

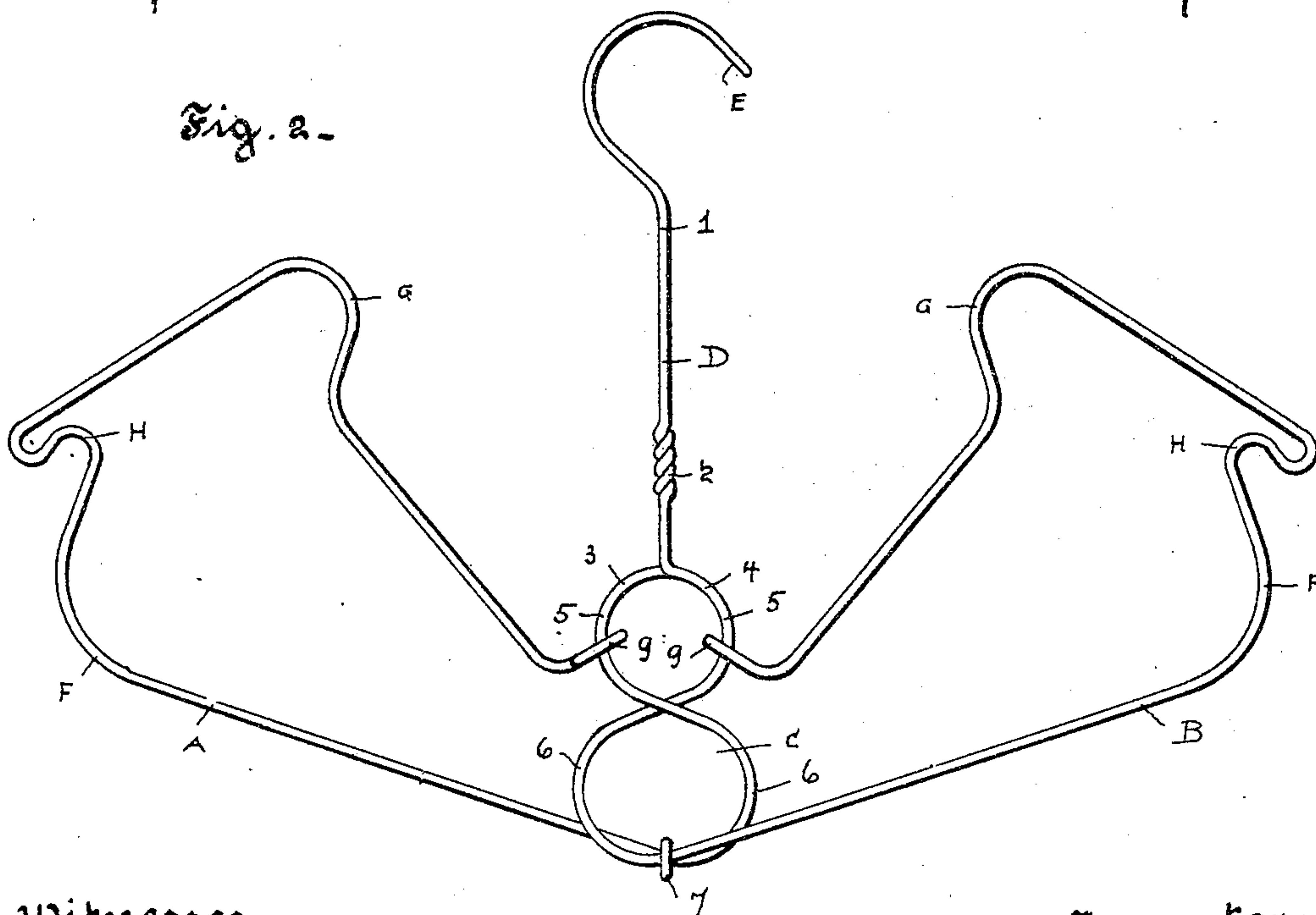
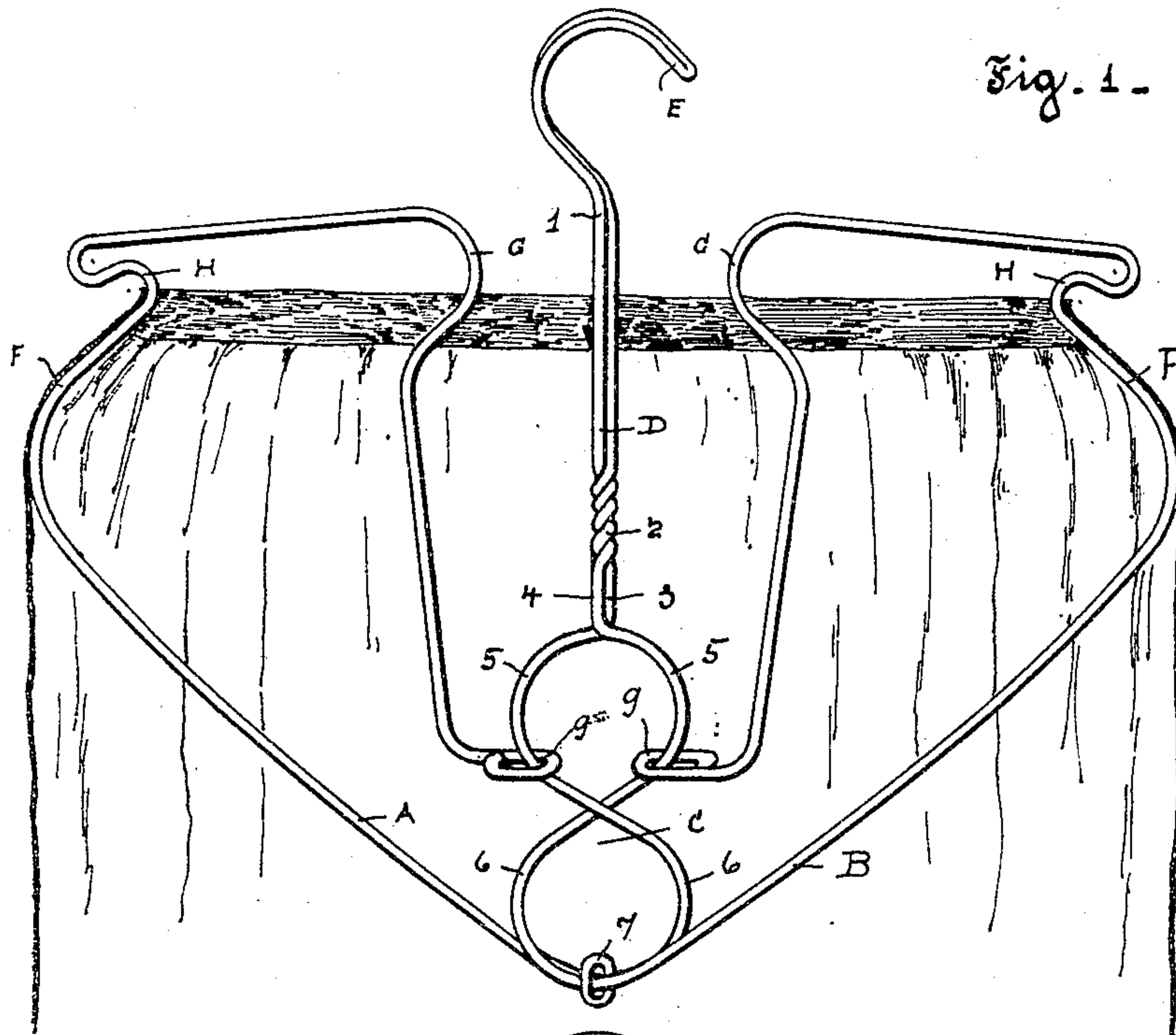
No. 773,583.

PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

J. NAGELY.
SKIRT HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 29, 1904.

NO MODEL.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN NAGELY, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

SKIRT-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,583, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed February 29, 1904. Serial No. 195,757. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN NAGELY, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 713 Jefferson street, Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Skirt-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a skirt-hanger, and has for its object to provide a simple and convenient device upon which different sizes of skirt-bands may be supported and that is provided with grips so arranged that by the use of a hand the hanger may be contracted to a size adapting it to be readily inserted into any skirt-band or removed therefrom.

The objects of my invention are accomplished as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometric view of my hanger with a skirt suspended therefrom. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing the extended position of the hanger without a skirt.

The hanger comprises arms A and B, which radiate in diverging directions in the same plane from a junction C, common to both arms, and a shank D, which is centrally disposed between the arms, the shank being of a length to extend a suitable distance beyond the arms in the same plane therewith and is bent at the end to form a hook E, also in the plane of the arms. The common junction C of the arms and the hook-shank is formed as a spring adapted to normally hold the arms apart a distance greater than the usual largest-sized skirt-band and to yield without a material increase of pressure when the arms are brought toward each other to contract the hanger for smaller sizes of skirt-bands. The opposite sides of a skirt-band are lodged upon offset hip-curves F, which are formed one near the free end of each arm.

The hanger-arms A and B are each provided with a grip G, each of which preferably so extends from the offset H of the hip-curve toward the hook-shank that the grips G are always above a skirt-band lodged upon the curved hips.

To mount a skirt upon the hanger, the hanger-arms are flexed together to a position within the grasp of the thumb and a finger of

one hand, and when so grasped the spread of the hanger-arms may be suitably reduced to receive skirt-bands of different sizes upon the hipped arms. When a skirt is mounted upon the hanger-arms, the grips may be grasped by the thumb and the finger of a hand and the arms brought together a suitable distance to drop the skirt from the hanger-arms.

My hanger is preferably formed of a single piece of wire of suitable length and is centrally doubled upon itself and is twisted at a point inward from the bighted end 1 to form a lock 2, adapted to secure the two half portions 3 and 4 of the wire in parallel relation for a suitable distance and form the shank D, at the end of which the hook E is formed. The two half portions for a short distance from the lock are continued in parallel relation and are then each bent to form reverse S-curves 5 and 6 in the plane of the arms. The S-curve thus formed in the half portion 3 is reversely disposed to the S-curve of the other half portion, 4, and both S-curves form jointly a figure 8 spring. The S-curves in both half portions are prevented from moving out of the plane of the arms by alternately lapping the half portions of the wires at the intersection of the curves 5 and 6, and at the intersection of the curves 6 the half portions of the wires are secured against lateral separation by a link 7, movably mounted upon the lapping wire portions. From the intersecting point of the curves 6 the half portions 3 and 4 are flexed tangentially upward in diverging directions to form the arms A and B, which at their ends are each bent inward toward the shank to form the hip-curves F and bent upward and outward to form the offset H, which prevent the skirt-waist band from creeping over the hip-curves. From the offsets H the half portions of the wires are angled for a suitable distance convergingly upward toward the hook-shank D, and about midway between the hip and the shank when the hanger-arms are without a skirt the remaining portion of each wire is bent toward the hip-curve to form a grip G, disposed more or less above the hip-curves F. From the grips G the half portions of the wire are bent convergingly downward, and opposite the spring-curves 5 each

half portion is angled to have its end bent as an eye 9, encircling the curve 5, which is formed in the same half portion of the wire. These eyes are preferably elongated to permit a free movement of the hanger-arms, and by thus connecting the ends of the arms to their body portions above the common point of their divergence from the hook-shank the resistance of the arms to flexing sidewise of their diverging plane is increased.

The arms A and B, which diverge tangentially in a straight line up to hip-curves F, as shown in Fig. 2, are flexed when the hanger is used to support a skirt, and thus operate as springs adapted to reinforce the figure 8 spring and contribute to extend the range through which the arms may be flexed without materially increasing the outward pressure of the hanger-arms when smaller sizes of skirt-bands are supported thereon.

What I claim is—

1. In a skirt-hanger, the combination with a hook-shank having arms diverging upward therefrom, said arms being provided with hip portions adapted to support a skirt and inwardly-recessed portions above the hips to oppositely engage the looped waistband of the skirt, of a grip formed on each arm, and extending inwardly above the waistband, with both grips in position to be jointly grasped by one hand from above the waistband.

2. In a skirt-hanger, in combination, a hook-shank; spring-arms diverging upward and

outward from the hook-shank, each arm being formed with an inward offset and from the offset extended inward toward the hook-shank and movably coupled thereto above the diverging point, and a grip in each arm extension, above the offset, so formed as to permit said grips being jointly grasped by one hand from above the waistband.

3. A skirt-hanger, comprising a single piece of wire doubled upon itself, having the bight formed as a hook and a portion of the doubled wire locked together to form a shank for the hook, and reversed S-curves continuing the shank, the S-curve in one portion of the wire being arranged reverse to the S-curve in the other portion and having the remainder of each half portion of the wire formed as an arm diverging upward from its S-curve, each arm being provided with an inward offset, and from the offset being extended toward the hook-shank and curved to form a grip above the offset, and from the grip returned and eye-coupled to the top portion of its S-curve and a link movably embracing the half portions of the wire at the diverging point of the arms.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 26th day of February, 1904.

JOHN NAGELY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. MOOR,
JOHN F. KRUGER.