

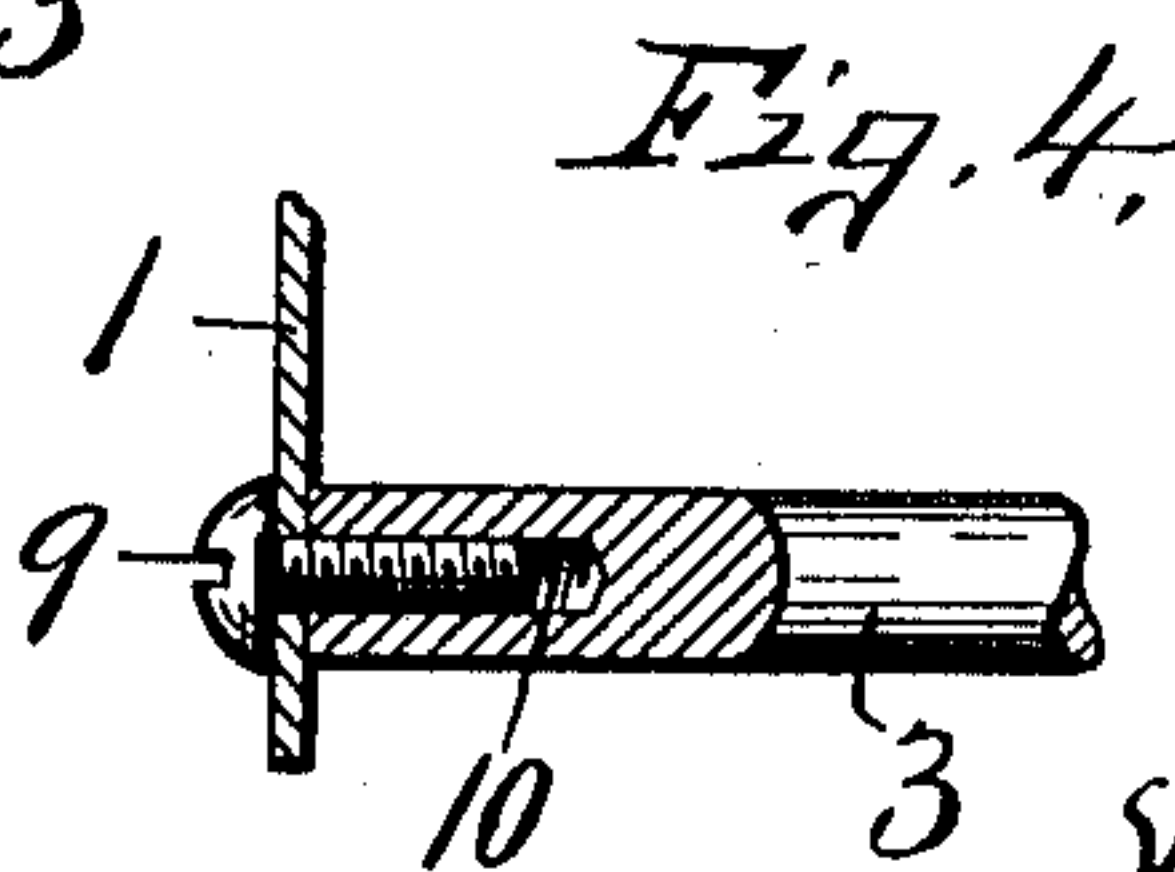
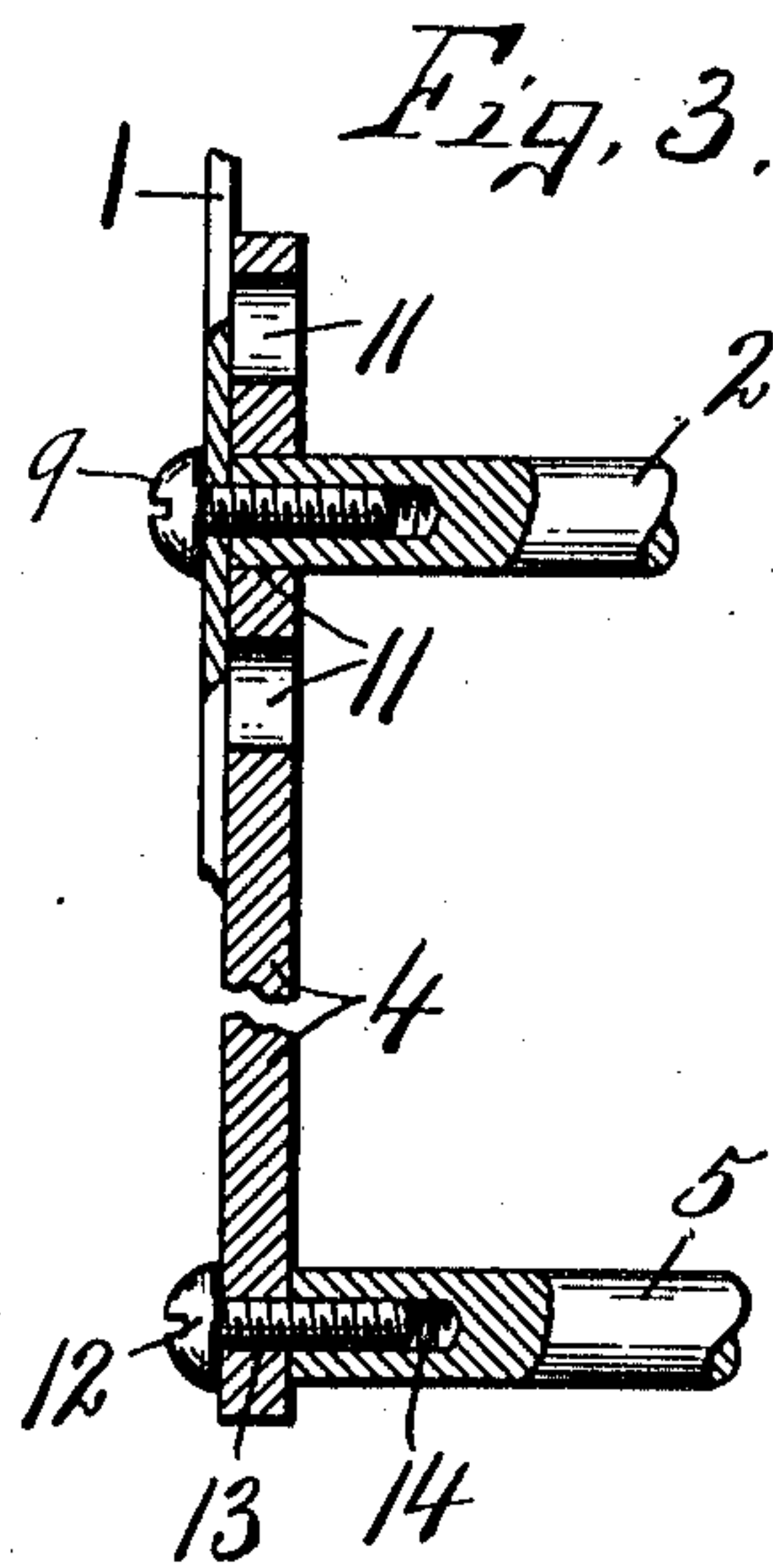
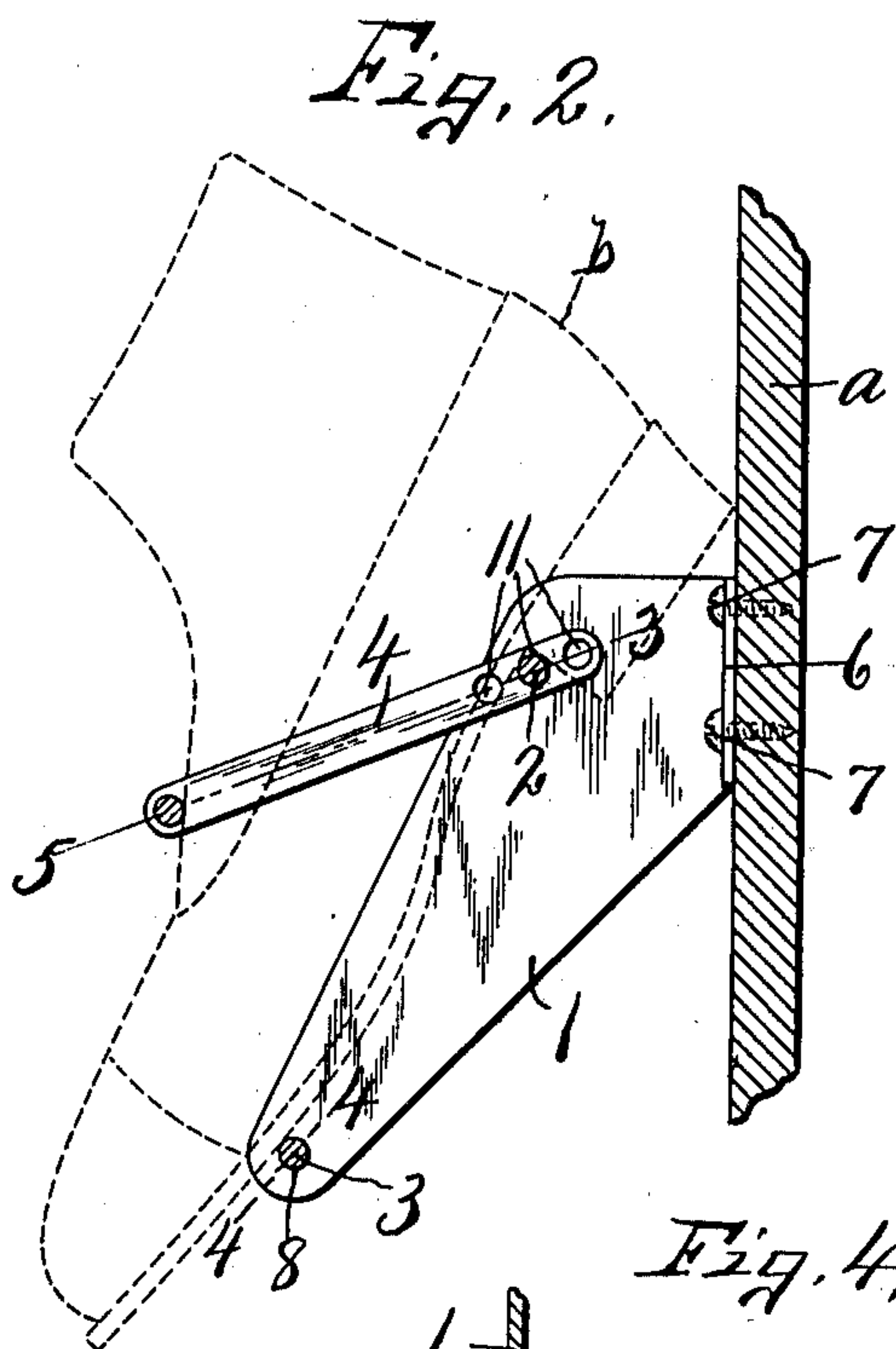
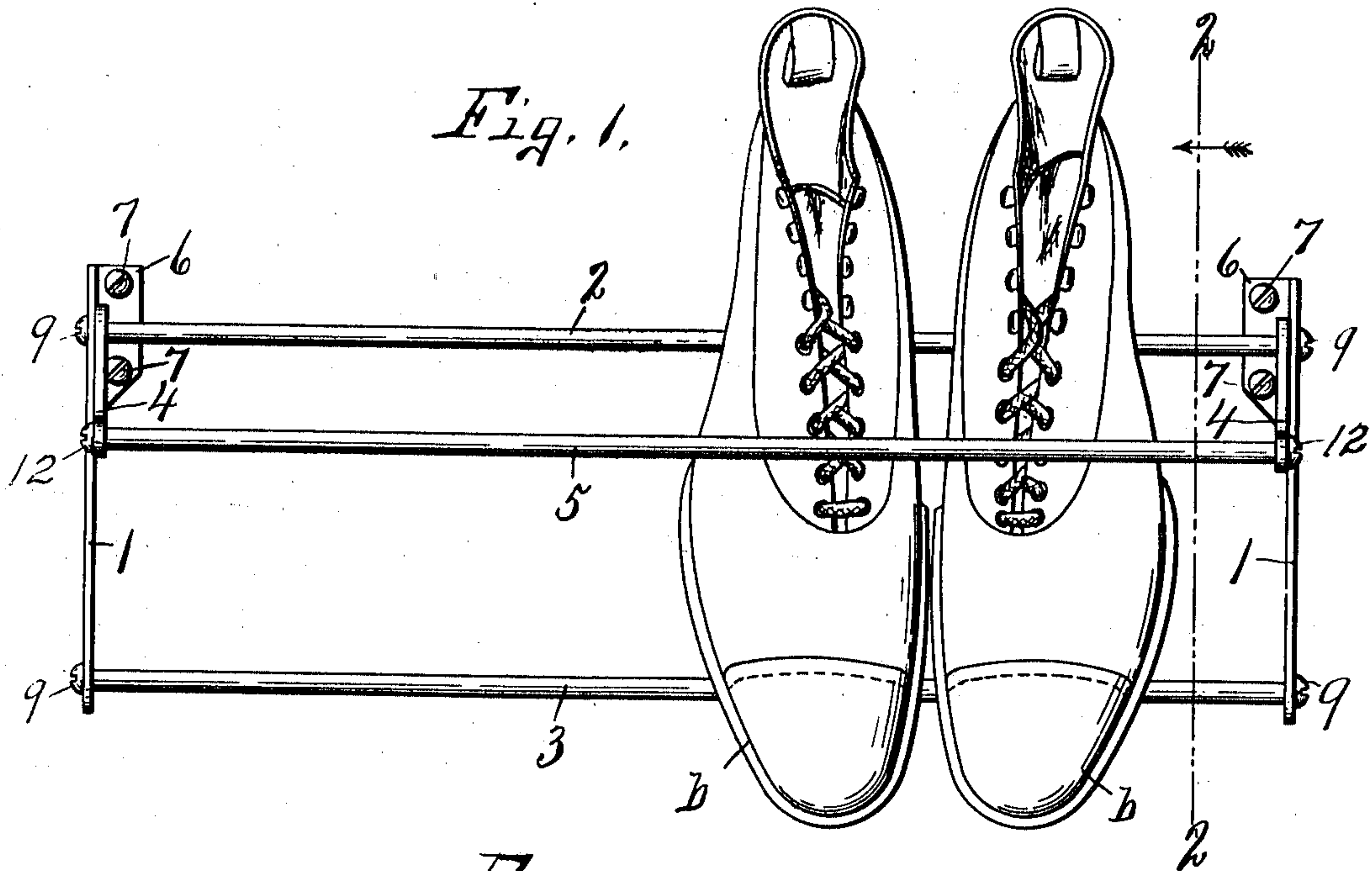
I. D. FELLOWS.

SHOE RACK.

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953,130.

Patented Mar. 29, 1910.



Witnesses.

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IRVING D. FELLOWS, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

SHOE-RACK.

953,130.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING D. FELLOWS, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful improvements in Shoe-Racks, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in shoe racks adapted to be secured to the inner side of a door, partition or other available support for receiving and supporting shoes, slippers, rubbers and similar articles of wearing apparel.

My object is to make this shoe rack self-adjusting and with as few parts as practicable so that it may be manufactured and sold at a minimum retail price.

Other objects and uses will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a front elevation of my shoe rack showing a pair of shoes operatively mounted therein. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 2—2, Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional views taken respectively on lines 3—3 and 4—4, Fig. 2.

As seen in the drawings this shoe rack comprises essentially a pair of metal brackets —1—, tie bars —2— and —3—, a pair of rock arms —4— adjacent to the brackets —1— and a swinging shoe retaining bar —5— of substantially the same length as the bars —2— and —3— and connecting the free ends of the rock arms —4—.

The brackets —1— are spaced a considerable distance apart sufficient to receive a number of pairs of shoes or similar articles and are provided with laterally projecting intumed flanges —6— having apertures for receiving fastening members as screws —7— by which the brackets may be secured to the inner side of a door or other available support as —a—, best seen in Fig. 2. These brackets —1— preferably consist of flat plates projecting downwardly at an angle other than a right angle with the plane of the support to which they are secured so that their lower ends stand out some distance from the support —a— and are provided with apertures —8— for receiving suitable fastening devices as screws —9— for holding the lower bar —3— in fixed relation to said brackets.

The bars —2— and —3— preferably consist of round rods of suitable metal of sub-

stantially the same length as the distance between the brackets 1—1 which are parallel, the opposite ends of said rods abutting against the inner faces of said brackets and are provided with threaded apertures 10— for receiving the inner ends of the screws —9— whereby said rods are firmly clamped to said brackets, the upper rod —2— being disposed in a vertical plane nearer to the support —a— than the lower rod —3— so as to support the shoe in an inclined position, the upper rod serving as a rest for the breast of the heel of the shoe while the lower rod serves as a rest for the sole of the shoe which latter is, therefore, held in an inclined position as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

The rock arms —4— are journaled at one end upon the opposite ends of the upper rod —2— in close proximity to the inner faces of the brackets —1— and for this purpose is provided with two or more apertures —11— any one of which is adapted to receive the adjacent end of the rod —2—, the idea of providing a series of apertures being to permit the rock arms —4— to be adjusted radially of the bar —2— so as to increase or diminish the distance between the bars —2— and —5— for different sizes of shoes, as —b—.

The bar —5— is of substantially the same length as the distance between the rock arms —4— and its opposite ends abut against the inner faces of said arms and are firmly clamped thereto by suitable fastening means as screws —12— which are passed through apertures —13— in the front ends of the arms —4— and are engaged with threaded apertures or sockets —14— in the adjacent ends of the bar —5— so that when the screws —12— are tightened the bar —5— is firmly clamped to the front ends of the arms —4— thereby tying the rock arms —4— to each other and causing them to rock simultaneously. This bar is preferably made of a solid rod of metal and is adapted to engage the upper of the shoe when the latter is supported upon the bars —2— and —3— and is for the purpose of preventing accidental displacement of the shoe from the rack.

It is apparent that by making the bar —5— of metal and solid, it will, by reason of its weight, adjust itself automatically against the upper of the shoe to retain it in place upon the rack, and at the same time

when it is desired to remove a shoe it is simply necessary to elevate the rod —5— by hand a sufficient distance to clear the shoe whereupon the latter may be readily withdrawn from its supporting bars —2— and —3—, and as soon as the bar —5— is released it immediately falls by gravity against the remaining shoes on the rack to retain them in position.

10 The essential feature of my invention consists in providing suitable brackets which may be readily secured by screws to the inner side of a door or similar support and to connect said brackets by parallel bars
15 spaced apart in different vertical planes so that the lower bar against which the soles of the shoes rest stand out some distance farther from the door than the upper bar, the latter forming a rest for the breast of
20 the heel of the shoe and holds the shoe from sliding downward and while these two bars would serve to hold the shoe if the brackets were fastened to a fixed support, I have found that when fastened to a movable sup-
25 port as a door, the shoes are more positively held in place by a third parallel bar supported in such manner as to swing automatically downwardly by reason of its own weight into engagement with the tops or
30 uppers of the shoes to prevent displacement of the latter by any jar or sudden movement of the door. This swinging bar 5, therefore, forms an essential feature of my invention as associated with the upper and
35 lower parallel bars, for the reason that although the bars —2— and —3— serve to support the shoe, the swinging bar retains the shoes upon said bars against accidental displacement and permits any particular
40 shoe in the rack to be removed by simply lifting it against the gravity of the swing-

ing bar, which when such shoe is removed immediately falls or rests against the uppers of the remaining shoes and always acts to retain such remaining shoes against displacement, even when withdrawing any particular shoe. 45

What I claim is:

A shoe rack comprising a pair of supporting brackets extending downwardly and outwardly at an inclination with respect to a vertical support, an upper and a lower rest bar each mounted between the supporting brackets, means extending through the brackets and into the ends of said rest bars for securing the latter to the supporting brackets, the lower of said rest bars being mounted in the brackets near the free end of the latter and the upper bar positioned in the brackets at a point removed from the upper ends of said brackets, the lower rest bar lying in a vertical plane forward of the vertical plane of the upper rest bar, a pair of rock-arms mounted on said upper rest bar to have swinging movement thereon, each rock-arm provided at its inner end with a plurality of openings any one of which receives the upper rest bar whereby the distance between the upper rest bar and the outer ends of the rock-arms may be increased and decreased as desired, a bar mounted between the outer ends of said rock-arms, and means extending through the said rock-arms and engaging in the ends of said bar for securing the latter to the rock-arms. 50 55 60 65 70 75

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of December 1906.

IRVING D. FELLOWS.

Witnesses:

H. E. CHASE,
C. M. McCORMACK.