E. H. WILSON.

REVERSIBLE WARDROBE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1911.

1,067,291. Patented July 15, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

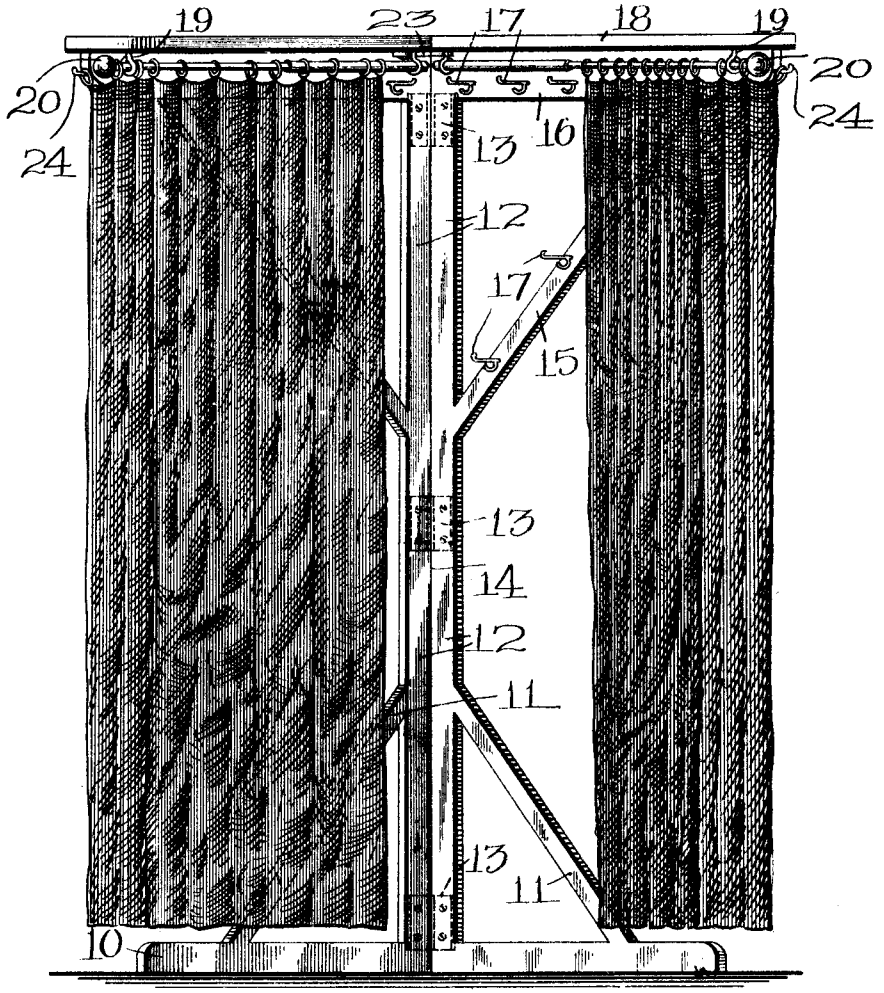


Fig. 1

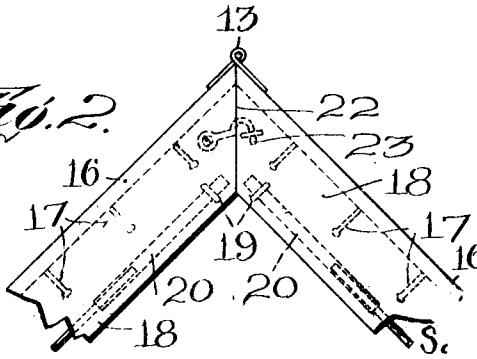


Fig. 2.

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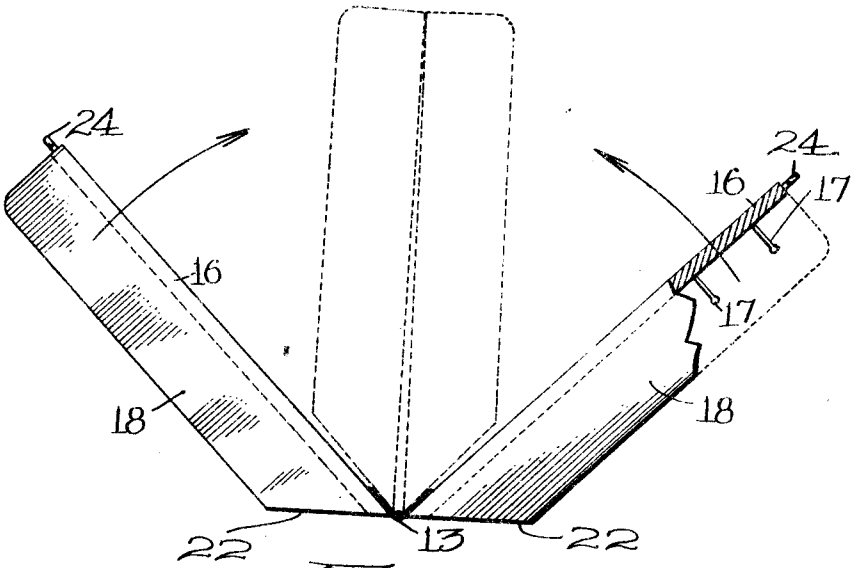


Fig. 3.

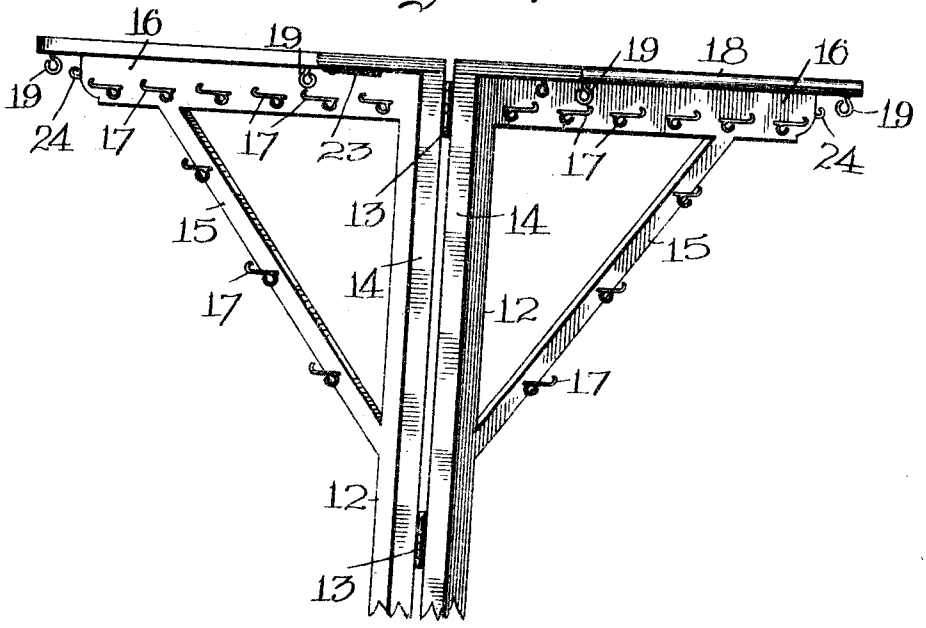


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN H. WILSON, OF OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

REVERSIBLE WARDROBE.

1,067,291. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 15, 1913.

Application filed January 5, 1911. Serial No. 600,897.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN H. WILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oxford, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Reversible Wardrobe, of which the following is a specification.

The principal objects of the invention are to provide a simple, neat and inexpensive construction which can be made very strong and durable, and can be reversed to occupy two different positions; to provide a wardrobe which simply by swinging one part on another can be changed from a form suitable for occupying the corner of a room, to one suitable to being placed against a projecting angle of a wall; to provide a construction of the same in which the hooks for hanging clothing are conveniently placed in such position that the weight of the clothing will not tend to overturn the wardrobe; and to provide a convenient and simple arrangement whereby the clothing can be concealed by curtains or the like.

The invention also involves improvements in details of construction as will appear hereinafter.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a wardrobe constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan thereof showing one position of the parts. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing one position in full lines and a second folded position in dotted lines; and Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the top of the article in the full line position of Fig. 3.

The device is shown in a form in which it is provided with a pair of feet 10 adapted to rest on the floor, each of the feet being provided with an inclined brace 11. The feet and braces are connected with a pair of uprights 12 which are provided with hinges 13 or the like for pivotally connecting them together. These hinges are located at the rear beyond the point at which the uprights meet when folded together. This permits a wide range of adjustability as will appear hereinafter. Also for the purpose of facilitating this operation the inner edges 14 of the uprights are mitered off or beveled preferably at an angle of 45 degrees to the front and rear surfaces. By this means the uprights can be folded together as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2 to a position in which the front surfaces of the uprights are at right angles to each other. Extending outwardly and upwardly from the uprights are a pair of braces 15, and horizontal members 16 at the top are mounted on the uprights and braces. On these braces 15 and horizontal members 16 are mounted clothing hooks 17 of any desired character. It is to be observed that the braces and horizontal members 15 and 16 are located directly over the feet 10 so that the weight of the clothing comes almost directly over the feet, and especially when the device is set up in the position shown in Fig. 1 the weight of the clothing will not tend to upset the wardrobe.

Mounted on the tops of the horizontal member 16 are cover boards 18. These serve for the purpose of holding fixtures 19 for curtain rods 20 by which curtains 21 can be hung in position to cover the clothing on the hooks. These rods are shown as telescoping, but any desired kind of curtain rod can be employed. The cover boards 18 also serve as shelves, and they have other functions, for example their inner ends 22 are mitered off at the same angle as the edges 14 of the uprights, and consequently when the device is set up as shown in Fig. 1, they serve as stops to limit its position to one in which the two members make right angles with each other. A hook 23 is mounted on the bottom of one of these covers so as to lock the parts together when in this position. Hooks 24 hold the curtains at the ends.

In addition to the position shown in Fig. 1, which the wardrobe assumes when it is to be set up in a corner of a room, it is capable of taking other positions, as for example, that shown in full lines in Fig. 3 and in Fig. 4. In the latter case the hooks come on the outside and the device is suitable for being placed on a projecting right-angled corner of a wall. In this case, on account of the particular angle of the edges 22 they form a straight surface, being in alinement with each other, thus adding to the appearance and general effect of the device. In addition to that this straight surface which is contiguous with the surface formed by the edges 14 can be covered by an article of furniture having a flat back, as for example, a tall mirror, clock, or the like. It makes a particularly attractive article of furniture when covered by a mirror which obviously is most conveniently used in connection with a wardrobe. It will be obvious, also, that

even if the projecting angle of the wall is not rectangular, the wardrobe can be employed whether it is an acute or obtuse angle. In addition to this, if desired the wardrobe can be swung out straight, so that the two parts are in the same plane and put up against a straight wall, but in that case the ends of the upper parts will have to be secured to the wall. In the other positions mentioned, however, the wardrobe does not have to be secured to the wall in any manner, and this is one of the important features of the invention. Of course when the device is to be packed up for shipment or when it is out of use temporarily, the two parts can be swung back together into a very compact form, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3, so that it requires very little room for storage or shipment. The device is designed for use in homes, offices, and elsewhere, but is particularly valuable in hotels and the like where different guests require different accommodations.

While I have illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of the invention, I am aware that many modifications can be made therein by any one skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the invention as expressed in the claims. Therefore I do not wish to be limited to all the details of construction herein shown and described, but

What I do claim is:—

As an article of manufacture, a wardrobe comprising two upright members hinged together and having horizontal feet extending from their lower ends, members extending outwardly from said uprights directly over said feet, inclined braces between said upright and outwardly extending members, clothing hooks mounted on the front sides of said members and braces whereby the two uprights can be swung to a position in which the front sides of said members make a reëntrant angle with each other, in which angle all the clothing hooks are located, and whereby they can be reversed through three-fourths of a circle so as to make an external angle with the clothing hooks on the outside of both legs thereof, and covers on both of said members, the edges of said covers nearest the hinges being beveled off at an angle of substantially 45 degrees, whereby they serve as stops to limit the position of the members when swung inwardly to an angle substantially 90 degrees to each other, and whereby when swung outwardly to an external angle of substantially 90 degrees to each other the edges of the two covers form a straight line, and a curtain rod supported under the front edge of each cover.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN H. WILSON.

Witnesses:

ALBERT E. FAY,

C. FORREST WESSON.