July 25, 1939. J. D. SMITH ET AL 2,167,161

DRESS DISPLAY FORM

Filed Feb. 12, 1938

Fig. 1.

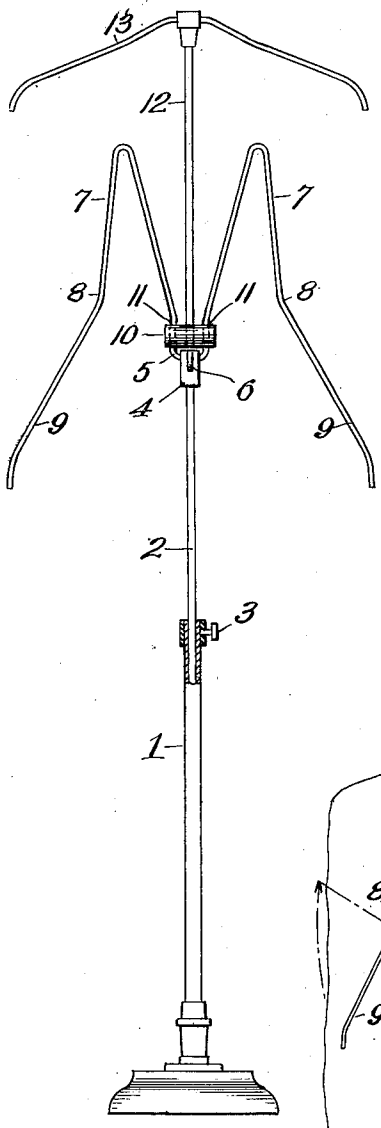


Fig. 2.

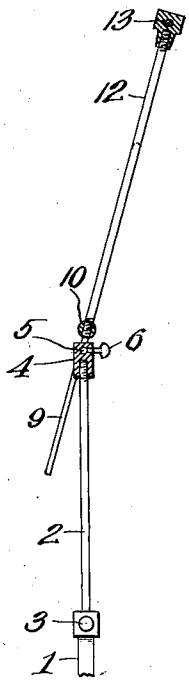


Fig. 4.

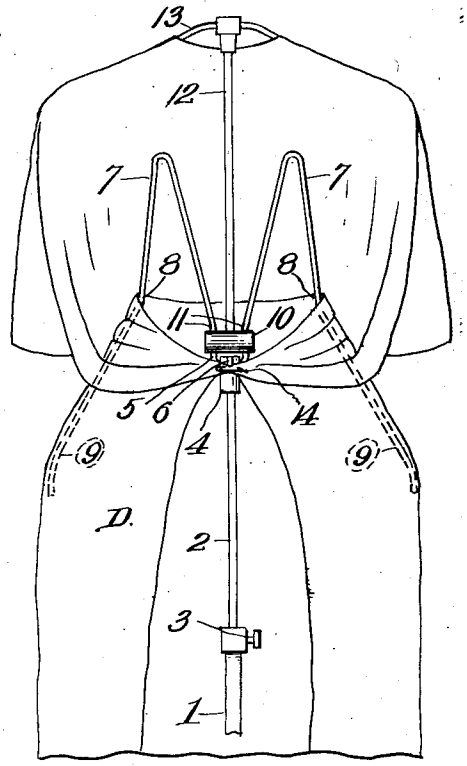


Fig. 5.

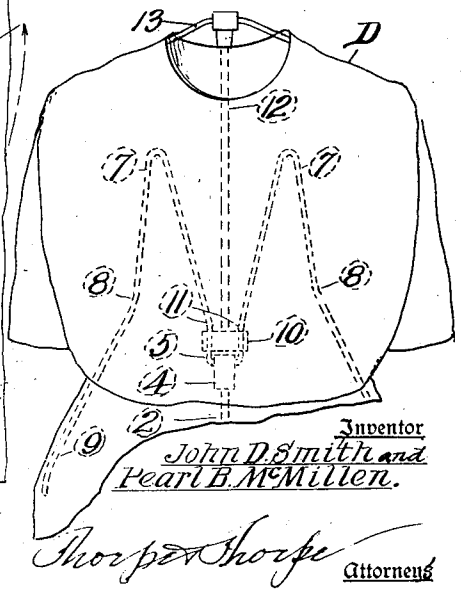
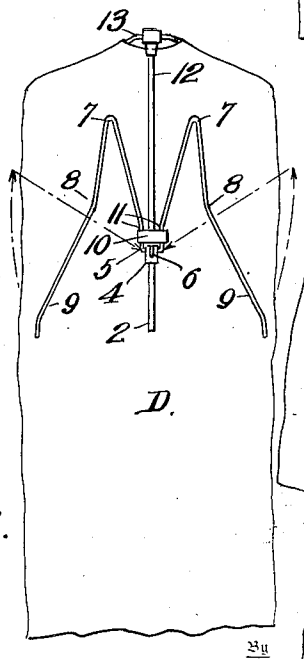


Fig. 3.



Inventor

John D. Smith and

Pearl B. McMillen.

Thorpe & Thorpe

Attorneys

Patented July 25, 1939 2,167,161

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,167,161

DRESS DISPLAY FORM

John D. Smith and Pearl B. McMillen,
Kansas City, Mo.

Application February 12, 1938, Serial No. 190,240

3 Claims. (Cl. 223—68)

This invention relates to garment display stands and our object is to produce a stand for women's dresses which is not only provided with means for relieving the upper part of the garment of the weight of the skirt so that the waist line may be elevated to produce a blouse effect, but also one of this type which may be inclined from the vertical, the bosom or blouse being provided with an underlying support when in inclined position.

Another object of the invention is to provide a skeleton form of this type as it has been discovered that the gloss or sheen of a dress is displayed to better advantage than when solid elements of large area are depended upon to support the dress.

A further object of the invention is to provide a display stand of such nature that the body form may be readily adapted to display garments of different sizes.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a display stand of strong, durable, efficient and inexpensive construction; and in order that it may be fully understood, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a rear view of a display stand embodying the invention.

Figure 2 is a side view of the same as it appears when tilted or inclined from the vertical.

Figure 3 is a rear view of the form on a reduced scale showing a dress suspended from the shoulder engaging element or hanger, before the skirt has been lifted and secured around the waist line of the form.

Figure 4 is a rear view of the stand with a dress in display position.

Figure 5 is a front view of the dress as shown in Figure 4.

In the said drawing, where like reference characters identify corresponding parts, 1 and 2 are respectively, the lower or floor engaging member and the upper or telescopic member, of a pedestal or support, the upper member being held at desired height by a clamping bolt 3. The body form of the display stand is rockingly mounted in any suitable way on the upper end of member 2, but in its preferred construction, the member 2, at its upper end, carries a fitting 4 having a horizontal bore or passageway which rockingly receives the mid-portion or loop 5 of a body form of generally M shape as shown, said loop being clamped in adjusted position by means of a clamping bolt 6.

From the middle portion or loop 5, the rod or wire diverges upwardly and is then reversely bent to provide bosom supporting elements 7 of inverted V-shape. The free ends of the rod are then bent as at 8 to provide downwardly diverging waist and hip forming elements 9.

The two ends of the rod member adjacent the loop 5 pass through openings in the ends of a cross member 10, which is held in position by being driven down tightly on the loop 5, the wire on the opposite side of the member 10 being then bent sharply outwardly as at 11 to prevent upward movement of the cross member. Rising vertically from the cross member 10 is a standard 12 which carries a shoulder-engaging or garment hanging cross-piece or element 13, at its upper end.

When the body form is inclined from the vertical as shown in Figure 2, the elements 7 underlie and support the blouse so that it will not sag and spoil the display effect. By distorting the form at bends 11 the bosom supporting members may be spread or contracted to support a dress to particular advantage, depending on its size. Similar adjustments may be made in the waist forming elements 9 by distortion of the rod at the bends 8.

In the use of the device, the garment hanger 13 is engaged inside the shoulders of a garment D, the standard 12 being on the outside of the back of the dress. The dress then hangs as shown in Figure 3. The operator now grasps the dress at its waist line or close thereto, and elevates the skirt vertically a height depending on the amount of blousing effect desired in the front of the dress, and wraps or folds the two edges over the waist and hip forming elements 9 and pins the same at the rear as shown at 14 in Figure 4.

From the above description it will be apparent that we have produced a device embodying all of the features of advantage set forth as desirable, and while we have described and illustrated the preferred embodiment it is to be understood that we reserve the right to all changes within the spirit of the invention and without the ambit of the prior art.

We claim:

1. A garment display stand comprising a wire bent to loop form, a pedestal-supported clamp member rockingly receiving the wire loop, the opposite ends of the loop diverging upwardly to form a garment bosom-supporting element. and then diverging downwardly and outwardly to form a garment waist-forming blouse-supporting element, a standard secured to and rising centrally of the loop, and a garment shoulder-supporting element carried at the upper end of the standard above the bosom-support.

2. A garment display stand comprising a standard, a shoulder-engaging garment-supporting element carried by the upper end of said standard,

and a wire bent to M-shape in the vertical plane of the shoulder element and having its middle stem secured to the standard below said shoulder element, and diverging outwardly and upwardly to form bosom-supporting elements, the opposite extremities of said wire then diverging downwardly to provide waist-supporting elements.

3. A garment display stand comprising a vertical standard, an extension standard rockingly mounted on the vertical standard to swing to and from a position in axial alinement with the vertical standard, a clamp member for adjustably locking the extension standard in selected position, a shoulder-engaging garment-supporting element at the upper end of the extension standard, elements oppositely projecting from the extension standard and having their upper ends in a horizontal plane above that of the clamp member and forming bosom-supporting members, and waist forming and supporting elements extending from said bosom-supporting members, the extremities of said last-named elements terminating in a plane below that of the clamp member.

JOHN D. SMITH.
PEARL B. McMILLEN.