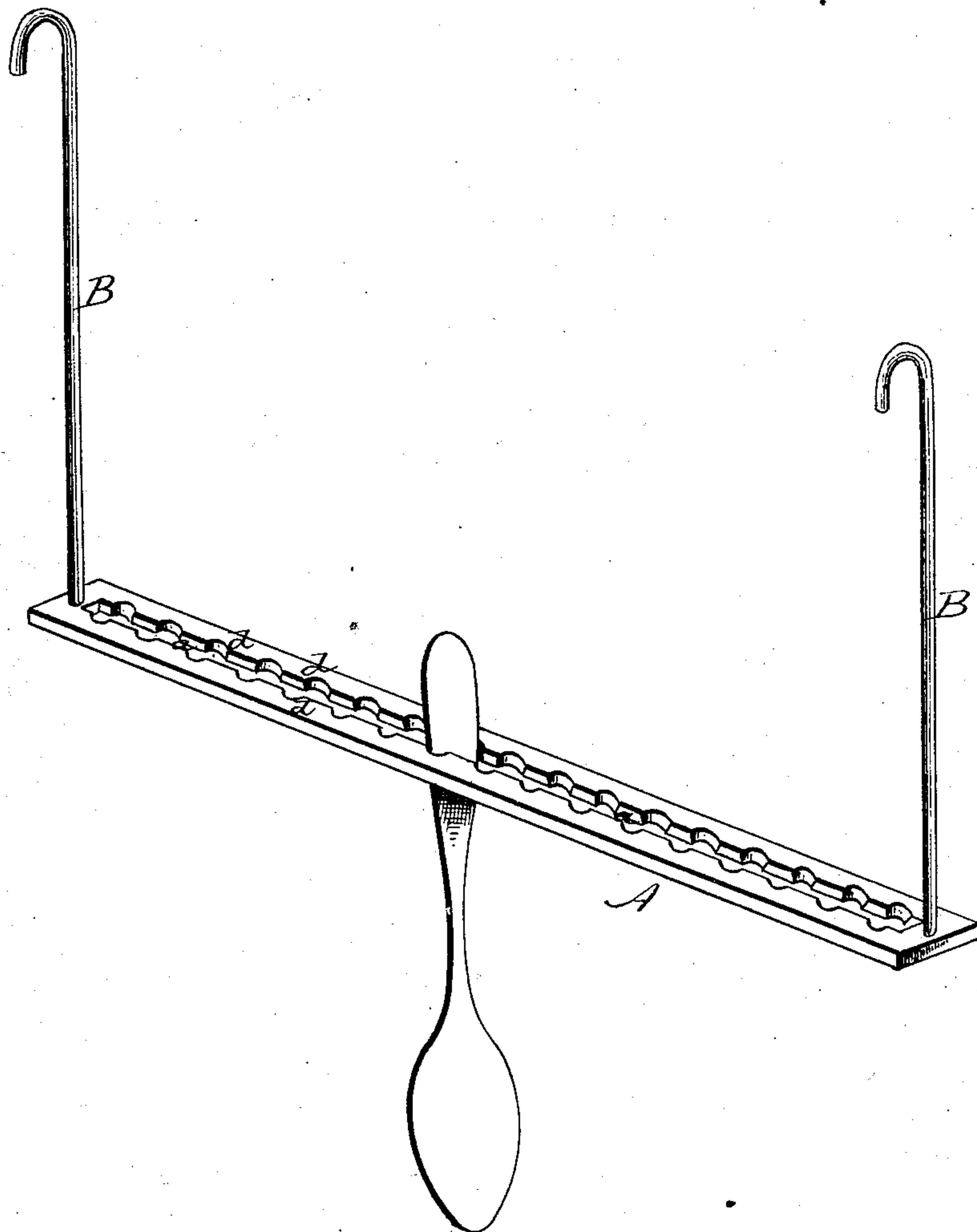


H. E. OSBORN.
Racks for Electro-Plating.

No. 158,972.

Patented Jan. 19, 1875.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY E. OSBORN, OF WALLINGFORD, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN RACKS FOR ELECTROPLATING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **158,972**, dated January 19, 1875; application filed November 23, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY E. OSBORN, of Wallingford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Rack for Electroplating; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification and represent a perspective view.

This invention relates to a device for supporting spoons and forks in the bath while being electroplated. The usual method of doing this has been to secure a number of forks or spoons together by wires bent or twisted around each one. This requires considerable time, both to prepare for plating and to disengage them after they are plated. The object of the invention is to construct a rack into which the requisite number of spoons or forks are easily and quickly placed, and so that by a simple "shake" of the rack, after plating they will drop from the rack.

The invention consists in a bar provided with means for suspension, and constructed with a longitudinal slot with transverse notches therein, so that the spoons or forks may be passed flatwise through the slot, and then turned across the slot and set in the notches. They will be there held for immersion in the bath, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the bar, provided with hooks B or other suitable device for suspending the bar in a horizontal position. Longitudinally through

the bar is a slot, *a*, and numerous transverse notches *d*, more or less in number. These notches should be brought to a sharp edge, so as to give as little bearing-surface as possible. The spoons or forks are passed flatwise through the slot, and then turned one-fourth around, and each left in one of the notches, as seen in the drawing, it being understood that the notches must be narrower than the spoon or fork above the point of suspension. In this condition the bar, with its contents, is immersed and suspended in the bath until the requisite quantity of metal has been deposited on the spoons. Then the bar with its contents is removed from the bath, and a simple shake of the bar will cause the spoons or forks to drop from the rack and leave it ready for another set. In order to prevent the metal from depositing upon the rack it should be made from some material which will not receive the deposit, or should be coated with some material, as japan or porcelain, which will not receive the deposit.

I do not broadly claim a notched bar or a pair of notched jaws as a rack for electroplating.

I claim—

The bar A, constructed with the longitudinal slot *a*, and with corresponding notches *d* in opposite sides of said slot, combined with suspending-rods B, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

HENRY E. OSBORN.

Witnesses:

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