

No. 693,618.

Patented Feb. 18, 1902.

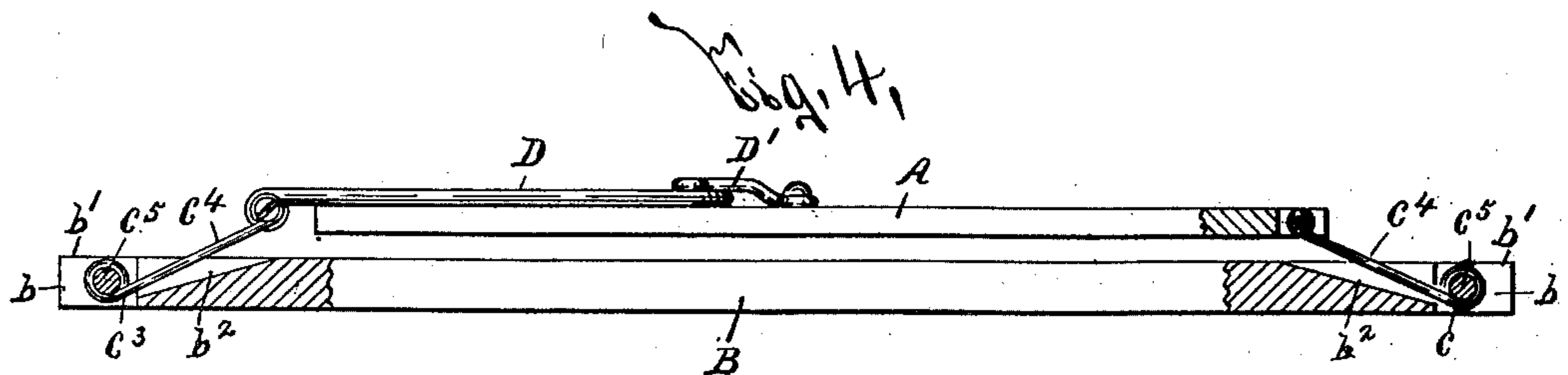
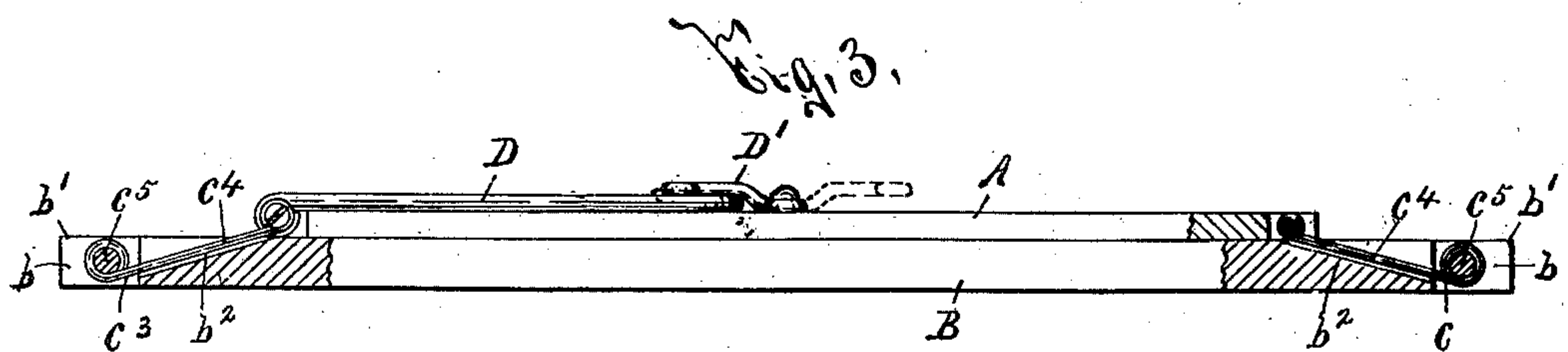
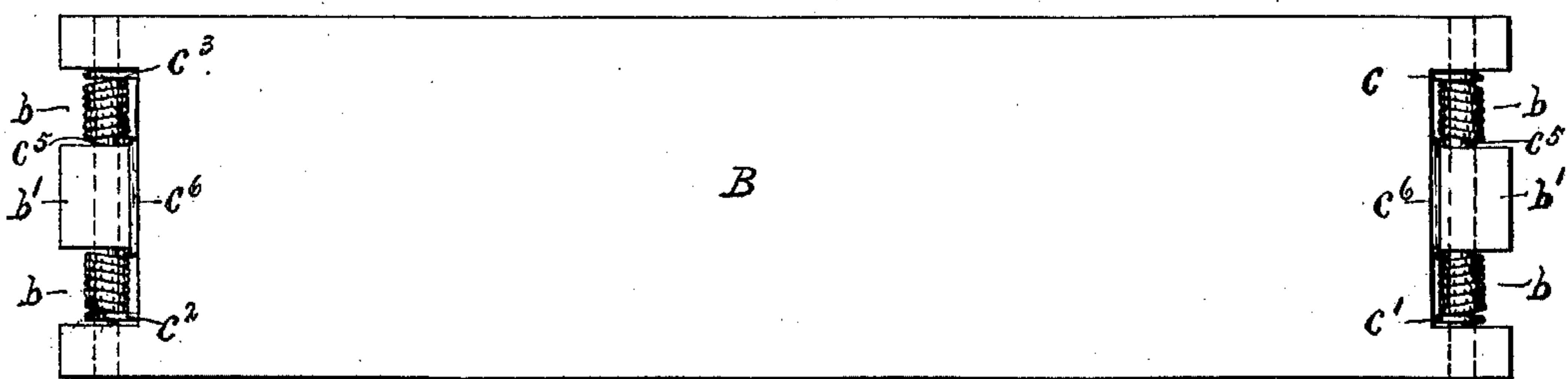
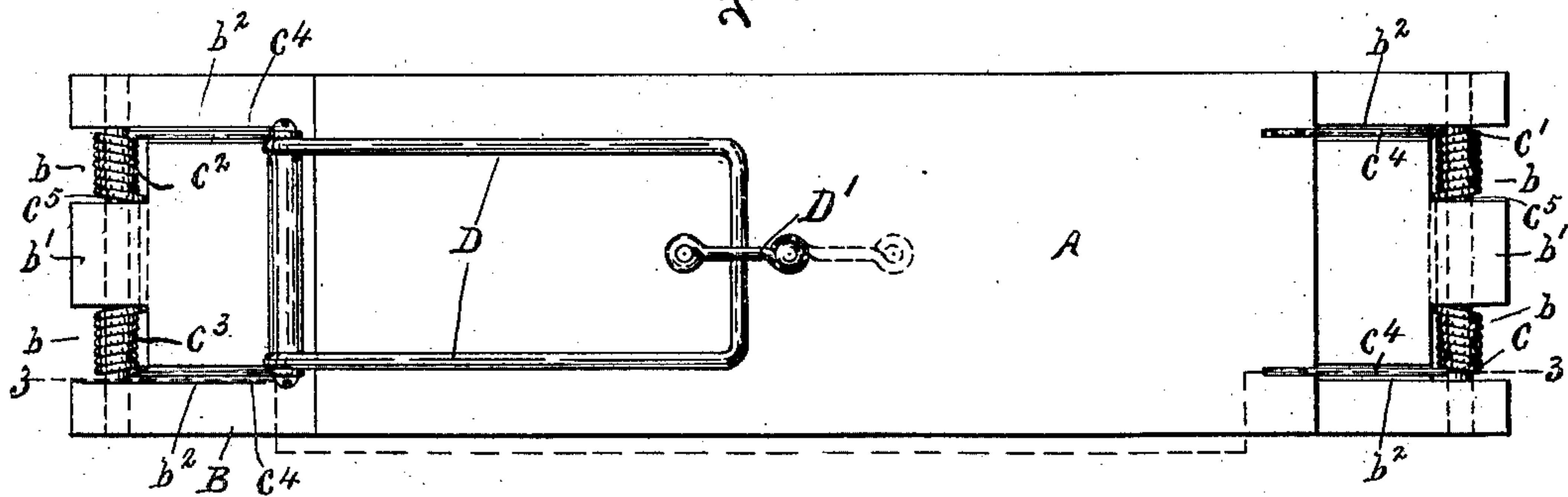
W. F. PARDEE & E. BLOOMER.

GARMENT SUPPORT.

(Application filed June 6, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES:

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INVENTORS:

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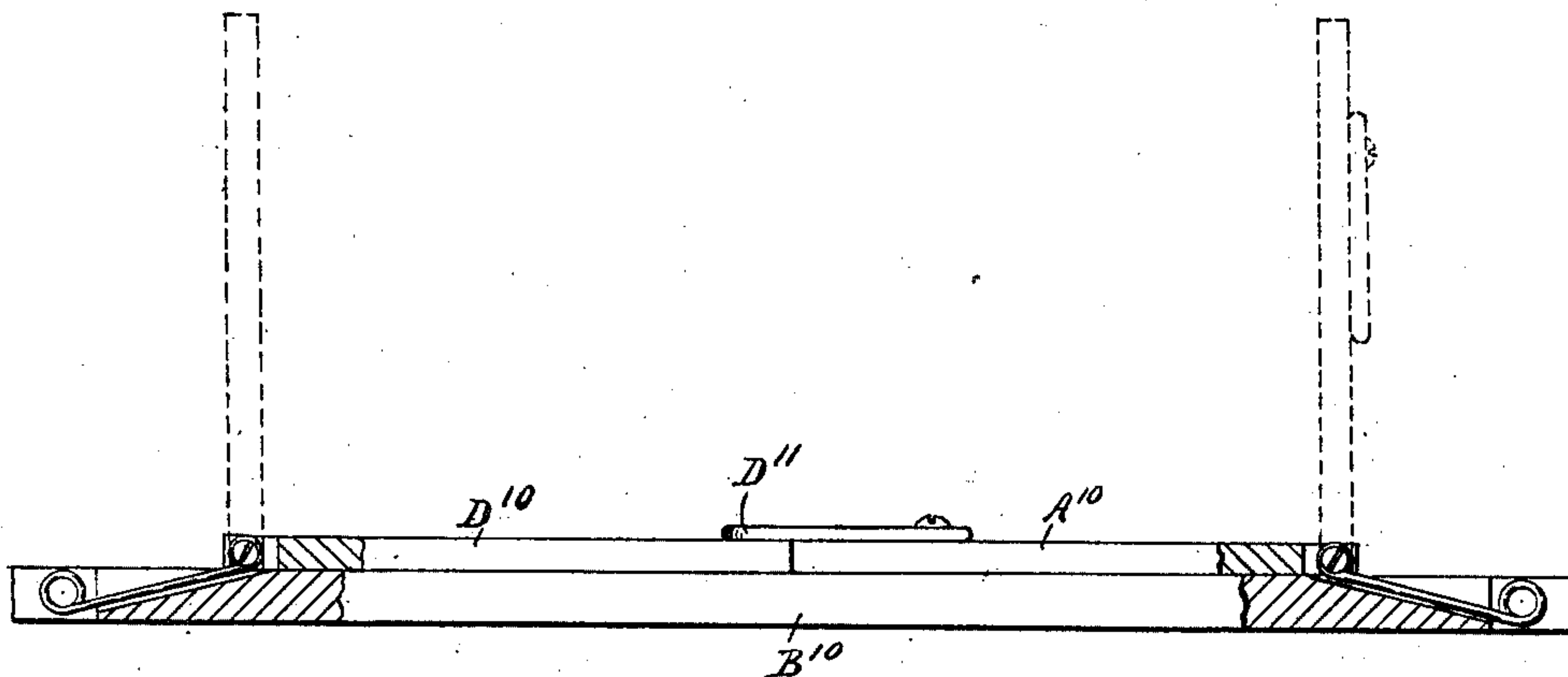
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. PARDEE AND EDWARD BLOOMER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

GARMENT-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 693,618, dated February 18, 1902.

Application filed June 6, 1900. Serial No. 19,235. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM F. PARDEE and EDWARD BLOOMER, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in garment-supports, and has for its object the production of a device for holding the interposed part of a garment positively and with a uniform pressure even though the same is of unequal thickness; and to this end it consists in the devices and combinations herein-
after described and set forth.

Referring to the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are opposite plan views of our improved garment-support. Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional views taken on line 3 3, Fig. 1, the adjacent faces of the clamping-bars being shown as in contact in Fig. 3 and as separated in Fig. 4. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of a modified construction of our invention.

Our garment-support consists, essentially, of clamping-bars A B, springs $c\ c'\ c^2\ c^3$, and locking members D D'.

The clamping-bars A B are separable, are substantially flat, and of greater length than width, although they may be otherwise constructed, if desired. The lengthwise edges of the clamping-bars A B are disconnected for permitting the insertion of the garment between said edges. The top bar A is of less length than the bottom bar B, and different portions of one of its ends are formed with inwardly-extending cut-outs and are independently pivoted to projecting arms c^4 , provided on the springs $c\ c'$, presently described, and projecting into said cut-outs of the bar A. Said bottom bar B is provided with cut-outs $b\ b$, extending inwardly from its end edges, tongues $b'\ b'$ interposed between the cut-outs $b\ b$ and grooves $b^2\ b^2$ leading from the inner sides of said cut-outs $b\ b$ toward the ends of the clamping-bar A.

The springs $c\ c'\ c^2\ c^3$ are independently movable for forcing different portions of the ends of the clamping-bar A toward the corresponding portions of the bar B and are suitably supported by said bar B, being preferably arranged in the cut-outs $b\ b$ on opposite sides of the tongues $b'\ b'$. Said springs are usually

coiled around rods c^5 , passed through the ends of the bar B. The adjacent ends of the springs on each bar are generally connected together by a bar c^6 , engaged with the lower face of the corresponding tongue b' , and the opposite ends of said springs are provided with the yielding arms c^4 , previously described, which are independently movable in the grooves $b^2\ b^2$. When said springs are constructed as described, the two springs mounted on one of the rods c^5 may be composed of a single piece of wire. The described construction of springs and the means for supporting the same are particularly suitable for our garment-support, since said springs are very effective, are constructed and arranged in operative position with great economy, and are to a large extent incased by the clamping-bar B. It is obvious, however, that springs of other construction may be used and that said springs may be supported in any convenient manner.

The locking member D is pivoted at different portions of one of its ends to the independently-movable arms c^4 of the springs $c^2\ c^3$, which are supported by the clamping-bar B, as previously stated, and is preferably lapped upon the outer face of the clamping-bar A. The locking member D' is suitably secured to the clamping-bar A, being here shown as pivoted thereto, and is movable into engagement with the free end of the locking member D for holding the member D and the clamping-bars A B in operative position. Said locking members D D' are also particularly suitable for our garment-support; but it is obvious that other means may be utilized, if desired, to secure the clamping-bars A B in their operative position. It is also obvious that one of the locking members may be utilized as a clamping-bar, as illustrated in Fig. 5, in which we have shown a modified construction of our invention, comprising a clamping-bar B¹⁰, opposite clamping-bars A¹⁰ D¹⁰, having their outer edges connected to the bar B¹⁰ and their inner edges normally arranged in close proximity to each other, and a locking member D¹¹, secured to the member A¹⁰ and engaged with the member D¹⁰.

In the use of our garment-support the members A D are folded backwardly, the garment is folded and the desired part thereof placed in position upon the bar B, and the bar A is

folded upon said part of the garment, the member D is folded upon the bar A, and the member D' is engaged with the free end of the member D. The part of the garment interposed between the bars A B is then firmly and positively clamped in position by a uniform pressure throughout, even though portions thereof are of unequal thickness, this result being effected by the freedom of the respective corners of the bar A to move independently toward and away from the bar B.

The garment-support is suitably engaged by any desirable support, (not illustrated,) and the garment, clamped between the bars A B, hangs downwardly therefrom.

The construction and operation of our garment-support will now be readily understood upon reference to the foregoing description and the accompanying drawings, and it will be particularly noted that more or less change may be made in the construction and arrangement of the component parts thereof without departing from the spirit of our invention.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a garment-support, the combination of opposite elongated clamping-bars having their lengthwise edges disconnected for permitting the insertion of the garment between said edges, and independently-moving springs supported by the end of one clamping-bar, and connected to opposite portions of the end of the other clamping-bar, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In a garment-support, the combination of opposite elongated clamping-bars having their lengthwise edges disconnected for permitting the insertion of the garment between said edges, and independently-moving springs supported by the end of one clamping-bar and pivotally connected to opposite portions of the ends of the other clamping-bar, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a garment-support, the combination of opposite elongated clamping-bars having their lengthwise edges disconnected for permitting the insertion of the garment between said edges, and having opposite portions of corresponding end edges formed with inwardly-extending cut-outs, and independently-movable springs arranged in the cut-outs of one clamping-bar and formed with separated arms projecting into the cut-outs of the other clamping-bar and pivotally connected to said other clamping-bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a garment-support, the combination of a clamping-bar, a second clamping-bar having one end connected to one end of the first clamping-bar, a movable member having one end pivotally connected to the opposite end of the first clamping-bar and engaged with the second clamping-bar, and means connecting the movable member and one of the clamping-bars for holding said movable member in op-

erative position, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. In a garment-support, the combination of a clamping-bar, a second clamping-bar having one end connected to the first clamping-bar, a substantially rigid movable member having one end connected to the first clamping-bar, said member being lapped upon the second clamping-bar, and means connecting the movable member and one of the clamping-bars for holding said movable member in operative position, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a garment-support, the combination of a clamping-bar, a second clamping-bar having one end connected to the first clamping-bar, a substantially rigid movable member having one end pivotally connected to the first clamping-bar, and a movable locking member supported by the second clamping-bar for holding said movable member in operative position, substantially as and for the purpose described.

7. In a garment-support, the combination of separable clamping-bars, means for forcing one end of one clamping-bar toward the other bar, a spring connected to the opposite end of one clamping-bar, and a movable member pivotally connected to said spring and cooperating with the other clamping-bar, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

8. In a garment-support, the combination of separable clamping-bars, means for forcing one end of one clamping-bar toward the other bar, a spring pivotally connected to the opposite end of one clamping-bar, a movable member connected to said spring and lapped upon the other clamping-bar, and means for holding the movable member in operative position, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

9. In a garment-support, the combination of separable clamping-bars, independently-movable springs for forcing different portions of one of the ends of one clamping-bar toward the other clamping-bar, independently-movable springs connected to different portions of the opposite end of one clamping-bar, and a movable member pivotally connected to the latter springs and to the other clamping-bar, substantially as and for the purpose described.

10. In a garment-support, the combination of separable clamping-bars, independently-movable springs for forcing different portions of one of the ends of one clamping-bar toward the other clamping-bar, independently-movable springs connected to different portions of the opposite end of one clamping-bar, a movable member pivotally connected to the latter springs and lapped upon the other clamping-bar, and means for holding the movable member in position, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

11. In a garment-support, the combination of a clamping-bar having each of its opposite ends provided with a plurality of cut-outs and grooves leading from the inner sides of the

cut-outs, a second clamping-bar of less length
than the first clamping-bar arranged between
said cut-outs, springs supported in the cut-
outs of the first clamping-bar and having
5 yielding arms movable in the corresponding
grooves, the arms movable in the grooves in
one end of the first clamping-bar being piv-
oted independently to the second clamping-
bar, a movable member pivoted to the other
10 spring-arms and lapped upon the second
clamping-bar, and a locking member support-
ed by the second clamping-bar and engaged

with the movable member, substantially as
and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto 15
signed our names, in the presence of two at-
testing witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county
of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this
14th day of March, 1900.

WILLIAM F. PARDEE.

EDWARD BLOOMER.

Witnesses:

DORA LAVINE,

S. DAVIS.