

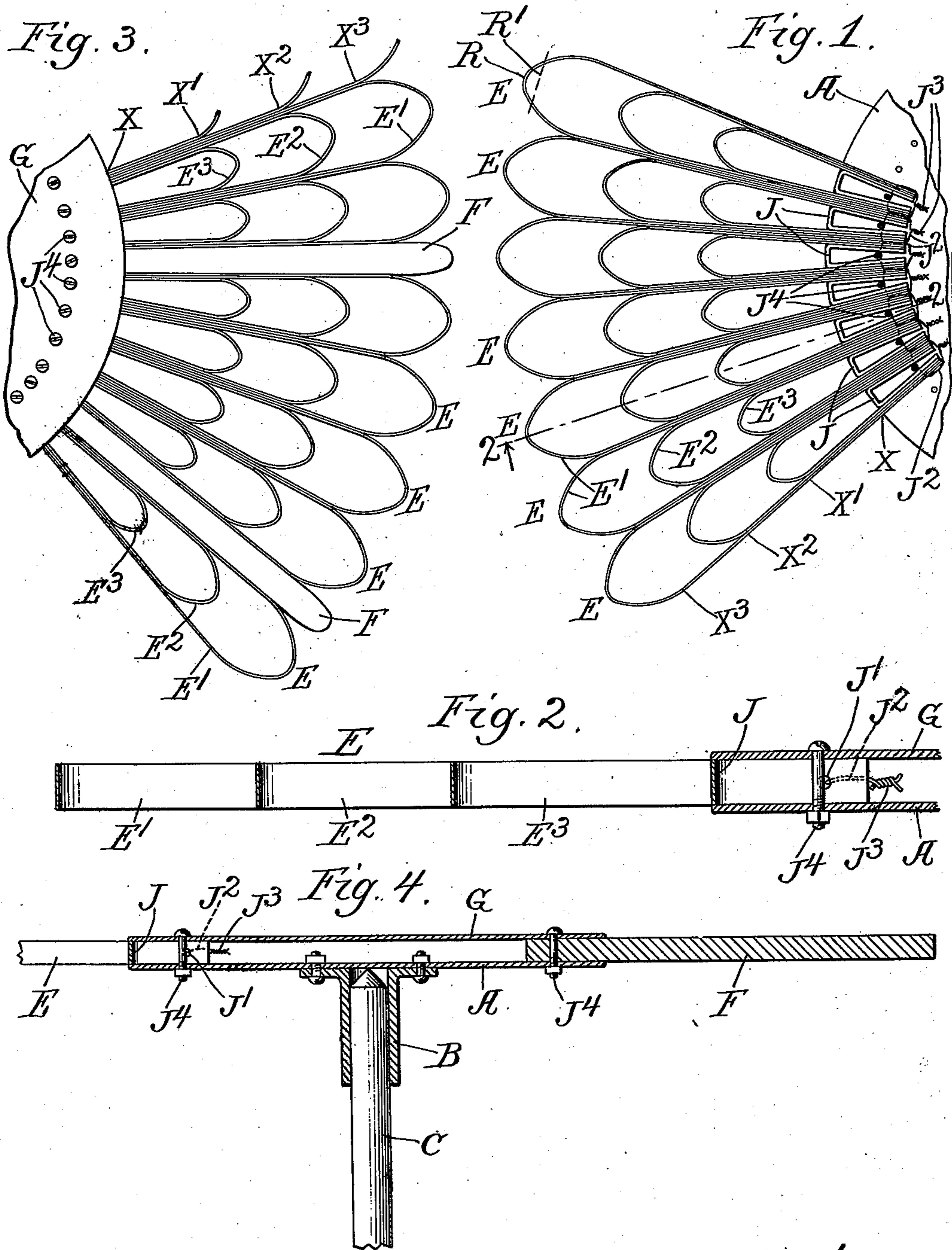
No. 847,644.

PATENTED MAR. 19, 1907.

B. J. BUCKINGHAM.  
GARMENT HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 31, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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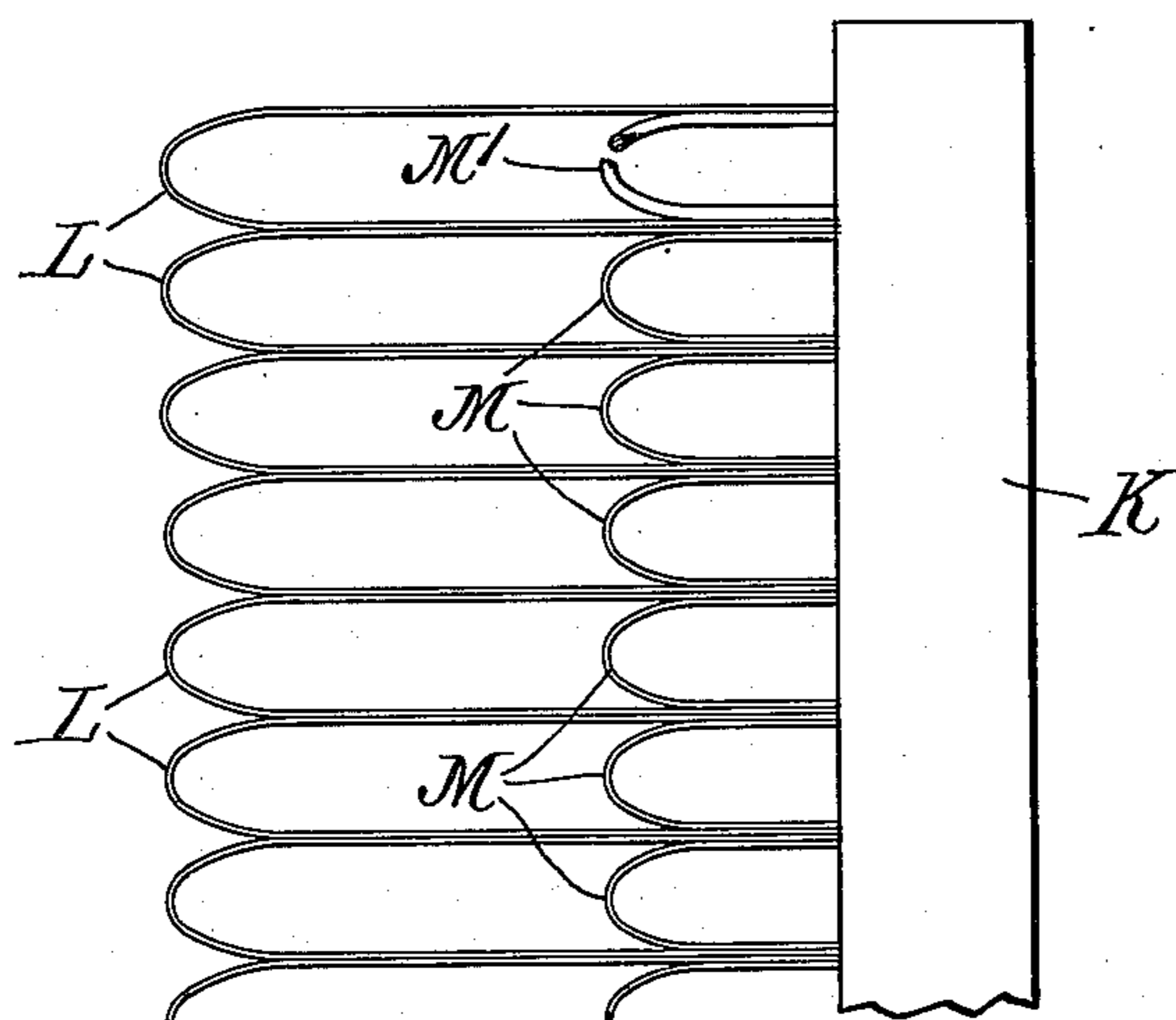
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

*Fig. 5.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## GARMENT-HOLDER.

No. 847,644.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 19, 1907.

Application filed October 31, 1906. Serial No. 341,388.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN J. BUCKINGHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Garment-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to garment-holders, and has for its object to provide certain new and useful improvements having particular reference to increasing the capacity of the holder.

My invention is illustrated as it were diagrammatically in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a part, showing the lower disk on which the holding devices are mounted; Fig. 2, a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a view of a part of the holder-disk, showing the holding fingers or parts projecting and with modifications; Fig. 4, a cross-section showing the manner of supporting the disk. Fig. 5 is a detail plan view of a form of my invention.

Like parts are indicated by the same letter in all the figures.

A is a lower disk having the downwardly-extending socket B to receive the post C, on which the disk is mounted and whereby it is supported.

E E and F are the garment-holding fingers on the disk.

G is the upper disk, and J<sup>4</sup> bolts, whereby the two disks are clamped together in such way as to hold the fingers in position. J J are loops inserted between the lower ends of the fingers to assist in holding them in position.

The fingers F F consist of rigid material and may be of wood or metal. The fingers E E consist each of a series of successively-shorter spring fingers or pieces E', E<sup>2</sup>, and E<sup>3</sup>. There may be any number of these, determined by the total length of the finger. I call a finger composed of these several finger-loops a "compound" finger. The fingers E' E<sup>2</sup> E<sup>3</sup> are preferably made, as indicated, of flat spring metal. They might, however, be made of other shapes in cross-section—as, for instance, round or rectangular. At least this would be true for certain purposes.

While I prefer flat metal loops, it is obvious that wire or round or other cross-sectional forms may be used, and it is also obvious that the rigid finger F may be employed.

I have shown my invention as applied to a

circular or rotary holder, along the periphery of which the fingers—compound or rigid, or both—are disposed in proper relation to each other; but obviously the fingers could be arranged so as to project substantially with each other from the side of the longitudinal rack. The preferred form is that in which I use compound fingers consisting each of an outside large loop and an inner short loop, the distance between the two arches being approximately as great as the width of the garment to be supported. The arrangement of the loops in the compound fingers I have described as "nested."

For convenience in securing the fingers, and particularly the compound fingers, together, I provide, as illustrated in Fig. 1, a series of inner loops or stirrups J J, one being set between the lower ends of each group of loops, which together make one of the compound fingers. The inner ends of the loop and stirrup are perforated, as indicated at J', and through these perforations is put the wire binding J<sup>2</sup>, which holds them all together when properly drawn up by having two ends twisted at J<sup>3</sup>, so that the parts remain in the position indicated in the various figures. The upper disk is laid down on the table with a series of bolts J<sup>4</sup> J<sup>4</sup> projecting upwardly therefrom. The fingers are then laid in position so that one of these bolts passes up in front of the wire J<sup>2</sup> and inside of the stirrup. In the case of a solid finger, like F, the bolt passes up through a suitable hole therein. The lower disk is now placed on top of these parts, it being perforated, so as to receive the ends of the bolts. The bolts are now drawn into position by securing down the ends, and the whole is complete. The finished disk may then be turned over and be properly supported on the posts C. These parts just described are set forth as a convenient means of securing the fingers in position. It will be readily seen that so constructed the entire apparatus may be of metal, and hence the parts may be easily japanned or otherwise treated.

K is a longitudinal finger-support, L L outer loops, and M M inner loops. The wire forming these inner loops may be flat or circular in cross-section. The latter form is shown at M', where one of the wires is severed and the end turned up to show this structure. Usually this inner loop will be of steel metal flat in cross-section.

I have shown the compound finger in the

drawings as comprising two inner loops, so that the whole length is divided into three sections of comparatively equal length; but I may use a larger or smaller number of inner loops, and I may use but a single inner loop, and it may be nearer the inner end or nearer the outer end of the outer loop, as may be desired for any particular purpose.

The use and operation of my invention are as follows: Assuming two compound fingers, such as illustrated in Fig. 1, it will be observed with reference to loop or finger  $E'$  that it is secured at one end—at  $X$ , for example—and at the other end is strengthened by its own arch. It will also be observed that this is true of each of the inner loops  $E^2$   $E^3$ , and, moreover, the arch of each of these loops serves to brace or strengthen the outer loop  $E'$ . In other words, the finger is divided into three sections measured, respectively, by the distance from  $X$  to  $X'$ , from  $X'$  to  $X^2$ , and from  $X^2$  to  $X^3$ , and each of these sections is supported at each end and left relatively free to give or spring between the two points. The result is that while a garment of practically the length of the entire finger may be inserted when desired between any two such fingers shorter objects may be inserted between each of the three opposed sections—as, for example, between  $X$  and  $X'$ . In such position it is held relatively loose, as the principal pressure is exerted at the two points  $X$  and  $X'$ . Moreover, a garment or object may be inserted between the opposed surfaces on the side parts of these loops—as, for example, between the loops  $E'$  and  $E^2$  and  $E^2$  and  $E^3$ . In the latter case there is but one “clamping-space,” so called, between the points  $X'$  and  $X^2$ , while in the former there are two, as between  $X'$  and  $X^2$  and  $X^2$  and  $X^3$ . The offices of the inner loops, as suggested, are to brace the sides of the outer loops, to divide the outer loops into clamping-sections, as previously described and they are preferably in the form of a bridge or arch for these purposes. Of course the inner bridge effect or spring cross-piece between the sides of any given loop might be produced by a structure differing from that shown in this case as an inner loop. Such bridging effect would be effective even though the outer loop were not a complete loop. If its two sides were not made integral or were even separated at its outer extremity, the bridge effect or bracing of such spring would to a great degree accomplish the particular object of my invention, and the whole would constitute an operating device. Thus if for any reason the sides of the outer so-called “loop” were to be separated, as by removing the part indicated by the letter  $R$  in Fig. 1 beyond the line  $R'$ , still the whole device would operate in a very effective manner as a garment-holder.

By the term “garment-holder” I do not mean to limit my device to any particular use, for it is specially intended for the support of articles of wearing-apparel and the like.

I claim—

1. In a garment-holder, the combination with the supporting part of one or more compound fingers, each consisting of two or more spring-loops of varying lengths nested together.

2. In a garment-holder, the combination with the supporting part of one or more compound fingers comprising each a spring-loop and within the same one or more spring devices to impinge upon the side of such loop and support it at intervals.

3. In a garment-holder, the combination with the supporting part of one or more compound fingers comprising each a spring-loop and means for supporting the same on its inside so as to divide the side of such loop into a series of clamping-sections.

4. In a garment-holder, the combination with the supporting part of one or more compound fingers, each consisting of a spring-loop with one or more spring-bridges between the inner sides of said loop to divide such sides into a series of clamping-sections.

5. In a garment-holder the combination with the supporting part of one or more compound fingers consisting each of one or more spring-loops nested and distributed so that the arch of each forms a bridge within the sides of the other larger loops.

6. In a garment-holder, the combination with the supporting part of a series of spring-fingers supported on such part and projecting therefrom for varying distances to form clamping-spaces of unequal lengths, on approximately the same line.

7. In a garment-holder, the combination with the supporting part of three or more spring-pieces lying in a group in close proximity to each other so as to present a series of clamping-sections in close proximity to each other between them on approximately the same line.

8. In a garment-holder, the combination with the supporting part of three or more spring-pieces lying in a group in close proximity to each other so as to present a series of clamping-sections in close proximity to each other between them on approximately the same line; said pieces varying in length.

9. In a garment-holder, the combination with the supporting part of two or more nested spring-loops arranged so as to provide clamping-spaces between the outside of one loop and the inside of another.

10. In a garment-holder, the combination of a spring-loop finger with a spreading-loop between its inner ends and the supporting device upon which the parts are secured.

11. In a garment-holder, the combination

of a spring-loop finger device with a loop-spreading device between the ends of the finger, and a transverse wire which holds them together.

5 12. In a garment-holder, the combination of a spring-loop finger device with a loop-spreading device between the ends of the fin-

ger, a transverse wire which holds them together, and disks between which they are held.

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