Dec. 10, 1957 C. O. LARSON 2,815,863

GARDEN TOOL STAND

Filed March 31, 1953

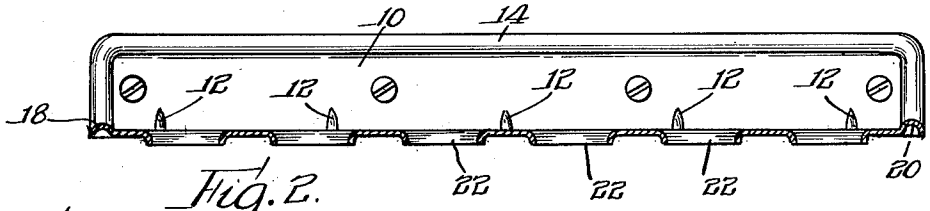


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

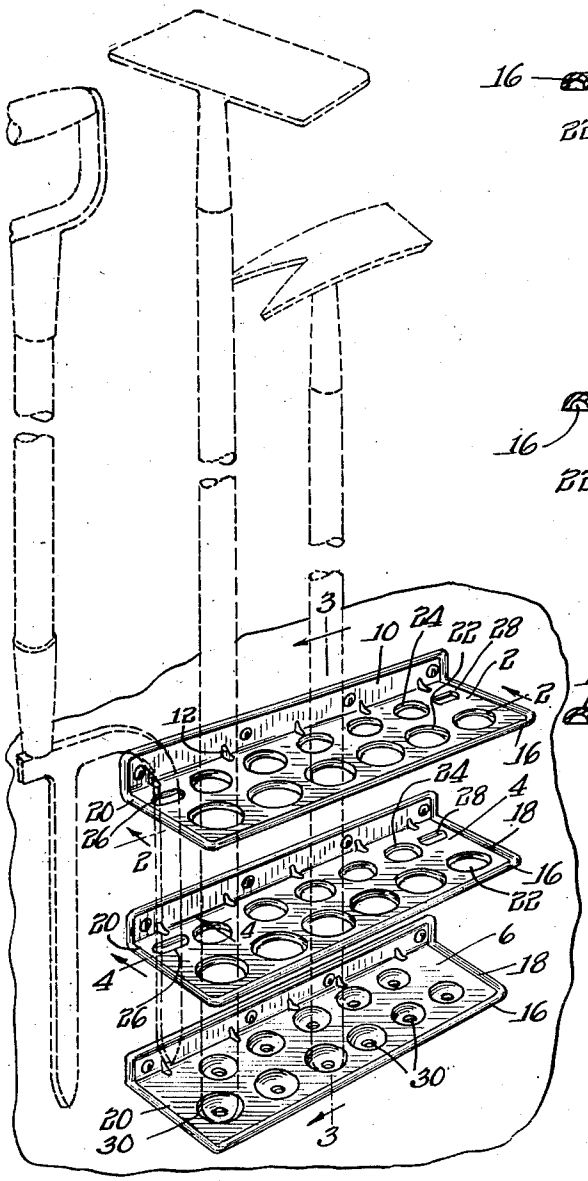


Fig. 3.

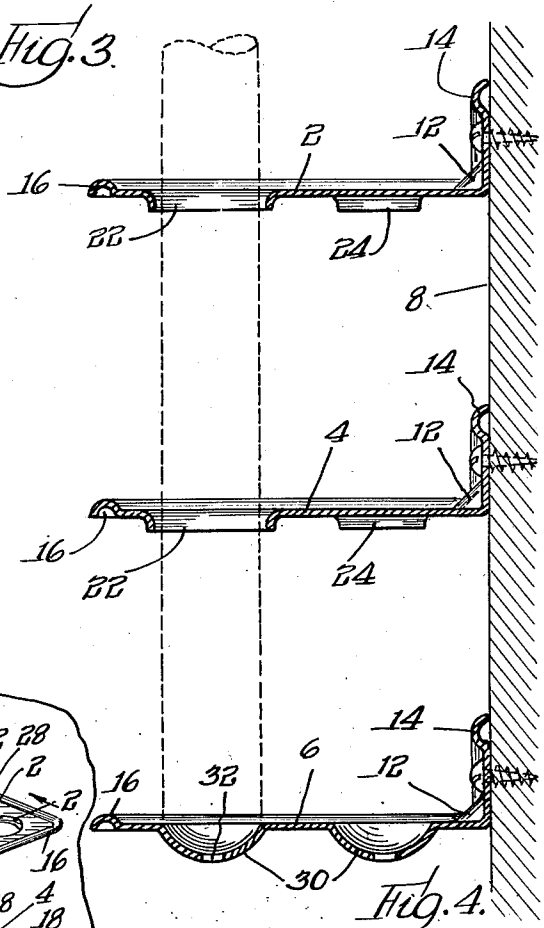
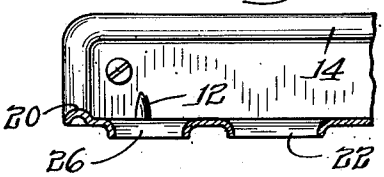


Fig. 4.



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GARDEN TOOL STAND

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2 Claims. (Cl. 211—60)

This invention relates to a stand or rack for various elongated articles having relatively long handles of relatively small cross section. Among articles suitable to be stored in the present rack are tools with relatively long handles, golf clubs, brooms, canes, umbrellas and the like.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide a single economical rack of sheet metal constructed and arranged to be attached to a vertical planar support, or even to a wall or partition in such a manner as adequately and simply to provide for the storage or repose of such articles.

These and other objects will be apparent from a perusal of the following specification when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the sheet metal brackets assembled and supported by a vertical support member;

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a side sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1; and

Figure 4 is a view taken on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Referring now to the drawings, the invention resides in a plurality of elongated, rectangular sheet metal plates preferably of identical size and adapted to be attached in vertically spaced registration to a vertical support such as a board 8 or other support, or even to a wall, or which may be interconnected to be supported from a floor.

Each plate comprises a horizontal portion and an angularly upwardly bent flange 10. The junction of the plate and flange is formed with spaced, transverse, relatively short triangular, upstanding corrugations 12 which serve to rigidify the angular flange. At its longitudinal margin this flange is provided with a corrugation 14 which serves to stiffen the flange.

The front free longitudinal edge of the horizontal or plate portions 2, 4 and 6 is likewise formed with a marginal corrugation 16 and the ends are corrugated as at 18 and 20. Each of the three plates is formed in the manner just described.

The upper plate 2 and the central plate 4 are identical in construction and include a plurality of spaced holes die punched in parallel rows. These holes 22 and 24 may be of variant sizes, or as shown, the holes 22 of the front row are larger than the holes 24 of the rear row of each of the upper and central plates. The holes are in registration vertically. The holes are selected to receive therein and therethrough relatively long handles of various objects such as the handles of garden and farm tools, golf clubs, brooms, canes, umbrellas, and the like. If desired, relatively long slots such as 26 and 28 may be formed in these two uppermost plates to receive the tine of a fork or the like, as shown in Figure 1.

The bottommost plate is formed with integral cup-like embossed countersunk portions in the shape of cup-like depressions 30 and the bottom of each cup is formed with

an opening 32 for water drainage if desired. These cup-like depressions are preferably of equal size but not necessarily so and they function to receive the butt ends of the handles when inserted through and into the two sets of registering openings and into the cups of the bottommost bracket. In this manner, the handles are spacedly supported in upright position for storage or easy access for use.

The front and rear marginal corrugations may continue along the spaced parallel ends of each plate 2, 4 and 6, as illustrated.

In the method of making the plates 2, 4 and 6, the first operation is to cut off each plate to size and corrugate the perimeter thereof as illustrated. While thus making the first blank, the holes are punched on one long side, so as to be used for attaching the flange of the plate to a vertical support. The blank is then moved forwardly in a die which will bend the plate along one long edge, at right angles to form the flange and at the same time to put in the supporting spaced corrugations along the length of the bend. Such plates as thus formed (without the subsequently formed holes) may be used as a tool shelf or a broom closet shelf.

As the next step, the trays if it be desired to form the stands illustrated, can alternatively be used for garden tool stands, by punching with one set of dies the holes shown in the uppermost two plates. This set of dies will also crimp the edges of the holes so formed as illustrated on the upper two plates while another set of dies will punch the holes and emboss a deep countersink as shown in the lowermost plate.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A stand for garden tools comprising in combination with a vertical support two brackets attached thereto in vertical spaced apart registration, each of said brackets including a support plate, a mounting flange formed integral with said support plate along one edge thereof and disposed substantially perpendicular thereto for attachment to said vertical support, the free margin of said support plate having a part-circular reinforcing corrugation formed thereon and extending out of the plane of said support plate in the same direction as said mounting flange, the free margin of said mounting flange having a part-circular reinforcing corrugation formed thereon and extending out of the plane thereof in the same direction as said support plate, the corrugation on said support plate being continuous with the corrugation on said mounting flange, the uppermost of said brackets having a plurality of apertures formed in the support plate thereof, a flange formed on the portion of the support plate of said uppermost bracket defining each of said apertures and extending in a direction opposite to said corrugation on said uppermost support plate, the support plate of the lowermost bracket having a plurality of depressions formed therein extending in a direction opposite to the associated mounting flange, the material defining said depressions having an aperture formed therein at the point spaced farthest from the associated support plate, the apertures in said uppermost support plate being aligned with corresponding depressions in said lowermost support plate.

2. A stand for garden tools as set forth in claim 1, wherein each bracket has a plurality of rigidifying corrugations at the junction of the support plate and mounting flange thereof, the apertures in the uppermost support plate being circular and having different diameters, and the depressions in the lowermost support plate being part-spherical and of different sizes, the apertures in the uppermost support plate being aligned with depressions of corresponding size in the lowermost support plate.

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