

March 6, 1951

R. SKLAAR
GARMENT HANGER

2,543,810

Filed Feb. 5, 1945

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

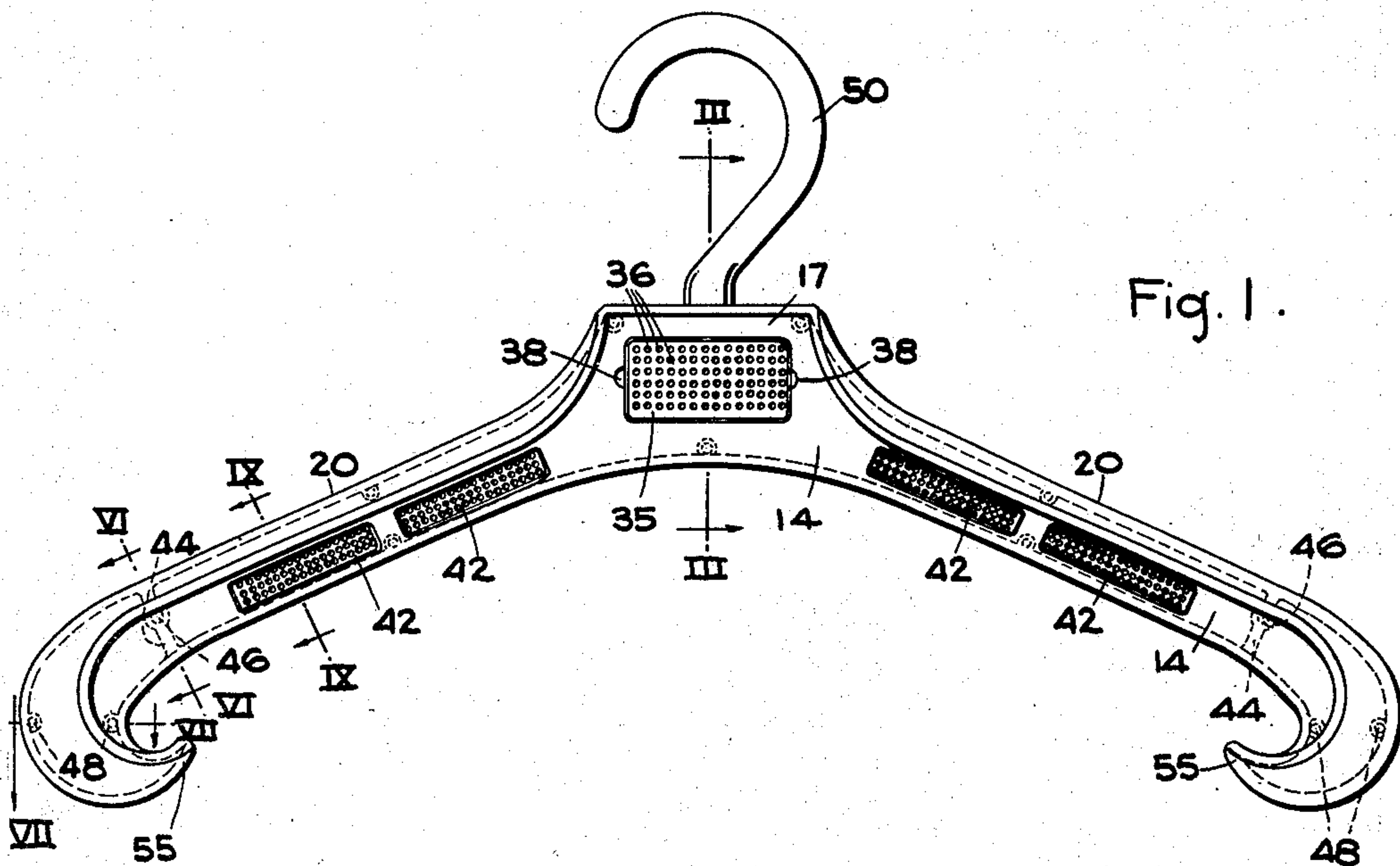


Fig. 1.

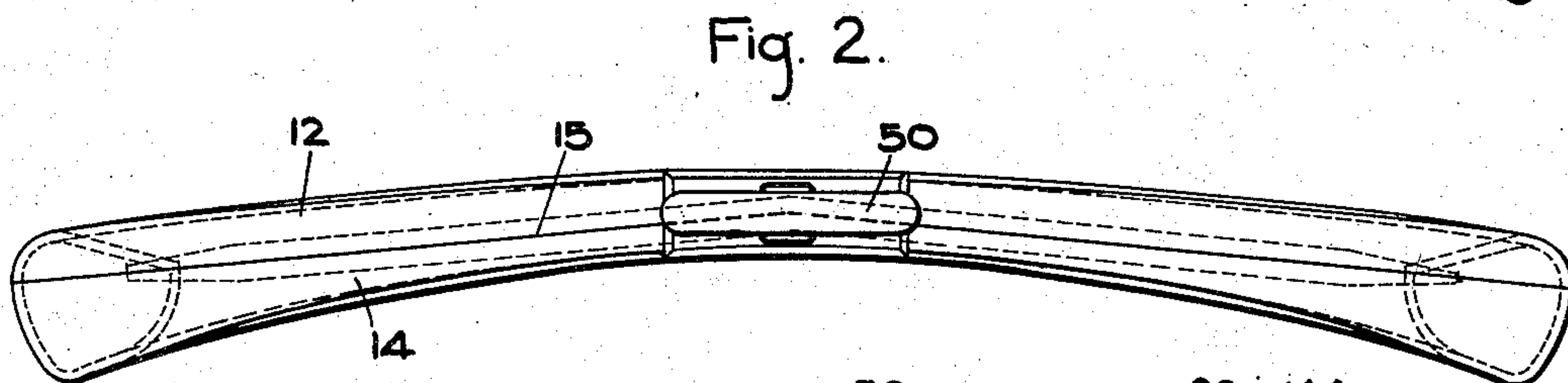


Fig. 2.

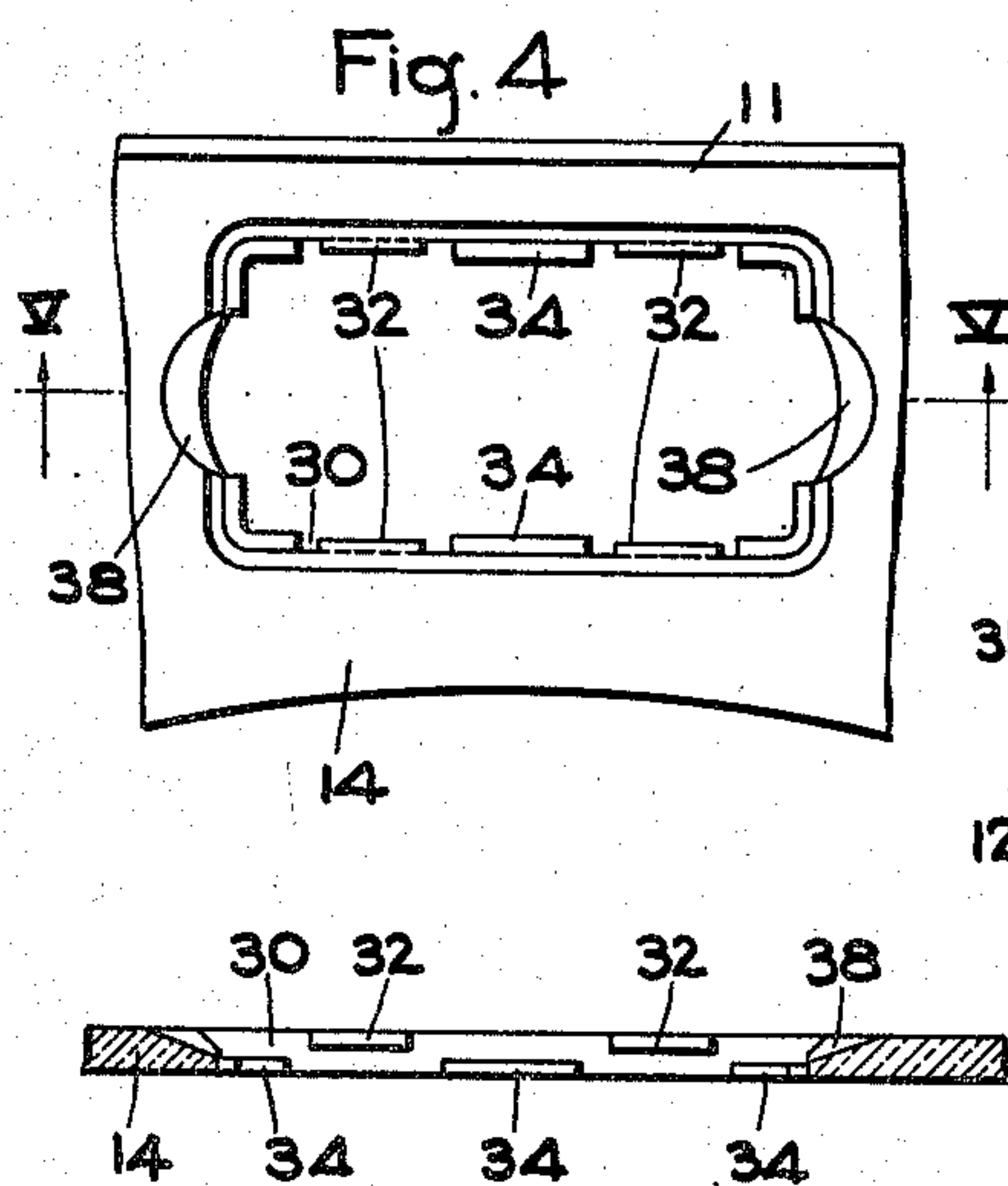


Fig. 4.

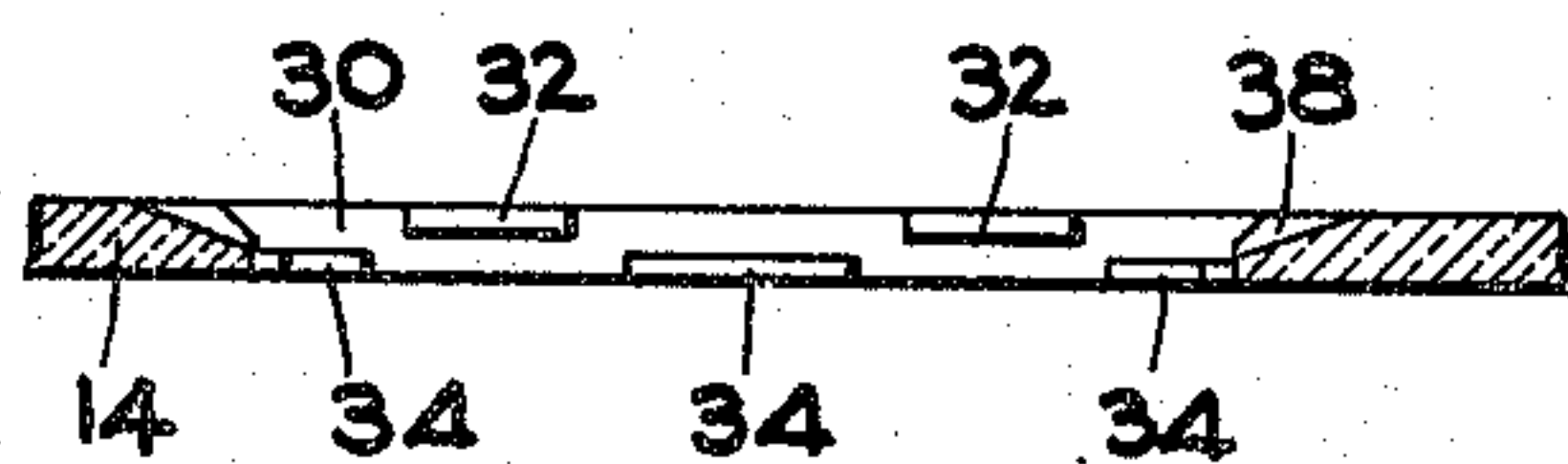


Fig. 5.

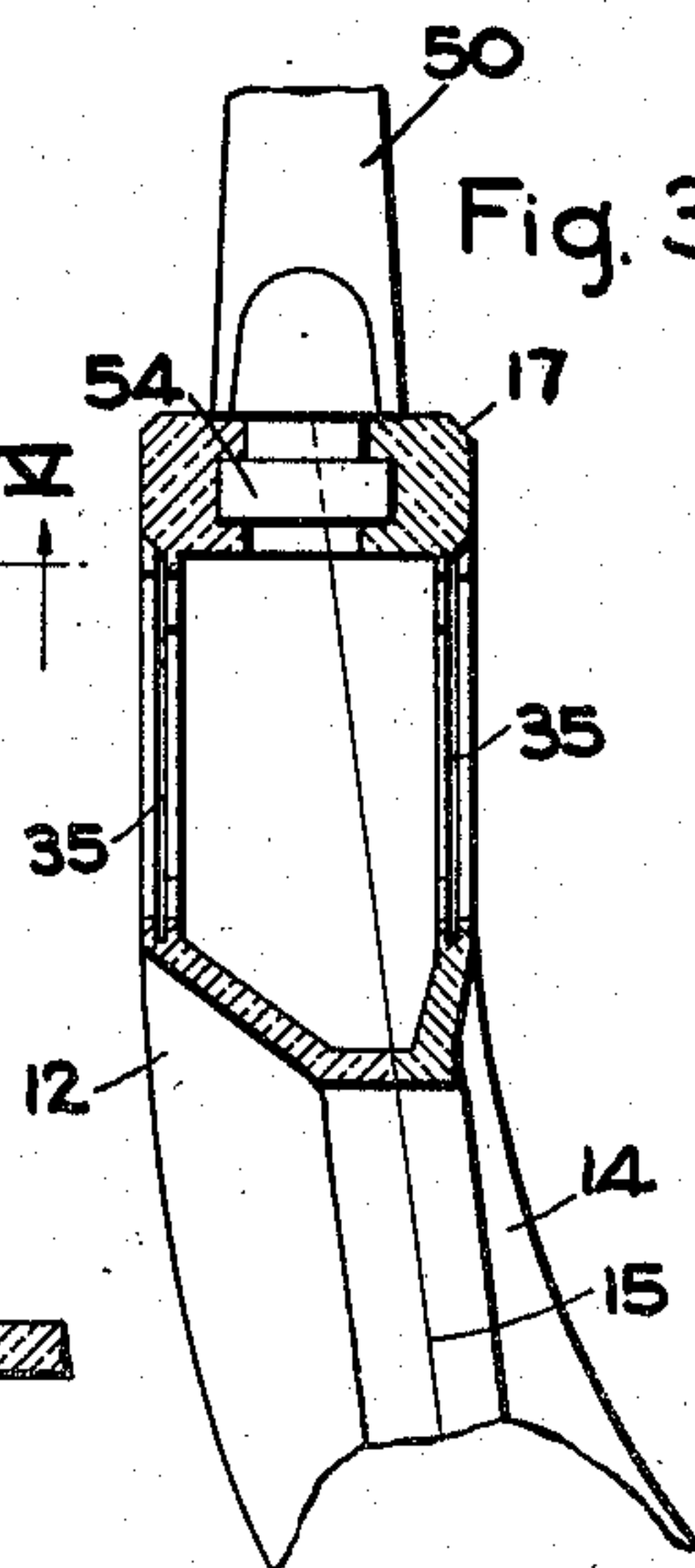


Fig. 3.

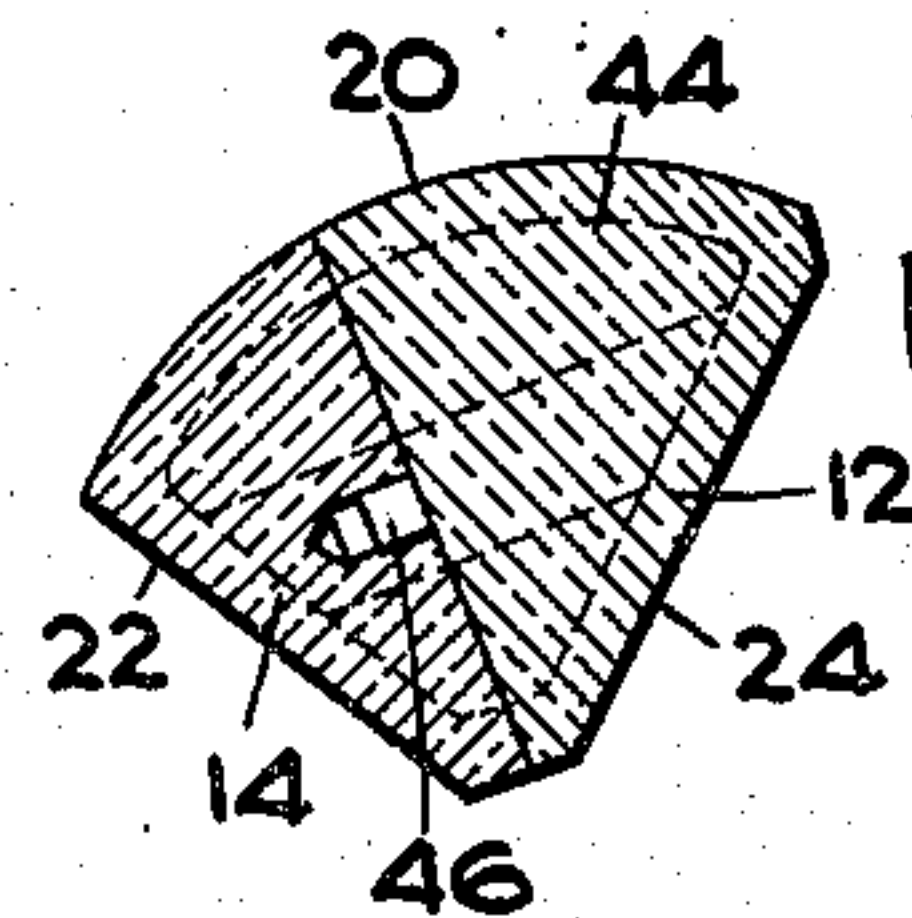


Fig. 6.

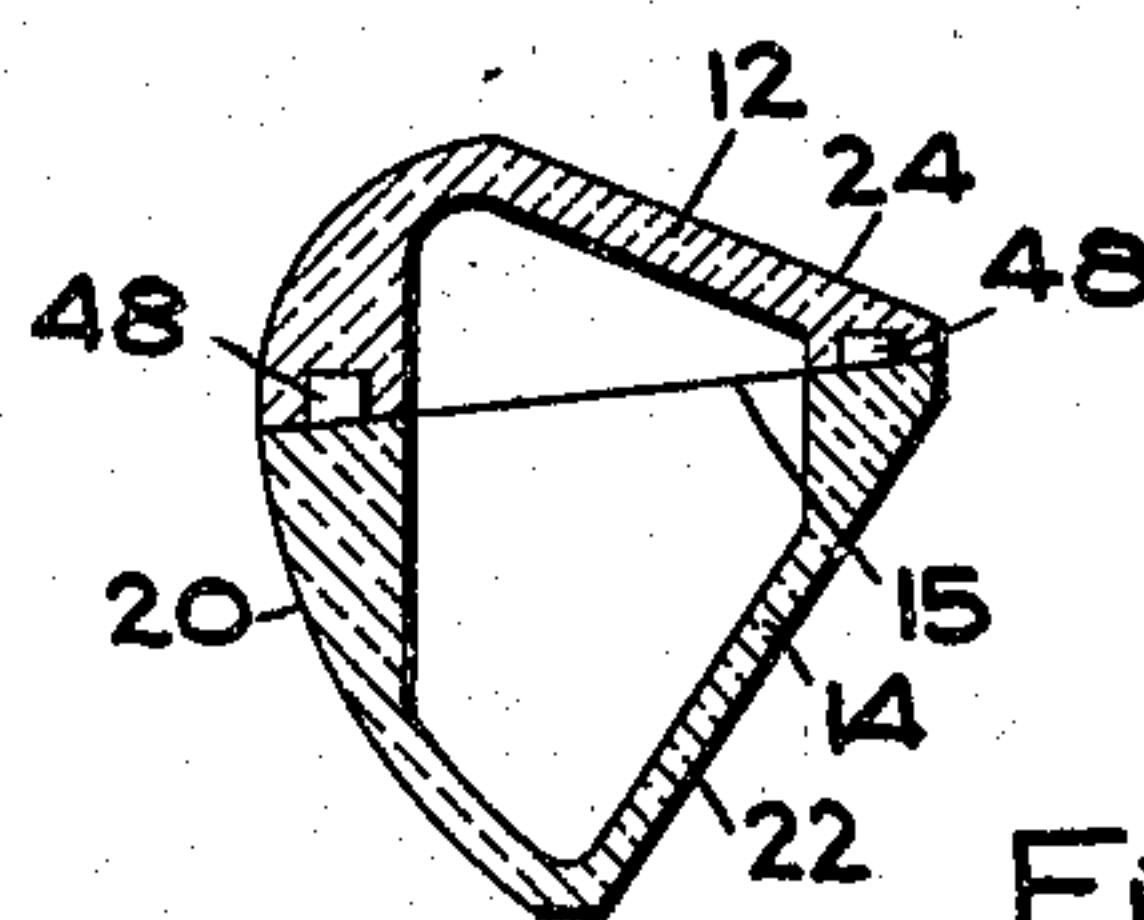


Fig. 7.

INVENTOR
RICHARD SKLAAR
BY

Bean, Brooks, Buckley & Bean. ATTORNEYS

March 6, 1951

R. SKLAAR
GARMENT HANGER

2,543,810

Filed Feb. 5, 1945

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

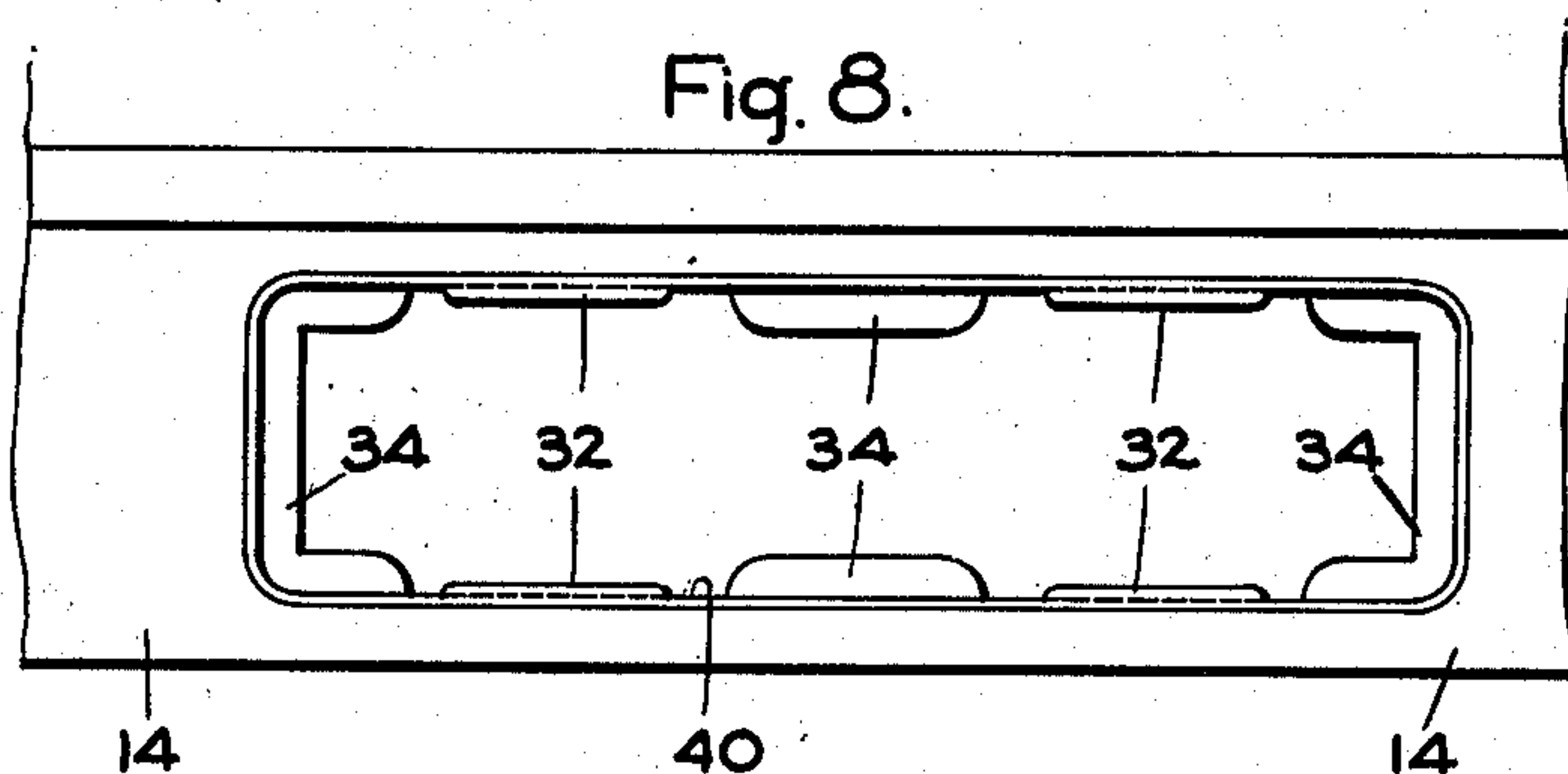


Fig. 9.

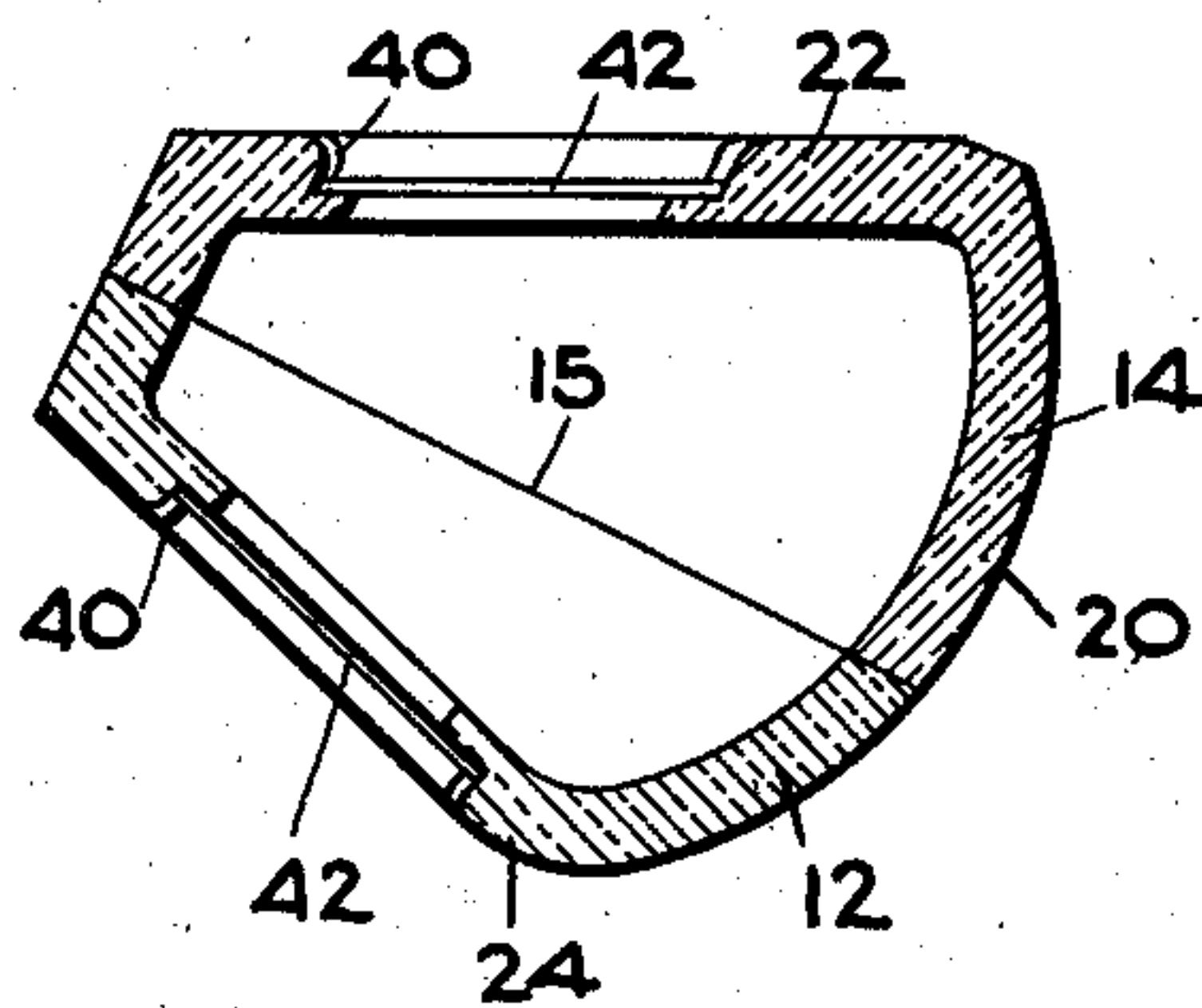
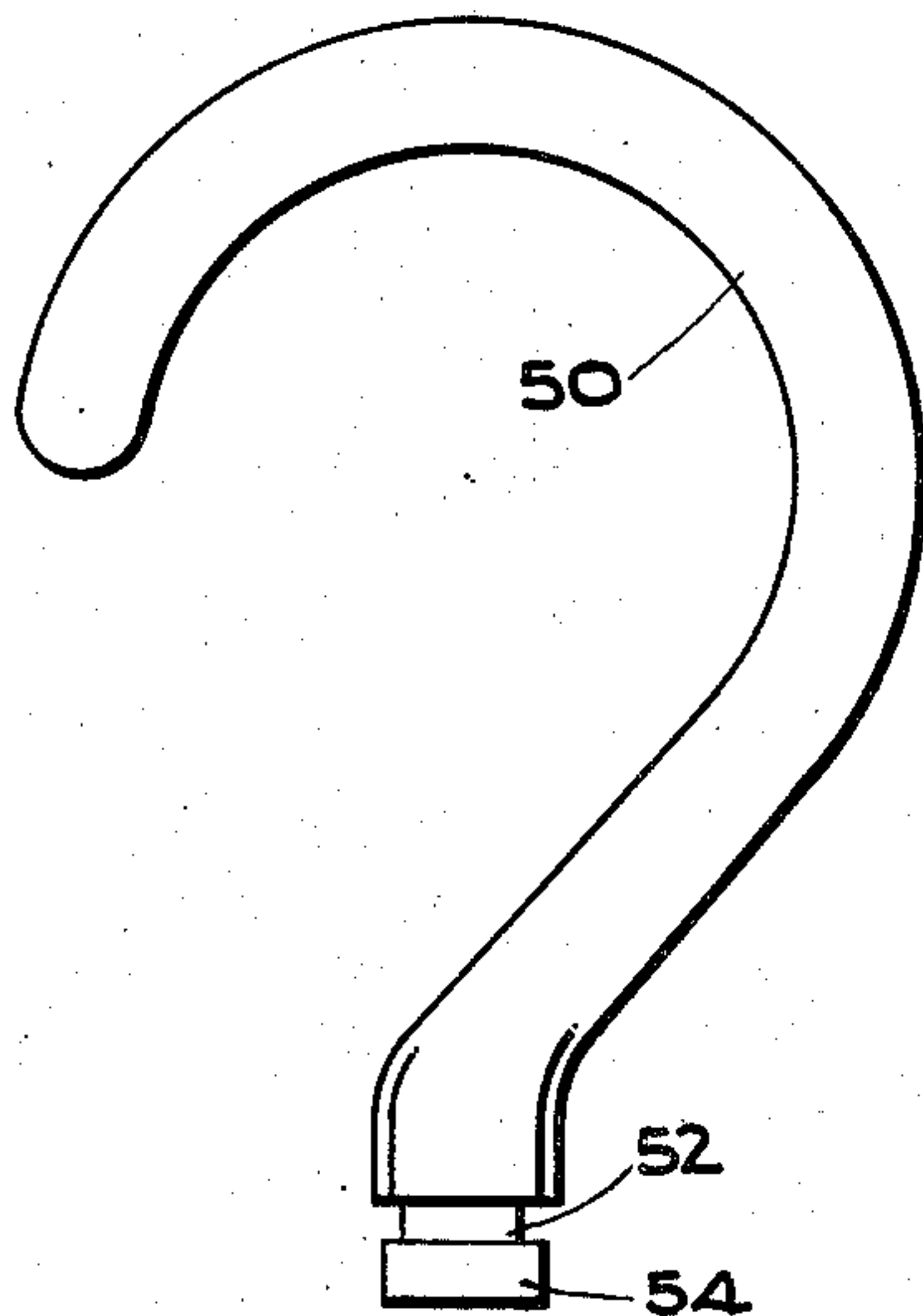


Fig. 10.



INVENTOR
RICHARD SKLAAR
BY

Bean, Brooks, Buckley & Bean.

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,543,810

GARMENT HANGER

Richard Sklaar, Rochester, N. Y., assignor, by
mesne assignments, to K. & S. Corp., Balti-
more, Md.

Application February 5, 1945, Serial No. 576,195

2 Claims. (Cl. 223—86)

1

This invention relates to garment hangers, and more particularly to improvements in hollow molded clothes hangers of the type that are adapted to carry therein supplies of insecticide material for emanation of fumes offensive to moths and like insects.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide an improved molded garment hanger structure of the character described which embodies improved means for servicing the hanger with insecticide material. Another object of the invention is to provide improvements in multi-part molded clothes hangers and the like whereby to effect economies in manufacture thereof and to provide finished hangers of improved weight and strength and ruggedness characteristics. Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear from the specification hereinafter.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a garment hanger of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a top plan thereof;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section as along line III—III of Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary elevation of a side wall and insecticide filling opening portion of the hanger;

Fig. 5 is a section taken along line V—V of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a section, on an enlarged scale, taken along line VI—VI of Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a section, on an enlarged scale, taken along line VII—VII of Fig. 1;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary elevation, on an enlarged scale, of a side wall opening portion of the hanger;

Fig. 9 is a section, on an enlarged scale, taken along line IX—IX of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 10 is a side elevation, on an enlarged scale, of a hook portion of the hanger shown in disassembled relation.

The invention is illustrated in the drawing to comprise a garment hanger body consisting of a fabrication of two half sections 12—14 which have been previously cast or molded to such shapes as to be adapted to be assembled in side-by-side complementing relation along a parting line 15 to comprise a single body which is generally of garment hanger-like form in external appearance. However, as illustrated by the sectional views of Figs. 3, 6, 7, 9, the body elements are so shaped as to provide the external surfaces of the hanger body to be of substantially triangular section but smoothly rounded. Thus, as illustrated by Fig. 6, for example, the assembled

2

hanger body portion presents throughout the length of the hanger arms an upper rounded garment supporting surface 20 and downwardly inclining and converging side wall surfaces 22—24. Thus, a dress or coat-like garment to be supported upon the hanger may be draped at its shoulder portions upon the hanger body arms with the neck of the garment encompassing the enlarged central body portion 17 of the hanger, in such manner that the shoulder portions of the garment will be resting upon the rounded upper surfaces 20—20 of the hanger arms while the side walls 22—24 of the hanger arms slope downwardly and inwardly therefrom away from contact with depending portions of the hung garment.

The hanger body sections 12—14 are formed to be hollowed as illustrated in Figs. 7—9 to lighten the entire hanger assembly and to save material and to provide a hollow chamber interiorly of the hanger central body and arm portions for receiving a supply of insecticide such as paradichloride benzene or other suitable moth poison or insecticide. The central body portion 17 of the hanger is provided at its opposite side walls with apertures 30—30 of window-like form; the marginal edges of the apertured portions of the hangers being formed with alternately spaced ledges 32—34 whereby a closure plate 35 may be simply spring-fitted at its opposite edges between the spaced ledges 32—34 so as to cover each of the openings 30. As shown in Fig. 1, the cover plates 35 will be suitably apertured as indicated at 36 so as to permit escape of insecticide fumes therethrough while being adapted to maintain the stored insecticide material interiorly of the hanger. Thumb nail recesses 38 are provided in the side wall portions of the hanger to facilitate insertion of cover plate prying means thereunder whenever it is desired to remove the cover plates in connection with servicing of the insecticide material; and it will be understood that whenever it is desired to place the cover plates 35 in hanger closing position they may be simply sprung manually and slip-fitted at their opposite edge portions into position between the supporting ledges 32—34 and then released so as to extend in response to their natural resiliency into locked positions between the ledges 32—34.

Similar openings 40—40 of smaller dimensions are provided in the side wall portions 12—14 of the hanger arms, and corresponding perforated cover plates 42—42 are mounted thereon, and it will be appreciated that the perforated cover plates 35—42 are adapted to permit escaping of

3

insecticide fumes from the interior of the hanger while a garment is supported thereon without interference by the garment because the garment is held away from contacting the perforated cover plates by the slopes of the side wall portions of the hanger. The hanger body elements 12-14 are interiorly ribbed as indicated at 44 and contiguous parts of the ribbed devices are formed with complementing boss and recess formations to provide positioning telescopic connections as indicated at 46 (Figs. 1 and 6) and at 48 (Figs. 1 and 7). Thus, when the hanger elements 12-14 are assembled together the positioning devices 46-48 relatively locate these parts in proper order; and it will be understood that the assembly may be finally united by the application of any suitable cementing or welding medium along the parting line 15.

As illustrated in Figs. 1, 3 and 10, the suspending hook device of the hanger of the invention is separately molded or otherwise formed into the desired hook shape to comprise a hook body portion 50 terminating in a bottom end having a reduced neck 52 and an enlarged boss 54 carried thereby. The boss 54 is of circular shoulder formation, and the enlarged central body portion 17 of the hanger body is suitably chambered as illustrated in Fig. 3 to receive the reduced neck and enlarged boss portions of the hook 50 in firmly encompassing relation, whereby upon final assembly of the body elements 12-14 together the lower connection end of the hook 50 will be firmly locked therein. The ends of the hanger arms may be readily formed to converge inwardly as illustrated at 55 to provide hook devices for hanging thereon shoulder strap or looped type garments.

It will be understood that the body and hook elements of the hanger structure of the invention may be formed of any suitable material, but the construction design thereof lends itself peculiarly to manufacture of the hanger assembly parts from thermoplastic material such as one of the presently available synthetic resin compositions. More specifically, I have found for example that the hanger parts may be made of cellulose acetate type plastic materials because materials of this type successfully resist insecticides of the paradichloride benzene type, whereas certain other type plastics may tend to soften and deteriorate in the presence of such insecticide compounds.

It will of course be understood that although only one form of hanger construction of the

4

invention has been illustrated and described in detail herein, various changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A garment hanger formed of a pair of complementary molded plastic parts united along a junction plane extending at a slight inclination to the vertical, said plastic parts having opposed cavities formed therein, a supporting hook for the hanger at the central part thereof having a base portion adapted to be embraced between said parts, a hollow chamber formed between the facing cavities in each of said parts for the reception of volatile insecticidal material, said plastic parts having openings in the external walls, readily detachable apertured covers for said openings, reinforcing ribs extending across the inner walls of said parts at congruent portions thereof, and interengaging boss and recess formations on said parts for facilitating alignment therebetween preparatory to their junction.

2. An apparatus as set forth in claim 1 wherein the cross-sectional area of said hanger is of generally triangular outline having a rounded top side with lateral sides which are inclined to the vertical, and said hanger terminating in inwardly disposed hooked extremities extending from the ends of the hanger for supporting looped-type and shoulder strap garments, whereby the garments are supported smoothly by said hanger without hindrance to the volatilization of the insecticidal material stored therewithin.

RICHARD SKLAAR.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
D. 34,225	Hyde	Mar. 12, 1901
1,641,680	Kaufman	Sept. 6, 1927
1,877,283	Diskin	Sept. 13, 1932
1,962,399	Littledale	June 12, 1934
1,981,072	Roman et al.	Nov. 22, 1934
2,187,691	Newhouse	Jan. 16, 1940
2,370,391	Bolten et al.	Feb. 27, 1945
2,398,873	Ward	Apr. 23, 1946

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
219,384	Switzerland	May 16, 1942