out by the pins or lugs 22 as before described or permitted to come back to rest against the jacket and vest on framework 1, all as may be found most convenient and desirable. When the framework 37 is thus permitted to partially return towards the general plane of the outer or primary hanger framework, but is prevented from completely entering into said plane because of the limiting effect of a jacket held on the outer framework 1, the framework 37 will accordingly be held at a slight angle to the framework 1 and such trousers as may be carried on lower bar 38 will

substantially lie in a plane closely parallel to that of the outer or primary hanger framework 1, all of which will obviously result in a substantial saving of space.

Turning next to modified embodiment shown in Figs. 8, 9, 10 and 11, it will be observed that if desired the outer or primary framework may be composed of properly shaped strips or bars 41, which, if desired, may be fabricated either solid or of laminations of wood or other suitable materials as in the fashion shown at 42 in Fig. 9. When strips or bars 41 are employed whether of solid or laminated material the union of shell-like plate elements instead of being provided with passageways of circular cross-section at the union lower ends or tips are preferably provided with rectangular straight passageways 43 having holes 44 therein through which rivets, nails, pins or other suitable securing means may be passed to join the shell-like plate elements together and to retain the elements 41 against removal from the union's passageways. Of course lower bar 3 must in this embodiment be suitably secured to the strips or bars 41 composing the outer framework.

Turning next to Figs. 12 to 14, inclusive, it will be found that by forming and shaping the shell-like plate elements so that the sloping lower walls 14 thereof meet as at 45 and by not providing the internal walls 12, 13 and their related parts a shell-like plate element is provided which may be employed for a hanger having but a single framework and which accordingly does not require an inverted U-like recess. The shell-like plate element shown in Fig. 13 is substantially like that shown in Fig. 6 with the exception that the parts going to make up the U-like recess in the union of the front and rear shell-like plate elements are not present and the uppermost hole 24 instead of being adjacent to an upper wall 13 is replaced by a suitable securing hole 46 running through the rear wall of the particular shell-like plate element shown in Fig. 13. With the structure shown in Figs. 12 to 14, it will be observed that a union of the general type herein disclosed may be employed in connection with a single framework hanger and that accordingly a single framework may be provided with the advantages of my novel union, preparation holding receptacle, revolvable upper supporting hook, etc.

Turning next to the embodiment shown in Figs. 15 to 17, inclusive, it will be noted that a single hanger framework employing my novel union may be adapted to use when the outer hanger framework is composed of a shaped bar or strip-like elements such as elements 41, which likewise, if desired may be laminated as shown at 42 in Fig. 9. The rectangular outline of the passageway for receiving and holding the strips in the union in this embodiment will be particularly noted in Fig. 17.

Thus from the foregoing it should be understood that my double framework hangers may be made with outer frameworks of wire, cylindrical bar stock or of shaped strips either solid or laminated or the like; and, likewise, that my union broadly is adaptable to uses in cases where single hanger frameworks of either wire, cylindrical bar stock or solid or laminated pre-shaped strips or the like is employed, as well as in the embodiments where more than one framework is present.

Next, it will be noted that the shell-like plate element of Fig. 11, differs from that of Fig. 6 merely in the shape and cross-sectional outline of the passageways in the lower tips or ends, to wit,

those of Fig. 11 are straight and are of rectangular cross-section, while those of Fig. 6 are L-shaped and are of circular cross-section. The shell-like plate element of Fig. 13 is like that of Fig. 6 except that in Fig. 13 the portions going to make up a recess U-like in the union are not present but rather the lower walls converge together. The passageways however in the lower ends or tips of Fig. 13 and Fig. 6 are identical in shape and cross-sectional outline. The shell-like plate element of Fig. 16 is similar to that of Fig. 13 with respect to the fact that neither has the internal walls for making the U-like recess in a resulting union but, however, the embodiment of Fig. 16 has passageways like those of the embodiment shown in Fig. 11 rather than like those shown in Fig. 6 and Fig. 13.

It will be obvious from all of the foregoing that the invention I have clearly disclosed is effective to obtain the various objects and purposes hereinbefore outlined. Further, it will also be obvious that the said invention incorporates many features which are possible of general adaptation in garment hangers of constructions other than those in particular connection with which I have described same and, still further, features which are possible of adaptation in hanging devices generally. Thus by way of example, my upper supporting hook having a rounded or ball-like end is adaptable and susceptible of many possible uses besides those herein disclosed and likewise with respect to the union construction, etc. herein disclosed. Moreover, it is conceivable that materials other than those I have mentioned as being preferable might be employed in place of those I have mentioned with equal effect and result. Furthermore, I am, of course, aware that many changes in the details of construction and relative arrangement of parts will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art upon their becoming acquainted with my present disclosure.

Accordingly, I do not, therefore, desire to be limited to the exact details herein set forth by way of illustration, but rather to the spirit and scope of my invention as I define it in the appended claims.

The following claims are intended to cover all generic and specific features of the invention described.

What I seek to secure by and claim for United States Letters Patent is:

1. In a device of the type described, a plurality of garment supporting frameworks, a union of shell-like plate elements mechanically associating and uniting said frameworks and means on said plate elements for holding said frameworks either in a single plane or alternatively in angular spaced apart relation.

2. In a device of the type described, a pair of like plate elements fixedly joined against rotation with respect to each other, a supporting hook having its lower end held between and carried by said plate elements adjacent the top thereof and a garment supporting framework having an upper free end held between and carried by said plate elements adjacent the bottom thereof.

3. In a device of the type described, a pair of plate elements each of which is internally hollowed, means fixedly joining said plate elements together and against relative displacement with respect to each other with the hollowed portions facing each other and forming an internal chamber, a supporting hook carried by and held between the joined plate elements adjacent the top thereof and above said chamber and a garment

supporting framework carried by said joined plate elements adjacent the bottom thereof and below said chamber.

4. In a device of the type described, a pair of shaped plate-like elements joined together to form a union having an internal chamber, means in said union giving access to said chamber for filling same with a proper prechosen preparation and venting the same and means carried by said plate-like elements for holding and carrying an upper supporting hook and a lower garment supporting framework in proper relative position with respect to each other.

5. In a device of the type described, a pair of joined shell-like plate elements having the internal surfaces of the outer walls thereof spaced apart from each other to provide a receptacle between said plate elements, means in the plate element walls giving access to said receptacle for filling and venting the same and means carried by each of said plate elements adapted to support, securely hold and carry an upper supporting hook and a garment supporting framework in appropriate relative position with respect to each other, when said plate elements are joined.

6. A plate element of the type described, having a rear wall which curves forward to provide a rim and which has a pair of lower sloping walls diverging away from each other downwardly, an integral raised boss-like portion on the internal surface of the rear wall of said plate element at each of its lower ends and an integral raised boss-like portion on the internal surface of said rear wall adjacent the top of said plate-like element.

7. The structure recited in claim 6 characterized in that each of boss-like portions are provided with channels of appropriate predetermined shape and cross-sectional outline.

8. The structure recited in claim 6 characterized in that the plate element described has a plurality of orifices in the rear wall thereof and notches in the lower sloping walls thereof.

9. In a device of the type described, a pair of joined shell-like plate elements forming a pair of lower tips or ends, having appropriately shaped passageways therein, a supporting hook adapted to be carried between said shell-like plate elements at the top thereof and a garment supporting framework having upper free ends adapted to being received in the aforesaid passageways and there held between said joined plate elements.

10. In a device of the type described, a pair of joined shell-like plate elements forming a hollowed out union and having an inverted U-like recess in the mid-section of said union, an outer framework secured to said union at the bottom thereof, a movable element carried by said union in said recess and an inner framework secured to and carried by said element.

11. The structure recited in claim 10 characterized in that means are integrally mounted on and carried by said union in said recess for limiting free movement of said movable element and holding same when in set positions.

12. A shell-like plate element having a rear wall which curves forward to provide a rim and having a lower right and a lower left tip, and further having lower sloping walls converging from said tips towards the mid-section of said plate element where they integrally meet a pair of vertical walls, a horizontal wall joining said vertical walls at the tops thereof said vertical walls each having a lower integral lug or pin mounted thereon and an upper vertical slot at

equal distances from said top wall and which slots are of equal length, and channels on said plate element adjacent the top and the tips thereof providing means for holding respectively a hook and the free upper ends of a garment supporting framework in proper relative position with respect to each other.

13. The combination of two plate elements of the character described in claim 12 joined together so that their rims and the outer edges of their walls abut and the walls of one plate-like element fall flush with those of the other, a supporting hook carried between said plate-like elements at the top thereof, a garment supporting framework having free upper ends carried by the tips of the joined plate-like elements, a movable element having protuberances adapted to reception and movement in the slots in the vertical plate walls, said movable element having notches permitting said element to pass the mentioned integral lugs or pins on the said plate vertical walls and a second garment supporting hanger framework rigidly secured to and carried by said movable element.

14. A movable element of the type described, of substantially rectangular shape having horizontally aligned protuberances adjacent to the top thereof which protuberances face in opposite directions, having horizontally aligned oppositely facing notches in each side thereof and an upwardly arched recess opening from the front and bottom thereof up to approximately the level of said notches said recess having an outstanding horizontal tubular boss-like protuberance therein adapted to being flanged over and holding in said recess such wire or cylindrical bar stock as may be disposed around said tubular protuberance.

15. In a device of the type described, an outer framework, a union of shell-like plate elements secured thereto which union has a recess therein, said union having vertical slots in said recess, a movable element having integral pins adapted to slide and pivot in said slots upon said pins, a second framework carried by said movable element and means disposed in said recess on said plate elements for holding the second mentioned framework either in the plane of the first mentioned framework or at an angle with respect thereto as same may be selectively set.

16. In a device of the type described a pair of like plate elements fixedly joined together and against rotation with respect to each other, a supporting hook having its lower free end removably carried by and held between said plate

elements adjacent the top thereof and a garment supporting framework having an upper free end carried by and held between said plate elements adjacent the bottom thereof.

17. In a device of the type described a pair of joined plate elements forming a union having an internal chamber and having a recess in the mid-section of said union, channels in the lower portion of said union, an outer framework having upper free ends adapted to be received and held in said channels, a movable element carried by said union in the aforementioned recess, an inner framework secured to and carried by said movable element, means in said union giving access to the internal chamber therein for filling same with a proper prechosen preparation, and means venting said chamber.

18. A movable element of the type described, of substantially rectangular shape having horizontally aligned protuberances extending therefrom adjacent to the top thereof, which protuberances face in opposite directions, having horizontally aligned oppositely facing notches in each side thereof, a recess in the lower portion thereof, and means in said recess for securing therewithin an object intended for movement with said movable element.

19. The structure recited in claim 10 characterized in that means are provided giving access to within the hollowed-out union for filling same with a proper prechosen preparation and further means are provided for venting the union.

20. In a garment supporting structure, a pair of like shell-like plate elements each having a rim surface on one side thereof, means fixedly joining said plate elements together and against rotation with respect to each other and with their respective rim surfaces in abutment, a supporting hook having its lower end held between and carried by said plate elements adjacent the top thereof and a garment supporting framework having an upper end held between and carried by said plate elements adjacent the bottom thereof.

21. In a device of the type described, a pair of joined like plate elements forming a union having a recess in the midsection thereof, an outer framework having an upper free end held between and carried by said plate elements at the bottom of said union, a movable element carried by said union in said recess and adapted to movement therein, and an inner framework secured to and carried by said movable element.

JULIUS C. CLAIRON. 55

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

Patent No. 2,137,268.

November 22, 1938.

JULIUS C. CLAIRON.

It is hereby certified that error appears in the printed specification of the above numbered patent requiring correction as follows: Page 2, first column, line 1, strike out the word "other"; line 26, for "higher" read high; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 28th day of March, A.D. 1939.

Henry Van Arsdale

(Seal)

Acting Commissioner of Patents.