Oct. 28, 1930. R. BRUNSON 1,779,730

GARMENT RACK

Filed Oct. 12, 1928

Fig. 1.

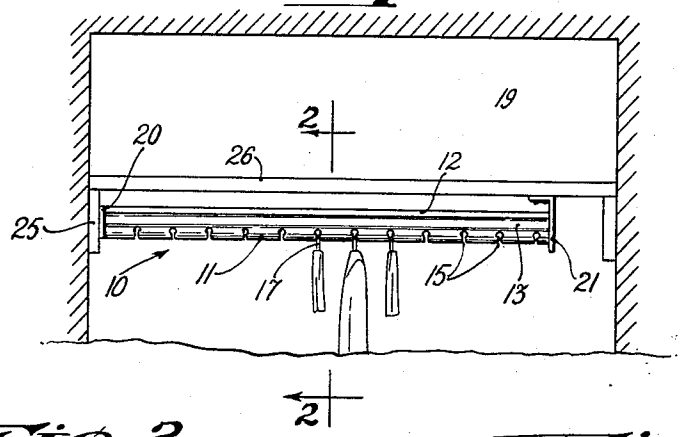


Fig. 2.

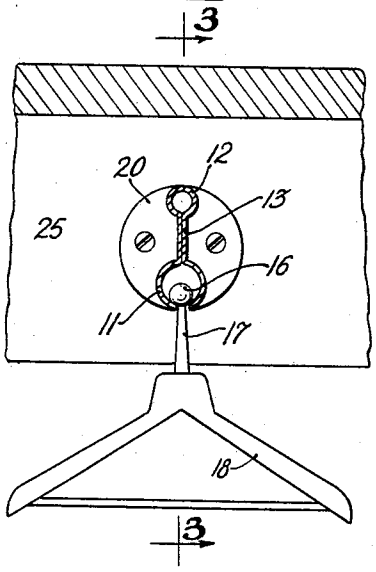


Fig. 3.

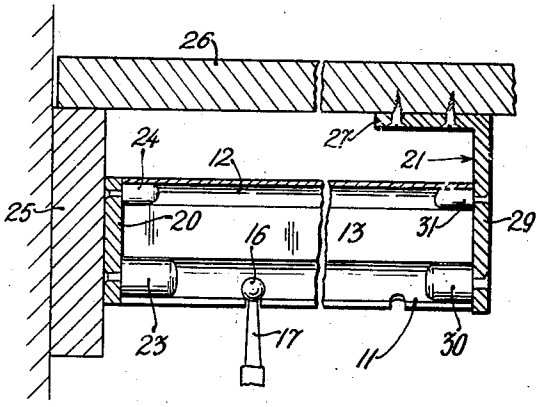


Fig. 4.

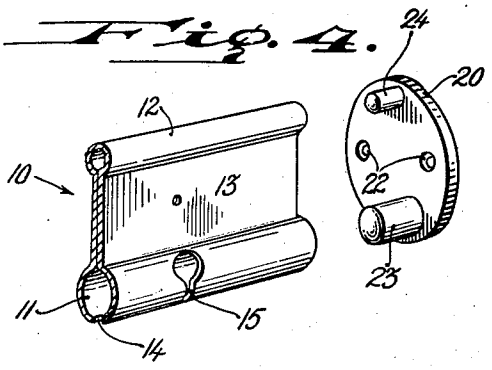
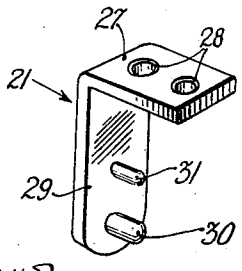


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

RANDOLPH BRUNSON, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

GARMENT RACK

Application filed October 12, 1928. Serial No. 312,106.

This invention relates to improvements in garment racks and has particular reference to the means of supporting the same in a clothes closet or other restricted compartment.

The primary object of the invention resides in a garment rack of the type embodying a hollow or tubular rod provided with a longitudinal slot extending the length thereof with which key-hole shaped slots communicate, the said key-hole slots facilitating the sliding attachment of garment hangers to the rod by inserting the rounded heads thereon within the slots. It is appreciated that garment racks of this style have heretofore been patented but difficulty has been experienced in mounting them in clothes closets, due to the fact that the rods must be accurately cut to fit the size of the closet, it being the practice to support the rack from opposite walls. By the use of my improved brackets, it is possible to either suspend the rack from opposite walls, or if the space between the walls is greater than the length of the rack, the same may be suspended from a closet shelf or a low hung ceiling.

Another object is to provide a garment rack which is suspended by spaced brackets provided with pins for reception in opposite ends of the rack, which prevent longitudinal shifting and turning of the rack when in a mounted position.

With these and other objects in view, the invention resides in certain novel construction and combination and arrangement of parts, the essential features of which are hereinafter fully described, are particularly pointed out in the appended claims, and are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through a clothes closet with my improved garment rack mounted therein.

Figure 2 is an enlarged vertical transverse sectional view on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary vertical longitudinal sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a sectional perspective view of the rack and one of the supporting brackets.

Figure 5 is a detail perspective view of the other supporting bracket.

Referring to the drawing by reference characters, the numeral 10 designates a garment rack bar constructed of sheet metal bent upon itself to provide a longitudinal lower tubular portion 11, and an upper longitudinal tubular portion 12, the two plies of metal between the two tubular portions being brought together to lie flat against each other to provide a web 13, and if desired, the same may be held together by rivets, or welding. The two tubular portions extend the entire length of the rod and open at opposite ends thereof.

The tubular portion 11 is larger in diameter than the tubular portion 12 and has a slot 14 in the bottom extending the length thereof. The front side of the tubular portion is provided with spaced key-hole shaped slots 15 for the reception of the spherical heads 16 carried by the free ends of shanks 17 extending from garment hangers 18. The heads 16 are inserted through the key-hole slots 15 to house the head within the tubular portion 11, after which the hanger is moved longitudinally of the rack bar which causes the garment hanger to be locked in a suspended position therefrom. A hanger may be readily removed by sliding the same so that the spherical head is opposite one of the key-hole slots, after which the hanger is pulled out vertically.

For mounting the racks in a clothes closet 19 or the like, I provide a simple and strong mounting which includes a disk bracket 20 and an angular bracket 21. The disk bracket is provided with openings 22 therein for the passage of screws or like fastening elements and has diametrically opposed pins 23 and 24 extending from one side face thereof which are respectively inserted into the tubular portions 11 and 12 at one end of the rack. The disk bracket is shown mounted to the cleat 25 of a closet shelf 26 although the same may be fastened direct to the wall if desired. The leg 27 of the angular bracket is provided with openings 28 for

the passage of screws and fits against the underside of the shelf 26, while the leg 29 of the said bracket is provided with aligned pins 30 and 31 respectively for insertion in the tubular portions 11 and 12 at the opposite end of the rack. The sets of pins on the brackets 20 and 21 fit snugly into the ends of the rack which constitute sockets and serve as bearings therefor for preventing longitudinal and turning movement of the rack when in mounted position.

In instances where the rack has been cut to the exact width of a closet, two disk brackets 21 may be used for supporting the same, but in instances where the racks have been cut in standard lengths and are shorter than the space between two opposed walls, one of each type of bracket may be employed in a manner similar to that shown. However, should the rack be short of the width of the closet and it is desired to mount the rack in even spaced relation between the walls, two angular brackets may be used. These forms of brackets eliminate any waste in the cutting of racks too short to fit against opposite walls of a closet which is a common occurrence when fitting the closets of a hotel or apartment house where all of the closets are considered of a standard width when in reality there may be a difference in size sufficient to cause a waste of stock cut to the supposed length.

It might be well to mention that the pins of the brackets are inserted into the ends of the rack before fastening them to a supporting structure.

While I have described what I deem to be the most desirable embodiment of my invention, it is obvious that many of the details may be varied without in any way departing from the spirit of my invention, and I therefore do not limit myself to the exact details of construction herein set forth nor to anything less than the whole of my invention limited only by the appended claims.

What is claimed as new is:—

1. In a garment rack, a rack bar including upper and lower tubular portions, a web between the portions and being formed therewith in a manner to provide a single piece, said lower tubular portion being larger in diameter than the upper tubular portion, said tubular portions having open ends, supporting brackets for said rack, and superimposed pins extending from said brackets and adapted to be received in the open ends of said tubular portions for fitting engagement therein.

2. In a garment rack, a rack bar including superimposed tubular portions extending the length thereof and having open ends, a web formed with the portions and arranged between the same, one of said tubular portions being provided with garment hanger receiving and supporting means, a disk wall bracket, an angular ceiling bracket, and superimposed pins extending from the brackets and adapted to be received in the open ends of said tubular portions.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

RANDOLPH BRUNSON.