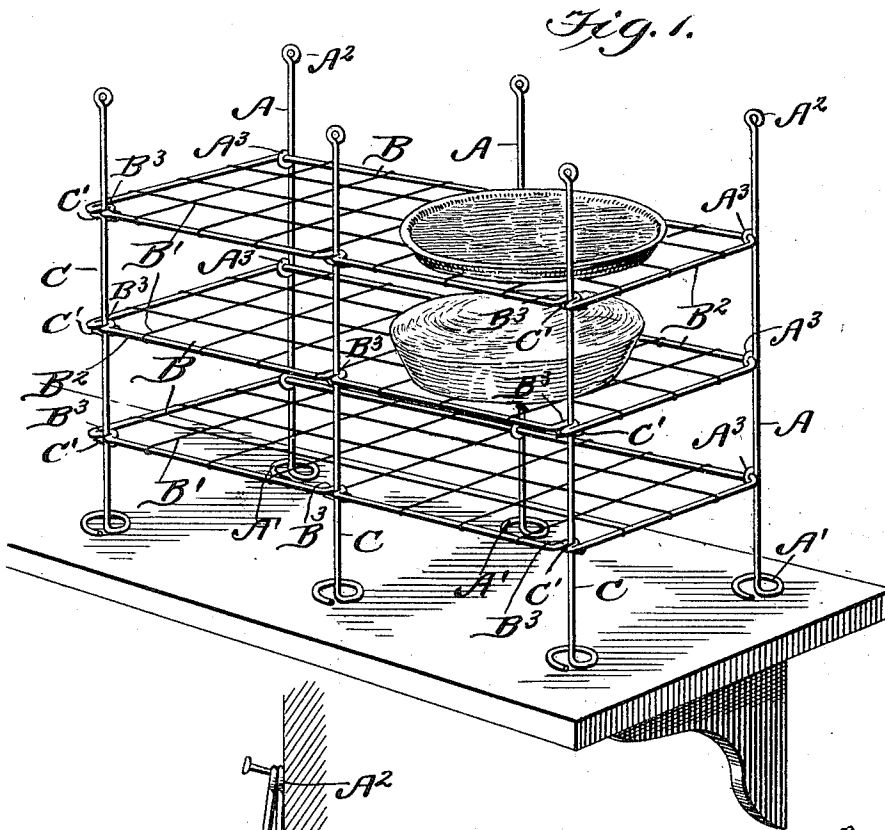
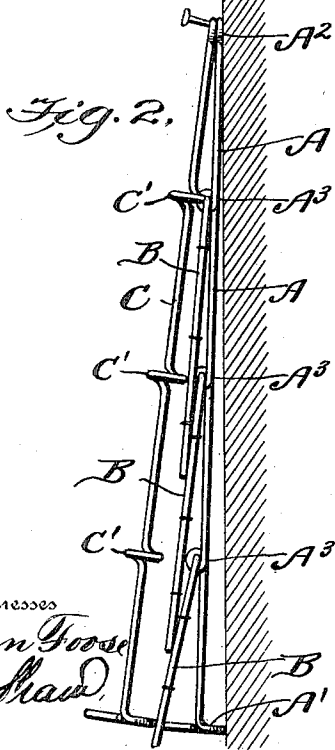
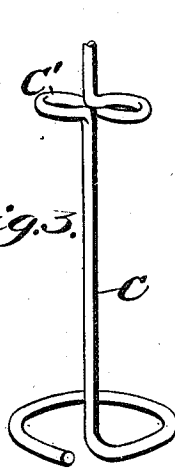
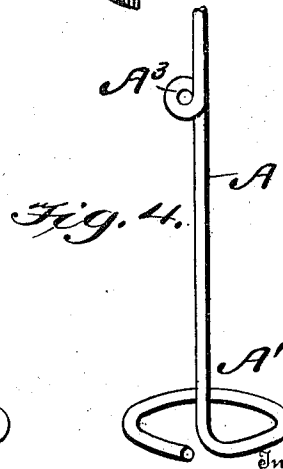


No. 719,441.

PATENTED FEB. 3, 1903.

S. M. DAVISON.
COLLAPSIBLE PIE AND PASTRY RACK.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 4, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SARAH MARTHA DAVISON, OF ETHEL LANDING, PENNSYLVANIA.

COLLAPSIBLE PIE AND PASTRY RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 719,441, dated February 3, 1903.

Application filed January 4, 1902. Serial No. 88,431. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SARAH MARTHA DAVISON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ethel Landing, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Collapsible Pie and Pastry Rack, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved collapsible pie and pastry rack, and has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive device particularly adapted for storing pies and various other kinds of pastry.

With this object in view the invention consists of a series of standards or uprights, to which are hinged shelves whose outer or free ends are adapted to be held in place by removable standards, the latter being so arranged that they may be readily removed, permitting the shelves to fold, so as to take up but little room when the rack is not in use.

The device also consists in certain details of construction and novelties of combination, as will appear in the following specification, and be pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved rack as in use. Fig. 2 is an end view of the rack folded and showing the position of the parts when suspended from a suitable hanger; and Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views of portions of the front and rear supporting-standards, respectively.

In constructing a rack in accordance with my invention I employ a series of standards A, preferably made of stout wire or thin rods whose lower ends are twisted to form a suitable base A' and their upper ends being twisted to form eyes or loops A². Each standard A is constructed exactly alike and has a series of loops or eyes A³ formed intermediate its ends, to each of which is hingedly connected a shelf B, that is constructed of wire-netting B' and has a stout metallic rod or band encircling its periphery, as shown at B³. The portion extending across the front of each shelf is bent at certain intervals to form loops B³, into which is designed to rest the front standards C, as most clearly illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The said bent or looped portions are designed to rest upon loops in the standard C, as more fully explained hereinafter. These shelves, as before stated, are

hinged to the eyes or loops of the standards A, and in order to provide a simple arrangement for supporting the free ends of the shelves I provide a series of standards C, whose upper and lower ends are made similar to the uprights A, and each being bent intermediate its ends to form a series of loops C', that are located at such points to correspond with the heights of the loops in the standard A, so that when the shelves are held thereon they will be arranged upon a horizontal plane.

In practice I prefer to arrange the uprights at such intervals that the largest-size pie may be conveniently inserted between the uprights and held upon the shelves. It will of course be understood that any number of uprights may be employed, the number, however, being regulated by the length of the shelves, and it will of course also be understood that any number of loops may be formed in the uprights, they being regulated by the height of the standards.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I provide an exceedingly simple and economical form of rack that can be readily collapsed by simply removing the front standards C, which permits the shelves to automatically drop or fold, after which the device may be stored away in a very small space, the eyes in the standards providing a simple and convenient means for suspending the device if it be desired to hang it, and by arranging the notches in the front edges of the shelves, into which the standards C fit, the danger of the said standards being accidentally displaced is greatly reduced, as I propose to have the notches of such width that the standards will fit snugly therein, and the elasticity of the loops will cause them to hold tightly.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a folding rack, the combination of the front and rear standards, shelves hinged to the rear standards, said shelves having their front edges notched to receive the front standards, and the last-named standards having laterally-projecting loops formed thereon and upon which rest the said shelves at their front edges, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a folding rack, the combination of the rear standards having their lower ends twist-

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ed to form base portions, and their upper ends
twisted to form eyes, the said standards be-
ing twisted intermediate their ends to form
loops, shelves connected to the said loops, the
5 said shelves having their front edges provided
with notches, front standards having their
lower ends twisted to form base portions and
their upper end bent to form eyes, the said
standards being twisted intermediate their
10 ends to form a series of oppositely-projecting
loops upon which the said shelves rest, sub-
stantially as described.

3. In a folding rack the combination of the
front and rear standards, the said rear stand-
5 ards being twisted intermediate their ends to

form loops, shelves connected to the said loops,
said shelves comprising wire-netting and a
metallic band arranged around the netting,
the front of the band being bent to form in-
wardly-projecting loops in which the said 20
front standards are held and the said front
standards being twisted intermediate their
ends to form oppositely-projecting loops upon
which the said shelves rest, substantially as
described.

SARAH MARTHA DAVISON.

Witnesses:

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