

W. H. PARKER.  
REVOLVING CLOTH-RACK.

No. 187,168.

Patented Feb. 6, 1877.

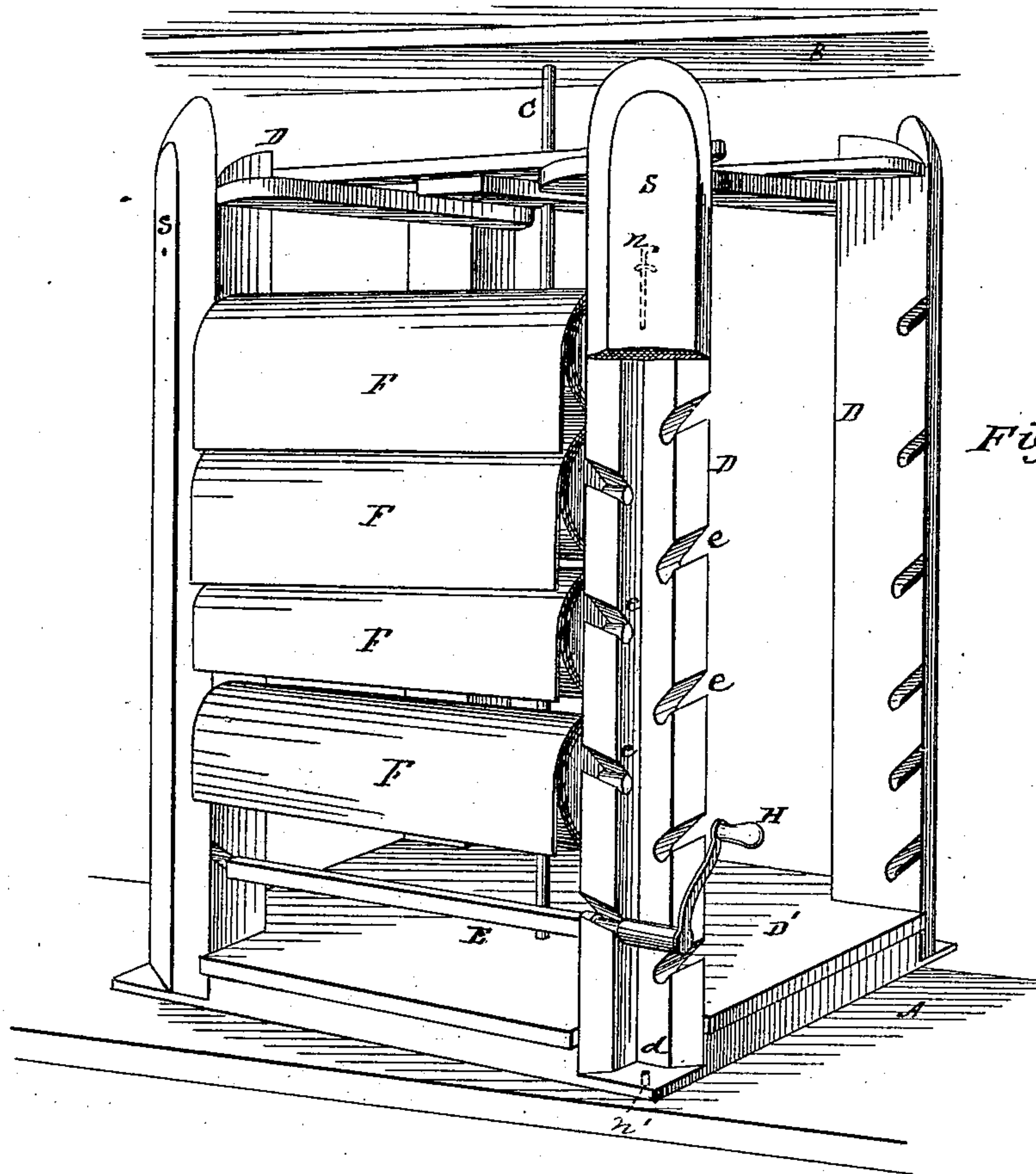


Fig. 1.

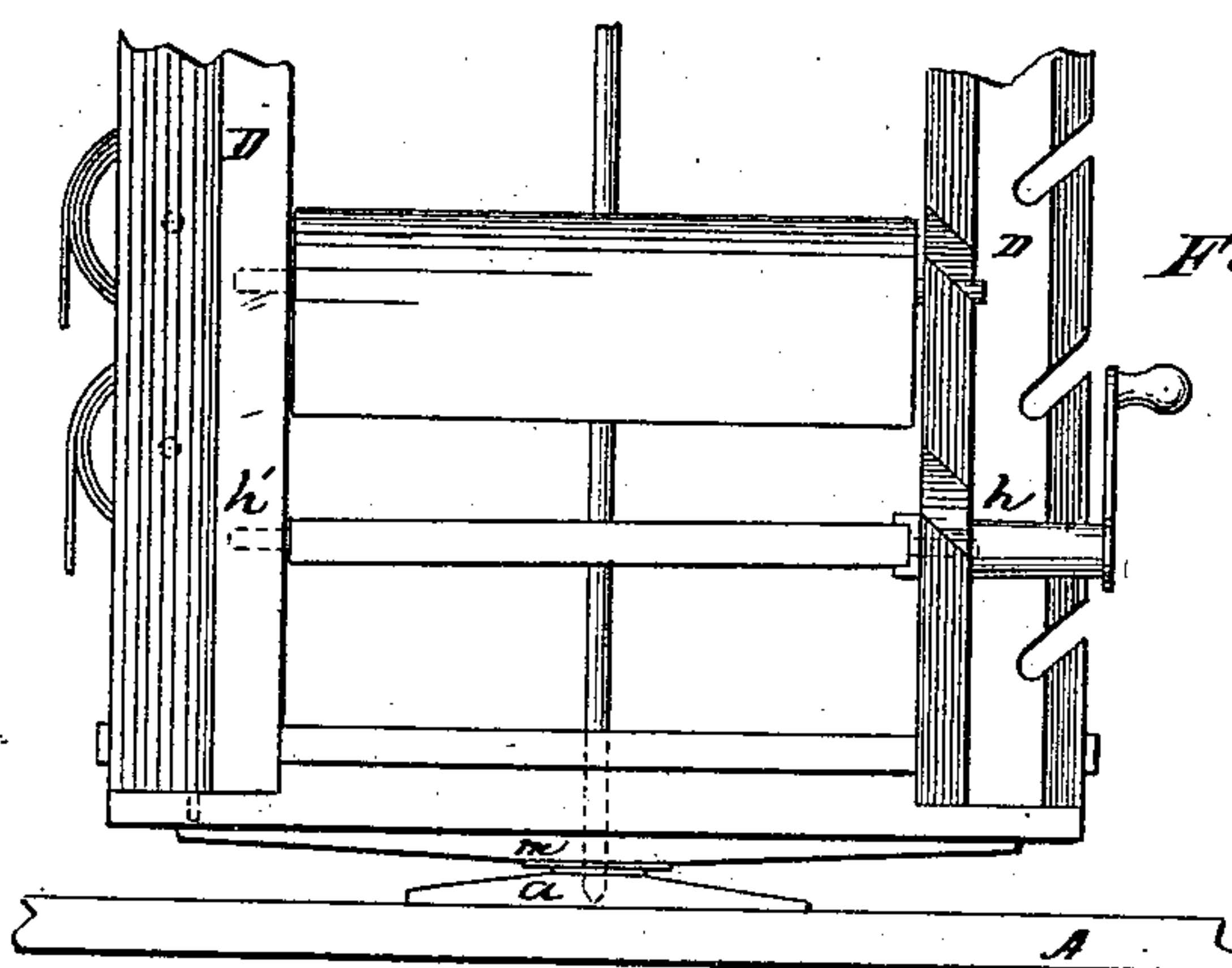


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN REVOLVING CLOTH-RACKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **187,168**, dated February 6, 1877; application filed January 15, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. PARKER, of Bedford, Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Racks for Cloths, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a partial side elevation.

The object of my invention is to furnish a convenient and ready means for displaying and preserving from dust and damage cloths, cassimeres, and other similar goods kept in stores for sale; and the invention consists in the combination of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the exact manner in which I have carried it out.

In the drawings, A represents the counter, and B the ceiling of the room. The vertical rod C is supported at its upper end in any convenient manner against the ceiling, and at its lower end rests in a metal shoe, *a*, secured to the top of the counter A. The revolving cloth-rack consists of four corner-posts, D, of a peculiar construction, as shown at *d*, in Fig. 1, by which construction I am enabled to have a series of notches, *e*, on each face of the rack for holding the rollers E, on which the goods can be rolled for protection and display. The corner-posts D are securely framed together at the top, and at the bottom are secured to the strong platform or bottom D', which is re-enforced below its central line with the rib *m*, as shown in Fig. 2. The rack, thus constructed, is centrally pivoted on the metal shoe *a* by means of the vertical rod C, the lower end resting in the shoe *a*, as shown in Fig. 2, and then passing centrally through the platform and the upper frame-work to the ceiling, as shown in Fig. 1, thus securing

upon the counter a revolving cloth-rack capable of holding and displaying quite an assortment of cloths and cassimeres free from damage from handling.

I usually, however, utilize only three of the four sides of the rack for holding the rolled goods F F, and, through the fourth side as a door, fill the interior of the rack with other goods, such as cotton sheetings, shirtings, &c., thus not only avoiding any waste of room, but securely and conveniently storing these goods.

To revolve the rollers E for winding on the cloth the crank H may be used. This crank has a socket, *h*, which can be slipped over the end of roller-bearing *h'* during the operation of rolling the cloths, and when not in use the crank is withdrawn and laid away within the rack.

When the cloth has been placed in position on the rollers, a shield, S, fits over each post, not only to give it a finish, but to secure the rollers within the notches *e*. These shields are hooked or secured, by any convenient means, to the posts. I have used a simple hook, *n*, at the top of the shield, and a vertical pin, *n'*, at the bottom, as shown in Fig. 1.

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

The revolving cloth-rack, herein described, and consisting of the posts D, provided with the notches *e* and shields S, the rollers E, and bottom D, provided with the rib *m*, in combination with the counter A provided with the shoe *a*, and the vertical rod C, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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