

No. 849,893.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

J. B. FREAR.  
PAPER RACK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 16, 1906.

Fig. 1.

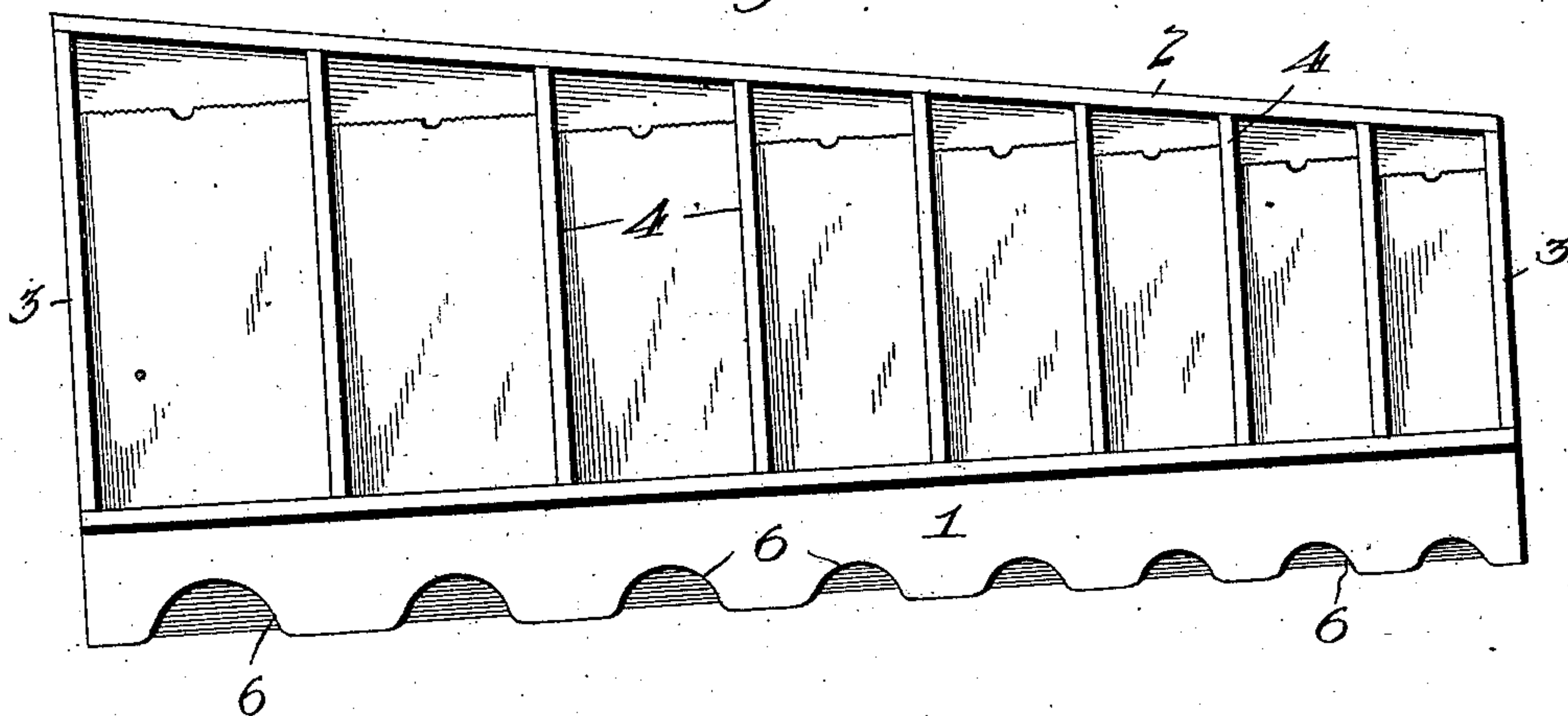


Fig. 2.

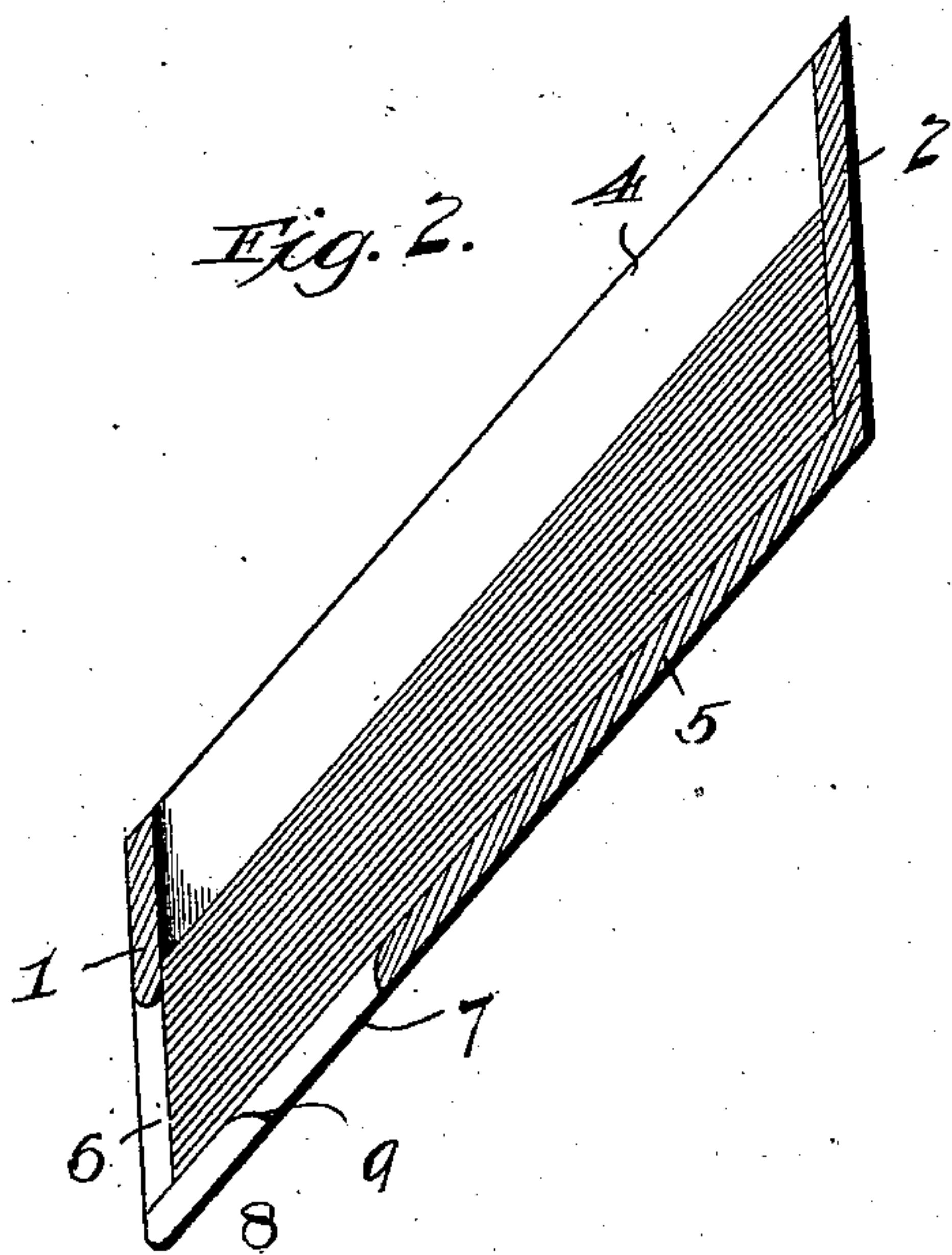
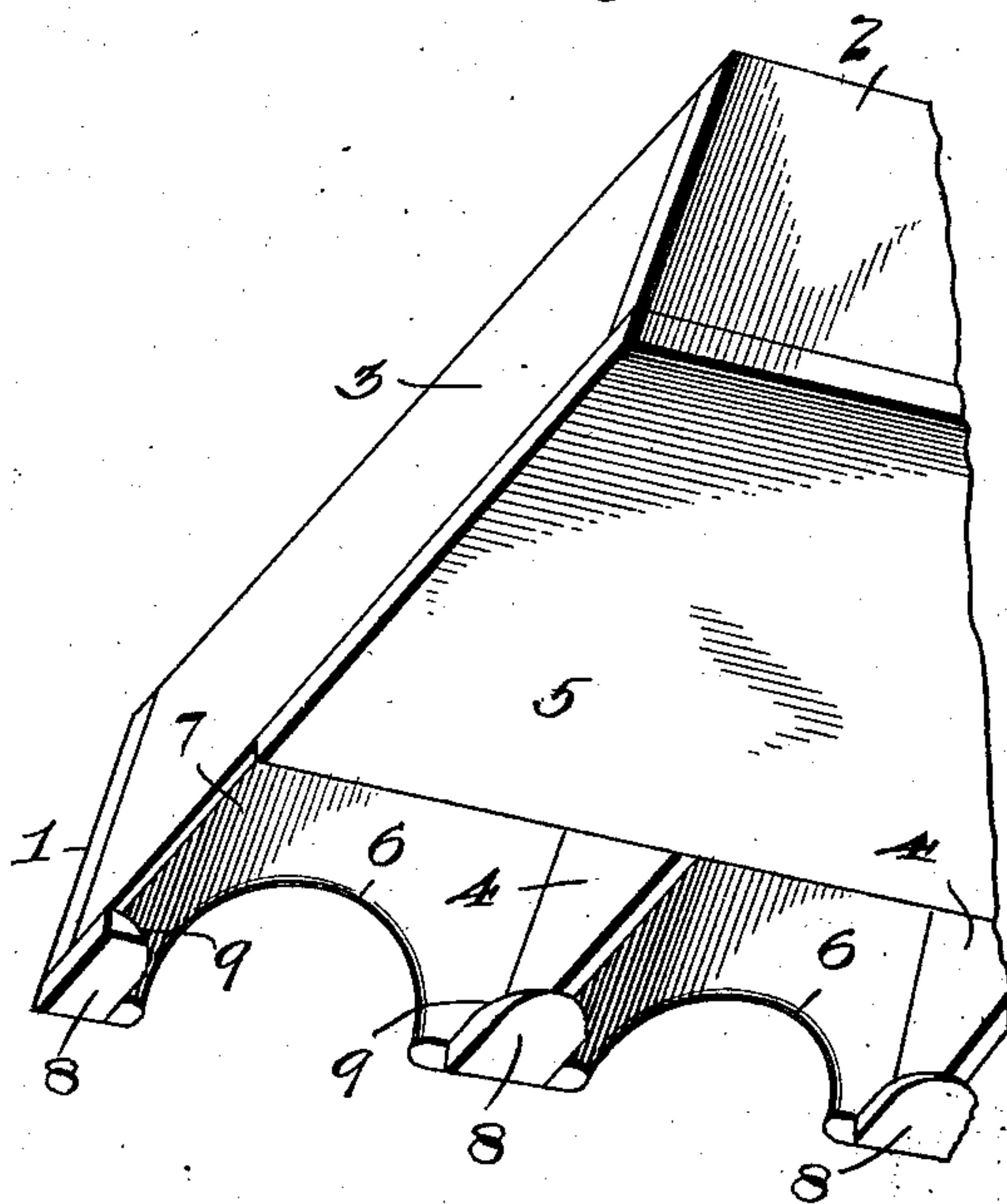


Fig. 3.



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Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PAPER-RACK.

No. 849,893.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed February 16, 1906. Serial No. 301,485.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JENNESS B. FREAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Excelsior, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented new and useful Improvements in Paper-Racks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a rack designed to hold paper sacks commonly used in grocery and other stores and embodying specific features of construction which will enable a ready removal of the individual sacks without disturbing the remaining ones in each division of the rack and also facilitate replenishment of the sacks in the several compartments.

The rack is adapted to be hung or suspended from the ceiling of a store directly over a counter or at any other convenient place, or it may be supported in any other suitable manner.

The object of the invention is to arrange sacks of various sizes within easy reaching distance of a clerk or other person to facilitate inclosing or wrapping of groceries and other goods and to preserve the sacks of this class in good condition at all times for immediate use.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a rack embodying the features of the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section therethrough. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the rack shown tilted and looking toward the bottom or rear side thereof.

Similar numerals of reference refer to like parts throughout the several views.

The rack is composed of lower and upper sides 1 and 2, connected by end strips 3, the dimensions of the rack increasing from one end toward the other to accommodate sacks of varying lengths. Intermediate the end strips 3 the frame, comprising the lower and upper sides 1 and 2 and said strips, is subdivided by partitions 4 into compartments varying in width, said partitions extending fully from the upper edges of the lower and upper strips 1 and 2 to a bottom or rear side 5. The bottom 5 and the upper side 2 are assembled to provide a tight joint and are firmly secured to each other. The lower side 1 has a plurality of curved openings 6 formed therein

and extending through the lower edge, said openings being of different sizes and gradually increasing in dimensions from the smaller compartment at one end of the rack toward the larger compartment at the opposite end.

The bottom or rear side 5 extends only partially in a transverse direction across the rear portions of the partitions, leaving an opening 7 across the lower front portion of the rack, as clearly shown by Figs. 2 and 3. At the points where the end strips 3 and the partitions 4 intersect the lower edge of the side strip guards 8 are secured at the intersecting angles, the guards cooperating with the lower portions of the partitions being double the width of the end guards. These guards have their upper inner portions downwardly curved to form bevels 9 or are cut away to form curved inclined planes to facilitate the release of the butt-ends of the sacks through the openings 7. The openings 6 form finger-openings and give access to the ends of the sacks which are adjacent to or bear against the lower strip 1, and if the rack be disposed at an angle of inclination, as shown by Figs. 1 and 2, it will be readily appreciated that the ends of the sacks against the lower side strip 1 will so dispose themselves that they may be individually grasped with facility.

The rack, as before indicated, is adapted to be suspended from a ceiling or other head-support adjacent to a counter or other place; but in all arrangements it is preferred that the inclined position of the rack illustrated in the drawings be adopted. When the rack has been so arranged, the bags are placed in the several compartments formed by the partitions 4 with their butt-ends resting against or disposed adjacent to the lower side strip 1. The sacks are prevented from accidentally slipping through the openings 7 at their lower ends by guards 8, but the latter, owing to their upper inwardly-inclined surfaces, permit the sacks to be quickly withdrawn from the several compartments through the openings 7. The clerk or user of the sacks in withdrawing the latter from the rack inserts one finger through the opening 6 communicating with the compartment containing the size of sack desired to be used and disposes another finger under the stack of sacks at about the center of the opening 7 between the guards 8, and by exerting a quick downward pull on the butt-end of the sack thus engaged the sack may be readily re-



moved and withdrawn from the compartment without liability of tearing or bunching the released sack. As soon as the bottom sack is withdrawn another slips into its place, and this operation may be continued until the several sacks have become exhausted, or previous to exhaustion of the sacks they may be replenished at will from the upper side, which is unobstructed and permits free filling access to the several compartments.

The improved rack may be provided with as many compartments as desired and made in various sizes.

The material of which the rack is composed may be varied at will and consists either of wood and metal in combination or either wood or metal alone.

What I claim is—

A rack of the class specified having sides and ends, a plurality of partitions connecting the sides and successively increasing in distances apart from each other to form compartments, the rear side being at an angle to the front side to gradually increase the length

of the compartments, a bottom extending from the rear side partially over the rack, openings being formed in the under side of the rack at the front portions of the compartments and the front side having finger-openings communicating with the said bottom openings and gradually increasing in dimensions proportionate to the size of the compartments, and guards secured to the under edges of the partitions at the points where the latter and the end strips intersect the lower edge of the front side, said guards having their upper portions downwardly curved to form bevels, the guards being so applied to the under edges of the partitions that one guard in each instance will extend beyond opposite sides of each partition to cooperate with two compartments.

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

JENNESS B. FREAR.

Witnesses:

W. DYER,  
A. L. MOODY.