Jan. 6, 1931. M. E. DUFFIE 1,788,049

GARMENT HANGER

Filed June 28, 1929

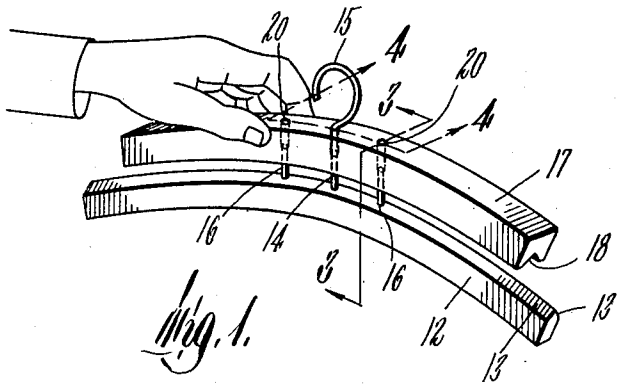


Fig. 1.

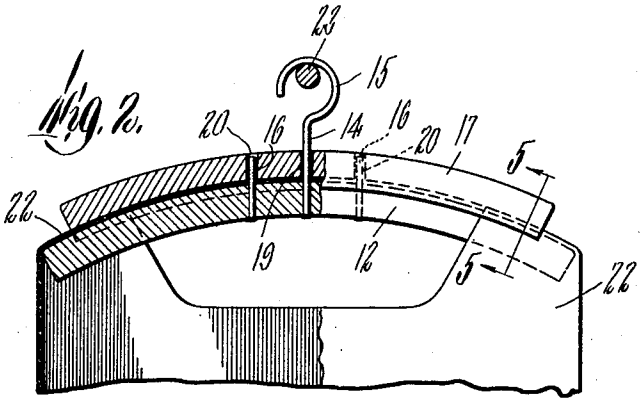


Fig. 2.

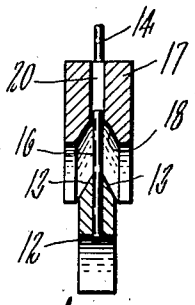


Fig. 3.

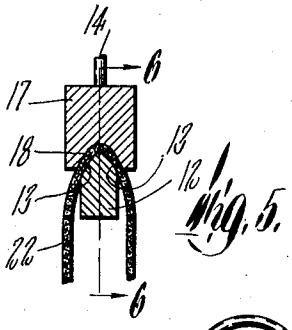


Fig. 5.

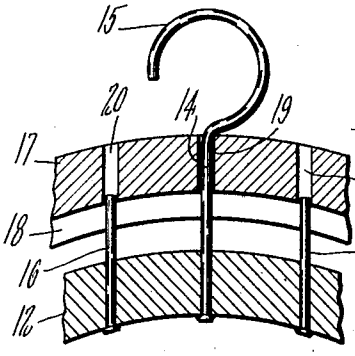


Fig. 4.

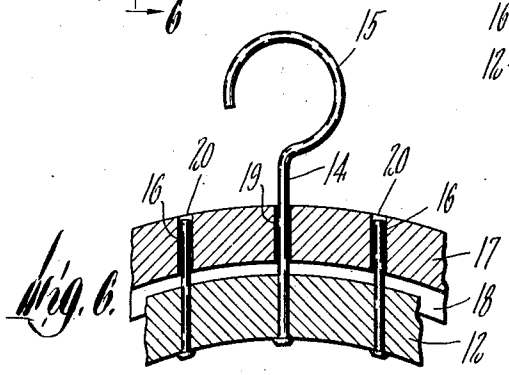


Fig. 6.

Inventor:
Mary E. Duffie,
by Wright Brown Quinby & May
Attys.

Draftsman

1,788,049

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

MARY E. DUFFIE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

GARMENT HANGER

Application filed June 28, 1929. Serial No. 374,517.

This invention relates particularly to hangers adapted to support garments, such as low neck dresses, and display the same in stores where they are liable to be frequently handled, the hanger including a supporting bar provided with a suspending hook and means for clamping against the bar, portions of a garment supported thereby.

The invention is embodied in certain improvements hereinafter described and claimed relating to the clamping means, the objects being to reduce to a minimum the liability of soiling the supported garment and enable the clamping means to so secure the garment as to prevent liability of the slipping of the same from the supporting bar.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing a hanger embodying the invention conditioned to permit application of a garment thereto.

Figure 2 is a side view, partly in section, showing the hanger and a portion of a garment thereon, the hanger being conditioned to clamp the garment.

Figure 3 is a section on the plane indicated by line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a section on the plane indicated by line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a section on the plane indicated by line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a section on the plane indicated by line 6—6 of Figure 5.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

The garment supporting portion of my improved hanger comprises a curved supporting bar 12, having longitudinal side faces 13, meeting to form a curved ridge on the upper edge of the bar, an upwardly projecting suspending shank fixed to the midlength portion of the bar and including a straight portion 14 and a hook portion 15, and upwardly projecting steady pins 16, fixed to the bar 12 at opposite sides of the shank portion 14, and extending parallel therewith.

The clamp portion is a curved clamping bar 17, which is thicker than the supporting bar 12, and is formed to be grasped by an operating hand, as shown by Figure 1.

The clamping bar 17 is provided in its lower side with a groove 18 conforming to the ridge of the supporting bar 12, and is provided also with an orifice 19, loosely receiving the straight shank portion 14, and with orifices 20, loosely receiving the steady pins 16, the arrangement being such that the clamping bar is freely movable on said shank portion and pins toward and from the supporting bar.

The hook portion 15 joins the straight portion 14 at an angle, and constitutes a stop which is spaced from the supporting bar to limit the upward movement of the clamping bar, as shown by Figures 1 and 4, and prevent removal thereof from the steady pins.

The arrangement is such that when the clamping bar is supported by a hand grasping it, the supporting bar 12 is free to drop from the clamping bar and be separated therefrom by a space adapted to receive portions 22 of a garment, the entire hanger being supported as shown by Figure 1, while the garment is being adjusted on the supporting bar.

The hook portion 15 may now be engaged with a fixed support 23, and the clamping bar allowed to drop toward the supporting bar, and pressed downward if desired, by the operator, the recessed face of the groove 18 being thus caused to bear on the garment portions 22 with sufficient pressure to prevent accidental displacement of said garment portions in any direction. The security of the hold exerted on the garment portions is due to the fact that the groove 18 has a considerable depth, and the recessed faces and the ridge-forming faces 13 have a considerable width, as best shown by Figure 5, so that said faces bear simultaneously on approximately V-shaped areas of the garment portions 22, and securely confine the same.

The clamping bar 17 is considerably thicker than the supporting bar 12, so that the sides of the clamping bar overhang the sides of the supporting bar, as shown by Figure 5. There is therefore no liability of soiling the garment portions 22 by a hand grasping the clamping member.

I claim:

A garment hanger comprising a curved supporting bar having longitudinal side faces meeting to form a curved ridge on the upper edge of the bar, an upwardly projecting suspending shank fixed to the midlength portion of the supporting bar and including a straight portion and a hook portion, and upwardly projecting steady pins fixed to the supporting bar at opposite sides of the straight portion of the shank and extending parallel therewith, and a curved clamping bar thicker than the supporting bar, formed to be grasped by an operating hand and provided with a groove in its lower edge conforming to the ridge of the supporting bar, and with orifices loosely receiving the straight portion of said shank and the steady pins, so that the clamping bar is freely movable on the shank and pins toward and from the supporting bar, the hook portion of said shank being spaced from the supporting bar to limit the upward movement of the clamping bar and prevent removal thereof from the steady pins, the arrangement being such that when the hanger is supported by a hand grasping the clamping bar, the supporting bar drops from the clamping bar and is separated therefrom by a garment-receiving space, and when the clamping bar is released and the supporting bar is held against downward movement the clamping bar drops upon a garment on the supporting bar, so that approximately V-shaped garment portions are gripped by end portions of the surfaces of said groove and ridge.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

MARY E. DUFFIE.