No. 653,699. Patented July 17, 1900.

L. M. ROBINSON.

HAT CABINET.

(Application filed Dec. 22, 1899.)

(No Model.)

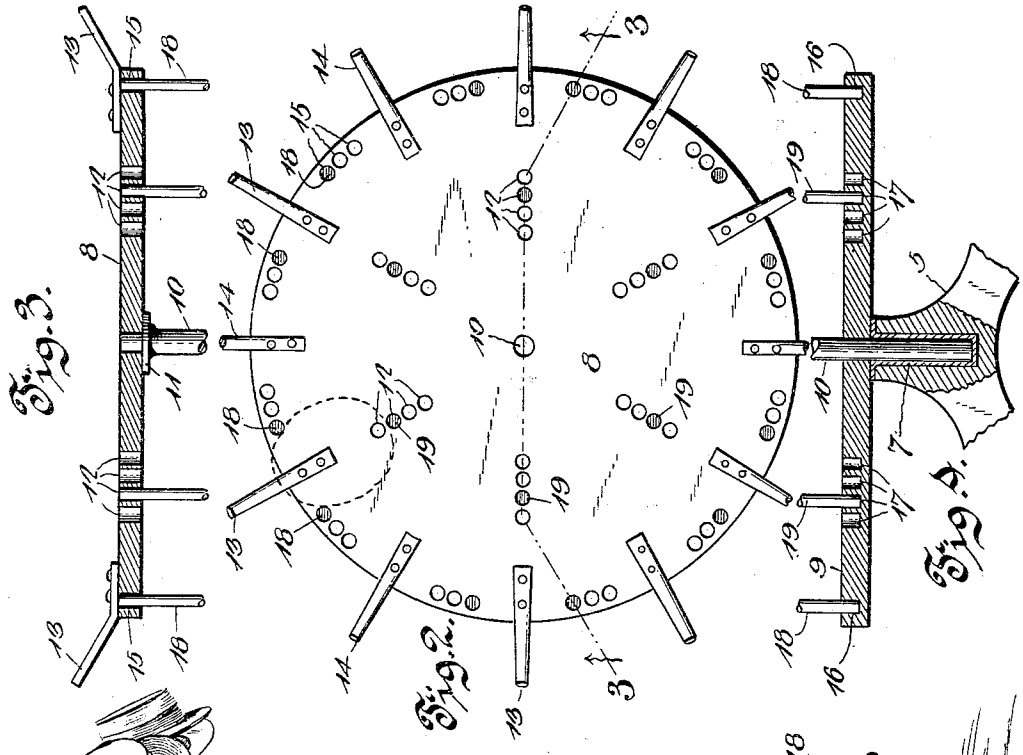


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

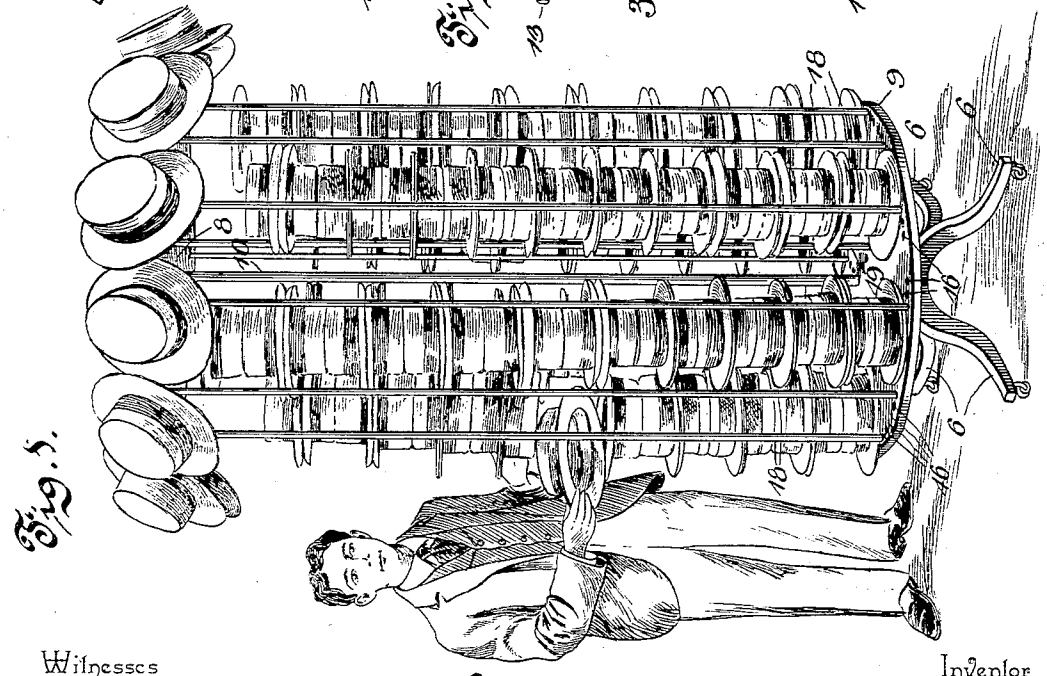


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOWELL M. ROBINSON, OF CELINA, OHIO.

HAT-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,699, dated July 17, 1900.

Application filed December 22, 1899. Serial No. 741,287. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOWELL M. ROBINSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Celina, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Hat-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hat cabinets or racks, and more particularly to that class adapted to hold a number of hats kept in stock, one object of the invention being to provide a structure which will hold a maximum number of hats while taking up a minimum of floor-space and which, moreover, will permit the ready application and removal of the hats without necessitating the removal of any but the hat required.

A further object of the invention is to hold the hats firmly in the cabinet and to permit adjustment for holding hats of different sizes.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which similar numerals of referance designate like and corresponding parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a complete cabinet with the hats therein and showing the method of removing a hat. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the cabinet. Fig. 3 is a central section of the top of the cabinet, showing the holes for the reception of the upright rods. Fig. 4 is a view, partially in section and partially in elevation, showing the bottom of the cabinet with recesses in which the lower ends of the rods are seated.

Referring now to the drawings, the present invention comprises a stand 5, having feet 6, and centrally of which stand is formed a socket 7.

The cabinet proper comprises an upper disk 8 and a lower disk 9, which are disposed mutually parallel and are fixed to a central rod 10, the lower end of which is seated in the socket 7, in which it is rotatable. These disks 8 and 9 are fixed to the rod 10, and the upper disk rests upon a flange 11, carried by the rod. The disks 8 and 9 are equal in diameter, and in the upper disk there is formed a plurality of radial series of perforations 12, in the present instance four in number, these series being disposed equidistant. In alinement with each series 12 of the perforations is a bracket 13, which is secured to the upper face of the disk and projects radially beyond the periphery thereof. Between each pair of brackets 13 and midway thereof is a second bracket 14, and between each pair of brackets 13 and 14 is formed a series of perforations 15, there being in this instance three perforations in each series and twelve series.

In the lower disk 9 is formed a series of recesses 16 in the upper face of the disk, there being one series of recesses 16 for each series of perforations 15, the respective recesses and perforations being equal in number and disposed in alinement.

Between the recesses 16 and the center of the disk 19 there is in the present instance formed six series of depressions 17, each series of depressions 17 lying beneath a series of perforations 12 and in alinement therewith.

A plurality of rods 18 are disposed one in a perforation of each series 15 and resting with its lower end in a corresponding recess 16, a rod 19 being also disposed in one of the perforations of each series 12 and resting with its lower end in a recess 17.

In practice the hats are placed between the rods by tilting the hat sidewise and then passing it into place, it being understood that, as indicated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, a hat lies between two of the rods 18 and a rod 19, these rods outlining a triangle. When the cabinet has been filled with hats, additional hats may be hung upon the brackets 14, the hats being arranged alternately in reversed positions, as shown in Fig. 1.

When it is desired to remove a hat from a stack, the hat above the hat to be removed is moved upwardly, so as to raise the hats thereabove, and the hat to be removed is then turned sidewise and withdrawn from between the rods 18 and 19.

It will of course be understood that with the series of perforations and recesses the rods may be adjusted to receive hats of different diameters and to hold them firmly in their stacked positions, while the pivotal mounting of the cabinet permits a ready inspection of its contents. Moreover, instead of carrying a portion of the stock of hats upon the brackets 14 these brackets may be employed for holding the hats as they are withdrawn from the inclosure of the rods, thus precluding the necessity of a table to receive them.

It will of course be understood that in practice the cabinet may be made of any desired material and proportions and that any desired number of rods may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A hat cabinet comprising an upper and a lower member, a plurality of series of perforations in one of the members disposed in coöperating groups, a plurality of series of recesses in the other member in alinement with their respective perforations, and rods removably engaged with certain of the perforations and recesses to outline inclosures for the reception of hats.

2. A hat-cabinet comprising an upper and a lower member having a rigid connection, a plurality of radial series of perforations in the upper member, a plurality of series of recesses in the lower member corresponding to the perforations and alining therewith respectively, rods removably engaged with certain of the perforations and recesses, additional series of perforations adjacent the periphery of the upper member, corresponding series of recesses in the lower member adjacent the periphery thereof, and additional rods engaging certain of the last-named perforations and recesses.

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

LOWELL M. ROBINSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN REAMER,

CARL SCHLENKER.