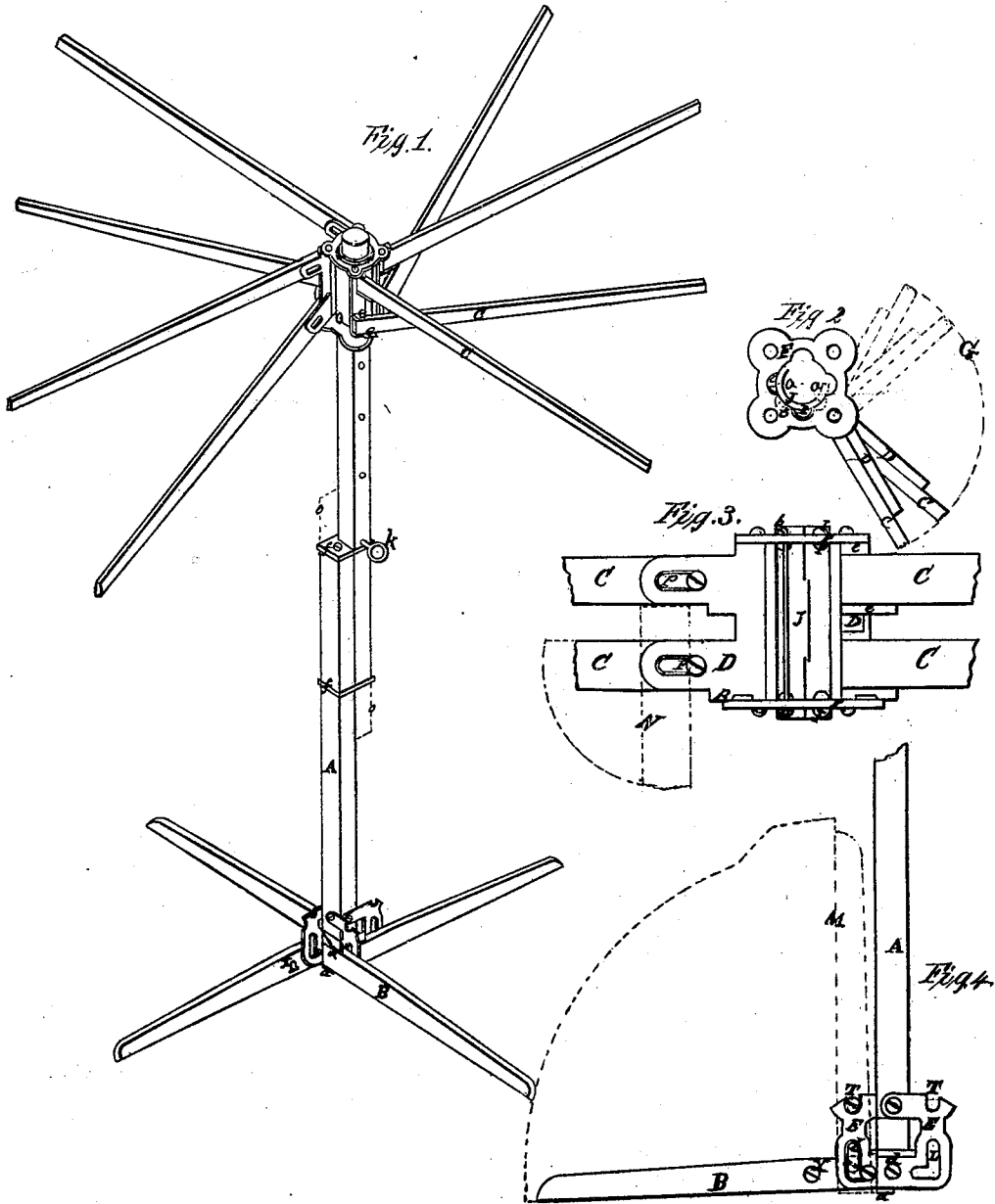


J. Hatfield,

Clothes Rack.

No. 96,107.

Patented Oct. 26, 1869.



Witnesses

Geo. A. Richardson
H. E. Kelley.

James Hatfield

United States Patent Office.

JAMES HATFIELD, OF SPARTA, WISCONSIN.

Letters Patent No. 96,107, dated October 26, 1869.

IMPROVED CLOTHES-RACK.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HATFIELD, of Sparta, in the county of Monroe, and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Racks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the rack.

Figure 2 is a detached top view of a part of the head or top of the rack.

Figure 3 is a detached side view of a part of the head of the rack.

Figure 4 is a detached side view of a part of the bottom or foot of the rack.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

A, fig. 1, is the post, to which all the other parts are attached; B, the feet; and C, the arms, which are attached and operate as follows:

The feet are attached to metallic foot-stays, or braces E, fig. 4, which are secured to the post with screws, as shown.

The feet are attached to the foot-brace by a screw through the right-angled opening L, as shown at fig. 4, and is held firmly at nearly a right angle to the post, (the extreme end inclining downward,) when placed between the projecting plates, or lugs *d d* of the foot-brace, figs. 1 and 4.

The post is constructed of two pieces, of about equal length, and is coupled together by two metallic caps, *f*, fig. 1, which are rigidly secured, one on the upper end of the bottom piece of the post, and the other on the lower end of the top piece of the post.

Each of these caps has projecting bands or rings, which extend around the opposite piece of the posts from which it is fastened, which allows the post to be lengthened or shortened by removing pin *k*, as shown by dotted lines *o*, fig. 1.

The post is intended to be made of a square piece of timber, of suitable size for the size of the rack, and at the extreme top end it is made round, to receive the head, so it may be turned or revolved around the post.

The head is constructed as follows:

There are two head-plates, F, figs. 2 and 3, in which the arm-braces D, fig. 3, are pivoted. These head-plates are connected or tied by a pipe or journal-box, J, fig. 3, in manner as follows: On each end of the pipe are projections I, figs. 2 and 3, and at a distance equal to the thickness of the head-plate, there are opposite projections, as is clearly shown at I, fig. 3, the head-plates F being between them.

The pipe is intended to be divided longitudinally

into two equal parts, in which the end of one part, J, fig. 2, is shown.

It will be seen that there are corresponding notches in the centre hole of the head-plate F, fig. 2, to admit the projections through the plate. Thus the projections on the end of the pipe pass through the notches, and the head-plate takes its place between the projections, as indicated by dotted lines *a a*, fig. 2, and is held to its place by a wire through a notch, *b*, in the plate, figs. 2 and 3.

D, fig. 3, are the arm-braces, to each of which two arms are attached, one to the upper part of the brace, and the other to the lower part, as shown at C, fig. 3. It can also be seen that the upper and lower parts of the brace, where the arms are attached, incline in reverse directions from where it is pivoted, so that the arms do not stand one over the other, or interfere with each other, as shown at *c*, fig. 2.

The arms are attached to the braces with screws through oblong openings, or slots P, fig. 3.

From the arm-brace are projecting plates *e e*, figs. 1 and 2, between which the arms are held at a right angle to the post.

Further, it can be seen, that by the braces having a round tenon, or pivot through each head-plate F, fig. 3, they can be moved laterally, as shown by dotted line G, fig. 2; and to prevent it from moving by its own weight, should the rack stand on an uneven floor, it rests on the extreme edge of the lower plate at R, fig. 3.

Dotted lines N, fig. 3, show an arm drawn out from between the plates *e e* of the arm-brace, and placed in a parallel position to the post.

The feet can also be arranged in the same manner, as is shown by dotted lines M, fig. 4, and can be held in its position by the screw-head X being placed in a notch, T, in the top of the brace, as shown in fig. 4.

The advantage of a rack constructed in this manner is, that it is more convenient when in use, cheap, durable, and can be placed in a small and suitable shape for shipping or for storing away. The arrangement for changing the position of the feet and arms admits of it being used in almost any manner, or in any place that may be desired.

What I claim as my improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination and arrangement of the foot-braces E, arm-braces D, head-plates F, and journal-box J, when constructed and arranged substantially as shown and described, and operating in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

Witnesses:

JAMES HATFIELD.

H. E. KELLEY,

GEO. A. RICHARDSON.