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No. 753,979.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

T. HALL.
SHELVING.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1903.

NO MODEL.

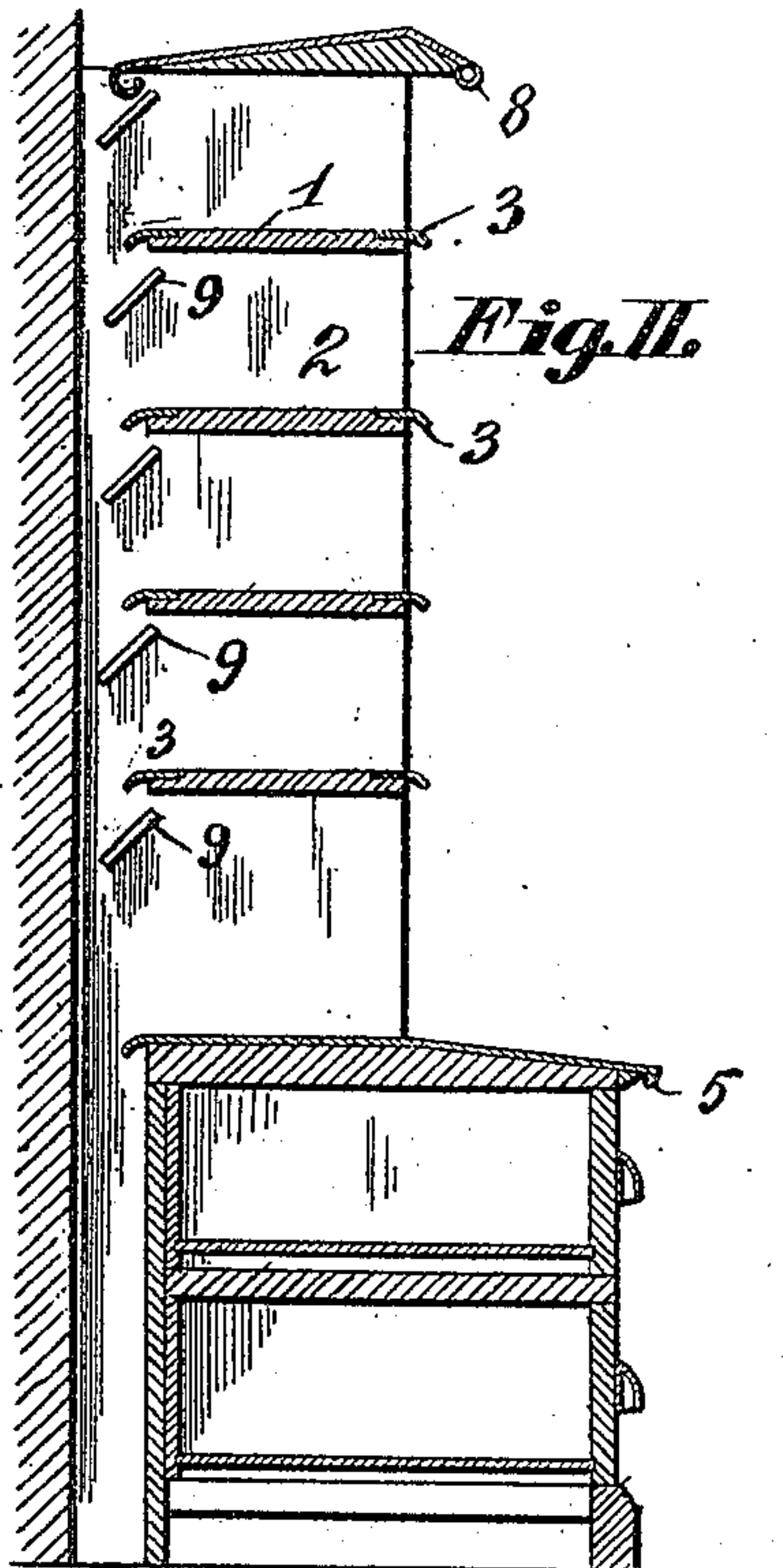


Fig. I.

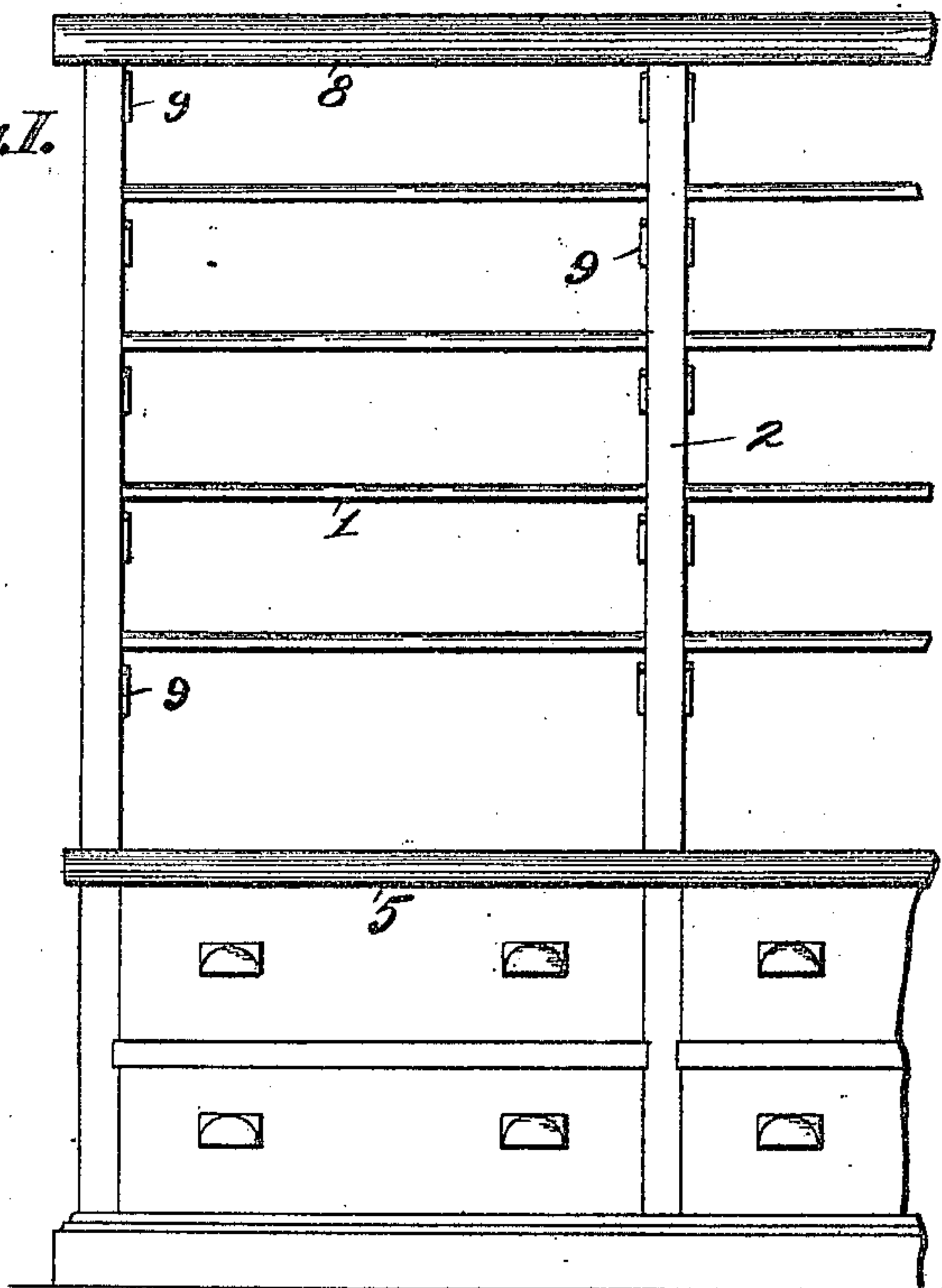


Fig. III.

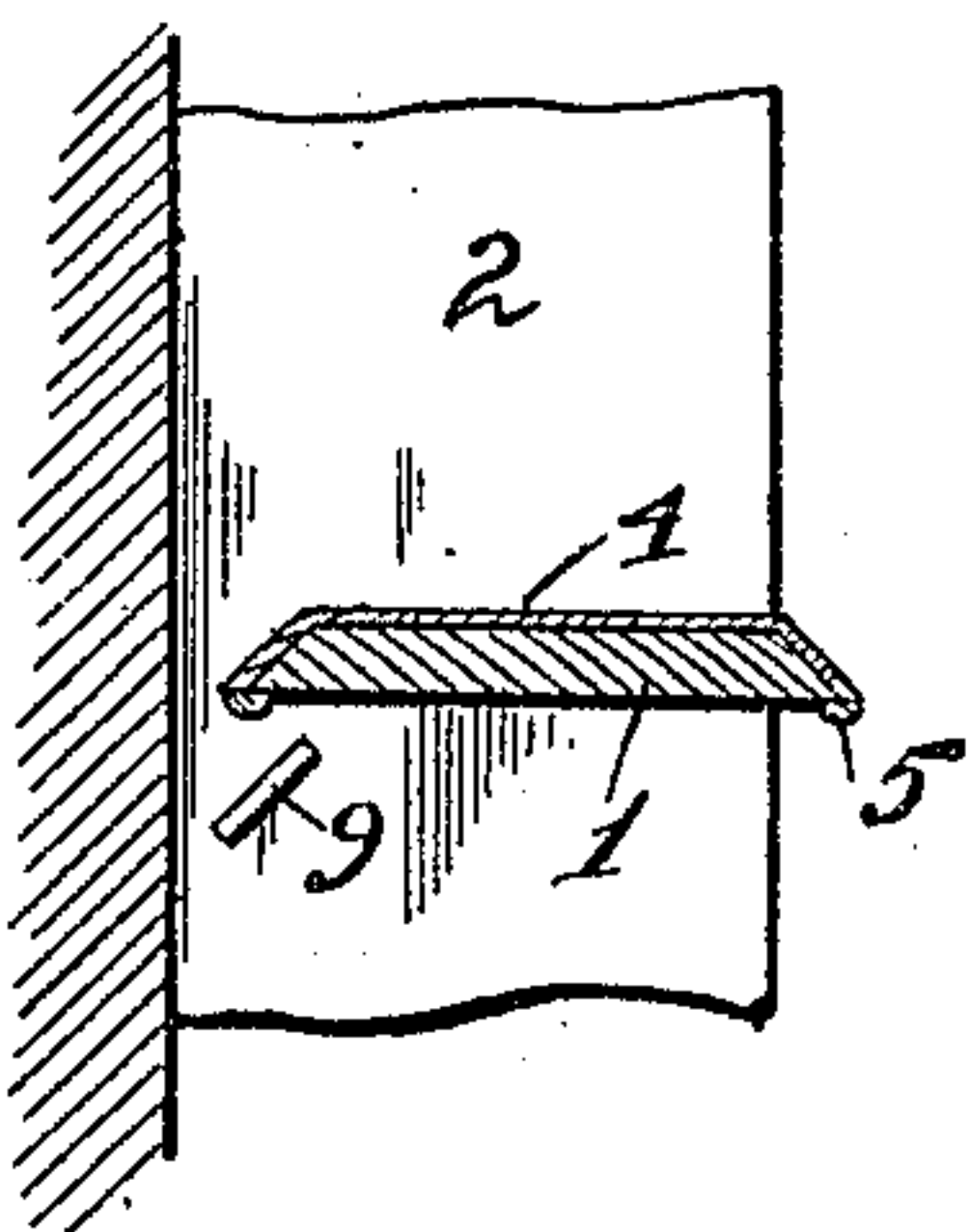


Fig. V.

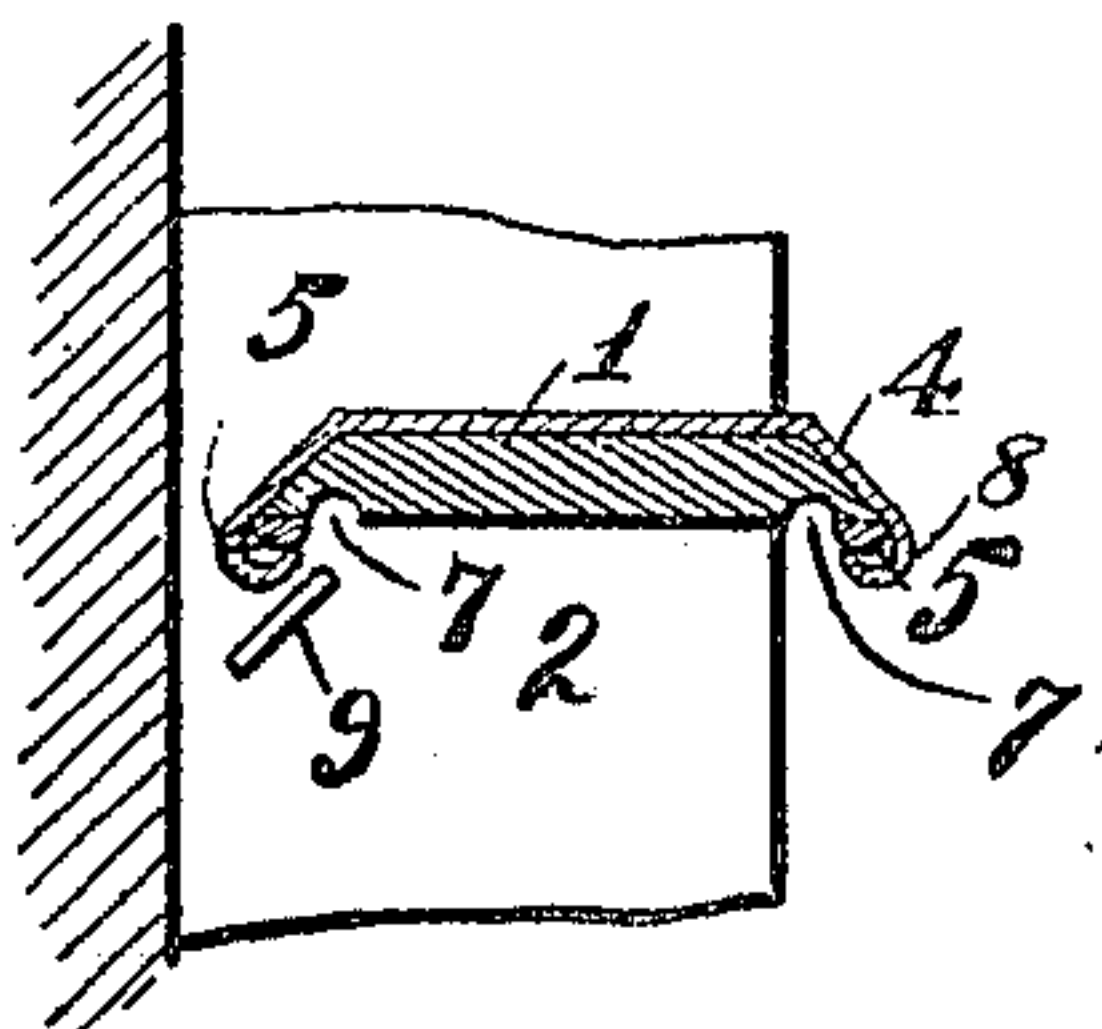
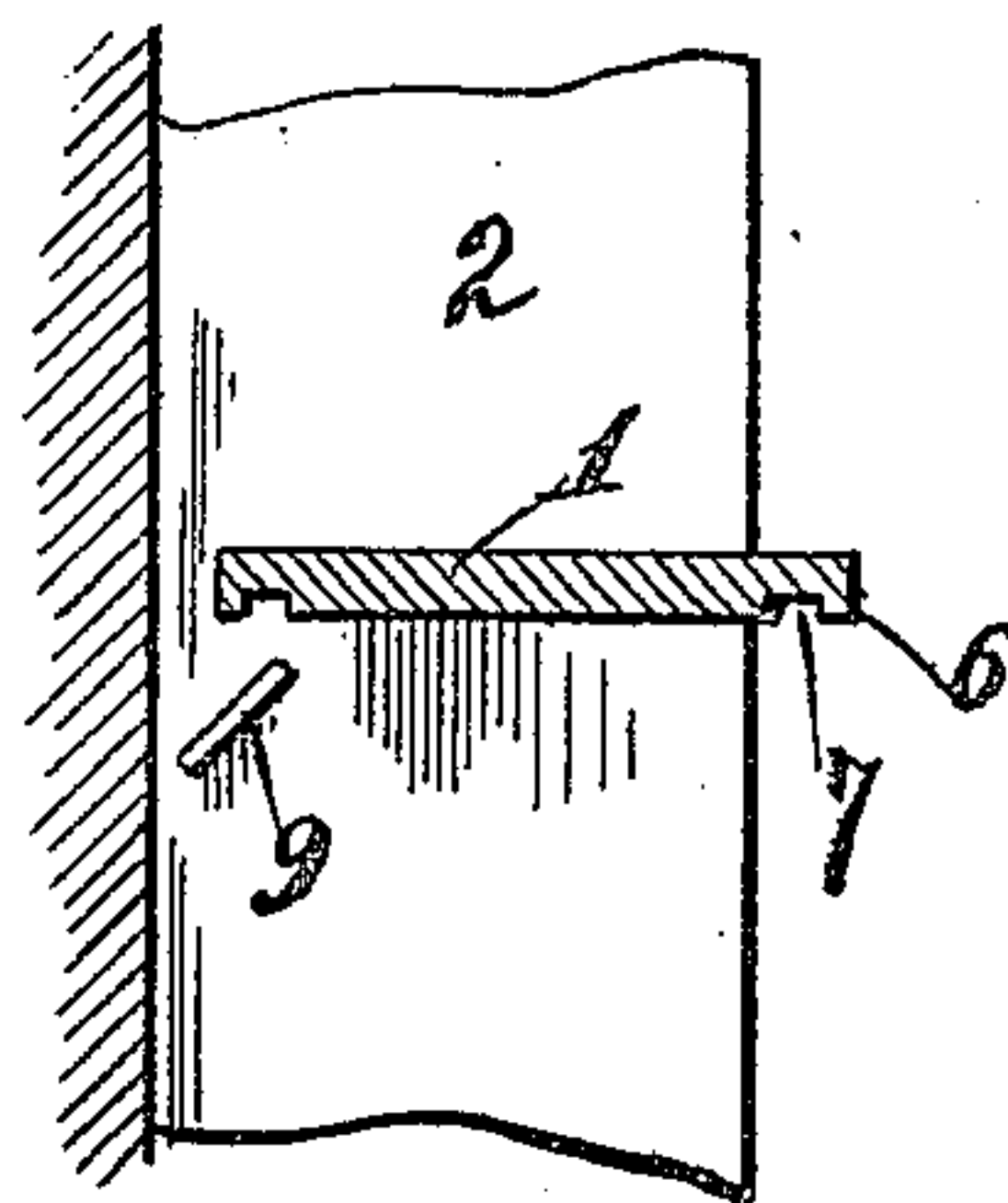


Fig. IV.



Witnesses
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130
125

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THRASHER HALL, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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SHELVING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,979, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed April 11, 1903. Serial No. 152,110. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THRASHER HALL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Shelving, of which the following is a specification.

It frequently happens in the burning of buildings that the damage to goods resulting from the dripping of water is greater than the damage resulting directly from the fire; and it is the object of this invention to minimize this indirect damage caused by the dripping water. To this end the invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, and wherein like symbols refer to like parts wherever they occur, Figure I is a front elevation of shelving embodying my invention. Fig. II is a cross-section thereof. Figs. III and IV show modifications, and Fig. V is a view illustrating a construction wherein all the features of Figs. III and IV are used in cooperation.

My shelving comprises shelves 1, mounted upon suitable uprights or vertical supports 2. At the front margin and also preferably at the rear margin each shelf has an outwardly and downwardly projecting portion, whose lower edge is formed into a dripping-surface. This dripping-surface may be formed in divers ways. As shown in Fig. II, the upper surface of each shelf has a metal sheathing 3 extending lengthwise of the shelving and having its side projecting outwardly beyond the shelf and inclined downwardly, whereby an open space is left between the projecting margin of the sheathing and said shelf. As shown in Fig. III, the sheathing 4 covers the entire shelf and may be made removable therefrom, and, also as shown in Fig. III, the drip-line may be formed by a molding-strip 5, secured to the under side of the shelf along the margin thereof. As shown in Fig. IV, the drip-line consists of the lower edge of a tongue 6, extending along the margin of the shelf on the under side thereof. As shown in Fig. V, both

the molding-strip and the tongue may be used together.

When sheathing is used, it is desirable to curl the downwardly-projecting portion thereof, as shown at 8 at the top of Fig. II, in order that the sharp edge thereof may be brought into a position where it is not likely to cut or scratch the hands of a person working about the shelving. This sheathing may be made as a separate article ready for application to the shelving, in which case its downturned edges furnish a convenient means for fastening it in place. This is particularly true in the case of the curled edges, whose resiliency is sufficient to clamp the sheathing in place. In order to shed the water to the rear, the uppermost shelves or surfaces—that is, the surfaces that are not otherwise covered—are preferably inclined slightly. As shown in Fig. II, the sheathing which covers the top of the shelving has its main portion inclined toward the wall and the remaining portion inclined in the opposite direction. The sheathing for the lowermost shelf, which projects over the drawers, is inclined slightly toward the front.

It is usual in the construction of shelving for some of the vertical supports to extend back to the wall of the building, whereas the shelves are mounted on said supports at a distance from said wall. Underneath the rear edge of each shelf it is desirable to mount flatwise upon the supports a small strip arranged to incline downwardly toward the wall. The purpose of these strips is to deflect toward the wall any water that may be running down the sides of the supports back of the shelves, and they are particularly advantageous in cases where the grain of the wood runs inwardly from the top.

Obviously my invention is not limited to any particular style of shelving, and the drawings are intended to illustrate a common type of shelving or store-fixtures. It is also obvious that the invention may be applied to shelving already in use. It is also obvious that the constructions hereinbefore described admit of considerable variation without de-

parting from my invention, and I do not wish to be restricted to said constructions.

What I claim is—

1. Shelving comprising supports and one or
5 more shelves mounted thereon, the under
side of the shelf having a marginal portion
extending lower than the surface contiguous
thereto on the inward side.
2. A tier of shelves, each having a down-
10 turned margin projecting beyond the main
body thereof.
3. Shelving comprising supports, and one
or more shelves mounted thereon and having
marginal projections, the outer part of the
15 projection extending lower than the inter-
mediate part thereof.
4. Shelving comprising supports, one or
more shelves mounted thereon, and sheathing
for the upper surface of the shelves, the mar-
20 ginal portion of said sheathing extending be-
yond the edge of its shelf and being down-
turned to form a drip-line.
5. Shelving comprising supports, one or
more shelves thereon, the marginal portion of
25 the shelf having sheathing projecting beyond
it and turned downwardly to form a drip-line.
6. Shelving comprising supports, and one or
more shelves mounted thereon, the marginal
portion of each shelf having a molding-strip
30 on its under side.
7. Shelving comprising supports, and one or
more shelves mounted thereon, the marginal
portion of each shelf having a groove on its
under side.
- 35 8. Shelving comprising supports, and one or
more shelves mounted thereon, the marginal
portion of each shelf having a molding-strip

on its under side and having also a groove on
its under side.

9. Shelving comprising end supports, one 40
or more shelves mounted thereon, and deflec-
tor-strips mounted on said supports below
the rear margins of the respective shelves.

10. Shelving comprising end supports ar-
ranged for fastening to the wall of a build- 45
ing, one or more shelves mounted thereon at
a distance from the rear face of said supports
and deflector-strips mounted on said supports
below the rear edges of the respective shelves.

11. Shelving comprising end supports, one 50
or more shelves mounted thereon, and deflec-
tor-strips mounted on said supports below the
rear margins of the respective shelves, the
under side of each shelf having a marginal
portion extending lower than the surface con- 55
tiguous thereto on the inward side.

12. A shelf-protector consisting of a sheath-
ing adapted to cover the shelf and having
downturned edges arranged to project be-
yond it. 60

13. A shelf-sheathing having its upper sur-
face inclined downwardly to its margin, and
said margin being downturned, substantially
as and for the purpose specified.

14. A shelf-sheathing adapted to cover a 65
shelf and having its upper surface inclined
downwardly to its margins, and said margins
being curled downwardly, substantially as and
for the purpose specified.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 9, 1903.

THRASHER HALL.

Witnesses:

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