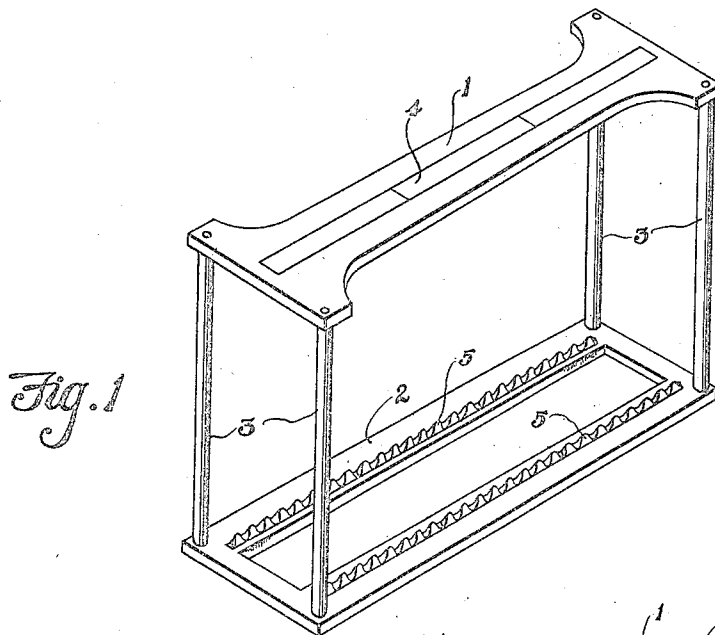
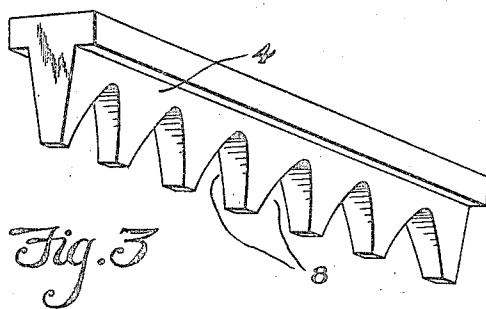
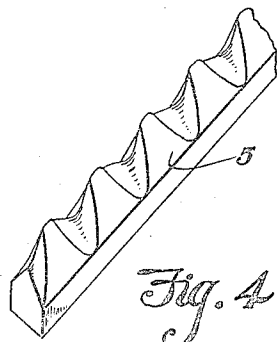
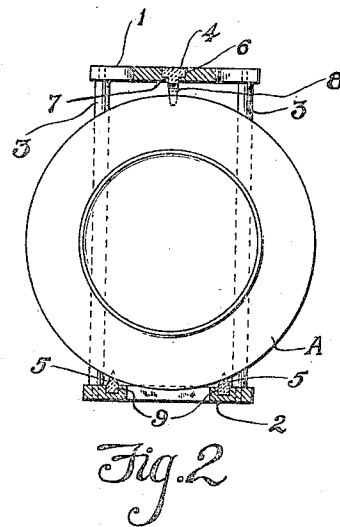


Jan. 9, 1923.

D. S. ALBRIGHT,
WARE RACK.
FILED FEB. 6, 1922.

1,441,718.



Inventor

Donald S. Albright

By *Greene and Bond*

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DONALD S. ALBRIGHT, OF SEBRING, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE LIMOGES CHINA COMPANY, OF SEBRING, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

WARE RACK.

Application filed February 6, 1922. Serial No. 534,461.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DONALD S. ALBRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sebring, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Ware Rack, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to ware racks designed for supporting plates, saucers, and similar flat articles of pottery ware in the decorating kiln.

The usual method of supporting plates or the like in the decorating kiln is to stack the plates, setting each plate in horizontal position and placing "pins" at spaced intervals thereon to space the next plate therefrom. This method requires considerable time and several handlings of the ware between the decorating and the placing of the same in the kiln.

The objects of the present invention are to provide a rack arranged to support the plates or similar articles edgewise, in spaced relation, adapted to receive the plates from the decorator and to be placed directly in the decorating kiln without further handling of the ware.

The above and other objects may be attained by providing a rack such as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a rack embodying the invention;

Fig. 2, a transverse section through the rack;

Fig. 3, a detail perspective view of one of the upper notched bars; and

Fig. 4, a similar view of one of the lower notched bars.

Similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts throughout the drawing.

The rack embodying the invention comprises the upper and lower shelves 1 and 2 respectively, preferably formed of metal and held in spaced relation by the corner posts 3.

The upper shelf is preferably reduced throughout its intermediate portion, as shown, in order to facilitate handling of the rack, and the lower shelf is preferably of open rectangular form, to reduce the weight of the rack, the open center thereof receiving the lower edges of the plates A as shown in Fig. 2.

In order to support the ware edgewise, in spaced relation within the rack, the opposed

faces of the shelves are provided with notches to receive the edges of the ware.

For this purpose the upper and lower notched bars 4 and 5 respectively, of fire clay or similar refractory material, are preferably mounted in the shelves 1 and 2.

The upper shelf is provided with the central, longitudinal T-shaped slot 6, the lower portion of which is reduced as at 7, to receive the notched refractory bars 4 of corresponding cross sectional shape.

The reduced underside of the bars 4 is provided with spaced notches 8 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The bars 4 as well as the lower bars 5 are preferably formed in sections in order that a section may be easily and cheaply replaced in case of breakage. It has also been found that these short sections may be molded and fired to better advantage than by forming each bar the full length of the rack.

Longitudinal grooves 9 are formed in the upper face of the lower shelf 2 adjacent to and parallel with the longitudinal edges thereof. The notched bars 5 formed of refractory material and preferably formed in sections are located in these grooves.

As best shown in Fig. 2 it will be seen that the upper notched bar is located in a plane half way between the lower bars, thus permitting each plate A to be supported upon its lower edge at points equidistant from the vertical center of the plate, the upper edge of the plate being supported by the notched bar 4 at the vertical center.

As each piece of ware is decorated, the decorator places the same in the rack in the position shown in Fig. 2, and as each rack is filled with decorated ware it is placed in a kiln or oven adapted for firing the decoration. These kilns are not heated to a high temperature and for this reason it has been found practical to form the rack of iron or other metal.

As the only portions of the rack which come in contact with the ware are the notched bars 4 and 5, these are the only portions of the rack which should be formed of fire clay or similar material to prevent scratching or disfiguring the edges of the ware.

I claim:

1. A ware rack including vertically spaced shelves, the lower shelf having a pair of parallel grooves in its upper face, notched

bars in said grooves, the upper shelf having a central slot and a notched bar supported in said slot.

2. A ware rack including vertically spaced
5 shelves, the lower shelf having a pair of parallel grooves in its upper face, the upper shelf having a central slot and notched bars of refractory material in said slot and
10 grooves.

3. A ware rack including vertically spaced
shelves, the lower shelf having a pair of par-

allel grooves in its upper face, the upper shelf having a central T-shaped slot, notched bars of refractory material in said grooves and a T-shaped, notched bar of refractory
15 material in said slot.

4. A rack bar including vertically spaced shelves, the upper shelf having a central T-shaped slot, and a T-shaped, notched bar of refractory material in said slot.

DONALD S. ALBRIGHT.