Dec. 8, 1942. M. SINCLAIR 2,304,285

RACK

Filed Nov. 12, 1940

Fig. 1.

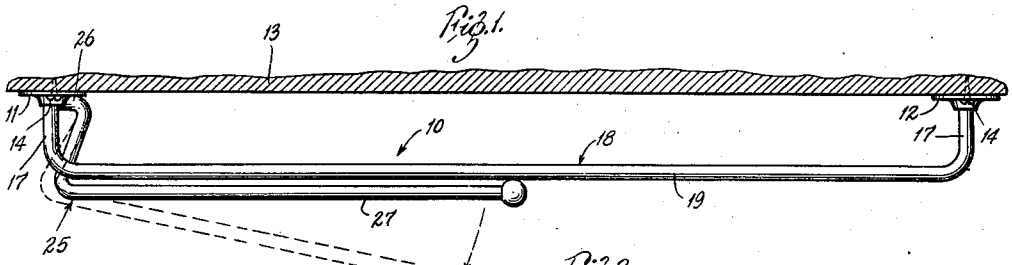


Fig. 2.

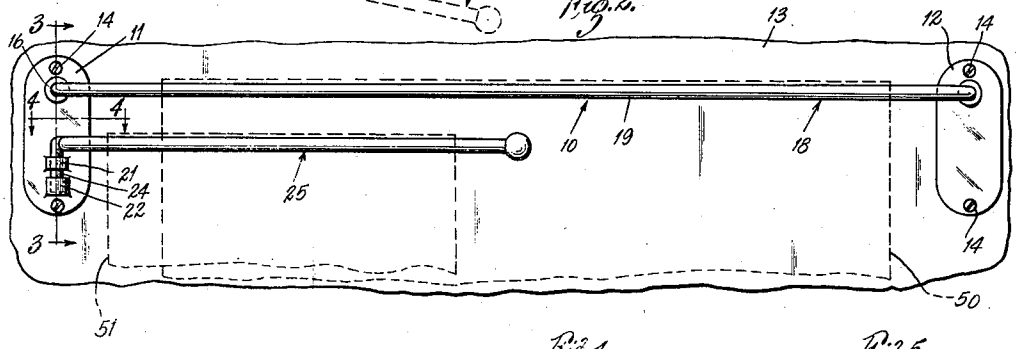


Fig. 3.

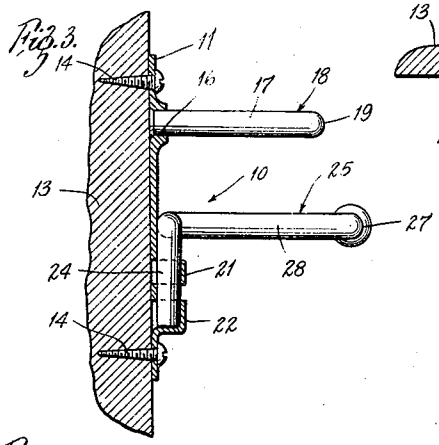


Fig. 4.

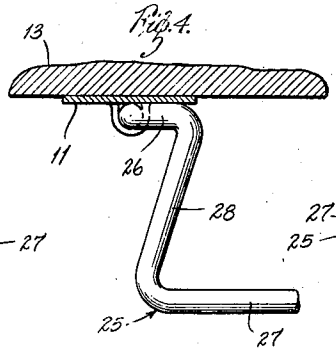


Fig. 5.

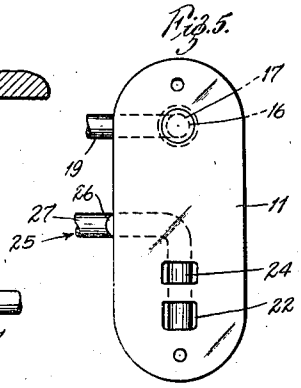


Fig. 6.

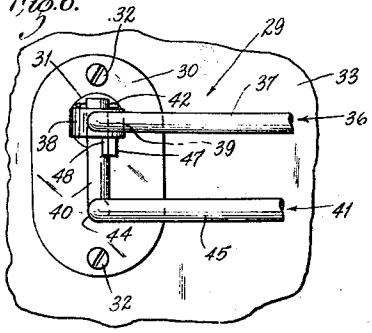
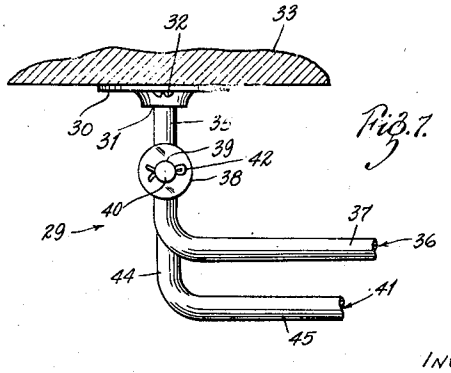


Fig. 7.



INVENTOR:
MELROY SINCLAIR,

By Kingsland, Rogers & Ezell

ATTORNEYS.

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RACK

Melroy Sinclair, Maplewood, Mo.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 211—123)

The present invention relates generally to rack constructions, and more particularly to a combination towel and washrag rack construction in which the latter is supported out of contact with the former.

An object of the present invention is to provide a novel combination towel and washrag rack construction.

Another object is to provide a novel combination towel and washrag rack construction in which the washrag is maintained out of contact with the towel.

Another object is to provide a novel combination towel and washrag rack construction in which there is a support for the washrag pivotally mounted in respect to a support for the towel, thereby providing a construction in which both towel and washrag are easily accessible and replaceable.

Another object is to provide a novel combination towel and washrag rack construction which is economical to manufacture, which may be easily and readily mounted for use, and which may be employed to support both a towel and a washrag out of contact with each other and in accessible relationship.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a combination towel and washrag rack constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention, said rack being shown mounted on a wall;

Fig. 2 is a front view of the rack shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a rear view on an enlarged scale of one of the supporting brackets together with the associated elements of the rack;

Fig. 6 is a front view of a modified rack construction showing only one supporting bracket and associated elements, parts being broken away for conservation of space; and,

Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the rack construction shown in Fig. 6.

Referring to the drawing more particularly by reference numerals, 10 indicates generally a combination towel and washrag rack constructed in accordance with the concepts of the present invention. The rack 10 includes spaced supporting brackets 11 and 12, shown secured to a wall 13 by suitable screws 14.

Each of the brackets 11 and 12 includes an embossed aperture 16 disposed in the upper portion thereof. Parallel right-angularly bent ends 17 of a bar 18 are received in the apertures 16 as supports, thereby disposing longitudinal portion 19 of the bar 18 spaced from the wall 13 and in parallel relation thereto.

The bracket 11 also includes a strap 21 and a well or pocket 22, disposed below the aperture 16 and formed from the material thereof (Figs. 2 and 3). The strap 21 is disposed above and in vertical alignment with the well 22. A downturned end 24 of a bar 25 extends through the strap 21 and into the well 22 for pivotal support. In the preferred configuration, as shown, the horizontal portion of the bar 25 is of substantially Z-configuration (Fig. 1) including parallel portions 26 and 27 and a connecting portion 28. The connecting portion 28 is of sufficient length to dispose the article receiving portion 27 at a greater distance from the wall 13 than the longitudinal portion 19 of the bar 18 when the former is in parallel relation with the latter. The portion 26 serves as a stop, being in adjacent relationship with the face of the bracket 11 when the portion 27 is in parallel relation with the longitudinal portion 19. The bar 25 may be pivoted clockwise from the position shown in Fig. 1.

In Figs. 6 and 7 there is shown a modified rack 29. A bracket 30 including an embossed aperture 31 is mounted by suitable screws 32 on a wall 33, it being understood that there is a duplicate bracket spaced from the bracket 30.

A right-angularly turned end portion 35 of a bar 36 is supported in the embossed aperture 31 to dispose a longitudinal portion 37 of the bar 36 spaced from and in parallel relation to the wall 33. The portion 35 includes an enlargement 38 having a vertical aperture 39 therethrough.

An upwardly extending portion 40 of a rod 41 extends through the aperture 39 and is maintained in position by a cotter pin 42, or the like. The bar 41 also includes a connecting portion 44 and a horizontal cloth-supporting portion 45. A projection 47 extending downwardly from the enlargement 38 cooperates with a projection 48 secured to or forming part of the portion 40 of the rod 41 to limit counterclockwise pivotal movement of the rod 41 to the position shown in Fig. 7.

In use, the rack 10 is connected to some suitable place, as the wall 13 or a door to dispose the longitudinal portion 19 of the rod 18 and the parallel portion 27 of the rod 25 in parallel relation thereto. As is clear from Fig. 1, the rod 25 will be spaced a greater distance from the wall or door than the rod 18. A towel 50, or the like,

may then be disposed on the longitudinal portion 19 of the rod 18. A washrag 51, or the like, may be disposed on the parallel portion 27 of the rod 25, the rod 25 being swingable into a position out of parallel with the longitudinal portion 19 for easy disposition of the washrag 51 thereon.

It is manifest from the foregoing that definite advantages reside in the rack 10. Since the rod 25 is spaced at all times from the longitudinal portion 19 of the rod 18, the wet washrag 51 supported thereby never contacts the towel 50 disposed on the longitudinal portion 19. Both the washrag 51 and the towel 50 are able to dry readily, thus obviating the very damp condition of the two which is so prevalent in bathrooms today where both towel and washrag are disposed on a single rack of insufficient length. The smallness of the modern bathroom precludes the use of racks of sufficient length to provide space for both towel and washrag. The present construction eliminates the unsightliness of a washrag or towel thrown over a shower curtain, the edge of the tub, a radiator, the wash basin, or the like.

The modified rack 29 shown in Figs. 6 and 7 achieves the same advantages as those of the rack 10, as is clear from an inspection of the figures. In view of the foregoing and in view of the obviousness thereof, particular description of the use and operation is unnecessary.

It is apparent from the foregoing that all of the objects and advantages sought for the present invention are obtained thereby. It is to be understood that the particular configurations of the several elements are given for purposes of illustration and not for limitation, the invention being limited only by the claim which follows.

What is claimed is:

In combination, a towel and rag rack comprising a supporting member, a towel rod immovably connected by one end to the supporting member and by the other end to a support so that the rod is immovable in use, said rod including a central towel supporting portion, a washrag rod pivotally connected to the supporting member including a free rag supporting portion disposed in a plane outwardly offset from the vertical plane of the central portion of the towel rod about its pivotal axis at all times, and means to prevent the rag supporting portion from passing through the vertical plane of the said central portion of the towel rod.

MELROY SINCLAIR.