

No. 676,397.

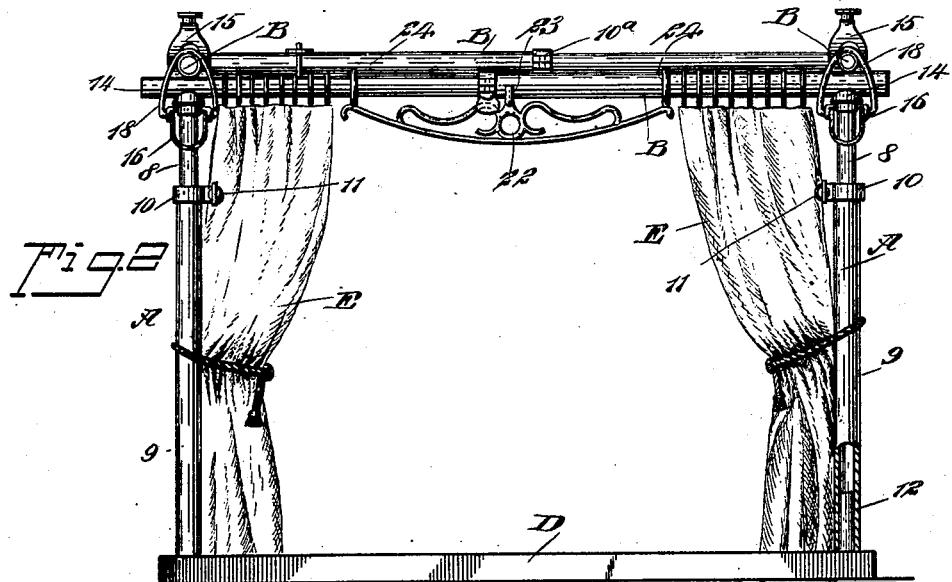
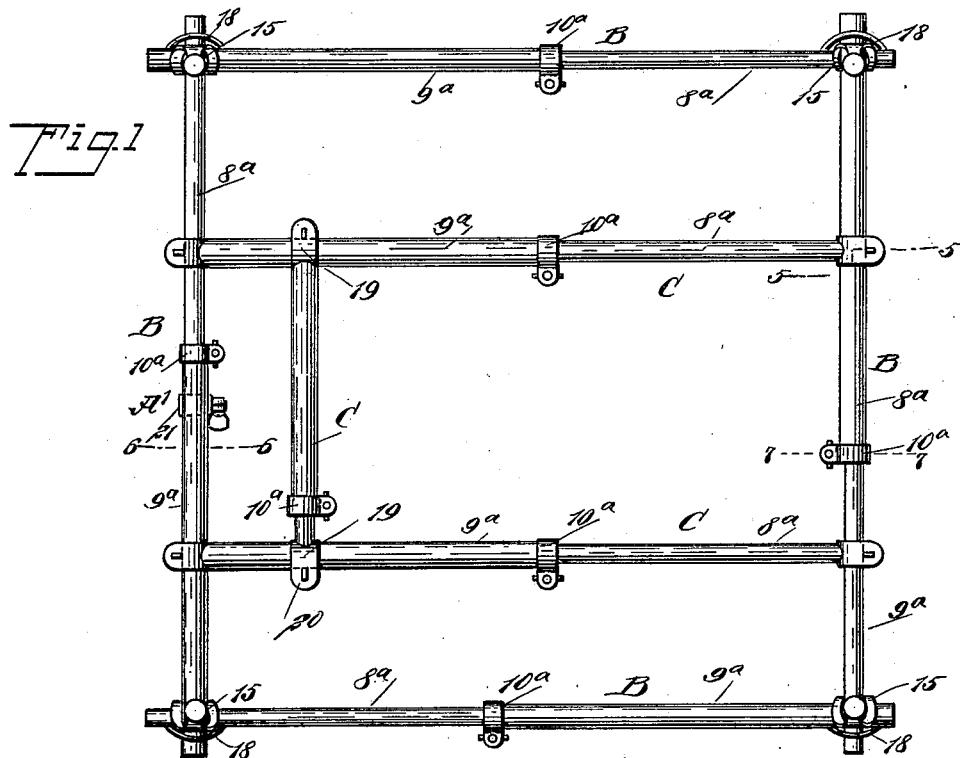
Patented June 11, 1901.

J. LANGLOIS.
DRAPERY HANGER.

(Application filed Sept. 1, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES:

J. A. Brophy
S. B. Owen.

INVENTOR
Joseph Langlois.

BY Munn & C.

ATTORNEYS.

No. 676,397.

Patented June 11, 1901.

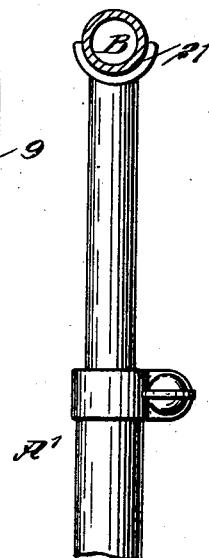
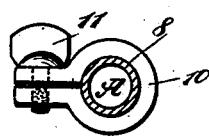
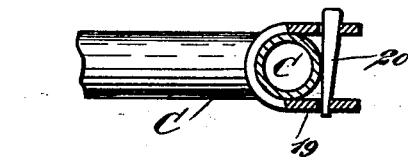
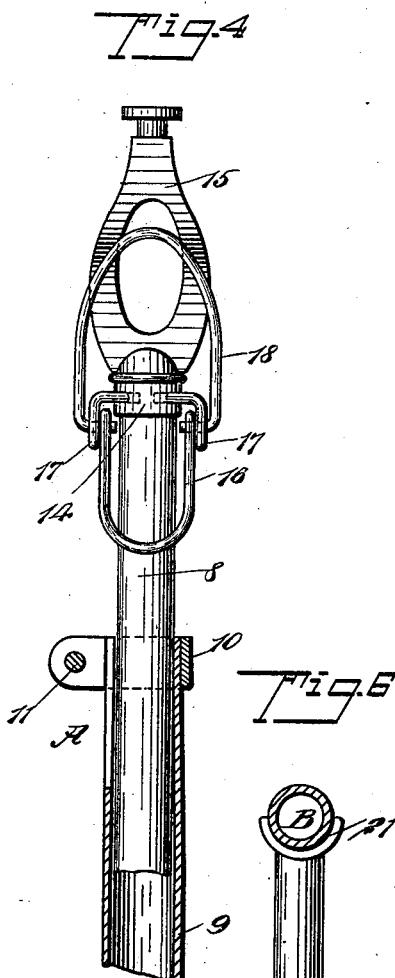
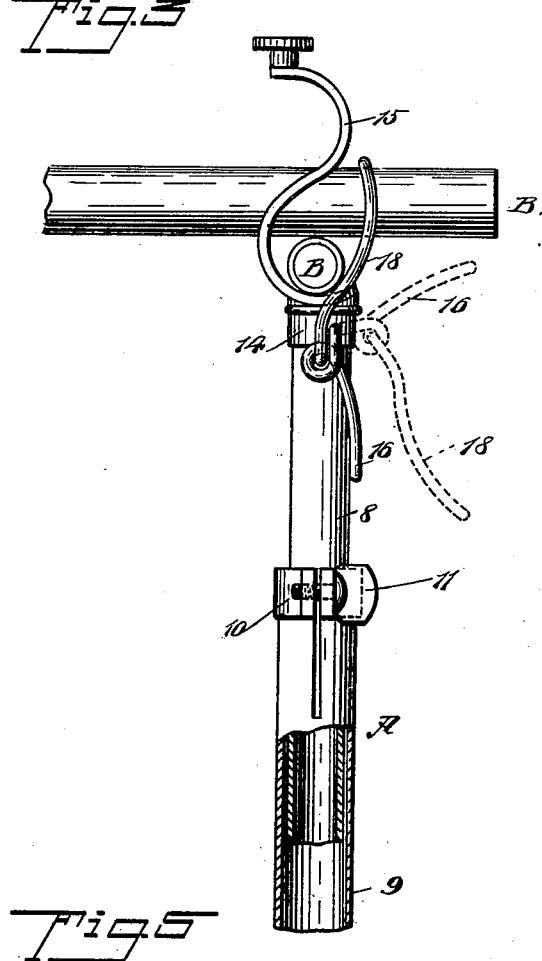
J. LANGLOIS.

DRAPERY HANGER.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Sept. 1, 1900.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:

J. A. Brophy
D. B. Curran

INVENTOR
Joseph Langlois.

BY Mann & C

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH LANGLOIS, OF LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

DRAPERY-HANGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 676,397, dated June 11, 1901.

Application filed September 1, 1900. Serial No. 28,789. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH LANGLOIS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Leominster, in the county of Worcester and 5 State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Drapery-Hanger, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention is a drapery-hanger adapted especially to be erected in houses to form an 10 inclosure for coffins, although of course the invention is adapted to other uses, as will fully appear hereinafter.

This specification is the disclosure of one 15 form of my invention, while the claims define the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

20 Figure 1 is a plan view of the invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is an enlarged elevation showing a means for fastening the side bars on the standards. Fig. 4 is a view of the same parts in a different position. Fig. 5 is a detail section on the irregular line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a detail section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a detail section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 8 is an end elevation of one of the ornamental 25 trusses.

As best illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the hanger comprises four standards A, forming a rectangular structure, two of which standards are shown in Fig. 2, and the hanger also 30 comprises four side bars B, between which extend intermediate bars C, as shown, the intermediate bars serving to further strengthen the structure and also to support a top canopy, if desired. The standards A are each 35 constructed of telescopic sections 8 and 9, the former sliding into the latter, and these sections may be held at any desired adjustment by a clamp 10, which consists of a spring-strap provided with a thumb-screw 11, passing 40 through its ends, the clamps encircling the larger section 9 and serving to contract the same around the smaller section 8 to rigidly connect them, as will be understood.

The side bars B and the intermediate bars C 45 are also each constructed of telescopic sections 8^a and 9^a, fitted with clamps 10^a, simi-

lar to the clamps 10, before described. By this arrangement it is possible to adjust the hanger to any desired size both with respect to its height and area, the height being attained by the adjustment of the standards A and the area being attained by the adjustment of the bars B and C. If desired, the hanger may be mounted on a base D, (see Fig. 2,) which may be of any form and which may be provided with studs 12, entering the lower ends of the tubular sections 9 of the standards, as indicated at the right of the view referred to.

For fastening the side bars B on the upper 65 ends of the standards A, I provide devices shown best in Figs. 3 and 4. To the upper end of the section 8 of each standard A is attached a cap 14, which carries an orificed plate 15 in essentially the form of a reversed S, (see Fig. 3,) the lower portion of which forms a seat for one of the side bars B at the crossing of two of these bars and the orifice of which receives the other side bar B, so that the bars bear on each other and are raised on 70 the upper end of the standards. It is clear that the plate 15 could be curved in the opposite direction; nor, indeed, is it essential that it be curved at all. In this form it provides, however, a more ornamental structure. 80 A finger-lever 16, formed, preferably, of wire, is mounted to swing on the cap 14 and has bearings 17, formed thereon at each side, in which are fitted the ends of the arms of a yoke 18, which is adapted to swing over the 85 upper side bar B. By throwing the lever 16 downward to the position shown in Fig. 3 the yoke 18 may be drawn firmly down on the upper bar B and the two bars clamped in position. By throwing the lever 16 upward, as 90 shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, the yoke 18 will be disengaged from the bars and may be thrown down, as the dotted lines in Fig. 3 show. This arrangement securely connects the bars B at their crossing or intersecting 95 points and permits of the adjustment of the bars on each other to regulate the area of the inclosure, in which, for example, the coffin is to be placed.

The intermediate bars C may be of any form 100 and number desired. In Fig. 1 I have shown three intermediate bars, two of which extend

parallel and the third of which crosses between the first two. In this case such third bar C is formed at each end with a fork 19, the forks engaging, respectively, with the other bars C and being held by keys 20 passing between the arms of the forks, as shown. Intermediate standards A' (see Figs. 1 and 6) may be provided at any desired point intermediate the standards A for further strengthening and supporting the side bars B. These standards are constructed like the standards A, except that in place of the devices shown in Figs. 3 and 4 a fork 21 is provided to engage the side bars B, as shown.

15 As shown in Figs. 2 and 8, an ornamental truss or brace 22 may be provided for one or more of the side bars B. This truss or brace is formed at its middle with a crotch or fork 23 to engage the side bar and at its ends with hooks 24, which are adapted to pass around the bar, thus attaching the brace firmly to the bar. This serves not only to strengthen the side bar, but gives an ornamental effect, as Fig. 2 illustrates. The curtains or other 25 drapery thereof are attached to the side bars B by rings or in any other desired manner and may be extended entirely across between the standards A or may be drawn aside, as preferred. The truss 22 is especially adapted for use when the curtains are drawn aside, as shown in Fig. 2.

Various changes in the form, proportions, and minor details of my invention may be resorted to without departing from the spirit 30 and scope of my invention. Hence I consider

myself entitled to all such variations as may lie within the scope of my claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A brace or truss for the side bars of a drapery-hanger, the brace having a crotch or fork intermediate its ends, and a hook at each end, for the purpose specified. 40
2. The combination with a standard, of crossing side bars mounted on the top thereof, a yoke adapted to engage one of the side bars, and a lever pivotally mounted on the standard and connected with the yoke. 45
3. The combination with a standard, of a lever pivotally mounted thereon, a yoke carried by the lever, an orificed plate attached to the standard, and two crossing side bars, one of which is passed through the orificed plate and engaged with the yoke. 50
4. In a drapery-hanger, the combination with a support and two crossing side bars, of an orificed plate mounted on the support and adapted to engage the side bars, a lever mounted to swing on the support, and a yoke 60 carried by the lever and capable of embracing the upper of the side bars, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 65 two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH LANGLOIS.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER GRENIER,
ISREAL LEACH.