

No. 808,794.

PATENTED JAN. 2, 1906.

E. F. WHITE.
SHOE RACK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1905.

Fig. 2

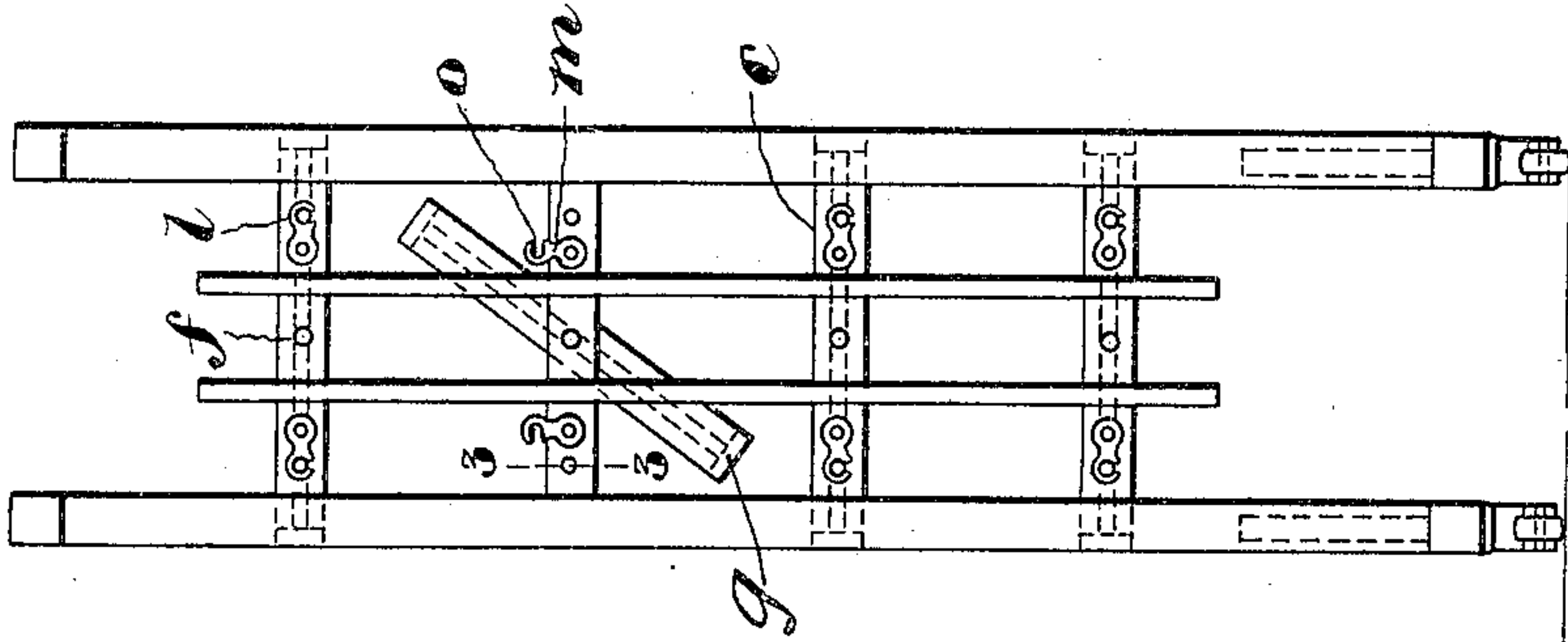


Fig. 1

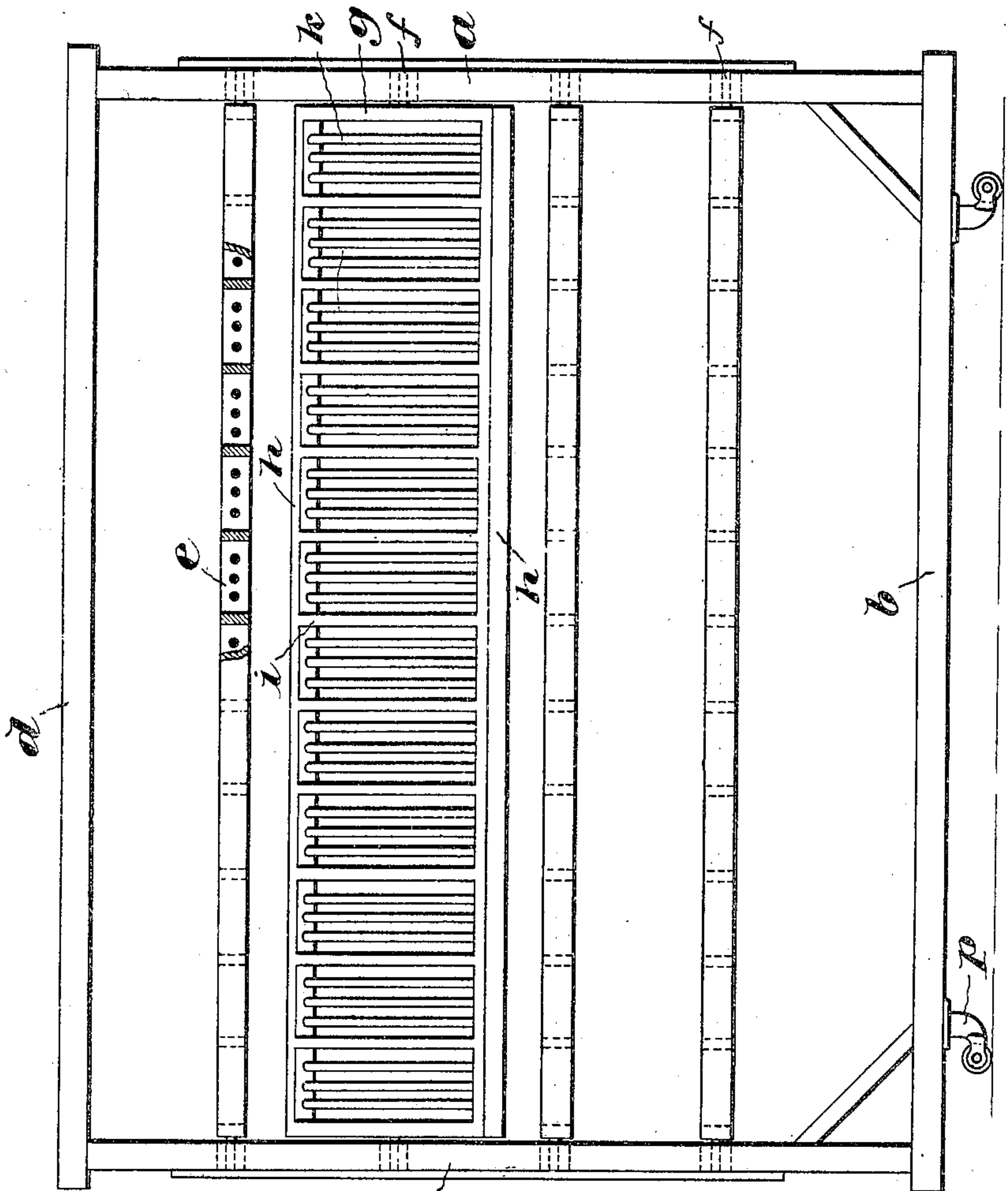
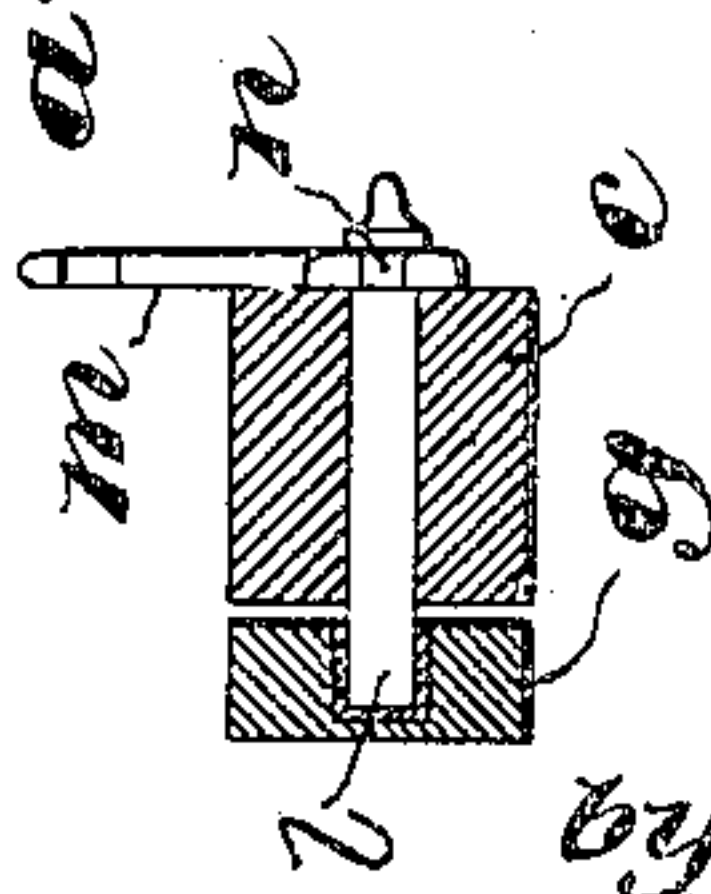


Fig. 3



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD F. WHITE, OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOE-RACK.

No. 808,794.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 2, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD F. WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Quincy, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Shoe-Racks, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

My invention relates to improvements in shoe-racks such as are commonly used in shoe-factories for holding an "order" of work within convenient reach of an operator, for transmitting the shoes from one operator to another, and for general transportation throughout the factory.

The object of this invention is so to construct racks of this description that they may be readily adapted to hold black or colored shoes without danger of the latter becoming soiled from the dressing left on the shelves of the rack by the former.

The nature of the invention will be clearly apparent from a description of an embodiment thereof which I have selected for illustration and which is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved shoe-rack, a part being broken away. Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof; and Fig. 3 is a sectional detail of a shelf-holding latch or cam on the line 3 3, Fig. 2, with the shelf-bar in a horizontal position.

Shoe-racks of the above description as usually constructed comprise a frame consisting of opposite supporting-standards to which are rigidly connected a plurality of shoe-holding shelves having compartments for a convenient number of pairs of shoes; the rack being mounted upon rollers to facilitate transportation. When a rack of this character has been used for holding black shoes, the shelves thereof become so soiled from the dressing or blacking of the shoes that it is impossible to use the rack for the support of tan or colored shoes without first covering the shelves with some material which will prevent contact of the shoes therewith. This expedient results in a considerable loss of time and also in an appreciable expense. In order to obviate the objectionable features above referred to, I have devised an improved shoe-rack having reversible shelves, one particular embodiment of which consists, as here shown, of a supporting-frame comprising the end standards *a*,

joined at the base by the longitudinal bars *b* and the strengthening and shelf-supporting cross-bars *c*. The upper ends of the standards *a* are extended some distance above the usual height and are connected by means of the longitudinal bars *d* to strengthen the upper part of the frame, the height of the bars above the top shelf being sufficient not to interfere with the swinging of the shelf or with the placing of the shoes thereon. Upon the cross-bars *c* of the end-supporting standards are pivoted in any convenient manner the usual supporting-shelves *e* by means of pivot-bolts *f*, passing through said cross-bars *c* and secured within the end bars *g* of the shelves.

The shelves *e* consist of the usual longitudinal front and rear bars *h* and the cross-bars *i*, which divide the shelf transversely into a plurality of compartments each of convenient size to receive a shoe, and forming the bottom of each compartment are the transverse supporting-bars *k*. These bars in the shelves of shoe-racks as usually constructed are secured closely adjacent to the lower edge of the longitudinal bars *h*, inasmuch as but one side of the shelves is adapted to be used. In the shelves of my improved rack, however, the supporting-bars *k* are secured along the median lines of the longitudinal bars *h*, thus allowing for the depth of compartments upon either side of the shelf in order to adapt either face of the shelf for use in holding shoes.

In order to maintain the shelves in normal position for use, any suitable means may be provided; but as here shown pins *l* are passed through the opposite ends of the cross-bars *c* of the frame to engage the end bars of the shelves when the latter are in normal position. These pins by reason of their position near the front and rear of the shelves serve also to prevent the latter from warping or sagging when in use. Latches *m* may, if desired, be provided to hold the pins from accidental withdrawal from the shelves, and to this end the pins are provided with reduced necks *n*, by which they are adapted to be engaged by the slotted portion *o* of the latches.

The cross-bars *d* at the top of the frame may be utilized, if desired, to support trays holding the uppers which are to be shaped over the lasts, with which the racks are ordinarily supplied in the stock-room preparatory to being sent to an operator. The racks are also provided with the usual shoe-rollers *p*.

I claim—

1. A shoe-rack having a plurality of independent pivoted reversible shelves and means for maintaining either face of each
5 shelf in supporting position.
2. A shoe-rack provided with a plurality of independent shelves having shoe-holding compartments upon opposite faces and adapted to present either face in supporting
10 position.
3. A shoe-rack comprising a supporting-frame having a plurality of pivotally-reversible shelves and means to engage said shelves when in normal position to maintain them
15 therein and to prevent them from warping.

4. A shoe-rack comprising a supporting-frame having a plurality of reversible shelves pivoted thereto and means extending from the frame and adapted to engage each of the opposite ends of each shelf at a plurality of
20 points to maintain said ends in the same plane.

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

EDWARD F. WHITE.

Witnesses:

RALPH C. POWELL,
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