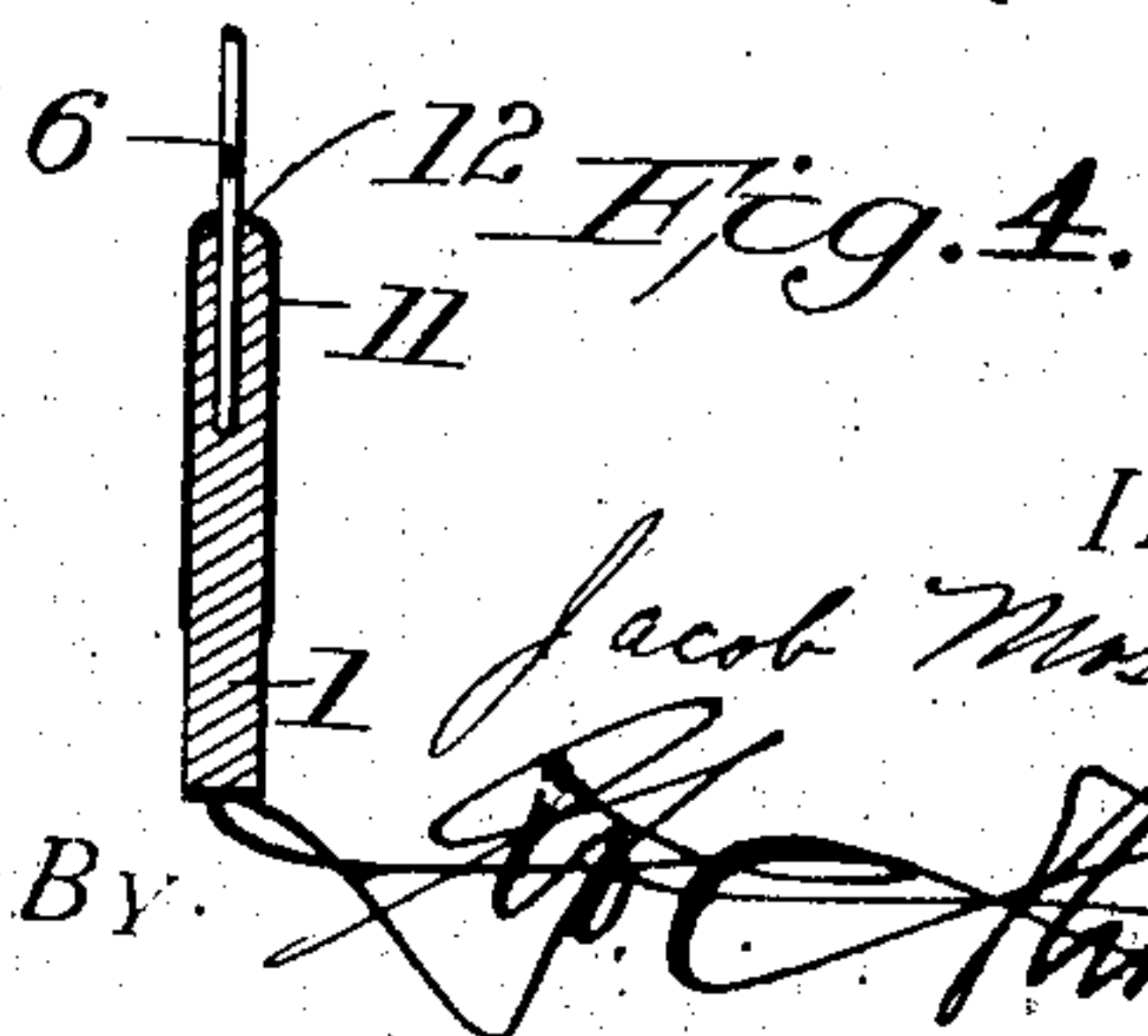
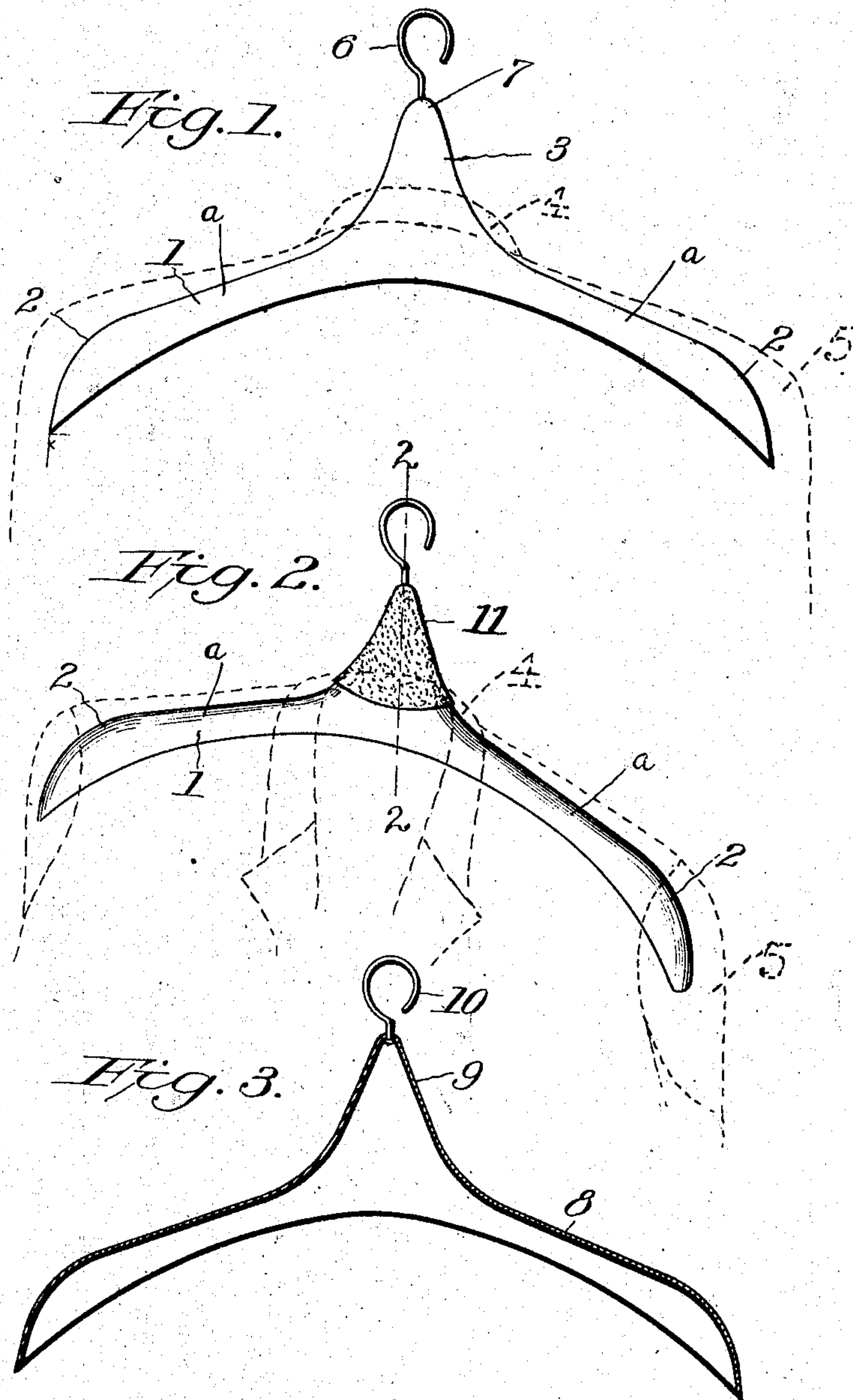


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PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

J. M. STEIN.
COAT HANGER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1905.



WITNESSES.
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COAT-HANGER.

No. 815,759.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed September 29, 1905. Serial No. 280,652.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB MOSES STEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coat-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to garment-hangers, and more particularly to that class of hangers supported by a hook or similar elements.

One object is to provide an exceedingly simple, inexpensive, strong, light, durable, and efficient hanger of the variety stated.

Another object resides in the provision of a hanger embodying, among other characteristics, the preservation of the original shape of the garment.

It is a well-known fact that the continued wearing of coats causes a creasing or wrinkling of the garment across the shoulders immediately beneath the collar, and it is also a well-known fact that this creasing or wrinkling is superinduced by reason of the inefficiency of the hangers now upon the market. Attempts have been made to overcome this serious defect in hangers of the present variety, and some inventors have sought to accomplish the desired purpose by employing a hanger somewhat similar to that proposed by me. Actual tests have proven that said prior inventors have fallen short of accomplishing the desired purpose.

A careful reading of the following description will disclose the essential features of my invention as compared with some of those now upon the market.

With the above and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of one form of the invention, the upper portion of a coat being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a hanger having a covering fitted over its intermediate projection, the upper portion of a coat being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of another form of the invention, and Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view on the line 2 2 of Fig. 2.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, and more particularly to Fig. 1, it will be seen that the body of the hanger is composed of a rigid piece of suitable material 1,

with its ends increased in thickness, as at 2. The ends of the body depend considerably with respect to the intermediate portion thereof and in their dependency cooperate with a tapering projection 3, formed intermediate the ends of the said body. This projection 3 is disposed upon the upper face of the body 1 and is by no means of great width, but intentionally narrow and of such height as to prevent the collar 4 of the garment 5 reaching the upper pointed end thereof and contacting with the suspending-hook 6, which latter may be secured through the apex of the projection in any suitable manner.

I form the projection 3 narrow and not wide, for the reason that experience has proven that if the projection be comparatively wide the object of the invention is defeated. It has been found that in order to preserve the shape of the garment, especially to prevent the formation or superinduce the formation of a crease or wrinkle across the back of the garment immediately beneath the collar, the projection must of necessity be narrow, so as not to create a stretching or drawing effect from shoulder to shoulder. If there be any such drawing effect, the crease or wrinkle is bound to follow. I therefore have the sides of the projection flare downwardly from substantially a point and curve gracefully into the substantially straight upper face portions *a* of the body 1 upon opposite sides of the said projection. The result of these substantially straight portions is that there is not a deep cavity or a high shoulder formed between the ends of the body and the projection 3, resulting in the garment resting in contact with the said straight upper face portions *a* throughout their length upon opposite sides of said intermediate projection. If there should be a cavity or high shoulder between the extremities of the hanger and its intermediate projection, the garment would either sag thereinto or be placed under tension immediately above the cavity, either the cavity or the shoulder causing a crease or wrinkle beneath the collar of the garment.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the upper faces of the body 1 upon opposite sides of the projection 3 are so formed as to obviate deep cavities and permit the garment to rest upon said ends without sagging between the ends and the projection and without being placed under tension. Moreover, by reason of the fact that the extremities of the

body depend considerably with respect to the intermediate tapering projection, the strain of the garment is taken off of the ends of the body and more evenly distributed throughout. If the greater strain should be upon the extremities of the body and not more evenly distributed throughout, wrinkling or creasing of the garment immediately beneath the collar would result. As a matter of fact my improved hanger causes the greater strain to be placed upon or near the base of the tapering projection. In other words, the weight of the garment in front tends to throw the back of the collar upwardly against the back of the intermediate projection, and by reason of the downwardly-flaring sides of the latter and the pronounced dependency of the extremities of the body with respect to the projection the preponderance of weight or strain is taken from the ends of the hanger.

In Fig. 2 there is shown a hanger possessing all of the features and advantages hereinbefore referred to. It will be seen, however, that in this latter hanger the edges are rounded to obviate sharp upper edges and that the intermediate tapering projection is provided with a covering 11, preferably composed of rubber, although any other suitable material could be employed. At any rate the material should be very thin, so that the covering may engage the projection tightly and obviate the use of separate fastening means for holding it in place. Obviously the covering may be glued to the projection to hold it tightly thereupon. It will be seen that the covering embraces the suspending-hook 6. The purpose of this covering is to protect the garment from wear and to prevent undue sliding movement of the garment upon the said projection.

In Fig. 3 there is shown a hanger similar to

the hangers shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except that the hanger 8 is hollow and composed of aluminium or other suitable metal. The projection 9 is also hollow, and the hook 10 may be secured thereto in any suitable manner.

What is claimed is--

1. A garment-hanger comprising a body provided with a projection intermediate its ends, and a suspending-hook secured to the body, the sides of the projection flaring downwardly from substantially a point to receive the neck of the garment below the apex of the projection and hold the said neck out of engagement with said hook, the ends of the body upon opposite sides of the projection having their upper faces directed downwardly upon substantially straight lines for coöperation with said projection to hold the garment in contact with said upper face portions throughout their lengths.

2. A garment-hanger, comprising a body provided with a projection intermediate its ends, and a suspending-hook secured to the body, the sides of the projection flaring downwardly from substantially a point to receive the neck of the garment and hold the latter out of engagement with the suspending-hook, the ends of the body upon opposite sides of the projection being directed downwardly upon substantially straight lines for coöperation with said projection to hold the garment in contact with said upper face portions throughout their lengths, and a covering fitted over the projection.

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

JACOB MOSES STEIN.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. HUTCHISON, Jr.,

JACOB L. SHAPPIRN.