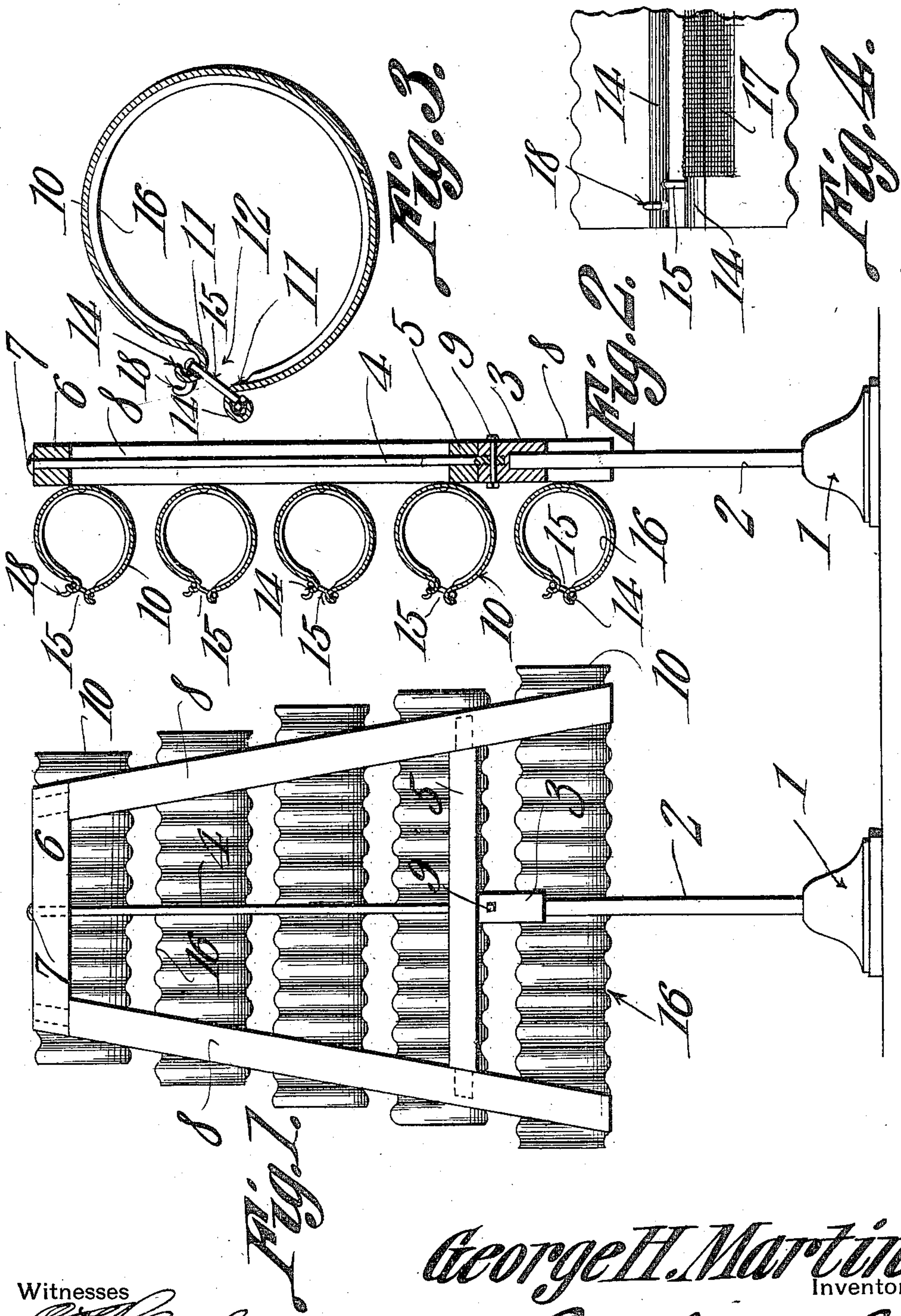


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 SCREEN WIRE RACK.  
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 9, 1910.

994,173.

Patented June 6, 1911.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. MARTIN, OF LENOX, IOWA.

## SCREEN-WIRE RACK.

994,173.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 6, 1911.

Application filed May 9, 1910. Serial No. 560,326.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lenox, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Screen-Wire Rack, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of this invention to provide a receptacle or container of novel and improved form, in which rolled materials, such, for instance, as screen wire, may be mounted.

Another object of the invention is to provide means for limiting the movement of the material as it is drawn out of the container; and to provide a support of novel and improved form, upon which one or more containers may be mounted.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a rear elevation of a support upon which a plurality of the receptacles or containers of my invention are mounted; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the showing of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a transverse section of one of the containers; and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of one of the containers, parts being broken away.

The supporting base upon which the containers of my invention are mounted, may be of any form; in the present instance, it comprises a foot 1, from which rises a standard 2. The upper end of this standard 2 is rotatably inserted into the lower end of a collar 3, the upper end of which is threaded to receive the threaded lower end of a tie member 4. The tie member 4 is extended through a transverse sill 5, and through a cross piece 6, there being preferably, although not necessarily, upon the upper end of the tie member 4, a head 7, adapted to bear against the upper surface of the cross piece 6. The cross piece 6 and the sill 5 are mortised and tenoned into spaced uprights 8, preferably diverging at their lower ends.

The collar 3 may be rotated upon the threaded lower end of the tie member 4, to bear against the lower face of the sill 5, thus, through the instrumentality of the head 7 at the upper end of the tie member 4 drawing the cross piece 6 firmly down upon the upper ends of the uprights 8, the ends of the sill 5 being, as hereinbefore mentioned, mortised into the uprights 8. When the parts have been thus bound together by the rotation of the collar 3, a pin 9 may be inserted through the collar 3 and through the threaded lower end of the tie member 4, thus holding the collar 3 upon the tie mem-

ber 4, against rotation. The lower end of the collar 3 may then be mounted upon the upper end of the standard 2, so that the frame, fashioned by the uprights 8, the cross piece 6 and the sill 5, may be turned freely about.

The uprights 8 are prevented from spreading apart, by means of a plurality of vertically spaced receptacles 10 which, adjacent their ends, are connected in any desired manner with the uprights 8. There may be any number of these receptacles 10, and it is preferable that the receptacles gradually increase in length from the uppermost receptacle to the lowermost receptacle, thus providing a plurality of receptacles in which rolls of screen wire, or the like, of different lengths, may be mounted.

In Figs. 3 and 4, one of the receptacles is shown in detail. It will there be seen that the receptacle is fashioned from a resilient strip of metal or the like, disposed in tubular form, and having its longitudinal edges 11, spaced apart to provide an opening 12 in the receptacle, through which the free end of the screen wire 17 may be drawn.

The longitudinal edges 11 of the receptacle 10 are rolled to form beads 14. Adjacent the ends of the receptacle 10, these beads 14 are connected by stops. These stops preferably take the form of bolts 15. The bolts 15 are slidably mounted in the beads 14, the head at one end of each bolt being disposed within the contour of one of the beads 14, while the nut, or other retaining device, at the other end of the bolt, is housed within the contour of the other bead 14. The head at one end of the bolt, and the nut or the like at the other end thereof, are spaced apart from the longitudinal edges 11 of the receptacle 10. When the screen wire 17 is being drawn out of the receptacle 10, these stops, illustrated in the form of the bolts 15, serve to prevent the screen wire from getting askew as it is being drawn out of the receptacle, a contingency which tends to cause the rolled up screen wire within the receptacle, to bind, thereby preventing the free end of the screen wire from being drawn out to the desired length. Owing to the fact that the bolts 15 are slidably mounted in the beads 14, the longitudinal edges 11 of the receptacle 10 will be permitted to yield slightly when the screen wire is drawn out, thus increasing the width of the opening 12 between the edges 11, and



permitting the rolled up portions of the screen wire to rotate freely within the receptacle 10.

It is to be noted that the receptacles are 5 corrugated transversely, substantially at right angles to their longitudinal edges 11, thus defining, within the contour of the receptacles 10, a plurality of transverse ribs 16. These ribs 16 tend to diminish the bearing 10 surface of the interior of the receptacle 10, and to make the rotation of the rolled up portion of the screen wire 17, a matter of no difficulty.

The frame upon which the several receptacles or containers 10 are mounted, may 15 readily be rotated, to dispose the openings 5 in the receptacles toward the purchaser and the salesman, whereupon the screen wire may be drawn out of any one of the receptacles 10 to the desired length, and cut 20 off.

Upon each of the receptacles 10, adjacent the opening 12, there is a hook 18, adapted to receive one end of a tape measure, to 25 facilitate the operation of measuring off the desired length of screen wire. This hook 18 may be fashioned in any desired manner; but, for convenience and economy in manufacture, the hook 18 may be struck from one of the beads 14.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. A container for rolled up materials, consisting of a tubular element having a longitudinal slot, extending from one end 35 of the container to the other; and stops spaced apart, and extended across the slot, the stops being slidably mounted to be provided for a yielding of the container.

2. A device of the class described comprising uprights; a cross piece connecting the tops of the uprights; a sill connecting the uprights below the cross piece; a tie member connecting the cross piece and the sill; a collar threaded upon the lower end 45 of the tie and arranged to bear upon the lower face of the sill; a support having its upper end rotatably inserted into the lower end of the collar; and vertically spaced receptacles terminally connected with the uprights and constituting a means for preventing the uprights from spreading. 50

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

E. L. BRADLEY,  
W. S. BENISON.

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

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