

(No Model.)

C. G. UDELL.
CLOTHES RACK.

No. 358,091.

Patented Feb. 22, 1887.

Fig. 1.

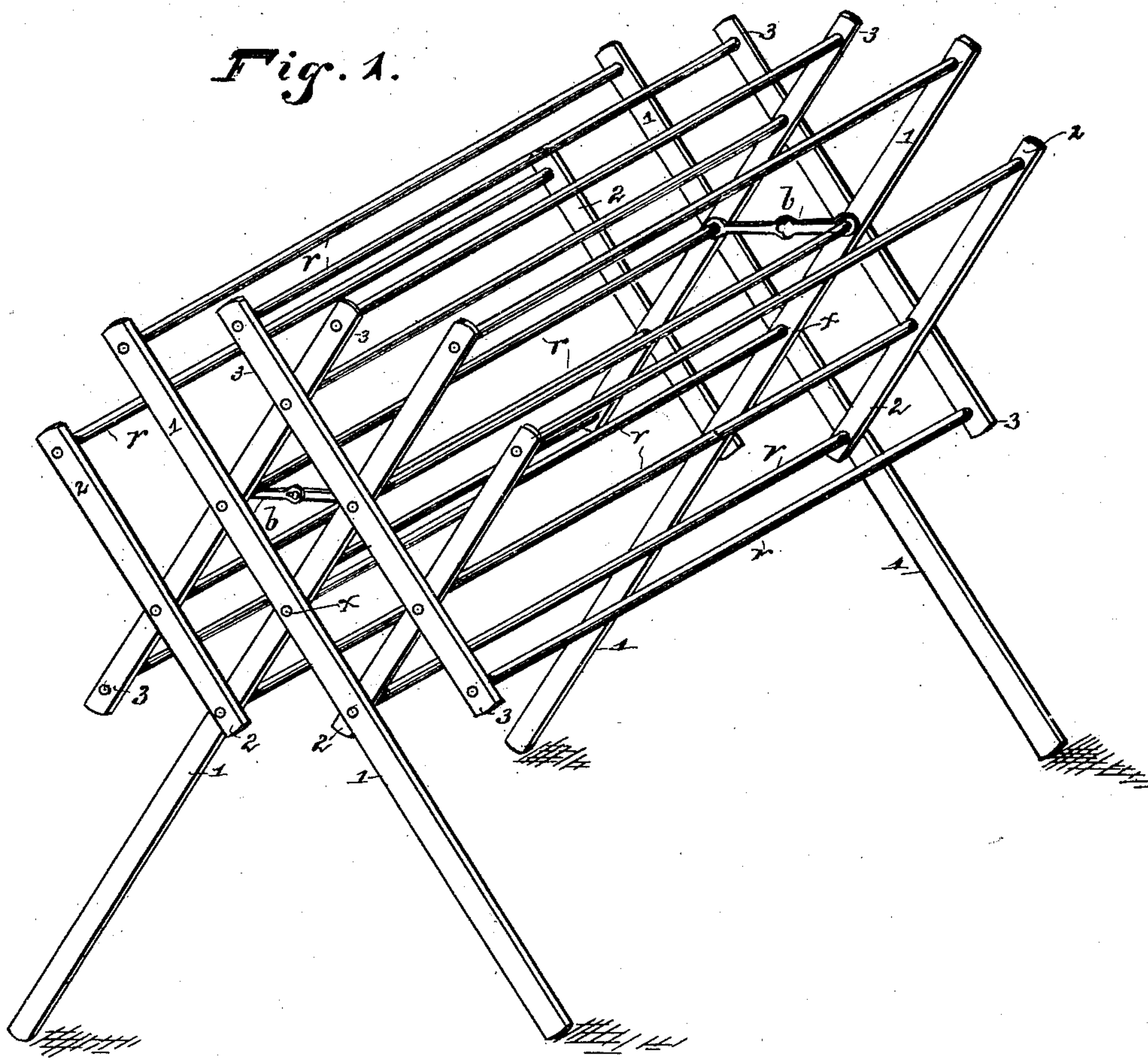


Fig. 2.



Fig. 6

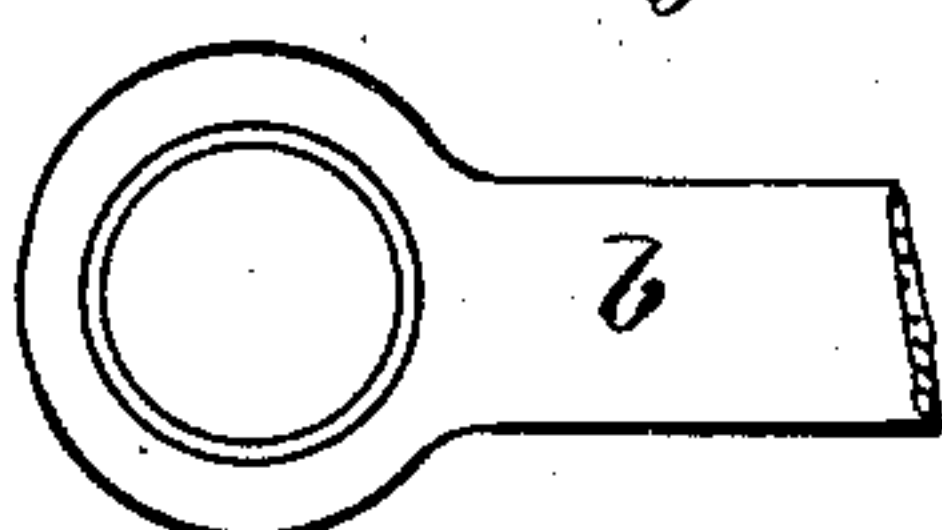


Fig. 3.

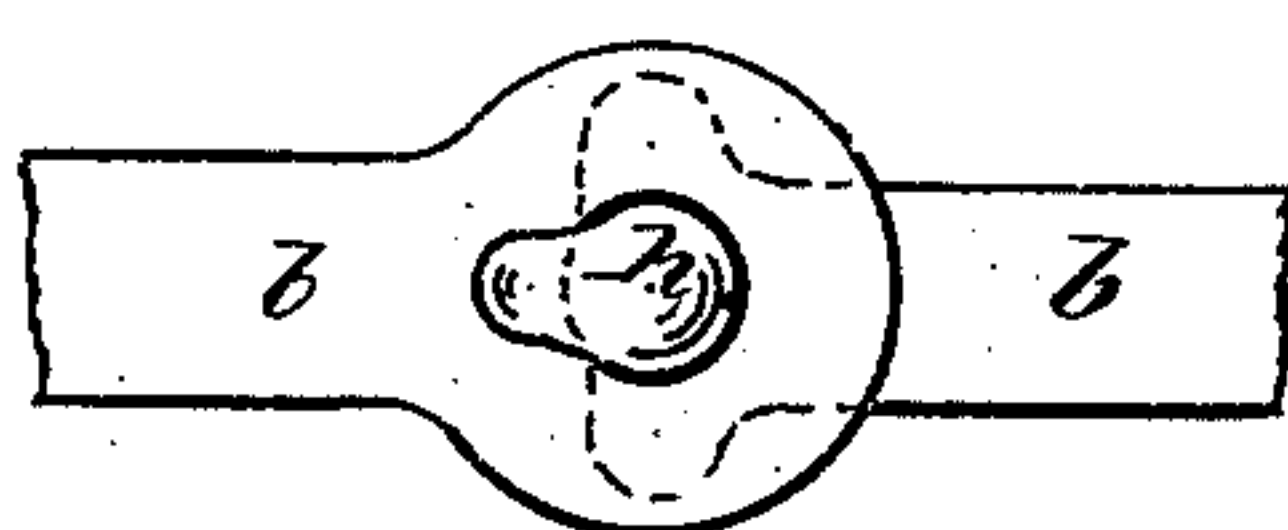


Fig. 4.

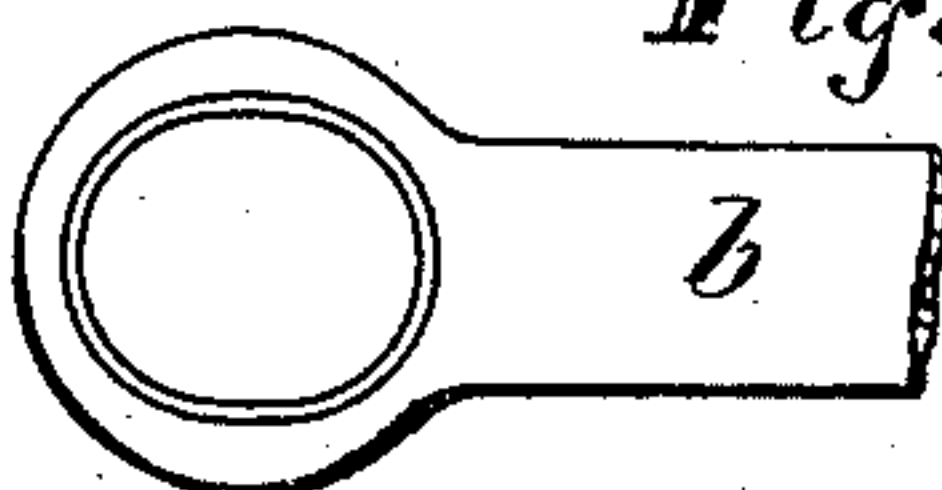
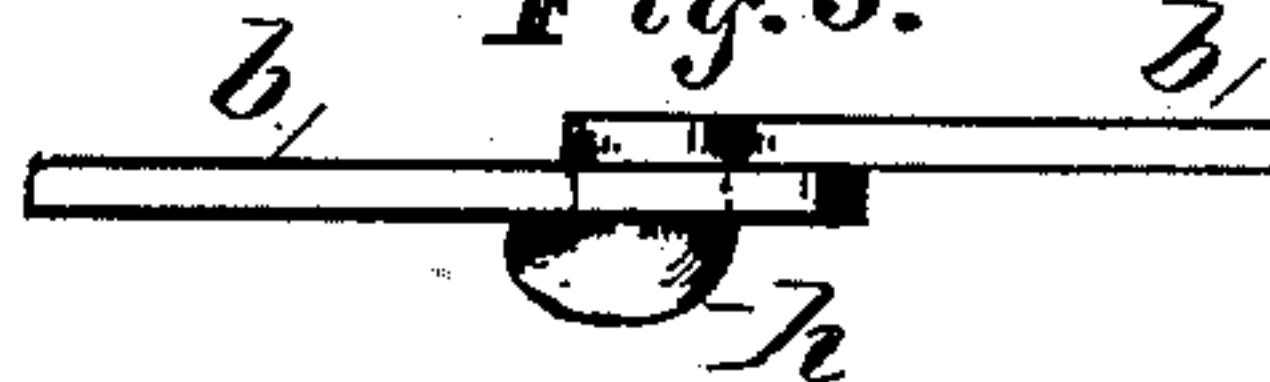


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES.

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CALVIN G. UDELL, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

CLOTHES-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 358,091, dated February 22, 1887.

Application filed January 5, 1885. Serial No. 152,007. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CALVIN G. UDELL, a resident of Indianapolis, Marion county, Indiana, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Racks, a description of which is set forth in the following specification, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in the several figures of which like letters and numbers indicate like parts.

My invention consists in a series of jointed levers of different lengths, a similar number on each side, connected by rods adapted to be opened for holding clothes to be dried, and to be closed up compactly when not in use, and in providing a metal brace for strengthening and securing the parts when open, and will be understood from the following description.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device open with brace attached. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the ring with knife-edge formed at each end of the jointed brace. Fig. 3 is a top view of the two parts of the brace when locked. Fig. 4 is a top view of the ring end of the brace when tapped down with a hammer to force the knife-edge into the bars or rods *r*. Fig. 5 is a side view of the locking ends of the brace when locked, and Fig. 6 is a top view of the ring end of the brace as it appears when made and ready to be slipped on the rods *r*.

In detail 1 1 are the main standards of the rack, which are made long enough to stand upon the floor and carry the whole rack at a proper height above it. These standards 1 1 are pivoted near their centers at *x x*, where they are crossed upon one of the rods *r*, and the short end standards, 2 2, are pivoted on other rods *r* a short distance below the crossing of standards 1 1 to them, and these standards 2 2 are connected also by rods *r* at the top and bottom.

3 3 are other short standards pivoted by rods *r* together, and to standards 1 1 above the centers *x x*, and also to standards 2 2, as shown.

The top ends of standards 1 1, 2 2, and 3 3 are connected by rods *r* above the points where they cross each other, and all the other parts are connected by similar rods, as shown in Fig. 1. The top ends of these standards are connected by rods *r* above their points of crossing each other for a twofold purpose: first, to

make the head symmetrical, and, second, to throw these rods out of a vertical line with each other when the rack is open, so that clothes hung on these rods will not hang so as to interfere with each other, the standards and their connecting-rods being all so arranged with respect to each other that when fully opened the rack presents a roundish well-proportioned head, and all the parts are so arranged as to combine grace and strength.

The jointed metal brace *b* is made in two parts, the outer end of each being formed with a ring in the shape shown in Fig. 6, the inner opening being circular, while the periphery is slightly oval, and the inner edge is a knife-edge, as shown in Fig. 2. The other ends of this brace are adapted to be locked, in the manner shown in Fig. 3, and for this purpose one end is provided with a horn or hook lug, *h*, and the other with a small circular opening to receive the end of the hook *h*, so that when this horn is entered the parts are locked, and yet a free movement, as that of a hinge, is allowed the locked parts, the round horn *h* revolving freely in the opening of the other half of the brace. The ring ends of the brace being slipped on the rods *r* by a smart blow of the hammer on each side, the knife-edge is forced into the rod, the circular opening of the ring takes an elliptical shape, as shown in Fig. 4, while the periphery of the ring becomes more nearly circular, and this has the result to lock the rings upon the rods and prevents their slipping along the rods, while it still permits them a slight rotary movement on the rod. The two parts of the brace are locked together before their ring ends are slipped over the ends of the rods. This brace may be attached upon the rods above the centers *x x*, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, or below such centers, with precisely the same result—that of strengthening and holding the parts of the frame together when opened—and when the rack is closed up the brace as readily closes up with it, the two parts moving upon the pivot of their hinge and coming together side by side when the rack is fully closed up.

I am aware that clothes-racks formed of jointed standards and rods are not new, and do not broadly claim the same as my invention.

What I do claim, however, as my invention,

and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the following:

1. The jointed brace composed of arms *b*, the one provided with hook *h*, the other with
5 a circular opening to receive such hook and form a hinging device for the brace, substantially as described.

2. A hinged brace composed of two connecting-arms, *b*, the one provided with hook *h*,
10 the other with a circular opening to receive such hook, their outer ends provided with rings having inner knife-edges, substantially as shown and described.

3. The clothes-rack herein-described, composed of the arms 1 1 2 2 3 3, connected by
15 rods *r* to form the rack, as shown, the hinged metal brace *b*, having inner knife-edges in their ringed ends, such ends passed over the adjacent connecting-rods of the rack, all combined substantially as described. 20

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of December, 1884.

CALVIN G. UDELL.

Witnesses:

C. P. JACOBS,

WM. E. BARTON.