

No. 699,036.

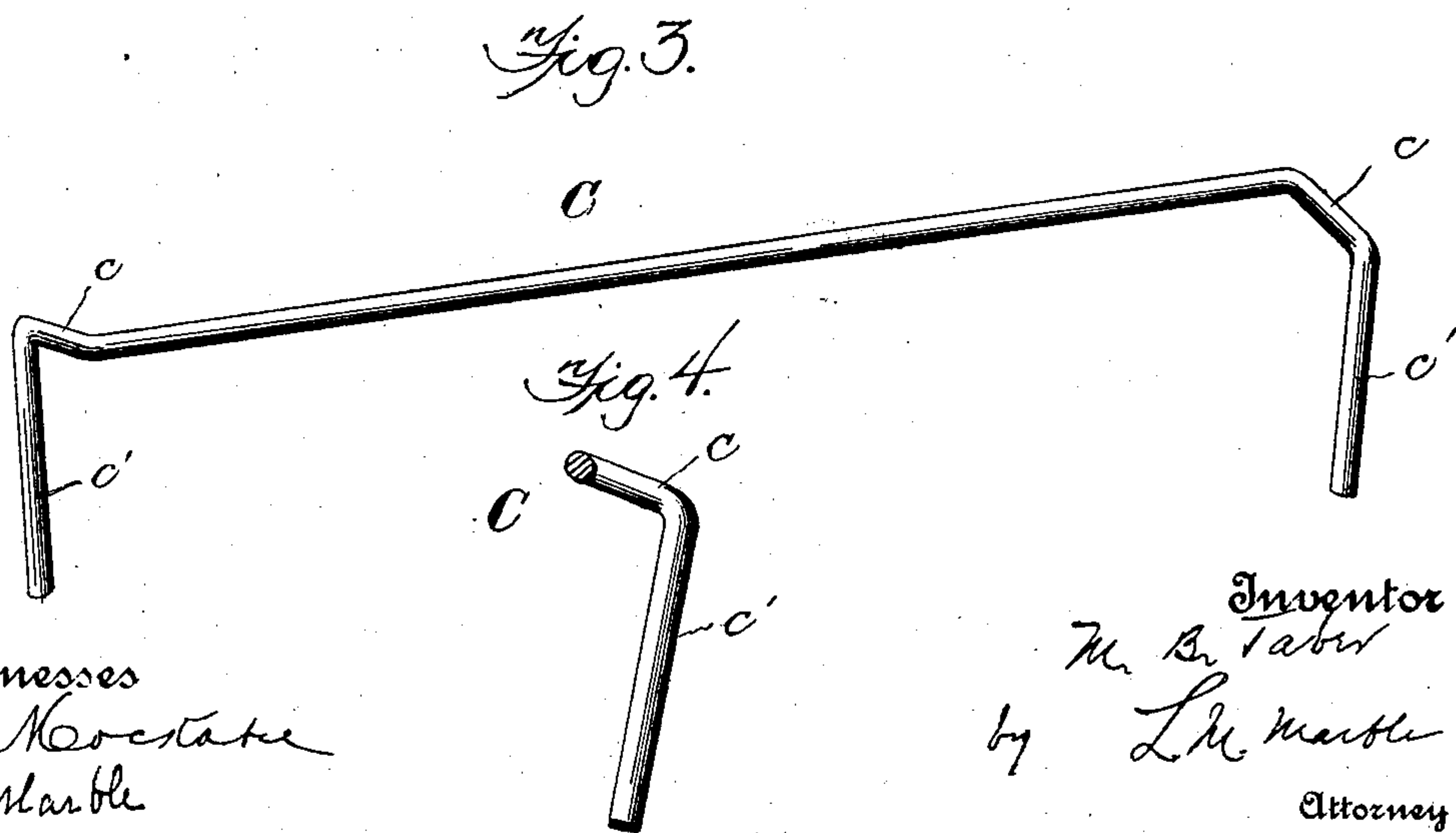
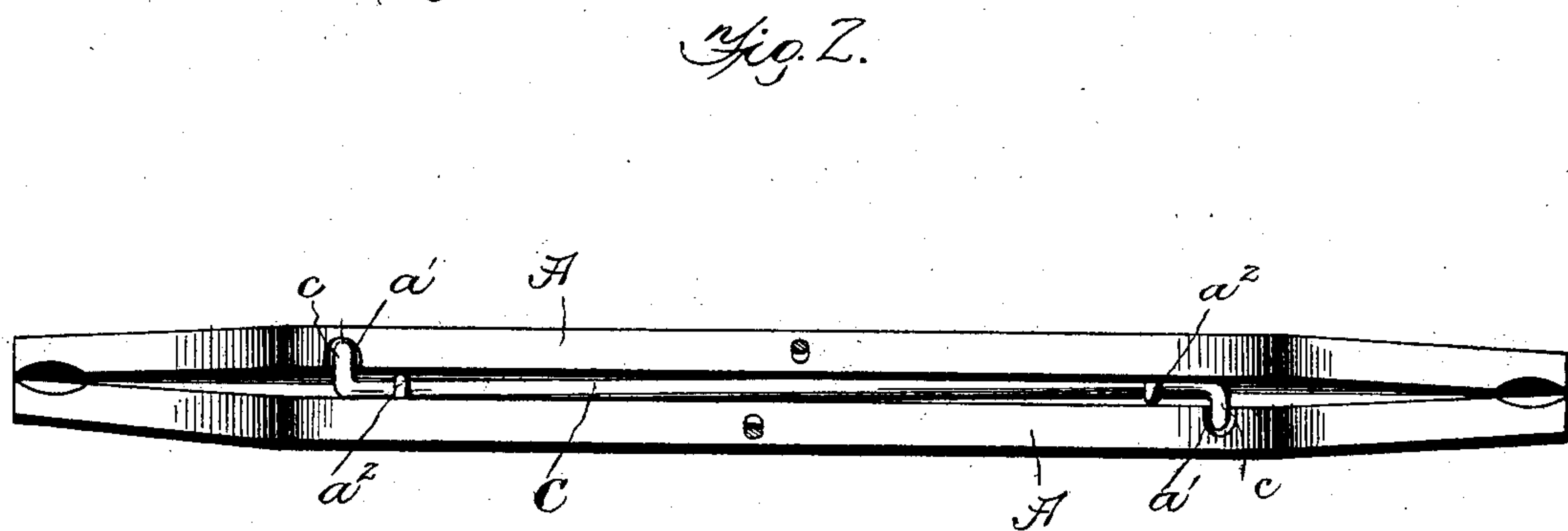
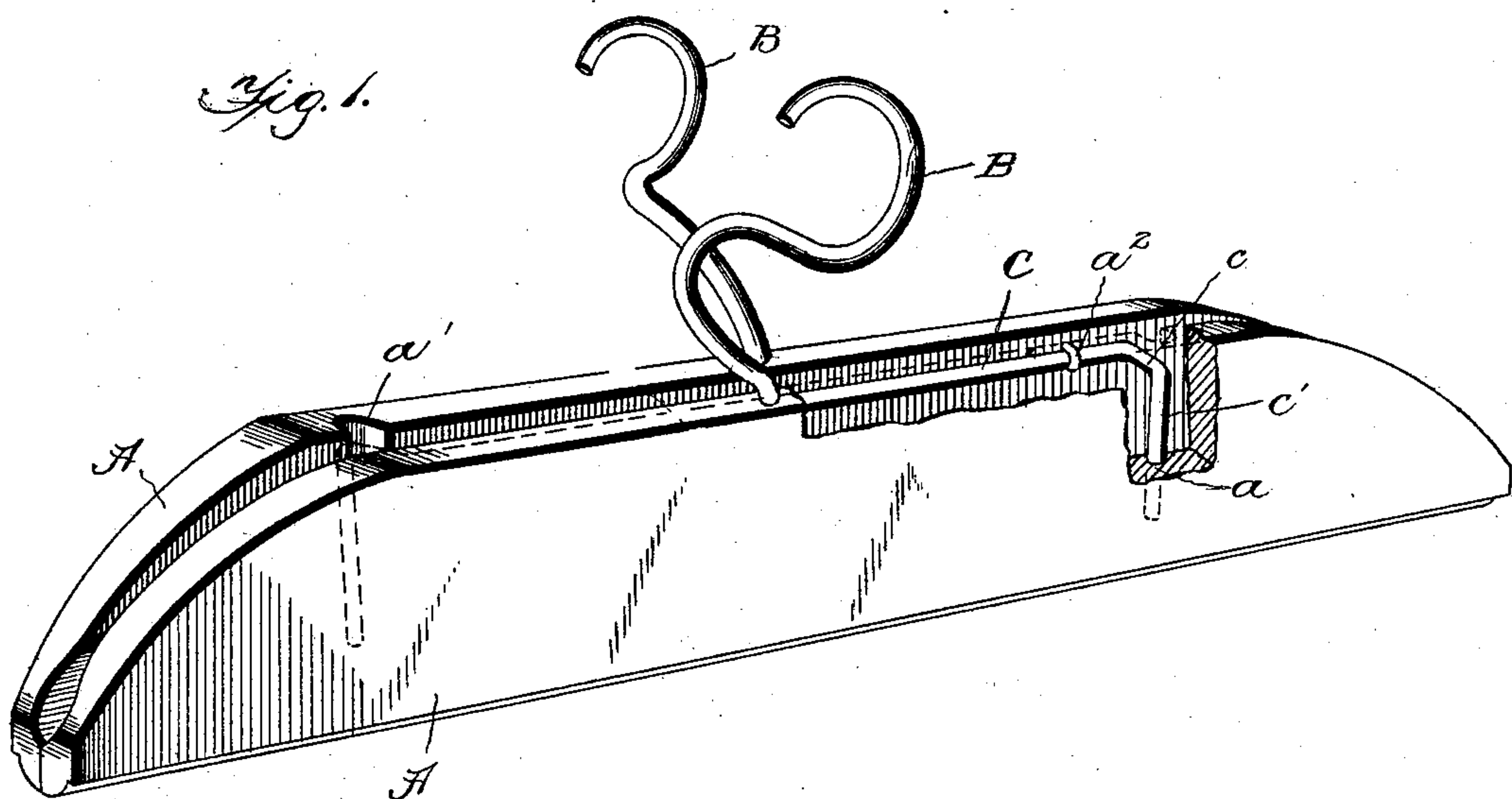
Patented Apr. 29, 1902.

M. B. TABER.

SUIT HOLDER.

(Application filed Mar. 8, 1901.)

No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SUIT-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 699,036, dated April 29, 1902.

Application filed March 8, 1901. Serial No. 50,294. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOTT B. TABER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Suit-Holders; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in suit-hangers; and it consists in an improved spring which will not only hold the clamping-jaws of a suit-hanger in line, but will of itself constitute the pressure by which the jaws are held together.

My spring consists in a length of straight spring-wire having its ends oppositely offset and then bent downward at an angle to the body of the spring and inclined with reference to each other. The offset serves the double purpose of determining the distance between the upper edges of the clamping-jaws and of enabling the spring ends to enter into sockets formed in the upper edge of the clamping-jaws. The strength of the spring action depends upon the angle which the angled portions of the spring bear to each other and may be varied as desired. The spring is secured between and in line with the clamping-jaws in some suitable manner, such as by staples, and the spring ends are inserted into sockets formed in the upper edge of the clamping-jaws. The firm connection of the spring to the clamping-jaws holds them together and in line, while the inclination of the spring ends entered into the sockets formed in the clamping-jaws causes a strong torsional spring action when the jaws are opened against the action of the springs.

My invention is fully illustrated in the drawings which accompany and form a part of this specification, in which the same reference letters refer to the same or corresponding parts, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a suit-holder with my improved spring in position. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the hanger. Fig. 3 is a view of the spring detached. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view illustrating the position of the spring when in action.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the clamping-jaws of a suit-holder, B the suspension-hook by which the suit-holder is suspended and the jaws opened, and C the spring which holds the clamping-jaws together and constitutes the spring action between the same.

The spring C, as shown in Fig. 3, is a length of spring-wire with its ends oppositely offset at *c* and then bent downward and inclined at *c'*. The length of the offset portion determines the distance apart of the upper edges of the clamping-jaws, which is usually adjusted so that it is a little less than the thickness of a pair of trousers, thus making the pressure on the trousers or skirt uniform. The offset serves the further purpose, however, (and this is the main reason why it is employed,) of enabling the ends *c'* to enter into sockets *a*, formed in the upper edge of the clamping-jaws. As the spring force of the device lies in the spring ends it is obviously an advantage to have the walls of the sockets which hold the ends uniform in thickness and sufficiently strong to hold the spring ends without breaking out. This result is effected by the construction shown. The strength of the spring action is determined by the angle which the spring ends bear to each other and can be varied as desired. The clamping-jaws are cut away at *a'* to allow the main length of the spring to lie slightly below the upper edge of the jaws, thus enabling staples *a''* to be inserted, which, as they are in line, hold the clamping-jaws in line as well as together. The staples are inserted at the ends of the straight length of the springs, and consequently just opposite the point where the spring ends enter the sockets *a*. The staples secure the spring to the clamping-jaws in such manner that each end of the spring is stapled to that jaw into which the spring end does not enter.

If the action of this spring be studied, it will be seen that when the jaws are forced apart by pinching the suspension-hooks together a torsional spring action results, the strength of the action being dependent upon the angle which the spring ends bear to each other. The spring action obtained may thus be strong or weak; but it is always present

and cannot in the nature of the spring deteriorate. The construction of the device shows the utmost simplicity and effectiveness.

I do not limit my invention to the use herein stated, as the spring can be variously applied; nor is the form of the spring here shown in all its details essential; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

10 1. In combination with parallel sections, a spring having its ends bent at an angle to the body of the same, said ends being normally inclined in relation to each other, means for securing said spring to said sections in such
15 manner that the spring will lie between the same, and means for securing one of said spring ends to each of said sections and for holding the inclined ends in parallel relation to each other, substantially as described.

20 2. In combination with parallel sections, a spring having its ends bent at an angle to the body of the same, said ends being normally inclined in relation to each other, pockets in said sections for the reception in each of the
25 same of one of said spring ends, and means for holding said spring between said sections and for securing the spring to said sections, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a spring having its

ends bent at an angle to the body of the same, 30 said ends being normally inclined in relation to each other, two parallel sections having pockets formed in the upper edge of the same for the reception in each of the same of one of said spring ends, and staples for securing 35 said spring to said sections by attaching to each of the jaws that end of the spring which engages with the opposite jaw, substantially as described.

4. In combination with a spring having its 40 ends bent at an angle to the body of the same, said ends being normally inclined in relation to each other, two parallel sections having pockets formed in the upper edges of the same and the wall of said pockets partly 45 cut away on the inner surface of the sections, said pockets serving for the reception in each of the same of one of said spring ends, and staples for securing said spring to said sections by attaching to each of the jaws that 50 end of the spring which engages with the opposite jaw, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MOTT B. TABER.

Witnesses:

L. M. MARBLE,

LEE BROOKS.