

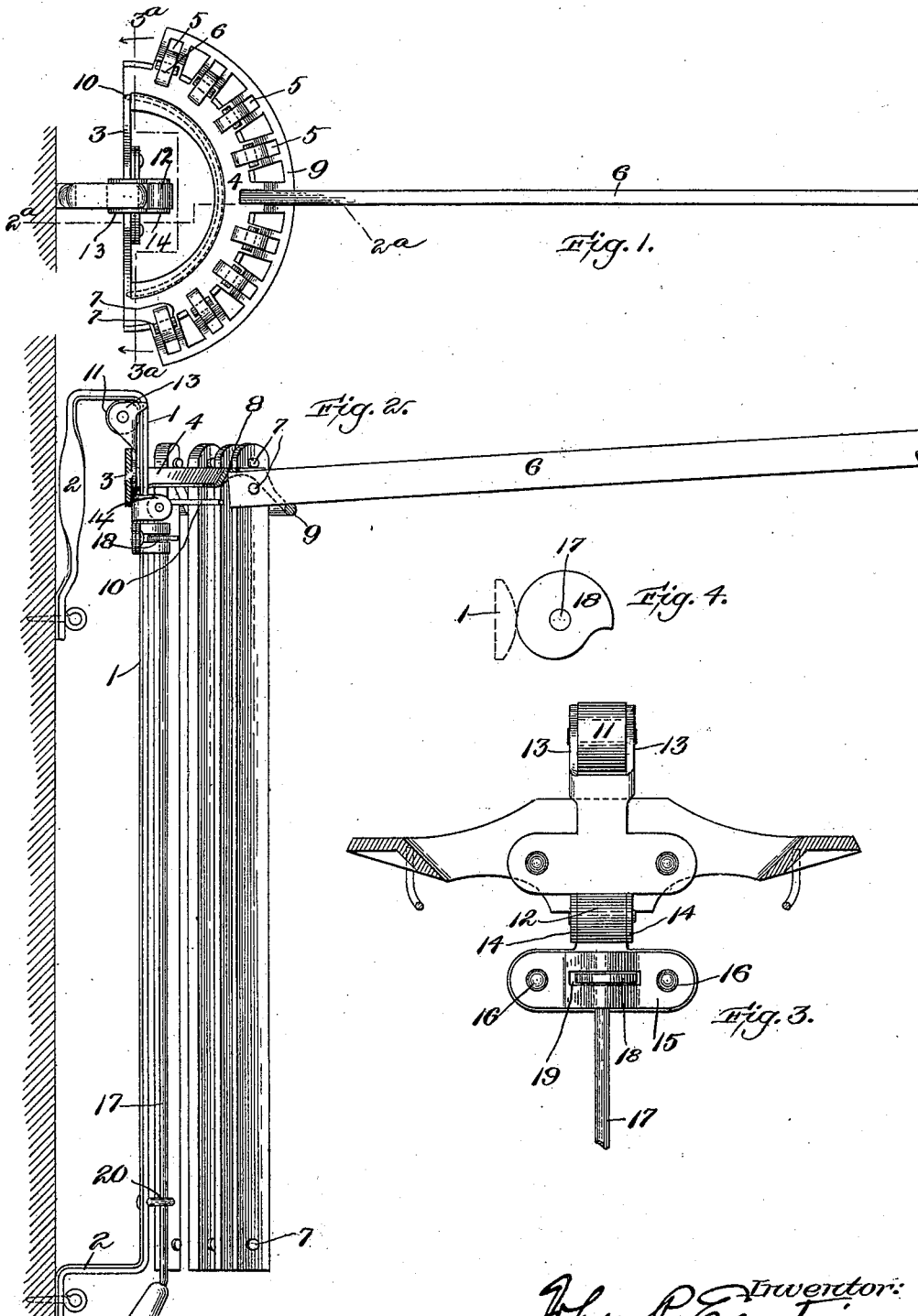
No. 649,200.

Patented May 8, 1900.

J. P. EUSTIS.  
CLOTHES RACK.

(Application filed June 20, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses  
William F. Randall,  
L. A. Allen.

Inventor:  
John P. Eustis  
by *Wm. S. Beach*  
Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. EUSTIS, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## CLOTHES-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,200, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed June 20, 1899. Serial No. 721,212. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN P. EUSTIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothes-Racks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my new clothes-rack, showing one of the drying-bars extended. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional elevation at line 2<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup> of Fig. 1. This view also shows one of the drying-bars extended. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3<sup>a</sup> 3<sup>a</sup> of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the locking-cam, with which the push-bar is provided in engagement with a vertical standard of the device.

The object of my invention is to produce a clothes-rack which may be readily mounted on the side walls of a room, the rack-bars being carried by a bracket which is capable of being lowered, so that the clothes may be readily placed on the bars, and the rack-bars being quickly and conveniently lifted upwardly, so as to carry the clothes above the heads of persons in the room and into a portion of the room where the air is apt to be warmer and drier.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, 1 is a vertical standard, preferably provided with rearward extensions 2 2, these rearward projections being bent at their extremities each into the same plane, whereby they may be attached to a side wall and leave the vertical standard 1 at such a distance from the wall that the rack-bar-carrying bracket 3 is left free to be moved up and down along the standard 1. The rearward extensions 2 2 of standard 1 are at the upper and lower ends of the standard, and the bracket 3 is arrested in its upward movement by the upper rearward extension 2 and arrested in its lower movement by the lower rearward extension 2. The bracket 3 is provided with a curved front portion 4, having vertical slots 5, in which the usual adjustable rack-bars 6 are mounted. These rack-bars are loose in the vertical slots 5 and are provided with transverse pins 7 in their

opposite ends; which pins prevent the dry-bars from escape from the bracket. The dry-bars are adapted to be hung vertically from the bracket when so desired. When the dry-bars are to be used, they are moved endwise through the slots in the bracket and then turned into a horizontal position, their upper rear corners contacting with the under side of the bracket at 8 and their under sides resting on the bracket member 9 or lower front edge of the bracket device. A guard 10 extends from end to end of the rear portion of the bracket outwardly beneath the front portion of the bracket and just back of the rear ends of the horizontally-extended rack-bars, so that the latter may not be accidentally displaced. The bracket is preferably provided with an antifriction-roll 11, which engages with the rear side of standard 1, and with an antifriction-roll 12, which engages with the front side of the standard, the antifriction-roll 11 being journaled in ears 13, which project upwardly from the bracket 3 on the rear side of vertical standard 1, and the antifriction-roll 12 being journaled in bracket-ears 14, which project from the bracket 3 past the side edges of vertical standard 1 and in front of the vertical standard. The bracket is provided with a transverse plate 15, which crosses the standard on the front side, being bent outwardly from the same and fast at its ends 16 to the rear portion of the bracket. A push-rod 17 is mounted at the front side of the standard and is attached to the rack-bar-carrying bracket 3 by passing through the horizontal cam-plate 18, which projects from slot 19 in plate 15. The push-bar preferably passes through a suitable guide-eye 20 on the front side and near the lower end of the standard. By pushing the push-rod 17 upwardly the rack-bar-carrying bracket is moved toward the upper end of the standard, and if the standard is in place on the side wall of the room the rack-bar-carrying bracket will tend to fall by gravity along the standard 1 when the push-bar is rocked, so as to release cam 18 from engagement with standard 1; but preferably in lowering the rack-bar-carrying bracket the lower end of the push-rod is held so that the rack-bar-carrying bracket and its load are lowered gently. The push-bar is rocked, so as to engage a high point of

the cam 18 with the outer surface of the stand-  
ard in order to lock the rack-bar-carrying  
bracket at any desired place on the standard.  
By turning the push-rod in the opposite di-  
5 rection the cam is moved out of engagement  
with the standard, and the rack-bar-carrying  
bracket is then raised or lowered, as desired.

What I claim is—

10 In a clothes-rack, the combination of a stand-  
ard and a sliding rack-bar-carrying bracket  
movable along said standard with a push-bar

connected with said bracket and provided  
with a cam; the push-bar being capable of a  
rocking movement to engage the cam with and  
release it from engagement with the standard. 15

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

JOHN P. EUSTIS.

Witnesses:

EDWARD S. BEACH,  
E. A. ALLEN.