

No. 631,102.

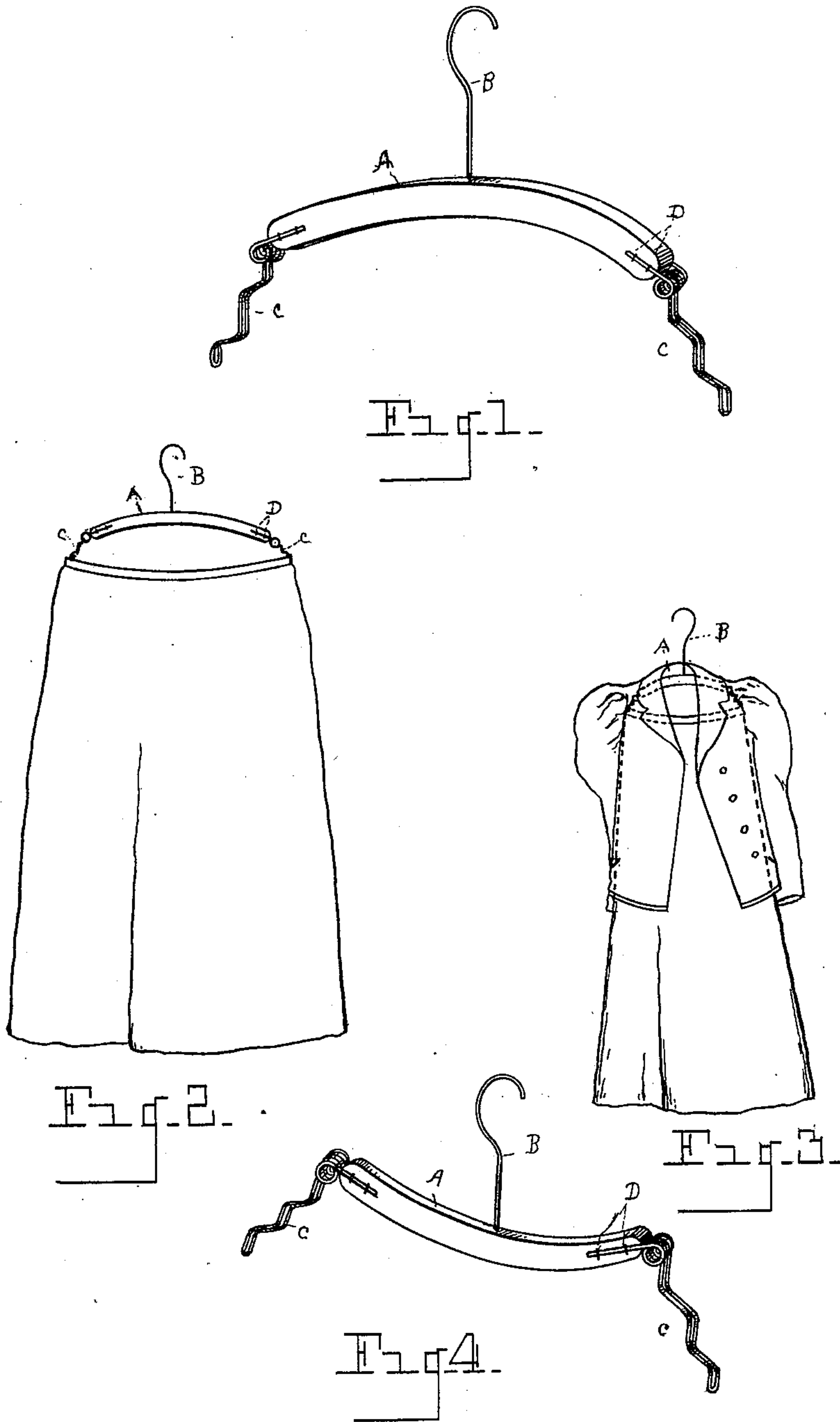
Patented Aug. 15, 1899.

E. M. BIGSBY & H. E. CROSS.

GARMENT HANGER.

(Application filed Apr. 19, 1897.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES.

Lillian S. Sturzel.  
J. J. Fessenden

INVENTORS.

Ethel M. Bigsby

Herbert E. Cross  
By Hugh M. McCreary Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ETHEL M. BIGSBY AND HERBERT E. CROSS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN; SAID  
CROSS ASSIGNOR TO SAID BIGSBY.

## GARMENT-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,102, dated August 15, 1899.

Application filed April 19, 1897. Serial No. 632,831. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ETHEL M. BIGSBY and HERBERT E. CROSS, citizens of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful improvement in Skirt-Hangers, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved skirt-hanger, including a detail view showing the construction of the springs; Figs. 2 and 3, views showing the adaptation of the device to skirts and suits, respectively; and  
15 Fig. 4, a modified form of the device.

The invention consists of the combination of a curved bar with spring-arms at the ends, each arm consisting of a spring-wire bent over upon itself at the center and formed with a  
20 number of equidistant crimps and then bent into a coil, with staples clamping the center ends of the said arms to the bar.

It will be understood that when the belt or waist of a garment is expanded to its full  
25 width the folds of the body (when suspended) will assume their proper positions, and the garment will therefore appear to the best advantage instead of showing irregular bunches and wrinkles, which invariably result from  
30 the use of the hangers generally employed for a like purpose.

The peculiar features and advantages of the device will be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

35 A indicates a wooden bar having at its center a hook B, by which it is suspended. Springs C are attached to the ends of the bar. These are made of a single piece of wire, of suitable size, doubled upon itself in the center, form-

ing the outer end of the spring. The paral- 40  
lel branches are first bent at angles forming a series of uniform gradations or steps, then coiled, as shown, and the free ends embedded in the sides of the bar, where they are secured  
45 by suitable staples D.

It will be observed that all parts of the hangers are smoothly finished and cannot in-  
jure or chafe the fabric of the garments which may be hung upon them.

It is apparent that the invention may be 50  
used as a waist or jacket hanger also.

A special advantage in the use of the de-  
vice is that the skirt hangs several inches be-  
low the bar, allowing the waist or upper gar-  
ment to rest naturally on the hanger without  
55 crowding the upper part of the skirt into the shoulders and waist. A more graceful ap-  
pearance is thus secured, which adds mate-  
rially to the attractiveness of the garments  
and obviates the creasing and wrinkling here-  
60 in before mentioned.

What we claim as new is—

In a skirt-hanger, the combination with the  
curved bar of the spring-arms at the ends,  
each consisting of a piece of spring-wire bent  
65 over upon itself at the center and formed with  
a number of equidistant crimps and then bent  
into a coil and the staples clamping the inner  
ends of said arms to the bar, substantially as  
described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing  
we have hereunto set our hands, this 10th day  
of April, 1897, in the presence of witnesses.

ETHEL M. BIGSBY.  
HERBERT E. CROSS.

Witnesses:

H. M. McCORMICK,  
JNO. C. TOBIAS.