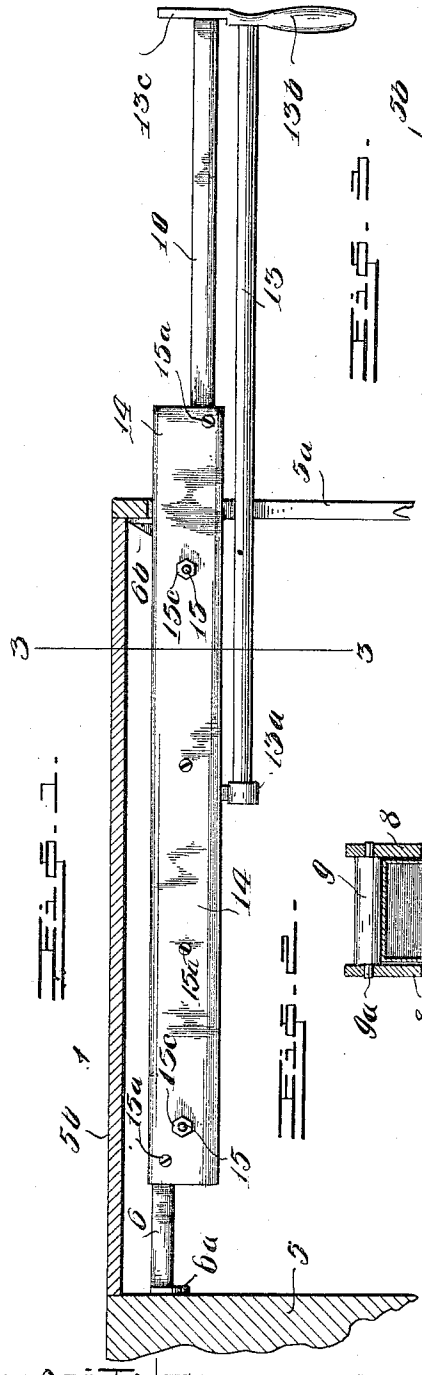
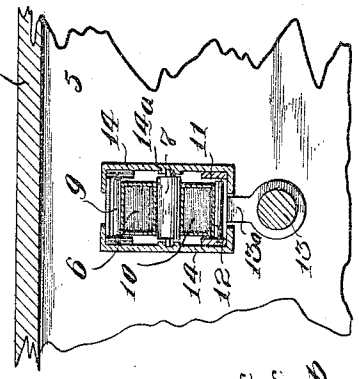
M. KURTZON.

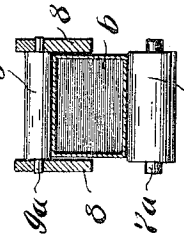
EXTENSIBLE SUPPORTING RACK FOR WARDROBES.

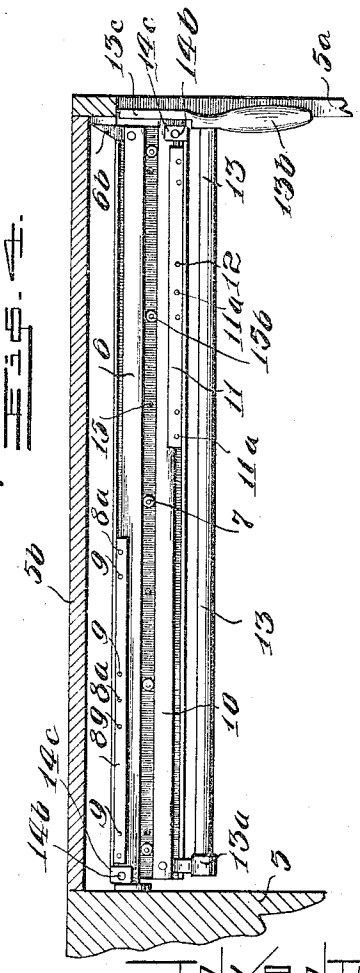
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1,127,782. Patented Feb. 9, 1915.









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EXTENSIBLE SUPPORTING-RACK FOR WARDROBES.

1,127,782. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 9, 1915.

Application filed April 26, 1912. Serial No. 693,346.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS KURTZON, citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extensible Supporting-Racks for Wardrobes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in extensible supporting devices or racks of the class designed for use in connection with wardrobes and garment hangers and in which one or more bars may be slidably extended from the wardrobe for the purpose of displaying or handling the garment hangers suspended from one of the bars.

The especial objects of the improvements which form the subject matter of this application are to provide an extensible garment hanger support of economical construction, of compact form, of relatively great strength, and one in which the anti-frictional means will provide for the various stresses to which such devices are subjected in ordinary use.

A further object is to provide a device of the class stated that will be durable, and in which buckling of the bars will be eliminated, and they will be caused to travel in true parallel relation.

Having the foregoing and other objects of general utility in view, I have invented the garment supporting device illustrated in the accompanying drawing in the following views:—

Figure 1 shows in side elevation my invention applied to the upper portion of a wardrobe and in partly extended form; Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing one of the slidable members in connection with the roller bearings provided therefor; Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is an elevational view of the supporting device with one of the side plates removed and with the parts in their retracted or closed relation.

Referring to the details of the drawing, 5 represents a portion of the back of a wardrobe or the rear wall of the structure, to which are secured the top 5^b, and the front wall in which there is an opening 5^a, through which the garment supporting appliance is adapted to slide.

6 represents the fixed member of the appliance, the same consisting of a tube, rectangular in cross section, and equipped at its ends with brackets 6^a, 6^b, which are screwed to the rear and front of the wardrobe respectively.

The first slidable member consists of a casing which embraces the fixed bar 6 and the second slidable member 10, and carries the anti-frictional devices on which the several movable members slide. This casing is made up of two channel-plates 14 arranged with their flanges extending toward each other, and connected by a series of hollow studs 15^b, which are internally threaded to receive screws 15^a, and by solid studs 15 which are threaded on their extremities which project through the side walls of the channel members 14, and have arranged thereon nuts 15^c. The studs 15 and 15^b are shouldered, and these shoulders fit snugly against the ribs 14^a extending longitudinally along the inner walls of the members 14, thus holding said walls in fixed spaced relation so as to prevent binding on the ends of the rollers 7, which are also interposed between the side walls of the casing 14 and are provided with pintles 7^a which rotate in suitable openings formed in the ribs 14^a of the casing walls 14. The channel members forming the casing 14, are also connected at their ends by U-shaped brackets 14^c the ends of which are connected respectively with said casing members by screws 15^a which engage threaded holes 14^b in said brackets. The cross diameter of the rollers 7, is slightly greater than the cross diameter of the studs 15, 15^b, and the surfaces of said rollers are in frictional engagement with the upper wall of the lower sliding member 10, as clearly indicated in Figs. 3 and 4.

Interposed between the flanges of the casing members 14, and the fixed members 6 and lower slidable member 10, are anti-frictional bearings or roller carriages each consisting of two flat parallel plates rigidly connected together. The upper member consists of two plates 8 set edgewise, rigidly connected by shouldered studs 8^a placed at intervals along the sides of said plates 8, and having rotatably mounted between said plates, rollers 9, having reduced spindles 9^a which journal in holes through said plates 8. These rollers are spaced at intervals along said plates so as to distribute the thrust equally throughout the length of said member. The lower slidable carriage is of the same construction as that above de-

scribed, the plates being indicated by the numerals 11, the rollers by 12, and the studs by 11ª. These roller carriages are adapted to slide within the casing 14 independently of each other, and solely by frictional contact between the engaged rollers and adjacent walls of the slidable members and the flanges of the casing. The carriages have a length slightly less than half the length of the slidable members, and the rollers 9 and 12 are mounted slightly above and below respectively the longitudinal centers of the plates 8 and 11, so that the extending portions of the plates form flanges which substantially overlap the side walls of the rectangular tubes 6 and 10, thus forming guides for said carriages in their sliding movement back and forth on the members which they engage. To the forward end of the bar 10 is secured a depending bracket 13ᶜ which terminates in a handle 13ᵇ. To the rear end of the bar 10 is secured a second pendant bracket 13ª, said brackets 13, 13ᶜ, forming the end supports for a tubular bar 13 which is adapted to support the usual garment hangers, the latter not being shown in this connection.

From the construction above described, it will be obvious that the slidable carriages and the various anti-frictional rollers will be housed within the walls of the casing 14 and will thus be protected from dirt, and when once lubricated, will hold the lubricating grease much longer than if said rollers or their spindles were exposed freely to the atmosphere. It will also be obvious that as the slidable members move relatively to each other and to the fixed member 6, the roller carriages will travel freely and independently along said members and will at all times automatically maintain their proper relation to effectively withstand the upward and downward thrust and stress to which said slidable members are subjected as a result of the load imposed by a number of garments suspended from the bar 13, which stress or thrust varies with the relative position of said slidable members. When rod 13 is slid outwardly by a pull on handle 13ᵇ the bracket 13ª will meet the rear end of the lower carriage and a continued pull will move the casing 14 outwardly until the front end of the upper carriage comes into engagement with the fixed bracket 6ᵇ whereupon the outward movement of the parts will cease.

By reason of the rectangular form of the members 6 and 10, the relatively long anti-frictional bearings afforded by the rollers 7 and 9, and the rigid side bearings for the roller carriages effected by the flanges of the plates 8 and 11, I am able to attain the especial objects of my invention as hereinbefore set forth.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, is:—

1. In extensible supporting racks for wardrobes, an upper bar, rectangular in cross-section adapted to be rigidly connected with the supporting structure, a casing slidably mounted on said fixed bar, and composed of channel bars, a lower bar rectangular in cross-section, slidably mounted in said casing, roller bearings journaled in both the walls of said casing and frictionally engaging the top wall of the lower bar, and slidable roller bearing carriages arranged between the said fixed and slidable bars and the upper and lower walls respectively of the casing, said carriages having flanges frictionally engaging and forming guides for the side walls of the said bars, rollers mounted in said carriages extending transversely to said bars, and a garment hanger bar connected with said lower bar.

2. In extensible supporting racks for wardrobes, an upper bar, rectangular in cross-section, adapted to be rigidly connected with the supporting structure, a casing slidably mounted on said fixed bar and composed of two channel bars arranged with their flanges turned inwardly, and detachably connected, a lower bar, rectangular in cross-section, slidably mounted in said casing, rollers having pintles journaled in the walls of said casing and frictionally engaging both the top wall of the slidable bar, and independently slidable roller-bearing carriages arranged between said fixed bar and the upper wall of said casing and between the slidable bar and the bottom wall of the casing, said carriages having vertical flanges frictionally engaging and forming guides for the side walls of said fixed tube and slidable tube, rollers mounted in said carriages extending transversely to said bars, and a garment hanger bar and handle connected with said slidable bar.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

MORRIS KURTZON.

Witnesses:
J. R. Woodford, Jr.,
R. A. Foster.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents. Washington, D. C."