

M. H. BREDE.
TOOL RACK.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 19, 1909.

Patented Dec. 28, 1909.

944,312.

Fig. 1.

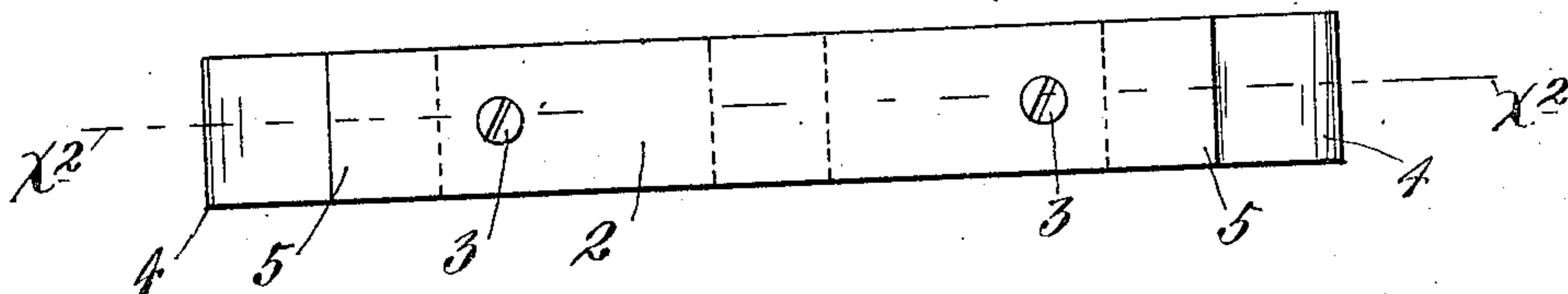


Fig. 2.

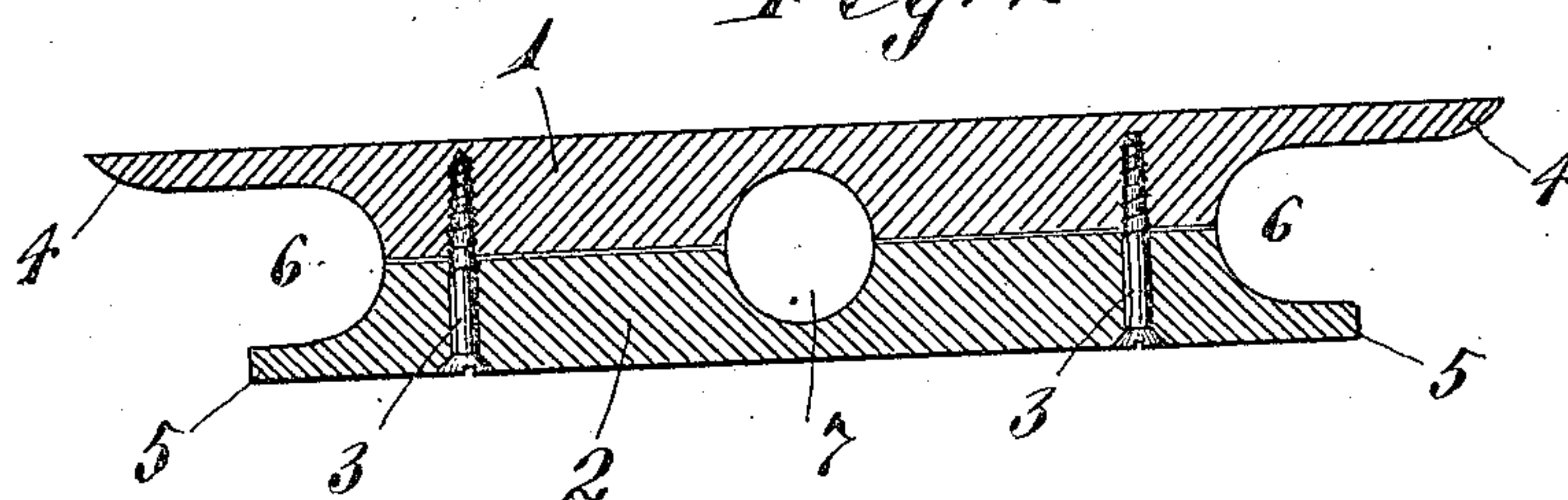


Fig. 3.

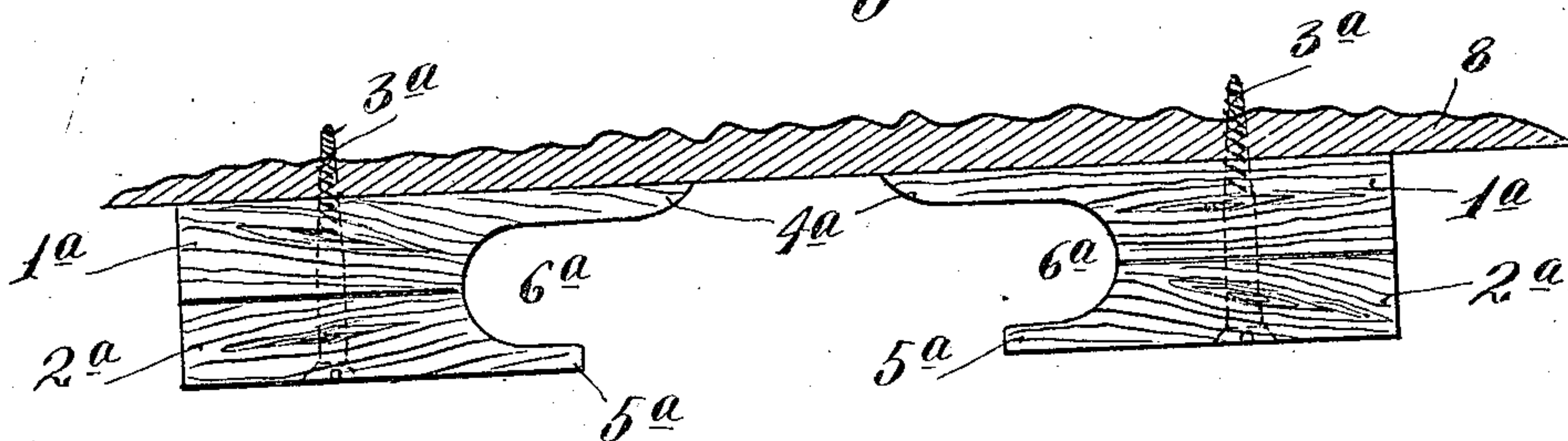
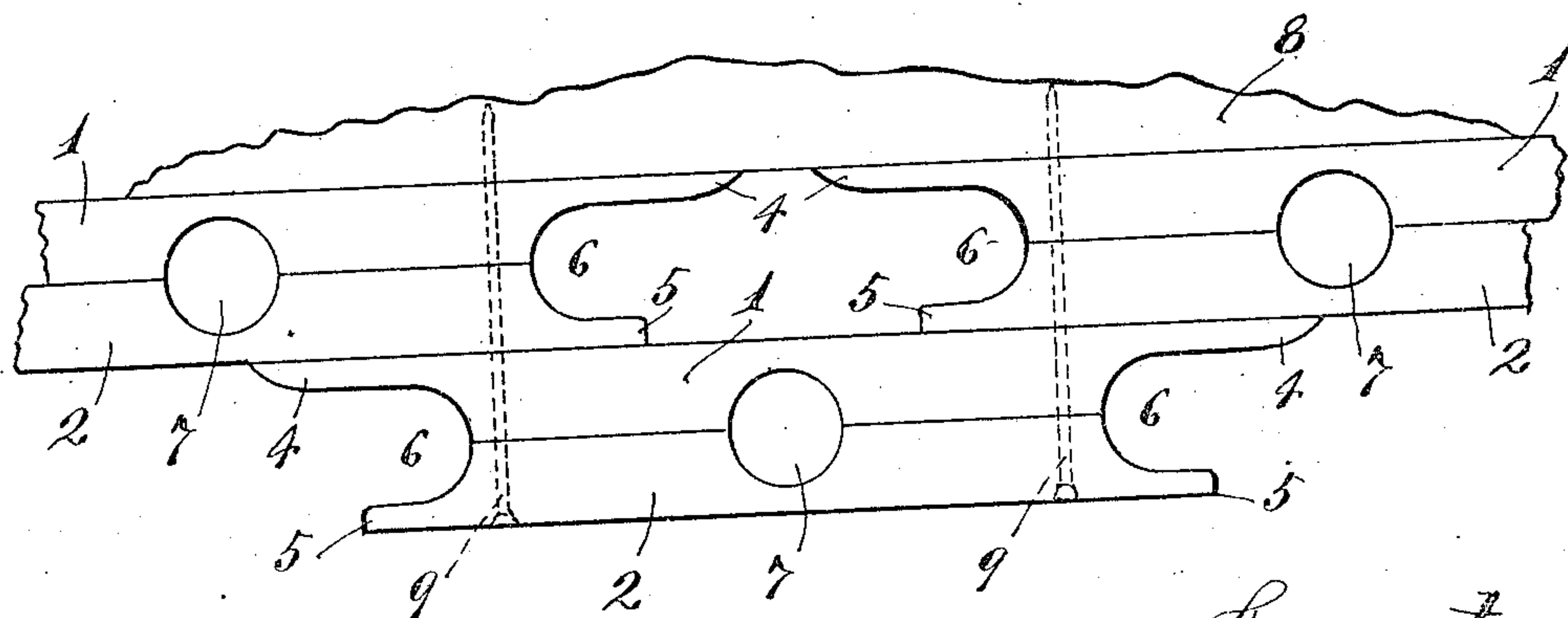


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TOOL-RACK.

944,312.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN H. BREDE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tool-Racks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to provide an extremely simple and efficient tool rack, and to this end, it consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved rack; Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line $x^2 x^2$ of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a plan view illustrating a modified form of the device; and Fig. 4 is a plan view illustrating a modified arrangement of several of the devices shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Referring first to the construction illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the numeral 1 indicates the back, the numeral 2 indicates the front member of the rack, which parts are detachably but adjustably connected, as shown, by screws 3, although nails or bolts might be employed. Both of the members 1 and 2 are made of wood and they are alike except that the back member 1 is provided with longer end prongs than the front member. The end prongs of the said back member are indicated by the numeral 4, and the end prongs of the front member 2 are indicated by the numeral 5. These prongs have reversely curved base portions that form crotch-like seats 6, that are adapted to receive and hold various articles, such for instance, as broom handles, chisel handles, hammer handles, etc. At their central portions, the members 1 and 2 are formed with a perforation or seat 7 cut one-half in each of the said members. The back member 1 is adapted to be nailed or otherwise secured to a wall or other suitable support, and by means of the screws 3, the front member 2 is adjustably connected to the said back member and may be adjusted so that the seats 6 and 7 will, within a certain range, fit articles of

any size. In some instances, the screws will be long enough to pass completely through the back member or bar 1, and into the wall or support therefor. Such an arrangement is illustrated in Fig. 3, which however illustrates a modified form of the rack. In this construction, the back and front members or bars 1^a and 2^a are cut in two in the middle and are turned with their prongs 4^a and 5^a facing each other, so that the two longitudinally spaced seats 6^a are adapted to cooperate to hold a wide article, such as a saw blade, a dust pan or a whisk broom, for example. The long screws 3^a, which in this arrangement are passed through both of the bars 1^a and 2^a, are screwed into the wall or upright support 8.

Fig. 4 illustrates three of the devices shown in Figs. 1 and 2, adjustably connected to each other and secured to the wall or upright support 8 by long nails 9. In this arrangement, two of the said devices are alined longitudinally against the wall 8, and the third member is made to span a space between the ends of the first two devices and is connected to the said two devices and to the wall by the two long nails 9. Other, but shorter nails, not shown, may be used to connect the outer end portions of the two longitudinally alined devices to the wall or support 8.

This device, being constructed of wood, may be very cheaply made. The prongs 4 and 5 of the bars or members 1 and 2, are of the same form except that the former are longer than the latter. Hence, they may be simultaneously made by securing a number of the long and short bars on a planer, and subjecting the ends thereof to properly formed cutters so that a very large number of the said bars may be formed at one time. The notches or half seats 7 in the bars 1 and 2, adapt the said bars to be easily sprung. If therefore, the bar 1 be rigidly secured to the wall, and the bar 2 loosely secured thereto by the screws 3, and an article such as a broom handle for instance, be tightly forced between the prongs 4 and 5, the central portion of the said bar 2 will spring inward and allow the said prong 5 to move slightly away from the prong 4. This gives elasticity to the holder.

What I claim is:

1. A rack made up of two bars and means for adjustably connecting the same, said bars having at their ends projecting prongs

with curved bases, the prongs of the one bar having the same outline as the prongs of the other bar, except that the prongs of the one bar are longer than those of the other.

5 2. A rack made up of two wooden bars, and means for adjustably connecting the same, the said bars having at their central portions alined semi-circular seats, and having at their ends projecting prongs with
10 curved bases, the prongs of the one bar having the same outline as the prongs of the other bar, except that the prongs of the one
15 bar are longer than those of the other.

3. A rack made up of a multiplicity of devices arranged with a third device overlapping the ends of two longitudinally alined

devices, each of the said devices comprising two wooden bars having projecting end prongs and means adjustably connecting the members of the said several devices, substantially as described. 20

4. A rack made up of two bars and means for adjustably connecting the same, the said bars having at their central portion alined semi-circular seats and having at their ends
25 projecting prongs.

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

MARTIN H. BREDE.

Witnesses:

ALICE J. SWANSON,

F. D. MERCHANT.