No. 612,479. Patented Oct. 18, 1898.

A. F. CASEY.

ADJUSTABLE BRACKET CLOTHES RACK.

(Application filed Apr. 28, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

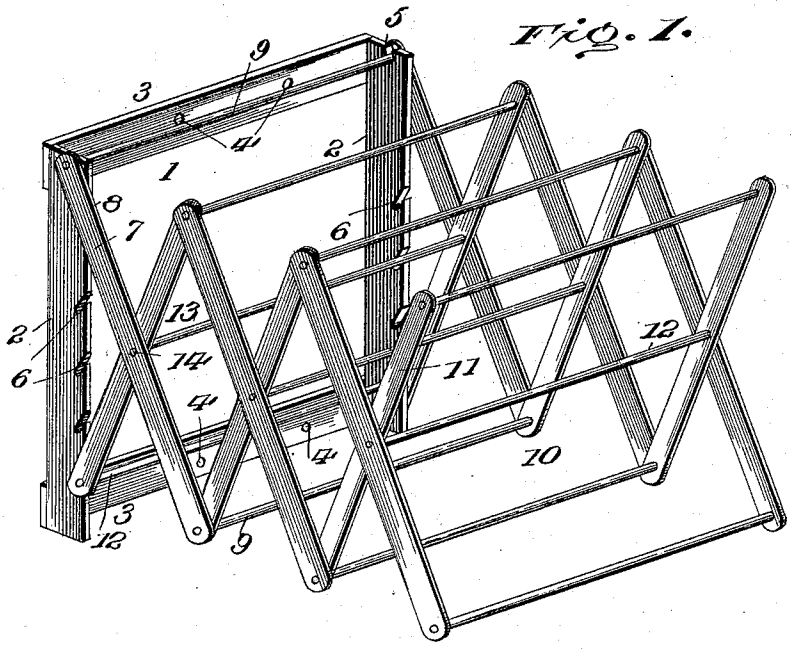
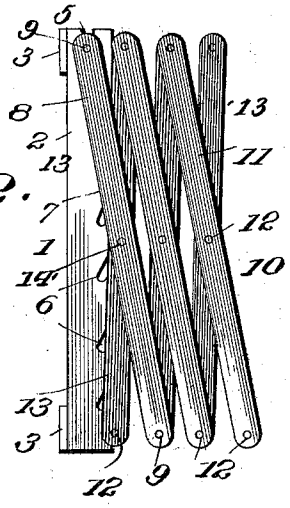


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTIN F. CASEY, OF PERU, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO GEORGE W. HALL AND CHARLES A. HALL, OF WEST PERU, MAINE.

ADJUSTABLE BRACKET CLOTHES-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,479, dated October 18, 1898.

Application filed April 28, 1898. Serial No. 679,123. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTIN F. CASEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peru, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Bracket Clothes-Racks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to clothes-racks; and it consists, essentially, of a supporting-frame having side slats with oblique notches or slots in their upper ends and inclined notches in the front edges at suitable elevations, together with a hanger-frame removably and pivotally engaging the upper ends of the side slats of the said supporting-frame and also movably attached to a foldable rack consisting of cross-bars and a series of end slats connected up after the manner of lazy-tongs.

The invention further consists of the details of construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide a clothes-rack adapted to be placed against a wall or other support at a suitable elevation and folded in compact form when not in use as well as readily expanded when desired for service, the rack itself being adjustable as to its elevation and extension, the parts being simple in their construction and effective in operation, strong and durable, easily applied in working position, and comparatively inexpensive in the cost of manufacture.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the rack embodying the invention and shown open. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the rack shown folded.

Referring to the drawings, wherein similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in both views, the numeral 1 designates a supporting-frame having side slats 2, connected at top and bottom by rear cross-strips 3, the latter having openings 4 therein for the reception of fastening devices. The strips 3 are connected to the rear edges of the slats 2, and the latter stand out a sufficient distance to form a suitable support and means for operating the rack. In the upper ends of the slats 2 notches or slots 5 are formed which incline downwardly and forwardly, and in the front edges of said slats other inclined notches 6 are cut, inclining downwardly and rearwardly, which are arranged in alinement in the opposite slats. A hanger-frame 7 is supplied and consists of opposite end slats 8, connected at their upper and lower portions by cross-bars 9. The said end slats 8 are of considerable length, and the upper cross-bar 9 is removably and pivotally mounted in the notches 5 in the upper ends of the slats 2. The slats 8 are also pivotally attached to a rack 10, composed of a series of end slats 11 and connecting cross-bars 12, engaging the several slats 11 at the upper, lower, and central portions thereof, the cross-bar 9 serving as one of these connections. The ends of cross-bars 9 and 12 in engagement with the rack proper form pivots for the several parts, and the said end slats are so arranged as to fold inwardly without interference and are adapted to be extended outwardly to spread the rods apart from each other to serve as means for suspending clothing or other articles thereon. The inner frame 13 of the rack 10 is pivoted directly to the side bars 8 of the hanger-frame 7, as at 14, and the lower cross-bar 12 of the said inner frame 13 removably engages the notches 6 and regulates the degree of extension of the rack from the supporting-frame, which will be proportionate to the elevation of the lower cross-bar 12. Both the slats 8 of the operating-frame 7 and the slats of the inner frame 13 of the rack extend over the outer surfaces of the slats 2. When the rack is lowered, as shown in Fig. 2, the said lower bar 12 of the inner frame 13 is disconnected from the frame 1 and the parts of the rack are pushed inward toward the said frame and reduced to compact form.

At any time the entire rack and operating-frame 7 may be disconnected from the supporting-frame 1 by lifting the upper bar 9 of said hanger-frame out of the notches 5, and this facilitates supplementing one part or the other by another of similar character in the

event of breakage, and also renders the devices very convenient for storage or transportation or assemblage in bulk.

Changes in the proportions, dimensions, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without in the least departing from the nature or spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

In a rack, the combination of a supporting-frame having side slats with notches in the upper ends thereof inclining downwardly and forwardly and other notches in the front edges inclining downwardly and rearwardly, a hanger-frame having a bar pivotally and removably mounted in the upper ends of the side seats of the said supporting-frame, and a foldable rack movably attached to the said hanger-frame and having an inner lower bar adapted to engage the notches in the front edges of the said side slats of the supporting-frame, the end slats of the hanger-frame and of the foldable frame being outside the plane of the outer surface of the end slats of the supporting-frame.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AUGUSTIN F. CASEY.

Witnesses:

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