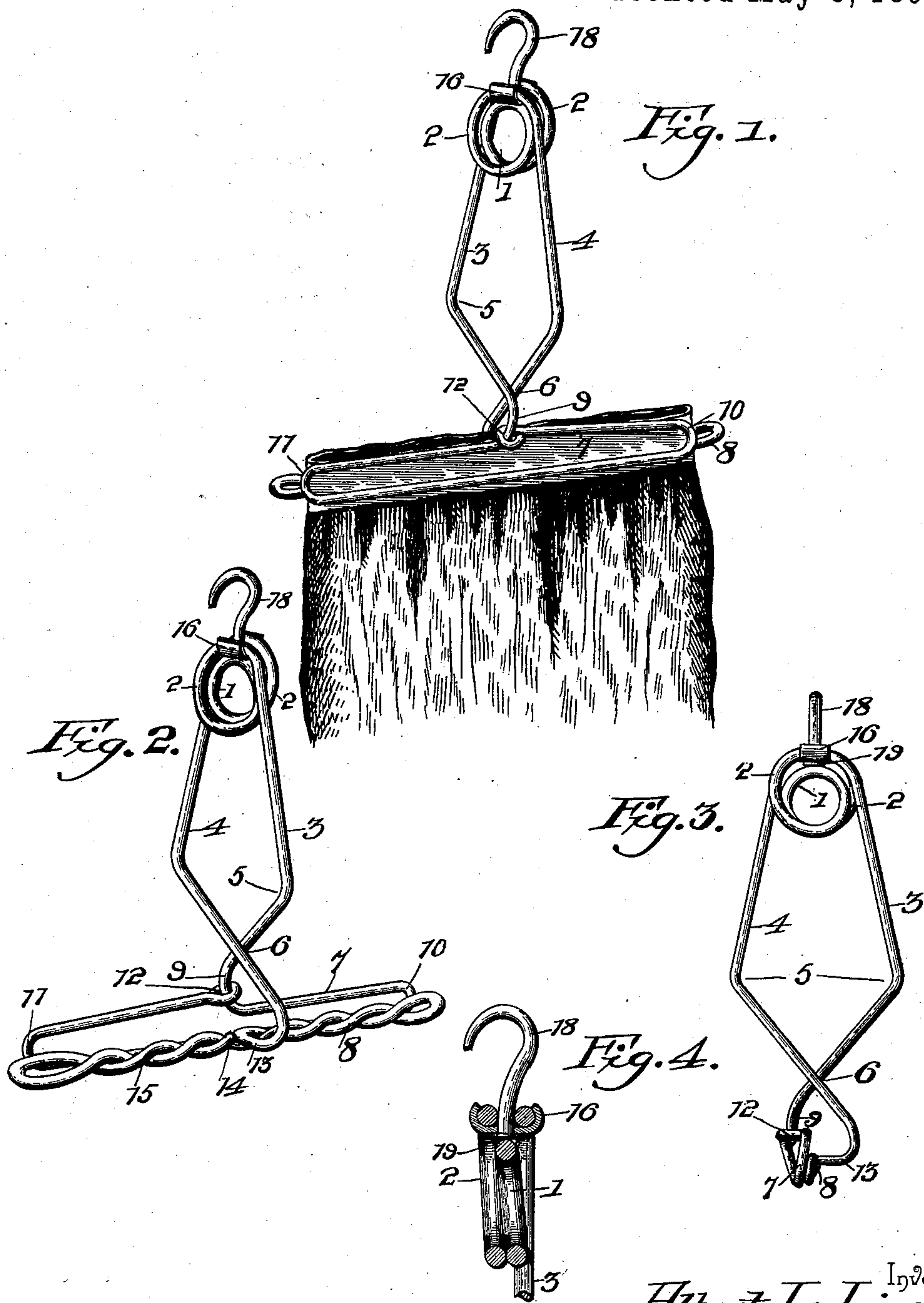


(No Model.)

A. L. LINCOLN.
GARMENT HOLDER.

No. 603,335.

Patented May 3, 1898.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT L. LINCOLN, OF BETHEL, VERMONT.

GARMENT-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,335, dated May 3, 1898.

Application filed June 9, 1897. Serial No. 640,025. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT L. LINCOLN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bethel, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Garment-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to skirt or garment holders, its object being to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient device by means of which a skirt or similar garment may be securely held for the purpose of suspending it in stores, a wardrobe, closet, or similar place without bringing the garment into contact with the hook, peg, or nail, and thereby avoid injuring the garment, which is frequently caused by hanging it directly on a hook, peg, or nail.

With this object in view the invention consists in the several details of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved holder and also a portion of a skirt supported in the holder. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the holder, looking at the opposite side to that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end view. Fig. 4 is a vertical section through the coils and the plate in which the hook is swiveled at the upper end of the holder.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The holder is formed from a single piece of wire and is made in the following manner: The piece of wire about midway its length is bent to form a small coil 1 and two larger coils 2, one on each side of the coil 1. The two portions of the wire then extend from the coils 2 at opposite sides to form the arms 3 and 4, which diverge slightly until they are bent to form the obtuse angles 5, which causes them to cross each other, as indicated at 6, and a short distance beyond where they cross they are bent to form the clamping-jaws 7 and 8, which both extend at substantially a right angle from opposite sides of their respective arms 3 and 4, so that the arms are connected to the jaws about midway the length of the latter.

The jaw 7 is an open elongated link and is formed by bending the wire downwardly at

an obtuse angle just below the crossing-point 6, as indicated at 9, then bending the wire at a right angle to extend laterally from the arm 3, and then making two return-bends 10 and 11 to bring the two sides of the link substantially parallel with each other with an open space between them. The end of the wire is then bent to form an eye 12, which embraces the lower end of the arm 3.

To form the jaw 8 the wire is bent inwardly toward the jaw 7, as indicated at 13, and is then bent in a manner similar to that in which the wire of the jaw 7 is bent, except that the end 14 of the wire lies against the intumed end of the arm 4, and the link thus formed is not quite as wide as the link which forms the jaw 7, but is somewhat longer, in order that its ends will project a short distance beyond the ends of the jaw 7 and engage them to prevent the jaws passing each other. The loop is then twisted in opposite directions on each side of the arm 4, as indicated at 15, and the jaw 8 is therefore in the form of a twisted or corrugated bar and lies parallel to and in engagement with the jaw 7.

16 indicates a plate, which has its ends bent to embrace the upper portions of the coils 2 and extends across above the coil 1. A hook 18 is swiveled in the plate 16, and its head 19 is supported on the coil 1. The hook may therefore be freely turned in the plate 16, but has little, if any, vertical movement therein.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the coils 1 and 2 normally tend to force the jaws 7 and 8 into engagement with each other, but that they be opened by applying pressure to the arms 3 and 4 between the coils 1 and 2 and the point 6, where they cross, to move them toward each other. It is also obvious that on account of one jaw being in the form of a link and the other in the form of a twisted or corrugated bar a part of the garment may be forced into the open space in the link-jaw and that the twists or corrugations will prevent the garment from slipping from between the jaws, while at the same time each jaw will present a smooth engaging surface which will not in any manner injure the garment.

It will be understood that changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of

construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described the invention, I claim—

5 1. A garment-holder, comprising two spring-actuated arms crossed near their lower ends, jaws at the lower ends of the arms normally and yieldingly engaging each other, one of said jaws being in the form of an open link
10 and the other consisting of a twisted or corrugated bar, and a suspending device connected to the upper end of the holder, substantially as described.

15 2. A garment-holder formed of a single piece of wire bent to form and comprising a series of coils, the middle coil being smaller than the outer ones, arms extending from said coils and bent at an obtuse angle to cross each other, jaws extending laterally from the arms
20 on opposite sides and normally engaging each other, one of said jaws being in the form of an elongated open link and the other consist-

ing of a twisted or corrugated bar of greater length than the link-jaw, substantially as described.

25 3. A garment-holder formed of a single piece of wire bent to form, and comprising a series of coils at its upper end, the middle coil being smaller than the outer ones, arms extending from said coils and clamping-jaws at the
30 lower ends of the arms, combined with a metal plate secured to the outer coils and extending across above the middle coil, and a hook swiveled in said plate with its head supported on the middle coil, substantially as
35 described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT L. LINCOLN.

Witnesses:

S. C. CADY,
E. M. WESTON.