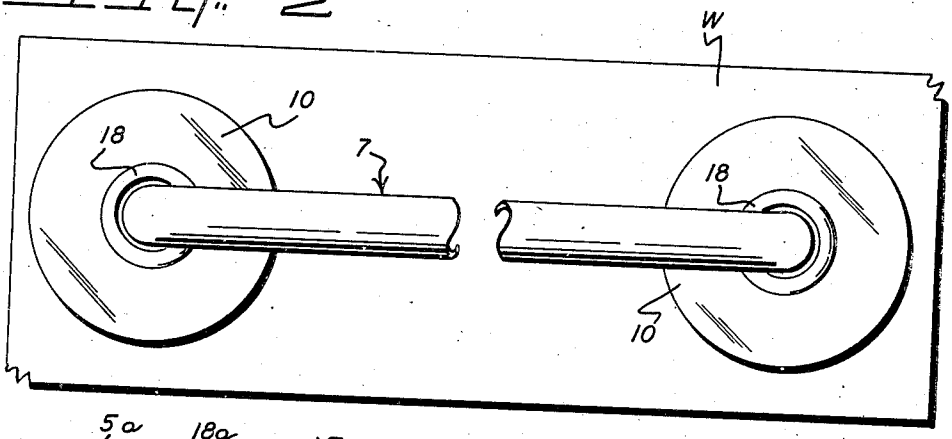
June 18, 1946. H. J. COHN 2,402,127

RACK DEVICE

Filed April 18, 1945

Fig. 2



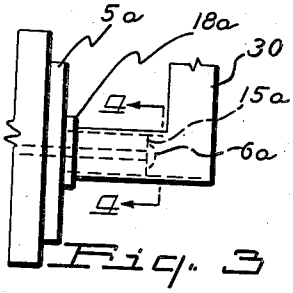




Fig. 3

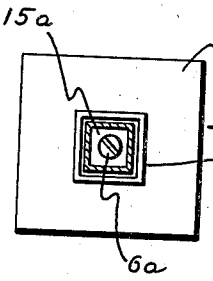



Fig. 4

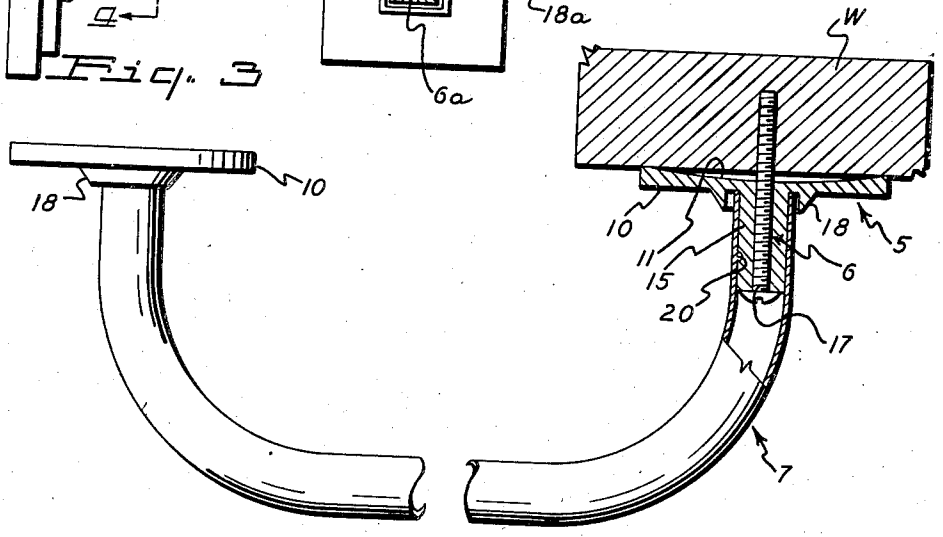



Fig. 1

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Patented June 18, 1946

2,402,127

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,402,127

## RACK DEVICE

Harold J. Cohn, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application April 18, 1945, Serial No. 589,063

1 Claim. (Cl. 211—123)

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This invention has to do with racks, and its more particular aspects have to do with racks adapted to be secured to walls for supporting towels and the like.

It is one of the principal objects of my invention to provide a rack which is capable of being mounted upon a wall by screws which are concealed by the article-supporting portion of the rack.

Another object of my invention is the provision of a rack device which is capable of fitting snugly and smoothly against the wall.

A still further object is the provision in such a rack of a wall-mounting member which resiliently locks the mounting screws to prevent their working loose.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a rack in which the ends of the tubular article-supporting members are countersunk in the wall-mounting member.

Still further objects and advantages of my invention will become apparent from the following description of a presently preferred example thereof, for which purpose I shall refer to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view partly in section;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing a modified form of the invention; and

Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Referring now to the drawing I show my rack device mounted on a wall W, the device consisting generally of a pair of wall brackets 5, attaching screw 6 and an article-supporting bar 7.

Each of the brackets 5 consists of a base plate 10 having a concaved inner surface 11 and having an outwardly projecting medial portion 15 of round cross-section having a screw-passing axial opening 17. The base plate presents a flange 18 spaced slightly from and disposed annularly of the projection 15. Each base plate is adapted to be mounted upon a wall by means of a screw 6 whose head bears against the outer end of the projection 15 and as the screw is tightened in the wall the base plate is resiliently held against the wall by virtue of the concaved inner surface flexing towards the wall under the pressure applied by the screw.

The tubular U-shaped article-supporting member 7 has its ends inserted over the projections 15 until the extreme ends fit within the respective sockets provided between the respective flanges 18 and projections 15, so that the ends of the member 7 are countersunk and concealed. By this construction the attaching screws 6, which in conventional racks are exposed to view, are concealed by the article-supporting member, by being within the latter. The member 7 has a friction fit on the projections 15, which fit is normally sufficient to retain said member on the brackets. However, in some cases it may be desirable to further lock the member 7 in place by providing a projection 20 in the inner side wall of the tubular member which fits in a complementary recess in the projection 15.

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While I have described the use of two brackets 5 and a U-shaped article-supporting rod, it will be understood that a single bracket may be employed to carry the article or article-supporting member provided it has means for preventing rotation of the article-supporting member relative to the bracket. In Figs. 3 and 4 I show a modified form of device for accomplishing this purpose. Here the base plate 5a is the same as before described but the projections 15a and the flange 18a are of angular or squared cross-section, being held on the wall by screw 6a. The article-supporting member is shown fragmentarily at 30 and the end portion fitting over the projection is likewise of angular or squared cross-section so that it may not rotate relative to the projection. The element 30 may typify any kind of bracket or even a light fixture.

I claim:

A rack device of the class described comprising a base plate having a concaved inner surface adapted to fit against a supporting element and having an outwardly projecting reduced diameter medial portion presenting an axial screw-passing bore, a headed screw mounted in said bore with its head disposed against the outer end of the base member, said screw being adapted to be threaded into the supporting element, and an article-supporting member having a tubular end portion fitting over said projecting medial portion and enclosing the head of the screw.

HAROLD J. COHN.