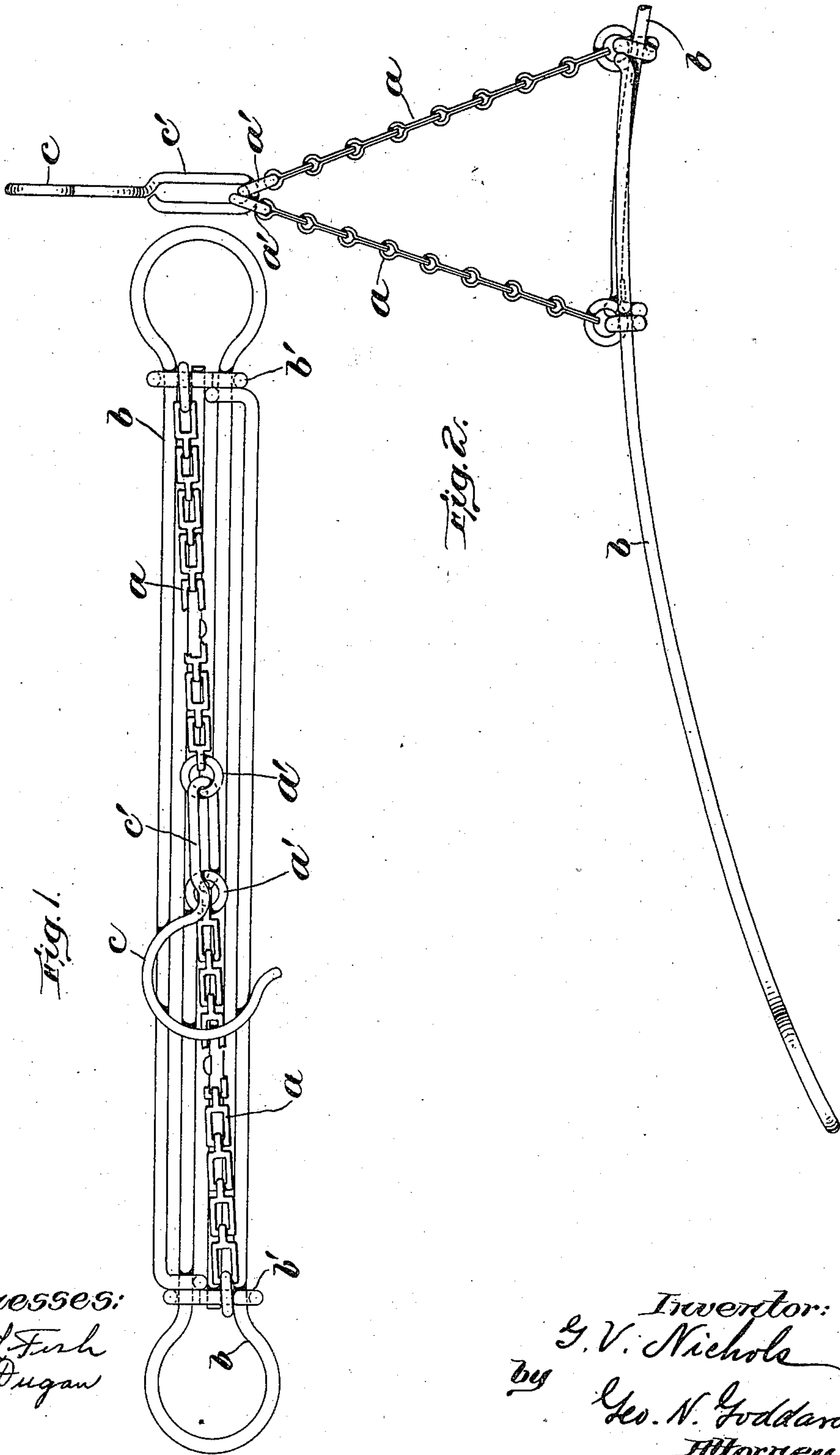


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GARMENT HANGER.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 27, 1906.

976,094.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## GARMENT-HANGER.

976,094.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

Application filed December 27, 1906. Serial No. 349,724.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE V. NICHOLS, citizen of the United States, and resident of Providence, county of Providence, Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Hangers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to garment hangers and is particularly intended to provide a means of suspension for an extensible garment hanger which shall be adapted to suspend the garment hanger from an overhead support whether that support be a wall hook or a supporting rod and comprises a construction and arrangement of suspending device which is automatically folded closely against the garment hanger when the garment hanger is collapsed for carriage in a case or otherwise.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a plan view showing the suspending means in the position assumed by it when the garment hanger is folded or collapsed. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same with the parts in the position for sustaining a coat or other garment.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown my invention applied to the collapsing wire frame garment hanger of the type illustrated in United States Patent to Webster No. 730,992 dated June 16, 1903. As these garment hangers are sold in sets arranged in compact cases for travelers' use it is desirable that when in the collapsed position all parts should lie as flat and occupy as little space as possible. With the suspension shown in the Webster patent the device can be used only on wall hooks and not on the ordinary garment suspension rods for supporting such hangers.

According to my present invention the suspension device comprises two chain sections  $a$  the outer ends of which are secured to the transversely extending portion  $b'$  of the extensible wire sections  $b$  similar to the arrangement shown in the Webster patent. The inner ends or links of the chains however are connected with a peculiarly formed hook  $c$  whose shank is bent to form a longitudinal narrow loop  $c'$  which receives the two end links  $a'$  of the chain sections which are preferably in the form of rings. This loop  $c'$  is preferably made too narrow to permit the passage of these links or rings  $a'$  by each other so that one must necessarily rest above the other as shown in Fig.

2. The length of the chains and of this loop  $c'$  is so proportioned that the length of the whole in the extended position is just equal to the length between the transverse portions  $b'$  of the frame to which the outer ends of said chains are secured so that the chain by the collapsing of the wire sections upon each other is stretched out until the link assumes the position shown in Fig. 1. By making the loop narrower than the thickness of the rings or links  $a'$  it is impossible for these links to bind against each other in the loop or to pull on a dead center against each other since as a result of this construction their position must always be offset one above the other so that the mere collapsing of the garment hanger acts automatically to draw the chain and hook flat against the top of the garment hanger as indicated in Fig. 1.

What I claim is:—

1. An extensible and contractible garment hanger embracing two sliding sections comprising transverse portions embracing one another, a suspension chain whose outer ends are secured to said transverse portions and whose inner ends are retained in a longitudinal loop or eye formed in the shank of the supporting hook, substantially as described.

2. A garment hanger of the class described embracing two collapsible sections each having transverse portions surrounding the other to form sliding engagement, a suspending hook whose shank portion is formed into a longitudinal loop, two chain sections having their inner ends loosely secured in said loop and their outer ends secured to the transverse portions of the sliding frames, the parts being so proportioned that the total length of the chains and the hook loop is substantially equal to the distance between the transverse portions of the hanger sections when in contracted position, substantially as described.

3. A garment hanger embracing in its construction the telescoping sections, a supporting device consisting of flexible supports terminating at their inner ends in links or rings, a hook provided with a longitudinal eye in which said rings are loosely inserted, said eye being of narrower diameter than the combined thickness of said links, substantially as described.

4. In a garment hanger the combination of the telescoping sections and supporting

means therefor embracing oppositely disposed suspension chains whose outer ends are secured respectively to the telescopic sections, an elongated closed wire loop which  
5 receives and retains the inner end links of each chain, said loop being extended longitudinally in the same direction as the hook portion and being of less width internally than the thickness of the two chain links  
10 passed through it whereby upon the col-

lapsing of the device the chain and the hook are extended to lie flat upon and parallel with the telescopic sections, substantially as described.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 12th day of December 1906.

GEORGE V. NICHOLS.

In the presence of—

JOHN J. FEENERTY,

EDWIN E. WHIPPLE.