

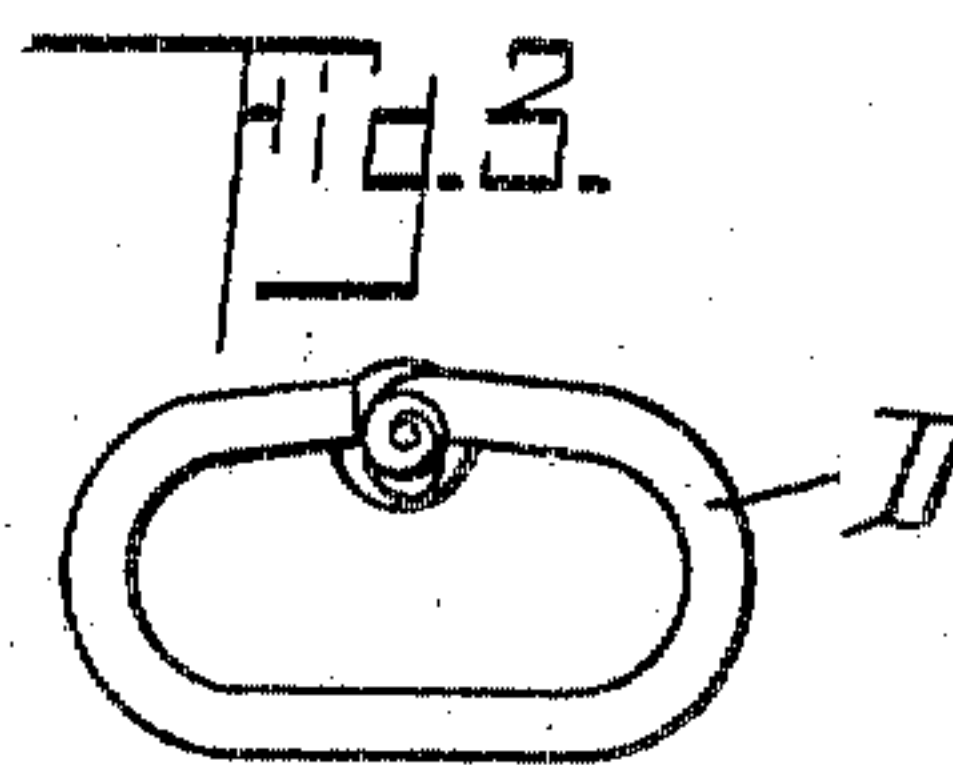
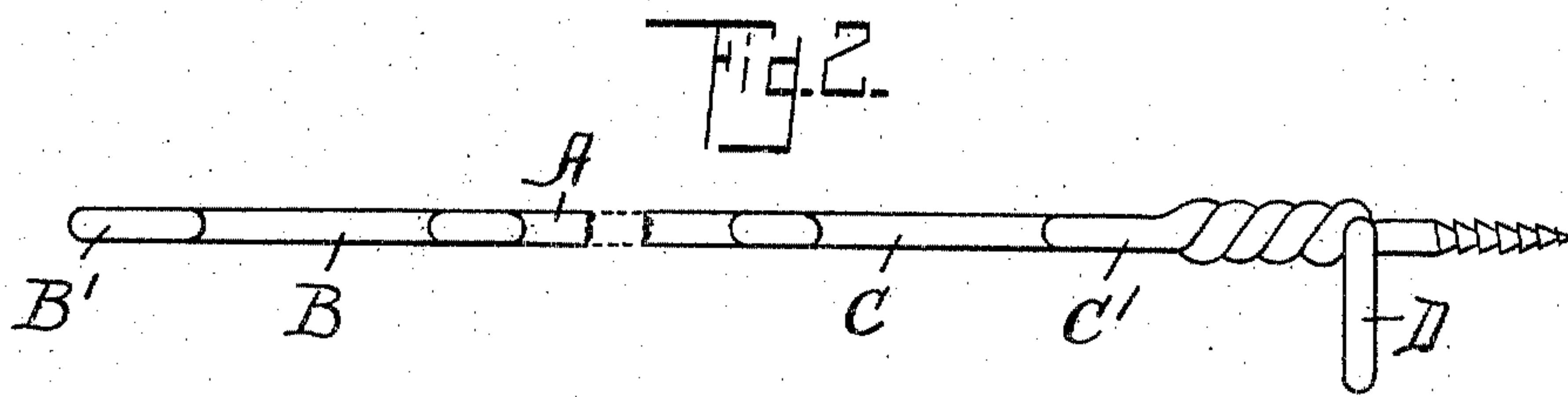
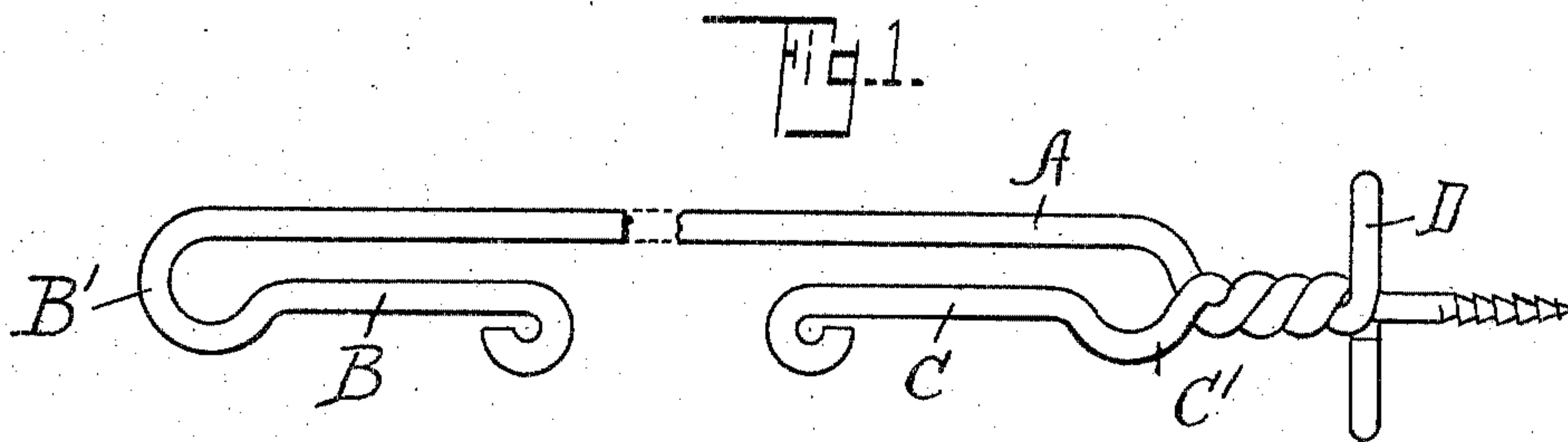
No. 767,123.

PATENTED AUG. 9, 1904.

J. J. QUINN.
GARMENT HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES=
W. Gurnee
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INVENTOR=
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. QUINN, OF WARREN, PENNSYLVANIA.

GARMENT-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 767,123, dated August 9, 1904.

Application filed September 16, 1903. Serial No. 173,443. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. QUINN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Warren, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in garment-hangers, and has for its object to provide simple compact means for hanging up trousers, skirts, and other garments.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the hanger. Fig. 2 is a side view, and Fig. 3 is an end view from the right of Fig. 1.

The hanger comprises a back, two spring-arms attached thereto extending toward each other and tending normally to press inwardly upon any garment that may be inserted between them and the back. The hanger is represented as made of spring-wire and the whole hanger as formed from two pieces.

The back A presents a straight smooth surface, against which the trousers or other garment is held by the arms B and C. At the left hand of Fig. 1 the wire forming the back is continued into the arm B and bent through the arc B', which forms a spring which tends to return the arm B to its normal position. At the right the back A is twisted around one end of the arm C, and either the end of the back B or the end of the

arm C is screw-threaded in order that the hanger may be attached to a wall thereby. The end of the other piece, either C or B, as the case may be, is formed into a loop D, which acts as a stop and abutment when the hanger is set up. The inner end of the arm C is bent through the spring-arc C' and continued into the arm proper.

An open space is left between the ends of the arms B and C, so that the garment can be readily inserted within the hanger. The spring-arcs B' and C', in addition to the arms B and C, which are themselves elastic, cause the arms to grip firmly any garment that is placed beneath them.

The hanger is easily and cheaply constructed. It is light, though strong, and it can be readily attached wherever desired.

What I claim is—

A garment-hanger consisting of two pieces of elastic wire coiled together at the shank, one of said pieces being longer than the other and having a recurved hook at the end, and a shorter piece extending along the first piece and forming with it a second hook opposed to the first with a space between the ends of the hooks.

JNO. J. QUINN.

Witnesses:

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