Sept. 3, 1940. O. O. KOLSTAD 2,213,737

FOLDABLE RACK

Filed Feb. 6, 1939

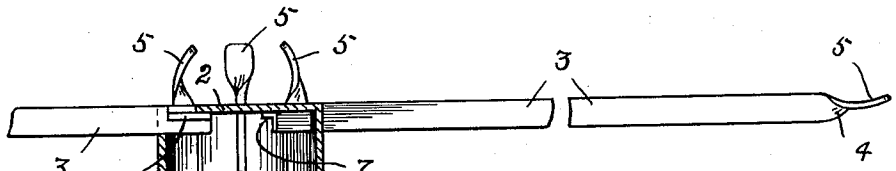


Fig. 1.

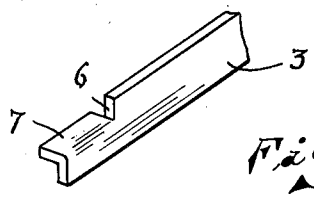
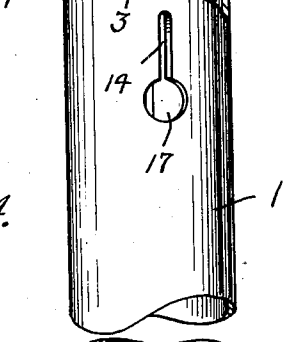
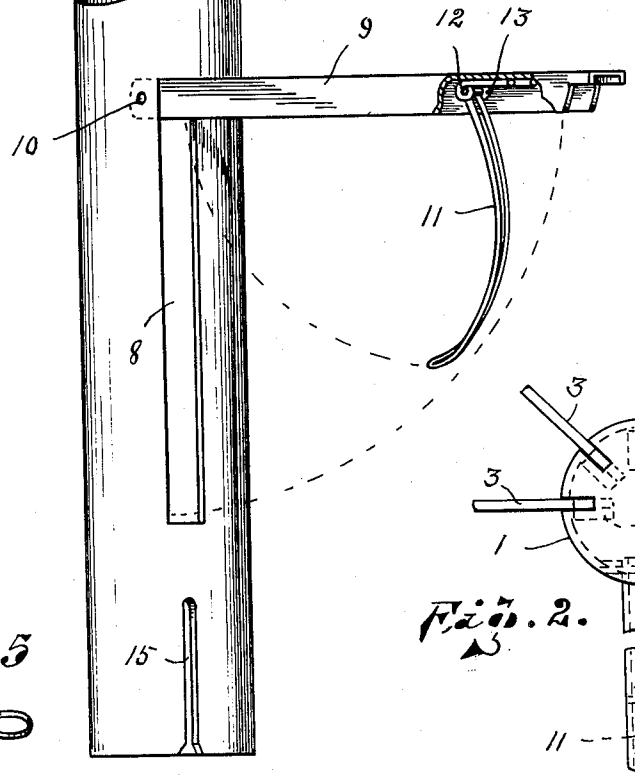


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.





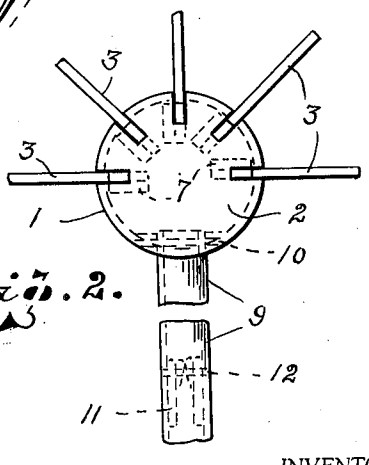


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5



18

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FOLDABLE RACK

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Application February 6, 1939, Serial No. 254,791

2 Claims. (Cl. 211—172)

This invention relates to portable drying racks and has special reference to one that is foldable with the object of occupying as little space as possible when not in use.

The utility of such a device is well known, and in fact many efforts have been made to produce a practical drying rack for convenience in carrying, for example, within a grip or satchel when one is traveling from place to place, especially by women for the drying of smaller garments such as hosiery, handkerchiefs, or the like, and essential in maintaining sanitary conditions.

The principal object of the present invention is that of providing an exceptionally practical portable rack of this type and one convenient of transportation, and application to various other objects for support of same.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description thereof.

Referring now to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this application, and wherein like reference characters indicate like parts:

Figure 1 is a somewhat foreshortened broken side elevation of one embodiment of the invention, parts thereof being shown in section.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of Figure 1, partly broken away.

Figure 3 is a somewhat enlarged elevation of the inner end of one of the object supporting arms.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of one type of practical suspending tack or sprig.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of another type of suspending means.

1 represents the body portion of the invention which contemplates the employment of a metal or other light tube of either round or other desired cross section such as hexagonal or the like, the same being provided with a substantially closed upper end or top 2. This tube is preferably of substantially equal length to that of the object supporting rods indicated at 3, so that when these rods are folded upwardly and inwardly so as to be telescopically held within the body portion, they will not extend materially beyond same, either above or below. However it is found desirable that they do extend somewhat above the top, and to accomplish which purpose the outermost end of each rod is twisted as at 4 forming a very convenient arcuately shaped thumb clip 5 which provides very convenient means in grasping between the thumb and finger of the hand for withdrawal to operative position as is obvious.

Now the upper end of the body portion is provided with any desired number of radially disposed slots the full width of and possibly slightly more than that of the thickness of the arms as well as the depth of same so that they may be readily adjusted longitudinally within the body portion, either for housing or withdrawal, and the innermost end of each arm is crimped upon one edge as at 6 and flanged over at right angles to the remainder of the body portion as at 7 forming a stop as well as catch for the arm when it is drawn substantially its full length from the tubular body portion and dropped over at right angles as in Figure 1 into the active position when the stop 7 will abut the under side of the top 2 of the body portion as clearly illustrated. It will be noted that this form of arm is doubly novel in its functioning, and at least exceedingly simple and inexpensive in its construction.

As a convenient means for support of this form of instrumentality I have shown the body portion 1 as being provided with the elongated rectangularly shaped opening 8 therein within the upper extremity of which is pivotally supported the relatively short channel shaped bracket arm 9, such pivotal connection being illustrated at 10. This arm is adjustable outwardly into the position illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawing, or closed inwardly within the opening 8 so that the exterior thereof is substantially flush with the outer surface of the body portion, as desired. When in its open position the pivotal connection 10 is so arranged that the back of the arm will engage the upper terminus of the slot 8 when the arm is at substantially right angles to the body portion, thus forming a stop for the arm.

Within the free end of the arm 9 and adjacent the end thereof is pivotally mounted a spring wire catch 11, it being shown preferably in the form of an arcuately shaped loop, the opposite ends of which are spirally turned about the pivot pin 12 as at 13, and which pivot pin is fixed within the opposite walls of the arm 9. It will be noted that the ends of the wire loop 11 extend beyond their spirally bent portions and lie normally against the under face of the arm 9 so as to bias the catch against further open position than that substantially shown, or at approximately right angles to the arm 9. This arm and catch thus forms a convenient bracket like support for the device, particularly adapted for engagement upon or over a radiator, window sill, or the like, where it is frequently found desirable to employ such in the drying of comparatively small garments, etc., as before stated. It will be noted that the

wire catch 11 may be conveniently closed inwardly like the blade of a jackknife into the arm 9 when the latter is closed within the body portion 1 of the rack.

A further provision for suspending the rack is shown in the form of a pair of slots in one side of the body portion as at 14 and 15, for cooperation with which I have illustrated a slightly modified form of suspending peg or tack as at 16. This peg is provided with a smooth conically shaped head portion for the object of determining the impregnability of the tack or peg into an object. That is to say, these pegs are of comparatively miniature size, at least so as not to damage the trimmings in a room if driven into same, as the length of the sprig is limited by the conical shape of the body portion, and yet this conical shape is readily receivable within the enlarged lower end 17 of for example the slot 14 in the body of the rack. The cone shape of the head of the tack tends to hold the body portion tightly against the object in which the tack is placed, and the same, of course, may apply to the lower slot 15, though it may not need the lowermost enlarged portion. Obviously, a screw eye as indicated at 18 may function admirably well in either instance.

While I have illustrated the object supporting arms 3 as extending only from one side of the body portion 1, and the bracket 9 from the opposite side thereof, it is quite apparent that the arms may extend wholly about the body portion, thus increasing materially their number, and utilized for drying purposes, one or more as desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In a portable foldable drying rack, a principal hollow body portion closed at one end and having a plurality of radially disposed slots opening through the closed end and extending into the side of said body, a plurality of suspending arms normally depending through said slots from the closed end of and within said body portion, said arms being of flat metal and selectively extendible radially from the top of said body portion and flanged at their inner ends to provide a flat surface for contact with the under side of said closed end when the arms are extended, and means for supporting said rack in upright position.

2. A portable foldable drying rack substantially as set forth in claim 1, said arms being twisted at their outer ends to form convenient manipulating means and to prevent their falling entirely through said slots into the body portion when in folded position.

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