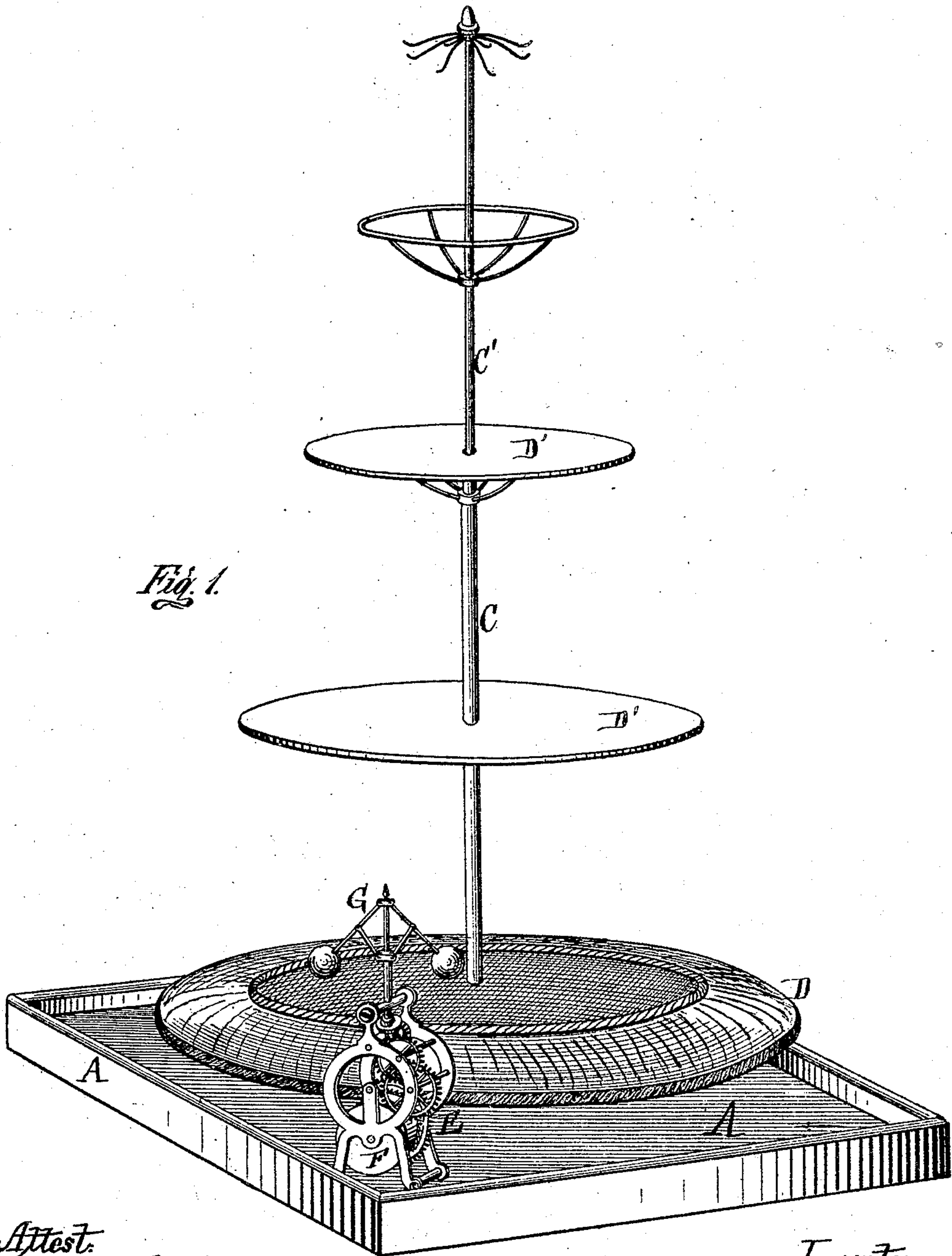


2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. FISCHER.  
REVOLVING SHOW STANDS.

No. 184,362.

Patented Nov. 14, 1876.



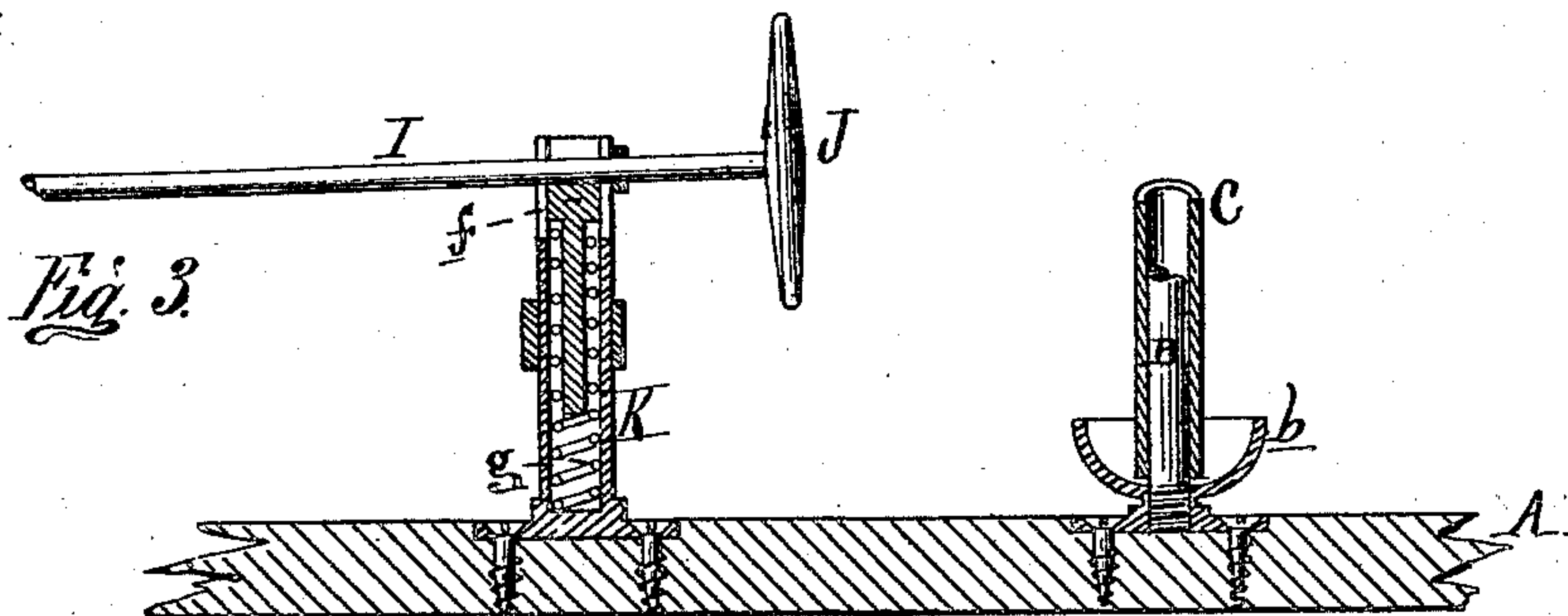
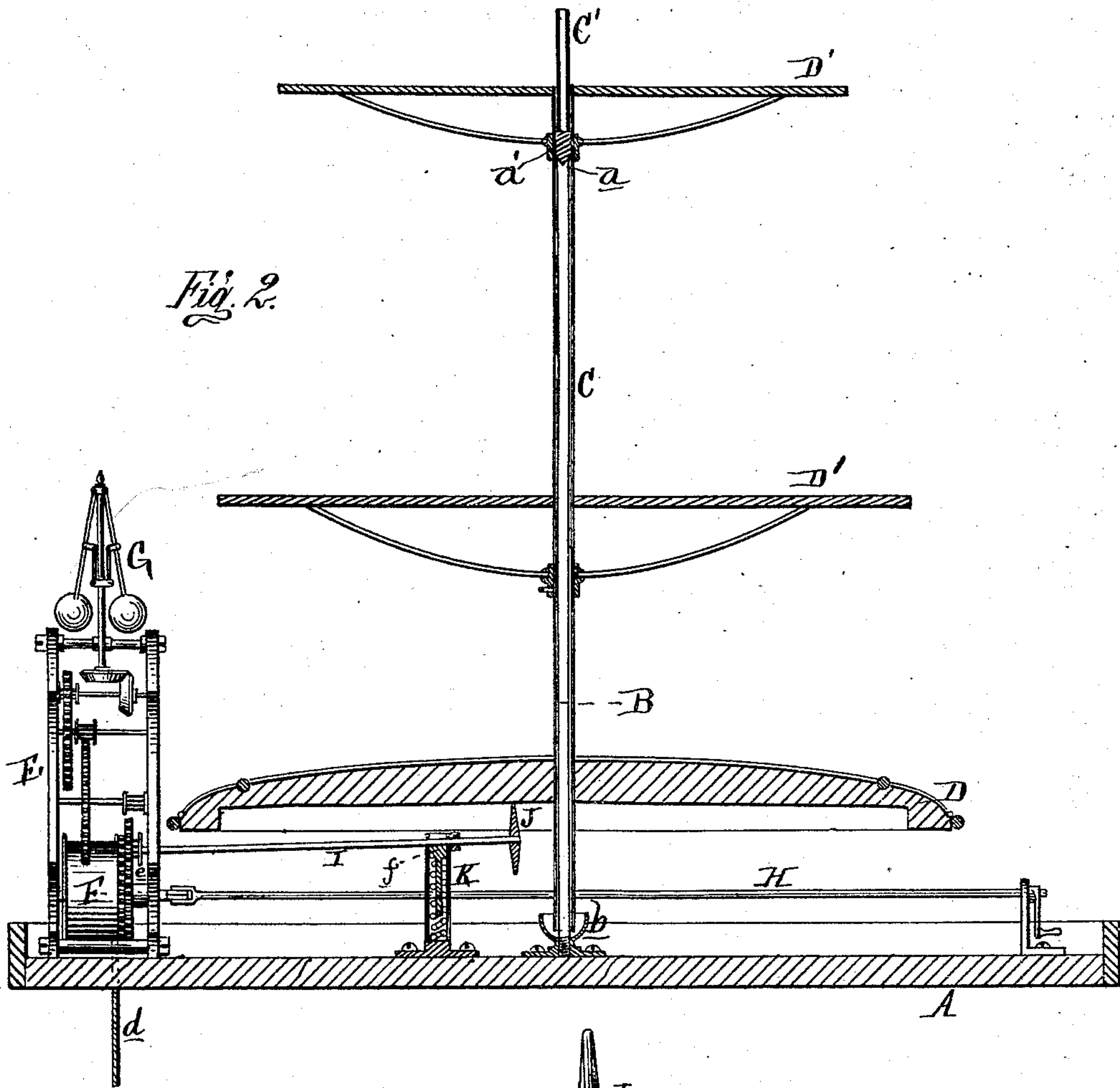
Attest:  
Edward Barthel.  
C. R. Hulett.

Inventor:  
A. Fischer  
By Atty  
Thos. S. Sprague

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT FISCHER, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN REVOLVING SHOW-STANDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 184,362, dated November 14, 1876; application filed July 25, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT FISCHER, of Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new Revolving Stand for exhibiting goods in show-windows, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention relates to an improvement in stands used in show-windows for exhibiting light articles, which stands are rotated on a vertical axis through a gear actuated by a weight and cord. The invention consists, first, in the employment of a friction or brush wheel for communicating motion from the cord-drum to the lower disk of the stand, and in combination therewith a spring under the shaft-bearing, near the brush-wheel, for keeping the same in contact with the lower disk; and, further, in the employment of a centrifugal governor, driven by the cord-drum at a high rate of speed, through a train of gears, partly for steadying the rotation of the stand, and partly to attract the attention of passers-by to the mechanism and to the contents of the show-window.

Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a perspective view of my stand and its actuating mechanism, as erected in an inclosed show-window. Fig. 2, Sheet 2, is a transverse vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical section of the post carrying the spring-supported bearing of the driving-shaft, and of the lower part of the hollow standard.

In the drawing, A represents the floor or base of an inclosed show-window, in the center of which is erected a vertical standard, B, having a concave step, *a*, at the top. The base of the standard is surrounded by a cup-shaped collar, *b*. C is a tube, having an internal pointed steel center, *a'*, near the top, which rests in the step *a* when the said tube is sleeved on the standard B. The lower end of the tube enters the cup *b*, but does not rest upon its bottom, while the cup serves to contain oil for lubricating the lower extremity of the tube, which bears upon the lower part of the standard laterally when the stand is not evenly loaded, which is seldom the case. D is a disk-shaped shelf, preferably of wood, upholstered on its upper surface. The tube passes through its axis and to its lower part the said

shelf is secured. D' are other shelves, which may be disks of glass, axially mounted on said tube, one above the other, for the reception of jewelry and other light fancy goods to be displayed. C' is an extension of the axis, in the form of a rod inserted in the top of the tube C, and, like it, is used to support a series of shelf-disks. The detachable rod C' is not, however, essential, as it may be added or not. E is an ornamental open frame, securely bolted to a marble or other other slab in one of the front corners of the window. F is a cord-drum, such as is used in clock-movements, journaled in the lower part of the frame. To the barrel is secured one end of a cord, *d*, which may be led down through an opening in the window-base, or up in one corner of the window, and through suitable guide-sheaves, to any convenient place where its other end is attached to a weight, which, when the cord is wound up on the cord-drum, serves as a motor. G is a centrifugal governor, mounted in the apex of the frame, and, through any suitable train of gears, is rotated at a high rate of speed by the cord-drum, partly for the purpose of steadying the movement of the cord-drum and the rotating stand and partly to attract, as all moving mechanism will, the attention of passers-by. The cord-drum has the usual square on its shaft to receive a key, which is mounted on the end of a winding-shaft, H, extending to the diagonal inner corner of the window-inclosure, with a crank on its inner end with which to turn it. It is carried in two guide-brackets, in which it may be slid forward to have the key slip over the square of the cord-drum, when it is desired to wind the latter. I is the driving-shaft, journaled through the inner plate of the train-frame with a pinion, *e*, on its end, by which it is rotated by one of the gears of the train. At its other extremity is a narrow-faced friction-pulley or brush-wheel, J, which bears upon the under side of the lower shelf D. Near the free end of said shaft it passes through the top of a vertically-slotted hollow post, K, resting upon a bearing, *f*, therein, which bearing in turn rests upon a spiral spring, *g*, in the bottom of said post, and which spring pushes up said bearing, and raises the shaft so as to keep the wheel J constantly in contact with

the shelf D, which, with its attachments is thereby rotated.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In combination with a suitable motor, the driving-shaft I, carrying at its free end a brush-wheel, J, for rotating a stand by contact with its lower shelf, such contact being maintained by a spring-supported bearing, substantially as described.

2. In combination with the cord-drum F,

adapted to be actuated by a weight and cord, for rotating a revolving show-stand, the centrifugal governor G located in the upper part of the frame E, and actuated by the said cord-drum, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

ALBERT FISCHER.

Witnesses:

H. S. SPRAGUE,

WM. J. BALDWIN.