

(No Model.)

W. B. BISBEE.

COAT HANGER.

No. 254,451.

Patented Mar. 7, 1882.

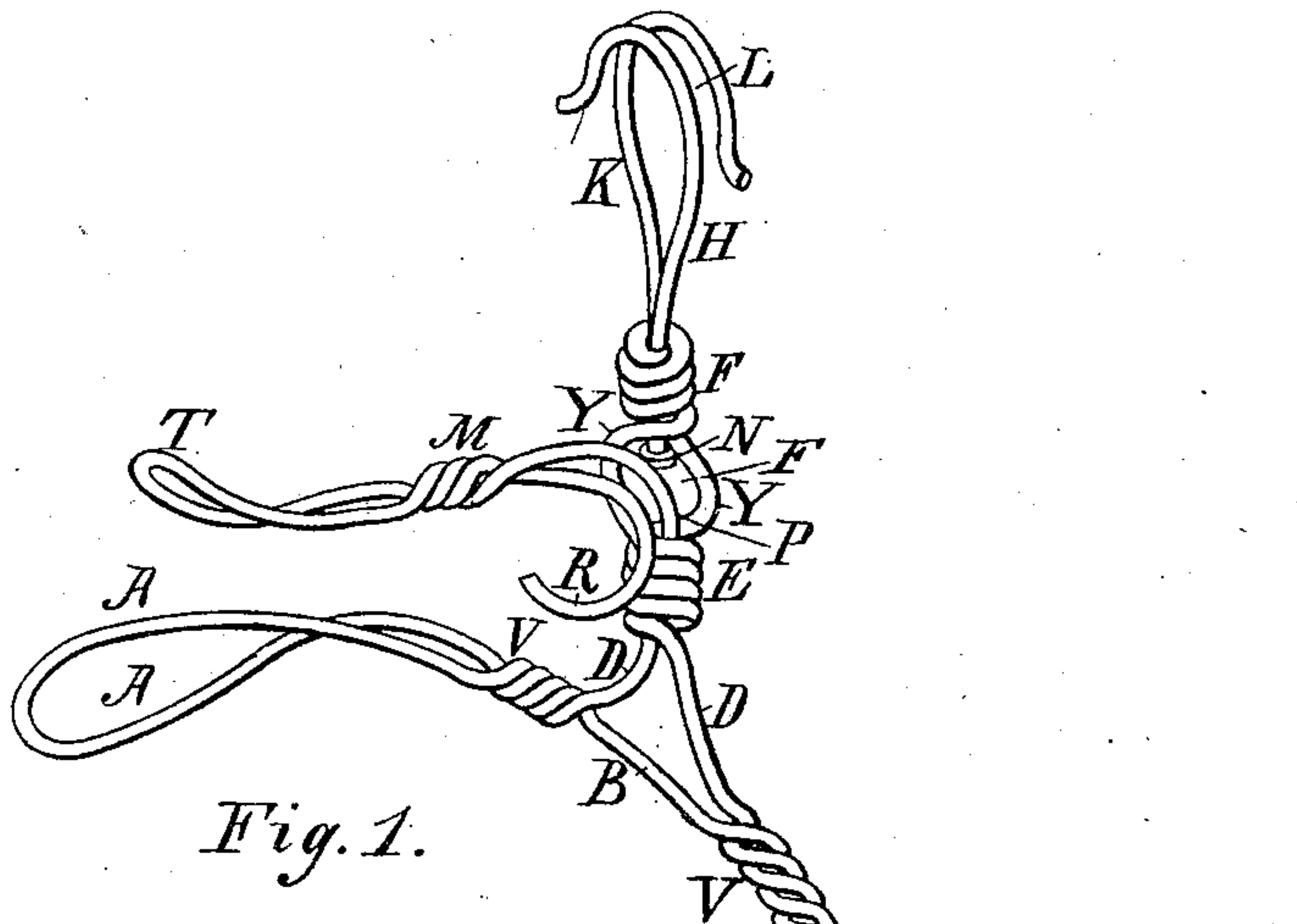


Fig. 1.

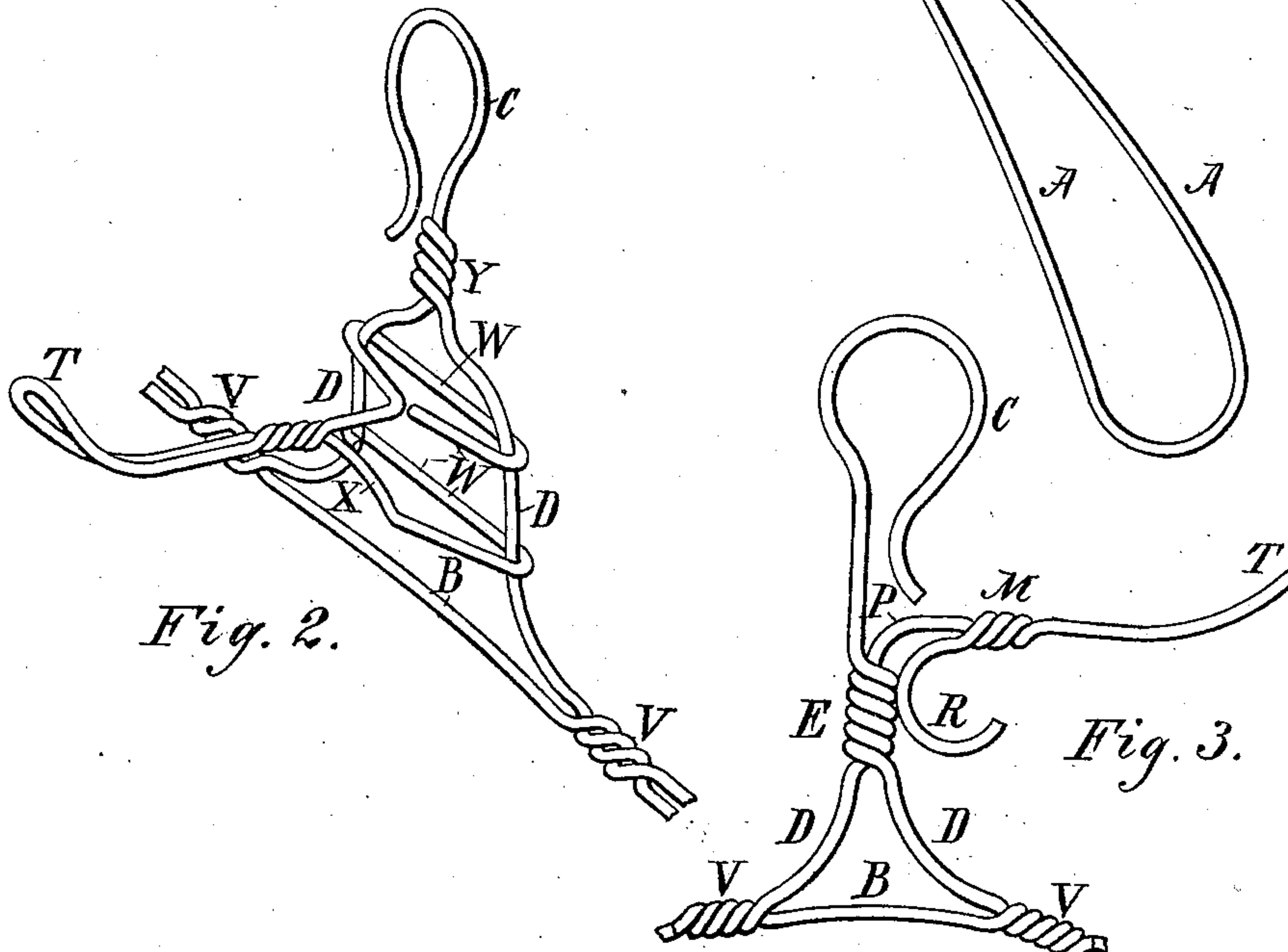


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WISNER B. BISBEE, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO FREDERICK TAYLOR, OF SAME PLACE.

COAT-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 254,451, dated March 7, 1882.

Application filed September 18, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WISNER B. BISBEE, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Coat-Yokes, of which the following is a specification:

My invention is designed to provide a means of supporting a hat-hook formed of wire upon a coat-yoke formed of wire; also, a means of uniting the inner ends of a loop or shoulder-piece by twisting the same; also, a means of holding apart said shoulder-pieces, which means allows the shoulder-pieces to be bent to conform to the slope of the shoulders of garments suspended on said shoulder-pieces; also, to give a broad support to garments suspended thereon.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a modification of part of the same. Fig. 3 is a front view of a suspending-hook of the yoke and the hat-hook swung to one side.

In Fig. 1 the yoke and hooks are formed of three pieces; in Figs. 2 and 3, of two pieces.

The best form of my invention is shown in Fig. 1, and is made by forming two loops, A A, on a wire, B, and twisting the inner ends of each of said loops about each other at V, then winding the branches or ends D D of the wire into a coil, E, about a cylindrical mandrel, which, being removed, leaves a socket to receive the shank of a hat-hook, then bending the ends in opposite directions in half-circles Y, and finally coiling their extreme ends about another cylindrical mandrel to form a socket, F, for the double hook H K, by which double hook the yoke is suspended while in use. The hook H K is formed of a single wire bent in the middle to form the shank of the same, and having its ends bent in opposite directions to form the two hooks H and K, lying almost close together, but leaving a slight space, L, between said hooks, as shown, the point of each hook H K being turned away from the other hook. The shank of said hook H K is placed in the socket F, and headed at N below said socket.

The yoke proper I prefer to make of round wire, (meaning by the yoke proper the parts A

B D E Y F;) but the hooks K H, in order that their shank may be round, are preferably made of half-round wire with the flat sides of the same brought together to form the shank; but if made of round wire the middle portion of such wire which forms the shank should be flattened on one side, and so bent as to bring the flat side against itself. A single hook, C, in Figs. 2 and 3, may be used, and the same may be made to swivel substantially as a half of the double hook K H would do if formed of round wire. The double hook, however, has a great advantage in stores and shops where the yokes are hung upon a cord stretched across the room, and it will be seen that if the cord is passed down between said hooks H K, and these hooks are then turned over the cord, there is a very slight chance of the yoke being accidentally disengaged from the cord, because the cord can only be disengaged by getting under the points of both hooks at once.

A double hook may be formed of the same wire which forms the yoke by forming a hook upon each end of said wire, just as the hooks C in Figs. 2 and 3 are formed upon one end of said wire.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that coats and other garments are suspended on the yoke above described by placing the loops or shoulder-pieces A A within such garments below the shoulders of the same. The twist at V in my yoke is smooth, especially after being turned, and will not tear or wear a garment suspended upon the yoke.

The construction above described allows the shoulder pieces or loops to be bent up or down at V by the hand, to conform to the slope of the shoulders of different garments, while the bar B prevents the inner ends of said shoulder-pieces from sagging or approaching each other.

The swivel above described allows the yoke to be turned around to exhibit both sides of a garment suspended upon said yoke.

The hat-hook T is formed of a single wire, doubled on itself and turned up to form a hook suitable for hanging a hat on, and twisted at M to keep the strands of wire together. One end of the wire of said hook T is bent under

to form another hook, R, for supporting any garment, while the other end of said wire is bent down at right angles to the horizontal twisted part M to form a shank, P, which shank is placed in the socket or coil E. The hook T may be swung around sidewise, so as to stand directly over one of the shoulder-pieces A, (see Fig. 3,) the two coils E and F, Fig. 1, being wound in opposite directions, so that one-half of the circle Y between said coils connects the back side of said coils and the other half of said circle connects the front side of said coils, allowing the combined device (shown in Figs. 1, 3) to be packed in a very small space. The hat-hook may be removed from the yoke. It is intended that the space between the shank P and the hook R shall be so small that the wall of the socket E shall be pinched between them sufficiently to prevent the hat-hook from being shaken off or accidentally disengaged from the yoke. (See Fig. 3.)

In Fig. 2 the hat-hook is made in one piece, the hook proper, T, being the same as in Figs. 1 and 3, the ends of the wire which form said hook being bent around to form two flat loops, W W', which embrace the upright middle part of the yoke, the parts which correspond to the branches D in Fig. 1 being carried up vertically for a distance to make a seat for said loops. This hat-hook is removable, but does not swing.

The yoke in Figs. 2 and 3 is suspended by

a single hook, C, formed by bending one end of the wire of which the yoke is formed, the other end of said wire being twisted about the shank of said hook.

The hat-hook shown in Fig. 2 can be used with some well-known forms of wire yokes in which the middle parts are bent up vertically.

I claim as my invention—

1. A coat-yoke formed of wire, as shown and described, and provided with a socket, E, formed in said wire, to receive and sustain a hat-hook, T, in combination with said hat-hook, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A wire coat-yoke having its shoulder-pieces formed of separate loops A A, each of the inner ends of said loops being twisted to and with the other inner end of the same loop, as and for the purpose specified.

3. A wire coat-yoke having its shoulder-pieces formed of loops A A, the inner ends of each loop being twisted together, at V, and said loops being held apart from each other by a stiffening bar or brace, B, as and for the purpose specified.

4. A coat-yoke provided with shoulder-pieces consisting of loops A A, extended from front to back to form a broad bearing for garments suspended thereon, and provided with a brace, B, as and for the purpose specified.

WISNER B. BISBEE.

Witnesses:

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