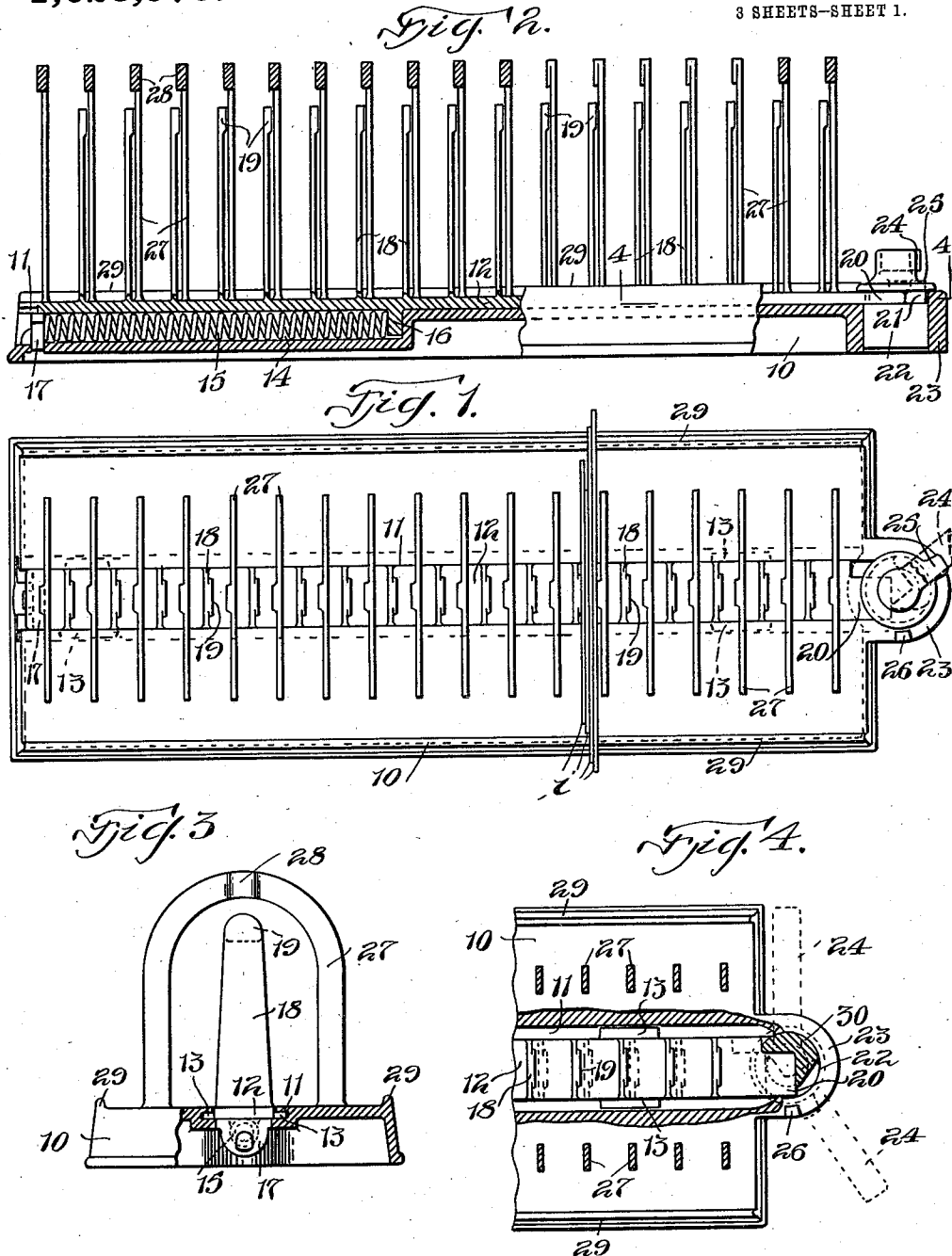


F. H. TOBBENBOSKE.
 RACK FOR PATTERNS.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 29, 1911.

1,028,978.

Patented June 11, 1912.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

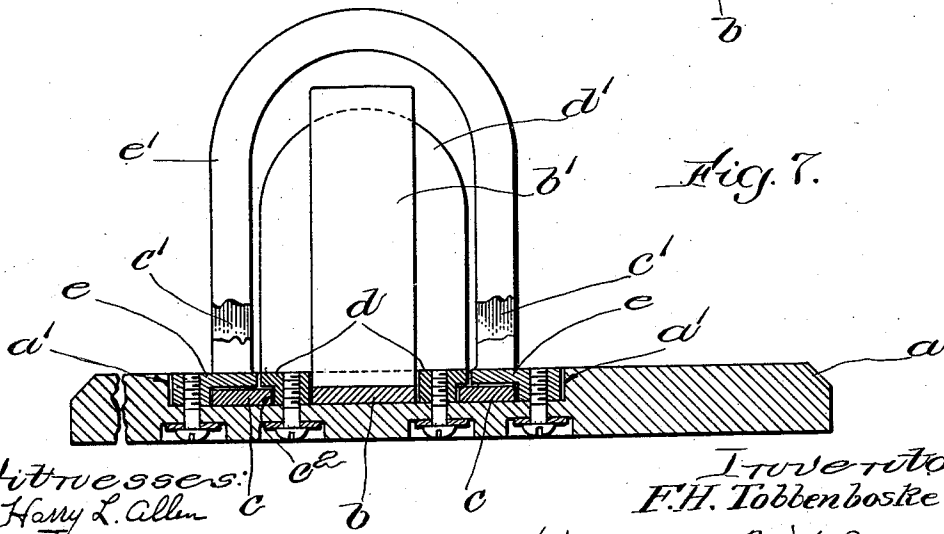
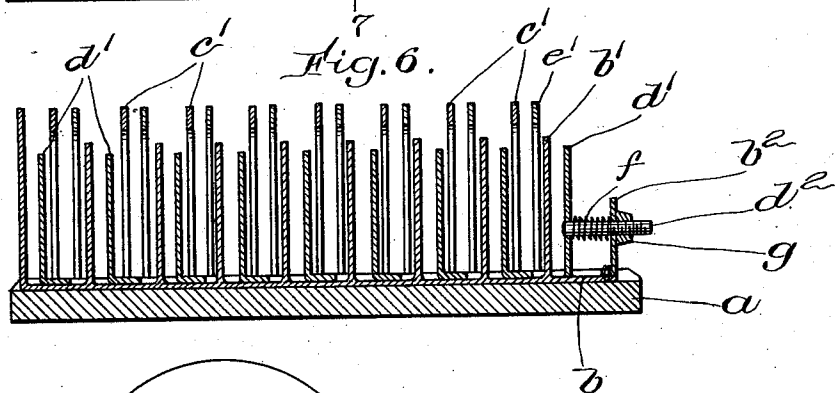
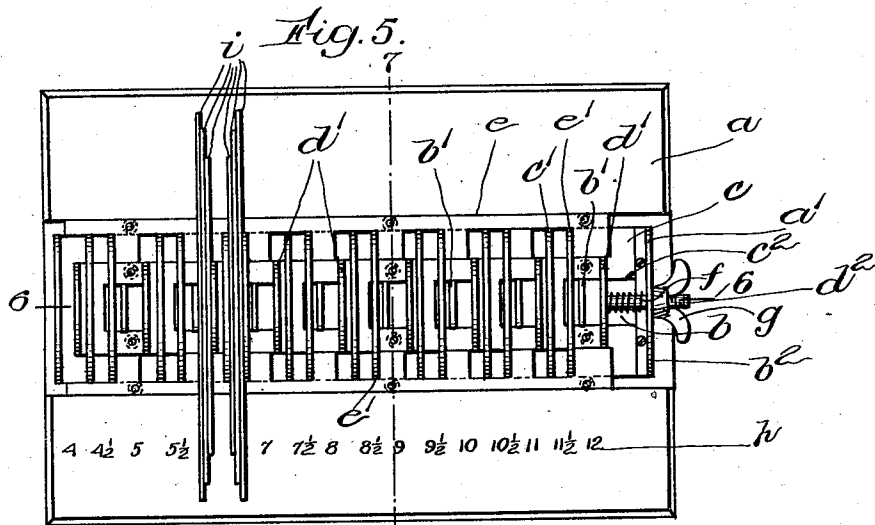


Witnesses
 Harry L. Allen
 E. B. Batchelder

Inventor:
 F. H. Tobbenboske
 by Knight Brown Smith & May
 Attys.

1,028,978.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
Harry L. Allen C
E. Baeholder

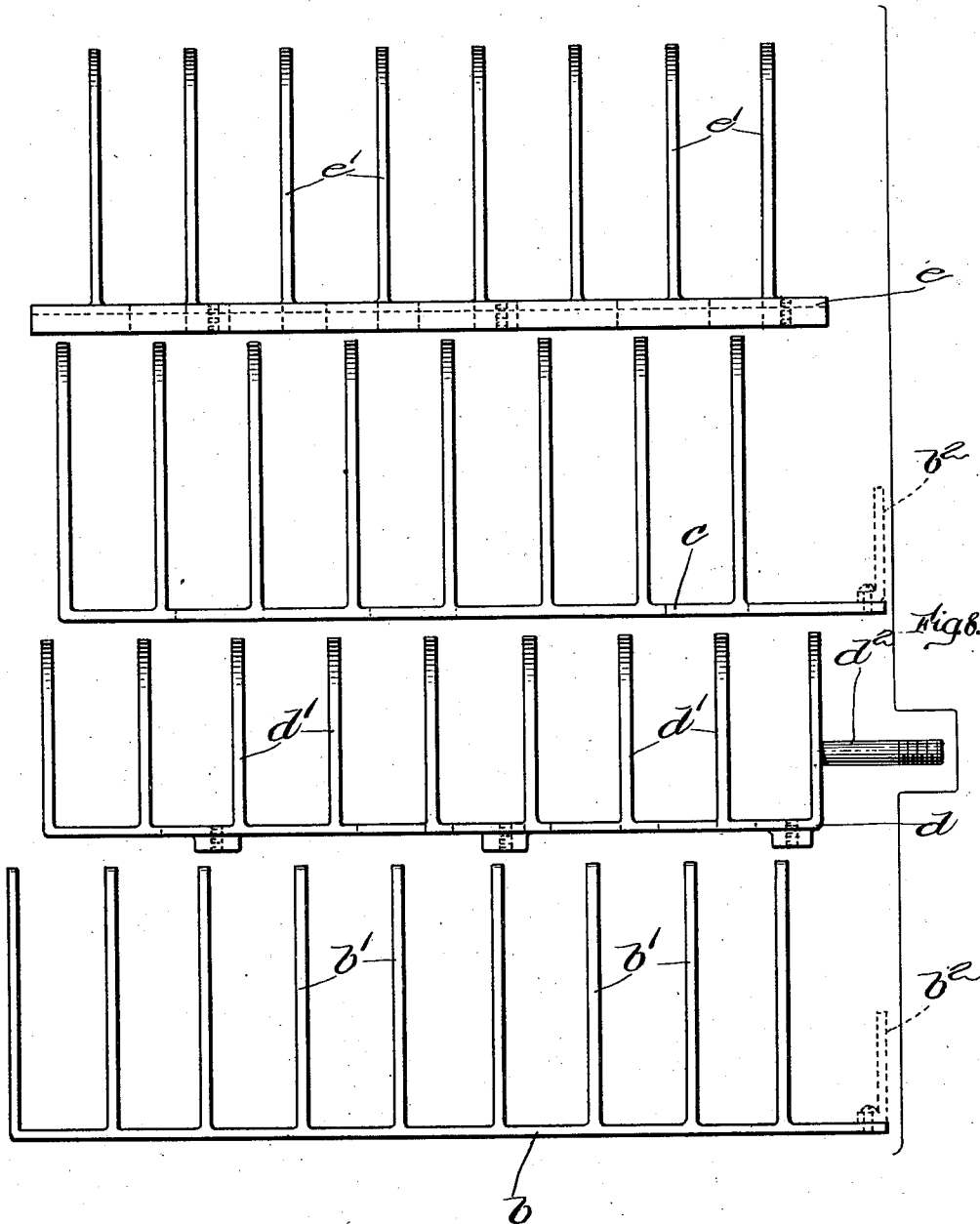
Inventor.
F.H. Tobbenboske
Born Quincy May -
Attys.

F. H. TOBBENBOSKE.
 RACK FOR PATTERNS.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 29, 1911.

1,028,978.

Patented June 11, 1912.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses:
 Harry L. Allen
 O. W. Pizzetti

Inventor:
 F. H. Tobbenboske
 by Knight Brown Lundy May
 Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK H. TOBBENBOSKE, OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS.

RACK FOR PATTERNS.

1,028,978.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 11, 1912.

Application filed November 29, 1911. Serial No. 663,114.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK H. TOBBENBOSKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Racks for Patterns, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to racks for supporting articles in separated positions, and has particular reference to devices of this character adapted for supporting shoe patterns in such positions as to enable certain patterns known by size numbers or otherwise to be individually removed from the rack without disturbing others and to be readily returned thereto.

The object of the invention is to provide a rack having a plurality of adjustable spaces or compartments capable of retaining the patterns in such position that they are readily accessible for use, and so that the patterns that have been removed or done with, may be returned to the particular spaces or compartments from which they were removed.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a simple and durable structure having means whereby particular patterns known by numbers or other characters may be readily selected and may be easily returned to their individual compartments.

To these ends the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts substantially as hereinafter described and claimed.

Of the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved shoe pattern rack in one of its embodiments; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same, partly broken out along a longitudinal central line; Fig. 3 is an end view from the left of Fig. 2, partly broken out; Fig. 4 represents a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modification; Fig. 6 represents a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 represents a section on line 7—7 of Fig. 5 on a larger scale; Fig. 8 is an elevation of the several parts of the rack shown in Fig. 5, separated from each other.

Similar reference characters indicate the same or similar parts in all the figures.

Referring first to Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, a suitable base 10 is provided with a longitudinal rabbet or recess 11 for a slide 12, the latter having ears 13 (see Fig. 4) fitting the

recess or slide-way 11. The base is also formed with a depression or pocket 14 for a spring 15, one end of which is engaged by a lug 16 projecting downwardly from the slide 12, the other end of the spring bearing against a stop bar or plate 17 which is removably fitted in a suitable slot formed therefor in the base. The reason for making the stop 17 removable is to enable the parts to be assembled, the slide 12 being first slipped into its ways in a direction from the left of Fig. 2, the spring 15 then inserted and somewhat compressed longitudinally, and then the stop 17 is fitted to place.

The slide 12 is provided with a series or plurality of uprights 18, the upper ends or edges of which are thickened, as at 19, for a purpose hereinafter described. One end 20 of the slide 12 projects into a recess 21 formed in a stud which has a circular portion 22 mounted to rotate in a correspondingly shaped recess or hole in a projecting end portion 23 of the base 10. Said stud is provided with a handle 24, and beneath said handle with a short toe or projection 25 (see dotted lines, Fig. 1) which coöperates with a fixed stop 26 carried by the end 23 of the base to limit the amount of rotation which may be imparted to said stud. The cam recess 21 is so formed, as indicated by comparing Figs. 1, 2 and 4, as to enable the slide 12 and its uprights 18 to be forced from the position shown in Fig. 2 toward the left against the action of spring 15, the said cam recess terminating at such point as to leave a portion of the stud concentric, as indicated at 30 (Fig. 4) so that when the stud is rotated from normal position until the concentric portion 30 bears against the end of the portion 20 of the slide 12, said slide will be held in its extreme position against the action of the spring 15.

The base 10 is provided with a series or plurality of arched uprights 27 corresponding in number with the uprights 18 of the slide. Said arched uprights are provided with thickened top portions 28 which face the thickened portions 19 of the uprights 18, the said thickened portions 19 and 28 serving to bear against a group or series of patterns *i*, as indicated in Fig. 1, to clamp said group of patterns when the latter are not being used, this clamping action being under the influence of the spring 15.

All of the compartments that are provided between the several pairs of movable

and stationary uprights are simultaneously reduced in width by the action of the spring 15, and said spring of course necessarily results in the patterns being held with more or less friction, sufficient at any rate to prevent them from being accidentally displaced. When the operator is at work and using the patterns one after another, he rotates the stud by means of the handle 24 until the toe 25 reaches the stop 26, the concentric portion of the stud then holding the slide 12 in the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 4, thus leaving the compartments open so that the patterns, which are usually employed in groups of four, may be readily removed for use. When the operator leaves his work, he simply throws the handle 24 around to such position about as indicated in Fig. 1, when the spring 15 immediately causes the slide to shift toward the right as far as the patterns that are in the compartments between the uprights will permit.

Sometimes the patterns of one group differ in total thickness from that of other groups, and therefore, I provide the thickened portions 19 and 28 which may be readily filed off to allow for the extra thickness of any one group. Of course the uprights themselves are to some extent resilient so that slight differences in thicknesses of different groups of patterns will be accommodated by such resilience.

Of course it is to be understood that the arrangement of patterns by operators is such that all of the patterns of any one group belong in one compartment of the rack, and therefore when the thickened portions of one compartment have been filed away, that compartment will always accommodate the group of patterns belonging therein. When the stud has been rotated so as to hold the slide in the position indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 4, the compartments are all open so that any one pattern or the patterns of any group may be removed for use readily, and the rack left in open position until the removed patterns are returned to their compartment. The shapes of some patterns are such that they will not rest reliably upon a perfectly horizontal or flat base or support, when not clamped. I therefore preferably provide the base 10 with ribs 29, so that the patterns will rest on those ribs rather than on the flat top of the base. Moreover, said ribs support the lower edges of the patterns at a sufficient elevation above the portion of the base in which the slide 12 reciprocates as to prevent the bottoms of the patterns from being worn or otherwise injured by the reciprocating movements of the slide when it is being shifted to clamp or release the patterns.

Referring now to Figs. 5 to 8 inclusive, it will be seen that I have provided a structure which presents two slides each having a plu-

rality of uprights, instead of a single slide. In this modified form, a suitable base *a* is provided with a longitudinal rabbet or recess *a'*, to receive four relatively adjustable members of the device, two of which members are adapted to slide or shift longitudinally of said recess *a'*, relatively to the other two members.

A slide *b* mounted in the center of the recess *a'* is provided with a plurality of uprights *b'*, and has secured to one end thereof an upright lug *b²*, having a hole *b³*. Another upright *c* is provided with a plurality of arched uprights *c'* and is formed with a longitudinal slot *c²* so that the slide really consists of two side members as best shown in Fig. 7. The ends of the two members or sides of the slide *c*, *c*, are secured to the same lug *b²* that is attached to the slide *b*, so that the slides *b* and *c* and their uprights must move in unison.

A fixed plate *d* is mounted upon the slide *b* and is provided with uprights *d'*, the uprights at one end having a horizontally projecting threaded stud *d²* which passes through the hole *b³* in lug *b²*. Said plate *d* is provided with holes *d³* through which the uprights *b'* project, said holes *d³* enabling the slide *b* and its uprights to move longitudinally. The plate *d* is held in fixed position by suitable means such as screws *d⁴* (see Fig. 7). Another fixed plate comprises outer members *e*, *e*, properly spaced apart and receiving the other members between them, as shown in Fig. 7. Said plate, or its two separated members *e*, *e*, is provided with arched uprights *e'* and is secured to the base in fixed position by suitable means such as screws *e²*. As indicated in Fig. 7, the members *e*, *e*, are under-cut or rabbeted to receive the side members *c*, *c*.

A spring *f* coiled around the stud *d²* is confined between the end upright *d'* and the lug *b²* so that said spring will have a tendency to push the sliding members toward the right in Figs 5 and 6. A nut *g* on the threaded stud *d²* is adapted to bear against the outer side of the lug *b²*, so as to limit the degree of movement of the slides and uprights toward the right. By tightening the nut *g* it is caused to so act upon the lug *b²* as to push both slides *b* and *c* which are connected to said lug *b²* toward the left of Figs. 5 and 6, against the action of spring *f*. The result of so turning the nut *g* is to increase the normal space between the several pairs of uprights, although the spring permits these spaces or compartments to be increased by the insertion of more patterns or other articles in such spaces or compartments.

The base *a* is provided with a suitable index or scale *h*, the same comprising numerals or other symbols to designate the respective compartments provided by the rack.

The patterns *i* illustrate the fact that a compartment is provided between each pair of uprights *b'* and *d'*, and another compartment between each pair of uprights *c'* and *e'*. It will be noticed in Fig. 6 that the uprights *c'*, *e'* are higher than the uprights *b'*, *d'*. The compartments between the higher uprights may be used for patterns symbolized for instance by 4, 5, 6, etc., while the compartments between the shorter uprights *b'*, *d'*, may be utilized for patterns symbolized for instance by 4½, 5½, 6½, etc. Of course, if desired, the index or scale might be so placed that the lower compartments will be used for the full sizes and the higher compartments for the half sizes. In any event, the readiness with which the compartments are distinguished in sizes to the eye, facilitates the removal and replacing of full sizes and half sizes.

A particular use of the spring *f*, however, is to retain all of the fixed number of patterns when all of them have been returned to position, so that the proper arrangement of patterns will be preserved until they, or some of them, are again needed for use. By screwing up the nut *g*, all of the compartments are opened, and any or more of the patterns can be readily removed. When all are returned to place again, as when the day's work is finished, loosening the nut *g* will permit the spring *f* to exert sufficient pressure upon all of the patterns in the compartments to hold them from liability of being accidentally displaced and consequently the patterns will be found the next morning in their proper compartments.

I claim:—

1. A device of the character described having a plurality of compartments, each compartment having a stationary and a movable wall, a slide carrying the movable

walls, means for adjusting the slide, and means for holding the slide with its walls shifted away from the stationary walls.

2. A device of the character described comprising a base having a plurality of uprights, a slide having a corresponding plurality of uprights, said uprights having oppositely facing thickened portions, and a spring for causing said uprights to yieldingly clamp articles placed between them.

3. A device of the character described comprising a base having upwardly projecting ribs, said base also carrying stationary uprights, and a connected series of movable uprights to cooperate with the stationary uprights for clamping articles placed between them.

4. A device of the character described comprising a base having a plurality of arched uprights, a slide movable longitudinally of the base and having a plurality of uprights under said arched uprights, and means for shifting said slide to cause the uprights to cooperate in clamping articles placed between them.

5. A device of the character described comprising a base having a plurality of arched uprights, a slide movable longitudinally of the base and having a plurality of uprights under said arched uprights, and means for shifting said slide to cause the uprights to cooperate in clamping articles placed between them, said means including a spring and a cam for actuating the slide in opposition to said spring.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK H. TOBBENBOSKE.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
P. W. PEZZETTI.