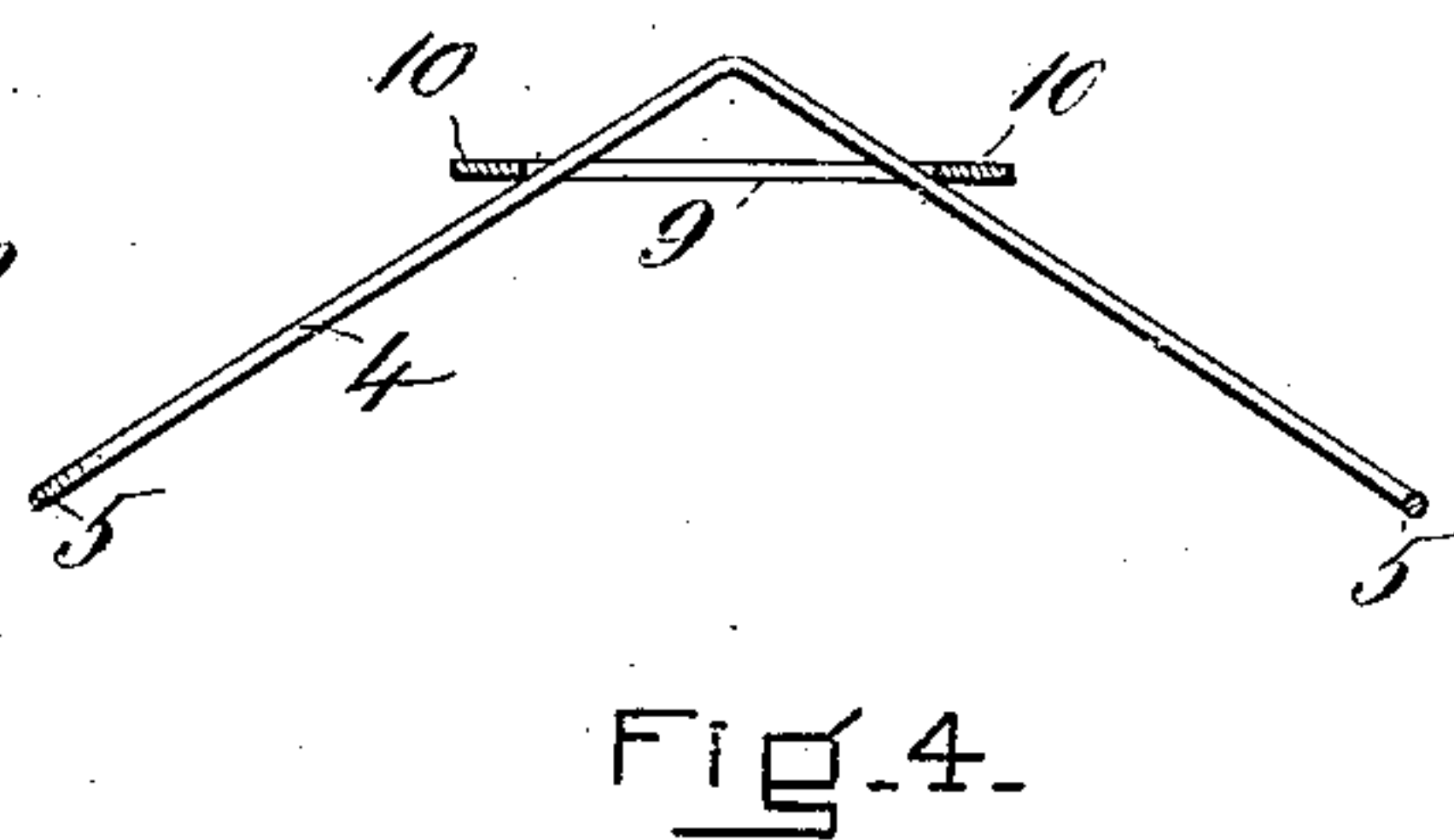
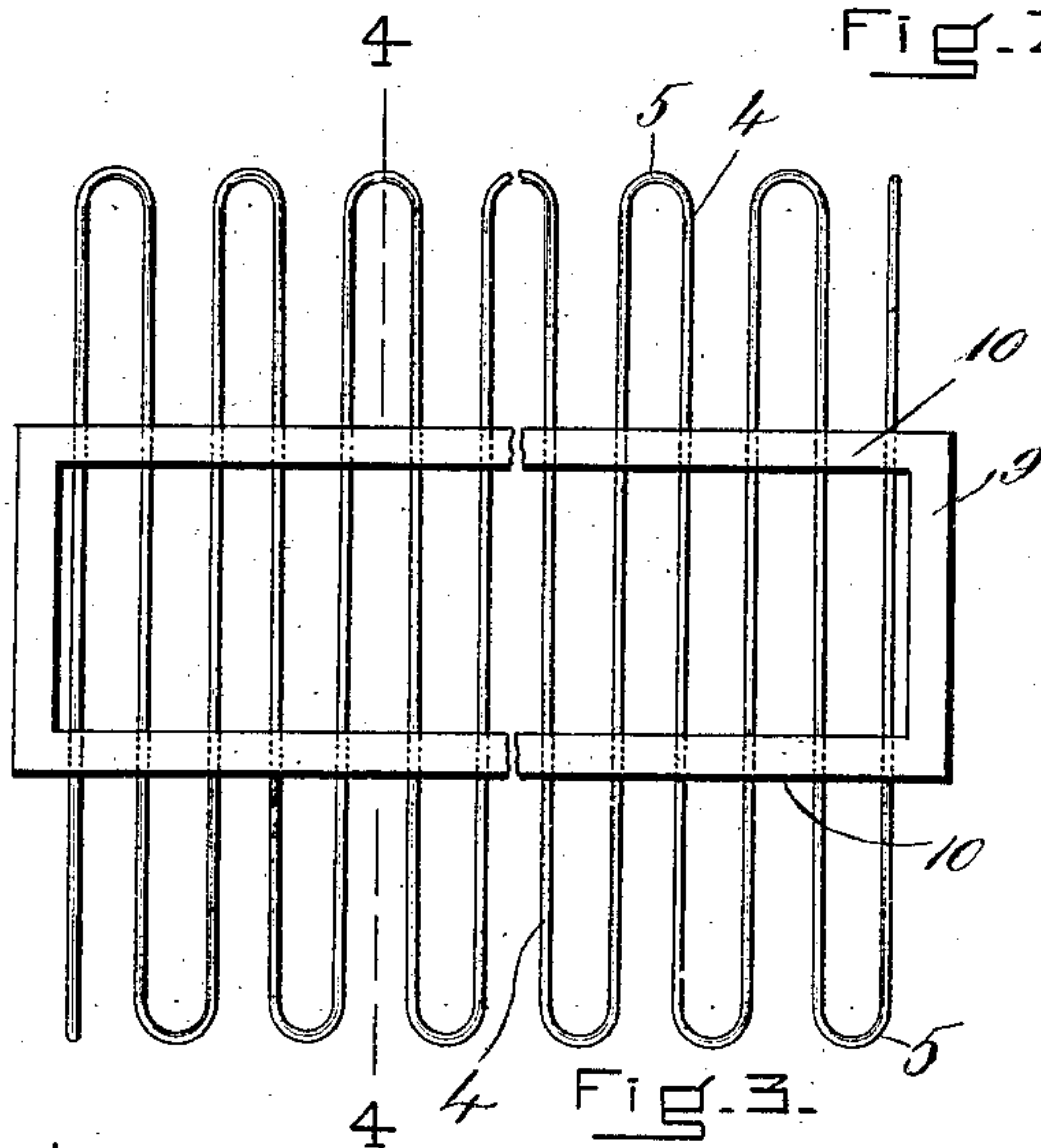
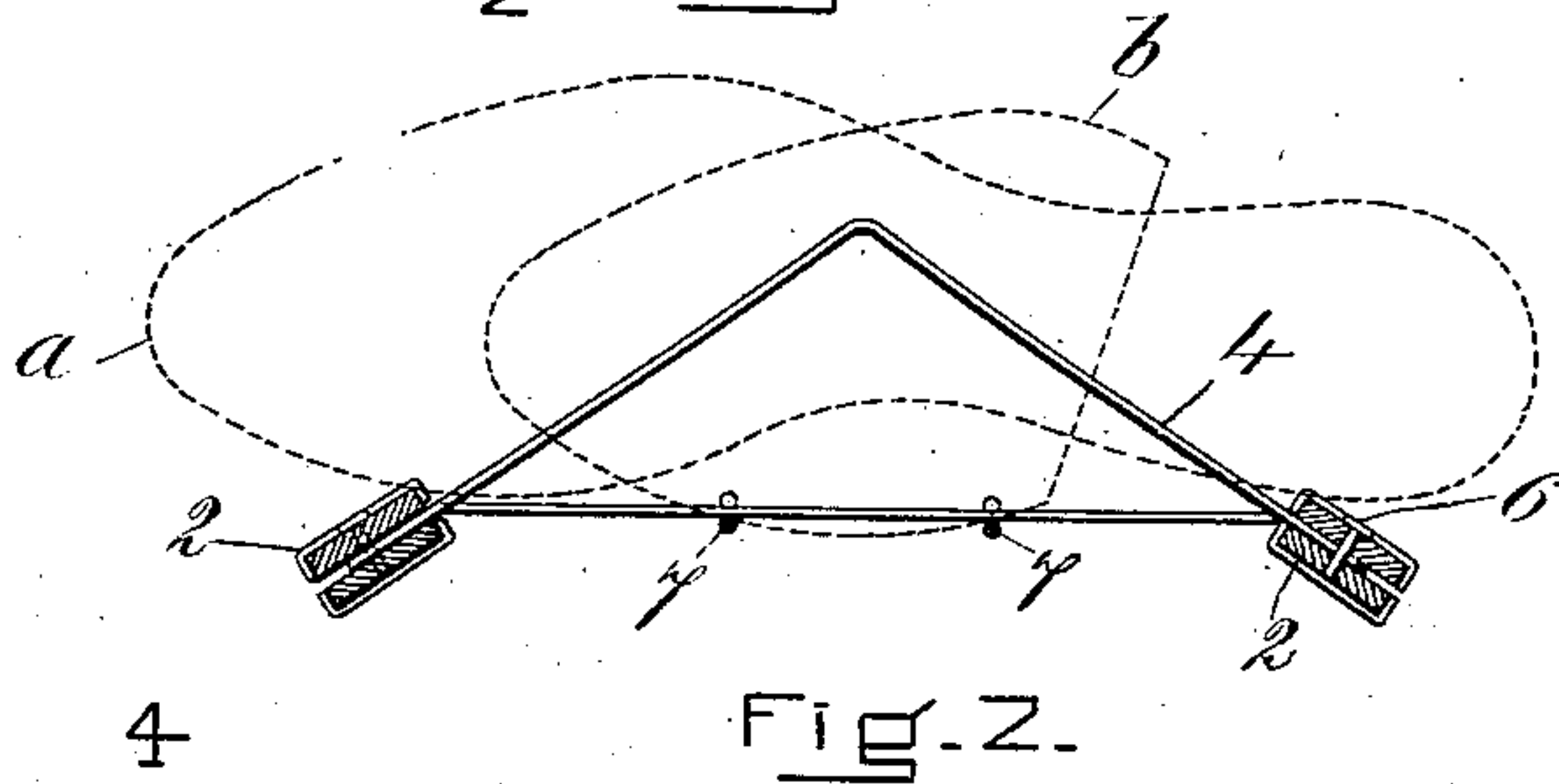
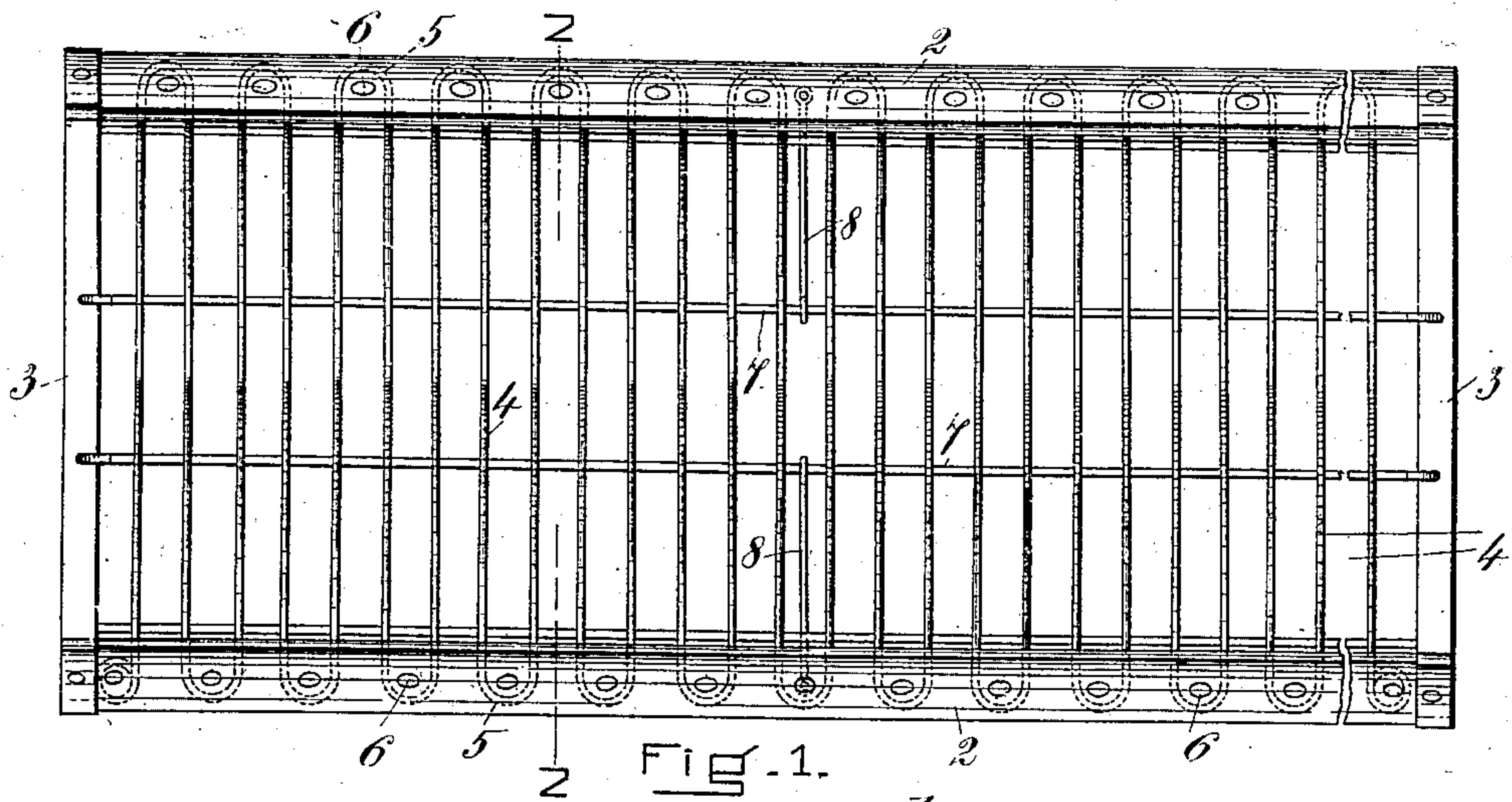


P. J. McGRATH.
 RACK FOR HOLDING SOLES, TAPS, AND THE LIKE.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1908.

917,643.

Patented Apr. 6, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RACK FOR HOLDING SOLES, TAPS, AND THE LIKE.

No. 917,643.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 6, 1909.

Application filed April 27, 1908. Serial No. 429,559.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK J. McGRATH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brockton, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Racks for Holding Soles, Taps, and the Like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices adapted to be used for holding soles, taps and the like after they have been cemented and while they are drying, which devices as commonly constructed heretofore have been objectionable in various respects and particularly in being liable to clog with accumulated dirt and cement, in permitting the cemented sides of the soles or taps to come in contact with portions thereof which are intended to be free from cement, and in failing to provide for a sufficient circulation of air to insure the quick drying of the cemented articles.

My invention is intended to provide a rack for the purpose above referred to which will overcome these objections and will possess other features of improvement hereinafter set forth, my rack as preferably constructed being illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,—

Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of the rack; Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a plan view illustrating another form of my rack; and Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 in Fig. 3.

The rack illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings comprises two longitudinally-extending and preferably parallel side pieces 2 connected at suitable points by cross braces 3 to form an open frame which serves as a supporting base. The side pieces 2 carry a series of division pieces such as wires 4, said division pieces being secured at their respective ends to the side pieces and extending upward therefrom in substantially parallel planes. Each of these wires 4 is preferably composed of inclined portions meeting at an angle above the center of the frame or base piece, and the lower ends of said inclined portions are preferably secured to the side pieces 2 by constituting each of said side pieces of two strips clamped together with the ends of the division pieces between them. In the construction illustrated, said division pieces are formed from a single piece of wire bent to provide loops 5 at the points where the divi-

sion pieces are secured to the frame or base piece, a pin 6 being passed through each of these loops in order to maintain the desired spacing of the same. In this manner the parallelism of the several division pieces is assured and a unitary and durable structure results. As thus constructed, the division pieces or wires 4 provide a series of spaces into each of which a sole may be inserted edgewise after it has been cemented, and when so inserted the sole will rest at its ends on the side pieces 2, as shown in dotted lines at *a* in Fig. 2, and will be maintained with its flat faces in a substantially vertical plane by the adjacent wires 4, being thereby exposed to a free circulation of air which insures a quick drying of the cement. The division pieces 4 also serve to prevent the cemented side of one sole from coming in contact with and depositing cement upon the uncemented side of another sole,—a feature which is of considerable importance for the reason that when the soles are tempered any cement-covered portions of the uncemented side of the sole will not take up water and will therefore exhibit spots or stains which have to be scoured off, or, if this cannot be done without going below the grain, the sole has to be bleached in order to secure a surface of uniform appearance. The angular formation at the top of the division pieces 4 facilitates the insertion of the cemented soles in that it provides but a single point of entrance, as distinguished from the two points of entrance which are found in previous devices for this purpose, and the construction of the frame is such that the accumulation of dirt and cement is substantially prevented.

It will be understood that the side pieces 2 are located at such a distance apart that the soles extend across the space between them and rest upon these side pieces as above stated, and the rack may be any desired length and any number of division pieces according to its intended capacity, being usually made to contain 12, 24, or 36 pairs of soles.

It will be apparent that when the division pieces are made from a single piece of wire bent as above described, the frame composed of the side pieces 2 and the cross braces 3 might be omitted and still leave an operative rack, since the lower ends of the loops 5, taken collectively, would form a supporting

base for the device and would also serve as supports for the soles, such a construction being illustrated in Fig. 3.

In order to adapt my rack for use in drying
5 taps which are too short to extend entirely
across the space between the lower ends of
opposite division pieces, I have provided an
attachment consisting, in the form shown in
Figs. 1 and 2, of a suitable number of wires
10 or bars 7 extending lengthwise of the base
beneath the wires 4 and secured at their ends
to the cross braces 3. If the rack is of such
length as to make it desirable, these wires 7
may be braced laterally by means of cross
15 pieces 8 connecting them with the side pieces
2, and they are so spaced laterally that they
will afford a support for the taps when in-
serted between the wires 4, as indicated in
dotted lines at *b* in Fig. 2, the mode of use of
20 this arrangement and its resulting advan-
tages being otherwise the same as previously
stated.

Another form of my tap attachment is
illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, according to
25 which said attachment consists of a rectan-
gular open frame 9 so proportioned that it
may be lowered over the top of the rack and
supported by the slanting sides thereof, the
sides 10 of said frame being located at such a
30 distance apart that they will support the
taps when inserted between the division
pieces as already explained.

I claim as my invention:

1. A rack of the character described, com-
35 prising a rod or wire bent to provide a series
of upwardly-extending division pieces located
in substantially parallel planes and connected
at their lower ends by a corresponding series
of loops.

40 2. A rack of the character described, com-
prising a series of upwardly-extending divi-
sion pieces occupying substantially parallel
planes and provided at their lower ends with
means for connecting and supporting the
45 same, and supplementary supporting pieces
extending longitudinally below the upper

portions of the division pieces and located at
a less distance apart than the lower ends of
said division pieces.

3. A rack of the character described, com- 50
prising a frame or base having longitudinally-
extending side pieces each composed of two
strips clamped together, and a series of divi-
sion pieces extending upward from said
frame and secured between the strips of the 55
respective side pieces.

4. A rack of the character described, com-
prising a supporting frame having longitudi-
nally-extending side pieces, a series of divi-
sion pieces extending upward from said 60
frame and composed of a single piece of wire
bent to provide loops at the lower ends of
said division pieces, and positioning pins
passing through the respective loops.

5. A rack of the character described, com- 65
prising a supporting frame having longitudi-
nally-extending side pieces and cross braces
connecting the same, a series of division
pieces extending from one of the side pieces
to the other and also extending upward there- 70
from, and supplementary supporting pieces
located between said side pieces and ex-
tending longitudinally beneath the division
pieces.

6. A rack of the character described, com- 75
prising a supporting frame having longitudi-
nally-extending side pieces and cross braces
connecting the same, a series of division
pieces extending from one of the side pieces
to the other and also extending upward 80
therefrom, supplementary supporting pieces
secured to said cross braces and extending
longitudinally beneath the division pieces,
between the side pieces of the frame, and
means for laterally bracing said supplemen- 85
tary supporting pieces.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto sub-
scribed my name this sixth day of April, 1908.

PATRICK J. McGRATH.

Witnesses:

FRED M. BIXBY,
STEWART B. McLEOD.