April 14, 1942. A. L. DEAN 2,279,777

GARMENT HANGER

Original Filed April 17, 1931 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

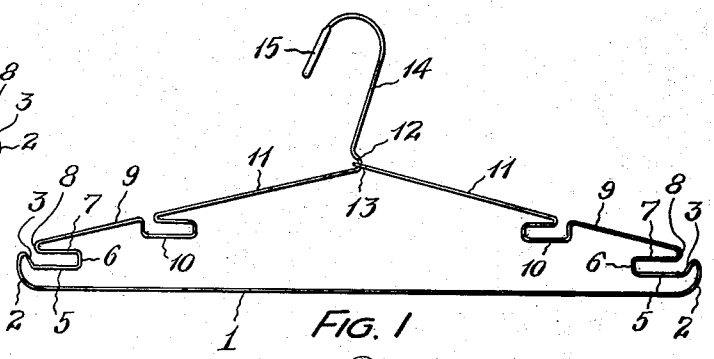


FIG. 1

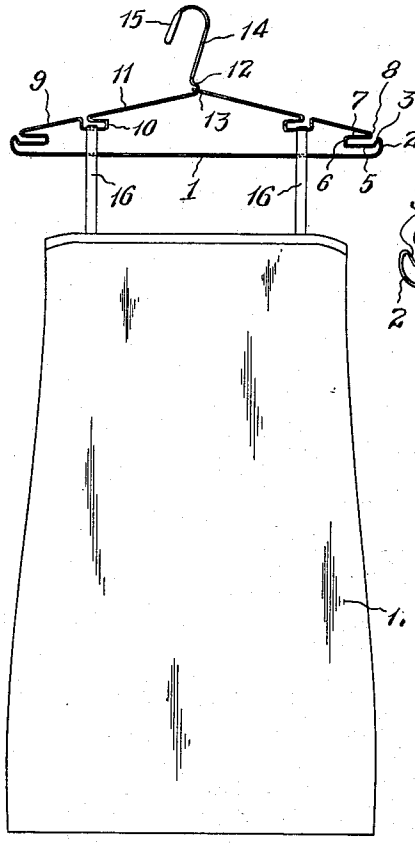


FIG. 2

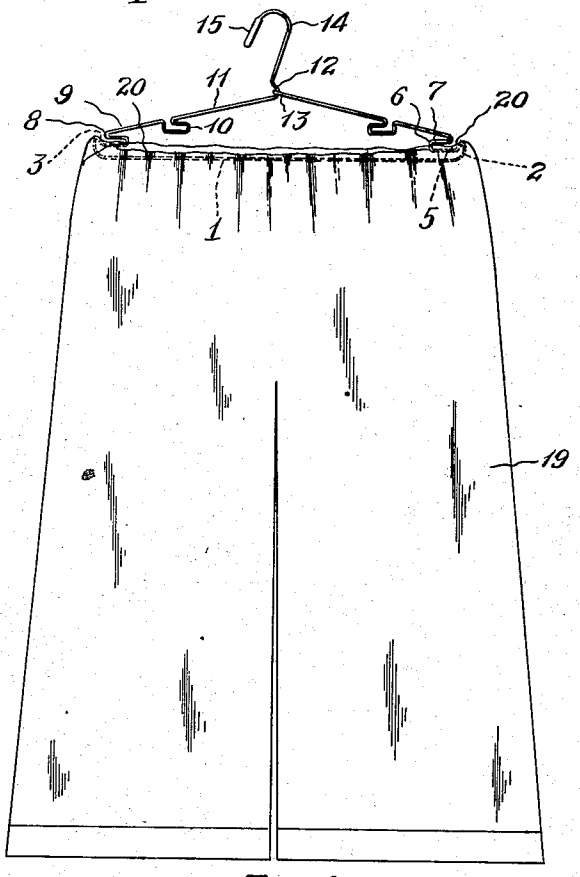


FIG. 4

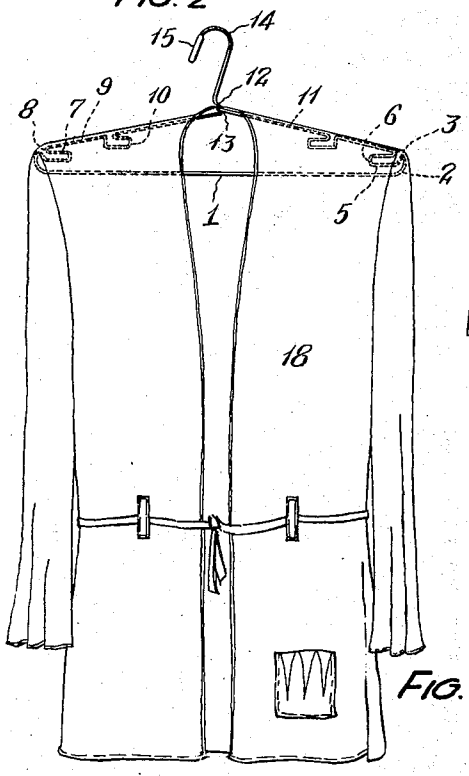


FIG. 3

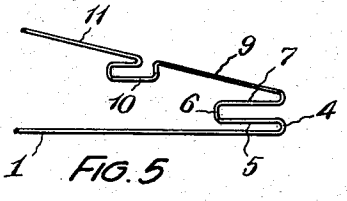


FIG. 5

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GARMENT HANGER

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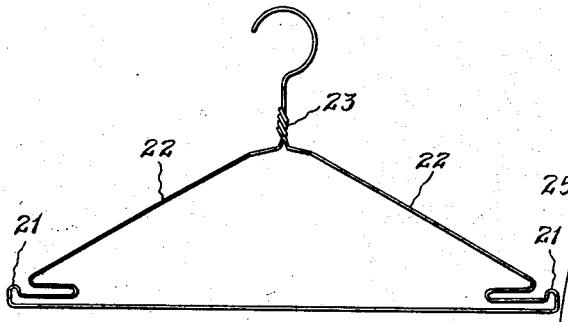


FIG. 6

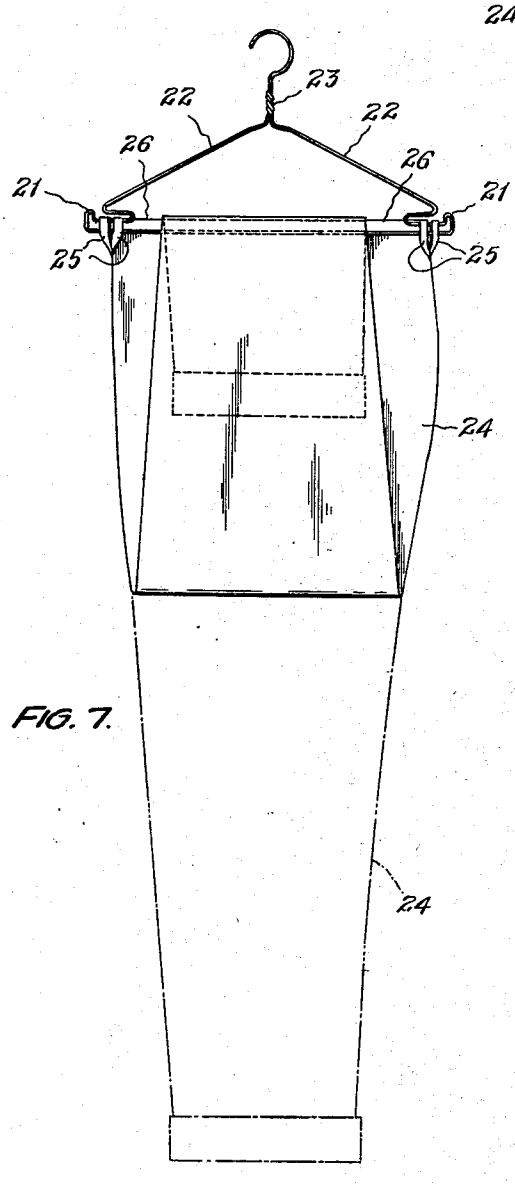


FIG. 7.

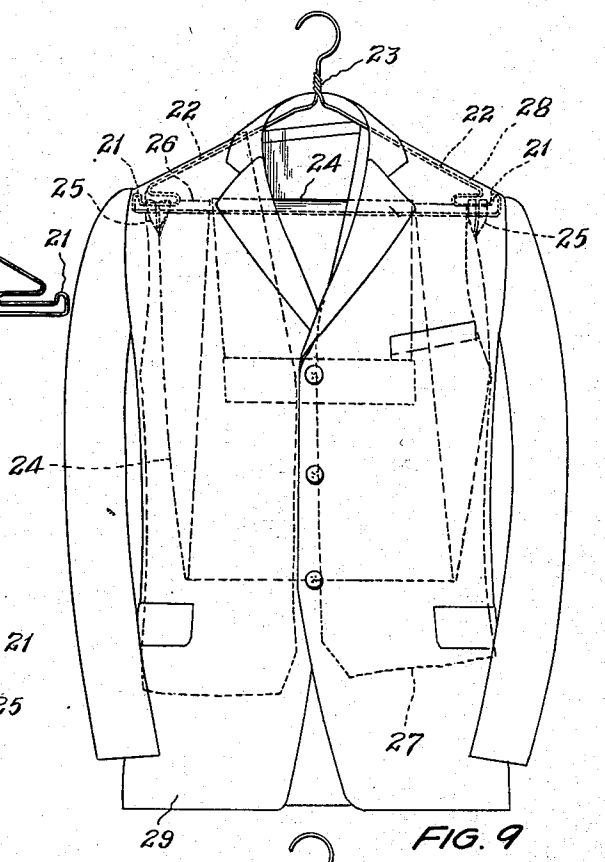


FIG. 9

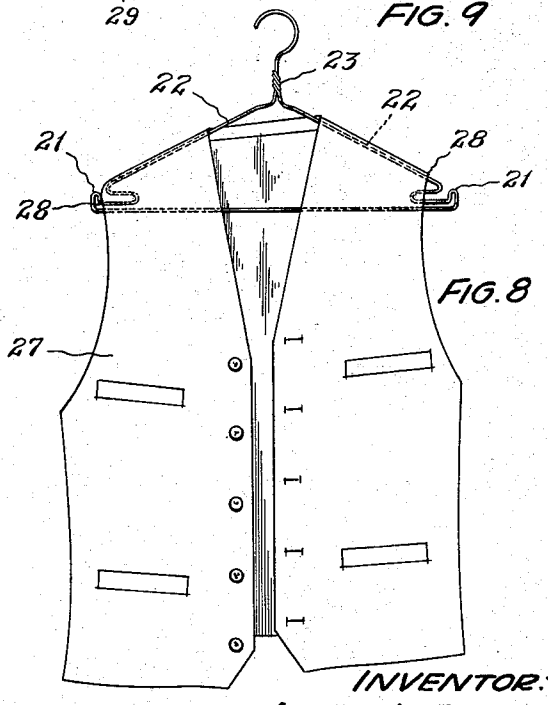


FIG. 8

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Patented Apr. 14, 1942 2,279,777

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,279,777

GARMENT HANGER

Anna L. Dean, Cleveland, Ohio

Substituted for abandoned application Serial No. 530,859, April 17, 1931. This application October 6, 1939, Serial No. 298,312

2 Claims. (Cl. 223—88)

My invention pertains to a garment hanger and more particularly to a hanger composed of a single piece of wire of peculiar configuration near two lateral ends thereof to provide a plurality of bights for the reception of loops or straps of both men's and women's apparel.

This application is a substitute for application Serial No. 530,859, filed April 17, 1931.

I am well aware that the garment hanger art has been highly developed including many marketed and patented forms, also that it is not new to form a garment hanger from a single piece of wire and that different designs of garment hangers have heretofore even been provided in their shoulder conforming sections with bights for a like purpose.

Notwithstanding such prior publications and prior uses I believe I have originated an improved structure which, while combining some old features, is entitled to specifically modest claim protection, for the following reasons: Garment hangers should approach a universal adaptability and a minimum manufacturing cost. The common type of hanger which has been composed of a single piece of wire has not been provided with means to prevent garments slipping off or becoming displaced while suspended and the cleaning industry, for example, has been compelled to resort to the use of auxiliary fastening means such as pins to prevent dislodgement during transport, thereby entailing labor, time and attendant expense. Such hangers as have been provided with bights, as evidenced by the two cited prior patents, have been too expensive or too cumbersome for universal use, which their absence from the market seems to verify.

I have established a demonstrable saving to the cleaning industry by the combination of economy and usability of my hanger with consideration to saving time and labor in use of auxiliary fastening means or need for wrapping, bag or other parcel designed to prevent disarrangement or separation of a garment with respect to the hanger from which it is suspended. In addition to supporting a jacket which encloses the outer confines of the hanger, the more simple and more economical design which I have developed will additionally support a plurality of other garments without possibility of their slipping off. For instance, sleeveless feminine garments, including lingerie provided with shoulder straps may have their upper ends interlocked in the mainly horizontal bights to be reliably maintained therein without creasing or without the need of pins or clamps. Likewise, men's vests might be prevented from slipping off by occupying one of the pair of bights, the straps or rings at the tops of the sides of trousers occupying both bights and the coat enveloping both other pieces. This offers the advantage of supporting the weight of cleaned and pressed trousers from their waist bands as they are naturally hung when worn and the possibility of folding them during suspension over their own waist bands to avoid the sharp crosswise crease which deplorably hitherto occurred when the trousers were insecurely hung solely from a thin lower section.

Adverting to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a garment hanger embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a corresponding view on somewhat smaller scale showing a feminine garment suspended in one manner therefrom.

Figure 3 is a corresponding view showing a different feminine garment differently suspended.

Figure 4 is a similar view showing a skirt suspended in another different manner.

Figure 5 is a broken detail of a modification of one end of the hanger shown in Figure 1.

Figure 6 is an elevation of a modified design of hanger embodying my invention.

Figures 7 and 8 show two different pieces of masculine apparel differently suspended.

Figure 9 shows a hanger supporting a man's trousers, vest and coat in utilization of the advantage which my invention presents for preventing dislodgement.

The hanger embodying my invention is for reasons of manufacturing economy composed of a single piece of wire and designed to lie wholly in a given plane for convenience in packing or other transport. As illustrated in Figure 1, it comprises a straight lower section 1, having its two lateral ends symmetrically bent upwardly at 2, then doubled downwardly at 3 for a shorter distance. If desired, this downward doubling back at 3 may be omitted as shown at 4 in the simplified modification illustrated in Figure 5. Directing attention again to Figure 1, it is to be observed that the wire has its two ends then continued toward each other at 5, in a direction substantially parallel with the lower section 1, to form auxiliary supporting sections, as will be later explained. The near ends of the section 5 are then bent upwardly at 6 and then doubled back in a direction away from each other at 7, likewise substantially parallel with the section 1. The sections 7 are somewhat shorter than the sections 5 with respect to which they are superposed, then bent upwardly at 8 to form, in con-

junction with the sections 3, a pair of bights having an obliquely downward entry. Continuance from the upturns 8 is obliquely upward and toward each other to form sections 9, whereupon the wire is again shaped to form two symmetrically located bights 10, which are necessarily closer to each other than the first mentioned pair of bights. The bights are, of course, a duplicated principle and are optional, depending upon the warrant for the slightly greater expense for producing them. The bight entry-defining margins 3 and 8 will be observed to provide an oblique upper insertion passage.

Continuing obliquely upward are two sections 11, which meet and are to be interlocked in any feasible manner. As shown in Figure 1, the interlocking is effected by means of an eye 12 formed near one end of the wire, and a hook 13, formed at the extremity of the other end of the wire. The eye 12 is continued upwardly to form a suspension hook 14, which terminates as a flattened extremity 15, which is adapted for the better display of an appropriate notice or marking.

Figure 2 illustrates the advantageous function of the bights 10 for the secure reception of shoulder straps 16 of a feminine slip 17. Figure 3 illustrates a jacket 18 enveloping and suspended from the hanger in its entirety. Figure 4 illustrates one of the primary features of my hanger in supporting, for instance, a skirt, 19, having an expansible and contractible waistband 20, having oppositely disposed portions inserted between sections 3 and 8, supported upon the sections 8 and precluded from dislodgement by the upturn sections 3, which has heretofore proved very annoying in the cleaning industry and injurious to freshly cleaned and pressed garments which during transport readily slipped off from hangers heretofore on the market, and economical enough of manufacture for gratuitous distribution by the cleaning industry.

The modification shown in Figure 6 comprises a slight variation in the form of the extreme small narrow lateral ends as shown at 21, a more rapid upward obliquity of the two converging sections 22, from which the equivalent of the second pair of bights have been eliminated. The sections 22 are twist-interlocked at 23, and only one thereof continues upwardly to form a conventional shape of suspension hook. Figure 7 illustrates the use of my hanger for the realization of one of its primary advantages, whereby, though formed of a rather thin piece of wire, a pair of trousers 24 may be so suspended therefrom by their straps 25 and even in folded arrangement, without causing the highly objectionable cross crease in freshly pressed trousers, and which has always occurred when they were fold-hung over a thin piece of wire.

As may be observed in Figure 7, the lateral auxiliary supports are respectively adapted to receive a pair of the belt-enclosing straps on the waistband of trousers, and to be incapable of slipping off the hanger without manual intervention. By so supporting a pair of trousers they may be folded over the lower section of the hanger to conserve space during transportation, but instead of causing a sharp crosswise crease, the projection of the waistband 26 above the lower section of the hanger will provide a soft resting surface for the trouser fold, and instead of a sharp crease, an adequately wide fold to frustrate the occurrence of such an objectionable crease.

Figure 8 illustrates a vest 27 supported from a hanger of my design and is intended pictorially to demonstrate that if the vest responds to a tendency to slip off the hanger, the upper part of its armhole-protruding edge 28 will be caught in one of the lateral bights to prevent the vest from falling from the hanger. Figure 9 shows a combination of the three pieces of a man's suit carried by the hanger of my design, the trousers 24 being first interlocked and fold-supported, then covered by the overhung vest 27 and over all the buttoned coat 29.

I claim:

1. A garment hanger comprising a wire bent to form a triangle having a base and two equal short sides, suspending means at the upper corner of the triangle opposite the base, the wire being bent at each of the other corners to provide inturned portions lying parallel to the base and hooks at the corners of the hanger, the distance from the base of the hanger to the top of a hook being less than the width of a trousers belt loop, and the waistband of a pair of trousers supported by said hooks projecting above the base of the hanger, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A garment hanger comprising a wire bent to form a triangle having a base and two equal short sides, suspending means at the upper corner of the triangle opposite the base, the wire being bent at each of the other corners to provide inturned portions lying parallel to the base and hooks at the corners of the hanger, the distance from the base of the hanger to the top of a hook being less than the width of a trousers belt loop so that such a loop can be slipped on the hanger by movement lengthwise of the hanger, the outer ends of the hooks being bent upward to bring their upper surfaces into line with the respective adjacent short sides of the hanger, and the waistband of a pair of trousers supported by said hooks projecting above the base of the hanger, as and for the purpose set forth.

ANNA L. DEAN.