O. A. BOEHM.

RACK FOR TOWELS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES.

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1,072,204. **Patented Sept. 2, 1913.**

Fig. 1.

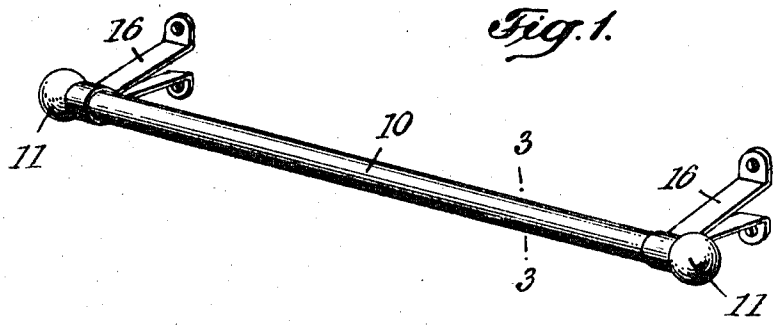
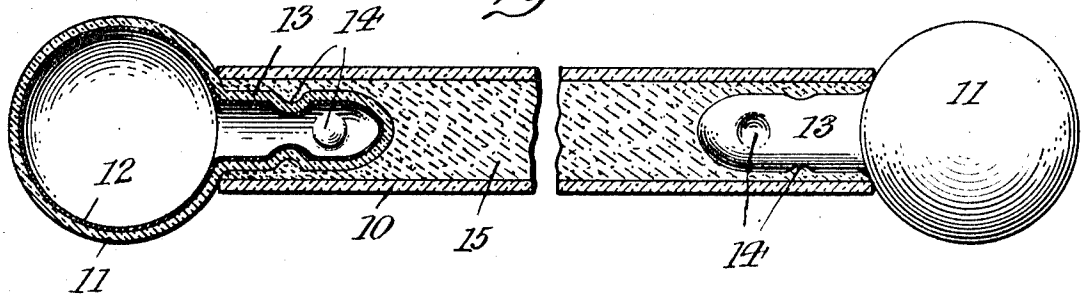


Fig. 2.



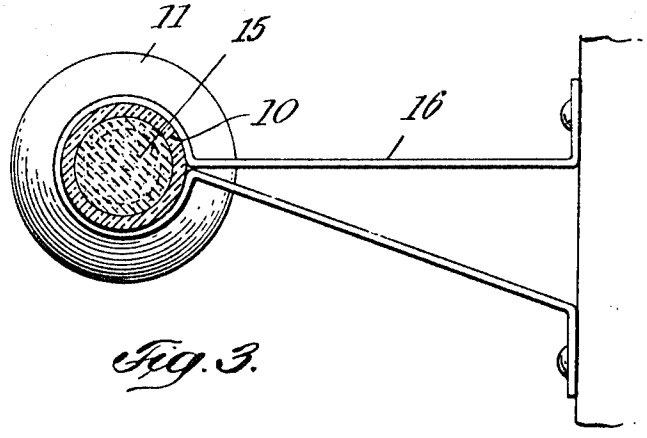


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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RACK FOR TOWELS AND SIMILAR ARTICLES.

1,072,204. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 2, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR A. BOEHM, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Rack for Towels and Similar Articles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a towel rack which is of neat appearance, cleanly and is not liable to become broken during transportation or when subjected to severe strain.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a towel rack embodying my invention; Fig. 2 a longitudinal section partly in side view thereof, with parts broken away, and Fig. 3 an enlarged cross section on line 3—3, Fig. 1.

The device comprises essentially a tubular rod 10 open at both ends and composed of glass or other transparent vitreous material. At each end of rod 10, there is provided a hollow vitreous knob 11 that has a light-reflecting lining 12 and is provided with a hollow teat or projection 13 entering the end of the rod. This teat is closed at its inner end and has a suitable number of surface indentations or depressions 14 along its body. The outer diameter of the teat should be considerably less than the inner diameter of tube 10, so that an annular clearance of substantial width is formed therebetween. Tube 10 is charged with a core or filler 15 composed of plaster of Paris or a similar plastic material. This material completely fills the tube between the teats, and also the annular spaces around such teats, so as to constitute a binding agent by which the knobs 11 are securely cemented to the rod. Owing to the fact that the teats are closed at their ends, the plastic mass cannot enter the knobs to damage the silver lining 12, while the depressions 14 serve to provide a firm gripping surface for such mass. During manufacture, one of the knobs is fitted in position at one end of the rod, the latter is charged with the plastic filling and then the other knob is applied, so that after the filling has set or petrified all the parts will be firmly united.

It will be seen that the plastic filling besides constituting a weight increasing and reinforcing core for rod 10, also serves as a means for attaching the knobs to said rod. So also if the rod is composed of transparent material, any coloring imparted to the core will be visible through the glass. Thus if a white plaster of Paris filling is employed, the rack will have the appeareance of an enameled or porcelain bar with nickel plated ends, which presents a highly attractive appearance. It will also be seen that by the use of the filling, the weight of the rack is considerably increased and that the rod is so reinforced that it is not liable to break during transportation, fitting up or when subjected to a severe strain.

In order to secure the rack to a wall, door or other support, I may employ suitable brackets 16 which do not form a part of the present invention.

It is obvious that my improved rack may be employed for carrying household articles other than towels, such for instance as curtains.

I claim:

A towel rack comprising a hollow open-ended glass rod, a petrifactive filling within the bore of said rod and constituting a reinforcing core therefor, and a pair of flanking heads having projections that extend into opposite ends of the rod and are embedded within the filling, said filling constituting likewise a binding medium for said projections.

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Witnesses:

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