July 6, 1954 J. AMBROSINO 2,682,980

COMBINED ADJUSTABLE SCISSOR TYPE SUIT AND SKIRT HANGER

Filed April 16, 1953

Fig. 1.

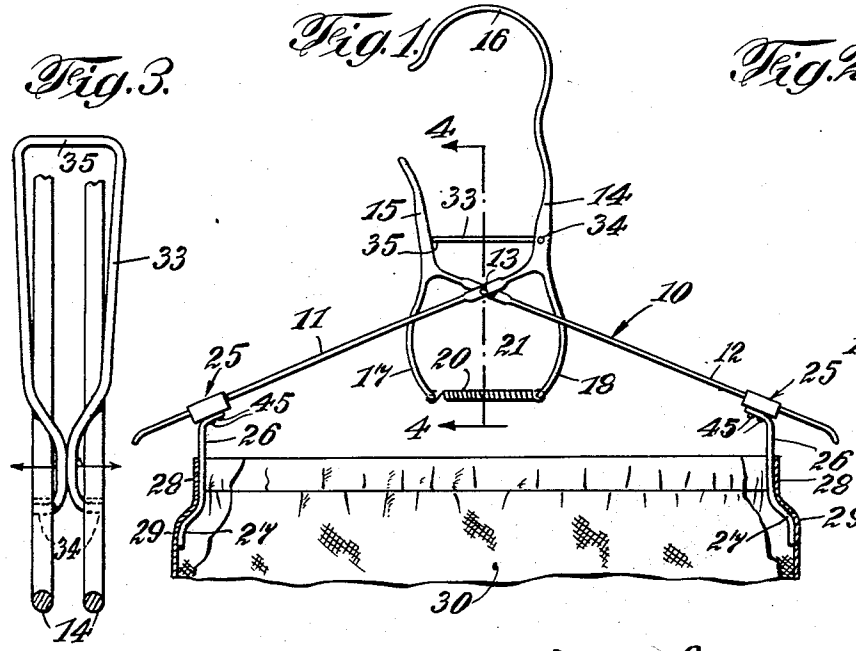


Fig. 2.

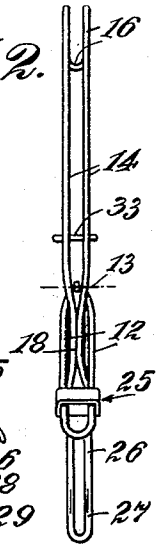


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

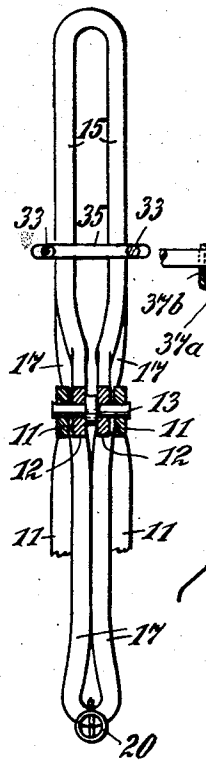


Fig. 8.

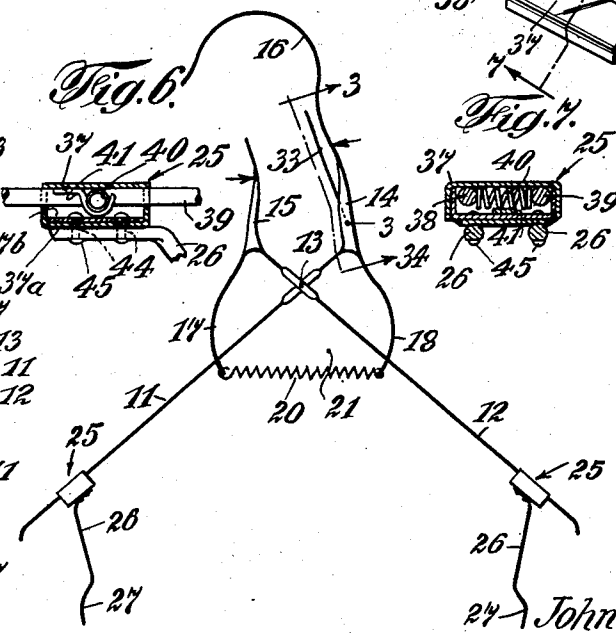


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

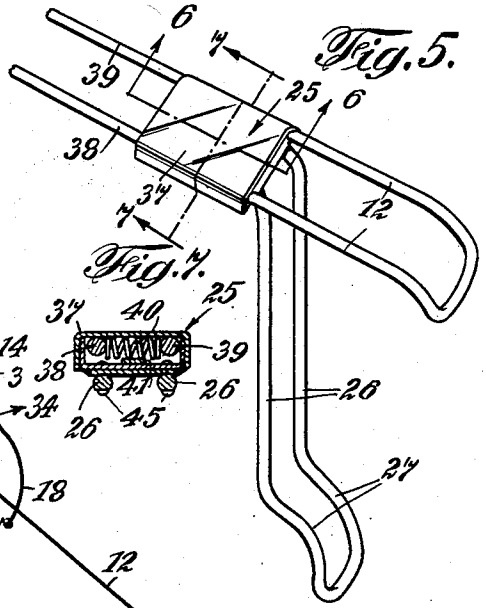


Fig. 7.

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COMBINED ADJUSTABLE SCISSOR TYPE SUIT AND SKIRT HANGER

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Application April 16, 1953, Serial No. 349,187

3 Claims. (Cl. 223—95)

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This invention relates to combined adjustable scissor type suit and skirt hanger, and is an improvement over my Patent No. 2,656,078, granted October 20, 1953. It has for its object to provide a slip proof skirt hanger. The improvement consists in combining with an adjustable scissor type ladies suit hanger, designed mainly for skirt hanging, a lock in the hand grip, to hold all members of adjustable scissor type hanger in fixed position after engaging the skirt at waistband. This improvement makes the scissor type ladies suit hanger positively slip proof for skirts, regardless of the rough treatment the skirt gets either in a crowded closet or store rack.

The hand grip lock is used to keep the two sections of the hand grip apart, making the scissor type hanger non-collapsible, which means that the jacket supporting sections will remain set in their proper form, leaving the skirt supporting sections of the hanger also in proper form at the adjusted waistband size.

Due to the design of the skirt supporting members, they being vertically straight at the waistband and shaped for engagement with the hip section below the waistband, this lock will insure the skirt from slipping off.

The invention will be further described, an embodiment will be shown in the drawings, and the invention will finally be pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings,

Fig. 1 is a front view of the improved hanger in locked position;

Fig. 2 is an end view of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a partial section and end view, taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 8;

Fig. 4 is also a partial section and end view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one end of the hanger;

Fig. 6 is a section taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a section taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic front view of the improved hanger ready to be applied to skirt.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the various views.

Referring to the drawings, the hanger 10 is formed by two arms 11 and 12 pivoted at 13, with each arm extending upwardly beyond the pivot 13, to form hand grasping sections 14 and 15. One of these members extends upwardly to form a hook portion 16 to partially embrace a supporting rod, or clothes supporting hook not shown in the drawings. The parts described form the known scissor hanger.

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In the improvement thereover, each of the extending sections 14 and 15 are provided with downwardly extending members 17 and 18 and substantially parallel with each other, the lowermost free ends of which are connected by a coil spring 20, tending to pull the free ends of said members 17 and 18, towards each other. This spring 20 is placed below the arms 11 and 12 and within the bight 21 of said arms. By the hand grasping the sections 14 and 15 and pressing the same towards each other, the spring 20 is extended and has a tendency to bring back the sections 14 and 15 to their initial position. At the same time, the movement of the sections 14 and 15 towards each other, moves the arms 11 and 12 downwardly with their ends being closed towards each other.

Each of the arms 11 and 12 has an adjustable clamping member 25, one connected with each arm, to which a depending member 26 is secured, which is substantially perpendicular and has at its lowermost end an outwardly extending portion 27, which is adapted to engage the skirt below the waistband. A portion of the member 26 is adapted to abut against the waistband 28 of the skirt. When the members 25 are moved downwardly on the arms 11 and 12, they accommodate the skirt supporting member 26 with its portion 27 in a position corresponding to the larger size skirts, and when the members 25 are moved upwards on the arms 11 and 12, the members are close together and in a position to accommodate themselves to the smaller sizes of skirts. The scissor action obtained by the pressure of the hand on the sections 14 and 15, as explained, must almost be such as to bring the arms 11 and 12 towards each other, so that the supporting members 26 and 27, can readily enter the open top end of the skirt. When the hanger so enters the open top end of the skirt, the hand pressure is released and the supporting member 26 presses against the waistband 28 and the extension 27 presses against the skirt portion 29 below the waistband.

When the skirt 30 has been so supported, the present improvement comes into play, namely, the parts are locked in that position, so that the supporting members 26 and 27 cannot move away from the determined position. The preferred embodiment is shown in the drawings in the form of a lever 33 pivoted at 34 to the section 14, and is of a length to span the open space between the sections 14 and 15. The free end 35 of the lever 33 engages the section 15 and prevents any hand grasp action on the section or other action from

bringing the sections 14 and 15 together. Thereby, the skirt is held that it cannot slip off the hanger. The lever 33 has lower arms so that a tension is exerted on their support 14 at 34, so that the lever 33 stays in any position in which it is placed. (See Fig. 3.)

The clamp member 25 shown in the drawings is by way of example. Other structures may be used, provided they comply with two requirements, one, adjustability along the arms, and secondly, fixation to the adjusted position.

The embodiment shown in Figs. 5, 6 and 7 shows a rectangularly shaped box like casing 37 which surrounds two parallel wires 38 and 39, forming the arms 11 and 12. Overlapping portions 37*a* and 37*b* of the casing are secured together. Between the wires 38 and 39, a helical spring 40 is provided, supported by a bracket 41 soldered or fused to the wall of the casing 37. The outwardly extending tension of the spring is such that when its ends press against the wires a locking action takes place to hold the casing 37 in fixed position; but the tension is sufficiently weak to permit the hand of the user to move the casing to any position desired.

From the lower part of the casing 37, the vertical supporting member 26 extends downwardly, and is formed into the outward extending member 27, as described. The upper ends of the supporting member 26, are secured to the casing 37 by rivets 44, which pass through the overlapping portions 37*a* and 37*b* of the casing, and through the wires 26, the upset heads 45 of which rivets extend slightly outside of the wires 38 and 39.

The force of the spring 40 presses on the wires 38 and 39, to such an extent that its pressure holds the casing 37 in that position to which it is pushed by the hand, yet permits the hand of the user of the hanger to push the casing 37 into any adjusted position, depending on the diameter of the skirt to be hung.

The embodiment shown in the drawings, is made of wires. It can as readily be made of plastic material, wood, or combinations of any such materials, or others suitable for the purpose. It is shown as applicable to a skirt, with the jacket of the suit adapted to be supported by the arms 11 and 12. It may be used for men's wear, by the skirt supporting members entering the waistband portion of the trousers. The vest and jacket of the suit of men's wear being supported by the arms 11 and 12.

The engagement of the supporting members 26 with the skirt, has the advantage of holding the garment without its material being subjected to a searing action, such as results from the use, of clamping toothed tweezers.

The convenience of the improved hanger to different sized waistbands, and the locking of the adjusted parts in such adjusted position, assures a practical hanger, which prevents slippage of the skirt from the hanger.

The members 11 and 12 may be called jacket holding members. When the locking or fastening member is in locking position, all of the parts of the hanger are prevented from moving relatively to each other.

I have described several forms of my invention, but obviously various changes may be made in the details disclosed without departing from the spirit of the invention, as set out in the following claims.

I claim:

1. In a combined adjustable scissor type suit and skirt hanger having hand grasped members, jacket supporting members integral with said hand grasped members, and skirt supporting members adjustably connected to said jacket supporting members, the combination of spring means for returning said jacket supporting members to their normal position after having been collapsed by said hand grasped members, and locking means on at least one of said hand grasped members adapted to hold said jacket and skirt supporting members in fixed position against the weight of a jacket and a skirt supported by said jacket supporting and skirt supporting members respectively, whereby the relative angular position of said jacket supporting members remains substantially unchanged and the skirt is prevented from slipping off said skirt supporting members.

2. The structure of claim 1, wherein said locking means on said hand grasped members is pivotally mounted on the first of said hand grasped members and is adapted to adjustably engage the second of said hand grasped members to counteract the action of said spring means.

3. In the structure of claim 1, adjustable connecting means between said jacket and skirt supporting members, comprising in combination: a casing slidably mounted on each of said jacket supporting members, spring means within said casing adapted to frictionally secure said casing to said jacket supporting member, and means to secure said casing to said skirt supporting member.

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