Aug. 15, 1933. F. HILLE 1,922,161

GARMENT HANGER

Filed June 10, 1932

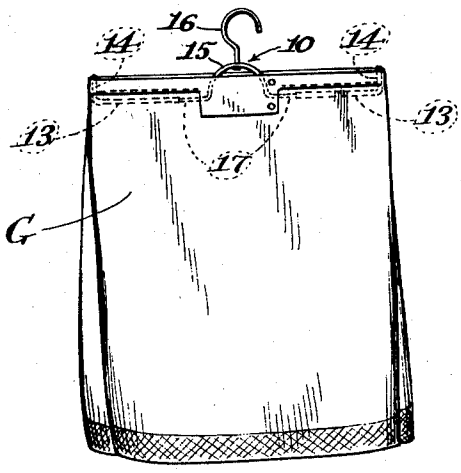


Fig 1.

Fig. 2.

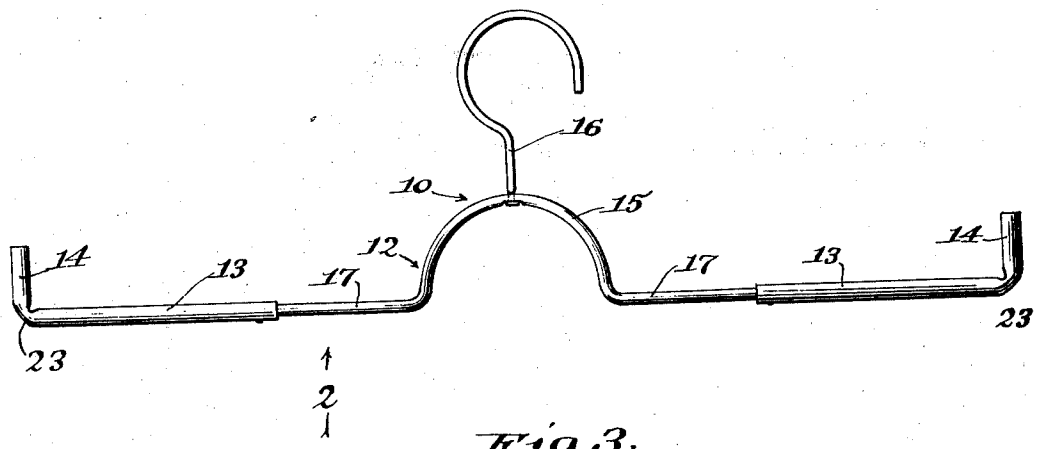


Fig. 3.

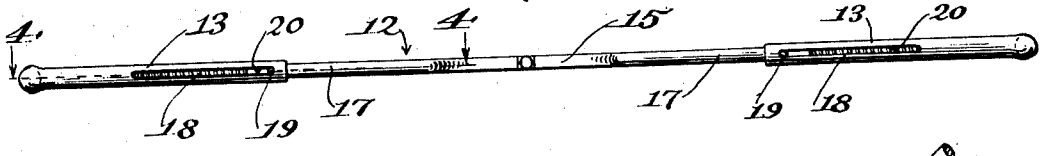
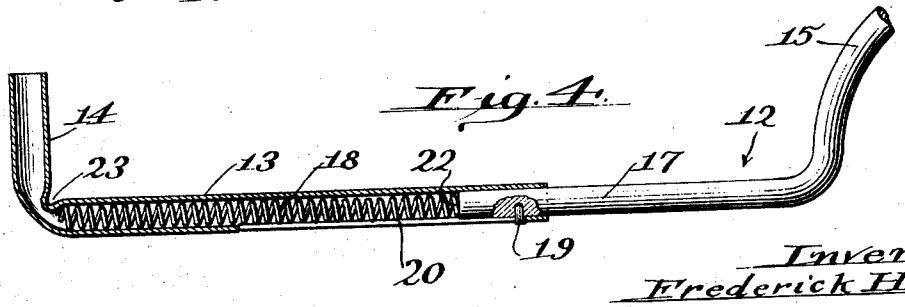


Fig. 4.



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GARMENT HANGER

Frederick Hille, Los Angeles, Calif.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 223—67)

This invention relates generally to garment hangers, and the object is to provide a hanger constructed in such a manner that it may be quickly applied to skirts or the like.

Another object is to provide a hanger of the character referred to arranged to internally engage the waist band or upper end of a skirt whereby the same may be suspended therefrom.

A further object is to provide a hanger including a rigid supporting bar and a pair of tubular members having upturned ends slidably mounted on each end of said bar and being urged outwardly by expansion springs.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a view of the improved hanger when applied to a garment.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the garment hanger.

Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the hanger taken in the direction indicated by the arrow 2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Referring more specifically to the drawing, 10 generally designates the improved garment hanger which consists primarily of a rigid supporting bar 12 and a pair of tubular members 13 having upturned ends 14 slidably mounted thereon.

Bar 12 is preferably round in cross section, and formed therein midway of its ends is an arched or curved portion as indicated at 15 to which is secured a hook 16 which in turn serves to support the hanger in the usual manner.

Members 13 telescopically engage the opposite end portions 17 of the supporting bar 12 and are urged outwardly by expansion coil springs 18, their outward movement being limited by pins or keys 19, which project from the bar through slots 20 formed in the side walls of said members. The pins also serve to prevent rotation or turning of the member on the supporting bar.

It will be understood that the supporting bar and member 13 may be formed of square or non-circular shaped stock if desired, in which case the pins serve only to limit outward movement of member 13.

Springs 18 are slightly compressed when mounted in members 13, opposite ends of which engage the end faces 22 of the supporting bar and the curved or bent portions 23 of members 13.

The hanger above described is adapted to be applied to a garment designated at G (which in the present instance is illustrated as a skirt) by inserting the same in the waist or belt portion as shown in Fig. 1.

This is accomplished by moving the members 13 inwardly on the supporting bar then releasing them, whereupon the upturned ends 14 engage the inside of the waist due to expansion of springs 18 and firmly hold the garment in place thereon.

It will be understood that the springs 16 and members 13 are of sufficient length to accommodate several size garments. Also the ends 14 may be turned downwardly if desired.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the improved garment hanger is of simple construction, may be easily and quickly applied or removed from a garment and may be produced in large quantities at low cost.

I claim:

A hanger of the character described comprising a wire supporting bar, a supporting hook secured to the bar midway of its ends, a pair of tubular members each having an upturned outer end and each provided with a guide slot, said tubular members telescopically engaging the end portions of said supporting bar, and a coil compression spring disposed in each of said tubular members and normally urging them outwardly, and means carried by said supporting bar and engaging the slots formed in the tubular members for limiting the outward movement of said members and preventing a rotation of the same.

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