Aug. 13, 1940. L. H. WYMAN, SR 2,211,308

TOWEL RACK FOR KITCHEN CABINETS

Filed April 18, 1938 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

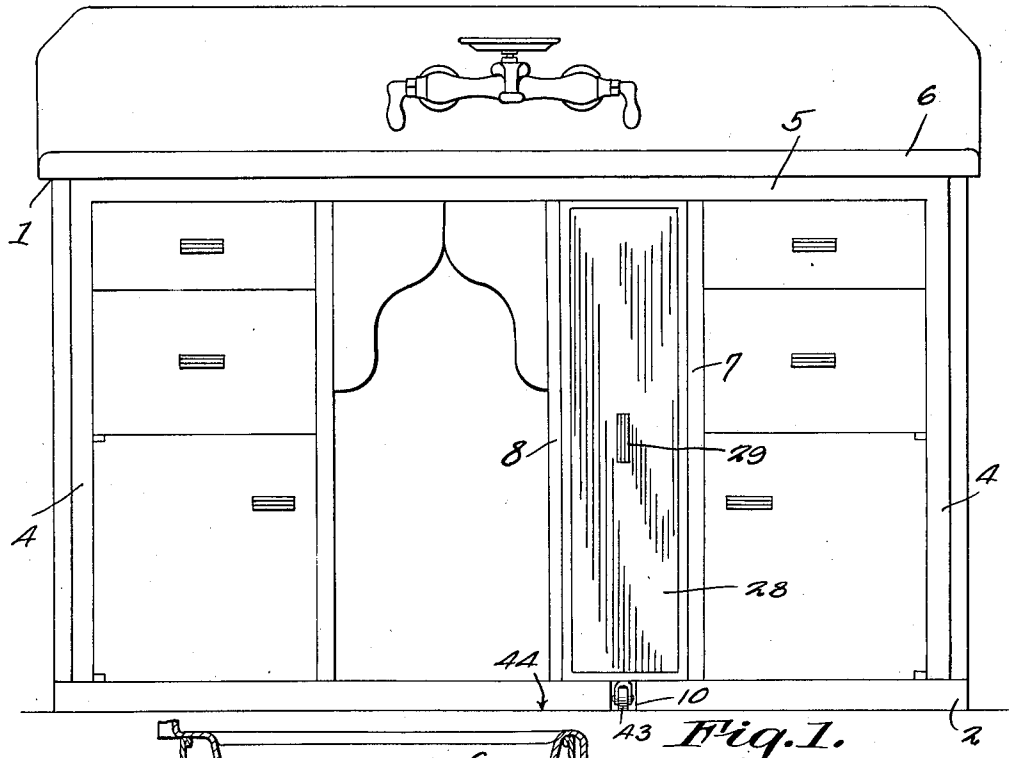


Fig. 1.

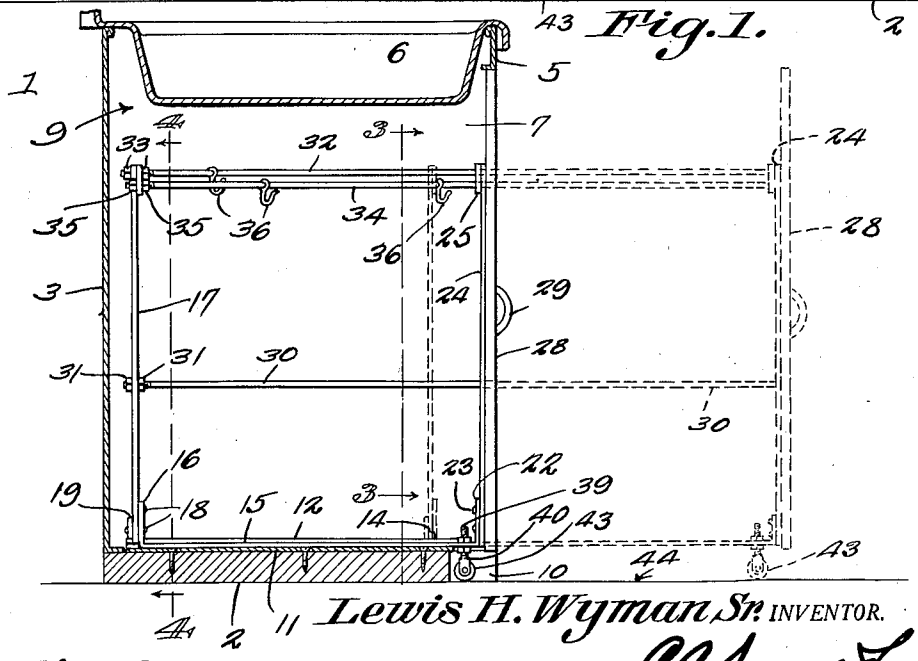


Fig. 2.

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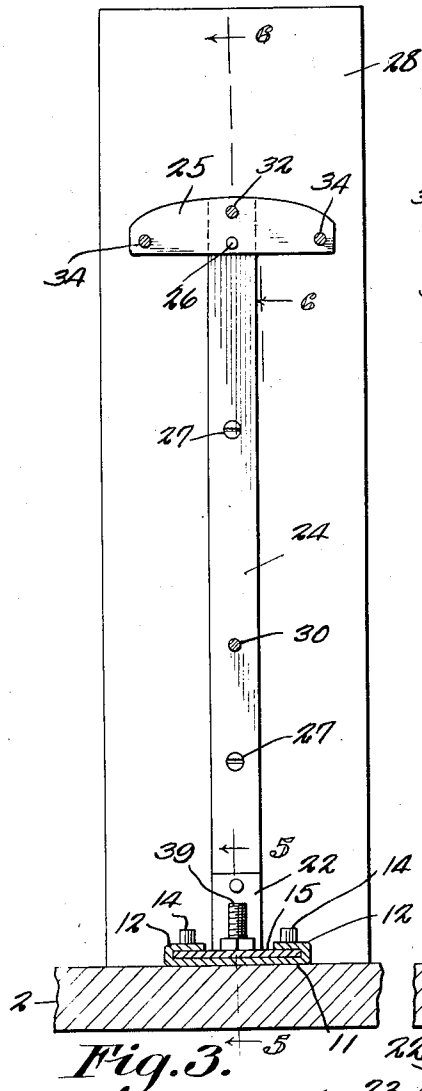


Fig. 3.

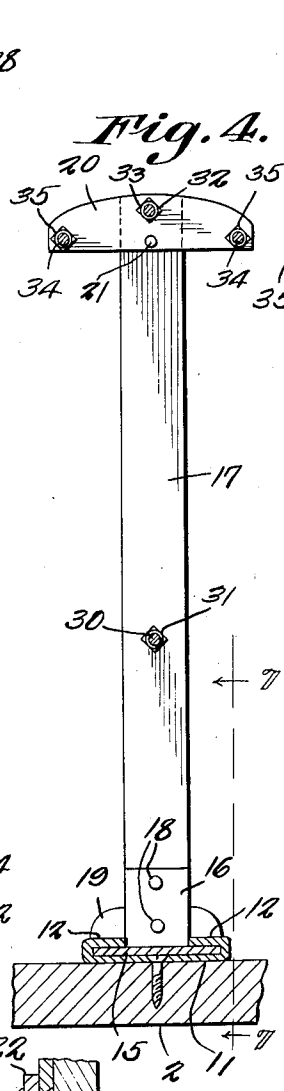


Fig. 4.

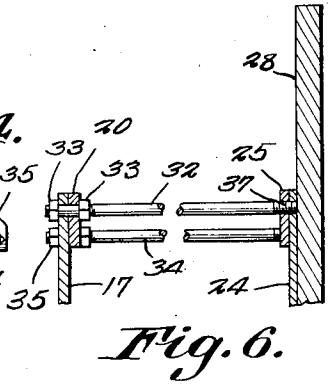


Fig. 6.

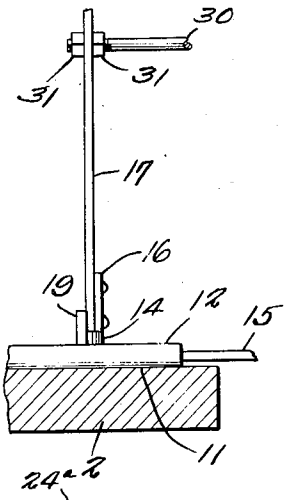


Fig. 7.

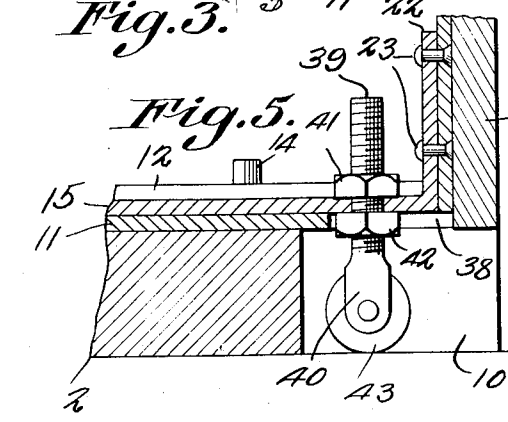


Fig. 5.

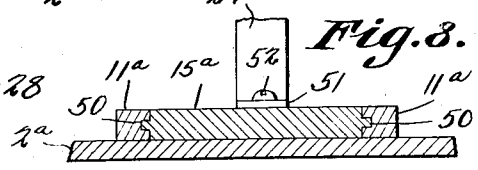


Fig. 8.

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Patented Aug. 13, 1940

2,211,308

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,211,308

TOWEL RACK FOR KITCHEN CABINETS

Lewis Henry Wyman, Sr., Quanah, Tex.

Application April 18, 1938, Serial No. 202,801

1 Claim. (Cl. 312—175)

This invention aims to provide a novel form of support for towels and the like, together with novel means whereby the support may be mounted for sliding movement into and out of a kitchen cabinet or the like.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the present invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 shows in front elevation, a kitchen cabinet wherein the device forming the subject matter of this application has been embodied;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken through the cabinet and through the device forming the subject matter of this application;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 8 in a cross section showing a modification in structural details.

In Fig. 1, and in Fig. 2, the numeral 1 marks a cabinet including a base 2, a back 3 and a front frame 4 having a top rail 5. A sink 6 is mounted on the back 3 and on the top rail 5. Vertical partitions 7 and 8 extend between the front frame 4 and the back 3, and between the sink 6 and the base 2 and form a compartment 9, the sink 6 closing the top of the compartment. Within the compartment 9, the base 2 is provided in its forward edge with a notch 10. A guide 11 is secured to the base 2 in the compartment 9 and has overhanging flanges 12 provided near their forward ends with upstanding projections 14.

A slide 15, in the form of a plate, is mounted for longitudinal reciprocation in the guide 11, beneath the flanges 12. At its rear end, the slide 15 is provided with an upstanding tongue 16. A rear standard 17 is attached by securing elements 18 to the tongue 16 and is located behind the tongue. A cross piece 19 is disposed behind the standard 17 and is connected thereto by one of the securing elements 18. As shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, the cross piece 19 is long enough to overhang the flanges 12 of the guide 11. A transverse head 20 is attached by a securing element 21 to the upper end of the rear standard 17. At its forward end, the slide plate 15 is supplied with an upstanding tongue 22, shown in Fig. 3, the tongues 16 and 22 being narrow enough so that they may move between the inner edges of the overhanging flanges 12 of the guide 11.

By means of securing elements 23, a front standard 24 is attached to the forward side of the front tongue 22. Referring to Fig. 3, it will be noted that a transverse head 25, resembling the head 20, is attached by a securing element 26 to the upper end of the front standard 24. Securing devices 27, such as screws (Fig. 3) attach to the front standard 24 a closure panel 28 for the compartment 9. The closure panel 28 is supplied with a handle 29 shown in Fig. 2.

The numeral 30 marks a lower suspension rod. By means of nuts 31, the lower suspension rod 30 is secured to the intermediate portion of the rear standard 17. The forward end of the lower suspension rod 30 is threaded into the front standard 24, in a way which will be understood readily when the part 32 of Fig. 6 is noted, although the threading of the rod 30 into the standard 24 is not specifically depicted in the drawings.

An upper suspension rod 32 is provided. The rear end of the upper suspension rod 32 passes through the head 20 on the upper end of the rear standard 17 and through the rear standard. Nuts 33 hold the rod 32 assembled with the head 20 and with the upper end of the standard 17. The rod 32 and the nuts 33 aid in connecting the head 20 to the upper end of the standard 17. The forward end of the rod 32 is threaded to the forward standard 24 and into the corresponding transverse head 25, as shown at 37 in Fig. 6.

On each side of the upper suspension rod 32 are located side suspension rods 34 having their forward ends threaded into the head 25 on the forward standard 24. The rear ends of the side suspension rods 34 pass through the head 20 on the rear standard 17 and are connected thereto by nuts 35. Suspension elements, such as hooks 36, may be mounted on any of the rods 30, 32 or 34 for longitudinal movement therealong.

As shown in Fig. 5, the lower wall of the guide 11 is supplied with a notch 38, located above the notch 10 in the base 2. The shank 39 of a castor 40 is secured for vertical adjustment in

the slide 15, by means of an upper nut 41 and the lower nut 42. The castor 40 includes a wheel 43 adapted to roll along the floor 44 of the room wherein the kitchen cabinet 1 is located. The lower nut 42 is received in the notch 38 of the guide 11, and the upper nut 41 is received between the inner edges of the flanges 12 of the guide 15. The shank 39 of the castor 40 can be adjusted vertically, by means of the nuts 41 and 42, so that the wheel 43 will roll properly along the floor 44 and make the forward and backward movement of the rack, including standards 17 and 24, the slide plate 15 and connected parts easy.

In practical operation, the rack can be pulled out into the dash line position of Fig. 2, the wheel 43 rolling along the floor 44, and the slide 15 moving in the guide 11, until the cross piece 19 which is attached to the rear standard 17 abuts against the upstanding stops 14 on the flanges 12 of the guide 11. Towels or other articles may be suspended from the hooks 36, or on the several rods 30, 32, and 34, and when the rack is pushed back to, the panel 28 registers in the front end of the compartment 9, the suspended articles being housed within the compartment 9.

The device is simple in construction, but it affords a means whereby towels and other objects, ordinarily presenting an objectionable appearance about a kitchen, may be housed out of sight for drying.

In Fig. 8, parts hereinbefore described are designated by numerals already used, with the suffix "*a*". Wooden guide strips 11*a* replace the guide 11 of Fig. 4. The slide 15*a* is of wood, the slide and the guide strips being tongue and grooved together at 50, to permit reciprocation of the slide. The tongues 16 and 22 are omitted, and the standards, of which the standard 24*a* may be taken as typical, have rectangularly disposed feet 51, secured at 52 to the slide 15*a*.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

In an article of kitchen furniture, a cabinet comprising a compartment provided with a bottom having a recess in its forward edge, a guide in the compartment and attached to the bottom, a slide mounted to reciprocate on the guide and provided at its ends with upstanding front and rear tongues, the guide being provided with flanges overhanging the slide, a rack comprising front and rear standards secured to the tongues, a supporting castor and means whereby the castor is mounted on the forward portion of the slide, the recess receiving the castor and the front standard being narrower than the space between the flanges, to enter freely between the flanges, in spaced relation thereto, when the rack is completely housed in the cabinet, the inner edges of the flanges engaging the rear standard to aid in maintaining the rack upright, a stop member secured to the rack, and upstanding projections on the flanges, wherewith the stop member engages, to limit the outward movement of the rack.

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