(No Model.)

A. PETERSON.

CARPET EXHIBITOR.

No. 280,855. Patented July 10, 1883.

Fig. 1

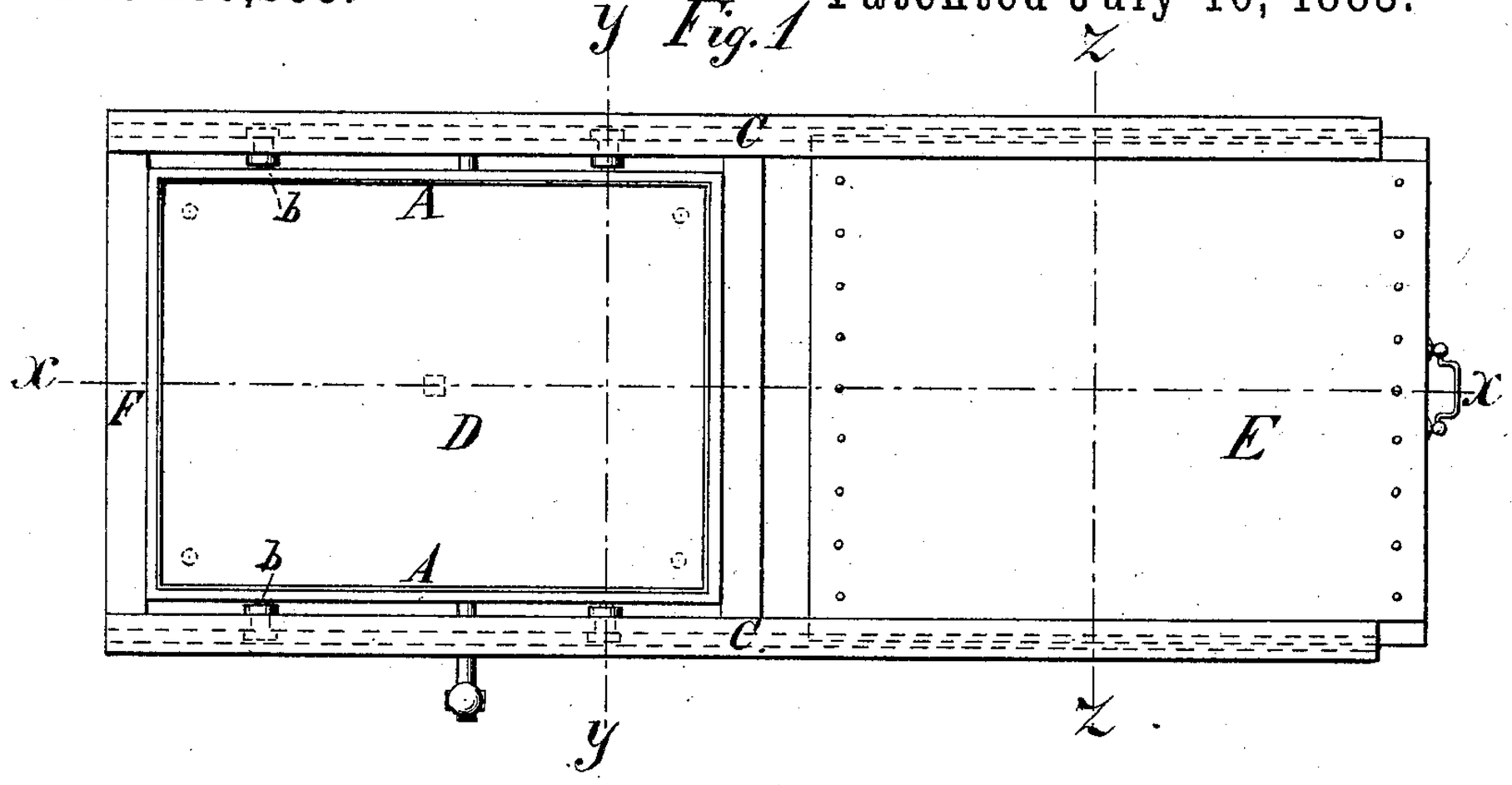


Fig. 2

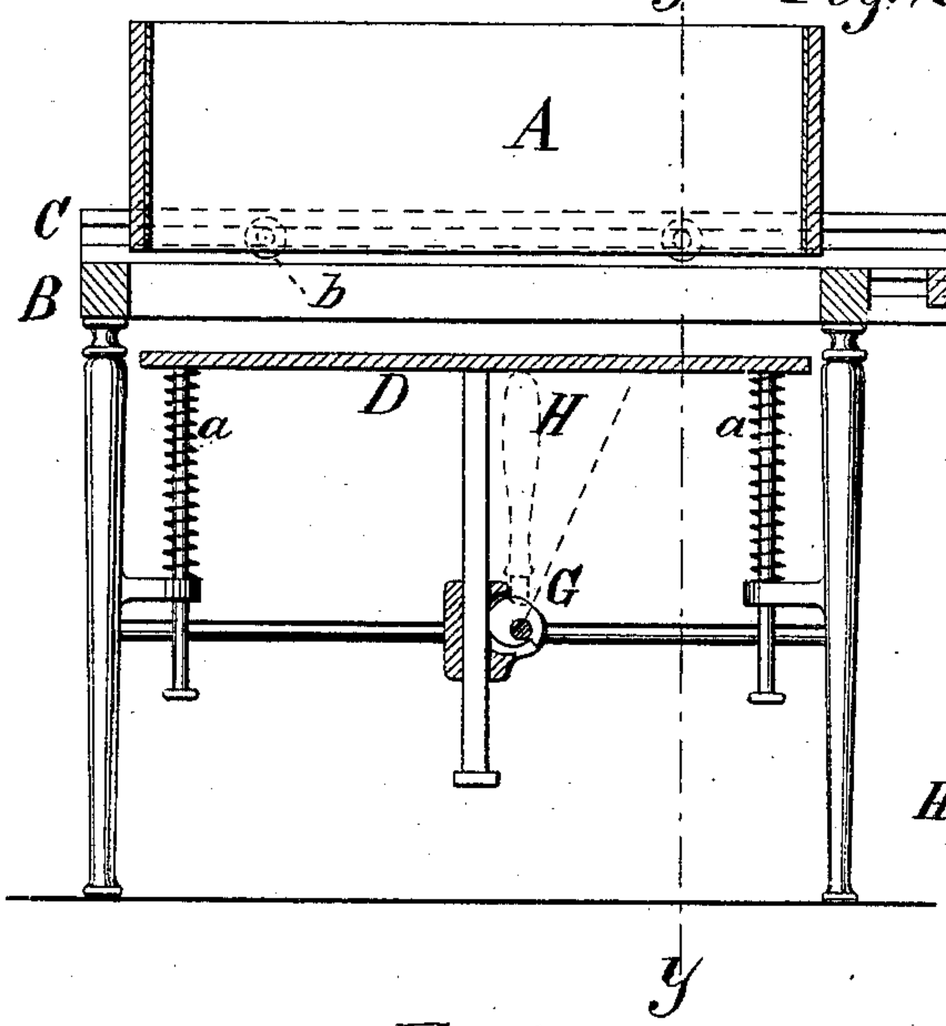


Fig. 3

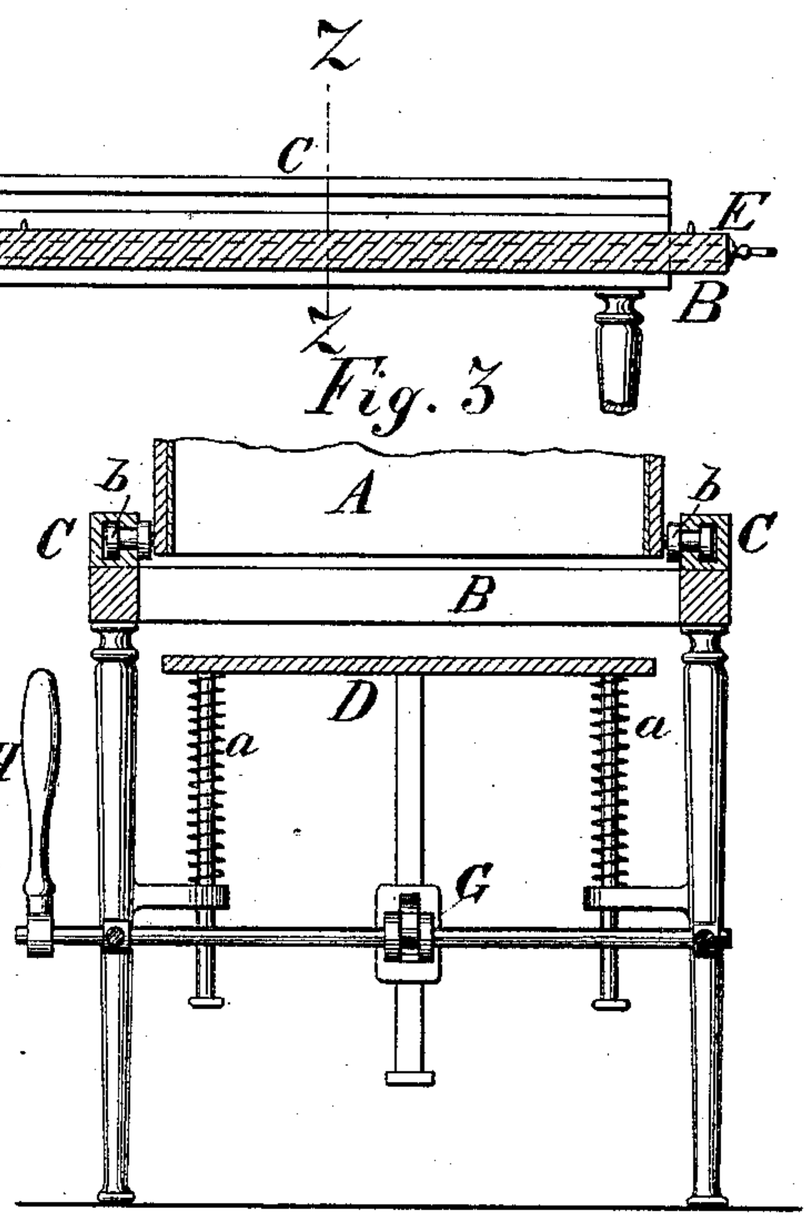
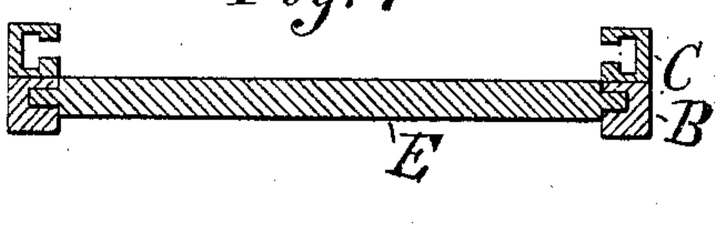


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPHUS PETERSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SILAS C. CROFT, OF SAME PLACE.

CARPET-EXHIBITOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,855, dated July 10, 1883.

Application filed October 13, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLPHUS PETERSON, of the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Carpet-Exhibitors or Pattern-Multipliers, not heretofore known or used; and I hereby declare the following specification to be a full and clear description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view of my device. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the line *y y* of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section through the line *z z* of Figs. 1 and 2.

The object of my invention is to readily exhibit separate samples of carpet, floor oil-cloth, and similar goods by the use of four mirrors arranged so as to surround the pattern on the sample and match it out or produce repeats of the one pattern and give the effect that a large body of the carpet would have when made up of the sample being exhibited; and my improvements consist, principally, in the novel arrangement of the mirrors with other devices, as hereinafter described, by which the desired object of convenience and rapidity in exhibition of the samples is obtained.

I am aware that designs on samples have been repeated by the use of surrounding mirrors, and have received Letters Patent for devices in which mirrors are so used in different combinations, more particularly adapted to exhibit the samples by the use of rollers drawing them under the mirrors. I am also familiar with the use of four loose mirrors held together at the corners by hooks or clamps and adjusted to different-sized squares or parallelograms. My present device is constructed in a different manner and is designed to work in a different way. The mirrors are four in number, suitably framed and placed together, so as to form a square or parallelogram of the desired size to suit the line of patterns to be exhibited, and are of convenient height. These four mirrors are placed together with the reflecting-surfaces inward, the mirror-box thus formed being open top and bottom. On the outer sides of this mirror-box, at or near the bottom, are placed rollers *b*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, which rollers may be arranged to run in ways or on a track, or rest directly on the support hereinafter described. In order to better facilitate the accurate reflection of the pattern, the bottom edges of the mirrors may be rounded or beveled, so that the line at the point of duplication will be reduced as much as possible, although a good effect is obtained by the use of the usual square-cut edges.

In the drawings, A represents the mirror-box, which rests upon a suitable support or table, B, (shown in Figs. 2 and 3,) to which the ways or tracks C, if used, are attached.

At one end of the support or table B is arranged a smooth flat rest or board, D, upon which samples of a certain kind—such as Brussels carpet and floor oil-cloth—may be placed. This rest D is supported upon spiral springs *a a*, or other suitable mechanism adapted to press it up into position under the mirror-box when in operation with it, and this rest D is controlled and regulated during the operation of withdrawing a sample by an eccentric-brake, G, acting upon a central guide-rod, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

E is a sliding leaf arranged to slide in the support B and allow space enough between its upper surface and the bottom of the mirrors for a sample of carpet or other material to lie.

In operation, a number of samples are first placed in position on the rest D—one on top of the other—with the pattern side up, and the mirror-box then rolled into position over them, when it will multiply the pattern on the sample which is on top. Then the samples may be withdrawn one after the other, each being brought up into position by the springs under the rest D until all have been exhibited, the rest D being controlled readily by the handle H, connected with the brake G. During the exhibition of different samples it is often desirable to display the relative beauty of two samples, and in such cases one sample is placed on the sliding leaf E, and the other being in position on the rest D, the mirror-box can be conveniently and rapidly rolled from one sample to the other, and alternately multiply them for the inspection of a customer. The sliding leaf E is also available for use in the exhibition of samples of goods which have not the consistency or stiffness of Brussels carpet or floor oil-cloth—such, for instance, as ingrain carpet—

which might not lie so smoothly in quantity on the rest D, or be sufficiently stiff to slide under the raised mirror-box without the assistance of the sliding leaf. In order to keep the sample in position, the sliding leaf is provided with small catches or projecting pins on its upper surface, which will enter the sample and keep it smooth and straight under the mirrors.

I claim—

1. In a sample-exhibitor, the combination of the rolling mirror-box with the adjustable sample-rest D and the sliding leaf E, so adapted that two samples may be rapidly and conveniently displayed by the one apparatus, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a sample-exhibitor, the sample-rest D, arranged to be raised and lowered, substantially as shown and described, in combination with two or more surrounding mirrors.

3. In a sample-exhibitor, the combination of a rectangular mirror-lined box, A, with an independent sliding leaf, E, adapted to hold and receive samples, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described.

4. In a sample-exhibitor, the rectangular box A, lined on all four of its inner sides with mirrors, the box being mounted on rollers independent of the sample-support and adapted to roll on tracks or in ways, the box A being sufficiently elevated to permit of separate samples being readily slipped under its edges or of the box being rolled over the samples, substantially as shown and described.

5. In a sample-exhibitor, the rectangular box A, with all four sides lined with mirrors and connected and adapted to move together and mounted on rollers, in combination with a track or way placed on or attached to a sample-support, substantially as shown and described.

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