

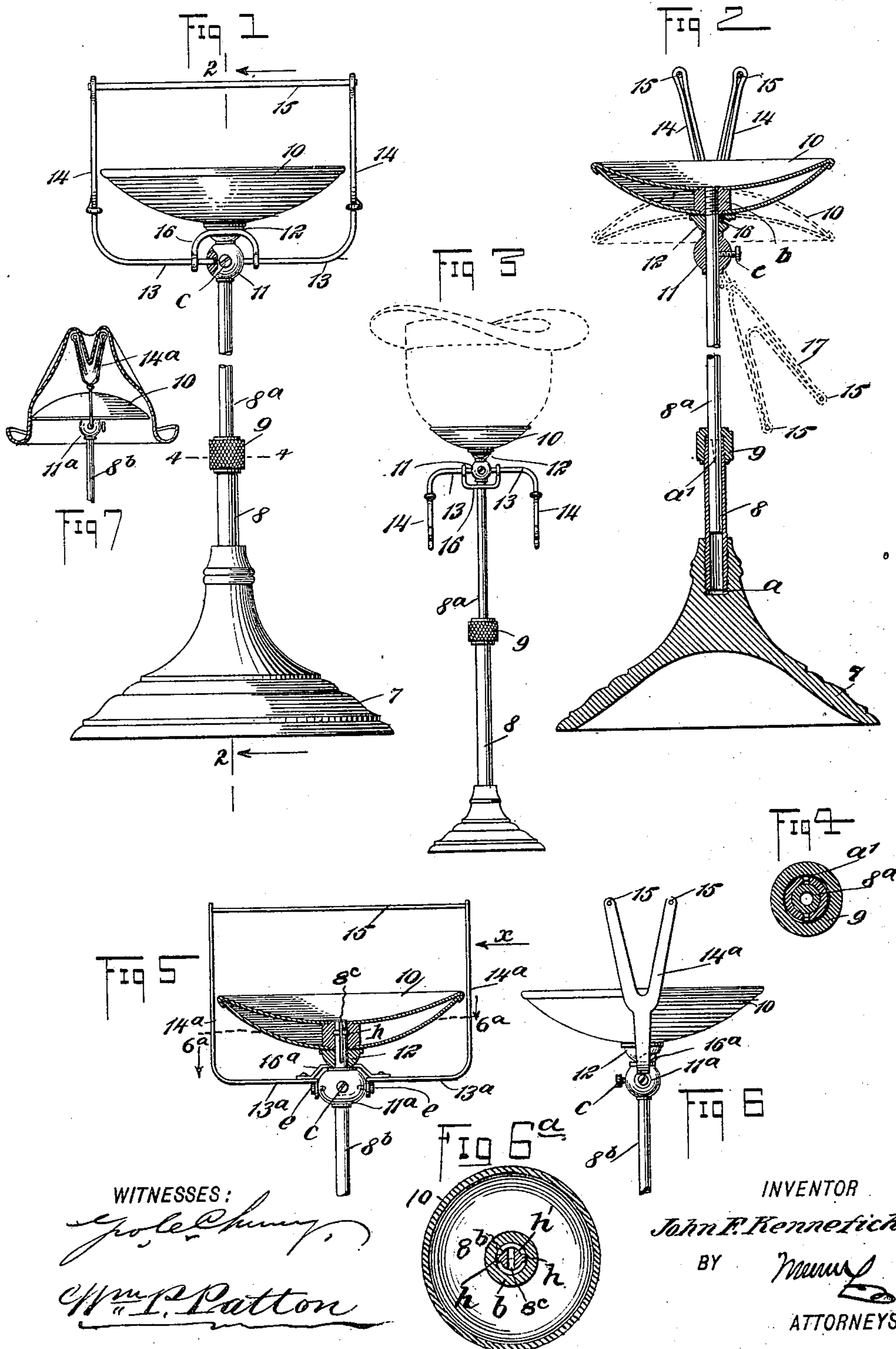
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Patented Mar. 19, 1901.

J. F. KENNEFICK.  
HAT STAND.

(Application filed July 6, 1900.)

(No Model.)





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN FRANCIS KENNEFICK, OF CRIPPLECREEK, COLORADO.

## HAT-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,284, dated March 19, 1901.

Application filed July 6, 1900. Serial No. 22,661. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN FRANCIS KENNEFICK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cripplecreek, in the county of Teller and State of Colorado, have invented a new and Improved Hat-Stand, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the class of hat-supporting stands employed for the display of hats of various kinds in show-windows or other places, and has for its object to provide a novel simple device of the character indicated, which is better adapted for the support of stiff or soft hats in different positions for their advantageous display than the hat-stands ordinarily employed for the purpose.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the hat-stand adjusted to hold a soft-bodied hat, such as the "Fedora" style, in position for display. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the hat-stand, taken substantially on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1, showing one adjustment thereof in full lines and a changed adjustment in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a side view of the improvement, parts of which are adjusted for the support of a round-crowned stiff hat with the crown downward, as is indicated by dotted lines in said figure. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially on the line 4 4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a partly-sectional side view of a slightly-modified form of the hat-support. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the improvement seen in the direction of the arrow  $x$  in Fig. 5. Fig. 6<sup>a</sup> is a transverse sectional view, substantially on the line 6<sup>a</sup> in Fig. 5; and Fig. 7 is a detail side elevation of the hat-stand arranged to support a soft hat shown in position thereon.

The improved hat-stand shown in the drawings comprises a base-block 7, having a considerable area at the bottom and sufficient weight to hold the stand and goods thereon upright without danger of easily falling over.

In a socket  $a$ , formed in the contracted up-

per portion of the stand 7, a tubular post 8 is secured by its lower end, and upon the open upper end of said post, which is longitudinally slotted, as at  $a'$ , a short distance, a capped constricting-nut 9 is screwed, which by adjustment will slightly reduce the diameter of the post. A cylindrical standard 8<sup>a</sup> has slidable engagement within the hollow post 8 and may be held at any desired point of vertical adjustment therein by the nut 9, which when screwed upon the post will bind the slotted portion thereof against the standard and secure the standard against sliding movement.

The holder-disk 10, that affords support to the crowns of "derby" or other stiff-bodied hats, is preferably rounded on its periphery. Said holder-disk may be constructed of a block of any suitable material, concave on one side and convex on the opposite side. I prefer, however, in order to confer elegance in design and finish, as well as secure lightness for the holder-disk, to construct it of two sheet-metal parts similarly shaped on their edges, one part having a deeper concavity than the other, as shown in Fig. 2. The difference in degree of dished form which is given to the two parts of the holder-disk provides a suitable space between said parts when they are imposed one upon the other, so that a nut-block  $b$  may be introduced between the disk-sections and have its upper and lower sides, respectively, secured to said sections at a central point. The edges of the centrally spaced and connected disk-sections meet, and said edges are secured together by any available means. As shown, one disk-section has its return-bent edge hooked upon the peripheral edge of the other section, which serves to join said edges in a neat and reliable manner.

The nut  $b$  is centrally perforated and threaded in said perforation to receive the threaded upper end of the standard 8<sup>a</sup>, which serves to support the holder-disk 10 horizontally, and it will be seen that the latter may have either side thereof disposed uppermost, this change being readily made by unscrewing the nut  $b$  from the end of the standard 8<sup>a</sup> and replacing the same with the appropriate side, either concave or convex, arranged at the top surface of the holder-disk.



On the standard 8<sup>a</sup> a carrier-block 11 is mounted and secured by a set-screw *c* or by equivalent means, and a washer 12, preferably having an ornamental edge, is introduced between the carrier-block and the adjacent surface of the holder-disk. As shown, the washer is separate from the carrier-block; but this is not essential, as these two parts may be formed integrally, if desired.

In the carrier-block 11 the lower ends of two similar arms 13 are oppositely journaled, and at an equal distance from said block these arms are each bent substantially at a right angle and extend in vertical planes parallel with each other. Each upright portion of the arms 13 is forked, and these forked portions 14 may be either formed of bent wire, as indicated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, be cast from molten metal, or be cut from sheet metal, as may be preferred, the latter construction of the arms being shown in Figs. 5 and 6 of the drawings. The limbs of each fork 14 diverge a like degree compared with each other, and the limbs of each pair of forks are connected by rods 15, these rods being secured by their ends in perforations in the limbs, and thus held in parallel planes. The horizontal portions of the arms 13 are united near their journal ends, that engage sockets in the carrier-block 11, by a U-shaped check-bar 16, the spaced members of which are secured upon said horizontal parts of the arms, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. It will be seen that the check-bar 16 will serve two purposes, as its fixture on the journaled members of the arms 13 will prevent an accidental displacement of the journal ends of the arms from the sockets wherein they are journaled and also adapt the bowed portion of the check-bar to contact with the side of the standard 8<sup>a</sup>, if the forks 14 are rocked downward, as shown in Fig. 3, or upward against the washer 12, and thus limit the rocking movement of the arms 13, the forks 14 thereon, and the parallel rods 15, which connect the forks. The bowed top portion of the check-bar 16 is preferably bent laterally, and the side of the washer 12 is grooved for the reception of said bowed portion, so that the rocking adjustment of the arms 13 and the forks thereon will be checked to hold the forks perpendicular when elevated, or depending in parallel vertical planes when they are rocked downwardly.

In Figs. 5 and 6 the metal arms 13<sup>a</sup> are bent to form ears thereon, which oppositely contact with the carrier-block 11<sup>a</sup> and are thereto rockably secured by screw-bolts *e*, and in this construction of the device the check-bar 16<sup>a</sup> is secured by rivets upon the arms 13<sup>a</sup>. Furthermore, I have shown the upright standard of the hat-stand, (designated as 8<sup>b</sup> in Figs. 5 and 6<sup>a</sup>), having a longitudinal slot 8<sup>c</sup> therein and two tongues *h*, projected laterally from the two spring members formed by the slot, said tongues engaging within a groove *h'*, formed in the bore of the nut-block *b* upon an enforced insertion of the standard from

the lower end of the nut-block upwardly therein, this engagement of parts affording a tongue-and-grooved connection for the nut-block and holder-disk with the standard, which is an equivalent of the threaded connection previously described.

In service it will be seen that the holder-disk 10, if arranged to locate the concave side of the same uppermost, will be adapted to receive the rounded top portion of the crown of a stiff hat that is a popular shape for such head-gear, the hat resting thereon, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, the arms 13 then depending so as to be removed from over the holder-disk. If the holder-disk is reversed in position, so as to dispose the convex side of the same above the concave side, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, the round crown of a stiff hat known as the "derby" hat may be passed down over the holder-disk and the latter engage the inner surface of the hat-crown, which will hold the hat hung upon the holder-disk and freely display the shape of the hat and its quality. When the forked portions 14 of the arms 13 are raised into the position best shown in Fig. 7 and the holder-disk 10 is disposed with its convex side uppermost, it will be seen that the body of a soft hat known to the trade as the "Fedora" hat may be passed down over the parallel rods 15 and rest thereon, the indented top portion of the hat-crown passing down between said rods, which afford seats for the upwardly-bent side portions of the hat-crown, as is clearly indicated in Fig. 7, whereby a soft hat having the popular shape mentioned may be advantageously displayed on the improved hat-stand.

I have shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2 one of a pair of forked arms 17, that may be hung from suitable projections on the carrier-block 11 or standard 8<sup>a</sup> and be connected together by parallel rods similar to the rods 15, and if hung as stated will afford convenient means for the support of head-gear at one side of the standard 8<sup>a</sup>, it being optional to use this supplementary attachment or omit it from the holder.

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

1. A hat-stand, comprising a supported standard, a concavo-convex holder-disk formed of two disk-sections joined together at their edges, and a block fixed centrally between the disks spacing them apart, said block having a removable connection with the standard.

2. A hat-stand, comprising a supported standard, a concavo-convex holder-disk formed of two disk-sections joined together at their edges, and a nut-block perforated and threaded internally, which is fixed between the disk-sections.

3. A hat-stand, comprising a base-block, a hollow post a standard vertically adjustable on said hollow post, and a holder-disk formed of two thin disk-sections, joined at their edges,



and a nut-block fixed by its ends in central perforations of the disk-sections, said block being adapted to reversibly engage the threaded upper end of the standard.

5 4. A hat-stand, comprising a supported standard, a carrier-block adjustably held on the standard near its upper end, two angularly-bent arms held to rock oppositely on the carrier-block, forks on upper portions of  
10 said bent arms, parallel rods secured by their ends in extremities of the fork members and thus held in parallel planes, and means to limit the rocking movement of the arms to dispose them in either elevated or depressed po-  
15 sitions.

5 5. A hat-stand, comprising a supported standard, a carrier-block adjustably held on the standard near its upper end, two right-angularly-bent arms held to rock oppositely  
20 on the carrier-block, forks on upper portions of said bent arms, parallel rods secured by their ends in ends of the fork members and thus held in parallel planes, and a laterally-bent check-bar secured on alined mem-  
25 bers of the bent arms holding them rockably engaged with the carrier-block, and also adapted to limit the rocking movement of said arms either elevated or depressed.

30 6. In a hat-stand of the described construction, the holder-disk, comprising two concavo-convex plates held together at their edges, and separated at their centers, and a block adapted to hold said disk-sections spaced

apart at their centers and also to detachably connect the holder-disk with a supporting- 35 standard.

7. In a hat-stand of the described construction, the holder-disk, comprising two concavo-convex plates held together at their edges and a nut-block centrally perforated and in- 40 ternally threaded, said block having its ends secured between the disk-sections at their perforated centers, serving to space apart said disk-sections, and also to detachably connect the two-part holder-disk with a supporting- 45 standard.

8. In a hat-stand of the character described, the soft-hat supporter comprising an upright standard, a carrier-block held on the stand- 50 ard near its upper end, two bent arms rockably engaged at alined ends in sockets formed in the carrier-block, said arms having furcations at their free ends, two rods secured by their ends upon the limbs of the furcations, and a substantially U-shaped check-bar se- 55 cured at its ends upon alined members of the bent arms and adapted to limit the downward movement of these arms.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of 60 two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN FRANCIS KENNEFICK.

Witnesses:

RAY R. LEESE,

CHARLES FRANK HELLSTERN.