(No Model.)

J. L. PEASE.

RACK FOR DOORS.

No. 475,948. Patented May 31, 1892.

Fig. 1.

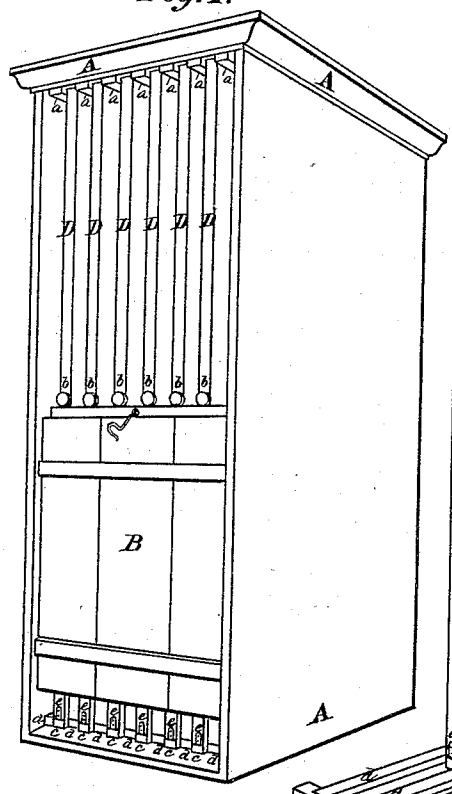


Fig. 2.

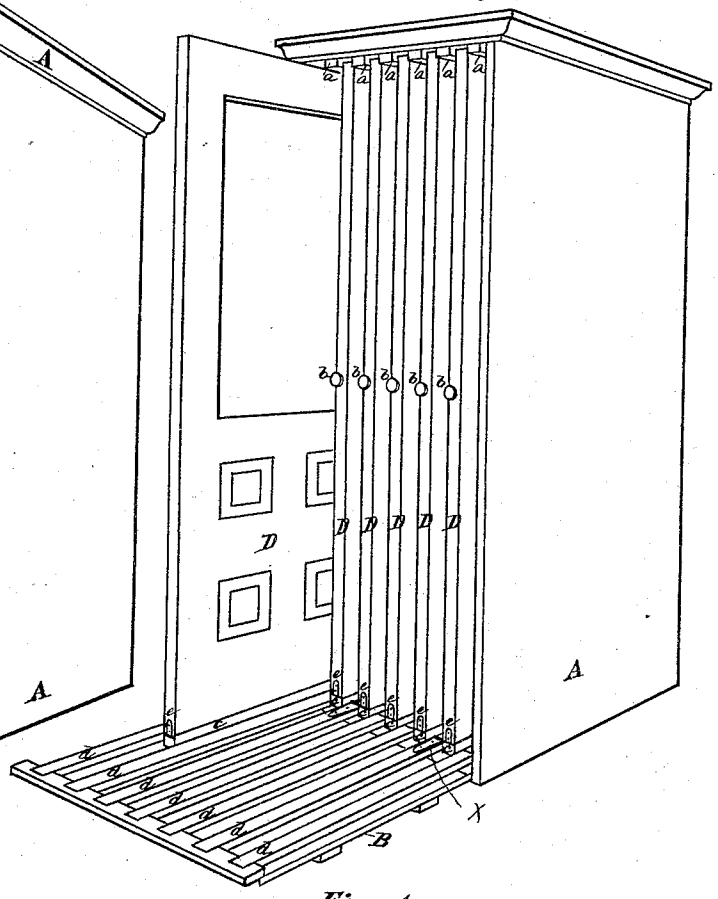


Fig. 3.

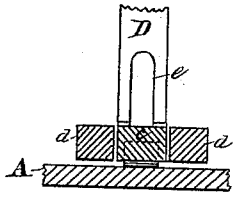
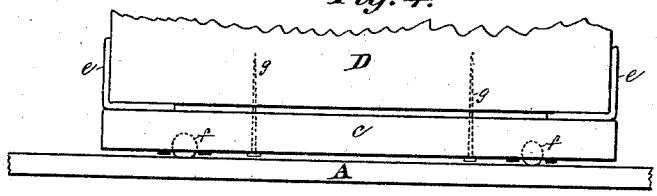


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
Thos. Speed
A. Lincoln Hendley.

James L. Pease Inventor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES L. PEASE, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

RACK FOR DOORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 475,948, dated May 31, 1892.

Application filed January 15, 1892. Serial No. 418,192. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. PEASE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Rack for Doors, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to racks in which door and sash manufacturers or dealers in doors can keep for sale and conveniently exhibit doors, so that customers can examine them. The rack is in the main a slight wooden box of the height and width (in the clear) of the doors to be stored in it and broad enough across to hold several—preferably, I would say, six—doors in separate grooves, which are to be let into the bottom or floor of the rack and extended into the inner side of a flap or trap door and also into the top or roof of the rack or box. One of the sides of the rack, which shows the edges of the doors, is open, except as to this flap or trap door. A quadrangular stick running on casters or rollers is put into each of the lower grooves and one door rests on each.

The annexed drawings sufficiently show my invention.

Figure 1 shows the rack with six doors in it and the flap up, in perspective. Fig. 2 shows the rack with six doors in it and the flap down with one of the doors drawn out partially and standing upon it, also in perspective. Fig. 3 shows the end of one of the quadrangular sticks endwise or in front view with its flange running up in front and the lower part of the door resting on it. Fig. 4 shows the stick with the casters lengthwise or in side view with the flanges at both ends and part of the door resting on it.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the body of the rack is marked with the letter A, and the section of its floor as it appears in Figs. 3 and 4 is marked with the same letter. The flap or trap door, which is hinged at X at the bottom and may be closed with a catch or hook at its top, is marked in Figs. 1 and 2 with the letter B. The doors standing in the rack (they are no part of the invention) are marked in all the figures with the letter D. Into the edge of each of them a knob *b* is stuck lightly for the purpose of drawing it out. A strap or string may be substituted or the door may be pushed out from the opposite side. The ridges in floor and roof, which have the grooves between them, are marked in all the figures with the letters *a a a* and *d d*, &c. They may be of one piece with the floor or roof plate, the grooves being mortised out, or may be fastened thereto by screws or nails. The room between them is full one and three-eighths inches, the ordinary thickness of a door, which must slide freely in its groove. The ridges should be thick enough to leave room for the moldings of two doors to pass each other. The ridges extended on the flap are also marked *d*. The quadrangular sticks are marked in all the figures with the letters *c c c*, &c.

In Fig. 3 I show, on a larger scale, a small section of the floor A, two ridges *d* and *d*, the end of the stick *c* resting between them, with a metal flange *e* in front of the door D, of which a small part is shown, a similar flange being supposed to hold it at the rear end.

In Fig. 4 I show part of the floor A in cross-section, one stick *c c* in its whole length resting on casters *f f*, let into it and protruding but slightly below it, the flanges *e e* at both ends nailed or screwed to the stick and running up at right angles in front and rear of a door.

To keep the door steady when it is run out on the flap, I run a wire nail *g*, point upward, or two such nails point upward, through each stick. The same purpose can be attained otherwise—for instance, by making each stick higher than its groove and nailing or screwing metal strips protruding above it to each of its sides, so as to inclose a door.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A rack for doors, provided at its top and bottom with corresponding grooved ways and upon its front side with a flap hinged at the bottom of the rack, the flap also having grooved ways which register with those in the bottom of the rack, so that when the flap is dropped the grooved ways thereon form a continuation of those on the bottom of the rack.

2. A rack for doors, provided at its top and bottom with corresponding grooved ways and upon its front side with a flap hinged to its bottom, the flap having grooved ways which when the flap is dropped make a continuation of the grooved ways in the bottom, combined with sticks resting on casters or rollers and

of proper width to support each one door in the grooved ways of the bottom free to run out into those of the flap.

3. A rack for doors, provided at its bottom and top with corresponding grooved ways and a flap hinged to the bottom, having grooved ways continuing when the flap is thrown open those of the bottom, combined with sticks of the proper width to carry a door running on casters in the grooved ways of the bottom and free to run into the grooved ways of the flap, and means connected with each stick for holding a door placed thereon in an upright position.

4. A rack for doors, provided at its bottom with corresponding grooved ways and a flap hinged to the bottom, having grooved ways continuing when the flap is thrown open those of the bottom, combined with sticks of the proper width to carry a door running on casters in the grooved ways of the bottom and free to run into the grooved ways of the flap, these sticks being fitted with pointed wire nails run through them point upward.

JAMES L. PEASE.

Witnesses:
THOS. SPEED,
A. LINCOLN DEMBITZ.