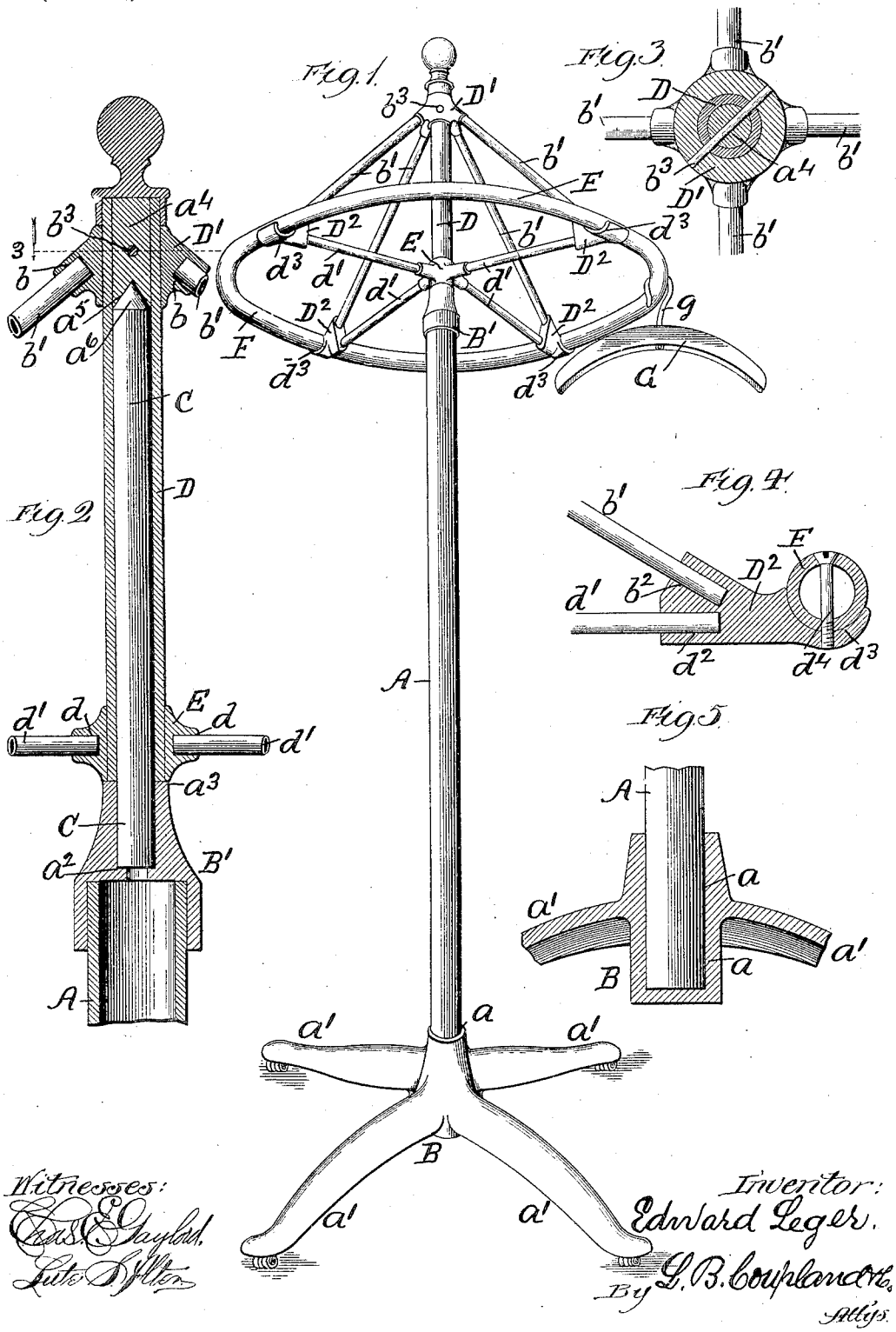
No. 649,734. Patented May 15, 1900.

E. LEGER.

REVOLVING CLOAK RACK.

(Application filed Dec. 23, 1899.)

(No Model.)



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD LEGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REVOLVING CLOAK-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,734, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed December 23, 1899. Serial No. 741,403. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD LEGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Cloak-Racks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of racks or stands used in mercantile salesrooms for holding garments, such as cloaks and the like, in a suspended position, so that they can be conveniently shown and readily removed and replaced, and has for its object to provide a structure that is strong and durable and capable of sustaining a great load, as each rack is designed to hold many garments within a limited space.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation in perspective of a device embodying the improved features. Fig. 2 is a broken-away longitudinal section of the revoluble top part of the rack. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line 3, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail of construction, and Fig. 5 is a broken-away part elevation and part section of the supporting-standard and foot part or base.

A represents a stationary supporting-standard the lower end of which is inserted in the socket part a of the base B, Fig. 5, which consists of a number of legs a'. A bearing connection B' is rigidly mounted on the upper end of the supporting-standard. The lower end of a stationary bearing-spindle C is inserted in the upper end of the connection B and bottoms on the interior shoulder a^2, as shown in Fig. 2. This spindle is inclosed by a rotatable sleeve D, the lower end of which rests loosely and lightly on the upper end of the bearing connection B', as shown at a^3, Fig. 4.

The spindle C stops short of the upper extended end of the sleeve D, which is closed by an inserted plug a^4, provided in its inner end with a conical recess a^5 for the reception of the corresponding conical bearing end a^6 of the spindle.

A hub D' is rigidly mounted on the upper part of the sleeve D and is provided at intervals in its circumference with a number of inclined socket-apertures b for the reception of the upper ends of a number of radially-disposed brace-rods b', the lower ends of which are inserted in socket-apertures b^2 in the upper part and inner ends of a series of double socket members D^2. The sleeve D, the hub D', and the plug a^4 are secured together by means of a locking-pin b^3, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

A hub E is rigidly mounted on the lower end of the sleeve D and is provided at intervals with socket-apertures d for the reception of the respective inner ends of a number of horizontal spokes d', the outer ends of which are inserted in the socket-apertures d^2, formed in the lower part and inner ends of the socket members D^2.

The outer ends of the socket members D^2 are flattened out and curved upwardly to engage with the under side of a revoluble carrying or garment-holding ring F and form semicircular bearing-seats d^3 therefor. These socket members are arranged at intervals and support the carrying-ring at different points in the plane of its circumference in equalizing the strain and the distribution of the load.

The socket members form the connections between the series of inclined brace-rods, the horizontal spokes, and the carrying-ring. The socket member and ring are locked together by a screw-bolt d^4, Fig. 4.

G represents an ordinary garment or coat hanger suspended from the carrying-ring by means of a hook g and may be used in connection with this rack as one of the means for hanging the garments.

The carrying-ring will ordinarily be about three feet in diameter and other parts in proportion. The construction is such as to provide a very substantial structure capable of carrying a heavy load within a limited space. This style of a rack will support a great many garments hung closely together, any one of which may be conveniently removed and replaced without interfering with each other. No matter how heavy the load may be the rack is easily rotated in bringing each garment into view for inspection.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a revolving cloak-rack, the combination with a supporting-standard, of a carrying-ring, revolubly mounted thereon, the inclined braces, the horizontal spokes, the upper and lower hubs with which the inner ends of said braces and spokes respectively engage, and the double socket members, receiving the outer ends of said braces and spokes and having curved ends engaging said carrying-ring, substantially as described.

2. In a revolving cloak-rack, the combination with a supporting-standard, of a stationary bearing-spindle, a rotatable sleeve, inclosing said spindle, the hubs, rigidly mounted on the respective upper and lower ends of said sleeve, the carrying-ring, the double socket members, having their outer ends flattened and curved upwardly to engage with the under side of said ring at different points, and the inner ends provided with socket-apertures, and the inclined brace-rods and horizontal spokes connecting said hubs and socket members, substantially as described.

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

EDWARD LEGER.

Witnesses:
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