(Model.)

F. EATON.

FOLDING DISH DRAINER.

No. 329,150. Patented Oct. 27, 1885.

Fig. 1.

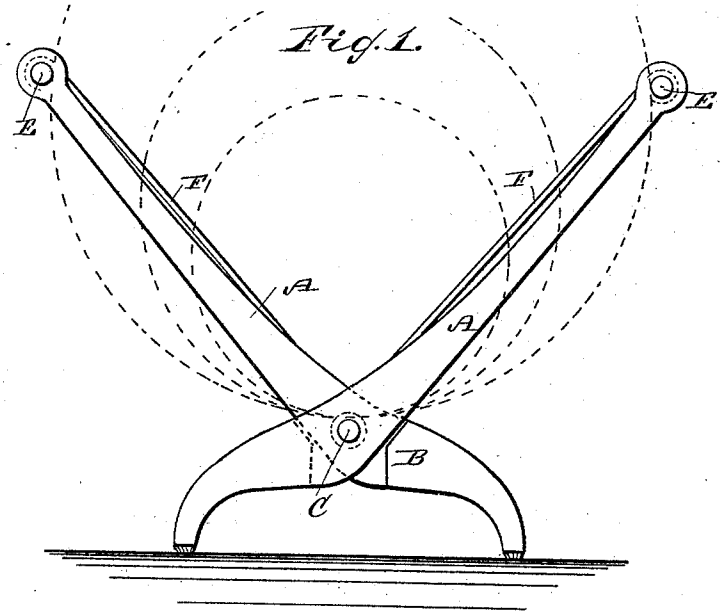


Fig. 2.

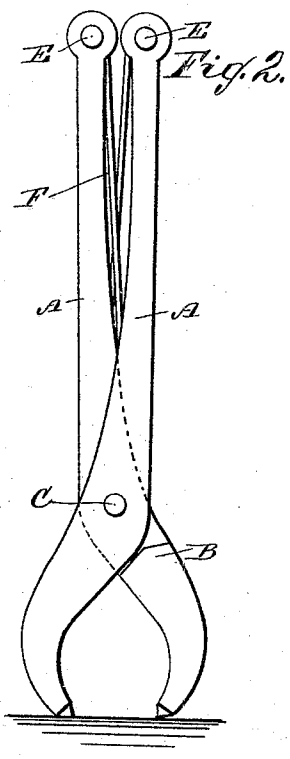


Fig. 3.

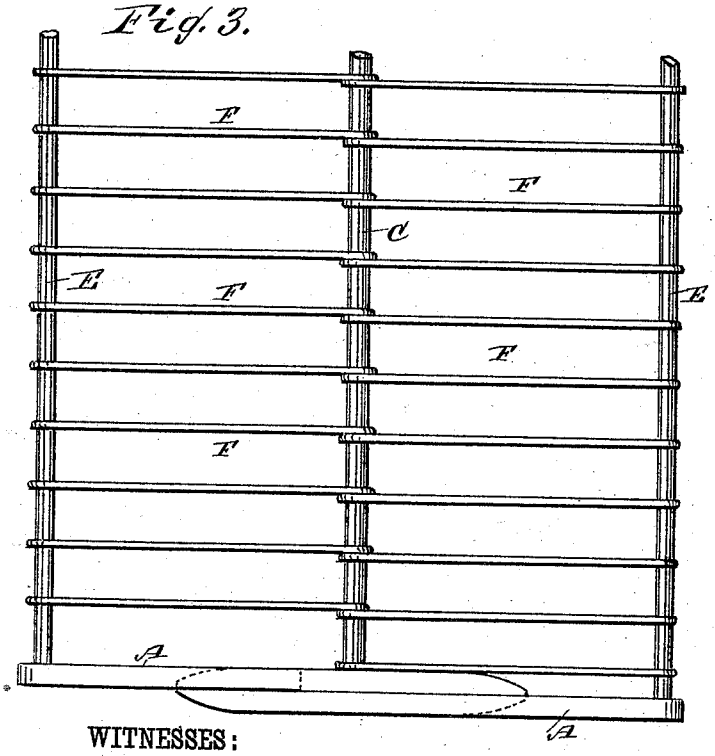


Fig. 6.

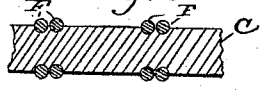


Fig. 4.

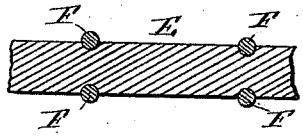
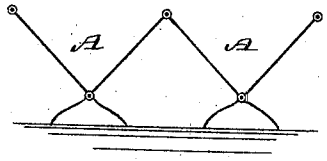


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED EATON, OF CONWAY, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOLDING DISH-DRAINER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,150, dated October 27, 1885.

Application filed March 21, 1885. Serial No. 159,659. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED EATON, of Conway, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and Improved Folding Dish-Drainer, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved dish-drainer which can be folded when not in use, is simple in construction, and holds the dishes upright, so that the water can drain off.

The invention consists in a folding dish-drainer formed of two pairs of crossed standards united at the intersections and at the outer ends, and of wires extending from the rods connecting the outer ends of the standards with the rod uniting the same at the intersections.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is an end view of my dish-drainer in use. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same folded. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same open, one end being broken away. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view of the top bar. Fig. 5 is an end view of a double drainer of my improved construction. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view of the lower bar.

The standards A, having their lower ends rounded, and having shoulders B formed thereon, are pivoted on the end of a rod, C, a pair of standards being mounted on each end of the said rod.

The upper ends of the standards A of the opposite pairs are united by rods E, which are provided with annular grooves, in which the upper ends of wires F are clinched, the lower ends of which are bent around the rod C, the opposite wires F alternating on the rod C. The rod C is provided with two annular grooves side by side for the lower ends of the wires F.

The standards A are swung on each other until one standard A rests against the shoulder B of the other, whereby the standards are prevented from spreading too far.

The plates shown in dotted lines are placed between the wires F, and are thus held upright, and the water can drip from the same.

It will be noticed that the rims of the smaller plates will rest on the lower rod, C, and the wires are so spaced that plates of different sizes may be placed in the rack without rolling out. The flanges on the bottoms of the plates, in connection with the flare of the rims and elasticity of the wires, will prevent the plates from rolling out of the rack. Large plates will rest at their rims against all three rods, E E C; but the smaller plates and saucers will be supported as above described. The wires would be pressed apart to some extent upon the insertion of the plates, and would, by their tendency to return to their normal position, assist in holding the plates.

I am aware that a series of flat bars have been secured by upper rods and a lower pivoting-rod; but plates had to be placed transversely across several of the flat bars, and the plates had to be placed on top of each other, as they could not be placed with their rims between the bars. Stop-bars were placed transversely of said pivoted bars to form stops for the end bars to abut against and hold the drainer in proper position.

I am also aware that a drainer has been formed of end bars pivoted together at their upper ends and diverging at their lower ends. Three cross-bars connected each pair of pivoted bars, and wires were extended through apertures in the cross-bars. The drainer thus formed was ∧-shaped, and the parts were held together by means of latches pivoted on one cross-bar, and having notches for engaging the opposite cross-bar. These cross-bars divided the drainer, so that large plates could be placed in the lower section and smaller plates in the upper section, while my drainer will, without the intermediate cross-bars, retain different-sized plates.

When the device is not in use, the standards A are swung together, as shown in Fig. 2. Double drainers are formed by uniting two single drainers, as shown in Fig. 5.

The grooves in rods C and E prevent the wires F from slipping on the said rods. The plates cannot slip, and are always held in the same position.

The rack can be folded very compactly when not in use.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

As an improved article of manufacture, a

dish-drainer consisting, essentially, in the crossed end standards, A, cut away near their lower ends at their point of crossing to form stop-shoulders B, the rod C, pivotally connecting the crossed standards near their lower ends, the rods E E, connecting the upper diverging ends of the standard, and the spaced wires F, secured firmly at their lower ends to the rod C, and at their upper ends to the rods E E, thereby forming an open V-shaped frame adapted to receive plates of different sizes, substantially as set forth.

FRED EATON.

Witnesses:
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EDWIN A. HARMON.