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J. LINCK ET AL

COLLAPSIBLE GARMENT RACK

Filed March 7, 1927

Fig. 1

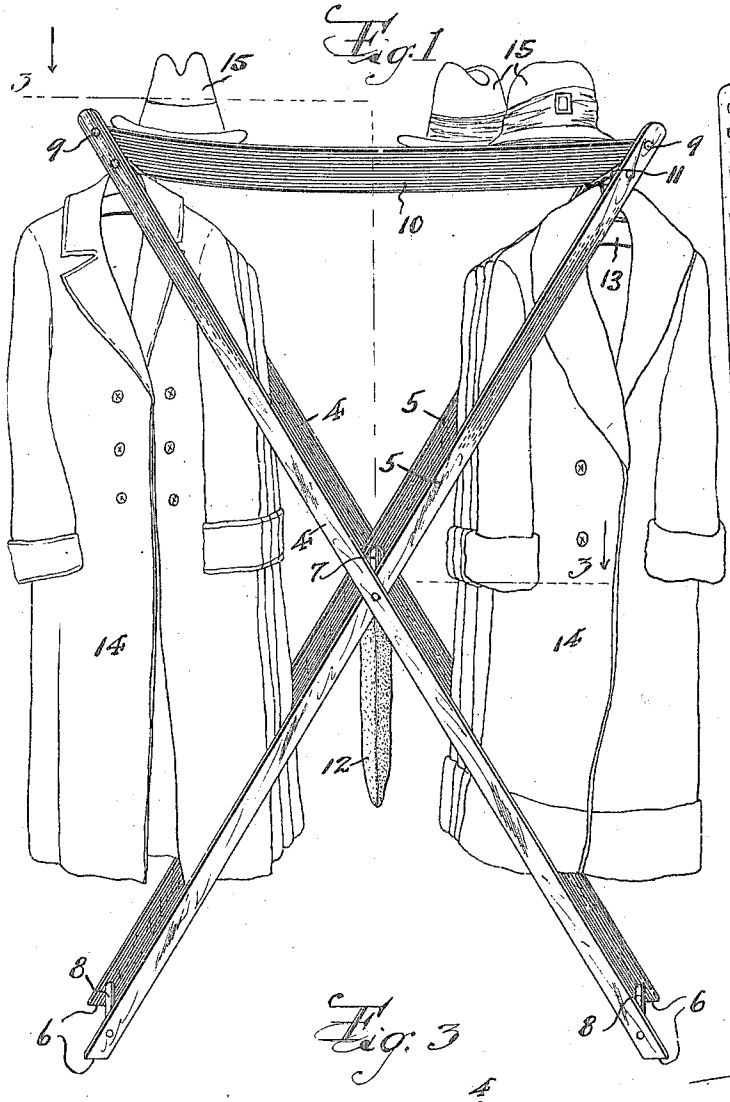


Fig. 2

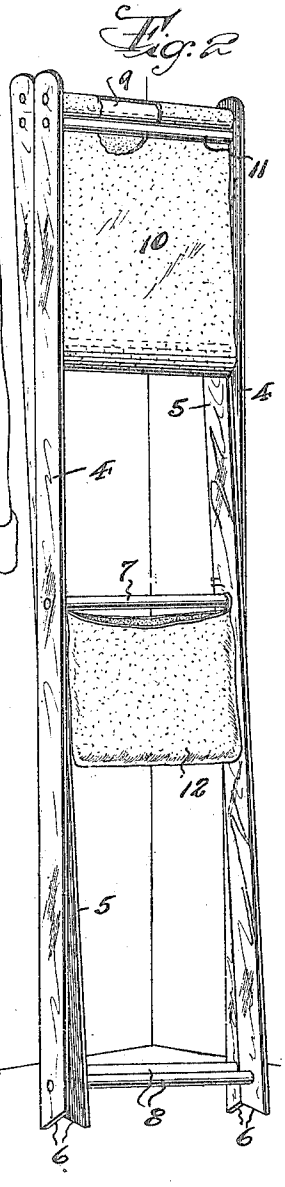
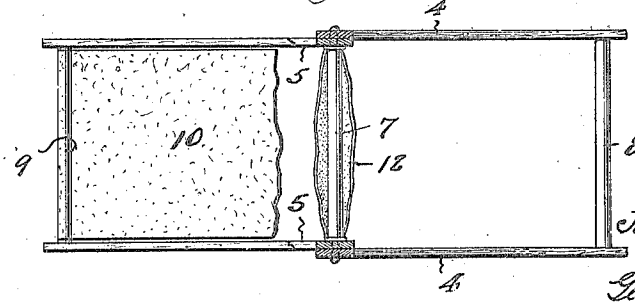


Fig. 3



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH LINCK AND ANNA JOEST, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

COLLAPSIBLE GARMENT RACK.

Application filed March 7, 1927. Serial No. 173,377.

This invention relates, generally, to an improved form and construction of collapsible garment rack which is especially adapted to support out-door garments, such as men's and women's coats, hats, etc.

This invention has for its principal object to provide a collapsible rack for use in homes, restaurants, and places of entertainment wherein a temporary means for the deposit of out-door garments is desirable.

As an illustration of the convenience served by a collapsible garment rack of the kind contemplated by this invention, reference may be made to the difficulties existing in the average home in providing for the care and deposit of the out-door garments of guests attending entertainments or social gatherings in such home. The ordinary home facilities for the temporary deposit of out-door garments are rarely adequate to care for any considerable number of such garments, as is necessary to be done on occasions of social entertainment attended by guests in comparatively large number. Usually the host or hostess, as the case may be, utilizes a sleeping room as a cloak room, and the guests find it necessary to deposit their out-door garments promiscuously upon beds, chairs or such other furniture as may serve. Such practice not only entails considerable confusion when it is desired to resume possession of the garments, but also frequently involves injury to the garments, as e. g., when a heavy coat is accidentally deposited on more delicate structures such as women's hats. In addition to this, in inclement weather, wet outer clothing is deposited on bed-coverings and polished furniture with frequent injurious, and often insanitary effects. This practice is also very inconvenient in small homes, wherein it is sometimes necessary to utilize a child's room, thus entailing either keeping the child up long after normal bedtime or making temporary sleeping provision therefor.

Our present invention seeks to provide a novel and yet simple form of rack, which is calculated to both provide storage facilities for a considerable number of out-door garments, as well as means to securely support the same in an orderly manner, and substantially safe against accidental injury, while, nevertheless, so exposed as to be easily identified and repossessed by the owners thereof. The invention also has for its object to provide a rack for temporary use, which when not in use may be collapsed so as to occupy but little space, and consequently may be easily stored away until occasion for the use of the same arises.

Other objects of this invention, not at this time more particularly enumerated will be clearly understood from the following detailed description of the same.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective end elevation of the novel collapsible garment rack in open operative arrangement, made according to and embodying the principles of the present invention; Figure 2 is a perspective view of the same when in collapsed condition ready to be stored away; and Figure 3 is a part plan or top view and part horizontal section, taken on line 3—3 in Figure 1.

Similar characters of reference are employed in all of the hereinabove described views, to indicate corresponding parts.

Referring now to said drawings, the reference characters 4 and 5 indicate pairs of end members or uprights, which are pivotally interconnected together at their central portions, so as to open out to form X-shaped end frames. The lower ends of said uprights 4 and 5 are beveled off, as at 6, to provide foot-portions upon which the end frames stand when opened out into operative position. Said end-frames are spaced apart longitudinally, and the members thereof pivotally related by means of an axial or central rod 7, upon the extremities of which said members turn. Longitudinally opposite foot-portions of the members 4 and 5 are braced against displacement from operative connected relation by means of longitudinal lower stretcher rods or bars 8; and, in like manner, the upper ends of longitudinally opposite members 4 and 5 are braced against displacement from operative connected relation by means of longitudinal upper stretcher rods

or bars 9. Secured to, and extending horizontally between said upper stretcher rods or bars 9 when the rack is in open operative arrangement, is a flexible apron 10, which may be made of canvas or other suitable fabric or flexible material, and which serves two purposes; first, it functions to limit the operative opened out position of the end frames; and, second, it functions as a top shelf or support upon which may be deposited hats and other comparatively small articles of wearing apparel.

Secured to and extending between the upper end portions of longitudinally opposite members 4 and 5, and downwardly spaced from the upper stretcher rods or bars 9 are rack bars 11.

Connected with said axial or central rod 7, so as to depend therefrom, is a bag-member 12 which may be made of any suitable material, and which serves as a depository for small articles of wearing apparel, or the like.

When the novel garment rack is opened out by spreading its X-shaped end frames until the apron 10 assumes substantially horizontal position, as shown in Figure 1, the same is made ready for use and will stand upon its foot-portions 6 in upright position. Coat hangers 13 are provided having the usual suspension hooks common to such articles. To deposit a garment 14, such as a man's overcoat or a woman's outer coat, upon the rack, the same is first engaged upon a coat hanger 13, whereupon the hook of the latter is engaged upon either one or the other of said rack-bars 11 so as to hang therefrom between the end-frames. It will be apparent, that a garment rack of comparatively small size, is adapted to support, on both sides thereof, from the respective rack bars 11, a very considerable number of such garments 14, which may be brought close together, and yet hang smoothly and free from likelihood of wrinkling or crumpling. At the same time the top apron 10 provides a clear and clean support for hats 15 and the like, while the bag-member 12 may be utilized for the deposit of small articles, such as gloves, packages, etc.

From the above description it will be clearly evident that our garment rack provides a very simple and yet exceedingly convenient device for the purposes for which it is intended, while at the same time, when its use is not desired, it may be quickly and easily folded up into a comparatively small bulk so as to be capable of being stowed away in a closet, or other convenient storage place.

Having thus described our invention, we claim:—

1. A collapsible garment rack, comprising a pair of longitudinally spaced foldable X-shaped end-frames, means to limit the unfolding movement of said end-frames, and means carried by and extending between said end-frames from which garments may be suspended, said suspending means and the adjacent end-frame members defining space for garments on hangers to extend transversely of said suspending means and beneath said limiting means.

2. A collapsible garment rack, comprising pairs of end members centrally pivoted together to form X-shaped end-frames when opened out into operative position, means to interconnect said end-frames together, and means carried by and extending between the upper end portions of said end-frames from which garments may be suspended, said suspending means and the adjacent end-frame members defining space for garments on hangers to extend transversely of said suspending means and beneath said inter-connecting means.

3. A collapsible garment rack, comprising pairs of end members centrally pivoted together to form X-shaped end-frames when opened out into operative position, stretcher rods interconnected between the extremities of opposed members of the respective end-frames, a flexible apron interconnected between the uppermost stretcher rods to serve both as an article support and as a means to limit the opened out position of said end-frames, and means beneath said apron and carried by and extending between said end frames from which garments may be suspended so as to extend parallel to said end-frames.

4. A collapsible garment rack, comprising pairs of end members centrally pivoted together to form X-shaped end-frames when opened out into operative position, stretcher rods interconnected between the extremities of opposed members of the respective end-frames, a flexible apron interconnected between the uppermost stretcher rods to serve both as an article support and as a means to limit the opened out position of said end-frames, rack rods interconnected between the upper end portions of opposite members of the respective end-frames but downwardly spaced from said uppermost stretcher-rods, said rack-rods being operative to receive garments provided with hangers whereby garments may be suspended at both sides of the rack so as to extend parallel to said end-frames.

5. A collapsible garment rack, comprising pairs of end members centrally pivoted together to form X-shaped end-frames when opened out into operative position, stretcher rods interconnected between the extremities of opposed members of the respective end-frames, a flexible apron interconnected between the uppermost stretcher rods to serve both as an article support and as a means to limit the opened out position of said end-frames, rack rods interconnected between the

upper end portions of opposite members of the respective end-frames but downwardly spaced from said uppermost stretcher-rods, said rack-rods being operative to receive garments provided with hangers whereby garments may be suspended at both sides of the rack, and a bag-like depository suspended transversely between the central portions of said end-frames.

In testimony that we claim the invention set forth above we have hereunto set our hands this 4th day of March 1927.

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ANNA JOEST.