A. D. DANIEL.

CLOTHES RACK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1908.

913,106.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

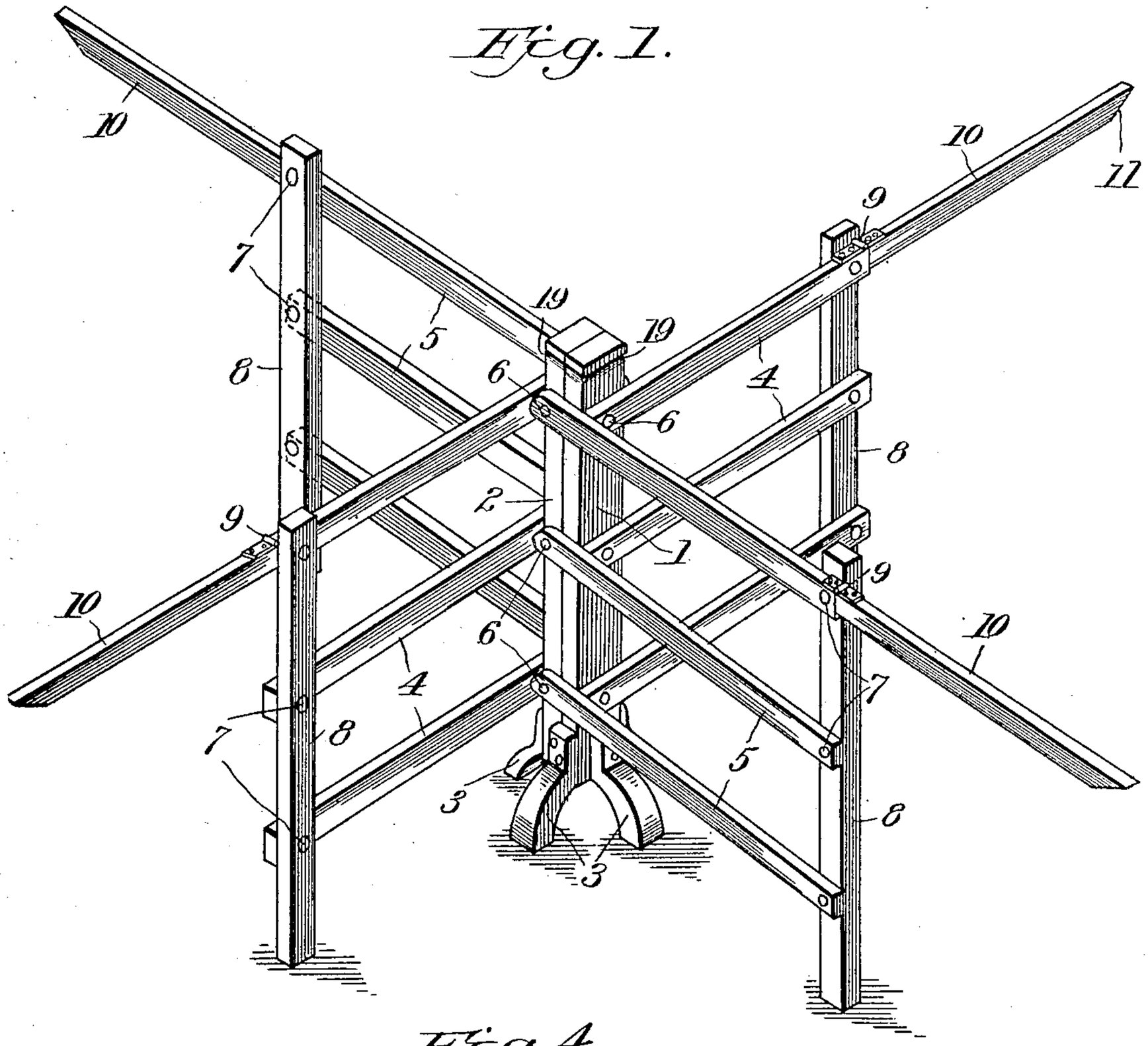
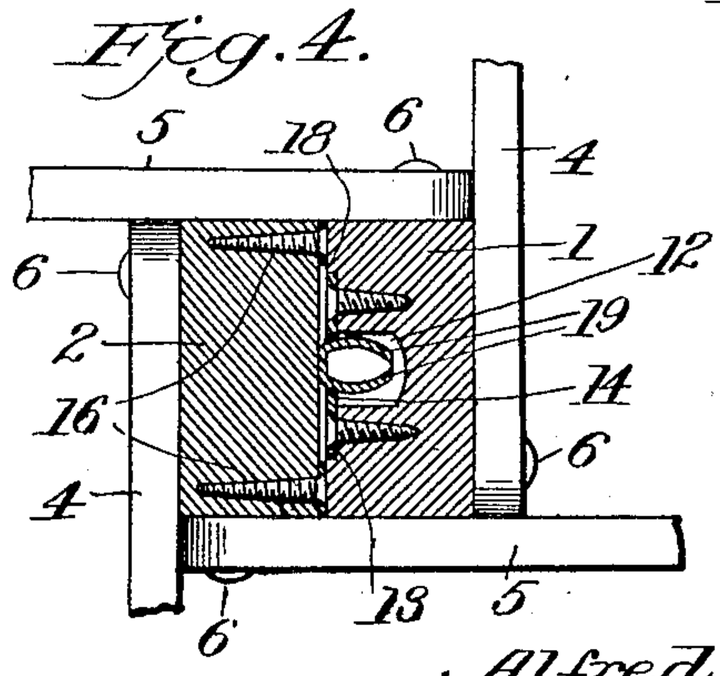


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

C. H. Walker.

J. T. Walker.

Inventor

Alfred D. Daniel

By E. E. Vrooman,

His Attorney.

A. D. DANIEL.

CLOTHES RACK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1908.

913,106.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

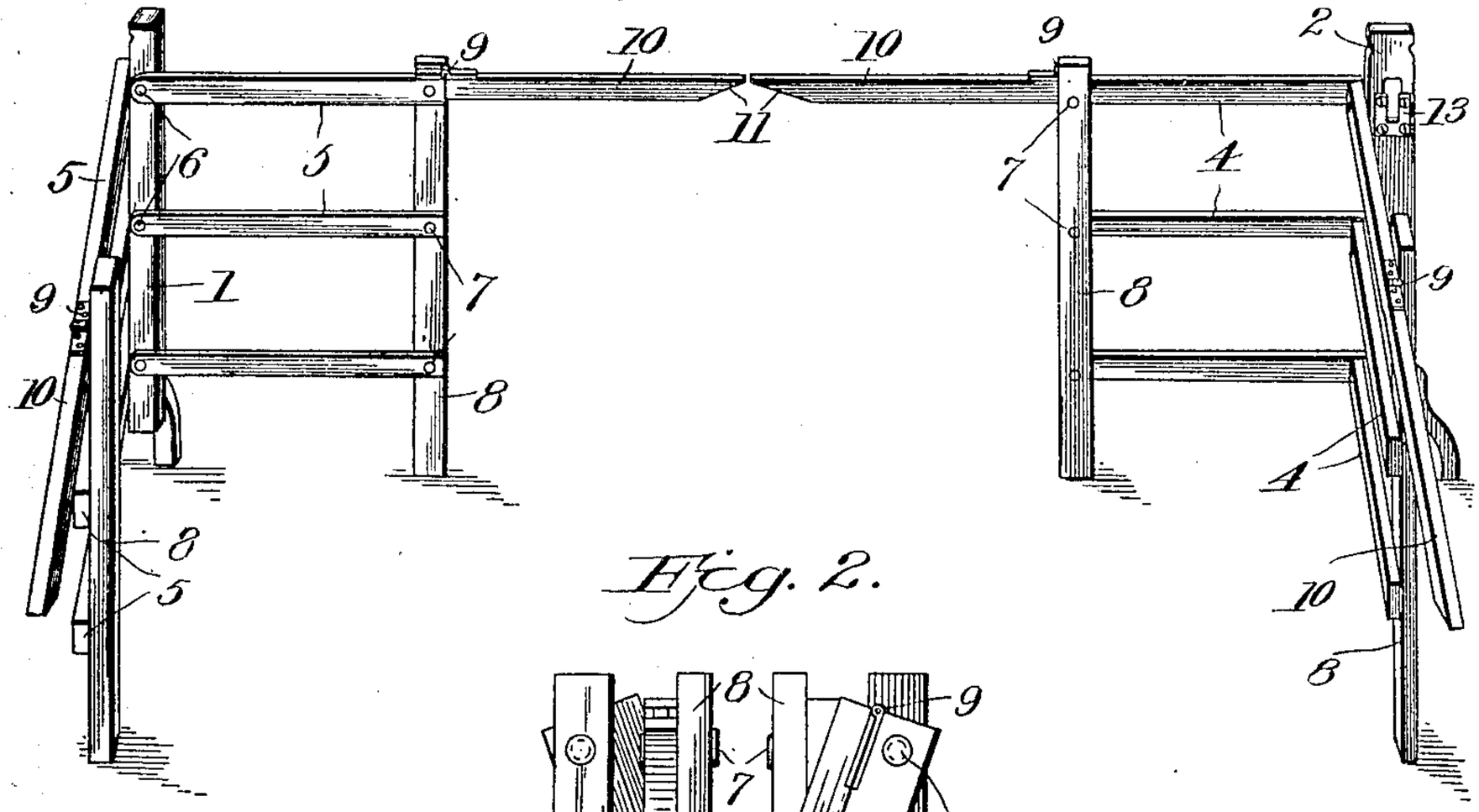


Fig. 2.

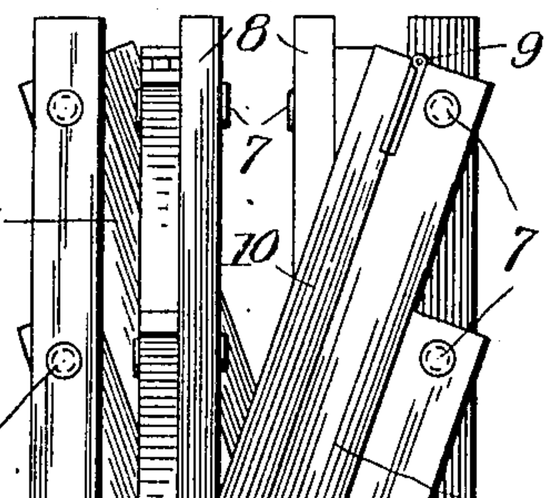


Fig. 6.

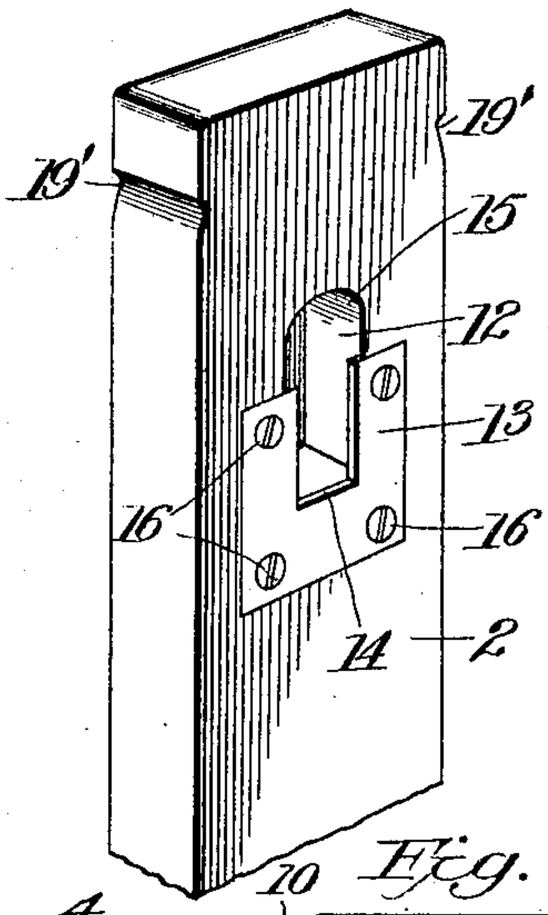


Fig. 5.

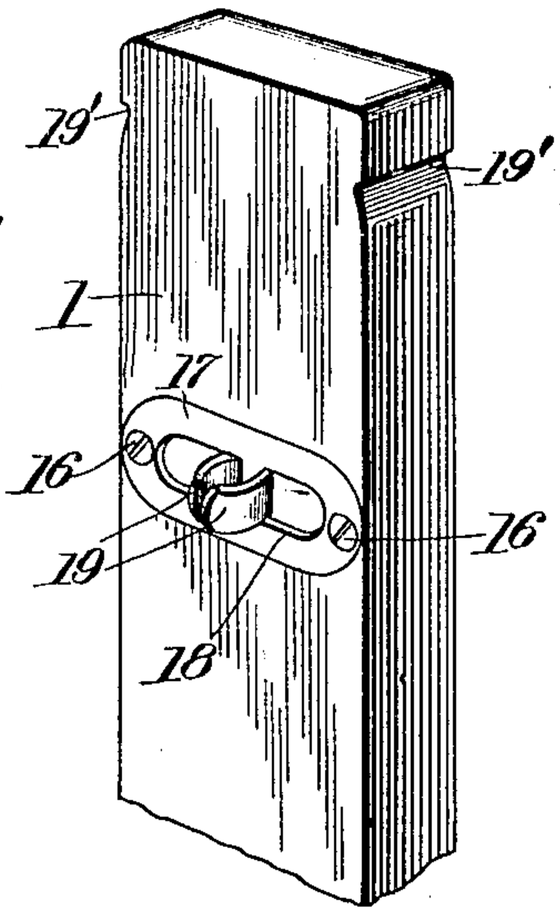
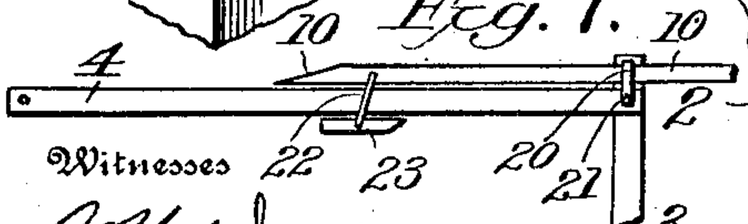


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

C. M. Walker.

J. T. Walker.

Inventor

Alfred D. Daniel.

By E. E. Vrooman,

his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED D. DANIEL, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

CLOTHES-RACK.

No. 913,106. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

Application filed January 31, 1908. Serial No. 413,621.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED D. DANIEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Racks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to improvements in clothes racks, and particularly to a sectional clothes rack.

The object of the invention is the construction of a clothes rack, which comprises a minimum number of parts, and which is comparatively inexpensive to construct; the sections of the rack are susceptible of being secured together for minimizing the amount of space occupied by said rack, whether in an open or closed position, and the sections also adapted to be separated for spacing the same apart or for partly or entirely surrounding a stove.

With this and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of my improved clothes rack, showing the same in a folded or closed position. Fig. 3 is a view showing the sections separated and constituting a line or rack whose sections may be so positioned as to partly or entirely surround a stove. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary, horizontal, sectional view of the rack; and showing particularly the interlocking fastening means for holding the abutting sections together. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary, perspective view of one of the standards and showing the tongue-member attached thereto, while Fig. 6 is a fragmentary, perspective view of the other standard, showing the groove or socket structure for receiving the tongue or tenon. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view of the rack, showing another embodiment of the means for securing the auxiliary arm or bar to the primary bars or pieces.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 and 2 designate the engaging standards of the freely-separable sections, each of which is provided, at its lower end, with feet 3; there are, preferably, attached two feet to each standard, one foot of each set being secured to the outer face of the standard, whereas the other foot of each set is secured to the edge of the standard. The feet which are secured to the edges of the standards are not positioned parallel but at opposite sides, so that a secure or rigid base is provided for the rack, whether it is in an open or closed position. The rack is formed in sections, Fig. 3, each section being provided with one of the hereinbefore mentioned standards, and as each section is similarly-constructed in many instances, it is not necessary to specifically describe each section, as they are substantial duplicates, but I will point out wherein the sections differ in the following description.

To the outer face of each standard, there are secured primary pieces or bars 4, and to one edge of each standard, there are secured auxiliary bars 5. While the primary bars 4 are secured to the outer face of the standard, and, consequently, are arranged parallel in both sections, still the auxiliary standards 5 are secured to the opposite edges of the standards which places them also in parallel position. It is to be noted (Fig. 1) that the primary and auxiliary bars or pieces are pivoted, at one end, to the standards, and overlap the contiguous face of the other standard, thereby acting as a brace for strengthening the locking or fastening means, which detachably secures the standards 1 and 2 together. While the pieces or bars 4 and 5 are pivoted, at 6, to the primary standards 1 and 2, the outer ends of said pieces or bars are pivoted, at 7, to vertical auxiliary standards 8.

Hinged, at 9′, to the outer end of each of the top bars or pieces, is an auxiliary arm or bar 10, which constitutes a continuation of the top bar or piece, when said auxiliary arm or piece is swung outward and downward to its open position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The arms 10 can be quickly folded back upon the top or upper bars or devices, when it is desired to fold or close the rack together, as depicted in Fig. 2. To permit this folding, each arm is beveled inwardly, at 11, so that when the rack is folded together, the pivoted bars or pieces 4 can be closed together, as shown in Fig. 2. Upon the engaging or abutting faces of the primary standards 1 and 2, there is formed or secured interlocking fastening means for holding the sections together (Figs. 1 and 2). I, preferably, em-

ploy two of these interlocking fastening means, one near the upper end of the standards, and the other near the lower end of the standards, but as these interlocking means are duplicates, it is only necessary to specifically describe one of the same. In the primary standard 2, I, preferably, form a socket or cut-out or recessed portion 12, and countersunk in said standard 2, contiguous to said socket or recessed portion 12, is a substantially U-shaped plate 13, which plate has edges 14 overhanging the side and bottom walls of the socket or cut-out portion 12, leaving the upper end 15 of the socket unobstructed. Any suitable fastening means is employed, as at 16, for securing said plate 13, upon the standard 2. To the standard 1, is secured, by suitable fastening means 16, preferably, a horizontal plate 17, which is cut, at 18, for producing integral spring lips forming a yielding body constituting a tongue or tenon that is to project into the socket or cut-out portion 12 of standard 2. The importance of outwardly curving or bowing each portion 19 of the tongue or tenon is that when the two standards are assembled, the inner edges of the plate 13 will be in engagement with the portions 19 of plate 17, near their inner ends (Fig. 4), and as said portions are outwardly bulged, the sections can not be accidentally disassembled, as said portions 19 constitute a dove-tail structure.

To assemble the standards, it is necessary to place the same contiguous to one another, and then cause the tongue or spring body, constituting the tenon, to be placed into the socket or cut-out portion 12 near its upper end 15 above the upper ends of the plate 13, and then force the two standards into engagement, which will cause the narrower inner portion of the tongue or tenon structure of plate 17 to be positioned contiguous to plate 13, which will permit the longitudinal movement of the tongue or tenon upon said plate for causing the same to be positioned contiguous to the lower portion of plate 13, and thereby assume its normal position, as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 4. This is a very efficient interlocking means, and while it permits the sections to be quickly assembled or disassembled, still it securely holds the same together against accidental displacement under normal strain. When it is desired to separate the sections, all that is necessary to do, is to raise up on the standard 1, and pull the sections apart, and then if the operator desires, the sections can be placed around a stove or partly separated and positioned contiguous to a stove, but may be placed upon the floor or support, as indicated in Fig. 3.

Each standard is provided upon three faces with horizontal notches or grooves 19′, by means of which a piece of cord or rope may be secured in position, when it is wrapped around the standards for positively holding said standards against separation.

In Fig. 7, the auxiliary arm or bar 10 is secured at the outer end of the primary piece or bar 4, by means of, preferably, a metallic U-shaped member 20, which is pivotally secured to bar 4, at 21. It will be noted that the arm 10 slides in the U-shaped member 20, and that said U-shaped member constitutes a hinge that will permit the arm 10 to pivot or swing upon the outer end of the arm 4. The inner end of the arm 10 is slidably secured or guided upon the bar or rail 4, by means of a loop 22, which loop passes through the arm 10 and also through a guiding-block 23, which is secured, preferably, below arm 4 and parallel with the arm 10. It will, therefore, be seen that I have provided a sliding arm upon bar 4, and which arm can be extended beyond the outer end of said bar 4 and can be slid inward when it is desired to fold the rack, the same as illustrated in Fig. 2.

What I claim is:

In a clothes rack, the combination of a pair of standards, each standard provided with an inner and an outer face and with a pair of sides, fastening means securing the inner faces of said standards in engagement and the standards together, arms parallel with and pivotally secured to the outer faces of said standards, the arms on the outer faces of one standard extending outwardly in an opposite direction to the arms on the outer face of the other standard, and arms parallel with and pivotally secured to only one of the sides of each standard and extending across the contiguous side of the other standard, the arms on the side of one standard extending across the inner ends of the arms on the outer face of the other standard.

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

ALFRED D. DANIEL.

Witnesses:
J. M. KEEN,
H. V. SMITH.