

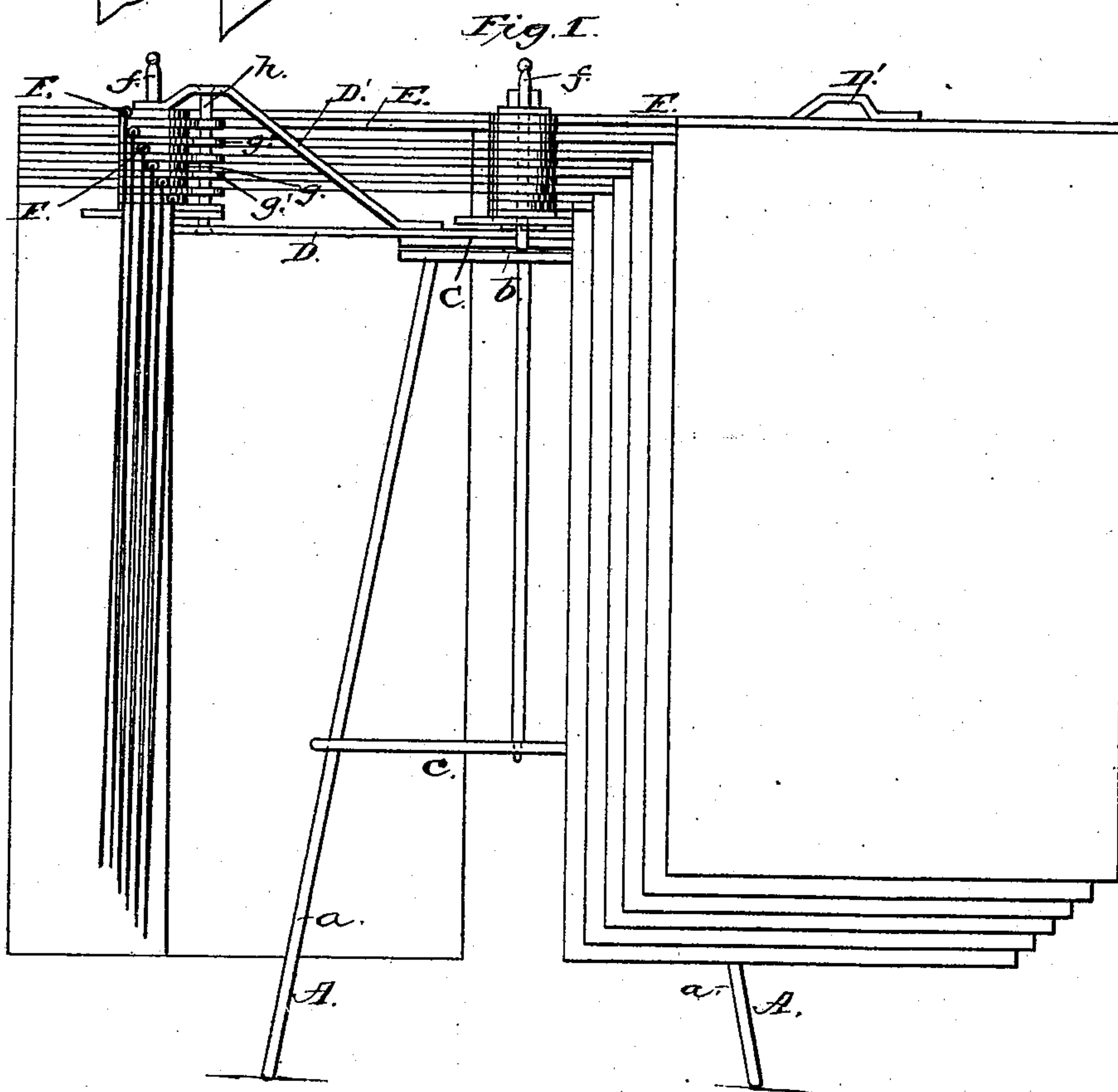
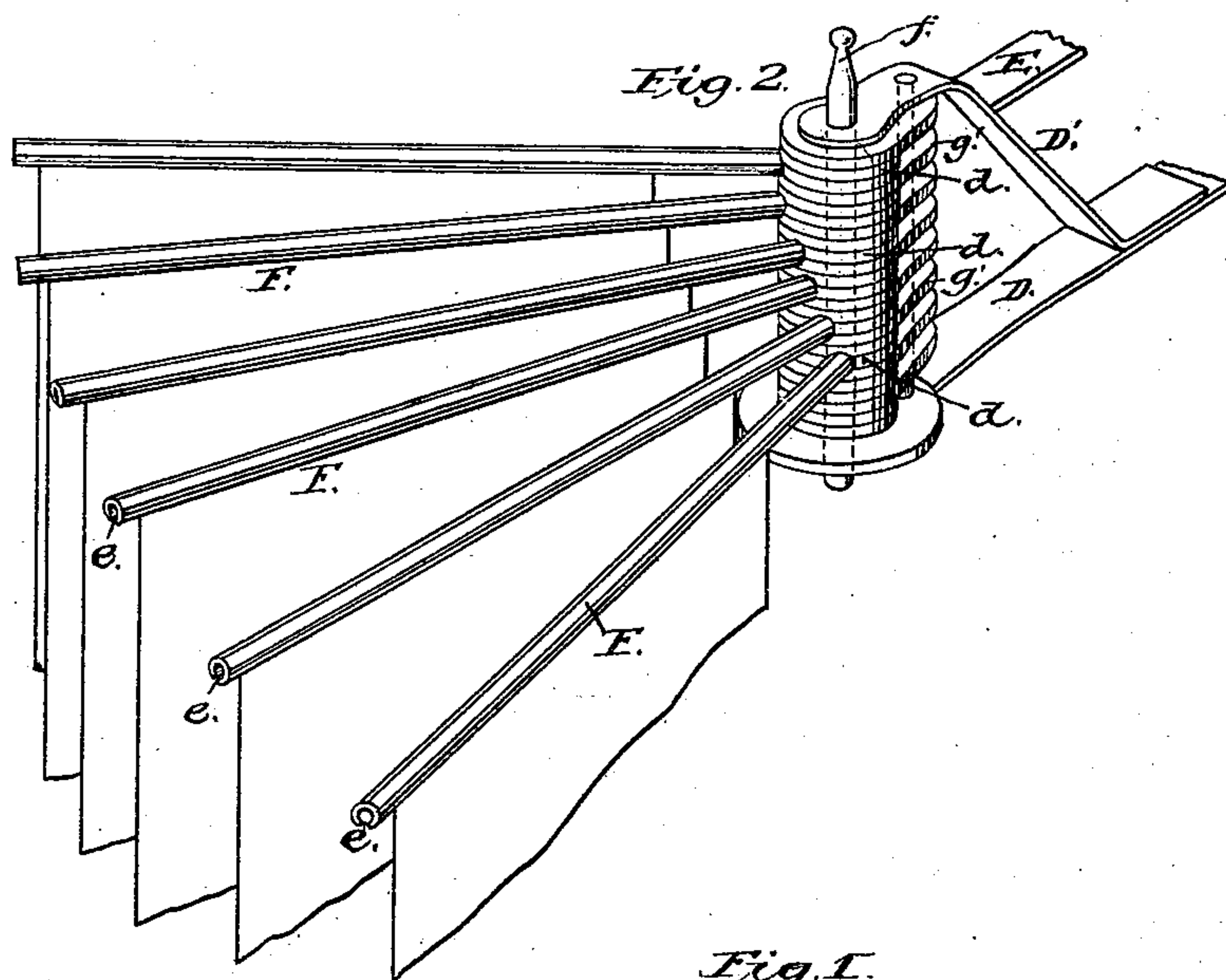
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. VAN DUZER.  
Wall Paper Exhibitor.

No. 236,654.

Patented Jan. 11, 1881.



WITNESSES  
*Villette Anderson.*  
*A. J. Massi.*

INVENTOR  
*Francis Van Duzer*  
*by E. W. Anderson*  
*his* ATTORNEY

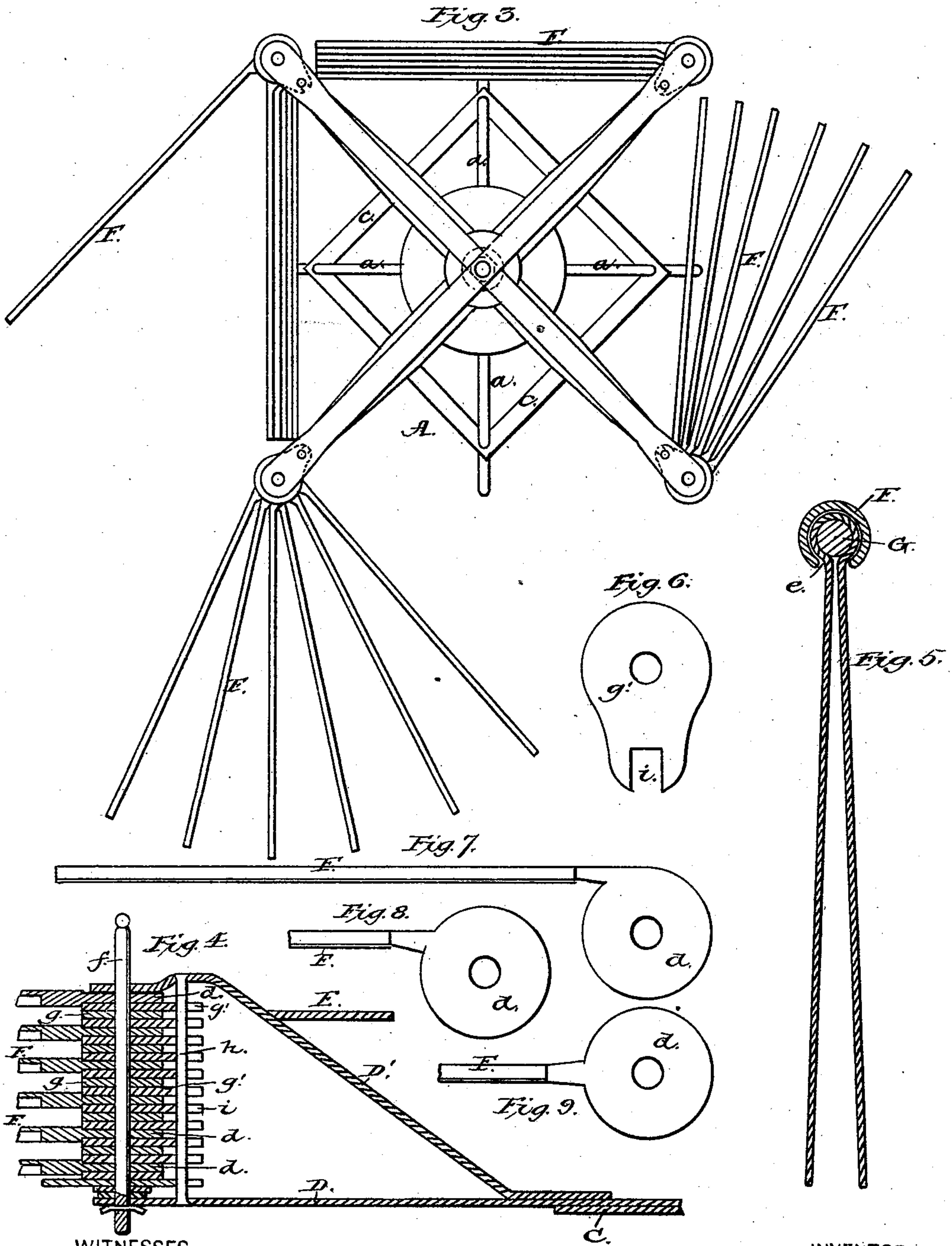
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WITNESSES

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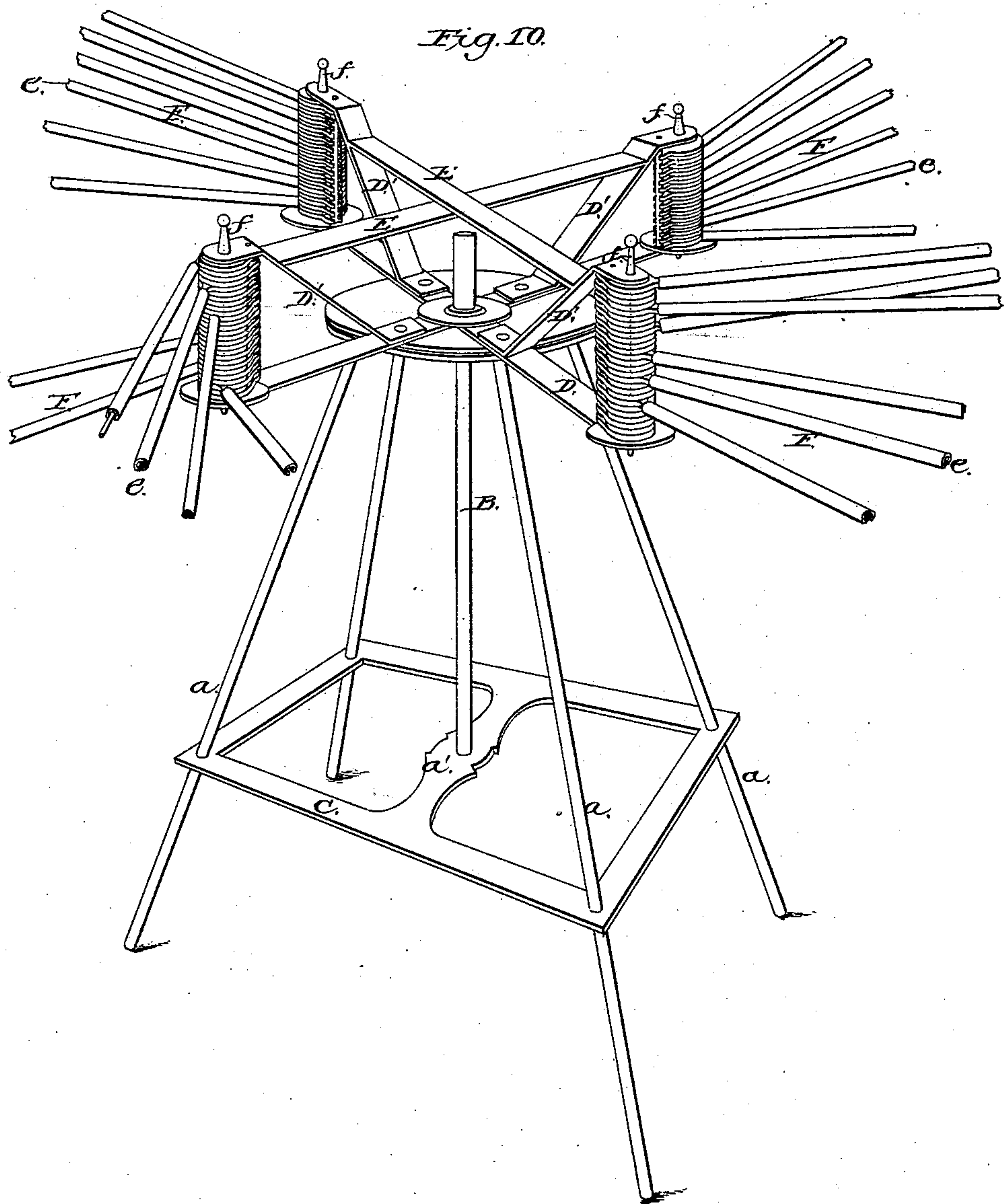
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No. 236,654.

Patented Jan. 11, 1881.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS VAN DUZER, OF HAVANA, NEW YORK.

## WALL-PAPER EXHIBITOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 236,654, dated January 11, 1881.

Application filed May 4, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANCIS VAN DUZER, of Havana, in the county of Schuyler and State of New York, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Wall - Paper Exhibitors; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a side view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective detail thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are details, and Fig. 10 is a perspective view.

This invention has relation to improvements in means for exhibiting samples of wall-paper, carpets, and other fabrics.

The nature of the invention consists in an exhibitor constructed and operating in the manner substantially as hereinafter set forth.

In the annexed drawings, the letter A designates a stand composed, essentially, of four legs, *a*, united at their upper ends to a table, *b*, and prevented from spreading by means of the braces *c*.

B indicates a vertical shaft extending centrally through the platform *b*, and having its lower bearings in a transverse plate, *a'*, connecting the braces *c*. This shaft carries the turn-table C, which bears upon the platform *b* and turns readily thereon.

Extending out radially from the table C are the metallic arms D, usually four in number and of equal length, which arms are overhung by a bracket, D', the free end of which is parallel with the extreme outer end of the arms D and directly over the same. The brackets D' are connected together by the braces E, extending across each other at right angles, thus constituting a truss-frame with the arms and brackets aforesaid.

F F indicate tubular metallic rods, having a longitudinal slot, *e*, extending from one end nearly to a circular centrally-perforated plate, *d*, on its other end. These plates are placed between the arms D and brackets D',

and secured in place by means of a pin, *f*, passing through said brackets and arms and the plates *d* aforesaid, as shown in Fig. 4. The rods F are one above the other, and are kept apart by means of washers *g g'*, strung upon the said pins *f*, as shown. The washers *g* are simple flat rings, and they simply aid in separating the disks *d*; but the washers *g'* not only have that function, but also serve as bearings for these disks, being prevented from rotating by means of a bar, *h*, extending from the bracket to the arm and engaging a notched projection, *i*, (shown in Fig. 6,) on the edge of the said washers. The hollow of the rods F is sufficiently large to admit a slender bar, G, (shown in Fig. 5,) of corresponding form, over which the samples are laid and introduced along therewith into the rod, the said samples depending through the slot. Usually two samples of different kinds of paper or goods are joined together at their edges, laid over the bars, and passed into the supporting-rods F, as aforesaid. There may be any number of these rods F, each exhibiting two samples; and, being independent of each other, they may be swung aside, one after the other, upon the pins *f*, thus bringing the samples successively into view in a very convenient manner. The rods are attached to their respective disks *d* at different points of the perimeters of the said disks. Thus the upper rod is about tangential to its disk, as shown in Fig. 7. The next approaches a radial position relative to its disk, as shown in Fig. 8. The third is radial, as shown in Fig. 9, the fourth to the other side of the radial position, and so on, by which means the samples hang free of each other, and are less liable to break or become defaced by dust.

The forms of stand and turn-table above described are very effective for the purposes set forth; but I do not confine myself to their precise construction, there being many well-known descriptions of rotary stands which I may adopt and use in substitution.

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

The combination, in a goods-exhibitor, with

a rotary stand and its projecting arms D and overhanging brackets D', connected by brace h, of the exhibiting-arms F, having the centrally-perforated disks d at one end, the bearing and spacing washers g' g, the former engaged with the brace h, and a rod or pin, f, passing down through the brackets, disks, washers, and arms, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANCIS VAN DUZER.

Witnesses:

CHAS. R. WATKINS,  
ANDREW JABBITT.