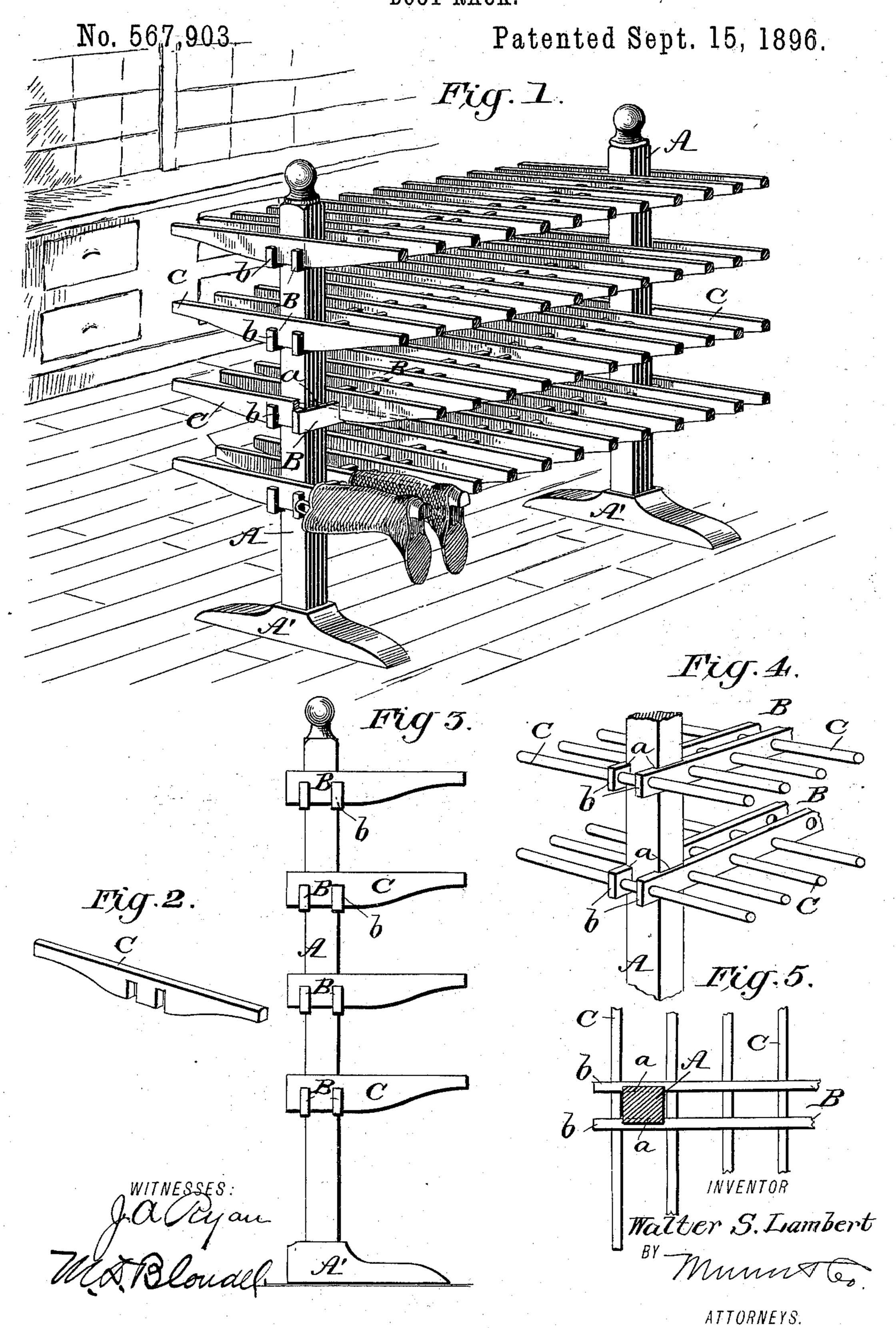
W. S. LAMBERT. BOOT RACK.



United States Patent Office.

WALTER SCOVILLE LAMBERT, OF GENESEO, ILLINOIS.

BOOT-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,903, dated September 15, 1896.

Application filed March 10, 1896. Serial No. 582,536. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Bert, a citizen of the United States, residing at Geneseo, in the county of Henry and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boot-Racks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating my invention when in use. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the cross-arms. Fig. 3 is an end view of a modification. Fig. 4 is a detail view of another modified form, and Fig. 5 is a detail horizontal section of Fig. 1.

My invention relates to racks for exhibiting boots in stores.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient boot-rack adapted to expend the boots and to hold them out of contact, so that they will not become rubbed and shop-worn, and which will prevent rubber boots from sticking together.

The invention will be hereinafter fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

A A represent two uprights having supports or feet A' at their lower ends, and B B represent a series of pairs of parallel horizontal bars fitting mortises a a in the opposite sides of the uprights A A and projecting at their ends b beyond the said uprights. These bars B B are placed vertically edgewise and four pairs of them are shown in the drawings; but this number will vary according to the size of rack desired.

C C represent the cross-arms, which are straight on their upper sides and inclined from the middle of their lower sides upwardly 40 and outwardly. Each one of these arms is provided at the middle of its lower edge with two transverse mortises, which fit down upon the horizontal bars B B, where they are secured frictionally or by glue or otherwise.

45 These arms C are in even numbers on the bars B B, so that a certain number of pairs of boots may be placed on each horizontal row of arms. The outer arms C of each row

rest upon the extended ends b of the bars B. The legs of the boots will be passed upon the 50 arms C, as shown in Fig. 1, and the feet will project vertically up or down, so as to expose the numbers and other marks usually found thereon, and the legs will not contact and rub against each other in placing the boots on or 55 removing them from the rack.

The rack shown in Fig. 1 is intended to be placed in the middle of the room or away from the walls, so that persons may walk around it, but in the event of there being 60 insufficient room for this form of rack the rack shown in Fig. 3 will be provided. In this rack the arms C and the feet A' project beyond one side of the rack, so that the rack may be placed directly against the wall.

Instead of connecting the arms C to the horizontal bars B by mortising the arms, the bars may be transversely apertured and the arms made round and passed through said apertures, as shown in Fig. 4.

It will be seen that there are no parts liable to get out of order and that the several parts may all be machine-made and put together by unskilled labor.

Having thus described my invention, what 75 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A boot-rack comprising two vertical standards each having pairs of mortises in its opposite sides, a series of pairs of hori-80 zontal bars arranged in said mortises of the standards with one bar of each pair on one side of the standards and the other bar of the same pair on the opposite side, and a series of horizontal arms connected to both 85 horizontal bars and supported exclusively thereupon, said bars and arms acting reciprocally, the bars to sustain the arms at two points, and the arms to hold the bars in the mortises of the standards substantially as 90 shown and described.

2. A boot-rack comprising two vertical standards each having pairs of mortises in its opposite sides, a series of pairs of horizontal bars arranged in said mortises of the 95 standards with one bar of each pair on one

side of the standards, and the other bar of the same pair on the opposite side, and a series of horizontal arms each supported entirely upon the pair of horizontal bars and 5 having in its lower edge a pair of notches adapted to fit over the edges of the two horizontal bars of each pair to lock the bars in

the mortises of the standards and also to lock and sustain the arms at two points substantially as and for the purpose described.

WALTER SCOVILLE LAMBERT.

Witnesses:

BYRON BROWN,
WILLIAM H. HOSFORD.