Apr. 24, 1923. 1,452,821

W. D. ALLEN

ENAMELING RACK

Filed Feb. 25, 1922

Fig. 2.

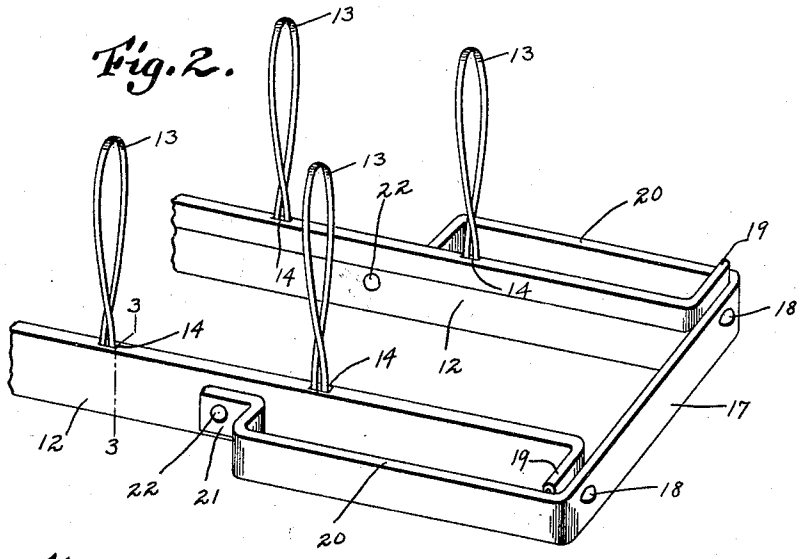


Fig. 1.

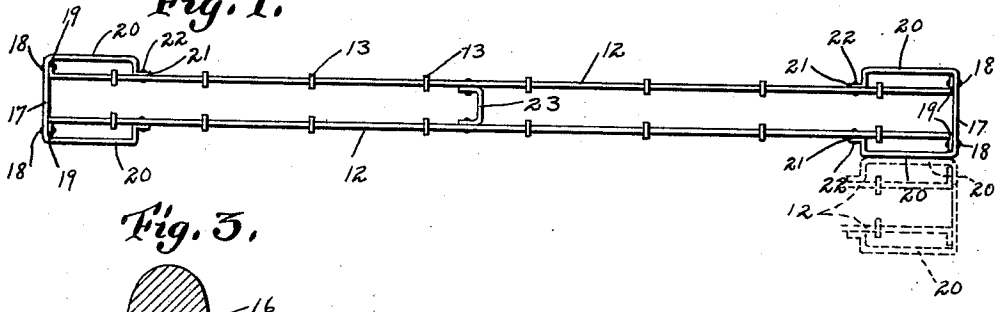


Fig. 3.

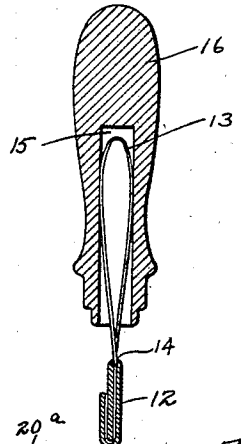


Fig. 5.

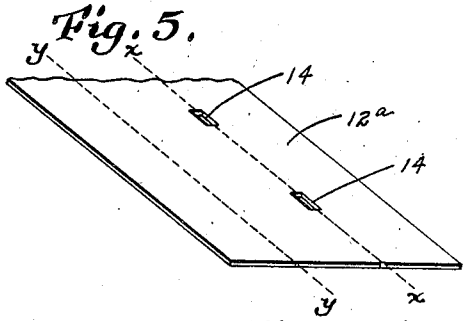
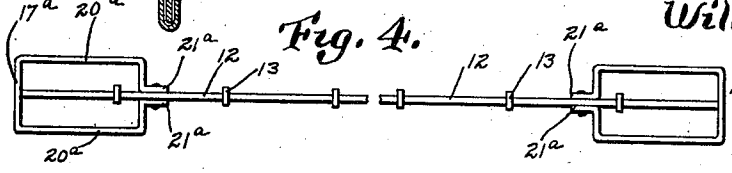


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILL DEAN ALLEN, OF FARMINGTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ENAMELING RACK.

Application filed February 25, 1922. Serial No. 539,125.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILL DEAN ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Farmington, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, have invented new and useful Improvements in Enameling Racks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to portable racks, used to hold articles of wood or other material while they are being dipped in a bath of liquid enamel, and subsequently held in position to permit the surplus enamel to drain off, the enamel when dried forming a finishing coating.

A rack for this purpose in common use comprises an elongated base or plate, presenting flat side faces of considerable area, and provided with a plurality of article-holders, which are perpendicular to, and project upwardly from the upper side face when the base is horizontally supported over a receptacle which catches the surplus enamel.

The holders are formed with reference to the shape of the articles, and are fixed to the base and are adapted to detachably engage the articles and hold the same in position to permit the surplus enamel to flow downward. The base, as heretofore constructed, has been so arranged relatively to the holders that its upper face is in the path of all of the falling enamel, which accumulates on said upper face. This accumulation has to be removed from time to time. The rack as heretofore constructed, is objectionable, for several reasons, among which are the time involved in the removal of the accumulations and the waste of material, and difficulty of removal due to the caking or hardening of the enamel on the base.

The invention has for its object to provide a rack which is free from the above-mentioned and other objections, and is embodied in the improvements hereinafter described and claimed.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a rack embodying the invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of one end portion of the rack shown by Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Figure 2, and shows an edge view of one of the article holders and a sectional view of an article engaged with the holder.

Figure 4 is a top plan view showing a rack which includes a single bar.

Figure 5 shows in perspective a portion of a sheet metal blank, from which the bar hereinafter described may be formed.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

My improved rack comprises a thin edged bar 12, means for supporting the bar in a horizontal position over a receptacle for the surplus enamel, with one edge facing upward, and a plurality of article holders 13, projecting from said edge, the form of the bar and the relative arrangement of the bar and holders being such that the major portion of the surplus enamel draining from articles on the holders, falls at opposite sides of the bar into the receptacle, without coming in contact with the bar, the only portion of the bar on which the enamel can accumulate being its thin upper edge, the area of which is insufficient to cause any seriously objectionable accumulation.

Although the rack may include but one bar 12, as indicated by Figure 4, I prefer to employ a plurality of bars, as indicated by Figures 1 and 2.

I will next describe the preferred construction which includes a plurality of bars.

Each bar is preferably formed by folding a flat strip 12^a of sheet metal, a portion of which is shown by Figure 5, along the dotted lines $x\ x$ and $y\ y$, the strip being provided with slots 14 at suitable intervals on the line $x\ x$. The folding operation converts the strip 12^a into a flat-sided, thin-edged bar comprising flat parallel layers, arranged side by side and forming the flat sides, and necks connecting said layers and forming the thin edges, all as shown by Figure 3, the slots 14 being formed in one of said necks or edges. Each holder 13 is preferably a narrow strip of flat-sided spring steel, the flexible end portions of which are inserted edge to edge in a slot 14, before the strip 12^a is folded. Said end portions are folded with the strip, so that the holder is provided with hooks within the bar, whereby the holders are firmly anchored to the bar, as shown by Figure 3, without the employment of fastening means such as rivets or solder. The looped portions of the holders project from the upper edge of the bar. Each looped portion is adapted to enter a socket 15, bored in a wooden handle 16, or other article to be enameled. As here shown, two of the bars 12

are connected and spaced apart by transverse ties 17, which are bent metal strips secured by rivets 18 to ears 19, formed by bending outwardly the end portions of the bars 12. Said strips constitute widened rack-ends adapted to bear on a horizontal support, such as the top of a tank, and maintain the bars with their flat sides vertical and the holders 13 projecting upward from the bar, in position to hold the articles 16 overhanging the flat sides, so that enamel may drip from the major portions of the articles without contacting with the bar. The ties 17 may be extended to form spacing members 20, adapted to abut against like spacing members on other racks, as indicated by Figure 1, to prevent contact between articles stored on adjacent racks. Said spacing members, which may serve as handles, are provided with ears 21, secured by rivets 22, to the bars 12. An additional tie or ties 23 may be provided between the ends of the bars 12, as shown by Figure 1.

In the two-bar construction shown by Figures 1 and 2, each bar and the transverse ties constitutes a means for supporting the other bar with one edge facing upward. When only one bar 12 is employed, as shown by Figure 4, the means for supporting the bar with one edge facing upward, may be embodied in metal strips 17^a, provided with the spacing members 20^a, having ears 21^a riveted to the bar. The strips 17^a also form widened rack-ends, adapted to function like the rack-ends formed by the strips 17.

It is obvious that the construction of the bar 12, and the form and construction of the holders 13 may be variously modified, without departing from the spirit of the invention, as defined by the appended claims.

The holders may be pointed spurs, suitably secured to the bar, and adapted to penetrate the lower end portion of an article not provided with a socket 15.

The rack may be of any desired length, and may have any desired number of holders.

I claim:

1. An enameling rack comprising bent metal strips, constituting widened rack-ends, adapted to bear on a horizontal support; and article-holding means including a thin-edged flat-sided bar fixed to and extending between said strips; and holders fixed to said bar and projecting from an edge thereof, the arrangement being such that the said strips are adapted to maintain the bar with its flat sides vertical and the said holders projecting upward from the bar, in position to hold articles overhanging the flat sides, so that enamel may drip from the major portions of the articles without contacting with the bar, said strips being formed to constitute spacing members, adapted to abut against spacing members on other racks, to prevent contact between articles stored on contiguous racks.

2. An enameling rack comprising bent metal strips constituting widened rack-ends, adapted to bear on a horizontal support, and article-holding means including a pair of thin-edged flat-sided bars fixed to, and spaced apart by said strips, and extending therebetween, and holders fixed to said bars and projecting from edges thereof, the arrangement being such that the said strips are adapted to maintain the bars with their flat sides vertical and the said holders projecting upward from the bars, in position to hold articles overhanging the flat sides, so that enamel may drip from the major portions of the articles, without contacting with the bars, said strips being formed to constitute spacing members, adapted to abut against spacing members on other racks, to prevent contact between articles stored on contiguous racks.

3. An enameling rack including a flat-sided, thin-edged sheet metal bar comprising flat parallel layers arranged side by side and forming the flat sides, and necks connecting said layers and forming the thin edges, one of said necks being provided with a plurality of alined slots; and article holders having flexible end portions inserted in said slots and hooks located within the bar, whereby the said holders are positively anchored to the bar.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

WILL DEAN ALLEN.