

(No Model.)

J. P. CROSBY & W. JAYNE.

WARDROBE HOOK.

No. 364,990.

Patented June 14, 1887.

Fig. 1

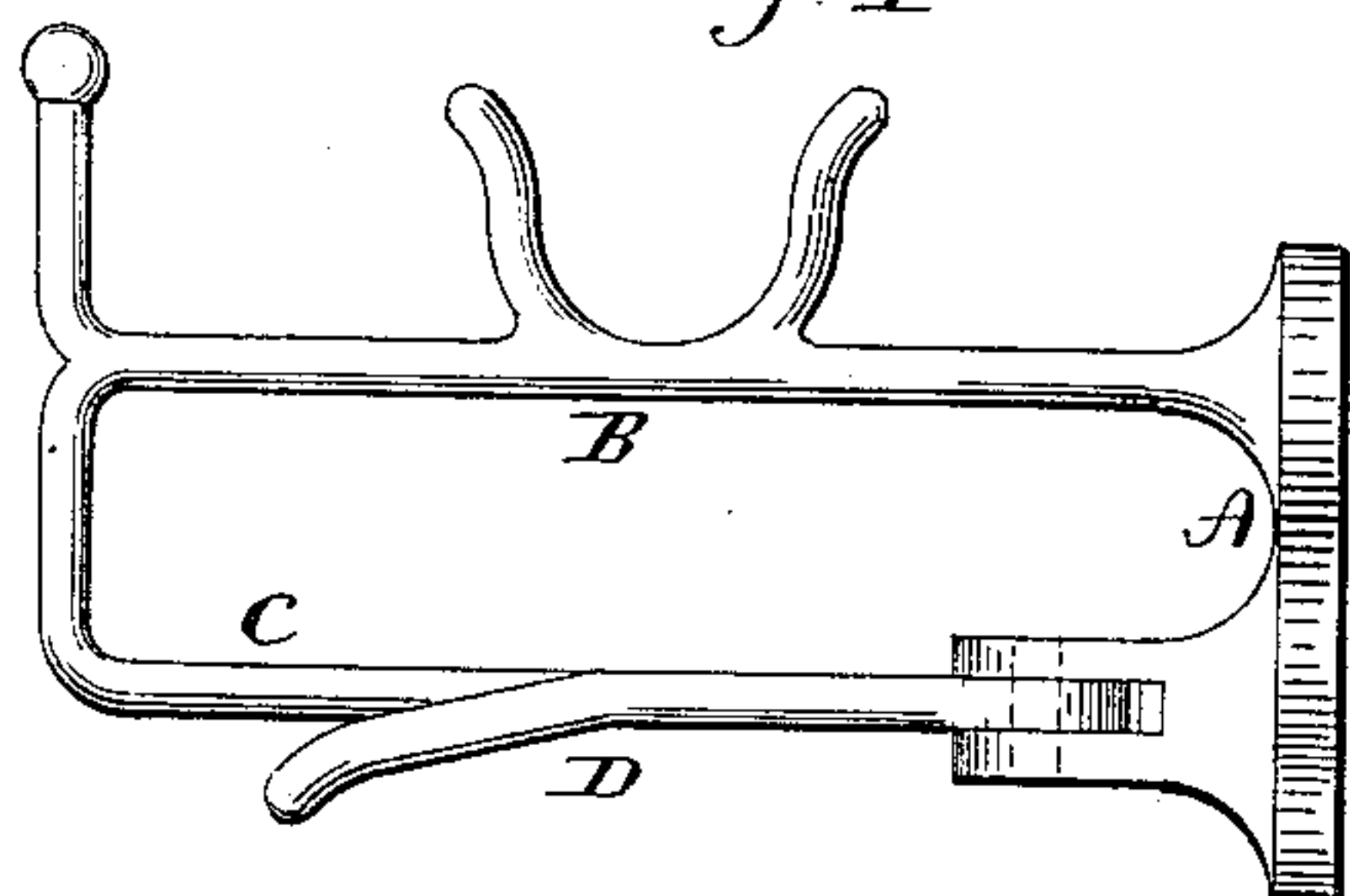


Fig. 2

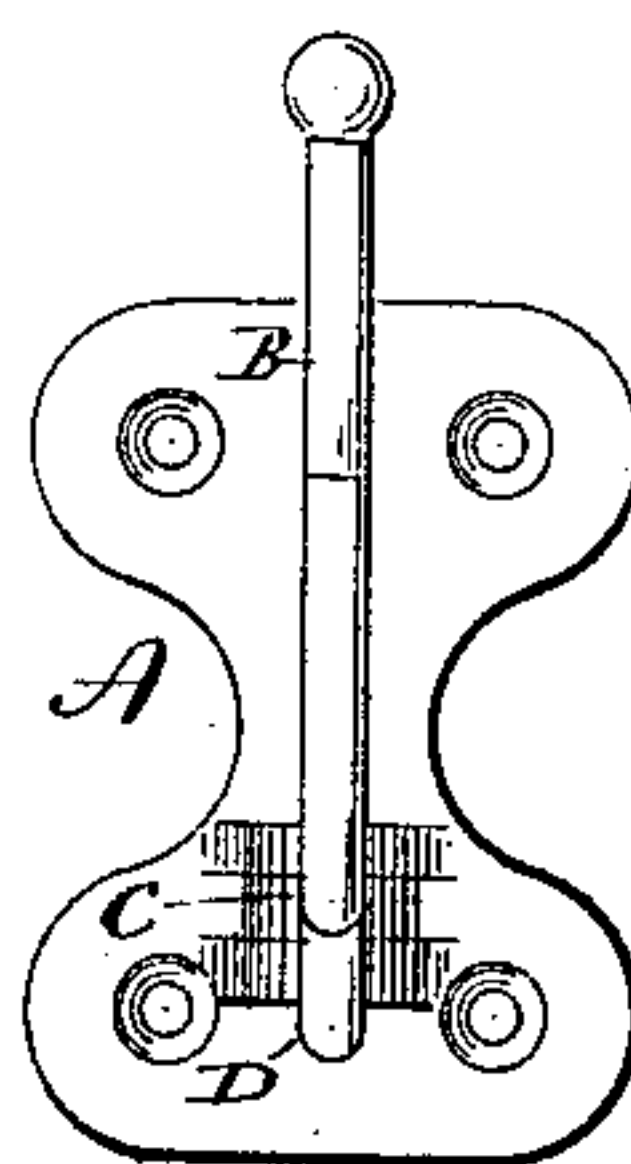


Fig. 3

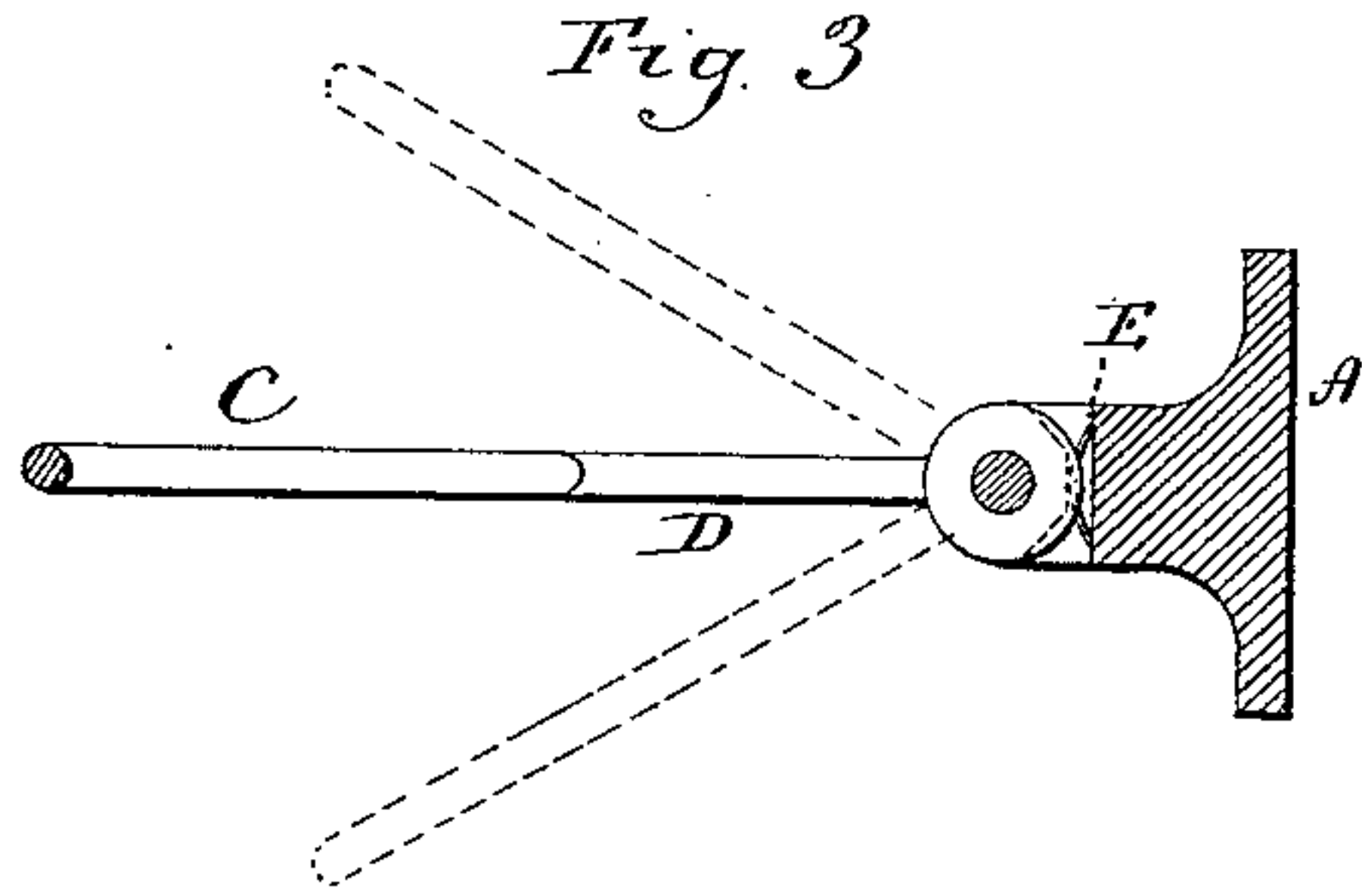


Fig. 4

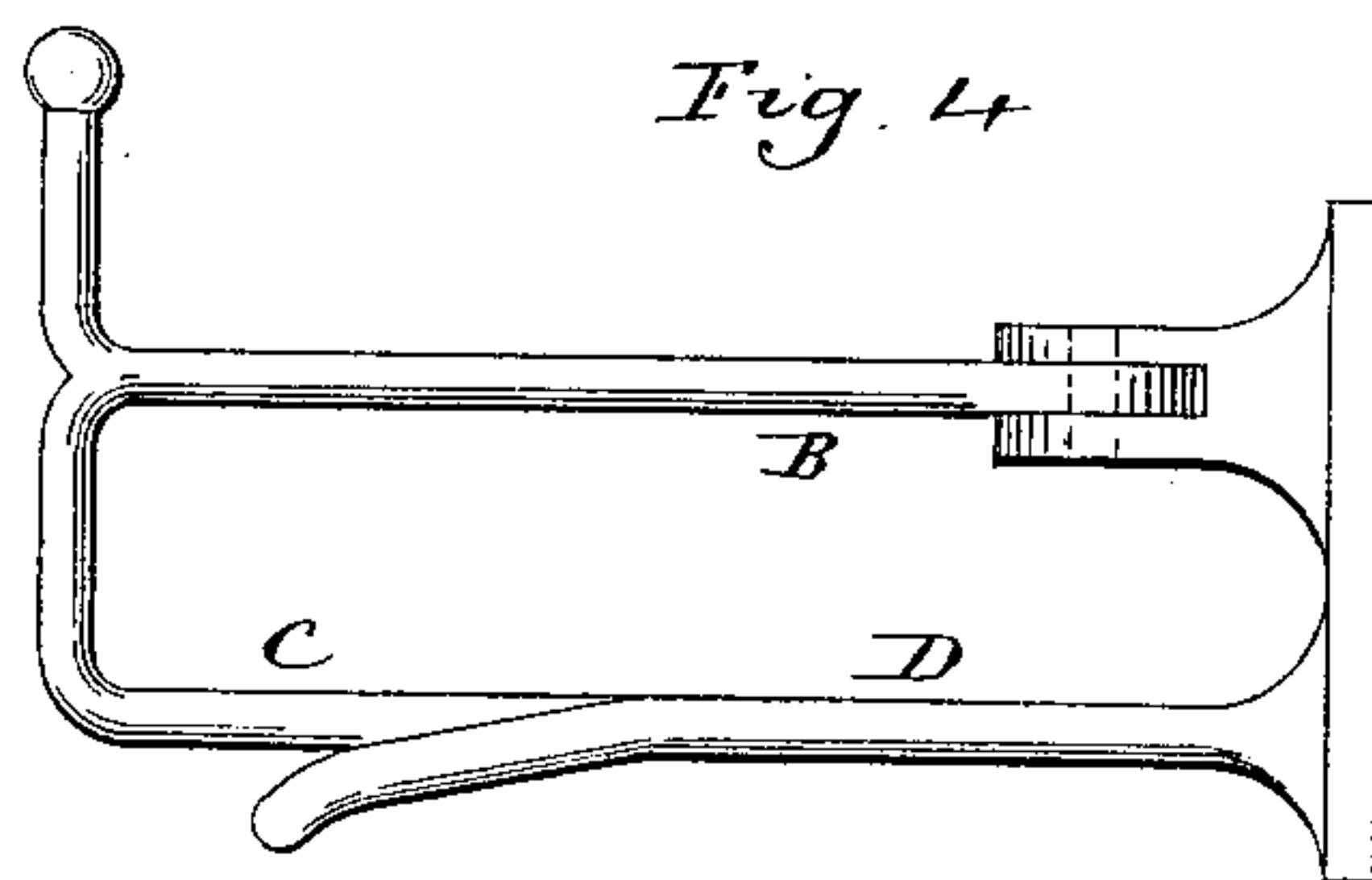


Fig. 5

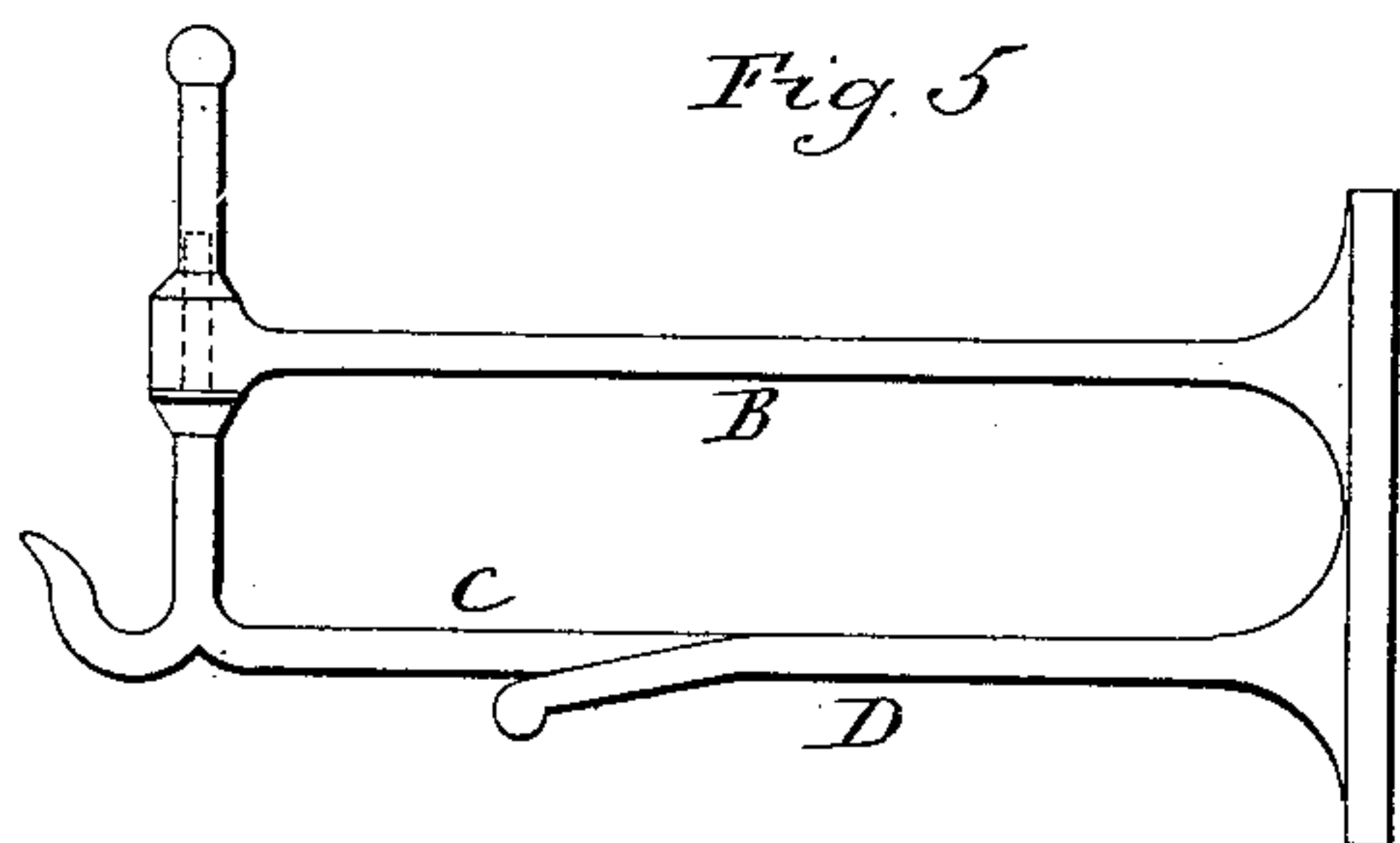


Fig. 7

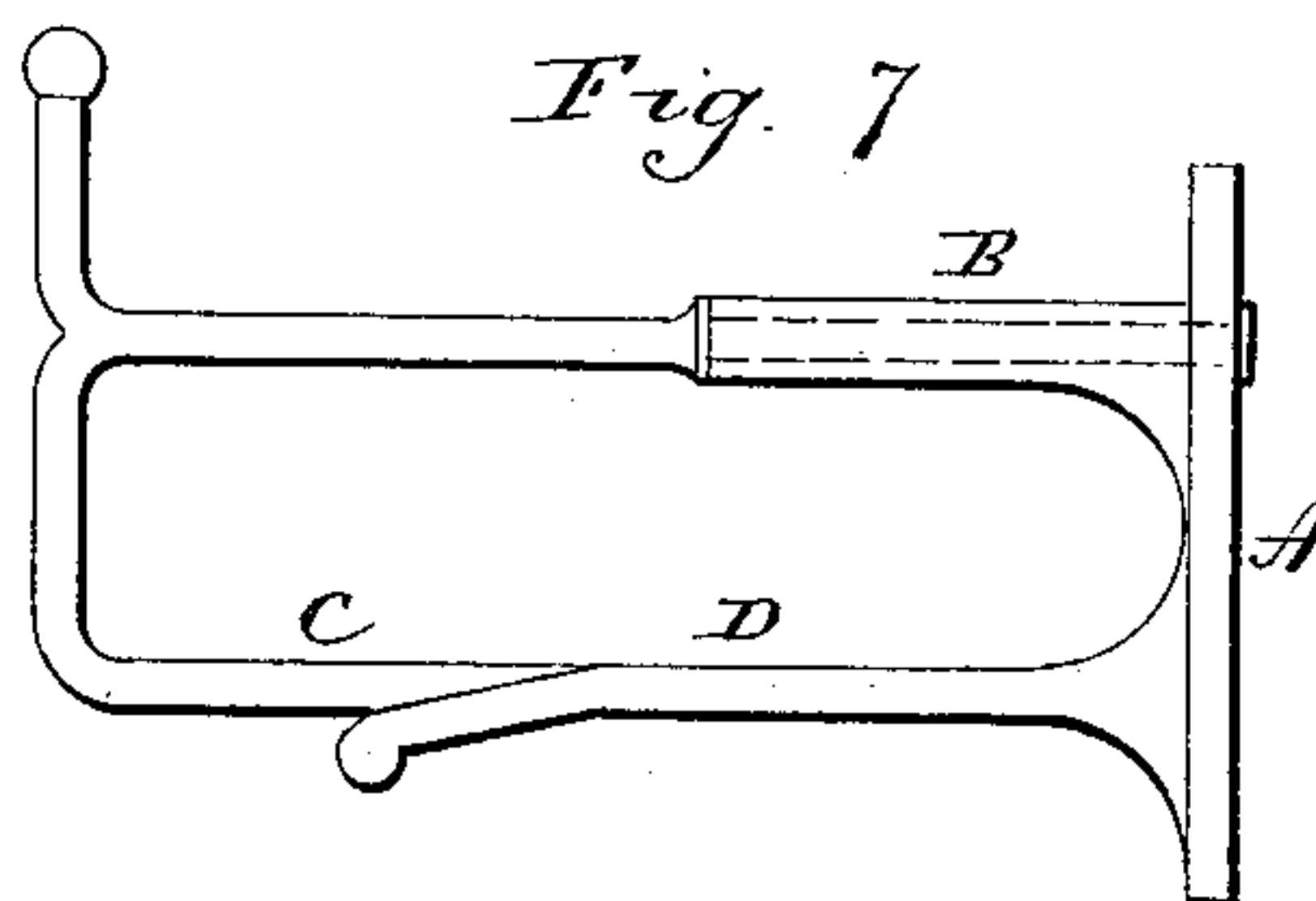
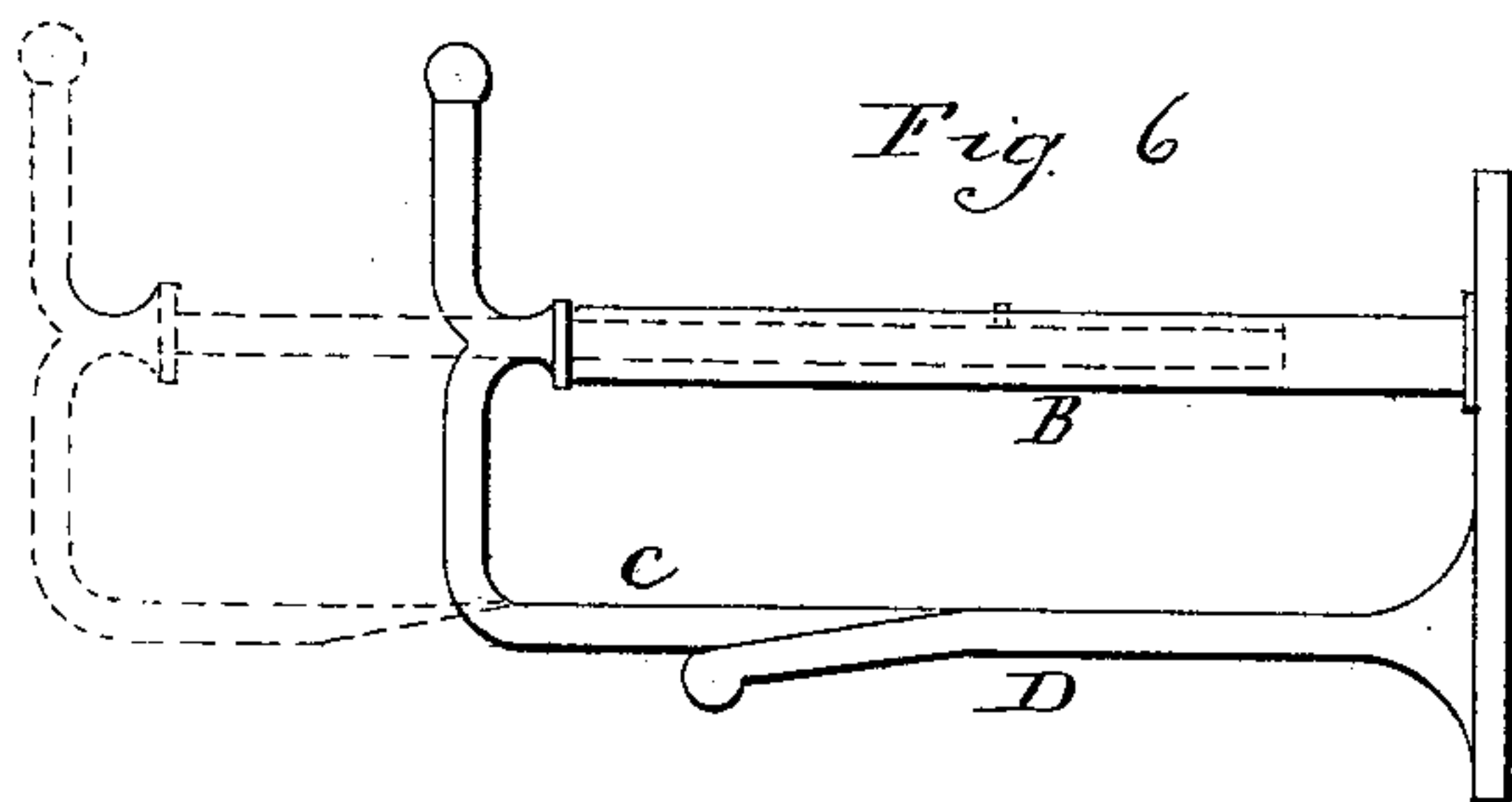


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WARDROBE-HOOK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,990, dated June 14, 1887.

Application filed April 4, 1887. Serial No. 233,567. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, J. PARK CROSBY and WILLIAM JAYNE, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have
5 invented a new Improvement in Wardrobe-Hooks; and we do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact
10 description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view of a hook complete; Fig. 2, a front view of the same; Fig. 3, a
15 transverse section at the hinge of the swinging part, and illustrating the movement of the swinging part; Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, modifications in the hinging of the swinging part.

This invention relates to an improvement in
20 hooks such as used for hanging garments and for other purposes, and known in the trade as "wardrobe-hooks." In the usual construction of this class of hooks the arms are made stationary, so that if two or more garments be hung
25 upon one arm and an inner garment or article is required, all the garments or articles hanging upon the same arm outside the one required must first be removed before that one can be taken from the hook.

30 The object of our invention is the construction of a hook from which either one of the several garments so suspended upon a single arm may be removed without the entire removal of the others; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter described, and more
35 particularly recited in the claims.

In Fig. 1, A represents the base by which the hook is secured. It may be in a form to be secured by screws or any of the known constructions.
40

B represents an arm fixed to or made a part of the base and projecting therefrom. In the construction shown in Fig. 1 this arm B is turned downward and inward to form an inward projection, C, below, and may be substantially parallel with the fixed arm B above. In the base below the arm B an arm, D, is hinged to swing in a horizontal plane, its outer end meeting the turned-inward portion of the arm
45 B, and so that the arm D, with the part C, forms what may be called a "divided" arm.

The arm D is provided with a spring, E,

adapted to bear upon its hub, the hub having a notch, into which the spring will rest when the arm D is in its normal position and in line
55 with the part C.

To hang articles upon the divided arm C D, turn the arm D to one side, as seen in Fig. 3, so as to take it out of line with the part C; then pass the loop of the articles to be suspended
60 over the arm D and return the arm to place. Now, if one of the inner articles hanging upon the arm D is desired, slide the loop of the outer articles forward onto the stationary part C; then turn the arm D away from the stationary
65 part and take the article required therefrom. Thus the stationary part C holds the outer articles suspended, so that their removal from the arm is not required to obtain either of the
70 articles on the arm.

Instead of making the arm D hinged and the arm B, with its extension C, stationary, the part D may be made stationary, as seen in Fig. 4, and the parts B C hinged, so as to swing from the arm D, and the same result will be accomplished.
75

Instead of forming the hinge upon the base for the turning part, as we have described, it may be made as seen in Fig. 5, the projecting part C being hung upon a vertical axis in the
80 outer end of the arm B, so as to turn away from the arm D. This may be provided with a spring at its axis in similar manner to that shown in Fig. 3, so as to hold the swinging part of the arm in its normal position—that is, in line with
85 the fixed part of the arm.

Instead of making the movable part to swing, it may be made to slide from the fixed part, as seen in Fig. 6, in which we represent the arm B as tubular and the part C as formed on a
90 spindle arranged to slide in the tubular arm B, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 6; or the movable part may be made to turn upon a horizontal axis, as seen in Fig. 7, the arm B being tubular, and the part C having a spindle
95 extending into the tubular arm and forming an axis upon which the part C may be turned away from the part D.

The arms may be provided with pins or studs to serve as additional hangers, such pins and
100 studs being of any desirable shape.

From the foregoing it will be observed that we do not wish to limit our invention to any particular method of hinging the movable part

of the arm, it only being essential that the arm shall be divided and that the movable part shall be adapted to be turned out of line with or moved from the stationary part. The spring
5 which we have described as holding the movable part of the arm in its normal or in line position may be omitted.

We claim—

10 1. A wardrobe-hook consisting of a base having one arm projecting therefrom, a second arm, also projecting therefrom, the said second arm above the first arm and turned downward and inward, the inwardly-turned portion being in line with and so as to form a continua-
15 tion of the lower arm, one of said arms hung upon an axis and so as to swing out of line of the other arm, substantially as described.

2. A wardrobe-hook consisting of a base, an arm projecting therefrom, a second arm, also projecting from said base to a greater
20 extent than the first arm, the outer end of said second arm turned toward and inward to form a continuation of said first arm, one of said arms hung upon an axis to swing out of line with the other arm, and a spring adapted to
25 yieldingly hold the said movable part in its normal position, substantially as described.

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