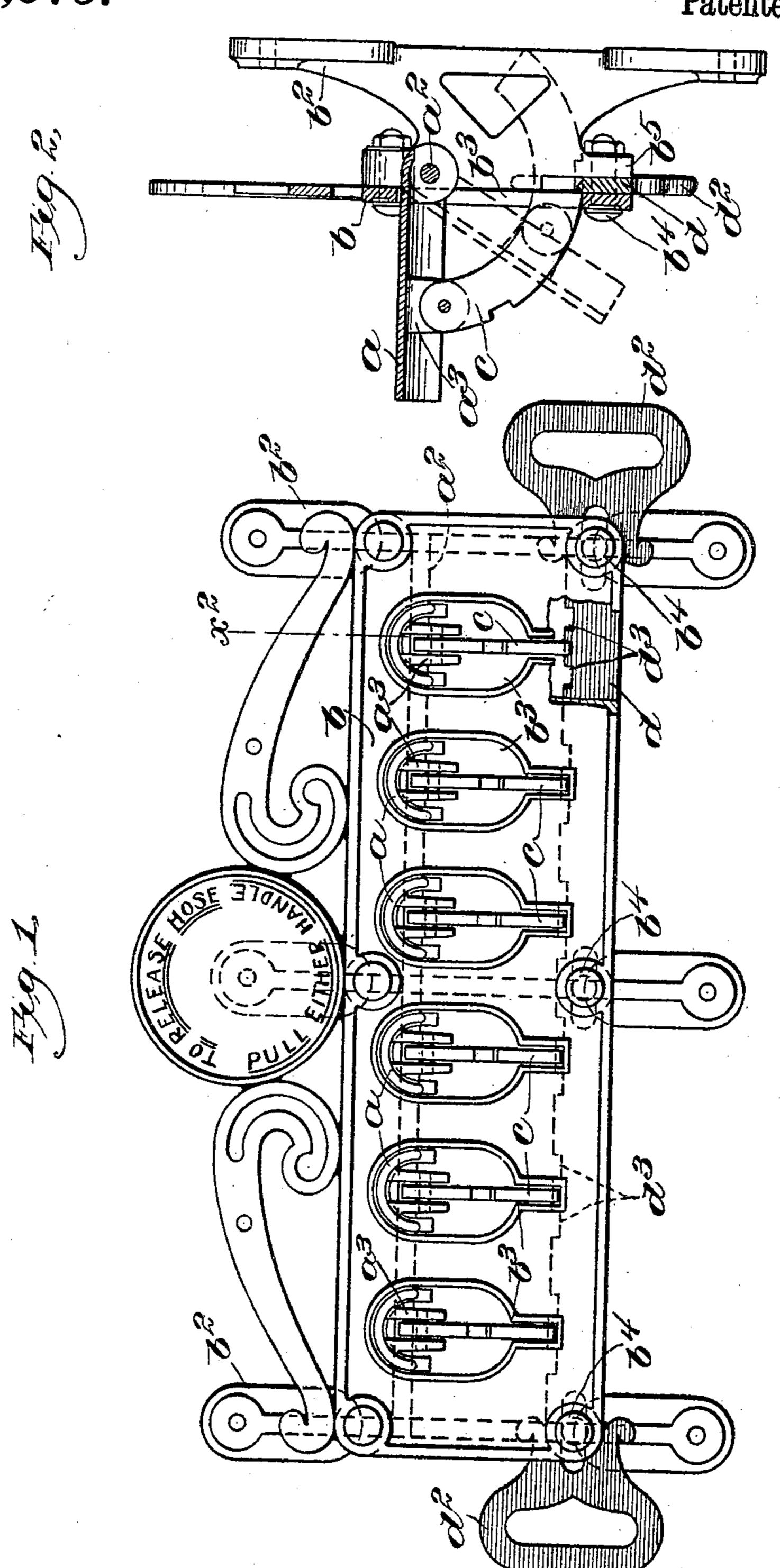
C. H. FISH.

HOSE RACK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1908.

946,575.

Patented Jan. 18, 1910.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. FISH, OF DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## HOSE-RACK.

946,575.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 18, 1910.

Application filed November 9, 1908. Serial No. 461,648.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Charles H. Fish, a citizen of the United States, residing in Dover, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, have invented an Improvement in Hose-Racks, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

The present invention relates to a hose rack for emergency fire hose, the purpose of the invention being to provide a support for the hose upon which a length of hose can be hung in loops, the supports for the several loops being held in position by means of a releasing device the movement of which permits the racks to drop and allow the hose

to fall upon the floor.

The several racks are pivotally supported, and may be made of such shape that the curvature of the loops of hose is gradual, so that hose hanging on the rack for a long time will not crack on account of sharp bends.

Each support or saddle, as it may be called, is provided with a pivoted bracket which extends downward and rearward into engagement with a sliding retaining member, mounted in the frame below the pivotal supports for the saddles. This retaining member is shown as provided with notches at opposite sides of the parts engaged by the saddle brackets, so that a sliding movement of the retaining device in either direction will release all the saddles and allow the hose to drop.

Figure 1 is a front elevation, partly in section, of a hose rack embodying the invention; and Fig. 2 is a transverse section on

line  $x^2$  of Fig. 1.

The saddles a are of any suitable material, such as cast iron, and have curved upper surfaces over which the loops of hose can be hung without forming any sharp bends. Each saddle is pivoted, as shown, at  $a^2$ , in a plate b shown as formed integral with the supporting base  $b^2$  arranged to be secured to the wall at any convenient height. The saddles are held in the horizontal position shown in Fig. 1, and in full lines in Fig. 2 by means of pivotally connected braces c which are shown as having their pivotal support with the saddles between two lugs  $a^3$  which project downward from the under surface of each saddle. The braces c project down-

wardly and rearwardly toward the plate b which is provided with openings  $b^3$  to permit the braces to pass through the same.

To hold the saddles in a horizontal posi- 60 tion, the braces are normally in contact with a movable supporting device or trip which is herein shown as a sliding bar d provided at each end with a handle  $d^2$  and being capable of movement in either direction. The 65 said bar d is shown as supported upon transverse members  $b^4$  which extend from the plate b to a lug  $b^5$  on the bracket portion  $b^2$ , the slide d being slotted to receive the said transverse members. In the normal position 70 shown in Fig. 1, the upper edge of the slide d stands behind the ends of the braces c, and prevents the same from moving to the rear under the weight of the hose hung on the saddles. At each side of each brace the mem- 75 ber d is provided with a slot or opening  $d^3$  of sufficient depth to allow the brace c to pass through when the member d is moved in either direction. In case of emergency, therefore, the hose can be released at once 80 by pulling either handle so that whichever handle is more accessible may be utilized for the purpose.

The hose hung in loops will be deposited on the floor in such position that it may be 85 pulled forward rapidly without any possibility of tangling, and this method of hanging the hose is also useful for the reason that the position of the hose can be varied from time to time by lengthening or shortening 90 the loops so as to prevent the deterioration of the hose due to remaining bent for a long time at one point. Moreover, when the hose is to be placed upon the rack, the saddles can be easily placed in position, and when once 95 thus placed they are firmly held by means of the retaining device d with very little chance of being accidentally released.

I claim:

1. A hose rack comprising a series of 100 saddles each having a curved upper surface and being pivotally supported at one end; braces pivotally connected to said saddles underneath; and a movable retaining device common to said braces, substantially as 105 described.

2. In a rack for fire hose, the combination with a main supporting member; of a plurality of saddles pivotally connected with said supporting member and projecting 110 horizontally therefrom; a brace pivotally connected to each saddle, and extending

downwardly therefrom toward the supporting member; and a sliding bar mounted in said supporting member to be engaged by said braces, said sliding bar being provided with slots whereby a longitudinal movement of said bar will release all the said braces.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES H. FISH.

Witnesses:

SARAH C. HAMILTON, LURA MATHES.