

No. 747,945.

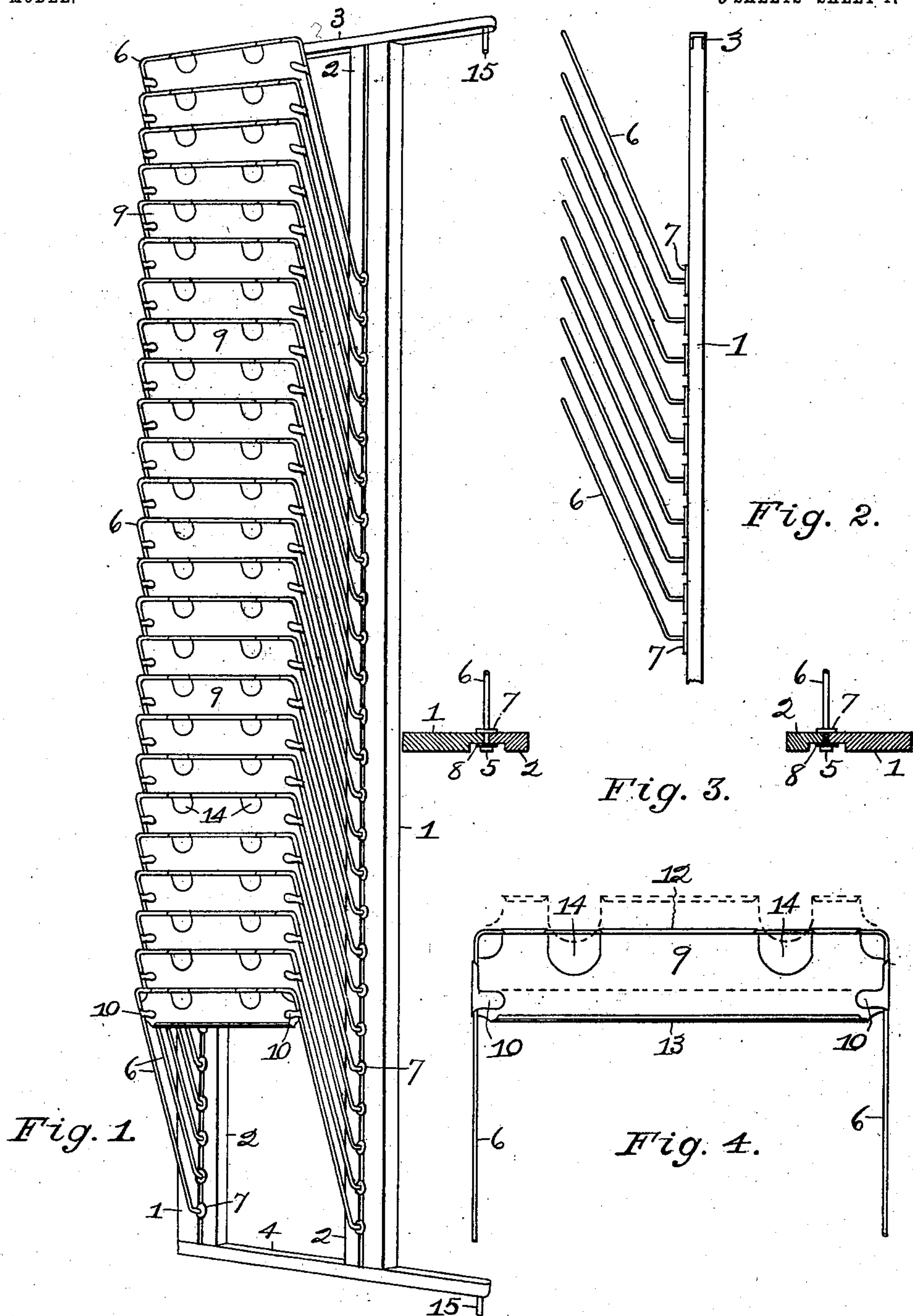
PATENTED DEC. 29, 1903.

C. W. COOK.
RACK FOR HOLDING RAILWAY TARIFFS.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:
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Fig. 5.

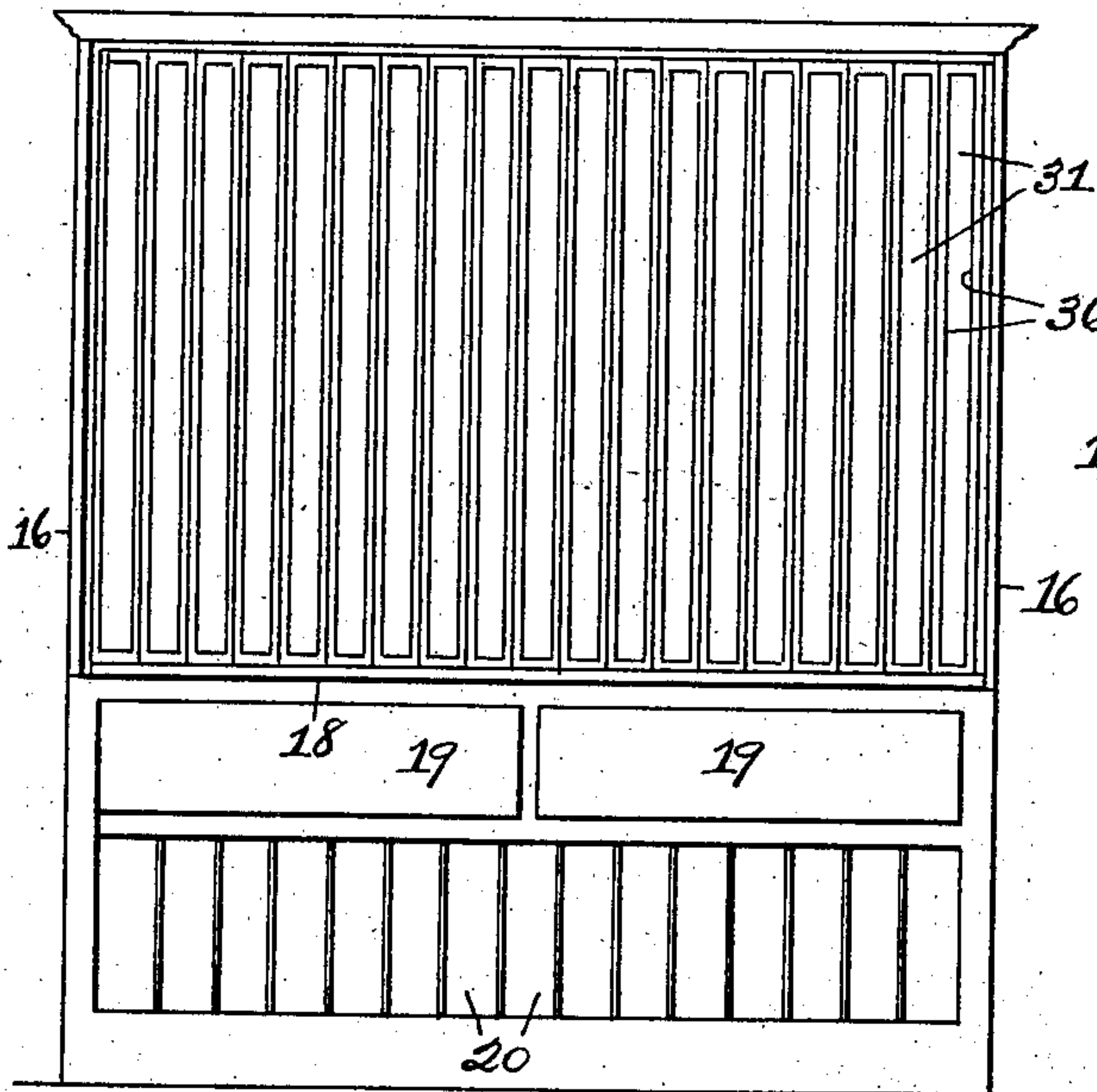


Fig. 6.

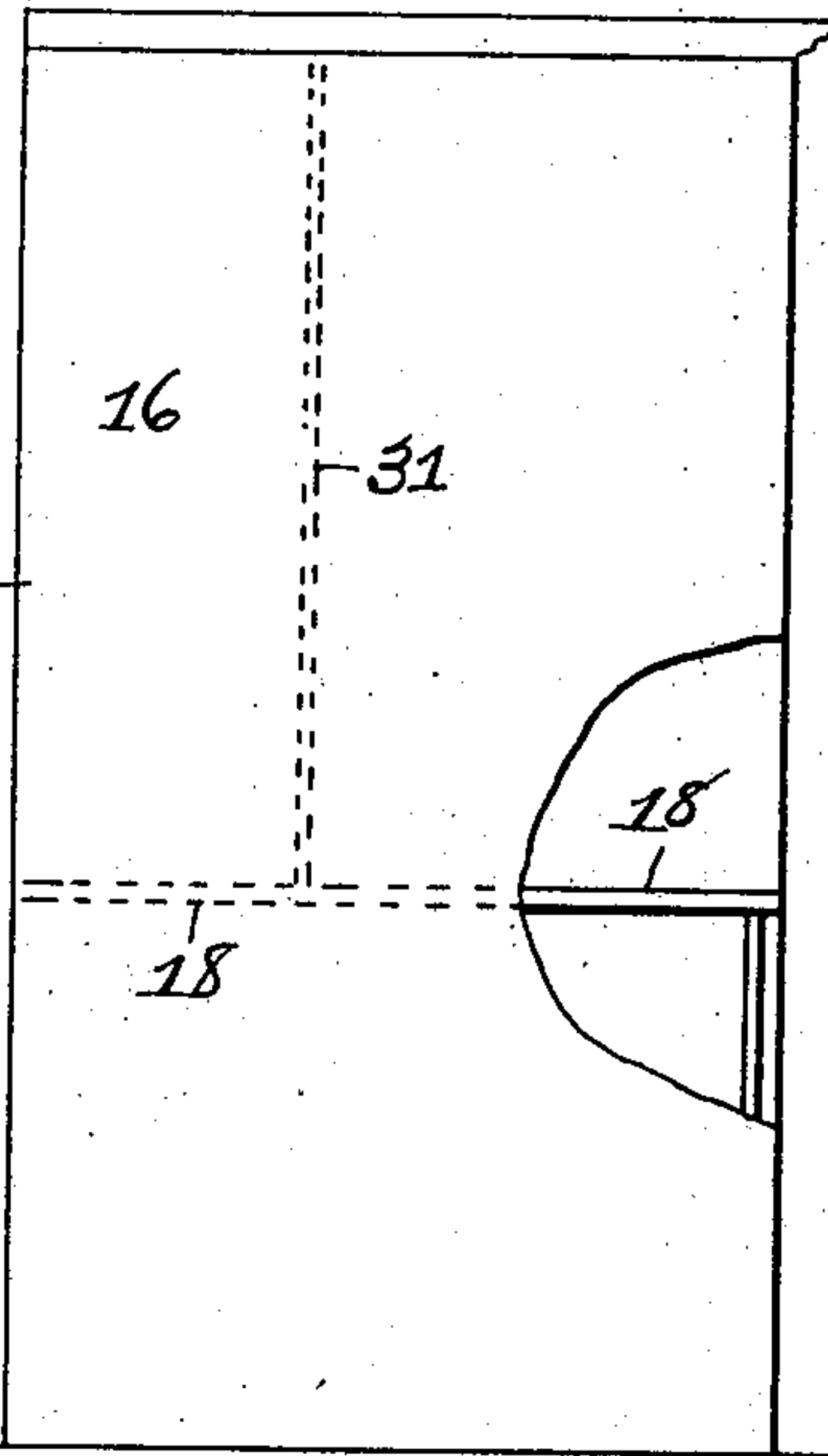


Fig. 7.

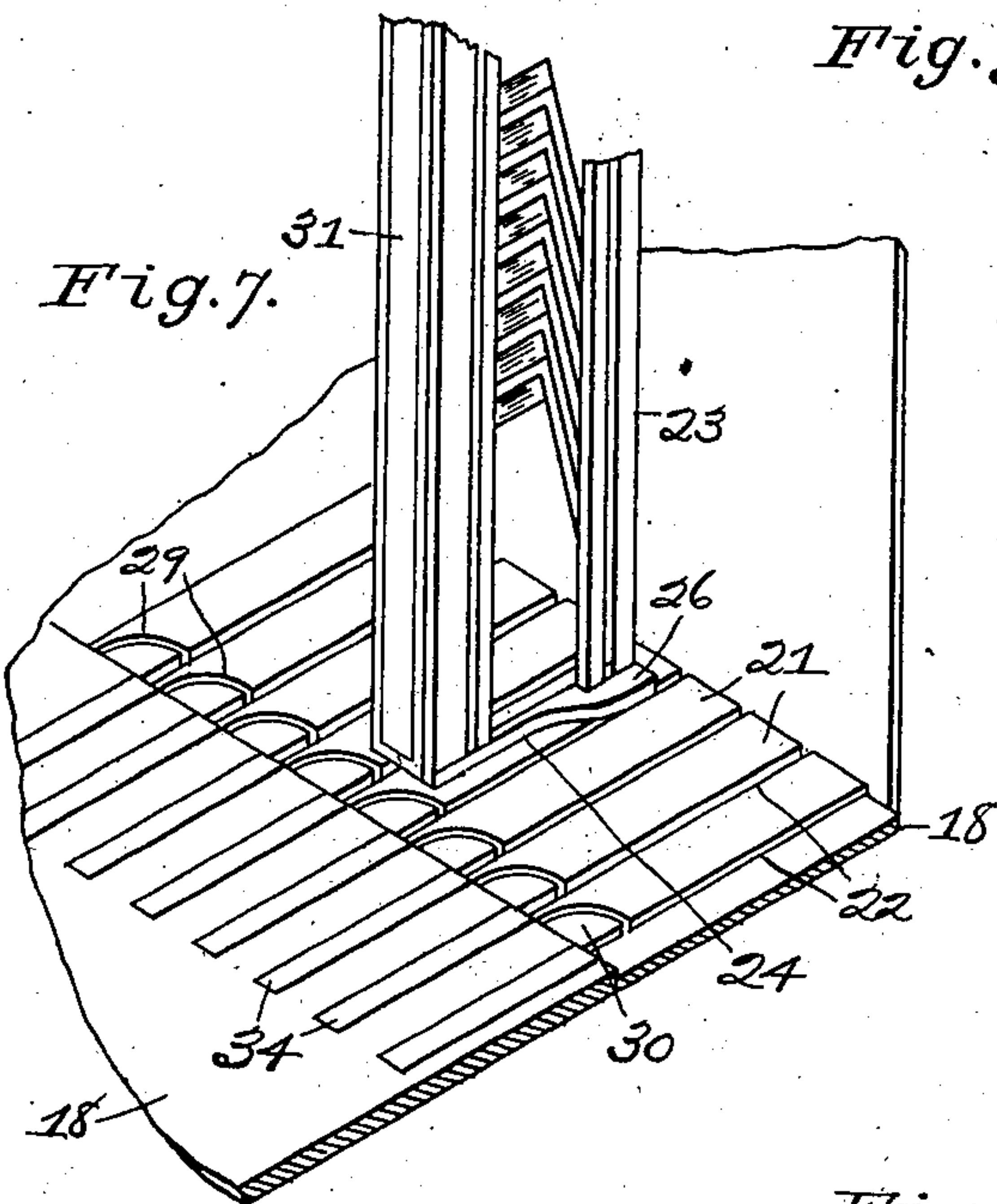


Fig. 9.

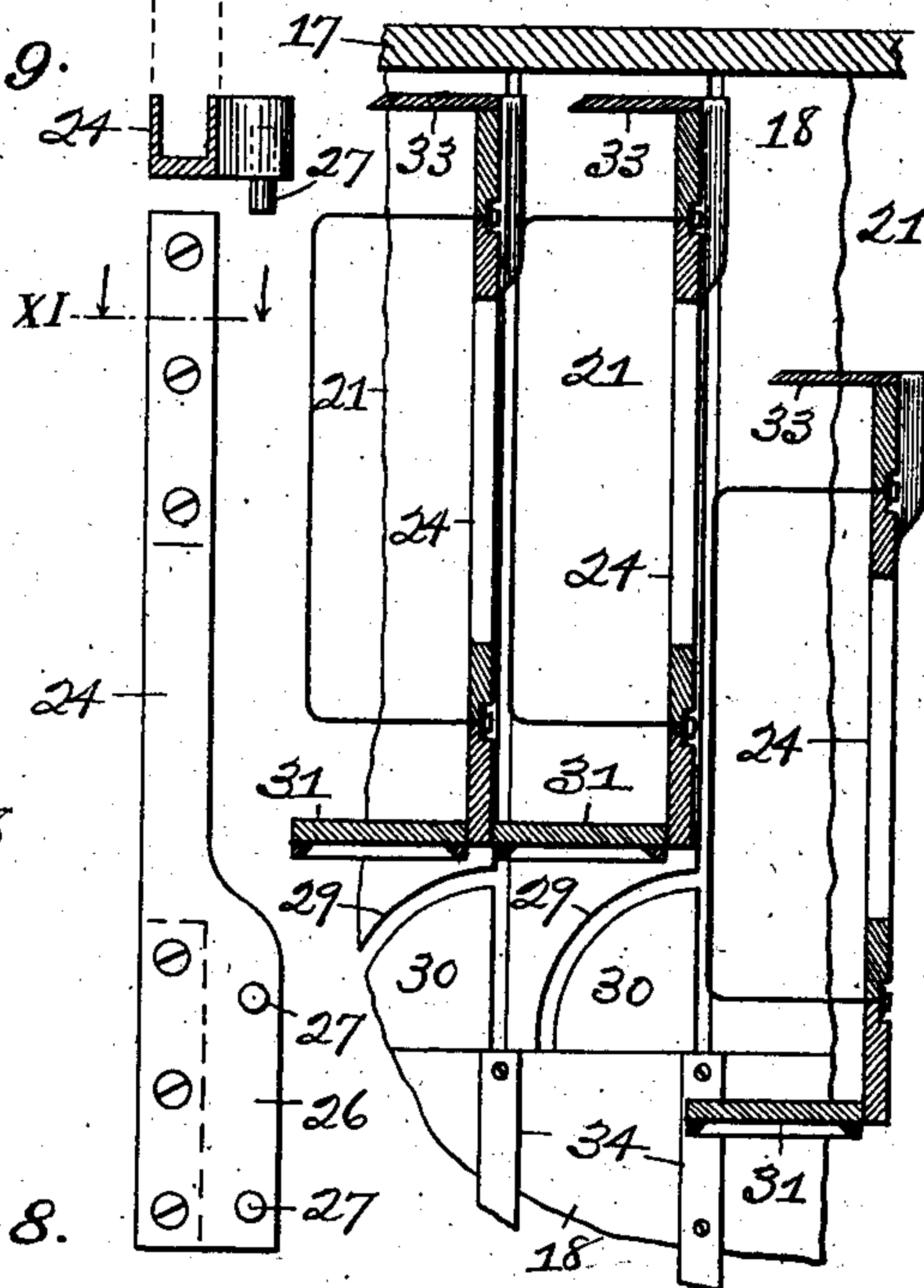


Fig. 8.

Fig. 10.

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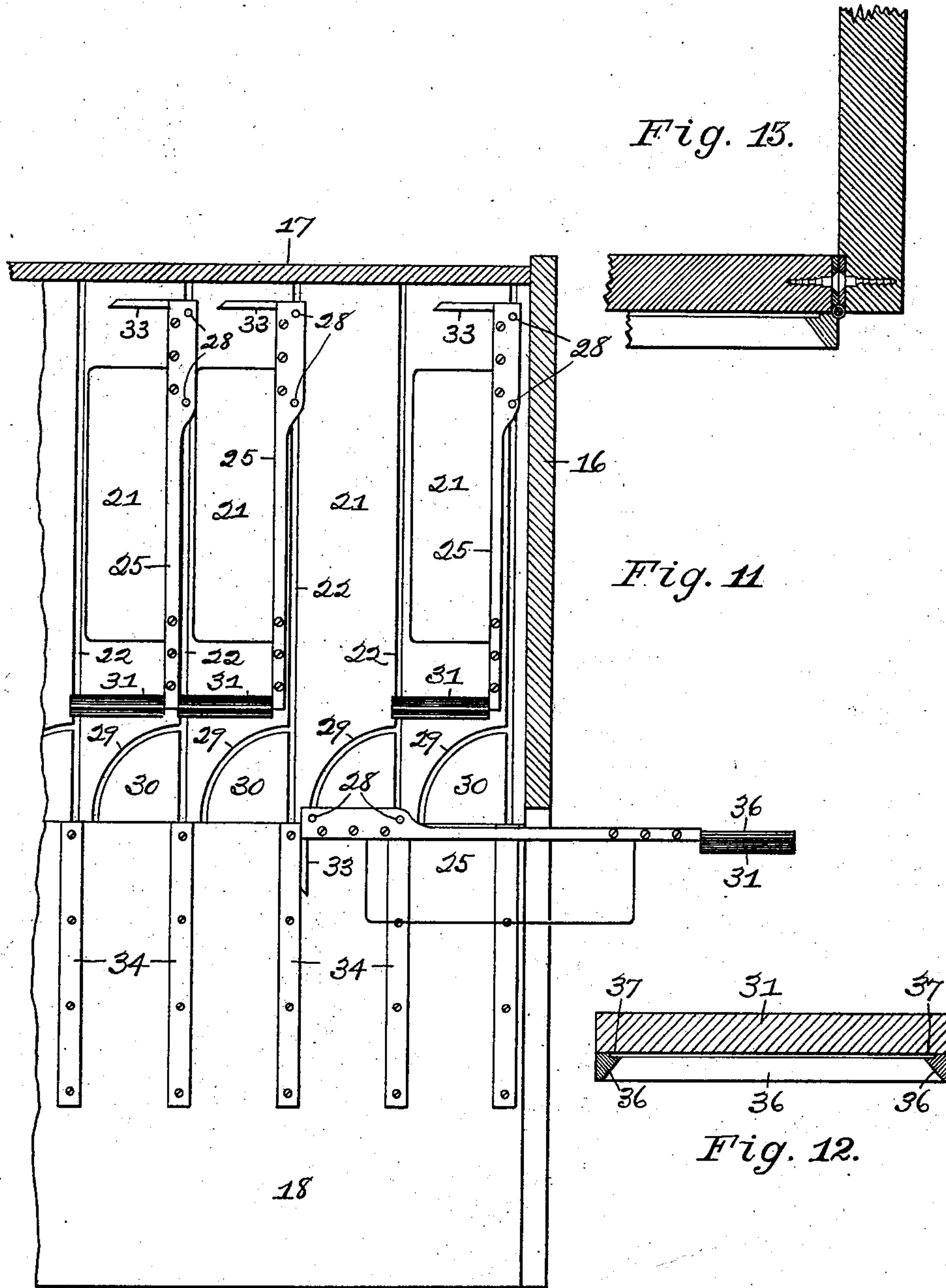
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. COOK, OF TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RACK FOR HOLDING RAILWAY-TARIFFS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,945, dated December 29, 1903.

Application filed February 2, 1903. Serial No. 141,504. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. COOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Racks for Holding Railway-Tariffs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to racks for holding railway-tariffs or other papers of uniform size in position for quick and convenient reference. My invention provides a radically new construction for racks of this kind.

Referring now to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rack constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the upper half of the rack. Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section of the rack, omitting the casting. Fig. 4 is an enlarged front elevation of one of the wires, showing the label-holder attached thereto. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a cabinet adapted as a receptacle for a number of racks. Fig. 6 is a left-hand side elevation of said cabinet, a portion of the left side being broken away. Fig. 7 is an enlarged perspective view of several of the guides and the lower portion of one of the racks, the shelf and back of the cabinet being broken away. Fig. 8 is an enlarged bottom plan view of the bottom casting of one of the racks. Fig. 9 is a section of said casting, taken on line XI of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a sectional plan view of three of the racks and their bottom guides, the latter being broken away. Fig. 11 is a plan view of four of the racks, one rack being in open position and the shelf broken away. Fig. 12 is an enlarged horizontal section of one of the rack-doors and its molding. Fig. 13 is an enlarged section, showing the hinge connection between a rack and its door.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, the rack is composed of a series of superposed wires 6, each of which is bent into U shape and attached to four vertical parallel strips of wood 11 and 22. The upper ends of said strips are secured in proper position by a casting 3, and the lower ends of said strips are secured at corresponding distances apart by a casting 4. The respective outer strips 1 are separated from the respective inner strips 2 by a distance equal to the thickness of the wire

employed. This wire should be about No. 9 gage. The lateral portions of each wire 6 project upwardly and forwardly from the said strips at substantially the angle shown in Fig. 2. The ends of the wires project horizontally between the outer and inner strips 1 and 2, and the ends of said wires are threaded to receive nuts 5. The backs of the strips are recessed or rabbeted, as shown, permitting the nuts 5 to come flush with the rear faces of the strips instead of projecting therefrom. Soldered or otherwise secured on the horizontal portions of each wire 6 just in front of the threads are two washers 7, and washers 8 are placed under the nuts 5. Thus the wires 6 are held firmly in position when the nuts are tightened. One or more tariffs may be laid upon each wire 6. The lateral portions of the wires are near enough together that the ends of the tariffs will project at either side thereof, so that they may be conveniently withdrawn from the rack when wanted. Attached to the upper portion of each wire 6 is a label-holder 9. These label-holders are stamped out from sheet metal. At opposite ends of the body of the holder are two ears 10, which are bent forwardly around the lateral portions of the wire and inwardly, as shown. The upper edge of the holder is curled outwardly, as shown at 12, and its lower edge is also curled outwardly, as shown at 13. Two finger-openings 14 are cut in the upper edge of the holder. The holder is slidable vertically upon the wire to provide for easy insertion of a label. (Not shown.) After a label is inserted in the holder the latter is pushed down until the upper curls or flanges 12 meet the wire 6. By means of labels the contents of each division of the rack are or may be indicated. One end of each casting 3 and 4 projects horizontally past the outer strip 2, and secured to said projecting portions are pins 15, which are adapted to be hung in screw-eyes or staples attached to a wall, whereby the rack may be mounted to swing as if on hinges, if so desired.

A plurality of the above-described racks may be arranged in a cabinet of special construction, whereby the tariffs or other papers are protected from dust and other advantages over the wall-hung racks may be ob-

tained. Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively a front and a side view of a cabinet which I have designed as a receptacle for a series of racks which are substantially identical with the rack shown in Fig. 1. 16 16 and 17 designate the sides and the back of the cabinet, respectively. 18 is a shelf which extends the full width and depth of the cabinet. Below this shelf are drawers 19 and compartments 20, which do not especially pertain to this invention. The space above the large shelf 18 is reserved for the racks, which are mounted therein as follows: Secured to the top of the shelf 18 and extending forwardly from the back of the cabinet are a series of parallel strips 21 21, &c., which are spaced apart in order to form grooves 22 therebetween. Secured to the bottom of each rack 23 is a casting 24, a substitute for casting 4. (Shown in Fig. 1.) This casting does not project longitudinally past the sides of the rack; but one end thereof projects laterally from the back of the rack, as shown at 26. Secured to or integral with this projecting portion 26 are two downwardly-projecting studs 27. (Shown in Fig. 9, a bottom view of said casting.) These studs 27 of each rack are mounted slidably in one of the aforesaid grooves 22, so that the racks are normally held in the positions illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11, the wires of the racks projecting toward the left. Secured to the top of each rack is a casting 25, which answers the above description of a bottom casting 24, except that the studs 28 of the former project upwardly; but said studs are in vertical alinement with the lower studs 27. On the lower face of the top of the cabinet are parallel spaced strips corresponding in all respects to the bottom strips 21, and the said upper studs fit slidably within the grooves between said upper strips. Thus any of the racks may be drawn forward or pushed back, the studs 27 and 28 running in their grooves aforesaid. The front ends of the strips 21 on the shelf 18 extend but a few inches forward of the fronts of the racks 23 when the latter are back in closed position. From the front ends of said strips forward the shelf 18 is of such an extra thickness that its upper surface is flush with the tops of said strips. Cut in the front portion of each strip 21 is an arcuate groove 29, adapted to pass one of the studs of casting 24. The radius of curvature of this groove is equal to this distance between centers of said studs. In practice the quadrant-shaped pieces 30 will be separate from the strips 21 and will be secured in any preferred manner to the shelf 18. The purpose of said arcuate grooves 29 is to permit the racks to be turned around ninety degrees when they are drawn fully forward, as shown in the case of one of the racks in Fig. 11. When turned to this position, the wires of the rack project forwardly. Secured preferably by hinges to the (normally) front strip of each rack is a door 31. The relative dimensions of these doors are clearly shown in the drawings. Their widths

are such that any door will close the space between its own rack and the next rack to the left when both racks are pushed back to corresponding positions. Each door 31 may be provided with a knob, handle, or pull by which the rack may be drawn forward from its closed position. When drawn forward and turned sidewise, the door 31 may be turned on its hinges to the position shown in Fig. 11, which will permit the tariffs or other papers to be drawn laterally to the right from the rack, which is the natural and easy manner of removing the papers. Secured to the side of each rack opposite the door 31 is a stop 33, against which the papers are pushed, and as they are of uniform size their edges will thus be kept in alinement vertically. Thin metallic strips 34 may be secured to the shelf 18 in front of and in alinement with the respective grooves 22. When the racks are drawn out, their bottom castings 24 will slide upon these strips 34 instead of upon the wooden shelf and will be held out of contact with the shelf, so that the latter will not be marred. When all of the racks are pushed back and all of their doors are closed, the doors form a solid closed front for the racks, as shown in Fig. 5. Secured around the front of each door is molding 36. The inner edge of each vertical molding is rabbeted, forming grooves 37, which are adapted to receive the edges of label-cards by means of which the contents of each rack may be indicated upon the closed doors of the racks. The shelf 18 is or may be regarded as the bottom of the cabinet so far as the racks are concerned, and that portion of the cabinet which is shown below said shelf may be omitted without detracting from the merits or scope of this invention. In the appended claims the shelf 18 is referred to either as such or as the "bottom" of the cabinet.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a rack for tariffs or other papers of uniform size, an upright frame, a series of superposed U-shaped wires having their ends secured thereto, said wires projecting upwardly and outwardly from said frame, ears bent around opposite portions of said wires, and label-holders attached to said respective wires by means of said ears, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a cabinet having a shelf therein, a series of racks arranged side by side within the cabinet above said shelf, studs projecting upwardly from the tops of said racks, studs projecting downwardly from the bottoms of said racks, guides for said studs, said guides being secured to the top of the cabinet and to said shelf and extending forwardly from the back of the cabinet and grooves cut in the front portions of said guides to permit partial rotation of said racks; substantially as described.

3. The combination of a cabinet having a

shelf therein, a series of racks arranged side by side within the cabinet above said shelf, said racks being mounted to slide forward and back, and doors hinged respectively upon said 5 racks; substantially as described.

4. The combination of a cabinet having a shelf therein, a series of racks arranged side by side within the cabinet above said shelf, said racks being mounted to slide forward and 10 back, and doors hinged respectively upon said racks, said doors being adapted to inclose said racks when the latter are pushed back into the cabinet; substantially as described.

5. The combination of a cabinet having a 15 shelf therein, a series of racks arranged side by side within the cabinet above said shelf, said racks being mounted to slide forward and back, and doors hinged respectively upon said

racks, the height of each door being equal to the height of its frame, and the width of each 20 frame being equal to the distance between any two of said racks; substantially as described.

6. The combination of a cabinet having a shelf therein, a rack mounted to slide forward and back within the cabinet above said 25 shelf, a door hinged vertically to said rack, and molding secured vertically to the outer face of said door, said molding having grooves therein adapted to receive the edges of cards or labels; substantially as described. 30

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

CHARLES W. COOK.

Witnesses:

K. M. IMBODEN,
M. L. LANGE.