C. BRADFIELD.

CLOTHES AND HAT RACK.

No. 46,751. Patented Mar. 7, 1865.

Fig. 2.

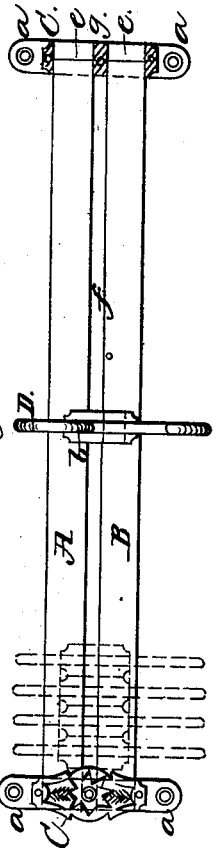
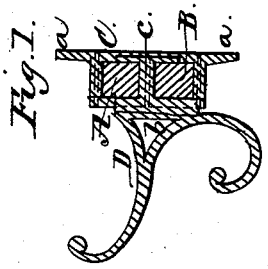


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BRADFIELD, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND PAUL SWENSON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVED CLOTHES AND HAT RACK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **46,751**, dated March 7, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BRADFIELD, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Clothes and Hat Racks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents my improved rack in transverse section. Fig. 2 is an elevation thereof, as seen in front view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists of a clothes and hat rack, in which there are two rails inserted in a metal socket without fastenings, so as to be removable, the hooks being so formed that their shanks fit between the rails and can be made to slide along between them to any desired position.

D is the hook, made with two prongs attached to a shank, which is composed of a front escutcheon, *b*, a back escutcheon, *d*, and a connecting-bar, *c*, which unites the said escutcheons. The bar is united to the front escutcheon, *b*, at such a point as to cause the greatest part thereof to be beneath the bar and to fall against the lowest rail, B, so as to have a firm bearing on the rack.

C C are sockets, whose backs are extended, as at *a a*, above and below the main body to afford the means of attaching them to a wall. The body thereof in each is four-sided, and is divided into two separate divisions to receive the ends of the rails A B, the dividing-partition *g* being as thick as the bar *c* of the hook. These rails are rectangular or square, and their ends are inserted into the several divisions of the socket, as shown in the drawings, their ends being inserted only part way when it is desired to insert other rails from the opposite side of the socket, as shown in the right-hand end of Fig. 2, where one of the sockets is drawn in section. The space *f* between the rails is to be equal to the width of the bar *c*, which is to slide therein. The hook D is placed upon the rack by slipping the rails out of the divisions of the socket and inserting the bar *c* between the rails and the escutcheons *b* and *d*, respectively, before and behind the rails, extending along their front and rear surfaces, as seen in Fig. 1. The ends of the rails are next pushed into their divisions in the socket, when the rack is ready to be put upon a wall for use.

I place as many hooks between the rails as are necessary, and they can be shoved aside to one end of the rack until wanted for use, as shown in red outline in Fig. 2.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The combination of the escutcheons *b d* and connecting-bar *c*, the whole constituting a shank for the attachment of the hook D in the manner explained.

2. In combination with a hook constructed as above specified, the bars A B and divided sockets C C, constructed, arranged, and employed as described.

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