Nov. 16, 1943. E. GALANTE 2,334,322

DRYING RACK FOR GLUE AND THE LIKE

Filed March 25, 1942

Fig. 1

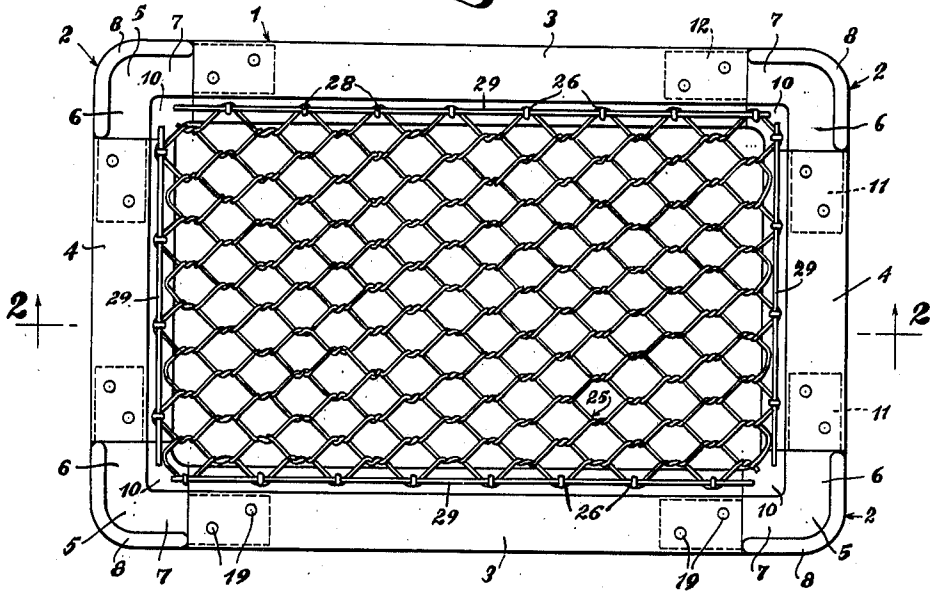


Fig. 2



Fig. 5

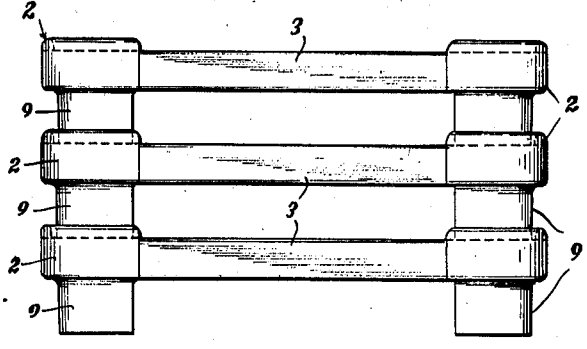


Fig. 3

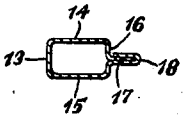
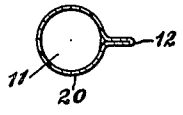


Fig. 4



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DRYING RACK FOR GLUE AND THE LIKE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 34—238)

The present invention relates to a drying rack for glue and like material which is spread upon a rack and allowed to dry, and afterwards removed from the rack. When applied to the rack the material is more or less viscous, but after drying on the rack it becomes hard and brittle and may be removed from the rack by breaking, when the rack can be used again.

Among the objects of the invention are:

To provide a drying rack of the type referred to which will withstand rough usage and permit of long use.

To provide a drying rack in which the part to which the glue is applied for drying, and which is in fact the chief wearing part, can easily be replaced by a new part.

To provide a drying rack whose elements, especially those which comprise the part to which the glue is applied and the elements by which this part is held stretched and fixed in place, are commonplace elements, easily procurable and replaceable.

The invention can best be seen and understood by reference to the drawing in which—

Fig. 1 is a plan of a drying rack embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross section in enlarged detail on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a cross section of one of the frame bars in enlarged detail showing a modified structure and to which reference will later be made; and

Fig. 5 shows the rack in stacked disposition, inasmuch as the rack is preferably so made that it may lie in stack, as is common practice in many types of drying racks.

Referring to the drawing, 1 represents the frame of the drying rack. This frame is preferably generally rectangular in form. It is preferably made of metal and comprises a collection of corner pieces 2 with which are combined sides 3 and ends 4 to form the complete frame. Each of the corner pieces 2 comprises an L-shaped butt 5 with portions 6 and 7, respectively, in right angular relationship to each other. Around the outer top edge of the L-shaped butt is a raised rim or bead 8. Projecting from the bottom of the butt, and inset from the outer edges thereof, is an angular foot 9 having like angularity with the butt, though laterally constricted in size in its relation to the butt. The foot is of some considerable length, or depth. Interposed in the corner between the portion 7, 7 of the butt, in the front corner thereof, and occupying a sunken position with relation to the top of the butt, is a flange 10. Projecting, respectively, from the ends of the portions 6, 7 of the butt, are tongues 11, and 12. These tongues are of some appreciable length, and preferably rectangular in cross section. These various parts which go to make up the corner pieces are preferably integrally connected, each corner piece being molded or cast as a whole in one piece.

The side bars 3 and end bars 4 of the frame are preferably made of metal, and a description of one will suffice for all.

Each of the bars preferably comprises an elongated sheet metal plate bent to provide a hollow bar, preferably rectangular in cross section, with an outstanding flange 12 extending centrally from one side edge thereof. Thus as shown in Fig. 3 the sheet metal plate is bent to provide a hollow bar having a back edge 13, top and bottom edges 14 and 15, respectively, and a front edge 16. The free edges of the blank sheet after being bent to form the front edge 16 are extended forward to provide the flange 12, and this by bending outwardly one free edge of the blank sheet to form a tongue 17, while the other free edge of the blank sheet is bent to form a loop 18 passed around the tongue 17, and the two bound together, or flattened, to form the flange 12. The bars thus formed are attached to the corner pieces by extending the tongues on the corner pieces into the hollow ends of the respective bars, and then fixedly uniting them by rivets, or other fastenings, 19. When the bars and corner pieces are thus combined, to form the frame, the flanges 10 on the corner pieces will properly co-ordinate with the flanges 12 on the bars, all flanges lying substantially in the same plane, and the frame will accordingly be provided with a sunken inside inwardly extending flange.

Instead of making the hollow bars rectangular in form they may be hollow tubular bars, as shown in Fig. 4, where the body of the bar comprises a hollow tube 20, and the flange 12 is provided by flattening a portion of the tubular blank from which the hollow tubular body 20 is made. If the bodies of the frame bars be thus tubular then the tongues on the corner pieces will be made round, instead of rectangular, so as to fit snugly within the hollow ends of the tubular bars.

Attached to the frame thus provided is a screen 25. This screen is made of wire having a relatively large mesh, with loops 26 along the sides and ends thereof. Common chicken wire is preferably employed as it is especially applicable

to the end sought to be attained, for it is of relatively large mesh, and provided with loops **26** along its sides and ends, inasmuch as the body of the wire has a mesh of these connected loops. The screen is stretchable, and possesses a certain amount of elasticity.

The loop forming edges of the screen are laid over the co-ordinated flanges **10**, **12** of the respective corner pieces and bars, and there secured and the screen held taut. This end is secured by providing the flanges of the bars and corner pieces, or flanges on the frame, with a series of cotter pins **27**, or the like, passed through them. The loops **26** along the edges of the wire screen drawn taut are passed over the heads **28** of the cotter pins with drawing engagement against the shanks of the pins.

The loops, thus in engagement with the cotter pins, are held securely in place by locking wires **29** passed through the heads of the pins on each of the several bars. These locking wires are preferably secured at one end to the flanges **10** on the corner pieces, by passing the end of the locking wire downwardly through the flange **10** on the corner piece, and then bending the end of the wire around the edge of the flange.

Removal of the wire screen is obtainable by removing the locking wires, when the screen may be lifted off the frame by stretching its loops sufficiently to clear themselves from their engagement with the cotter pins, the cotter pins then remaining in the frame preliminary to the attachment and locking on of a fresh screen.

The rack especially lends itself for arrangement in stack, as shown in Fig. 5.

I claim:

1. In a drying rack of the type specified the combination comprising a frame, a stretchable wire screen with loops along its edges overlapping said frame in part, a series of cotter pins passed through the frame and fixed thereto with the heads of the cotter pins upstanding from the frame, and over which heads of the cotter pins the loops of the screen are passed to have drawing engagement with the cotter pins when the screen is stretched, and wires passed through the heads of the cotter pins for holding the loops thus engaging in place.

2. In a drying rack of the type specified the combination comprising a frame having corner pieces with interposed bar connections, and a sunken inside inwardly projecting flange, a stretchable wire screen with loops along its edges overlapping said flange, a series of cotter pins passed through the flange, with heads upstanding from the flange, and over which heads of the cotter pins the loops of the screen are passed to have drawing engagement with the cotter pins when the screen is stretched, and wires connected to the corner pieces passed through the heads of the cotter pins for holding the loops thus engaging in place.

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