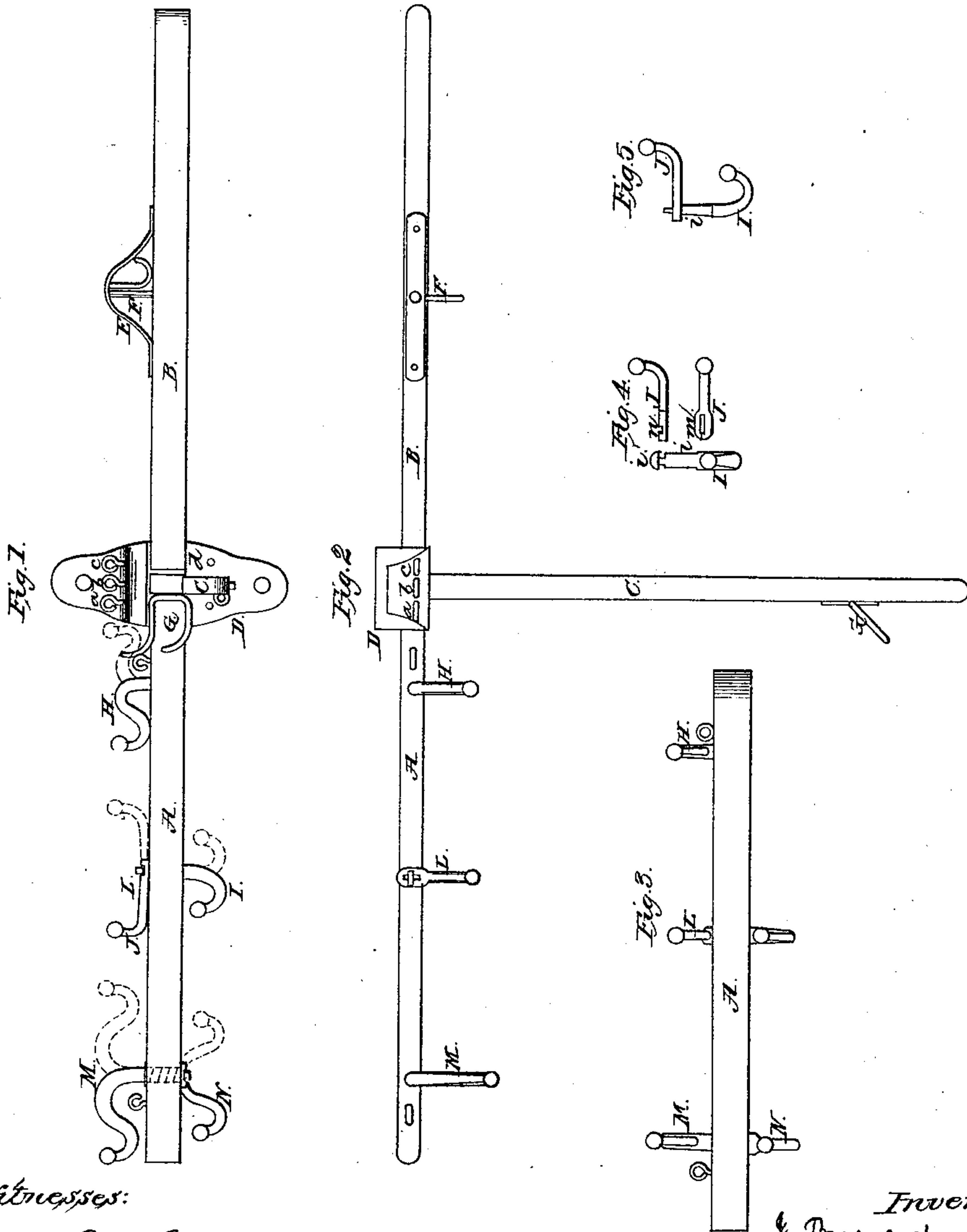


# Brainerd & Burridge, Hat and Coat Rack,

No. 4,134.

Patented Jan. 5 1864.



Witnesses:

A. W. McElland.  
P. A. Brink.

Inventor:

J. Brainerd  
W. H. Burridge.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEHU BRAINERD AND W. H. BURRIDGE, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

## IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE CLOTHES-RACK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,134, dated January 5, 1834.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, J. BRAINERD and W. H. BURRIDGE, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Clothes Racks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view. Fig. 2 is a top view, and Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detached sections.

Our invention relates to the construction of a clothes-rack that can be so adjusted that wet garments—as overcoats, shawls, &c.—can be dried and aired even when in a clothes-press or closet, but so arranged and constructed that it can be thrown back against the wall and out of the way when not needed for this purpose.

In the accompanying drawings, D represents a bracket, which may be made either of cast-iron or wood. We prefer the former, for it involves less expense in structure, and it can thus be made ornamental and of any desired pattern. This bracket D is secured to a flat wall, or it may be placed in the angle of the press or room and secured by two common screws. Across the center of this bracket, and running in a horizontal direction, are two wings or projections, *d d*, thereby forming a recess for the attachment of the arms, herein-after to be described, and to which the hooks and pins are attached for supporting the clothes. These arms are one or more in number. Three are shown in the drawings, and are marked A, B, and C, the arm C occupying the middle position. When the bracket D is placed upon a flat wall, the arms A and B will occupy the position shown in Fig. 2, and the arm C will occupy any point intermediate between them. The arms are attached to the bracket by means of pins *a b c*, which pass through the wings *d* and through the ends of the arms. Any other mode of attachment that will allow the arms a horizontal movement will answer the same purpose. When the bracket D is placed in the angle of the press, hall, or closet, the arms A and B, when pushed back against the wall, will stand at right angles to each other, and in this case the

arm C can be laid back against either of the arms A or B.

The hooks or pins upon which the clothes are suspended are so constructed and attached to the arms that they (the hooks) can be readily turned up on either side of the arms. Thus, when the arms are placed back against the wall, the hooks can be turned in front, and when the arms are swung out from the wall the hooks can be turned up on the opposite side, or some turned one way and some another.

There are several methods by which the hooks and pins are attached to the arms. One of these is shown at E F, in which E shows an arch attached to the top or under side of the arm, and F shows the hook, one end of which rests in or upon the arm, while the other end rests in the arch. The hook can therefore be turned up on either side of the arm.

Another method of attachment is shown at G. The hook consists of a rod of metal, so formed that each end forms a hook, the middle portion being straight, around which a metallic clasp is fixed, and by which it is secured to the side of the arm. This hook can be turned only part way around.

Another method of attachment is shown at H, and consists simply in inserting the round and straight portion of the hook into a round hole bored in the upper side of the arm. This is an economical method of attachment, but with this disadvantage, that the hook is above the arm wholly.

Still another method is shown at L M in Fig. 1. In this case the hook consists of two parts, I and I'. The part I has a round tenon, *i*, Figs. 4 and 5, which passes through the arm in a vertical direction. Upon the end of the tenon is formed a T-head. (Shown at *i'*.) The other part of the hook is shown at J. One end of this rod forming the hook has a mortise, *m*, of sufficient length to admit the passage of the T-head *i'* on the tenon *i*. Upon the upper side of the hook J and at right angles to and in the center of the mortise *m* is a stop, *n*, into which the T-head *i'* drops by giving the bar J half a turn after the head *i'* has been passed through the mortise. In this way, the two sections I and J are locked together, the two opposite ends of the sections forming the hook. These can be turned entirely around, so as to face in either direction. This form of hook



can be reversed in position, and the bar J placed upon the under side of the arm, the only variation needed being in the turn of the hooks, as shown at M N in Fig. 1. The dotted lines in Fig. 1 shows different positions of the hooks.

When this apparatus is used simply for a clothes-press or closet, all the hooks can be turned in front and the arms laid back against the wall. When used for airing or drying damp clothes, the arms can be swung out from the wall.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The bracket D, arms A B C, (one or more being used,) and the reversible hooks H I J, the several parts being constructed, arranged, and combined as and for the purpose herein set forth.

J. BRAINERD.

W. H. BURRIDGE.

Witnesses:

J. LEONARD,

C. J. DOCKSTADER.