

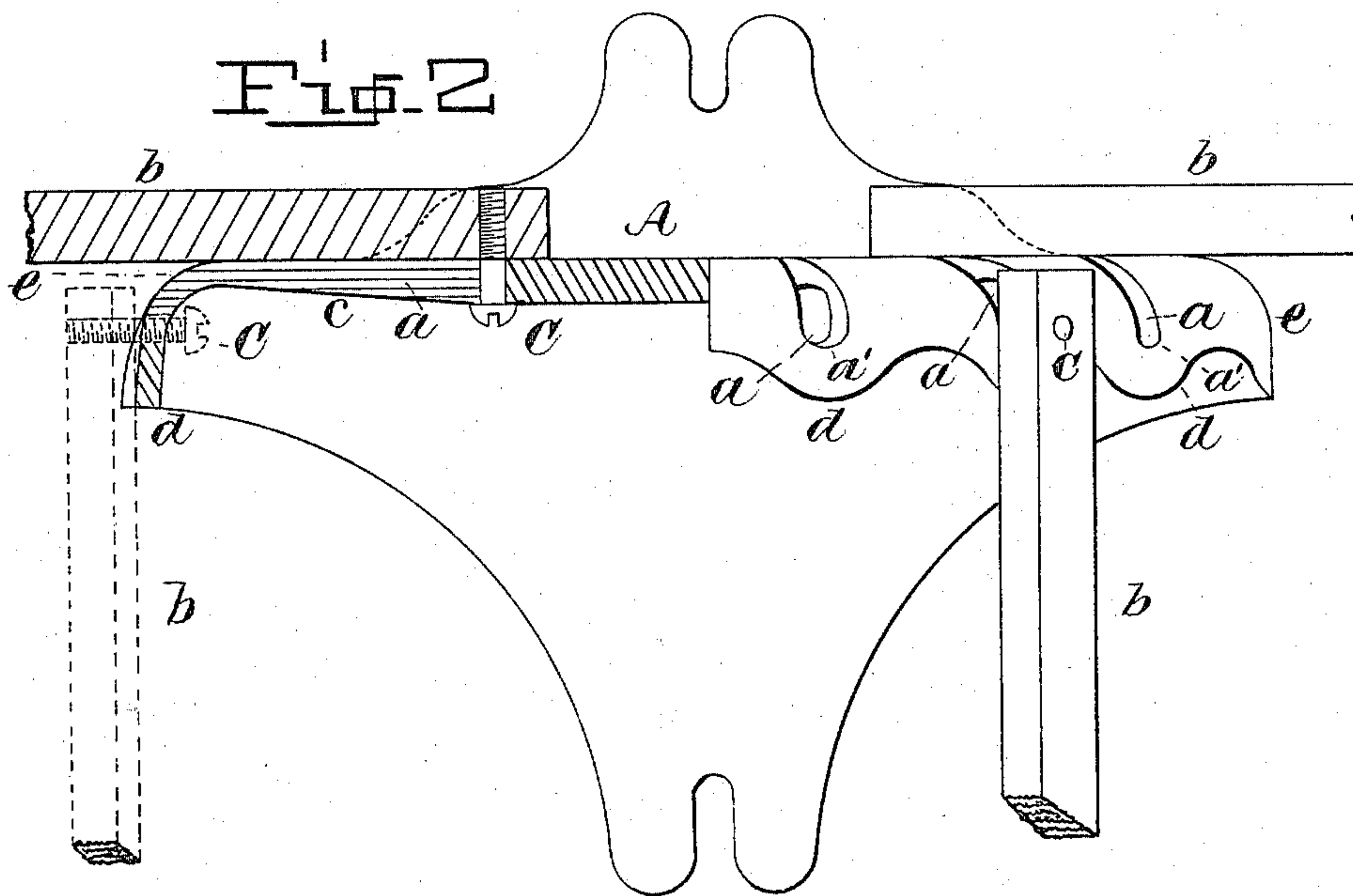
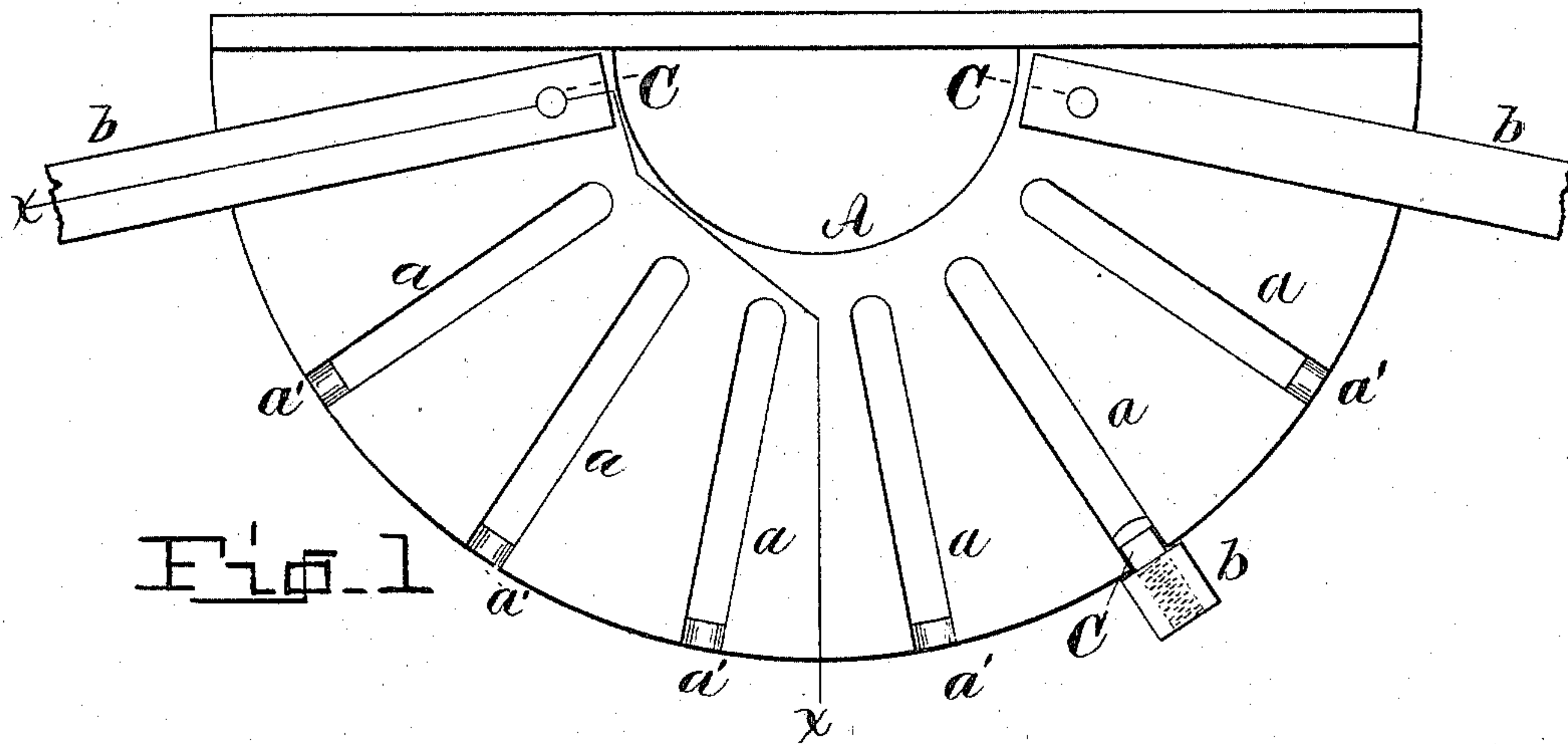
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. C. BAKER.
CLOTHES RACK.

No. 582,152.

Patented May 4, 1897.



Attest.
N. J. Converse
O. E. Converse

Inventor:
William C. Baker.
By B. E. Converse
Atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3

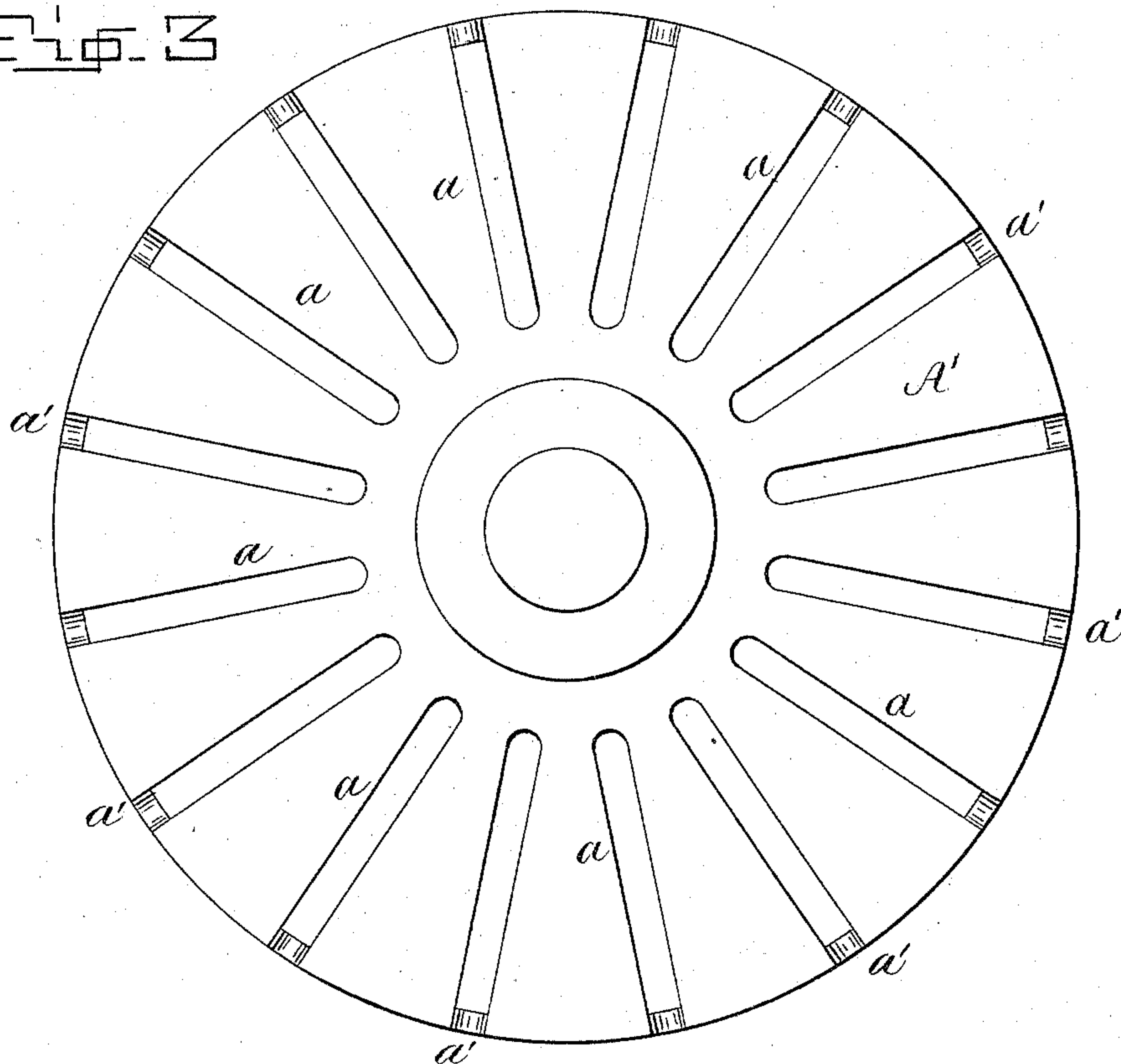
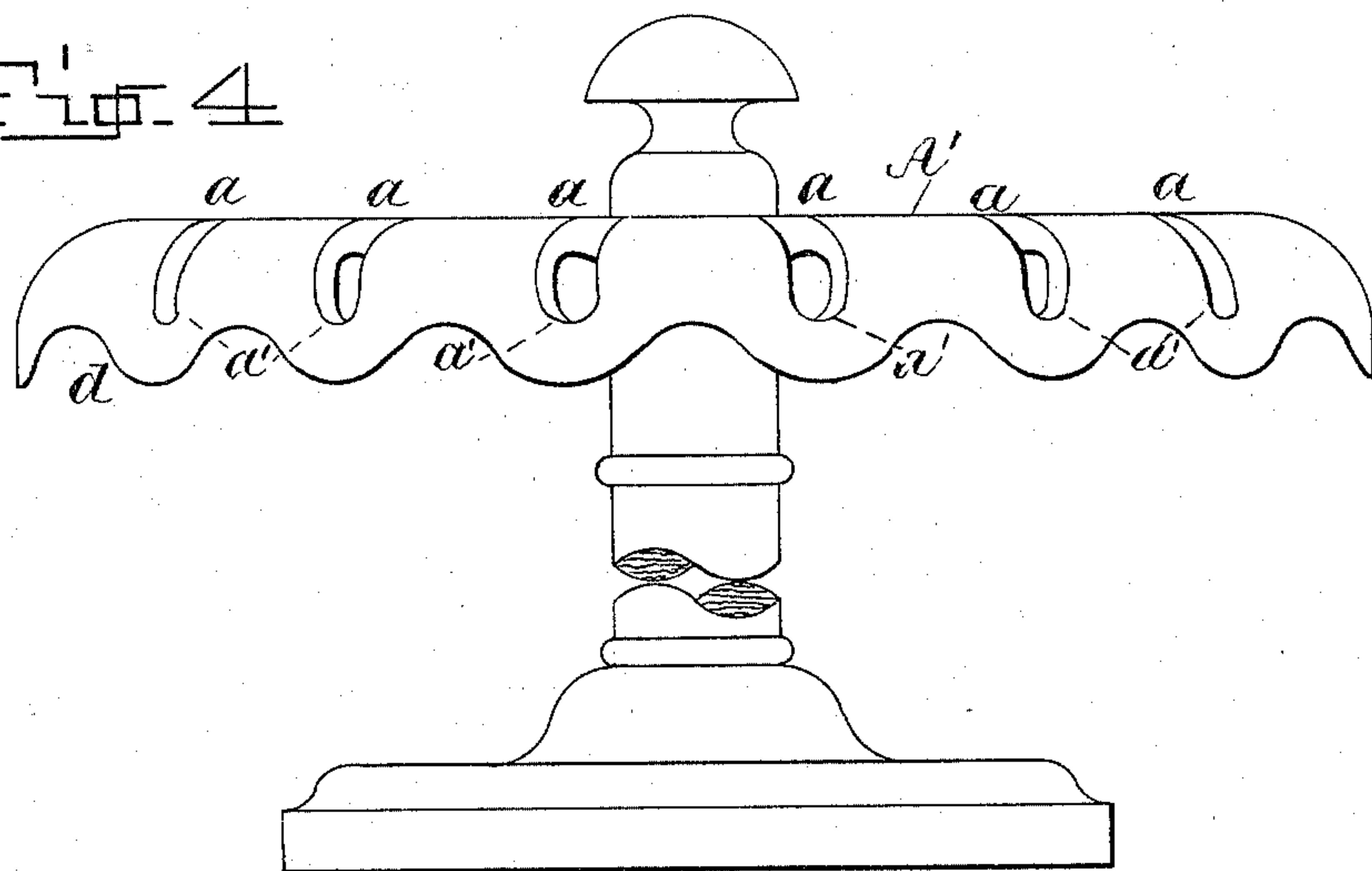


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. BAKER, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

CLOTHES-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 582,152, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed December 28, 1896. Serial No. 617,297. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. BAKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Springfield, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Racks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in clothes-racks, the object being to provide the simplest and most effectual means for the required movements of the bars on which the clothes are hung, for securing the bars in place when set ready to receive the clothes, and for folding or suspending them in a compact form when not in use.

My invention embraces the same instrumentalities for its operation in both a bracket and a standard form, adapting it for either household use or for that of hotels, &c., consisting in the fewest possible parts for accomplishing the object desired to be attained, so that its operation is of the simplest character.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of my improved clothes-rack as it appears when supported upon a bracket, it being in semicircular form. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, a portion being shown in section through line *x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows the same improvements, the plate *A*' being circular in form, adapted to be supported upon a standard for more extensive use. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the same.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several views.

The invention as illustrated consists in a plate of metal of any desired form having a plane top surface, its outer edge being curved downward and having a number of slots therein extending radially from the inner portion of the plate to its periphery. In its operative position each bar has its inner end lying longitudinally over its respective slot and is held in place by a rivet or screw extending up through the slot into the bar. The latter is changed to a suspended or folded position by

simply drawing it outward and allowing it to fall to a perpendicular, the screw or rivet connecting it with the plate preventing its detachment.

A is the plate, which has a plane top surface, and its outer edge is curved downwardly, as seen in the views, Figs. 2 and 3. The body of the plate lessens in thickness from its middle portion outward toward its exterior, forming upon its under surface a slightly-inclined plane, as seen in the sectional part of the view, Fig. 2, at *c*.

The plate *A* has radial slots *a a* cut through it from the middle portion outwardly and downwardly through the curved part *e* to points a little above the lower edge *d*, so as to leave sufficient metal at this end of the slot for the strength required. The slots *a a* are equidistant apart and have their walls vertical and parallel. Bars *b b*, preferably square in cross-section, have their inner ends near the middle of the plate *A* and extend outwardly over the slots *a a* on the top surface of plate *A*.

A screw *C*, extending from the inner surface of the plate *A* through each slot *a* into each bar *b*, connects the latter with the plate *A*, and as the bar is pushed inwardly over the slot *a* the shoulders of the head of screw *C* (which latter has sufficient space between its head and the under surface of the plate *A*) are clamped tightly against the under surface of the plate *A*, caused by the inclined under surface *c* of the latter, thus securing each bar in its respective position for the reception of the clothes. The release of each bar from its clamped position is effected by simply drawing it outward in line with the slot *a* over the outward surface of plate *A* until the shank of screw *C* rests in the outer end *a'* of slot *a* in a horizontal position, and each bar is thus suspended from the plate, as shown in the dotted lines on the left in Fig. 2. The scalloped edge of the plate *A* (shown in the figures) is simply to strengthen and lighten it and to prevent danger of cracking at the outer end of the slot in casting.

If preferred, a rivet may be used in place of the round-headed screw shown to connect the bars *b b* through slots *a a* with the plate *A*.

The bars *b b*, when slightly loosened, may

be moved in any radial direction around the screw C, so as to avoid contact with any object near the clothes-rack.

I claim as my invention—

5 1. The combination with a plate having a plane top surface and an inclined under surface, and provided with radial slots, of bars having longitudinal movement in line with said slots, and connected with said plate by
10 screws having heads contacting with the inclined under surface of said plate as set forth.

2. In a clothes-rack, a metal plate having a plane top surface; an inclined under surface, and having its outer edge curved downwardly,

and provided with radial slots, extending from 15 the middle portion to near its periphery through said curved portion whereby the outer end walls of said slots are at right angles to the inner end walls, allowing the perpendicular suspension of said bars, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth. 20

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM C. BAKER.

Witnesses:

B. C. CONVERSE,

JOHN M. KLOEPFER.