No. 848,682. PATENTED APR. 2, 1907.

P. S. PEASE.

OIL CLOTH RACK.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 26, 1906.

Fig. 1.

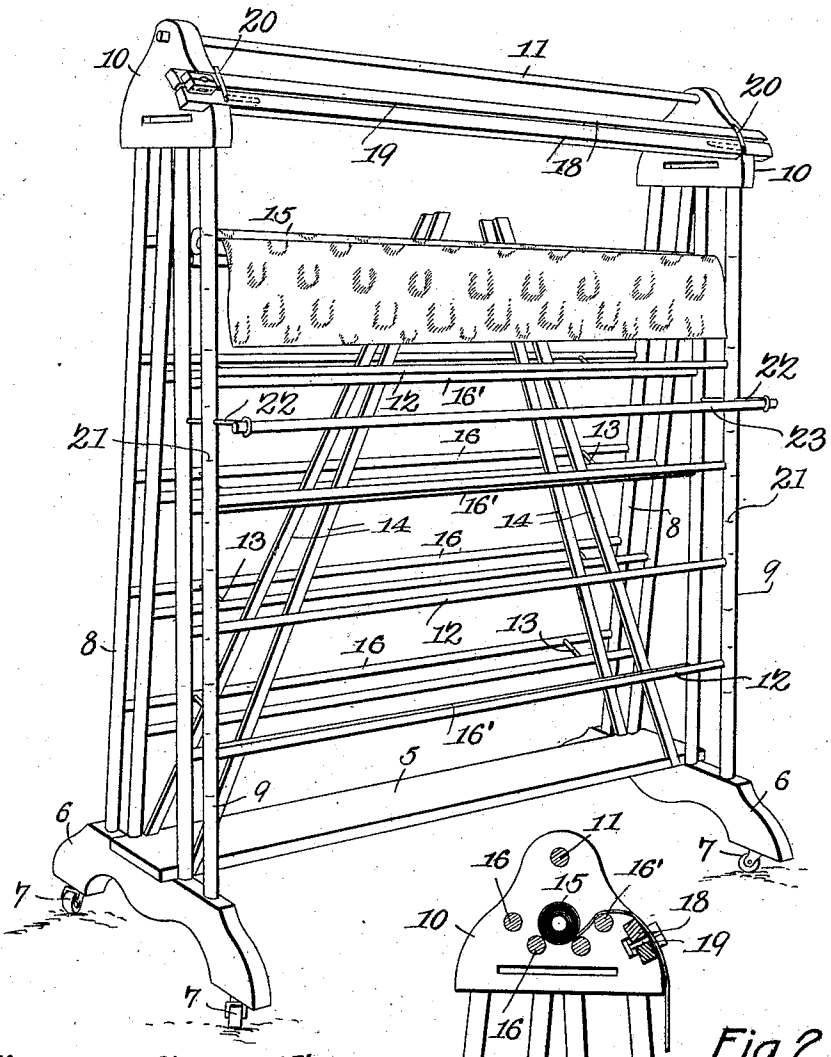
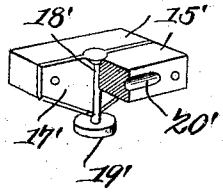


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

E. F. Stewart

J. N. Acker.

Pascal S. Pease, INVENTOR

By C. A. Snow & Co.

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PASCAL SUMNER PEASE, OF NORTH EAST, PENNSYLVANIA.

OIL-CLOTH RACK.

No. 848,682. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 2, 1907.

Application filed April 26, 1906. Serial No. 313,880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PASCAL SUMNER PEASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at North East, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Oil-Cloth Rack, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to racks for exhibiting and measuring oil-cloth, wire-screening, paper, and other material, and has for its object to provide a comparatively inexpensive rack of this character by means of which rolls of oil-cloth may be conveniently displayed and any portion of the material detached or severed when desired.

A further object of the invention is to generally improve this class of devices, so as to increase their utility, durability, and efficiency, as well as to reduce the cost of manufacture.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that various changes in form, proportions, and minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a display-rack constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of a portion of the rack, showing one of the rolls of oil-cloth in position to be cut or severed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, partly in section, showing the construction of the cutting-tool.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

The improved device comprises a base 5, provided with depending supporting members 6, having casters or rollers 7 journaled therein, so that the rack may be conveniently transported from place to place.

Secured to the supporting members 6 are a plurality of sets of rods or standards 8 and 9, the upper ends of which converge toward the top of the rack and are secured in any suitable manner to caps or blocks 10, connected by a transverse rod 11. Secured to the vertical rods comprising each set of standards are transverse rods 12, preferably arranged one slightly in advance of the other and spaced apart by braces 13 to form supports for the reception of the roll of oil-cloth or other material to be displayed.

Secured in any suitable manner to the base 5 and extending between the standards 8 and 9 are diagonal bars 14, which serve to prevent accidental displacement of the rolls 15 and also form a magazine or chamber for the reception of the surplus rolls of material or the reserved stock. Arranged at the top of the rack and secured in any suitable manner to the heads 10 are a plurality of rods 16, preferably arranged in the form of a half-circle and adapted to receive the rolls 15 when any portion of the material of the roll is to be cut or severed. The rod 16′ is mounted for rotation in the caps 10 and disposed in advance of the rod 16′, and seated in recesses 17, formed of the heads 10, is a pair of longitudinal bars 18, spaced apart to form an intermediate recess 19 for the reception of a knife-blade or other cutting-tool. The free ends of the bars 18 preferably extend a short distance beyond the caps or heads 10 to form supports for the cutting-tool when the latter is not in use and also to permit the cloth to be properly positioned over said bars preparatory to cutting or severing the same.

The cutting-tool consists of a pair of blocks or finger-pieces 15′, secured together by bolts or similar fastening devices and between which is interposed a cutting-blade 17′, the cutting edge of which is inclined or beveled and extends within the slot or recess 19. The blades 17′ are secured to or formed integral with an attaching-bolt 18′, the head 19′ of which is spaced from the bottom of the bars 18, so that by gripping the walls of the depressions or sockets 20′ and elevating the blocks 15′ until the head 19′ engages the bars 18 the cutting edges of the blade will be forced in contact with the cloth, thus permitting the blocks to clear the cloth and the cutting-blades to cut or sever the same when the blocks or finger-pieces are moved longitudinally of said bars. Pivoted to the bars 18 at points adjacent the heads 10 are spring-clips 20, adapted to be swung laterally and clamp the free edge of the material when the latter is placed in position on the bars 18 preparatory to cutting or severing the same.

One of the uprights or bars 9 at the front of the rack is graduated to indicate inches

and fractions thereof, as indicated at 21, while extending laterally from said bar and supported by suitable rods or brackets 22 is a folding-bar 23.

The operation of the device is as follows: When it is desired to cut or sever the material of any particular roll, the latter is removed from the support 12 and placed in position on the rods 16. The free end of the material is then extended downwardly at the front of the rack and the length of the piece to be cut ascertained by reference to the scale 21. The clips 18 are then moved into engagement with the oil-cloth and the cutting-tool moved transversely across the rack in the manner before described, after which the clips are released, thereby permitting the cut or severed portion to be readily detached. The operator then places the material on the folding-bar 23 and adjusts the same until the free edges of the material are even, after which the oil-cloth is removed from said bar and the operation repeated until the cloth is entirely folded.

Attention is called to the fact that the diagonal braces 14 serve to reinforce and strengthen the rack and also prevent accidental rearward movement of the several rolls of cloth. By having the rack formed in this manner the surplus stock may be conveniently positioned between the braces or bars 14, so as to take up very little room, while the rods 12 serve to support and exhibit the rolls on each side of the rack.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A rack comprising a frame provided with spaced supports for the reception of the rolls to be displayed, diagonally-disposed bars interposed between the supports and defining an intermediate compartment, an auxiliary support disposed at the top of the rack, bars extending transversely of the frame and forming a recess for the reception of a cutting-tool, and means for clamping the material in engagement with the transverse bars.

2. A rack comprising a frame provided with spaced supports for the reception of the rolls of the material to be displayed, and diagonally-disposed bars interposed between the supports and defining an intermediate compartment.

3. A rack comprising supporting members, a plurality of sets of standards secured to the supporting members spaced transverse rods connecting the standards of each set and forming supports for the rolls of material to be exhibited, and a folding-bar extending laterally from one of the standards of each set.

4. A rack comprising supporting members, a plurality of sets of standards secured to the supporting members spaced transverse rods connecting the standards of each set and disposed one above the other to form supports for the rolls of material to be exhibited, the standards at one side of the rack being provided with a graduated scale, bars extending transversely of the rack at the upper edge thereof and defining an intermediate recess for the reception of a cutting-tool, an auxiliary roll-support arranged at the upper end of the rack, and clips for clamping the free edge of the material into engagement with the spaced bars.

5. A rack comprising supporting members, a plurality of sets of standards secured to the members and connected by laterally-spaced transverse rods forming supports for the rolls of material to be displayed, head-blocks secured to the standards, spaced bars connecting the head-blocks and defining an intermediate recess for the reception of a cutting-tool, diagonally-disposed bars interposed between the standards and forming an intermediate compartment, and means for clamping the material of the adjacent roll in engagement with the spaced bars.

6. A rack comprising spaced supporting members having a bar secured thereto, standards carried by the supporting members and provided with terminal head-blocks, rods connecting the standards and forming supports for the rolls of material to be displayed, a plurality of rods connecting the head-block and forming an auxiliary support, one of said rods being mounted for rotation in the head-block, bars carried by the head-blocks and spaced apart to form a recess for the reception of a cutting-tool, and diagonally-disposed bars secured to the base and converging toward the upper end of the rack, said bars defining an intermediate compartment for the reception of some of the rolls of material.

7. A rack comprising a base, standards secured to the base and connected by transverse members forming supports for the rolls of material to be displayed, head-blocks secured to the standards, bars connecting the head-blocks and spaced apart to form an intermediate recess for the reception of a cutting-tool, said bars being extended laterally beyond the head-blocks to form a support for the cutting-tool when the latter is in inoperative position.

8. A rack comprising a base, uprights secured to the base and connected by transverse members forming supports for the rolls of material to be displayed, horizontally-disposed bars connecting the uprights and spaced apart to form an intermediate recess, finger-pieces slidably mounted on the bars, a cutting-blade interposed between the finger-pieces and having its cutting edge inclined or beveled in opposite directions and disposed within the recess, and a head carried by the cutting-blade and spaced from the adjacent edges of the horizontal bars, said bars being

extended laterally beyond the uprights to form supports for the cutting-blade when the latter is in inoperative position.

9. A rack comprising a base, uprights secured to the base and connected by transverse members forming a support for the rolls of material to be displayed, horizontally-disposed bars connecting the uprights and spaced apart to form an intermediate recess, a finger-piece slidably mounted on the horizontal bar, and a vertically-movable cutting-blade mounted for reciprocation in the recess and provided with oppositely-inclined cutting edges.

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

PASCAL SUMNER PEASE.

Witnesses:
W. T. KOPCKE,
H. E. SULLIVAN.