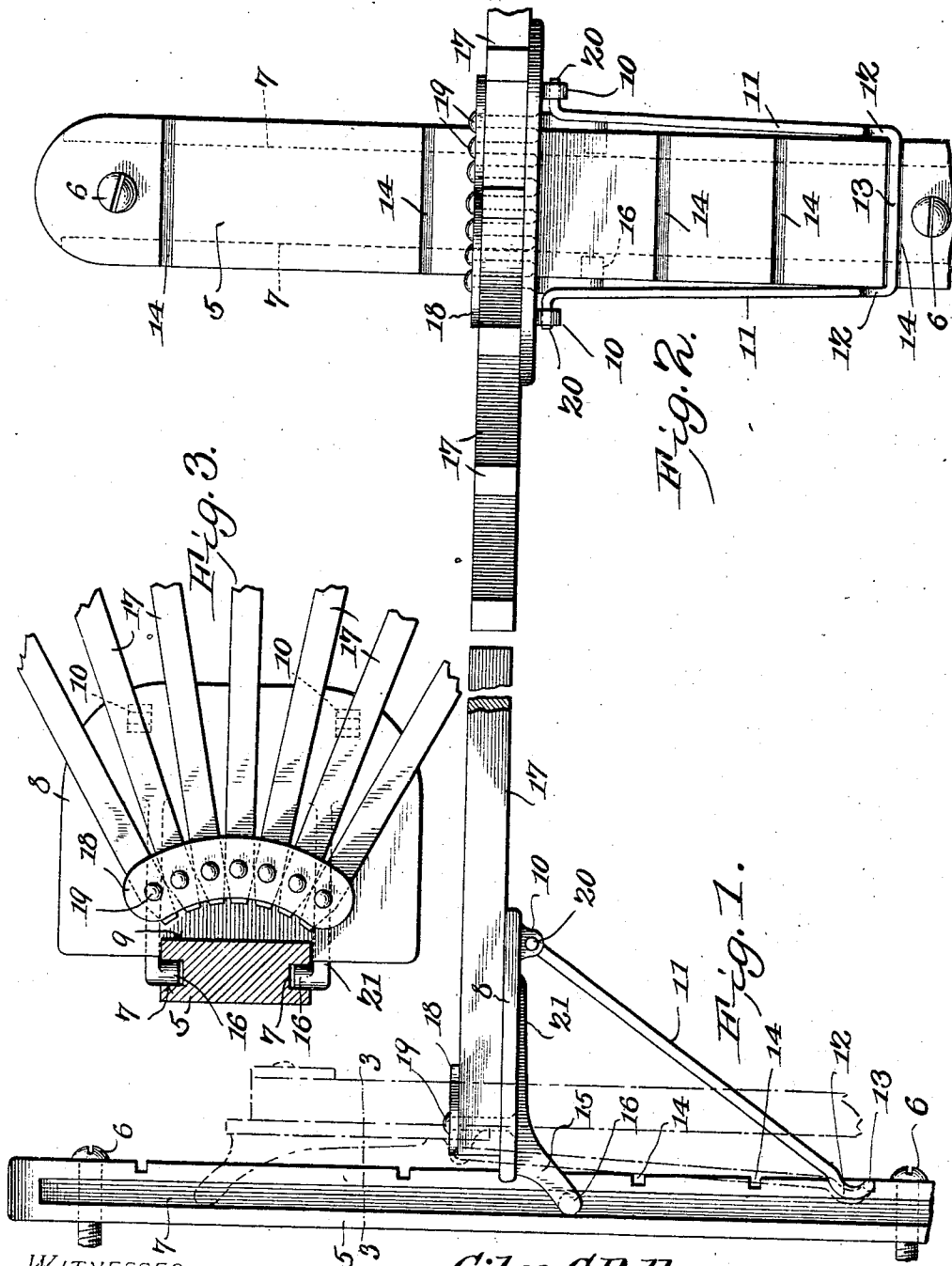


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G. C. POTTER.
CLOTHES RACK.

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WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GILES C. POTTER, OF PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

CLOTHES-RACK.

No. 868,477.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILES C. POTTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Clothes-Rack, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to clothes racks and has for its object to provide an inexpensive, durable and efficient device of this character capable of being adjusted vertically and folded against the wall or other support when not in use.

A further object of the invention is to generally improve this class of devices so as to add to their utility and durability as well as to reduce the cost of manufacture.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that various changes in form, proportions and minor details of construction may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification. Figure 1 is a side elevation of a clothes rack or drier constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The device consists of a bar or standard 5 adapted to be secured to a wall or other suitable support by screws or similar fastening devices 6 and having its opposite longitudinal edges provided with guiding grooves or channels 7.

Mounted for vertical movement on the standard 5 is a bracket 8 one longitudinal edge 9 of which is adapted to enter the notches 14 while its opposite edge is provided with a pair of spaced depending lugs or ears 10 in which is pivotally mounted for swinging movement a yoke or bail 11. The side arms of the bail are bent or curved laterally at 12 for engagement with the adjacent longitudinal edges of the standard 5 while the cross bar 13 of said bail is adapted to engage any one of the series of transverse notches or recesses 14 formed in the face of the bar or standard, whereby the bracket may be adjusted vertically of the standard and supported at substantially right angles thereto, as shown.

Secured to or formed integral with the bottom of the bracket are downwardly extending spaced arms 15 provided with inwardly projecting lugs or trunnions 16 which engage the walls of the guiding groove 7 and form pivotal points for the bracket so that the latter may be folded downwardly against the standard when not in use.

Pivotally mounted for lateral movement on the

bracket 8 are a plurality of garment supporting arms 17, the pivoted ends of which are retained in position by means of a segmental plate 18 pierced by the pivot bolts 19, as shown.

In operation when it is desired to raise or lower the supporting arms, the yoke or bail is swung laterally on the trunnions 20 until the cross bar is disengaged from the recess 14 after which the bracket is released from the adjacent notch and adjusted vertically to the desired height and the cross bar of the bail inserted in the adjacent locking recess.

When the device is not in use the same may be folded against the standard so as to take up very little space by releasing the cross bar 13 and permitting the bracket to swing downwardly on the trunnions 16 to the dotted position shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, in which position it will be locked against accidental displacement by inserting the cross bar of the bail in one of the transverse recesses.

Attention is called to the fact that the lateral loops or offsets 12 prevent endwise movement of the cross bar within the locking recesses and also serve to guide the bail or yoke when the latter is adjusted vertically of the standard, while the depending arms 15 and trunnions 16 serve to guide the bracket and retain the same in position on said standard. It will also be observed that the arms 15 are extended beneath the bracket, as shown at 21 so as to strengthen and reinforce the same.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that there is provided an exceeding simple and inexpensive device admirably adapted for the attainments of the ends in view.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described, a standard provided with oppositely disposed guiding grooves and a series of spaced transverse recesses, a bracket slidably mounted in said grooves and adapted to enter one of the transverse recesses, garment supporting members carried by the bracket, and a bail pivoted to the bracket and having its closed end adapted to enter the adjacent transverse recess for locking the bracket in adjusted position.

2. In a device of the class described, a standard provided with oppositely disposed guiding grooves and a series of spaced transverse recesses, a bracket slidably mounted on the standard and adapted to enter one of the recesses, garment supporting members carried by the bracket, and a bail pivoted to the bracket and having its closed end adapted to enter the adjacent transverse recess and its spaced arms bent laterally for engagement with the longitudinal edges of the standard.

3. In a device of the class described, a standard having its opposite longitudinal edges provided with guiding grooves and its exposed face formed with a series of transverse recesses, a bracket slidably mounted on the standard and adapted to enter one of the recesses, garment supporting members carried by the bracket, depending arms secured to the bracket and provided with inwardly projecting trunnions adapted to engage the walls of the guiding grooves, and a bail pivoted to the bottom of the bracket and having its free end adapted to enter the adja-

cent transverse recess and its spaced arms bent laterally for engagement with the longitudinal edges of the standard.

4. In a device of the class described, a standard having
5 its opposite longitudinal edges provided with continuous guiding grooves and one face thereof formed with a series of spaced transverse recesses, a bracket pivotally mounted for sliding movement on the standard and adapted to enter one of the transverse recesses, reinforcing arms se-
10 cured to the bottom of the bracket and having their free ends extended downwardly and provided with inwardly projecting trunnions adapted to engage the walls of the guiding grooves, garment supporting arms pivotally mount-

ed for lateral movement on the bracket, perforated lugs depending from the bottom of said bracket, and a bail 15 pivotally mounted in said lugs and having its free end adapted to enter the adjacent transverse recess and its spaced arms bent to form lateral offsets for engagement with the longitudinal edges of the standard.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I 20 have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GILES C. POTTER.

Witnesses:

HENRY A. ROEL,
MURRAY E. SMITH.