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RACK AND BASE

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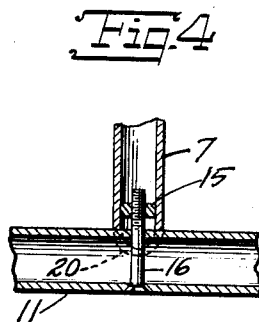
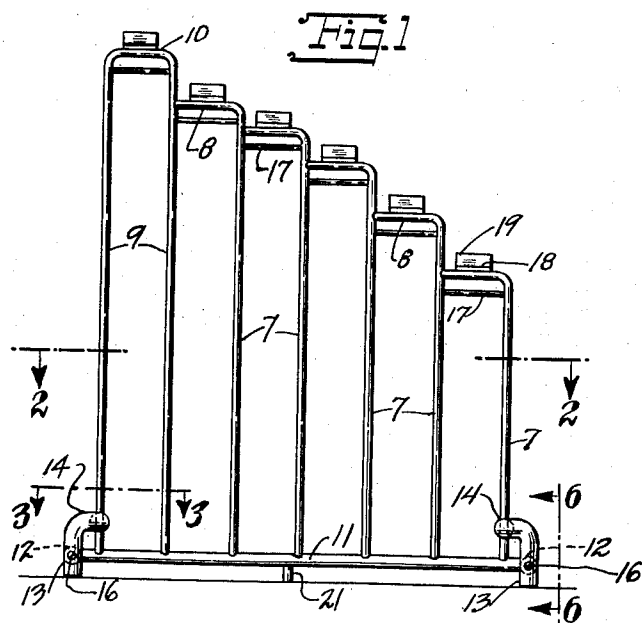


Fig. 5

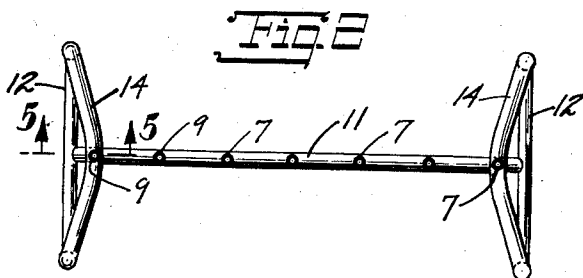
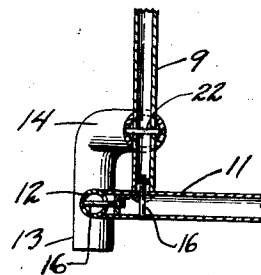
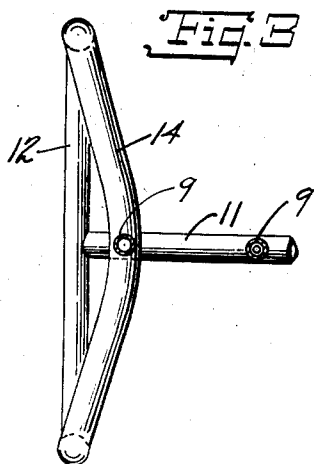
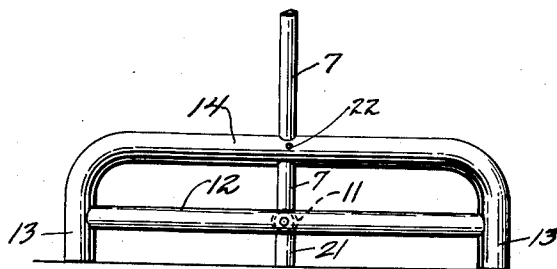


Fig. 6



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RACK AND BASE

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7 Claims. (Cl. 211-182)

This invention relates to a rack and a base therefor. The rack is one which is composed of rods, bars or tubes, preferably of metal. Such a rack is one which is useful for hanging or displaying clothes, drapes, hangings or the like. The particular embodiment of a rack shown herein is one suitable for displaying drapes of different lengths.

It is a particular object of the present invention to provide a base which will serve to stiffen a rack longitudinally and at the same time provide good lateral support. By providing a yoke which is offset longitudinally at its upper portion from its legs, a truss effect is obtained for the base which results in a substantial longitudinal bracing of the structure. Other forms of rack than that shown may be used with my base and provided with its longitudinal bracing effect. Said base is particularly adapted for a relatively long rack.

My base and rack are readily assembled from the individual pieces or parts constituting them. This is of advantage so that they may be shipped without being assembled, and further where the rack and base are to be plated, the parts may be plated before assembly. It is not convenient to do the plating after assembly. Where the parts are plated it is not feasible to take advantage of the stiffening action of welded connections because welding mars the plating.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent upon further study of the description and drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a rack of my construction with a base or support in accordance also with my construction.

Fig. 2 is a sectional plan taken along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a partial sectional plan to an enlarged scale taken along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged section at the junction of one tube with another and shows the detail of the fastening of the tubes to each other.

Fig. 5 is a partial section to an enlarged scale taken along the line 5—5 of Fig. 2, and

Fig. 6 is a partial end elevation to an enlarged scale taken along the line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

The rack comprises upright members 7 bent over at their tops to have horizontal portions 8. The two tallest upright members 9, however, are joined together at their tops by a horizontal portion 10, forming with said latter members an inverted elongated U. All the upright members are supported on a horizontal member 11. Each end of member 11 frames into a cross bar 12.

The cross bar 12 at each end of member 11 in turn extends between the generally downwardly extending legs 13 of a yoke 14. The upper portion of each yoke 14 bows inwardly toward the other yoke 14. In other words, the convex side of one yoke when viewed from above, as in Fig. 2, points to the convex side of the other yoke. The end upright 9 and the end upright 7 each extend downwardly through the top of a yoke 14 at its extremely inwardly offset location, said uprights extending downwardly from the yokes 14 to their connection with horizontal member 11. At the intersection, Fig. 5, of upright member 9 and the upper portion of yoke 14 a pin or screw 22 is passed through both. This pin may be omitted as it is not essential to the connection, but if used will supply an additional source of stiffness to the construction. A strong bracing action is produced longitudinally at each end of the rack by the horizontal offsetting of the yoke 14 combined with the fact that the end upright member frames to member 11 at a distance away from cross bar 12. Where yoke 14 is formed of a bar having a shape of considerable vertical depth or diameter where end uprights 9 or 7 pass through it, said end uprights are braced against rotation about their lower ends as a pivot on bar 11, even with pin 22 omitted. The greater said vertical depth or diameter the greater the binding action of the yoke on the upright where it passes through. A further bracing action is obtained for the end uprights by their connection to each other at their tops through the horizontal portions 8 of all the uprights intermediate as well as end. The fact that portions 8 are not all at the same height increases the stiffening action. The fact that uprights 9 are integral with each other at the top also produces a stiffening action. In other words bracing and connecting the end uprights at their tops prevents their rotation about their lower ends, increasing the effectiveness of the offset yokes as braces. While the end uprights are preferably attached or fastened to the yokes by passing through them, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that other ways of fastening can be used, such as bolting them together without the end uprights passing through the yokes.

A further advantage of framing the uprights to member 11 at a distance away from cross bar 12 is that it avoids the framing of three bars together at one intersection.

The term "bar" as used herein, including the claims, is intended to be broad enough to cover a tube except as evident otherwise from the con-

text. The cross sectional shape of the bar is preferably circular but other forms, such as square could be used.

In Fig. 4 is shown a typical detail of fastening one tube to the other. It is used at all the meeting places of tubes where the rack is built up of tubes except where the end upright members pass through yokes 14. Assuming that the joint shown in Fig. 4 is between one of the uprights 7 and horizontal member 11, a washer 15 is welded to the inside of upright 7. A tapped hole is provided in washer 15 for receiving the threaded end of a screw 16. Screw 16 passes through aligned holes in horizontal member 11, the head of the screw being nested in the bottom hole which is countersunk. Upright 7 is milled out at its end 20 so that it has the proper curvature at said end to fit snugly over the top side of horizontal member 11. Where the members are solid bars, the same general construction is used, except that upright 7 being solid, no washer 15 is required.

Extending from one upright member 7 to the other, between upright members 9 and between a member 7 and a member 9 are horizontal bars 17 to be used for suspending drapes or the like therefrom. They are in reality screws such as screw 16, the threaded end, not seen, engaging one of the uprights while the head, also not seen, nests in the adjacent upright. From the horizontal portions 8 are upwardly extending clips 18 which hold descriptive cards 19 relating to drapes or other goods which are to be hung from bars 17. The differences in height of the upright members enables them to support drapes or goods of different lengths.

An additional support 21 is provided under bar 11 to prevent undue sagging.

In Fig. 1, the upright members are shown as being of unequal height increasing in height from right to left, except the two at the extreme left. It will be readily understood that this pattern can be modified by having the members increase or decrease in height in a different order. For example, the two tallest members 9 might be in the middle of the rack with the others successively decreasing in height to the right and to the left.

I claim:

1. A supporting base for a rack comprising a longitudinal bar, a bar bent into the form of a yoke at each end of the longitudinal bar, each yoke having legs and a portion connecting one end of the legs, a cross bar for each yoke extending between the legs of the yoke, each end of the longitudinal bar being connected to a cross bar, with the legs of the yoke extending downward, the connecting portion of each yoke extending inwardly from its legs toward the other yoke at the other end of said longitudinal bar, said portion being located a substantial distance above the longitudinal bar, and a pair of upwardly extending bars fastened at their lower ends to said longitudinal bar, each upwardly extending bar being so fastened at a substantial distance inward from an end of said longitudinal bar and joined to the yoke at said portion above the longitudinal bar.

2. A rack comprising a longitudinal bar at its lower portion, a bar bent into the form of a yoke at each end of the longitudinal bar, each yoke having legs and a portion connecting one end of the legs, a cross bar for each yoke extending between said legs, a screw extending through each leg into threaded engagement with an end

of the cross bar, a screw extending through each cross bar at its mid portion into threaded engagement with an end of the longitudinal bar with the legs of the yoke extending downward, the connecting portion of each yoke extending inwardly from its legs toward the other yoke at the other end of said longitudinal bar, said portion being located a substantial distance above the longitudinal bar, a pair of upwardly extending bars, and a screw extending upward through the longitudinal bar at a substantial distance inward from an end of said longitudinal bar for each of said upright bars, the upper end of said latter screw being in threaded engagement with the bottom of an upright bar, each upright bar extending upward from the longitudinal bar and passing through said portion of a yoke.

3. A supporting base for a rack comprising a pair of yokes, the free ends of the yokes extending downward, a lower frame extending longitudinally and at each end thereof transversely into connection with the free ends of a yoke, and a pair of upright members fastened at their lower ends to said frame, each upright member being so fastened at a substantial distance inward from an end of said frame and at a substantial distance below the upper portion of a yoke, the upper portion of each yoke being located inwardly from its free ends toward the other yoke and extending over said frame at a substantial distance above it, each upright member being connected at an intermediate portion to the upper portion of the yoke.

4. A rack comprising a longitudinal frame at its lower portion, a pair of yokes, the free ends of each yoke extending downward from an upper connecting portion, said frame being extended transversely at each end into connection with the free ends of a yoke at a substantial distance below said upper portion, a pair of upright members fastened at their lower ends to said frame, each upright member being so fastened at a substantial distance inward from an end of said frame, and means for bracing the upper portion of the upright members, the upper portion of each yoke being located inwardly from its free ends toward the other yoke and extending over said frame at a substantial distance above it, each upright member being joined at an intermediate portion to the upper portion of the yoke.

5. A supporting base for a rack comprising a pair of yokes, the free ends of the yokes extending downward, a lower frame extending longitudinally and at each end thereof transversely into connection with the free ends of a yoke, and a pair of upright bars fastened at their lower ends to said frame, each bar being so fastened at a substantial distance inward from an end of said member and at a substantial distance below the upper portion of a yoke, the upper portion of each yoke being located inwardly from its free ends toward the other yoke and extending over said frame at a substantial distance above it, each upright bar passing through said portion of a yoke.

6. A rack comprising a longitudinal frame at its lower portion, a pair of yokes, the free ends of each yoke extending downward from an upper connecting portion, said frame extending transversely at each end into connection with the free ends of a yoke at a substantial distance below said upper portion, a pair of upright bars fastened at their lower ends to said frame, each bar being so fastened at a substantial distance inward

from an end of said frame, and means for bracing and joining the upper portions of the bars to each other, the upper portion of each yoke being located inwardly from its free ends toward the other yoke and extending over said frame at a substantial distance above it, each bar passing through the upper portion of a yoke.

7. A supporting base for a rack comprising a longitudinal bar, a bar bent into the form of a yoke at each end of the longitudinal bar, each yoke having legs and a portion joining the upper ends of the legs, a cross member for each yoke extending between the legs of the yoke, each end

of the longitudinal bar being connected to a cross member, a pair of upright members fastened at their lower parts to the longitudinal bar, each upright member being so fastened at a substantial distance inward from an end of the longitudinal bar, said portion of each yoke being located inwardly from its legs toward the other yoke and extending over the longitudinal bar at a substantial distance above it, each upright member as it extends upwardly from the longitudinal bar passing the inward part of said portion and being joined thereto.

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