

E. DILLABAUGH.
WHIP RACK.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 6, 1909.

966,315.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

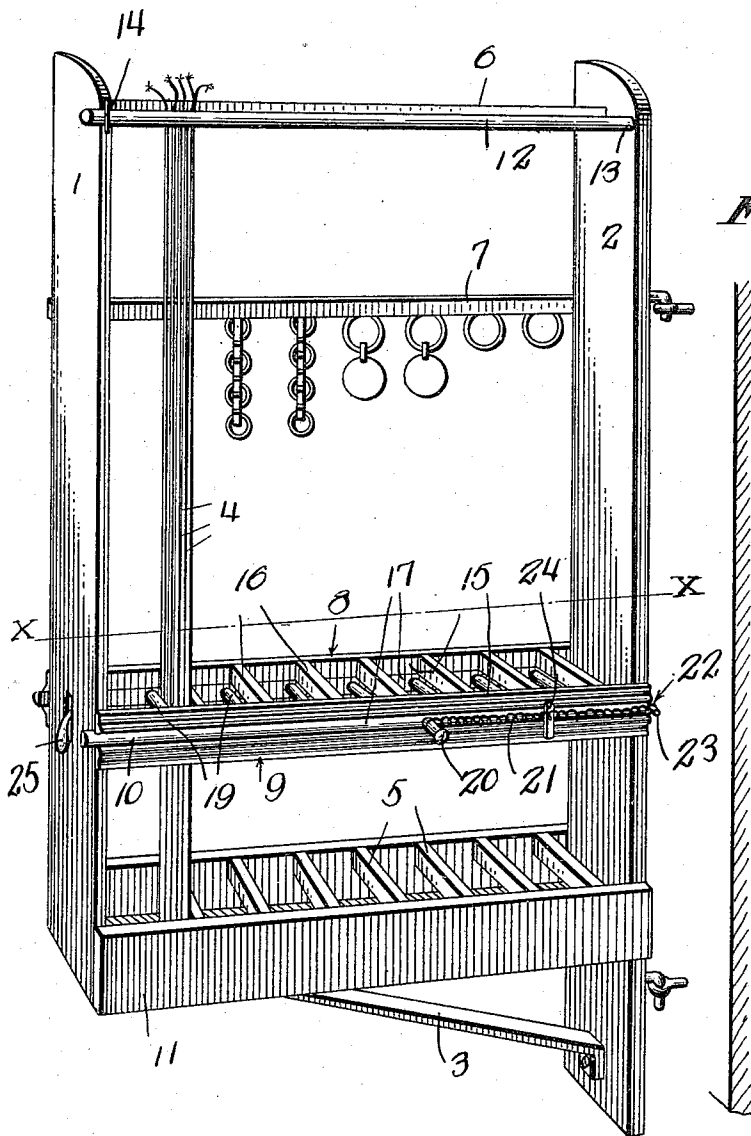


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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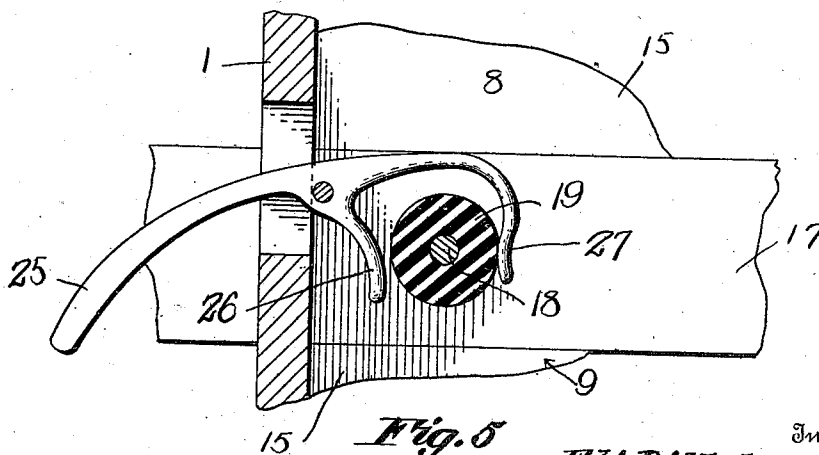
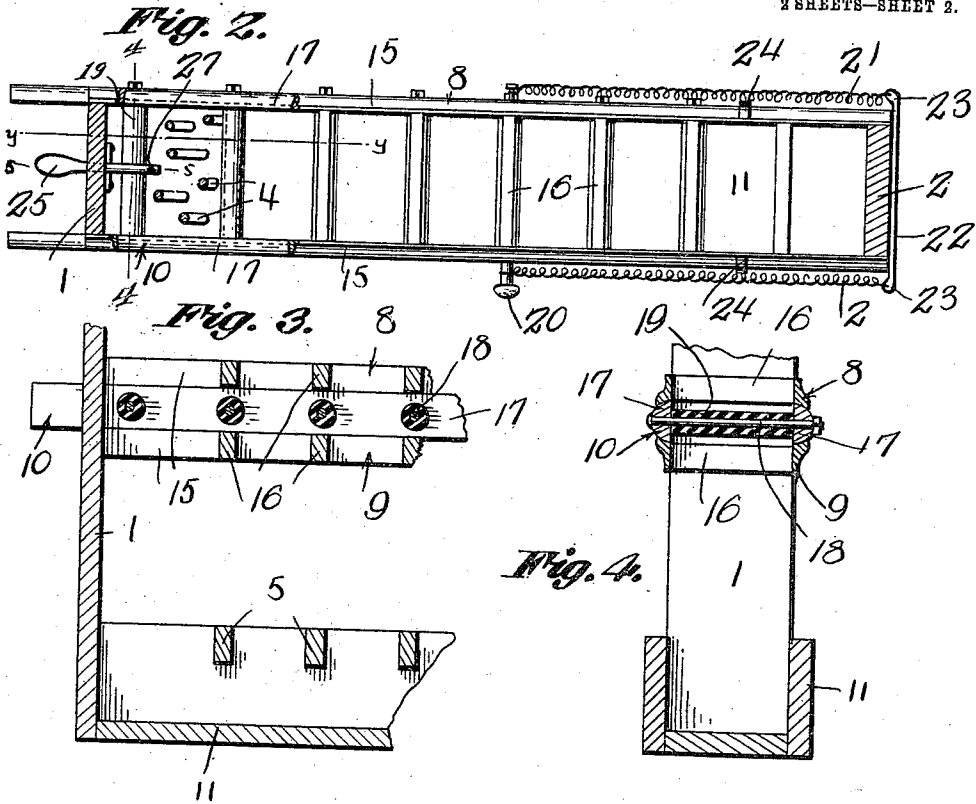
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WHIP-RACK.

966,315.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

Application filed October 6, 1909. Serial No. 521,211.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELI DILLABAUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoople, in the county of Walsh and State of North Dakota, have invented new and useful Improvements in Whip-Racks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is designed chiefly to provide a rack for the display of whips and sundry articles of harness, the purpose being to hold the whips in such position as to keep them straight to prevent parties from mixing or changing the position of the whips.

The invention has for its object to supply a rack of the character and for the purpose aforesaid, which may be mounted either to swing or which may be set up in any manner, and which will hold the whips in given position and prevent parties from removing whips and changing their position.

A further purpose of the invention is to provide a rack which will insure separation of the several whips and which will grip the same or admit of their release when it is required to exhibit or remove the same from the rack for the inspection of a prospective customer.

The invention also has for its object to combine with the rack a slide frame of peculiar formation and relative arrangement for clamping the whips and to combine with said slide frame a catch of novel construction and automatic in operation both to engage the slide frame or to release the same.

The invention consists of the novel features, details of construction and combination of parts, which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings, forming a part of the specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a whip rack embodying the invention, showing a number of whips and sundry articles of harness in position thereon, said rack being hingedly mounted so as to swing horizontally. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line X—X of Fig. 1, the slide frame being moved outward to release the whips. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the lower portion of the rack on the line y—y of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, showing the parts on a larger scale. Fig. 5 is an enlarged longitudinal

section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2, showing the catch and cooperating parts.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description, and indicated in all the views of the drawings, by the same reference characters.

The rack comprises standards or uprights 1 and 2 and a series of transversely arranged connecting cross pieces. The rack may be mounted in any manner, but, as shown in Fig. 1, it is preferred to hinge the same to a support, so that the rack may be swung out of the way or into position to display the goods to the best possible advantage. The rear standard 2 is slightly longer than the front standard 1 and a brace 3 connects the lower end thereof with the foot piece, which is in the form of a box to receive the butt ends of the whips 4. The foot piece or box comprises a bottom and side pieces, the latter being connected by bars 5, so as to form compartments in which the lower ends of the whips are received. A cross bar 6 connects the upper ends of the standards 1 and 2. A cross bar 7 connects the standards at a point between their ends and is provided with hooks, pegs, or other suspending means for receiving sundry articles of harness, such as trimmings for bridles and the like. Frames 8 and 9 connect the standards near their lower ends and are spaced apart a short distance to receive a slide frame 10. The foot box 11 has its bottom and side pieces connected in any substantial manner to the lower ends of the standards, the several parts being jointed in a manner to provide a substantial rack. A bar 12 is loosely connected at 13 to the upper end of the rear standard 2 and its opposite end portion is adapted to be engaged by a hook 14 applied to the upper portion of the front standard 1. The bar 12 serves to confine the upper ends of the whips 4 against the cross bar 6. When the outer end of the confining bar 12 is disengaged from the hook 14, said bar may be swung into vertical position, thereby admitting whips being placed in position or removed from the rack.

The frames 8 and 9 are of like formation, each consisting of spaced bars 15, secured to opposite edges of the standards 1 and 2 and cross pieces 16 connecting the bars 15 at intervals in their length, the cross bars 16 corresponding in position and number with the spaces 5 and forming openings through which the whips are passed. The

slide frame 10 comprises bars 17 transversely spaced so as to embrace opposite edges of the standards 1 and 2 and arranged to operate in the spaces formed between the bars 15 of the upper and lower fixed frames 8 and 9. Bolts or pins 18 pass through openings formed in the bar 17 and receive rollers 19, which serve to space the bars 17 apart to prevent their binding upon the standards 1 and 2, the spacing rollers 19 having yielding surfaces so as to prevent injury to the whips. The slide frame 10 is movable horizontally and is adapted to clamp the whips when moved inward, the whips being held between the cross bars 16 and the rollers 19. A handle 20 is provided upon the slide frame for convenience of operating the same. The slide frame is moved inward by means of two springs 21 of contractile and helical form. One of the springs 21 is arranged in front of the rack and the other in the rear thereof. A cross bar 22 is secured to the rear standard 2 and its ends terminate in hooks 23. One end of the springs 21 is engaged with a hook 23 and the other end with a bar of the slide frame, the springs exerting an inward pull upon the slide frame. Plates 24 connect the bars 15 of the upper and lower frames 8 and 9 near their rear ends and serve to brace said bars and to hold the springs 21 spaced therefrom so as not to engage the projecting ends of the bolts or fastenings 18.

The catch for holding the slide frame when drawn outward comprises a handle 25 and spaced hooks 26 and 27, the hook 27 being at a greater distance from the pivot support of the catch than the hook 26. The outermost roller 19 is adapted to be held between the hooks 26 and 27, thereby holding the slide frame when drawn outward to release the whips. The hook 26 normally extends across the path of the outermost roller of the slide frame to be engaged thereby, so as to operate the catch and cause the latter to automatically engage said roller and hold the slide frame when moved outward.

The handle 25 of the catch is heavier than the end provided with the hooks 26 and 27, hence normally occupies a pendent position, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 1.

In the normal position of the catch the hook 27 clears the outermost roller of the slide frame, but the hook 26 extends across the path of said roller to be engaged thereby when the slide frame is moved outward. When the slide frame is moved outward to bring the outermost roller 19 in contact with the hook 26, the latter is pressed outward, thereby elevating the handle 25 and lowering the hook 27 to cause it to engage with the inner or rear side of the roller. Upon releasing the slide frame quickly it is held in the outward position by the hook 27. To disengage the slide frame from the catch the

slide frame is moved outward to carry the roller away from the hook 27 without bringing the roller into contact with the hook 26, hence the weight of the handle 25 causes the outer end of the catch to gravitate and the hook 27 to move upward, so as to clear the roller, thereby permitting the slide frame to move inward under the tension of the retracting springs 21.

When it is required to place whips in the rack or remove the same therefrom the confining bar 12 is released from the hook 14 and allowed to swing into vertical position and the slide frame 10 is moved outward and engaged by the catch, thereby leaving ample space between the cross bars 16 and the rollers 19 for placing the whips in position or removing them from the rack. Upon pressing upon the handle 25 the catch is disengaged from the slide frame and the latter is moved inward by means of the springs 21, thereby confining the whips between the rollers 19 of the cross bar 16, as shown most clearly in Fig. 1.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I now consider to be the embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

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

1. A rack comprising spaced standards, spaced bars connecting the standards, cross pieces connecting said spaced bars and forming openings, and a spring actuated slide frame for confining articles placed in the aforesaid openings, said slide frame comprising spaced bars, and transverse connecting pieces, the latter arranged to move across the said openings and to act jointly with the beforementioned cross pieces to confine the articles placed in the aforesaid openings.

2. A rack comprising standards, spaced bars connecting the standards, cross pieces connecting the spaced bars, a slide frame arranged adjacent the beforementioned spaced bars and cross pieces and movable in a plane parallel therewith and adapted to act jointly therewith to secure the articles placed in the rack, said slide frame comprising spaced bars and cross pieces, a spring for moving the slide frame in one direction, and a catch for holding the slide frame when moved in an opposite direction against the tension of the spring.

3. In combination spaced standards, spaced frames connecting the standards, each frame consisting of spaced bars and connecting cross pieces, a slide frame arranged to operate in the space formed between said frames and consisting of spaced bars and cross pieces, the latter acting in opposition to the cross pieces of the fixed frames, a spring for moving the slide frame in one direction, and a catch for holding the slide frame moved in opposition to the tension of said spring.

4. In a rack comprising a fixed frame and a cooperating slide frame, a catch for holding the slide frame in determinate position and comprising spaced hooks, one of the hooks normally standing across the path of the slide frame to be engaged thereby and the other hook normally standing out of the path of the slide frame and brought into

operative position when the slide frame impacts against the first mentioned hook.

5. In a rack comprising a fixed frame and a spring slide frame, a catch for holding the slide frame against the tension of the operating spring thereof, said catch being automatic in operation and comprising a handle and spaced hooks, one of the hooks normally standing clear of the slide frame and the other hook normally extending across the path of the slide frame to be engaged thereby to throw the first mentioned hook into operative position.

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

ELI DILLABAUGH.

Witnesses:

ERNEST E. AMERMAN,
HARRY W. BUNN.