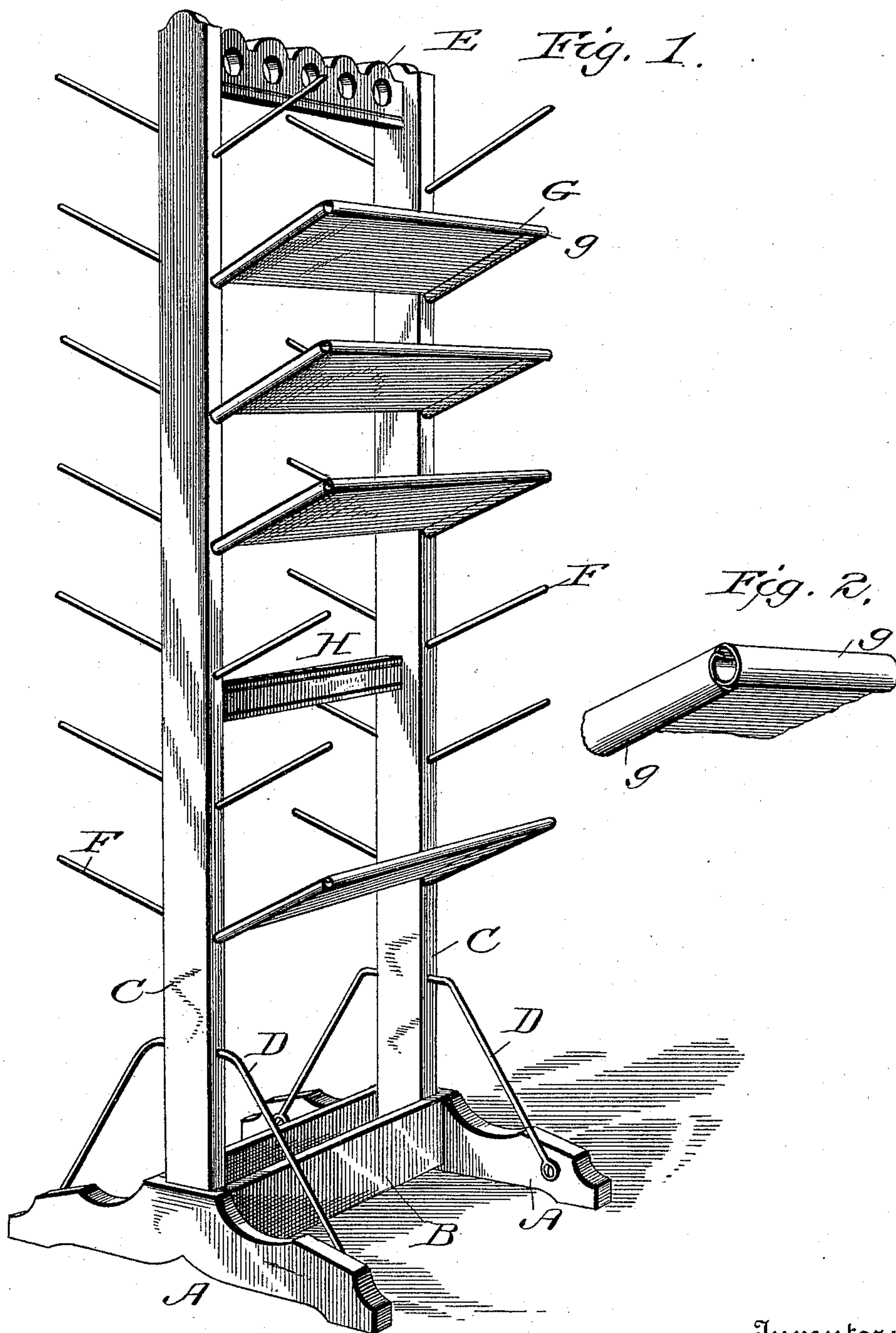


(No Model.)

J. P. CALDWELL.
RACK FOR DRY GOODS.

No. 584,811.

Patented June 22, 1897.



Witnesses:
Wm. H. Davidson.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES P. CALDWELL, OF WINNSBOROUGH, SOUTH CAROLINA.

RACK FOR DRY GOODS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,811, dated June 22, 1897.

Application filed February 15, 1897. Serial No. 623,383. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES P. CALDWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Winnsborough, in the county of Fairfield and State of South Carolina, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Racks for Dry Goods, of which the following is a specification.

My improved rack is especially designed to hold and display prints and gingham. It is strong and compact, simple in construction, holds a large number of pieces of goods, takes but little room, is well balanced, and can be readily packed for shipping.

My improvements are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a print and gingham rack embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view of one of the shelves.

Two base-pieces A are connected by two cross-pieces B, which are separated from each other a sufficient distance to accommodate the lower ends of two uprights or standards C, which are further connected to the base-pieces A by bracing-rods D. The standards rise sufficiently high to accommodate a number of shelves, as hereinafter described, say to the height of five or six feet, and are connected at their upper ends by a cross-piece E, which may be ornamented, as indicated.

Inclined arms F are secured to the uprights or standards C, preferably on opposite sides thereof, and they are inclined upwardly for the purpose hereinafter described. These arms should be metallic rods of, say, one-fourth-inch diameter, firmly secured in sockets in the uprights and extending outwardly therefrom for a distance of, say, seven inches. These arms are for the purpose of supporting shelves G, preferably made of sheet metal, each having three edges turned over into tubular form at *g* to avoid presenting a sharp front edge or sharp opposite ends, to strengthen and stiffen the shelf, and to afford sockets to receive the appropriate arms F. Four shelves are shown in Fig. 1 in position. It will be observed that the rods extend into the tubular sockets at the ends of the shelf, while the tubular front edge guards the front of the shelf.

All of the shelves are similarly constructed and similarly arranged. When they are all

mounted on the arms, they will add weight to the rack, which tends to hold it steady, and they balance each other, as the arms project in opposite directions from opposite sides of the standards, as clearly indicated.

Rolls or pieces of dry goods, such as prints, gingham, and the like, are conveniently held in this rack. They are prevented from slipping or falling out over the fronts of the shelves on account of the inclination thereof, and they are prevented from slipping or falling out edgewise by reason of the extended bearing-surface afforded by the shelves.

In order to strengthen the main frame, the standards C may be connected intermediate their upper and lower ends by a cross-piece H.

The advantages of my improved rack have hereinbefore been mentioned, but in addition it will be noted that the dry goods can be readily placed upon or removed from the rack, and the shelves may be conveniently set up or taken down and separately packed.

I claim as my invention—

1. A rack for dry goods, comprising the two base-pieces A A, the two cross-pieces B B connecting them, the two uprights secured to the base-pieces between said cross-pieces, the connecting cross-piece at the top of the uprights, the rods secured to opposite sides of the uprights and inclined upwardly relatively thereto, and the sheet-metal shelves each of which is formed integrally with tubular opposite ends which inclose the rods and slide longitudinally in an inclined direction thereon, and each of which has a tubular front edge, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the two vertical standards or uprights, a base to which they are secured, the rods secured to opposite sides of the uprights and inclined upwardly relatively thereto, and the sheet-metal shelves, each of which is formed integrally with a tubular front edge and tubular opposite ends to stiffen it, to avoid sharp edges and to inclose the rods and slide longitudinally thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

JAMES P. CALDWELL.

Witnesses:

T. B. CATHCART,
A. L. PORTER.