

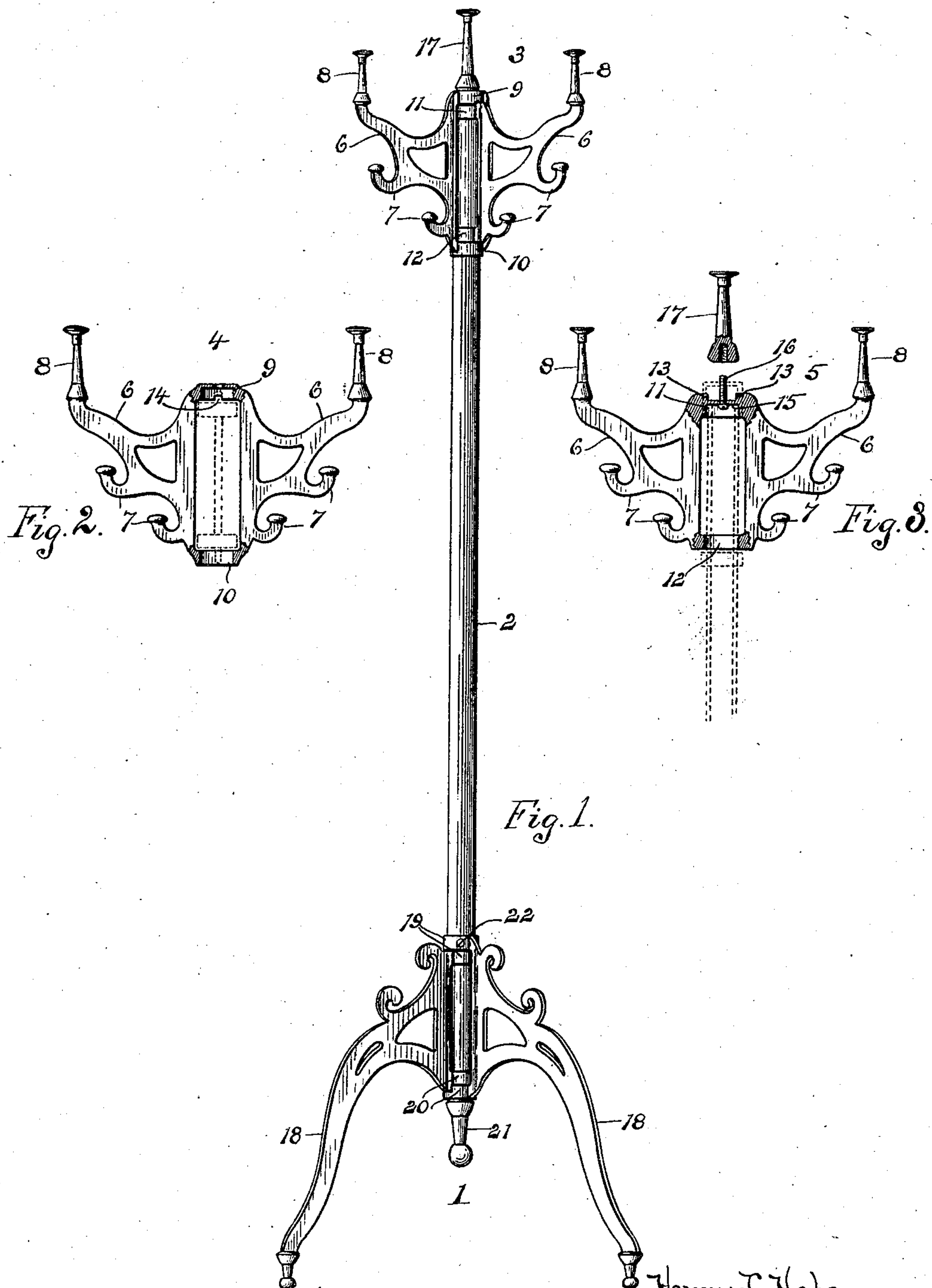
No. 877,189.

PATENTED JAN. 21, 1908.

H. J. HABERMAS.

COSTUMER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 17, 1906.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY J. HABERMAS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

COSTUMER.

No. 877,189.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 21, 1908.

Application filed December 17, 1906. Serial No. 348,113.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY J. HABERMAS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Costumers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of hat and coat racks or trees known as costumers and the object of the invention is to provide a device of this character which is simple and cheap in its construction and which may be closely packed in the knock down for shipment and very quickly and easily assembled without the use of tools.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the top or rack portion that it will freely revolve and to provide the device with certain other new and useful features in the construction arrangement and combination of parts all as hereinafter more fully described reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a device embodying the invention; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of the top or rack members with parts broken away to show the construction; Fig. 3 a similar view of the other rack member.

As shown in the drawings the device consists of a supporting base or leg portion 1, a tubular standard 2 and a top or rack portion 3 supported upon the upper end of the standard. The top or rack portion, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, consists of two separable members 4 and 5 each formed with oppositely and laterally extending arms 6 of any desired design provided with hooks 7 upon which to hang clothing and upwardly extending pins 8 forming hat supports. The arms or racks of the member 4 are connected at their upper ends by a circular socket 9 and at their extreme lower ends by a ring 10, and the arms of member 5 are connected in the same manner by a socket 11 and a ring 12. The distance from the outer edge of socket 11 to the outer or lower edge of ring 12 is considerably less than the distance between the socket 9 and ring 10 so that member 5 may be easily slipped through member 4 and when so placed is held with its arms extending at right angles to the arms of member 4 by lugs 13 on the upper or outer side of the

socket 11 engaging notches 14 in the inner edge of the socket 9. The rings are all of a size to just slip over the upper end of the standard 2 which is a plain piece of tubing cut to the right length, and when so slipped in place, the standard securely holds the rings from lateral movement and supports the same by the engagement of its upper end with the socket 11, the bottom 15 of said socket resting upon the end of the tubing and forming a seat upon which the top or rack 3 turns freely. The two members 4 and 5 of the rack are rigidly but detachably secured together by a screw 16 extending upward through openings in the bottoms of the two sockets 9 and 11 and engaging a screw-threaded opening in the end of a pin 17 which forms a center hat support and finish and also serves as a nut to engage the screw and clamp the two members together in their interlocked position.

The base or leg portion 1 is constructed in substantially the same manner as the rack, outwardly extending curved legs 18 being substituted for the laterally extending arms, said legs being preferably made in pairs and held together by the rings 19 and socket 20 and locking pin 21 the same as said arms of the rack portion. This leg portion is prevented from turning independently of the standard 2 and said standard prevented from being lifted out of the rings when the device is moved about, by a set screw 22 extending through one of the rings and engaging the tube or standard.

This construction is very cheap as the parts of the leg and rack portions may be readily cast and assembled without machine work, and the standard is a straight piece of plain tubing cut to the right length. The legs and rack arms being preferably made in separable pairs, permits the close packing of the parts for shipment and the simple construction and ease with which the parts may be assembled, eliminate the objection commonly raised to knockdown devices of this character, that skilled labor is required to set them up.

Having thus fully described my invention what I claim is:—

1. In a device of the character described, a base, an upright standard secured thereon, and rack members each consisting of a pair of oppositely extending arms which are secured with their adjacent edges in parallel relation by a circular socket at the upper ends of said

edges and a ring at the lower ends of said edges alined with the socket, said rack members being arranged to interlock at right angles when assembled, and being detachably supported on the standard.

2. In a device of the character described, a base, an upright standard secured thereon, and rack members each consisting of a pair of oppositely disposed arms secured together integrally in spaced relation at the upper and lower ends of their adjacent edges, said members being adapted to interlock with each other in transverse relation and to detachably engage the top of the standard.

3. In a device of the character described, a base, an upright standard secured thereon, and rack members each consisting of a pair of oppositely disposed arms secured together at their adjacent edges in parallel spaced relation by a circular socket integrally uniting their upper ends and a ring alined with the socket integrally uniting their lower ends, one of said members being adapted to interlock centrally with the other member at right angles thereto, and the interlocked rings and sockets of said members constituting a bearing in the assembled parts adapted to engage the upper portion of the standard.

4. In a device of the character described, a base, an upright tubular standard thereon, rack members each consisting of a pair of oppositely extending arms whose inner edges are secured together in parallel spaced relation by a socket integrally formed across their upper ends, and a ring alined with the socket integrally formed across their lower ends, said members being adapted to be detachably secured together by their sockets at right angles to each other, a bolt passing through the bottoms of the superposed sockets and a hat peg engaging the bolt and clamping the members together, said assembled members being rotatably seated on the upper end of the standard.

5. In a device of the character described, a base, an upright tubular standard secured thereon, rack members each consisting of op-

positely disposed arms secured together in spaced relation by an inverted socket integrally uniting the upper ends of their adjacent edges and by a ring alined with the socket integrally uniting the lower ends of their adjacent edges, said members being detachably secured together at right angles by lugs in one socket adapted to engage mating apertures in the other socket and said assembled members being seated on the top of the standard.

6. In a device of the character described, a base, consisting of two members each comprising oppositely disposed legs secured together with their adjacent edges in parallel spaced relation by a socket integrally uniting the lower ends of said edges and a ring alined with the socket integrally uniting the upper ends of said edges, one of said leg members being adapted to be secured at right angles to the other leg member with their respective sockets in engagement and the rings in alinement, a tubular standard whose lower end is seated in the socket extending upwardly through the rings, a bolt passing through the bases of the superposed sockets, rack members each consisting of a pair of oppositely disposed arms whose adjacent edges are secured together in parallel spaced relation by an inverted socket integrally uniting their upper ends and by a ring alined with the socket integrally uniting their lower ends, the socket of one of said members being adapted to interlock with the socket of the other member and to maintain the members at right angles to each other, said members being seated on the upper end of the standard, a bolt passing upwardly through the bases of the superposed sockets and a hat peg having screw-threaded engagement with the bolt adapted to clamp the members together.

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

HENRY J. HABERMAS.

Witnesses:

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