Sheet 1 - 2 Sheets.

W. Burrow,

Bottle Rack,

No. 85,208, Patented Dec. 22, 1868.

Fig: 1.

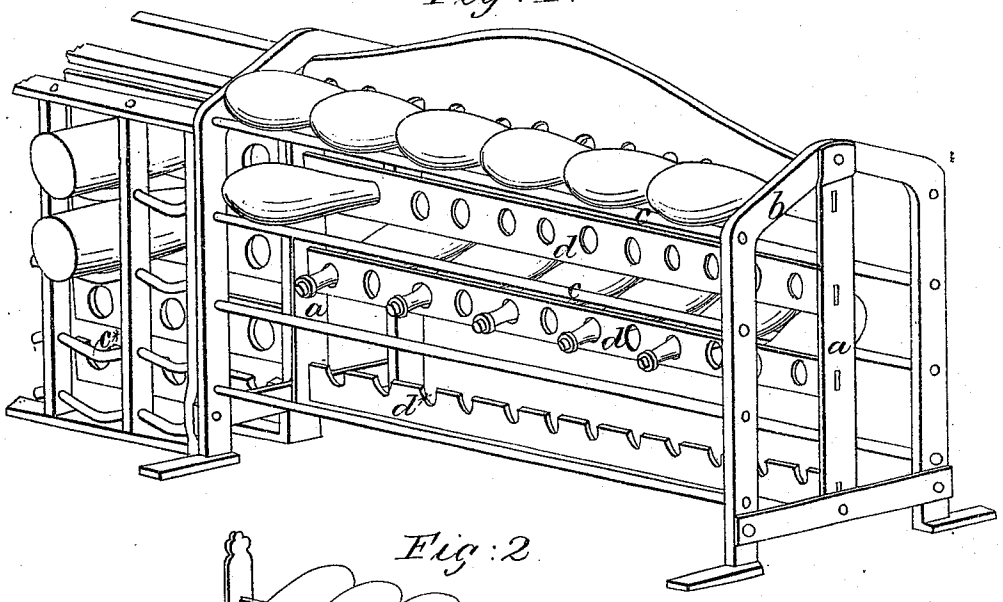
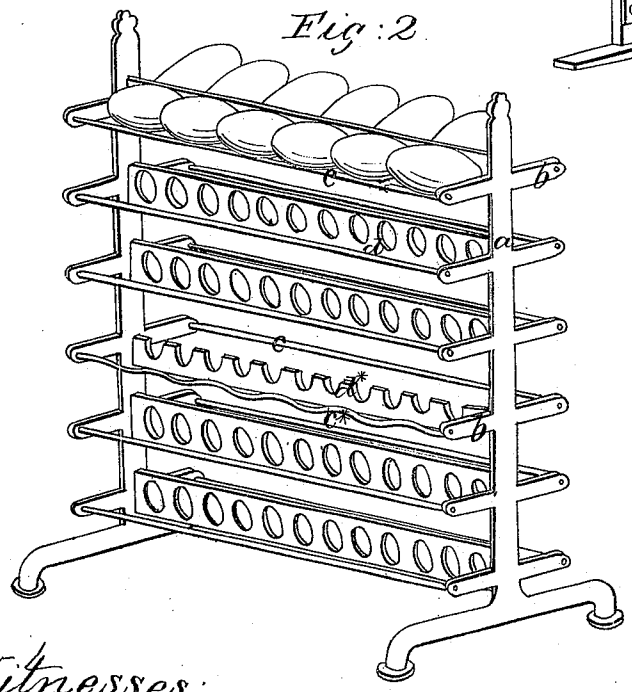


Fig: 2.



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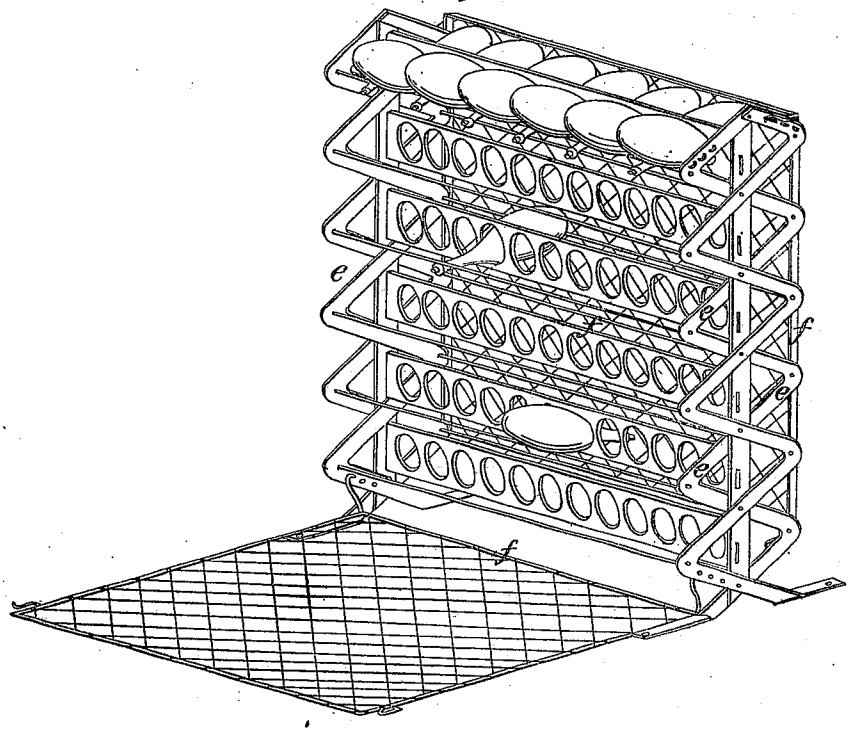
Sheet 2-2 Sheets.

W. Burrow,

Bottle Rack,

No. 85,208, Patented Dec. 22, 1868.

Fig: 3.



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United States Patent Office.

WALTER BURROW, OF GREAT MALVERN, GREAT BRITAIN.

Letters Patent No. 85,208, *dated December* 22, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN RACKS FOR BOTTLES

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER BURROW, of Great Malvern, in the county of Worcester, Kingdom of Great Britain dealer in mineral-waters, have invented an "Improved Rack for Mineral or Aerated Waters, or other Liquids in Bottles;" and I do hereby declare the following to be a full clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention consists of a rack or frame, constructed of metal or other suitable material, as hereafter described, for carrying or containing bottles of soda or other mineral or aerated waters, or wines or other liquids, in such a manner that each bottle is held safely and separately, and any bottle can be removed and replaced at pleasure, without disturbing the others.

By the use of this improved rack, the air can pass freely round every bottle, thus keeping all cool, and in the best condition for drinking. The tops of the corks are also kept dry and clean, and prevented from turning black. And another great advantage is, that as the contents of each bottle are consumed, the empty bottle can be replaced at once, and thus the breakage of the bottles is prevented, and a considerable economy thereby effected.

The improved rack is constructed as follows:

An upright standard at each end is provided, with a number of horizontal arms, say six, upon each side, and the ends of these arms are respectively connected together by horizontal rods or bars, each rod or bar being of sufficient length to support, say, six bottles, without touching each other. Between each pair of horizontal rods, and also connecting the two standards together, is a plate, of the same length as the rods, placed on edge, and perforated with, say, twelve holes, to receive the necks of the bottles. The bottles are placed on the rack with the corks inward, and their necks through the perforations in the plates, the thick part of the body, near the base, resting on the horizontal bars, and the neck being lower than the body, each alternate bottle being reversed in position, so that when the rack is full there are, say, six layers, of one dozen each.

A rack thus containing, say, six dozen bottles, will occupy a very small space, and any bottle may be easily removed and replaced without disturbing the rest.

It will, of course, be evident that a rack of the same construction might be made to contain any smaller or greater number of bottles, if required, and that the end-standards, to support the rods and perforated plates, may be made of any other suitable form.

It will also be understood that a plate notched at the upper edge to receive the necks of the bottles may be substituted for the perforated plate, or wire or rods, bent into such a form as to act in substantially the same or a similar way as a holdfast or rest for the necks.

The rods, also, on which the bodies of the bottles rest, may be either straight or curved, and of any suitable form in section.

Racks for use at sea may also be provided, with movable wire guards at the sides, which prevent the bottles from being displaced by the rolling or pitching motion of the vessel, while the free circulation of air round the bottles is not interfered with.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe more in detail the manner in which the same is to be or may be performed or carried into practical effect.

On reference to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification—

Figure 1, Sheet No. 1, represents a perspective view of a rack made according to my invention.

a a are the end-standards, provided with horizontal arms, *b b*, which are connected together respectively at their ends by the horizontal rods or bars *c c*.

d d are the perforated plates, to receive the necks of the bottles, placed centrally or midway between the rods *c c*.

It will be seen, upon referring to the drawing, that the bottles are placed in the rack with their necks through the perforations in the plates *d d*, and the thick part of the body, near the base, resting on the rods or bars *c c*, and that they are placed alternately back and front, so that there are six bottles resting on each bar, and all twelve of the necks of these pass through one plate. Each layer, therefore, will contain one dozen bottles, and the whole rack, containing half a gross, will only occupy a floor-space of about two feet long by one foot wide, and any bottle can be removed at once, and replaced, without disturbing the rest.

Waved horizontal bars are shown at *c* c**, and a notched, instead of a perforated plate, at *d**.

Figure 3, Sheet No. 2, shows a similar rack, but with the end-standards *e e*, of a zigzag or "lazy-tongs" form, and having a wire screen or guard, *f f*, fitted thereto, at back and front, so as to prevent the bottles from being displaced when the racks are to be used in sea-going vessels. These screens are mounted on studs at the bottom, and furnished with hasps at the top, so that they can be readily opened or closed, as shown in the drawing.

I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The frame, carrying a series of perforated or recessed bars, and a series of rods or rests arranged above the openings in the bars, but parallel to and on opposite sides of the latter, as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the frame, of the movable wire guards *f*, hinged to the frame, substantially as specified.

WALTER BURROW.

Witnesses:

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