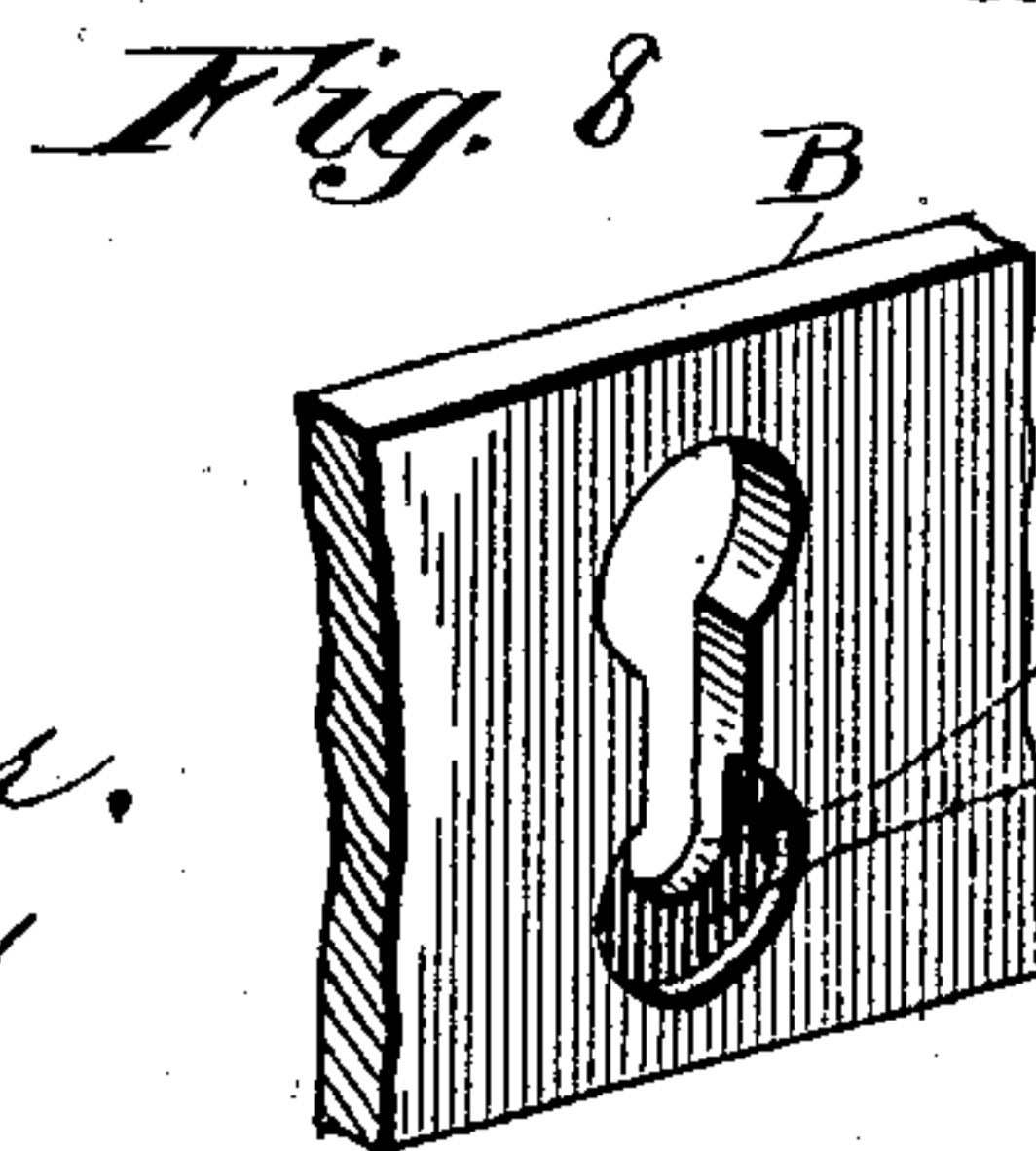
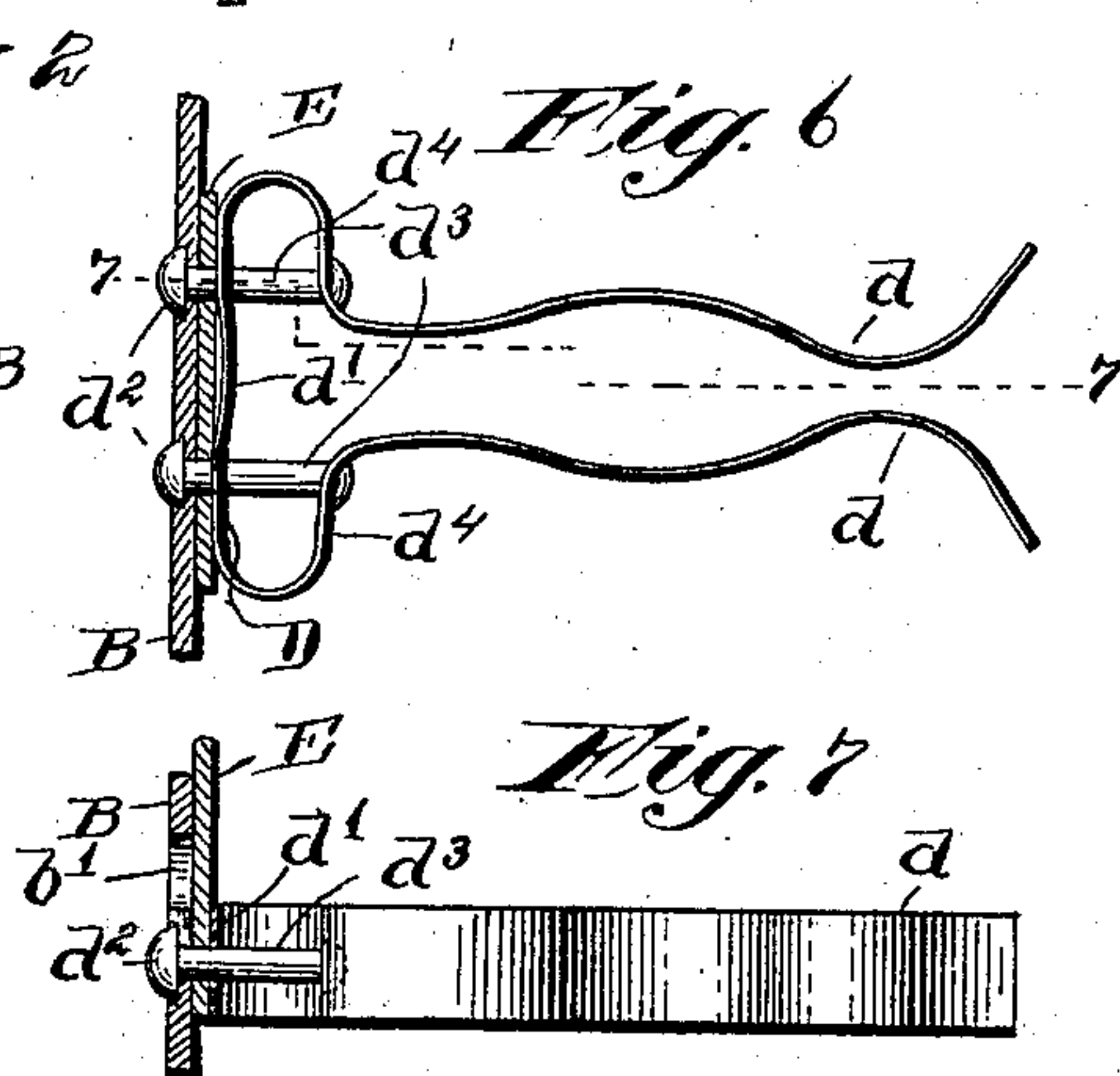
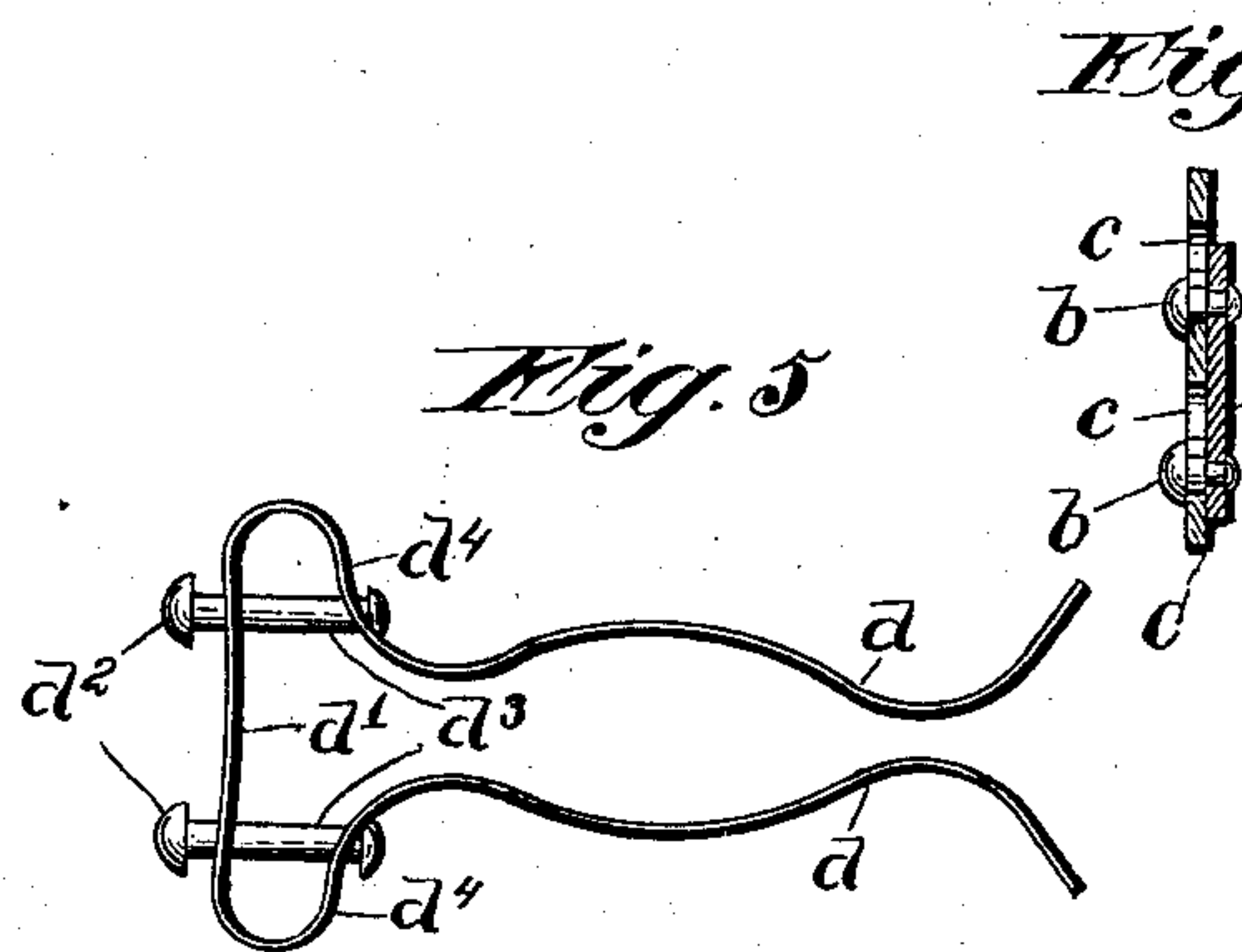
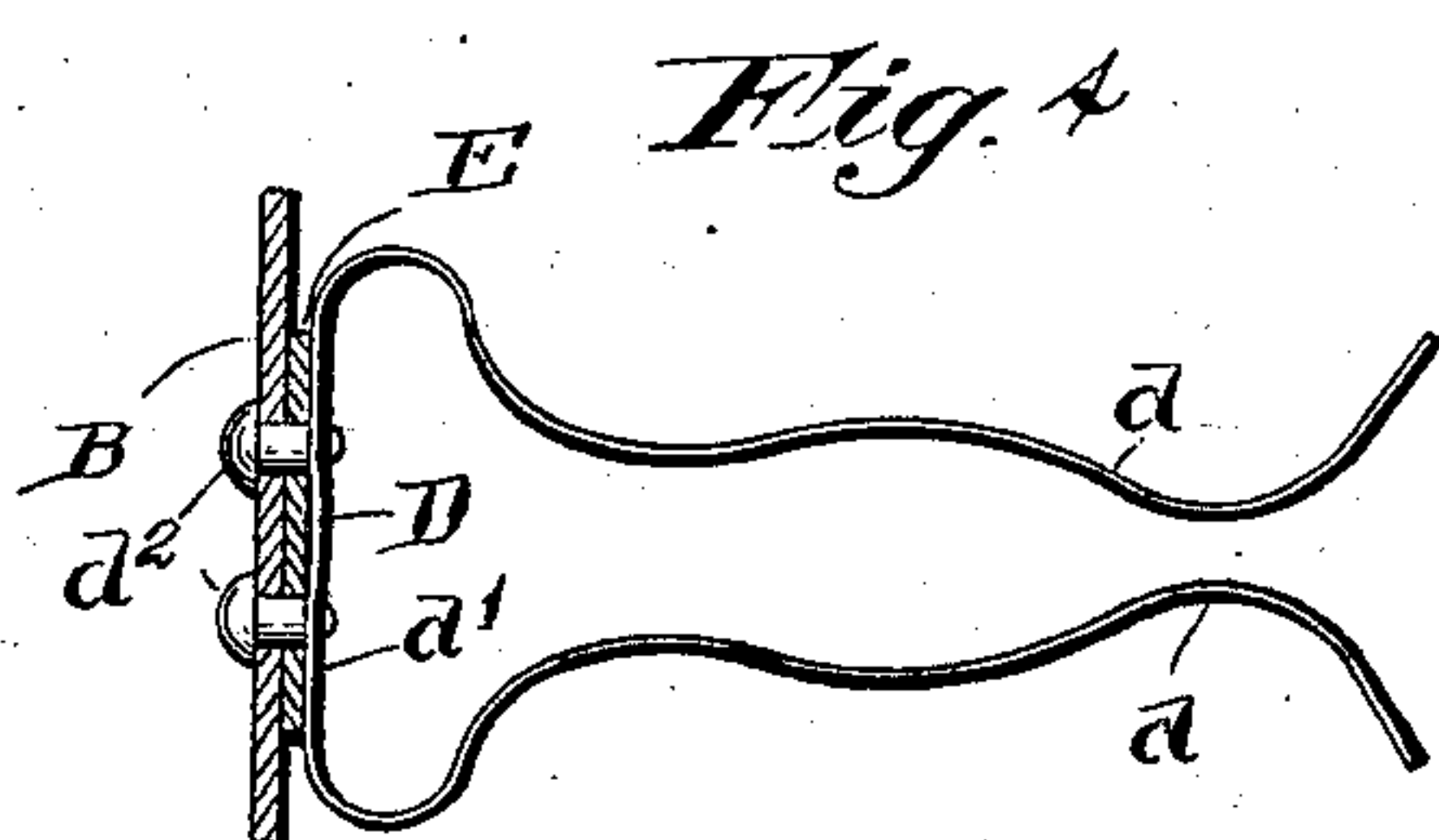
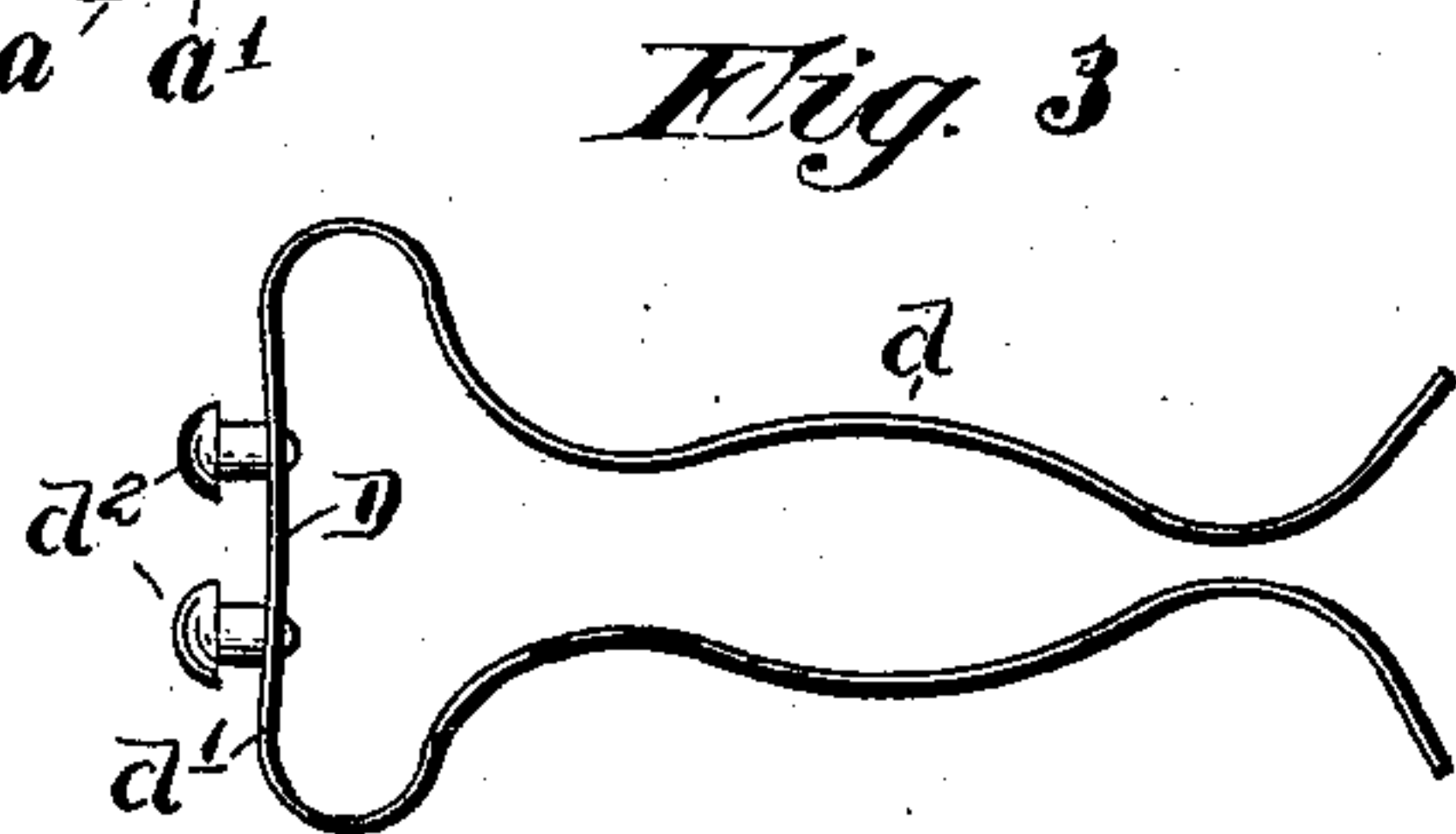
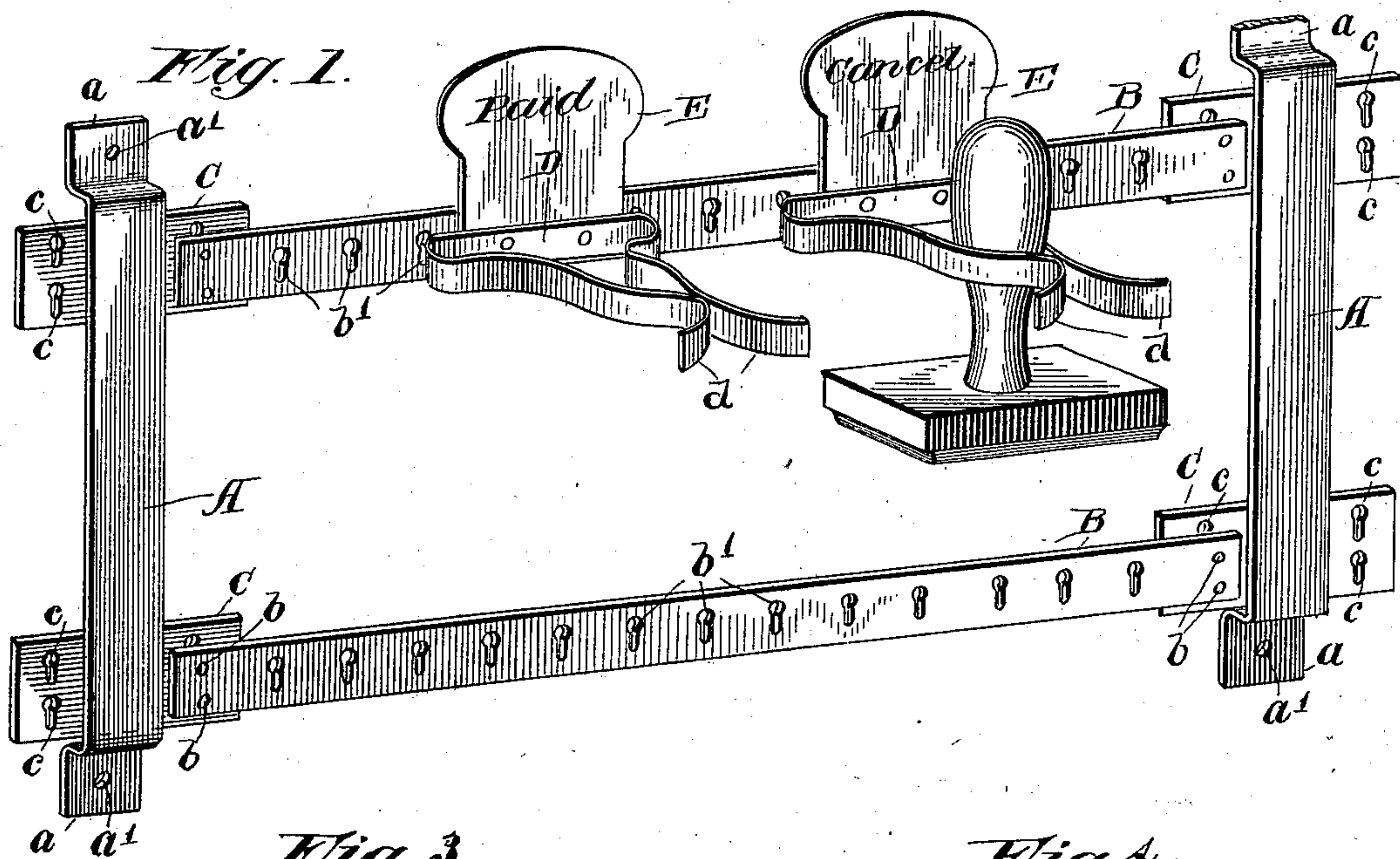


No. 698,272.

Patented Apr. 22, 1902.

F. W. GLOVER.  
 RACK FOR HAND STAMPS.  
 (Application filed June 17, 1901.)

(No Model.)



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 His Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS W. GLOVER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES L. SAFFORD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## RACK FOR HAND-STAMPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 698,272, dated April 22, 1902.

Application filed June 17, 1901. Serial No. 64,833. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANCIS W. GLOVER, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Racks for Hand-Stamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof; reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in racks for hand-stamps or like articles; and it consists in the matters hereinafter described, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rack for hand-stamps embodying my invention, the same embracing two horizontal supporting-bars and two spring-clasps attached to one of the bars. Fig. 2 is a detail vertical cross-section showing the joint between the end of one of the horizontal bars and the adjacent vertical bars of the rack. Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of the clasps disengaged from the supporting-bar. Fig. 4 is a similar plan view showing a clasp, with the part of the bar to which it is connected, the latter in horizontal section. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modified form of clasp. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the same, with the part of the bar to which it is attached shown in horizontal section. Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken on line 7 7 of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective view of the rear face of the bar shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

As shown in the drawings, A A indicate two upright bars, and B B two horizontal bars and the same being detachably secured together to form a rectangular rack or frame adapted to be attached to the wall or other vertical support. Devices are provided for detachably connecting the horizontal bars B with the vertical bars A, as follows: The vertical bars A are provided at the points where the ends of the horizontal bars are joined thereto with transverse plates C C, which are riveted or otherwise firmly secured thereto at the rear faces of the bars and which project at their ends laterally from the side edges of said bars. In the projecting ends of each plate C are formed, one above the other, two "keyhole-

slots" c c, the same being provided with enlarged upper ends and vertically-arranged narrower lower ends or slots. The end of the horizontal bar B is arranged to overlap the outer face of the projecting end of the plate C, and said overlapping end of the horizontal bar is provided with two studs b b, projecting from the rear face of the bar and adapted to enter the keyhole-slots c c, said studs being provided with heads adapted to pass through the upper enlarged ends of the said slots and to engage the lower narrower portions of said slots. The horizontal bars are connected with the plate C by inserting the studs thereof through the enlarged upper ends of the slots and then shifting or pushing the end of the horizontal bar downwardly until the studs thereof are engaged with the narrow lower ends of the said slots. The attaching-plates C C being secured to the rear or inner faces of the upright bars A, the horizontal bars, which overlap the said plates, are brought into the same plane with the upright bars, and if both sets of bars are of the same thickness, as will usually be the case, the outer faces of the upright and horizontal bars will be flush with each other. The ends of the horizontal bars may abut against the side edges of the upright bars, if preferred; but preferably they are out of contact therewith, as shown, in order to avoid the necessity for extremely accurate fitting of the parts which would in such case be necessary. It is found in practice that the horizontal and upright bars are connected with the necessary degree of firmness if the studs are fitted to the slots with the degree of accuracy usual in such work. As the slots will be formed by punching and the studs made by machinery and will therefore be of uniform size, the parts will fit so closely as to make sufficiently rigid joints without the necessity of any special handwork in fitting the parts. The attaching-plates C being extended at both sides of each vertical bar A, other horizontal bars may be connected with each vertical bar at the opposite sides thereof, so that the rack formed by the horizontal and vertical bars may be lengthened as desired by adding horizontal and vertical bars to any number desired.

Manifestly the vertical bars may be pro-



vided with more than two attaching-plates C, in which case the rack will be provided with three or more vertical bars and a rack thereby provided having any desired number of horizontal bars. The said vertical bars A A are herein shown as having inwardly or rearwardly offset ends  $a$ , adapted to rest against the vertical surface to which the rack is to be attached, the offset ends of the vertical bars being provided with holes  $a'$  to receive nails, screws, or hooks by which the bars may be supported upon or attached to a wall or like support.

Each of the horizontal bars B is provided with a number of keyhole-slots  $b'$ , which extend vertically or transversely with respect to the bars and are provided with enlarged upper ends and narrow or slotted lower ends.

D D indicate spring-clasps adapted for removable attachment to the bars B B. Each of said clasps consists of a single piece of metal bent so as to form two spring-arms  $d$ , between which the handle of the stamp or other objects may be inserted and held, and with a transverse base portion  $d'$ , adapted for contact with the outer face of the rack-bar B. In the base or transverse portion  $d'$  of the clasp are secured two headed studs  $d^2$ , located at such distance apart as to engage two adjacent slots  $b'$  of the rack-bar. Said studs are engaged with the slots of the rack-bar by inserting the headed ends thereof through the upper and enlarged parts of said slots and depressing the clasp bodily, so as to bring the studs to the lower or narrower part of said slots. The transverse or base portion  $d'$  of each clasp D is, moreover, bent or curved outwardly at its central part, so that its ends will rest against the outer face of the rack-bar, and a slight inward deflection of the said transverse portion is required in order to enable the heads of the studs to be engaged with the rear faces of the rack-bar when said studs are inserted in the keyhole-slots. The result of this construction is that after the studs have been inserted and engaged with the slots the centrally-bent portion of the base part of the clasp will exert a spring-pressure tending to hold or bind the heads of the studs firmly against the rack-bars, and thus hold the clasps from being easily moved or shifted on the bar. In other words, the bending of such transverse parts in the manner described affords frictional engagement of the base of the clasp and heads of the studs with the supporting-bars in such manner as to hold the clasp firmly in place upon the bars when engaged therewith.

In the modified construction shown in Figs. 6 to 8 the studs  $d^2$  of the clasps instead of being secured to the transverse or base portion thereof pass through the same and have extended shanks  $d^3$ , which are attached to the inwardly-bent side portions  $d^4$  thereof by riveting or otherwise. In this instance manifestly the heads of the studs are held by

spring-pressure against the rear faces of the supporting-bars by the resiliency of the metal between the points at which the studs pass through the base part  $d'$  of the clasp and the points at which said studs are attached to the inwardly-bent part  $d^4$  of the arms, the said arms in this instance being connected at their inner ends with the ends of the base portion by means of U-shaped bends in the manner illustrated. In attaching the clasp made in this manner to the bar the headed ends of the studs are thrust through the upper enlarged parts of the keyhole-slots. Pressure is applied to the outer ends of the studs or to the inwardly-bent parts  $d^4$  of the clasps, so as to force the heads of the studs past the rear face of the bar. The clasp is then moved downwardly, so as to bring the studs into the lower or narrow parts of the slots, and the pressure is then released. Manifestly the resiliency of the metal in the inwardly-bent parts of the clasp will press and hold the heads of the studs firmly against the rear face of the bar, and likewise hold the base of the clasp in frictional engagement with the outer face of said bar.

As a further improvement applicable to both forms of clasp illustrated the bar is provided in its rear face at the lower end of each slot with a countersunk recess adapted to receive the head of the stud and to hold the clasp from being shifted from its position unless the stud is forced rearwardly or inwardly, so as to carry the head thereof out of said recess. The feature last described is shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8, wherein  $b^3$  is the countersunk recess referred to. Manifestly when the heads of the studs in the clasp are engaged with the recesses  $b^3$  the clasp is firmly locked or secured in position, and the studs cannot be disengaged from the slots without pressing the same backwardly far enough to free their heads from the slots, after which said studs may be shifted upwardly in the slots to the enlarged parts thereof, when the studs may be withdrawn from the slots and the clasp detached from the bar. The form of clasp shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 is better adapted for use in connection with a bar having the recesses  $b^3$ , because more easily affording the degree of movement in the studs necessary for engaging their heads with and removing them from said recesses; but the base portions of the clasps (shown in Figs. 1 to 5) may be so shaped as to give the necessary movement in the studs for this purpose by suitably bending the same.

E E indicate tags, usually made of pasteboard or like material, which are each provided at their lower ends with two perforations for the passage of the studs  $d$  and which are adapted for insertion between the outer faces of the supporting-bars and the clasps, when said clasps are attached to the supporting-bars in such manner as to project above the supporting-bars. The tags referred



to are adapted to receive the impression from the stamps, so that each tag will serve to indicate the character of the stamp which is held in the clasp behind which it is placed or in connection with which it is used.

By attaching the supporting-bars B to the parts which immediately sustain the ends of the same—as, for instance, the attaching-plate C—in such manner that the ends of the bars overlap the front or outer faces of said supporting-bars the portion of said supporting-bars containing the slots *b'* are held at some distance forward of or free from the wall or vertical surface against which the rack is placed, so as to leave room behind said bars for the insertion of the heads of the studs by which the spring-clasps are connected with the bars.

I claim as my invention—

1. A rack for hand-stamps and like articles comprising a rack-frame consisting of vertical and horizontal bars and means for detachably connecting the horizontal with the vertical bars comprising attaching-plates secured to the rear faces of the vertical bars and projecting beyond the side margins of the same, said plates having keyhole-slots in their parts which project at the sides of the vertical bars and the horizontal bars being adapted to overlap the outer faces of said attaching-plates and being provided with headed studs adapted to engage the said keyhole-slots in the attaching-plates.

2. A rack for hand-stamps and the like comprising upright and horizontal bars and means for securing the horizontal to the upright bars embracing attaching-plates secured to the upright bars and projecting beyond the side margins of the same at both sides thereof, said plates being provided with a plurality of keyhole-slots in their parts which project beyond said upright bars and the horizontal bars provided with headed studs adapted to engage said keyhole-slots.

3. A rack for hand-stamps and like articles comprising a horizontal supporting-bar, provided with keyhole-slots, supports for said bar adapted for attachment to a wall or vertical surface and constructed to hold the bar at a distance from said wall or vertical surface and a clasp consisting of two spring-arms and a transverse base portion, said transverse base portion being provided with headed

studs adapted to engage adjacent keyhole-slots in the said bar.

4. A rack for hand-stamps and like articles comprising a horizontal supporting-bar provided with keyhole-slots, supports for said bar adapted for attachment to a wall or vertical surface and constructed to hold said bar at a distance from said wall or surface and a clasp consisting of two spring-arms and a connecting base portion, said base portion being provided with two headed studs adapted to engage two adjacent keyhole-slots in the supporting-bar, said headed studs having elastic or resilient connection with the clasp so as to produce spring-pressed engagement of the heads of the studs with the supporting-bar.

5. A rack for hand-stamps and like articles comprising a horizontal supporting-bar provided with keyhole-slots, supports for said bar adapted for attachment to a wall or vertical surface said supports being adapted to hold the bar at a distance from said wall or surface and a clasp consisting of a piece of spring metal bent to form two spring-arms and a transverse base portion, said base portion being provided with two headed studs and being outwardly bent or curved in its central part.

6. A rack for hand-stamps or like articles comprising a supporting-bar provided with a plurality of keyhole-slots arranged side by side and having countersunk recesses in its rear face at the narrower ends of said keyhole-slots, and a clasp consisting of two spring-arms and a connecting or base portion, said base portion having two headed studs having elastic or resilient connection with the clasp.

7. A rack for hand-stamps and like articles comprising a bar having a plurality of keyhole-slots, a clasp provided with headed studs adapted for engagement with the slots of said bar, and a tag provided with holes for the said studs, and adapted to be placed and held between the clasp and the bar.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1901.

FRANCIS W. GLOVER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM L. HALL,  
GERTRUDE BRYCE.