June 2, 1942. C. SCHEUER 2,284,770

GARMENT RACK

Filed Nov. 30, 1940

Fig. 1.

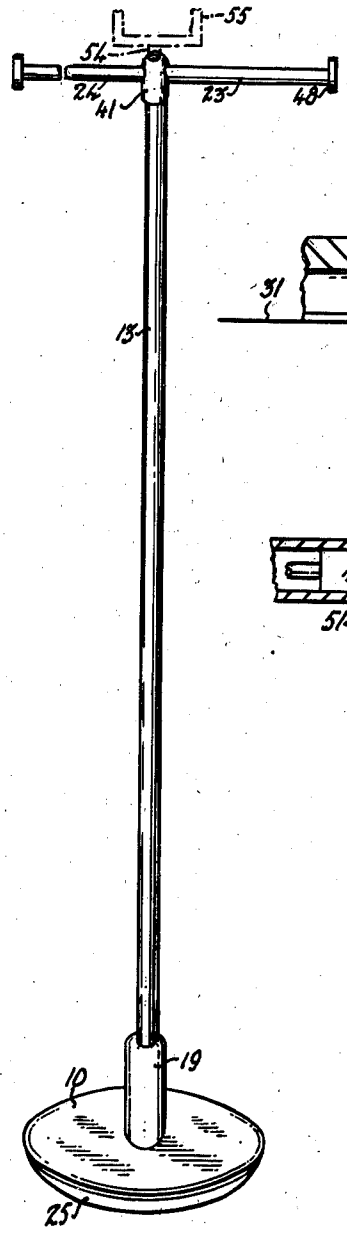


Fig. 2.

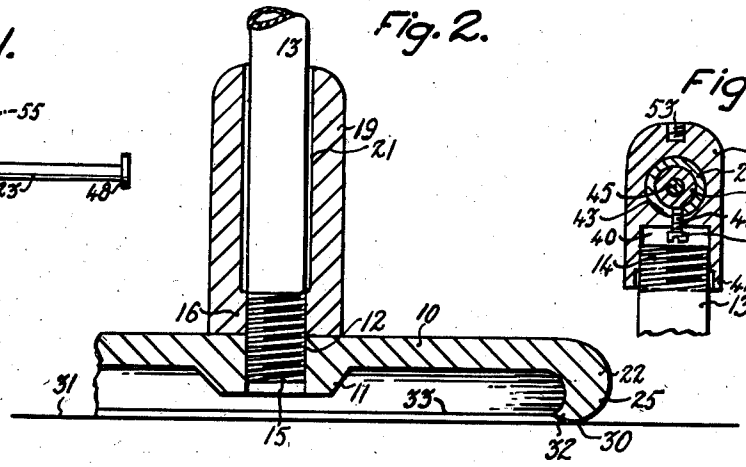


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

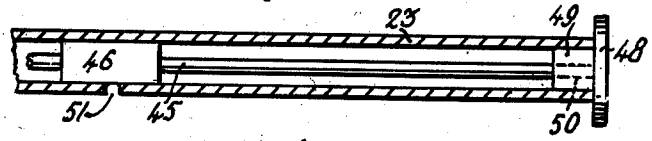


Fig. 5.

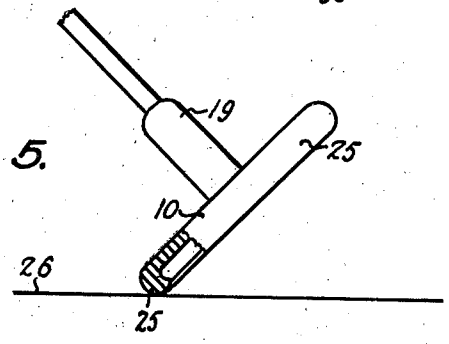
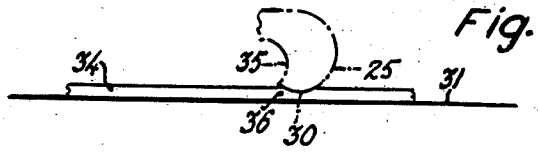


Fig. 6.



INVENTOR
CLEMENS SCHEUER:
BY
ATTORNEY

Patented June 2, 1942 2,284,770

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,284,770

GARMENT RACK

Clemens Scheuer, Forest Hills, N. Y.

Application November 30, 1940, Serial No. 368,013

4 Claims. (Cl. 248—194)

This invention relates to garment or clothes carrying racks or stands, as for displaying the articles for sale or show purposes, and has particular reference to movable racks of this type.

Heretofore, in garment houses or establishments, where articles are exhibited for inspection by buyers, necessitating movement of quantities of garments between different parts or rooms of the establishments, damage has been caused to floors or ground surfaces, owing to the construction of rack bases, and one of the objects of this invention is the provision of a rack with which such damage may be eliminated.

Another of the present objects is the provision of an organization in which the constituent elements are so arranged structurally and functionally as to assure improved results with parts which may be manufactured at reasonable cost and which may retain their efficient working qualities for a relatively long period of time.

More specifically stated, a feature of the invention is a base for an article supporting rack, in which an annular rim is of such construction that when the rack, with or without articles thereon, is moved as by its stem into an inclined position, the rim, while at rest or during movement, being of arcuate cross section, may always engage the floor or supporting surface with a rounded portion thereof, so as to bring about the result herein described.

On the top portion of the instant rack with its stem, one particular cross support for articles is shown, but the structures are not limited in practice to such support, and others, not shown, but substantially similar to the illustrated unit, and adapted for the same purpose, may be used. The entire outer surface of the rack, as seen in service, is plated or of chromium finish, and it is a feature of the rack, including said cross arm, that acute angles or edges are eliminated, with a view to preventing injury to articles carried thereon.

Firms or houses of the nature mentioned use racks in varying numbers, a large quantity being sometimes in use, and at other times it being desirable to take some of the devices out of actual service. Yet another object of this invention therefore resides in a rack which may be readily taken apart and again assembled manually, or without the aid of tools, by any usual clerk or employee, so that racks not actually in use may, with economy of space, be compactly housed.

The present rack is therefore of advantage, in accordance with still another of the objects involved, for the purpose of being packed, especially in quantities, and shipped, as to distributors or parties which could not formerly obtain a rack having the benefits and advantages of the instant device.

With the above indicated objects and advantages in view, as well as others which will hereinafter appear, the essential features of the present improved constructions are herein clearly described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which;

Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of an article supporting rack embodying the improvements of this invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical central section of the base portion of the rack;

Fig. 3 is a central vertical section of the top end of the rack stem, with its cross arm;

Fig. 4 is a partial longitudinal central section of a cross arm; and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view of a base and stem showing the structure in one traveling or working position.

Figure 6 shows a portion of the base resting upon a resilient floor covering.

As shown in said drawing, the base of the rack, which is of cast metal, is substantially flat in its disc part 10 and formed with a centrally disposed downwardly projecting boss 11, in which is a tapped opening 12.

Rising from the base 10 is a rod or stem 13, which may be of tubular construction and provided with a threaded top part 14. On the lower end of the stem 13 is a threaded part 15, and this part threadedly engages in the tapped aperture 12.

The thread 15 extends for a greater distance along the end of the stem 13 than required for the opening 12, and the upper part of the thread 15 engages threads within the lower portion 16 of a combined locking nut and manipulating element, the latter, of tubular construction, having an upper part 19 which is capable of being grasped by the hand of a user to effect the locking operation.

A bore 21 of the upper part 19 of the manipulable lock nut is of greater diameter than the bore of the lower portion 16, and therefore the face of the bore 21 is spaced from the plated surface of the stem 13 thereat, so that said surface may not become injured or defaced in any way in the assembly.

Since the disc portion 10 of the base is of uniform depth just outwardly of the hub 11, and not overweighted, while the rim 22, which is farthest from the central aperture 12, is of considerable weight, this arrangement tends to give

stability to the device, as when a load of garments are disposed on one or both side members of a cross arm 23, 24.

Surfaces of floors on which display stands or article supporting racks of the present type are used include those of linoleum, polished surfaces, and carpets. As seen in Fig. 2, an annular rim 22, of arcuate cross section on its lowermost and outwardly facing sides, is of such formation that it moves, travels or rolls, on such surfaces without causing injury thereto. This formation also facilitates the rolling operation, and one particular or selected inclination is shown in Fig. 5, where an annular tread portion 25 engages a floor surface 26.

In the showing of Fig. 2, an annular base portion or tread 30 rests on a ground 31. Curved slightly above the tread part 30 and ground 31, as when said ground is of any firm material, is a tread portion 32, the latter being of such contour as to be spaced from the ground 31. This surface part 32 terminates at a ring or edge part 33, and the distance from the edge 33 to the plane of the tread portion 30 is such that when a floor covering is of any yieldable material, such as carpet, the depth to which the tread 30 may become temporarily indented into the covering (see Fig. 6) may only be such that no part of said covering, as at its top surface, extends above the edge 33.

Thus, according to the diagrammatic showing of said Fig. 6, a yieldable and substantially resilient covering 34 is seen on a floor 31. In the figure last mentioned, the annular rim portions 35 and 25 are shown in dot and dash lines, as when the base is in horizontal position, and in the floor covering 34 is represented an indentation, as caused by the tread 30. But on removal of the base of the rack from the covering 34, its resiliency is such that the depressed part 36 resumes its normal position, aligned with the other top surface parts of the covering.

Similarly, when a base 10 is rolled on its tread along a carpet or yieldable surface as just described, an annular part 25 forms a temporary indentation 36, which again becomes level or normal after passage thereover of said base.

The thread 14 of the rod 13 removably engages in the tapped bore 40 of a cap or casting 41, and below the bore 40, on the inner face of the cap is a plain or unthreaded skirt 42. The inner diameter of the skirt 42 is greater than that of the bore 40, so that the thread 14 is entirely covered and concealed, thereby also to add to the neat appearance of the device.

In the cap 41 is a plain cross aperture 43, and a communicating small, internal threaded aperture 44, the latter being axial of the cap. Adapted to register with the aperture 44 is a plain or unthreaded aperture 51, in the tubular arm 23, 24, and this arm, for assembly purposes is slidable into the aperture 43.

Into the bore of the tubular arm 23, 24 is slidably moved a rod 45, the opposite ends of which are threaded, and centrally fast on the rod 45 is a thickened part or collar 46, with which a set screw 47 at its end engages, thereby to hold said rod with its collar 46 releasably fast, said screw being placed in position before assembly of the head 41 with the stem or rod 13.

The opposite ends of the rod 45, with their mountings, are similar, so that a description of one is equally applicable to the other. Threadedly mounted on an end of the rod 45 is a garment retaining disc 48, as presently described. The inner face of the disc 48, as herein indicated, is plain and smooth, and fast therewith is a plug 49 having, in a bore 50 thereof, threads which mesh with the end threads of the aforesaid cross rod. The discs 48 are manipulable for removing and replacing the end garment retainers, the plugs 49 being freely turnable within the bore of the tube 23, 24. It is another feature of the collar 46 that it tends to position the ends of the rod 45 axially of the tube, so as to facilitate assembly. On removal of the end mountings 48 from the telescoped rods 23, 24, 45, garments or articles with loops or openings therein, such as well known in trade, may readily be placed on the cross supports.

In the top of the cap 41 is a threaded recess 53, in which may be inserted a threaded end of a stem 54, shown in broken lines, of a holder or frame 55, in which may be inserted any card or the like, not shown, for receiving thereon indicia relating to articles supported on the garment rack. The spaces between the frame 55 and the members 23, 24 are such as to freely admit of the placing of articles on said members.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention and parts of the improvements may be used without others.

I claim:

1. In a garment rack having a vertical stem, a base from which said stem rises and comprising a disc having an annular rim of under and outwardly facing arcuate cross section, said rim having an annular portion thereof for resting on the ground, and annular portions outwardly of the first portion and inwardly thereof.

2. A garment rack according to claim 1, in which said inward annular portion is spaced from the ground.

3. In a garment rack having a normally vertical stem, a base to which the lower end of the stem is attached, said base comprising a disc having an annular rim forming a surface of under and outwardly facing arcuate cross section, said surface having its lowermost annular portion adapted to normally rest on the ground, the outwardly facing portion of said surface forming a tread, whereby the stem and base may be inclined to one side so that the rack may then be moved by rolling the tread along the ground.

4. In a garment rack, in combination, a base having a central threaded opening, a stem having its lower end threaded and disposed in said opening, said stem having a portion of the threads thereof extending uppermost of the base, a cylindrical lock nut having a lower portion thereof threadedly engaging said uppermost threads, and an elongate nut portion extending from said lower nut portion and forming a manipulating part, said manipulating part being formed with a threadless bore, the latter having its boundary face spaced from said stem.

CLEMENS SCHEUER.