

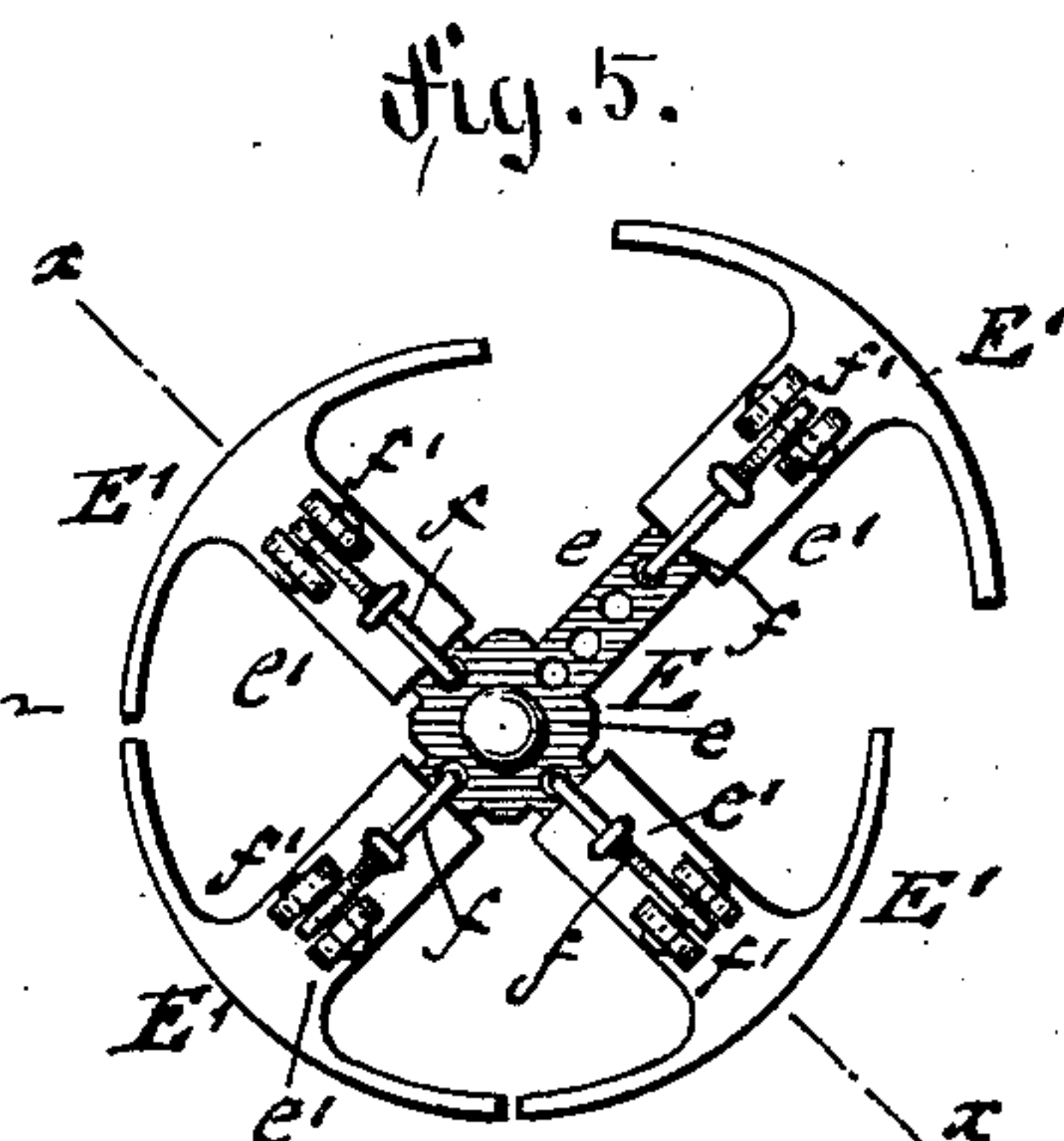
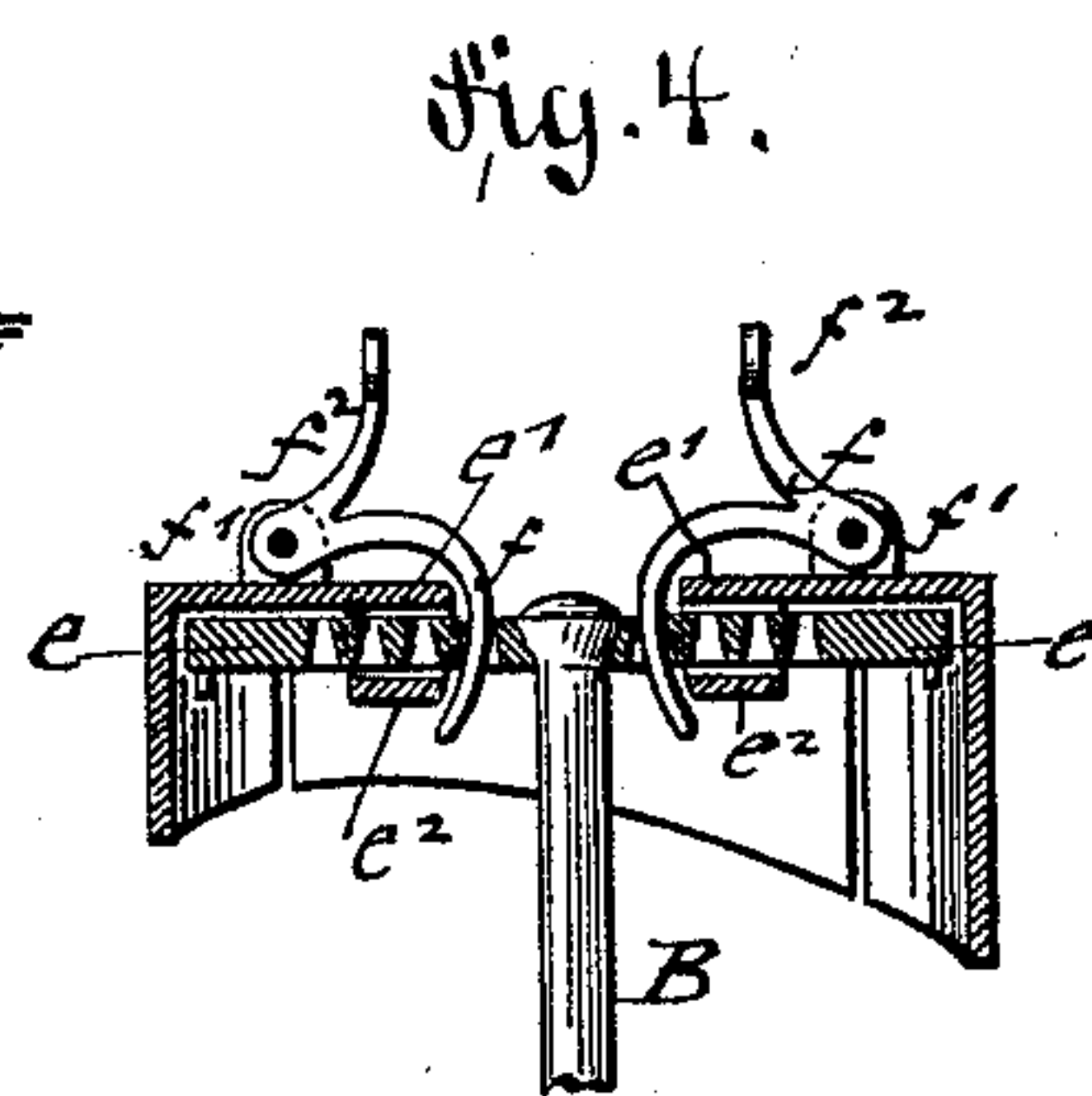
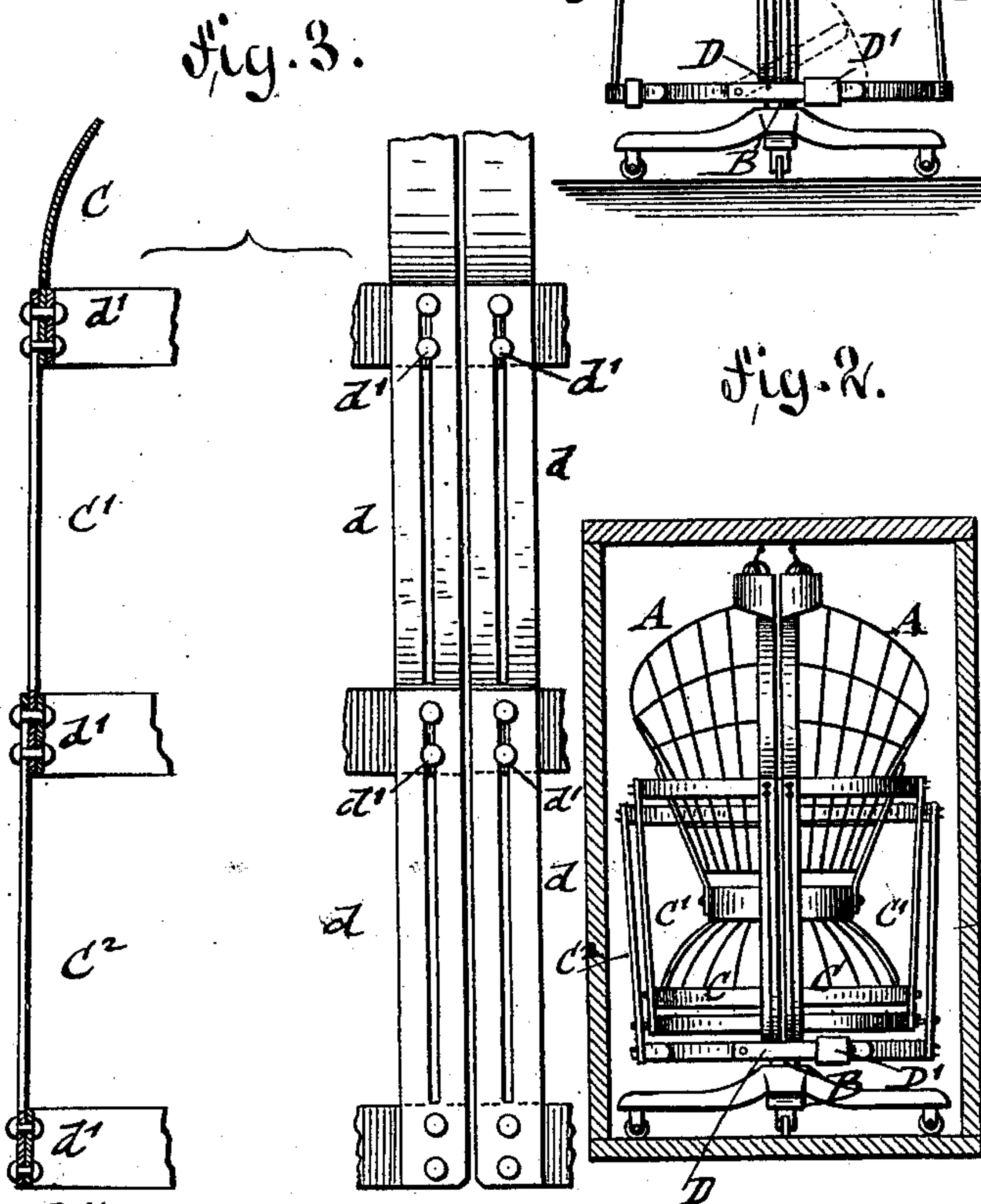
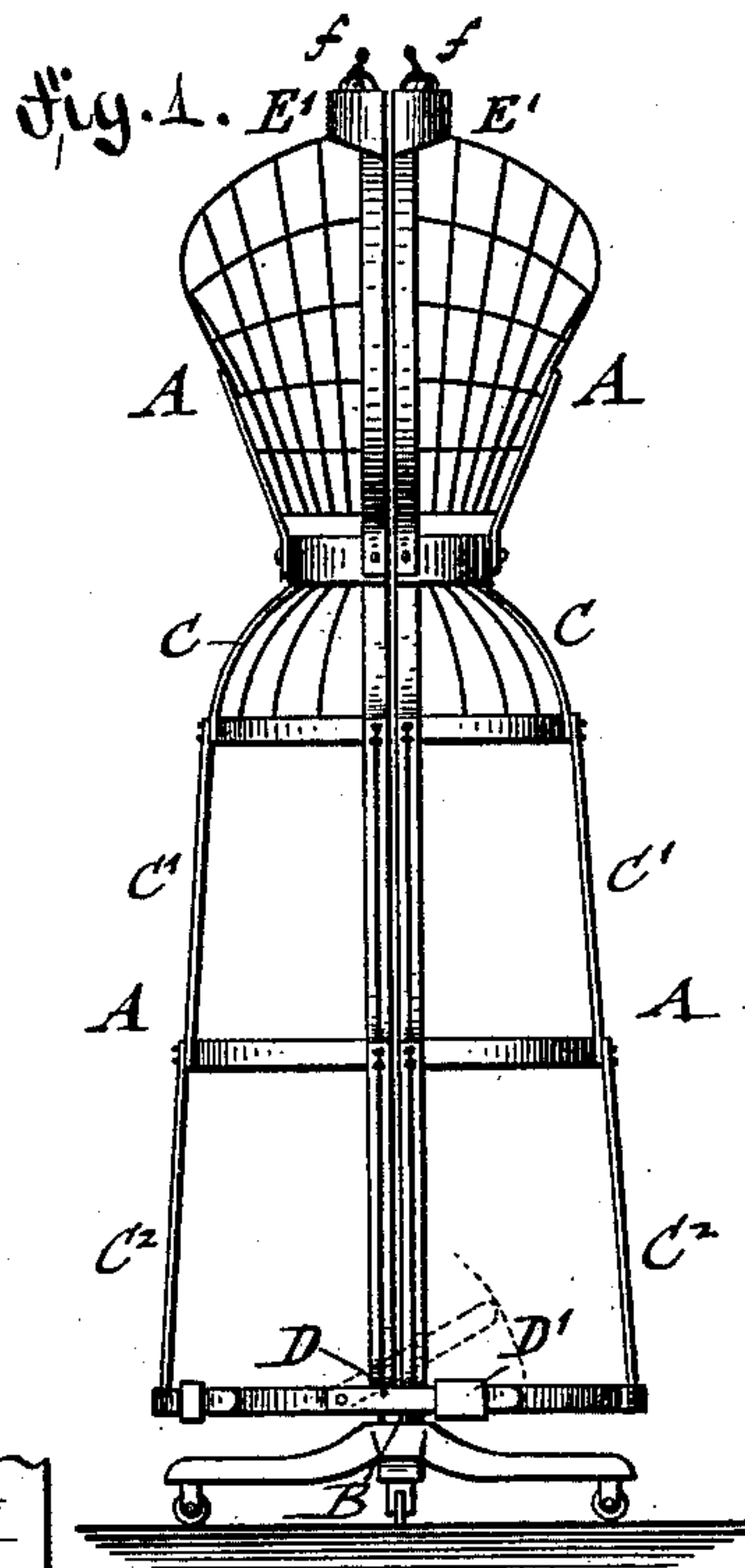
(No Model.)

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O. BORCHERT.  
GARMENT STAND.

No. 393,960.

Patented Dec. 4, 1888.



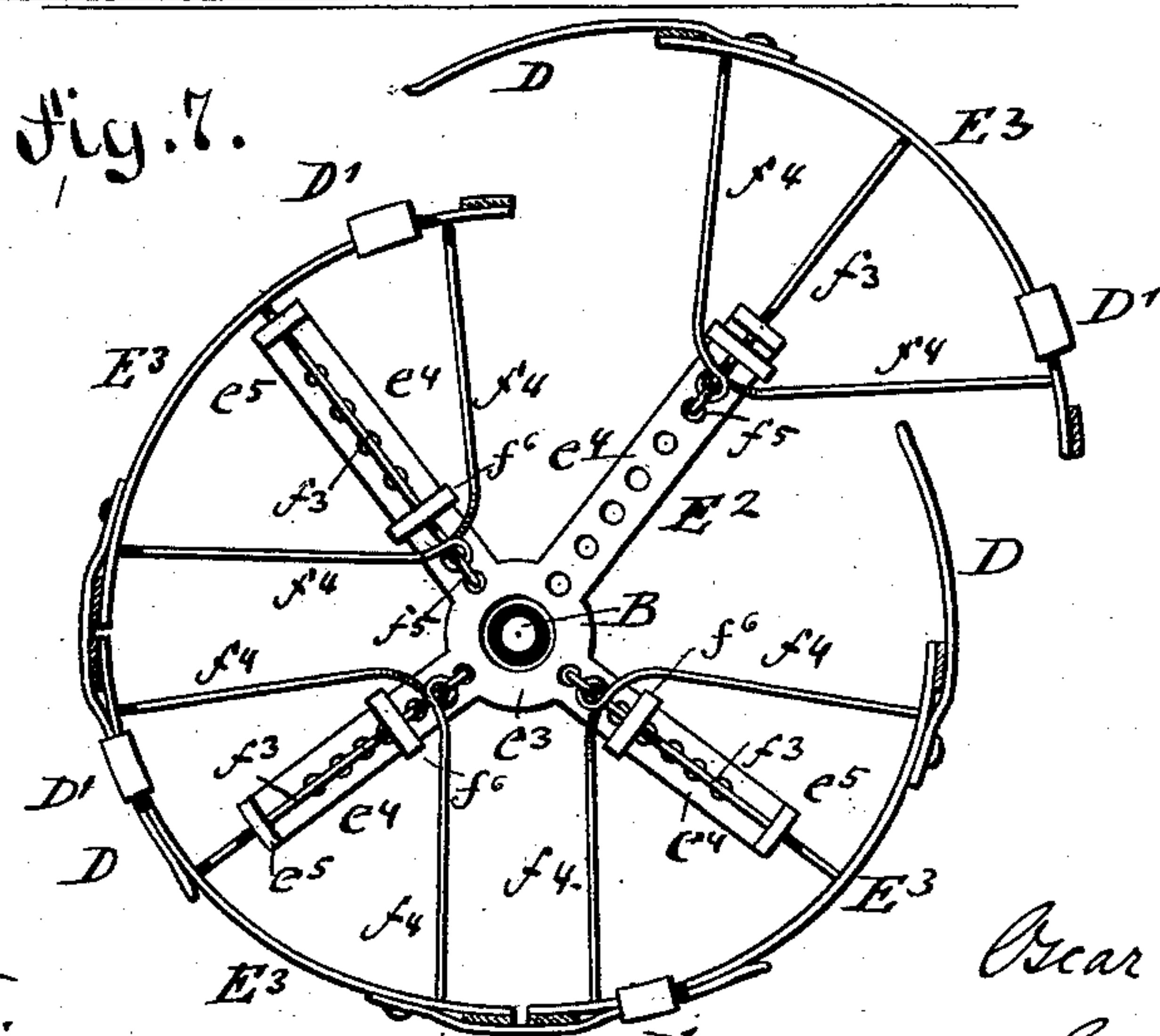
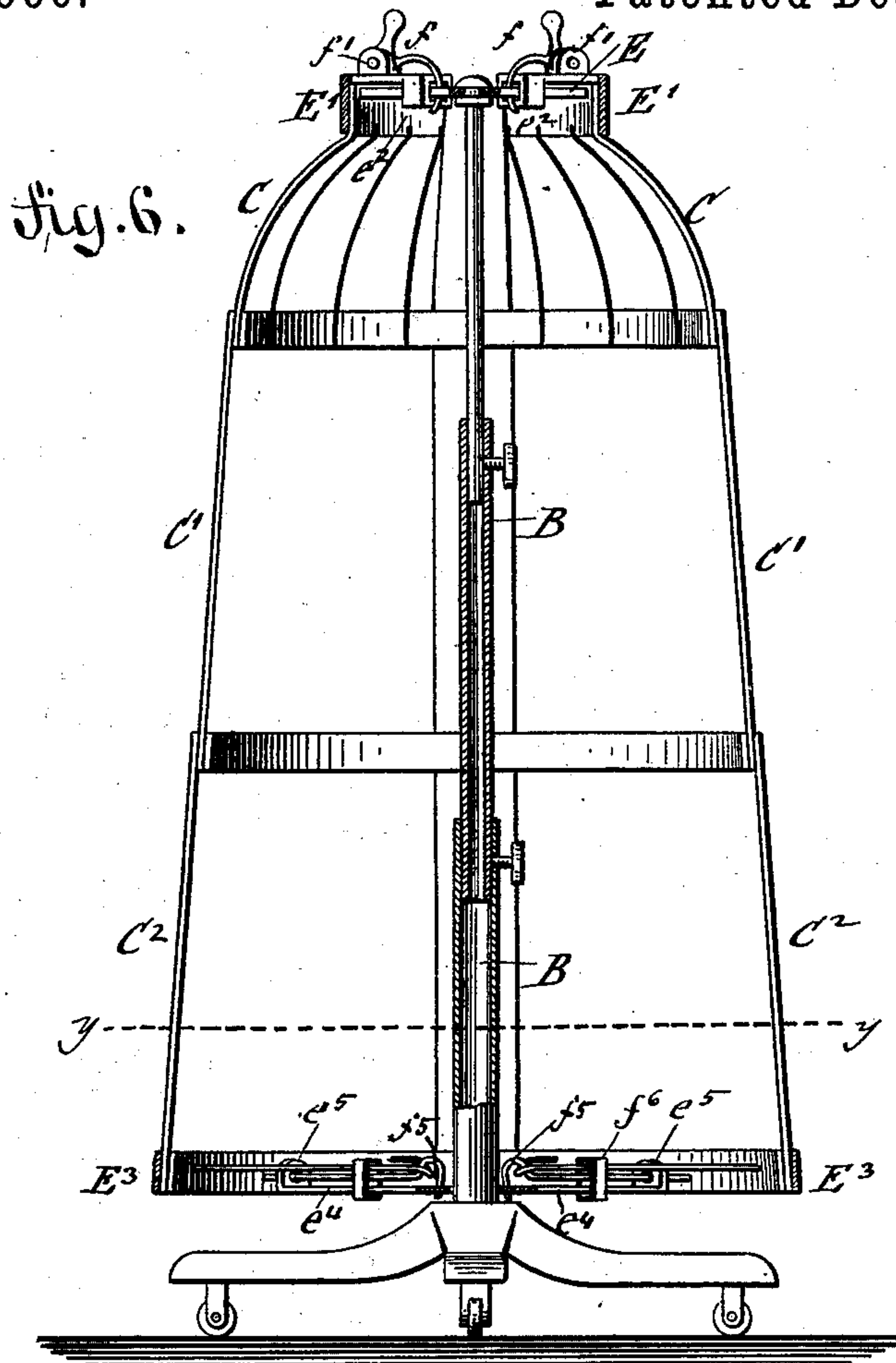
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR BORCHERT, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## GARMENT-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 393,960, dated December 4, 1888.

Application filed May 7, 1888. Serial No. 273,074. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OSCAR BORCHERT, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in garment-stands, which improvements are designed with a view to reduce the size of the same, so as to facilitate the shipment of said stands and the convenient storing when not in use; and the invention consists of a garment-stand the lower or skirt part of which is made of certain details of construction, which will be fully described, and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front elevation of my improved garment-stand, shown in position for use. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, shown with the lower or skirt part telescoped over the bust, so as to take up less room. Fig. 3 are details showing the slotted guides of the telescoping skirt portions. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the neckband on the line  $x x$ , Fig. 5. Fig. 5 is a plan view of said neckband. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of a stand for skirts only; and Fig. 7 is a horizontal section on line  $y y$ , Fig. 6.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My improved garment-stand is made preferably of four main sections, A A, which are made adjustable at the neck, waist, and lower end of the skirt, so that each section A may be radially adjusted from a common supporting-standard, B, which is formed of a central rod and telescoping tubes, the lower one of which is secured to a suitable base provided with casters for conveniently moving the stand on the floor. The centre rod and the slide-tubes of the stand B are adjusted by means of clamp-screws, the center rod carrying the supporting neck and waist bands of the sections, while the lower parts of the standard carry the supporting-frames of the skirt. The lower part or skirt portion of each skirt-section A is made of an upper waist portion, C, and one or more vertically-adjustable or telescoping parts, C' C<sup>2</sup>, which latter are guided by slotted edge strips,  $d$ , on headed guide-studs

$d'$  of the waist part, or of the adjoining telescoping part C', as shown in Fig. 3. When it is desired to ship or store the garment-stand, the standard is telescoped and the upper waist part, C, lowered into the telescoping portions C' C<sup>2</sup>, which telescope along each other and along the waist part C, so as to extend over the bust portion of the stand, as shown in Fig. 2. In this operation the guide-studs  $d'$  on the portion C slide downward in the slotted bar  $d$  of the telescoping portion C', and the slotted bars  $d$  of the lower telescoping portion, C<sup>2</sup>, slide upwardly over the studs  $d'$  on the lower band of the telescoping portion C' until the whole assumes the position shown in Fig. 2. The stand is thereby considerably reduced in size and takes up less space in shipping and storing and a much smaller box or crate for shipping the same. The skirt-sections of the stand are connected at their ends by pivoted latch-pieces D, which are retained on the lower part of the adjoining sections by means of sliding sleeves D', the latch-pieces imparting a greater steadiness to the lower part of the skirt, whatever be the size to which the sections A A are adjusted. When it is desired to telescope the sections C' C<sup>2</sup> or adjust the same to a different size, the retaining-sleeves are moved away from the latch-pieces and the same placed in raised position along the longitudinally-slotted edge strips until swung down again for connecting the ends of the sections. The sleeves are then slipped over the latch-pieces for retaining the same in position and steady thereby the stand-sections A A.

The segments E' of the neck and waist bands of the bust-sections A A are adjusted on frames E E, which are attached to the standard B. The frames E E are provided with radial perforated arms  $e$ , along which the segments are moved by means of arms  $e'$ , having guide-pieces  $e^2$  at their inner ends embracing said arms  $e$ . The segments are locked in position after adjustment by means of hooks  $f f$ , that are pivoted to lugs  $f'$  of the arms and provided with upwardly-extending handles  $f^2$  for conveniently taking hold of the hooks in releasing them from perforated arms.

The lower bands, E<sup>3</sup>, of the skirt-sections



A A are also supported on frames  $E^2$   $E^2$ , which are formed of a hub,  $e^3$ , that is placed loosely on the supporting-standard D, and of radial perforated arms  $e^4$ , which are provided at their outer ends with upwardly-bent eyes  $e^5$ , for guiding the inwardly-extending arms  $f^3$  of the bands  $E^3$ . The arms  $f^3$  are strengthened by brace-arms  $f^4$ , which are connected at their outer ends to the lower bands,  $E^3$ , and at their inner ends are provided with eyes embracing the arms  $f^3$ , the latter being provided with hooks  $f^5$  at their inner ends that engage the perforations of the radial arms  $e^4$ , according to the distance at which the sections A are to be adjusted from the supporting-standard, or, in other words, according to the size of the skirt to which the stand is to be adjusted. A sliding keeper,  $f^6$ , is guided along the radial arm  $e^4$  and the fixed arm  $f^3$  of each section A and moved forward close to the connecting-hook  $f^5$ , so as to retain the arm  $f^3$  in position on the perforated arm  $e^4$  of the frame  $E^2$ , and hold thereby the section A in the position to which it has been adjusted.

The arms or braces of the sections A are made of wire of suitable thickness and form, in connection with the supporting-frames  $E$   $E^2$  of the same and the sliding keepers  $f^6$ —a very simple and comparatively cheap construction for the adjustment of the skirt-sections.

The stand can also be made without a bust portion, in which case the stand is adapted for supporting the skirt only.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a garment-stand, the combination, with a telescoping standard, of skirt-sections composed of a waist portion and two telescoping skirt portions, the upper one guided along and adapted to inclose the waist portion, and the lower one along and adapted to inclose said upper skirt portion, substantially as set forth.

2. In a garment-stand, the combination of a telescoping standard, skirt-sections formed of a waist portion, C, having studs  $d'$ , a telescoping skirt-section having slotted arms  $d$ , guided along said studs on the waist portion, latch-pieces D, pivoted to the lower ends of the skirt-sections, and retaining-sleeves applied to the lower bars of the skirt-sections for retaining the adjacent latch-pieces in position, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, in a garment-stand, with a telescoping standard, of frames having perforated arms, eyes at the outer ends of said arms, skirt-sections provided with fixed inwardly-extending arms passing through said eyes and having hook ends for engaging the perforated arms, and sliding keepers embracing the radial frame-arms and the fixed arms of the skirt-sections and sliding thereon between said eyes and hooks, respectively, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OSCAR BORCHERT.

Witnesses:

MARTIN PETRY,  
PAUL GOEPEL.