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RACK FOR DRAINING CROCKERY.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 28, 1919.

1,356,305. **Patented Oct. 19, 1920.**

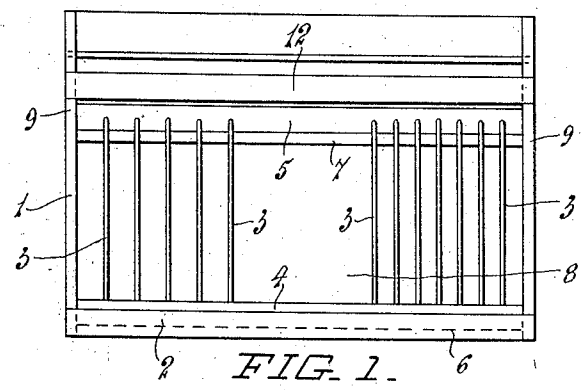


FIG. 1.

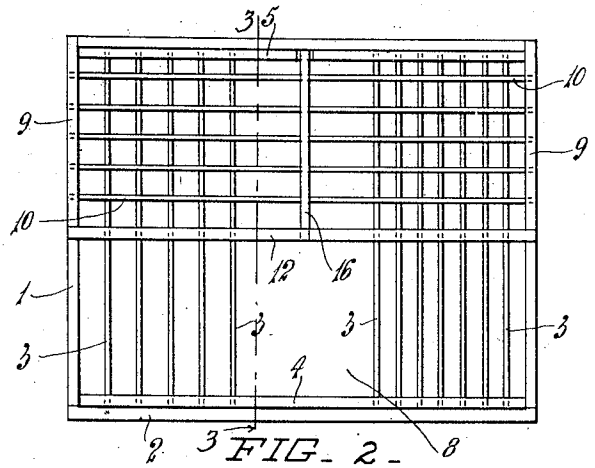


FIG. 2.

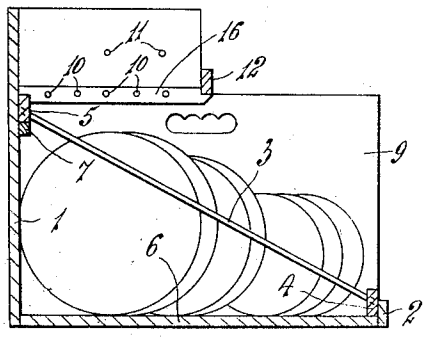


FIG. 3.

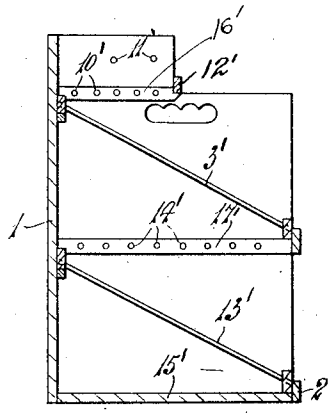


FIG. 4.

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RACK FOR DRAINING CROCKERY.

1,356,305. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 19, 1920.

Application filed February 28, 1919. Serial No. 279,781.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT NEWTON, a citizen of the Dominion of New Zealand, and residing at Patatere Road, Okoroire, in the Provincial District of Auckland, in the Dominion of New Zealand, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Racks for Draining Crockery, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to racks used for draining crockery after having been washed, and the object of the invention is to provide a portable and handy rack of small size, so that it can be used in the smallest kitchen and wherein crockery of all kinds can be placed and allowed to drain, the drain water being collected and discharged from the rack as required.

The rack is substantially rectangular in shape and comprises a frame open at the top and front and having its sides stepped. The front of the box has a shallow sill, and the bottom of the box is made watertight. Rods fixed at their ends in battens slope upward from the sill to the back of the box, the upper batten being supported upon a batten fixed to the back of the box. The rods with their battens are removable, and a space is left at their middle part to allow large pieces of crockery to be placed upon the bottom of the box.

At the height of the step a perforate support is provided including transverse rods extending across the box, and other supporting rods are provided above the said transverse rods.

Plates to be drained are held on edge upon the bottom of the box by the sloping rods, and cups, saucers and the like are placed upon the transverse rods, the supporting rods and the sides of the box preventing the cups, saucers and the like from falling off.

When water has accumulated in the bottom of the box it is ejected after the crockery has dried.

The rack is made in sizes to suit users, and a supply or set of crockery sufficient for a family's use can be drained and kept in the rack ready for a subsequent meal, the set being carried bodily in the rack and thence placed upon a dining table.

In a modification, the rack is made double with one part superposed upon the other part, each part having sloping rods and the bottom of the upper part being perforated or made of rods.

The drawing herewith illustrates the invention:—

Figure 1, is a front elevation,

Fig. 2, is a plan, and

Fig. 3, is a vertical transverse section of the rack taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and

Fig. 4, is a vertical transverse section of the modified form of the rack.

The box or frame 1 is open at the front and top and has a sill 2 along its front edge. Sloping parallel rods 3, extending upwardly from the sill to the back of the box, have their ends fixed to battens 4 and 5, the batten 4 resting on the bottom 6 and the batten 5 resting upon a batten 7 fixed to the back of the box. The rods and their battens are readily removable for cleaning purposes. The batten 4 is adapted to be first raised over the sill 2 when it is desired to remove the rods and their battens or the rods 3 may be made to spring sufficiently to allow the battens 4, 5, to be lifted. If desired the batten 5 may be recessed to permit of slight upward movement relative to the batten 16. The bottom of the box is made watertight.

At the middle part of the box the rods 3 are omitted to form a space 8 to allow articles of crockery such as vegetable dishes to be placed on the bottom 6.

The sides 9 of the box are stepped as shown in Fig. 3 for convenience in placing crockery in the rack, and at the level of the steps a perforate support is provided consisting of longitudinal rods 10 extending across the box, and other supporting rods 11 are provided above the rods 10.

A cross batten 12 strengthens the sides 9.

Plates after having been washed are placed between the rods 3 and with their edges resting on the bottom 6, as shown in Fig. 3, and are left to drain, the drain water being caught in the bottom of the box. Cups, saucers, small dishes and the like are placed on the longitudinal rods 10 to drain, and are supported in any desired positions by the rods 11. The rods 10 extend over the rear part of the rods 3 and are supported medially of their ends in a transverse batten 16 which is connected to the back of the box and the bar 12.

In the modification shown by Fig. 4, the capacity of the rack is greatly increased by increasing the height of the box so as to provide room for a second set of rods 13′, at a lower level than the rods 3′. In this case the plates placed between and crockery

placed below the rods 3′, are supported upon a false bottom of transverse rods 14′ forming the second perforate support.

The water draining from the crockery supported by the rods 14′ is caught upon the bottom 15′.

The longitudinal rods 10′ and 14′ are supported at the central part by battens 16′ and 17′ respectively.

What I do claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. A rack for draining crockery including a box open at the top and front and watertight at the bottom, perforate supports arranged horizontally and in spaced relation in the box, uniformly spaced parallel sloping rods above the bottom of the box and the lowermost support, and means for removably supporting the ends of the rods.

2. A device as claimed in claim 1 wherein the supports consist of a transverse batten mounted medially of the ends of the box and a plurality of longitudinally extending and uniformly spaced rods supported in the batten and having their respective ends anchored in the sides of the box.

3. A rack for draining crockery comprising a box open at the top and front and watertight at the bottom, a cross batten for strengthening the sides of the box, a sill across the front of the box and connected to the bottom and the edges of the box, a supporting batten secured to the back of the box longitudinally thereof, other battens positioned against the inner surface of the sill and the back of the box above the last mentioned longitudinal batten, and parallel and sloping rods having their respective ends fixed in the last mentioned battens and with these battens being removable for cleansing purposes.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ROBERT NEWTON.