

April 28, 1953

A. SHERER
UTILITY RACK

2,636,432

Filed Oct. 15, 1947

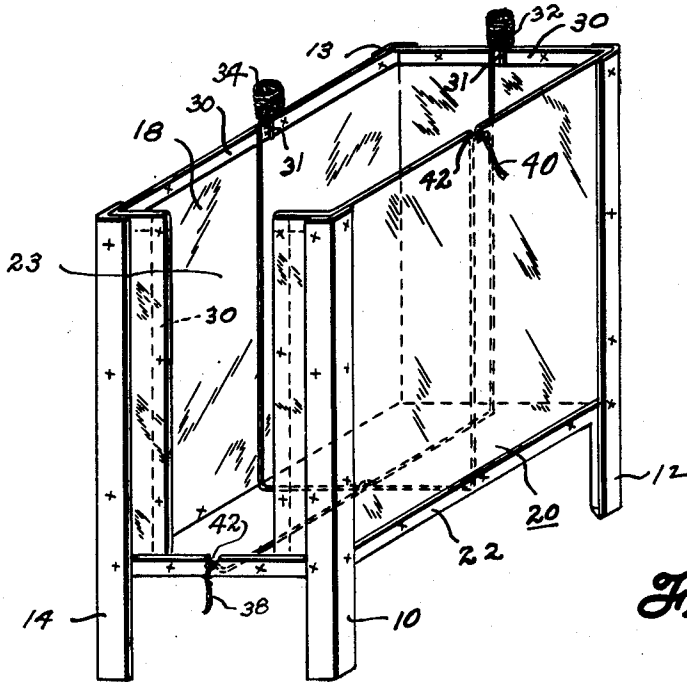


Fig. 1

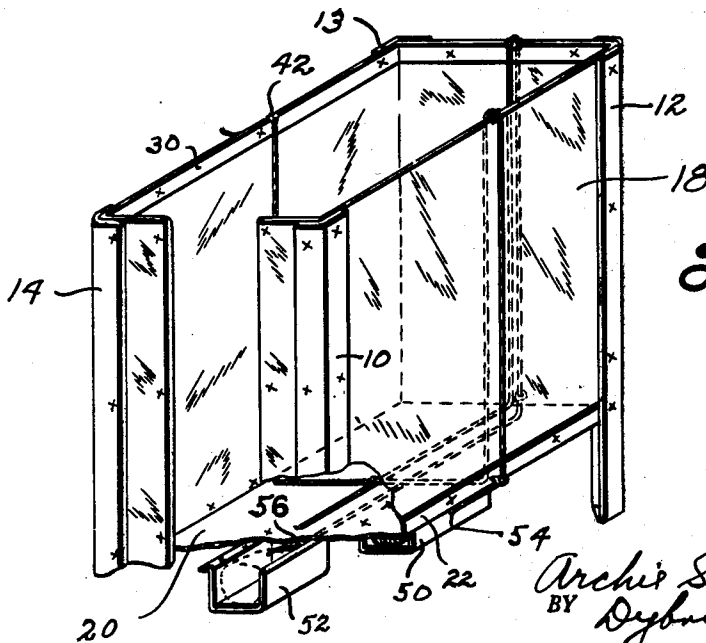


Fig. 2

INVENTOR.

Archie Sherer,
BY Dybning & Dybning
His Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,636,432

UTILITY RACK

Archie Sherer, Dayton, Ohio

Application October 15, 1947, Serial No. 779,913

2 Claims. (Cl. 100—34)

1

This invention relates to a utility rack and more particularly to a rack of the type used for saving old newspapers, magazines and the like.

It is an object of this invention to provide a durable inexpensive rack which is neat in appearance and convenient to use.

Another object of this invention is to provide a low cost utility rack for holding old newspapers and magazines in which an improved means is provided for supporting twine for use in tying up the papers.

Another object of this invention is to provide a utility rack in which the main housing, made from a single sheet of metal, not only serves to enclose papers but also cooperates with a shelf element to hold the corner posts rigidly in position.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a rack in which the parts are easily aligned without the necessity for measuring or marking the parts during the assembly operation.

Further objects and advantages of the present invention reside in the construction and combination of parts and in the mode of operation as will be apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings wherein a preferred form of the present invention is clearly shown.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a preferred form of my invention; and

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a slightly modified construction.

Referring now to Figure 1 of the drawing wherein I have shown a preferred embodiment of my invention, reference numerals 10, 12, 13 and 14 designate the four corner posts or supports which are preferably made of angle irons and which serve to support a wrap-around casing member 18 which is preferably made of sheet metal but which could be made of wood, plastic, or any other suitable material. The advantage of using sheet metal is that it is inexpensive, may be provided with rolled edges, is easily assembled and painted, is fireproof, and is susceptible of being spot welded.

The bottom is preferably made in the form of a sheet metal tray 20 which is provided with flanges 22 which overlap the bottom of the wrap-around casing member 18. The bottom edge of the member 18 is arranged to contact the bottom of the tray 20 for a purpose explained hereinafter. The tray 20 is preferably spot welded to the four corner posts and to the lower edge of the wrap-around member 18. It will be noted

2

that the wrap-around member 18 does not go all the way around but that a gap is provided at the front end so as to form a vertically extending slot 23 at the front end of the rack. This slot facilitates inserting material into the rack and removing the tied bundles of paper from the rack.

For purposes of illustration, I have indicated the spot welds by means of the conventional cross marks. It will be noted that the spot welds and the parts welded together are constructed and arranged in such a manner that the need for special braces has been eliminated and that the need for special jigs for holding the parts trued up during assembly is also eliminated. When the parts are accurately cut and bent into the desired shape, they accurately fit together so that when the bottom edge of the member 18 contacts the bottom of the tray 20 and is spot welded to the flange 22 of the tray, the edges 23 of the front slot will be parallel to one another and the posts which are spot welded to the corners of member 18 will be perpendicular to the bottom of pan 20 and the floor.

All of the exposed edges of the wrap-around member 18 are rolled or folded over so as to present a smooth surface or edge which will not cut or scratch. Reference numeral 30 designates the rolled portion which is preferably spot welded in place although it would not be necessary to spot weld the rolled edges as there is no great strain tending to distort the rolled edges.

In order to provide a ready source of twine for tying up bundles of old newspapers and magazines, I have provided a pair of twine ball supporting posts each of which has been designated by the reference numeral 31 and each of which comprises a spike or metal strap on which a ball of twine is adapted to be mounted as shown in Figure 1. A ball of twine 32 serves to provide twine for wrapping around the accumulated papers in the one direction and a ball of twine 34 serves to provide twine for wrapping around the papers in the other direction. Twine from the ball 32 hangs down over the inner end wall of the member 18 and the free end extends across the bottom wall of the cabinet and projects out at the front as indicated at 38. The twine from the ball 34 extends downwardly along the one inner side wall, across the bottom, and up along the opposite side wall, and the free end and projects at 40. V-shaped notches 42 are provided for holding the ends of the twine in place. By tying a knot adjacent the end of each twine and having the knot lay just outside of the V-notch

3

in each case, there is less danger of the end of the twine being pulled into the magazine compartment.

For purposes of illustration, I have shown the wrap-around casing member 18 disposed with its lower edge inside the flange 22 of the pan or shelf 20 whereas it could be arranged on the outside of the flange 22. However, the advantage of arranging the lower edge of the member 18 so as to come within the flange portion 22 is that it is easier to accurately align the parts when the casing 18 is set into the pan 20. The corner posts are preferably made of heavier gauge material than the wrap-around casing member although it is within the purview of this invention to use any suitable gauge material for the various parts.

In Figure 2 of the drawing, I have shown a modified arrangement in which the balls of twine are mounted beneath the tray 20 so as to improve the appearance of the rack. As indicated in Figure 2 of the drawing, a pair of sheet metal twine receptacles 50 and 52 are spot welded to the bottom side of the tray 20. Each twine receptacle is open at the front end so as to allow for the insertion of a ball of twine from the front. The receptacle 50 is provided with a small aperture 54 in its side wall through which the twine may be pulled as needed. The twine from the receptacle 50 passes upwardly along the outer side wall of the casing 18 and then passes downwardly along the inner side wall, across the bottom and then upwardly along the opposite side wall. The end of the twine is held in place within the V-notch 42 as shown. The twine receptacle 52 is provided with a small aperture 56 in its rear wall through which the twine passes. As indicated in the drawing, the second twine passes along the bottom wall of the pan 20 and then upwardly along the back side of the back wall of the casing member 18 and then downwardly along the inner end wall and floor of the rack. The front flange of the bottom pan 20 of the rack shown in Figure 2 is provided with a notch (not shown) which is identical to the notch shown in Figure 1 of the drawing. This notch does not appear in Figure 2 of the drawing due to the fact that portions of Figure 2 have been broken away in an effort to more clearly disclose the construction and arrangement of the twine receptacles.

Except for the structural differences specifically mentioned hereinabove, the construction of the rack shown in Figure 2 is identical to the construction shown in Figure 1 and the same reference numerals have been used to designate like parts in both figures.

While the form of embodiment of the invention as herein disclosed, constitutes a preferred form, it is to be understood that other forms might be adopted, all coming within the scope of the claims which follow.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A utility rack comprising in combination, a horizontally disposed rectangular shelf, vertically

4

disposed corner posts secured to said shelf, side wall means secured to said corner posts and enclosing at least three sides of said shelf, first means for supporting a ball of twine adjacent the upper edge of one of said side walls, a first twine retaining means disposed adjacent the upper edge of the wall opposite said first named wall, a second means for supporting a ball of twine adjacent the upper edge of another of said side walls, the said side wall means opposite said last named wall partially enclosing one side of said shelf to form a vertically extending slot, said shelf having a relatively short upstanding flange spanning the bottom of said slot, there being a V-notch in said flange for receiving twine.

2. A magazine rack, or the like, comprising in combination, a horizontally disposed rectangular sheet metal tray, vertically disposed angle iron corner post members spot welded to said tray, a wrap-around casing member forming two side walls and two end walls and having its lower edge supported within said tray and having portions spot welded to said tray and said post members, one of said end walls being partially enclosed to form a vertically extending slot, a first means for supporting a first ball of twine adjacent the upper edge of one of said side walls of said casing, there being a V-shaped notch provided in the side wall opposite said last named side wall for frictionally holding the free end of a twine, second means for supporting a second ball of twine adjacent the upper edge of one end wall, said tray having a short upstanding flange spanning the bottom of said slot for receiving the end of twine from said second ball of twine.

ARCHIE SHERER.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
513,763	Conant	Jan. 30, 1894
960,870	Karlson	Sept. 13, 1910
1,246,923	Horrigan	Nov. 20, 1917
1,473,742	Schaefer	Nov. 13, 1923
1,485,408	Miller	Mar. 4, 1924
1,532,436	Musil	Apr. 7, 1925
1,600,757	Foster	Sept. 21, 1926
1,692,765	Salt	Nov. 20, 1928
1,720,484	Lantz	July 9, 1929
1,760,292	Troth	May 27, 1930
2,070,070	Stoner	Feb. 9, 1937
2,138,418	Fahrne	Nov. 29, 1938
2,250,710	Hutt	July 29, 1941
2,256,996	Bales	Sept. 23, 1941
2,279,897	Ammon	Apr. 14, 1942
2,321,802	Deubener	June 15, 1943
2,364,518	Clouser	Dec. 5, 1944
2,423,209	Storey	July 1, 1947

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
19,231	Great Britain	of 1913