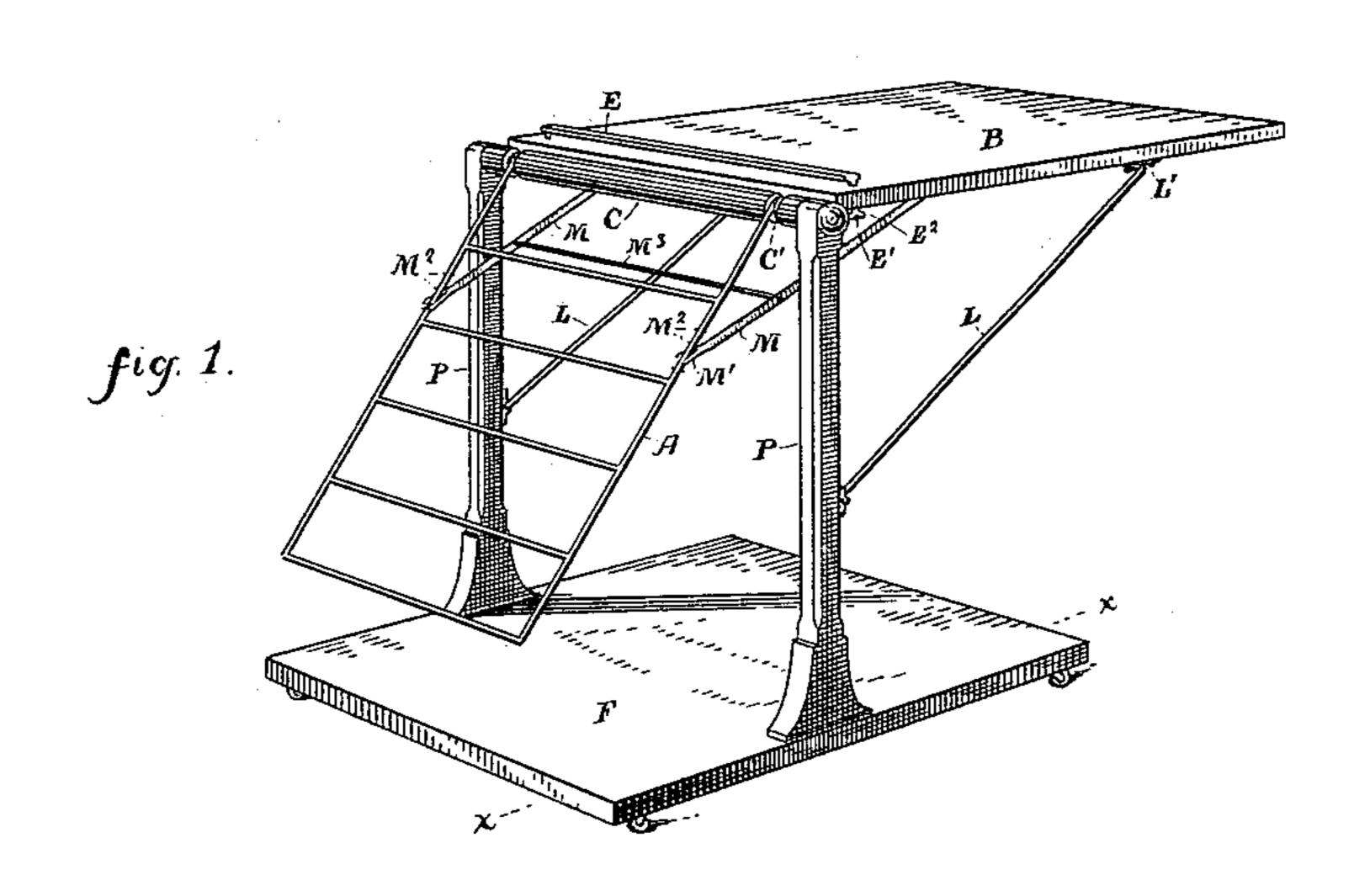
(No Model.)

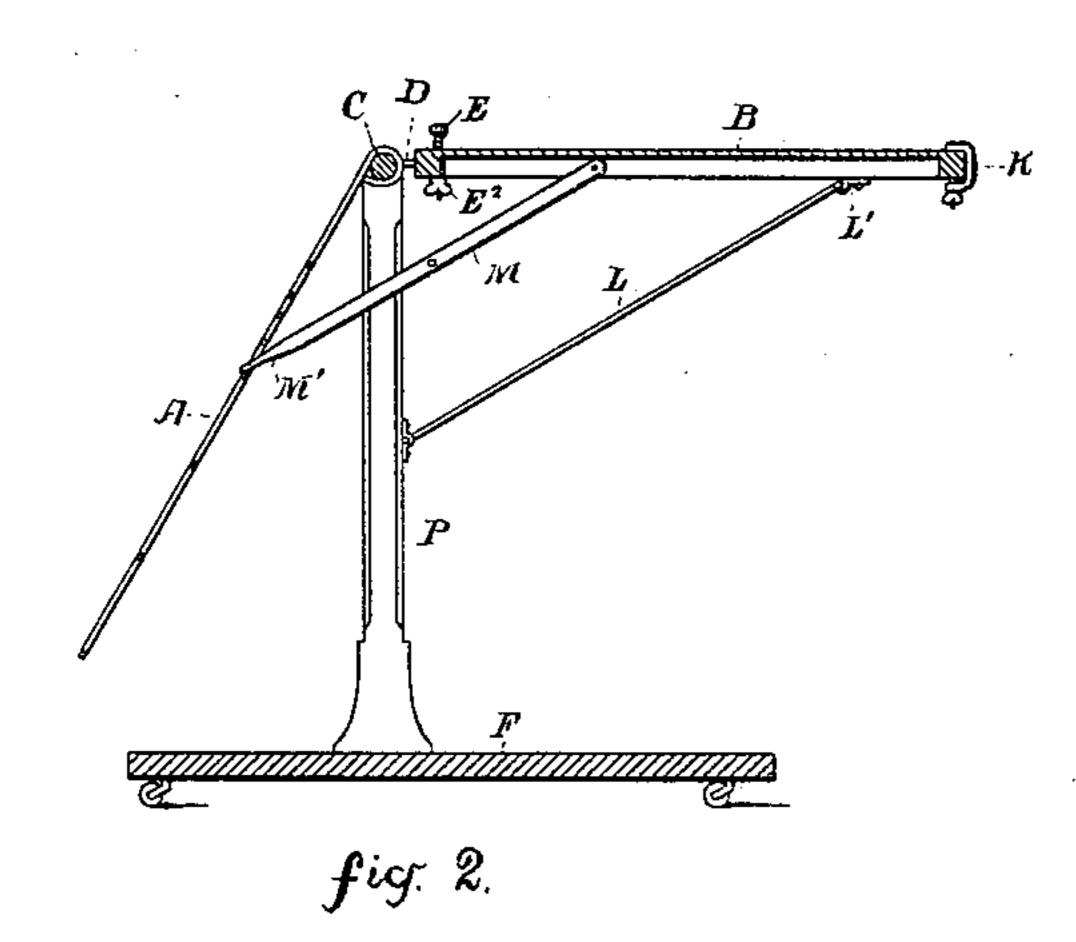
J. M. HADLEY.

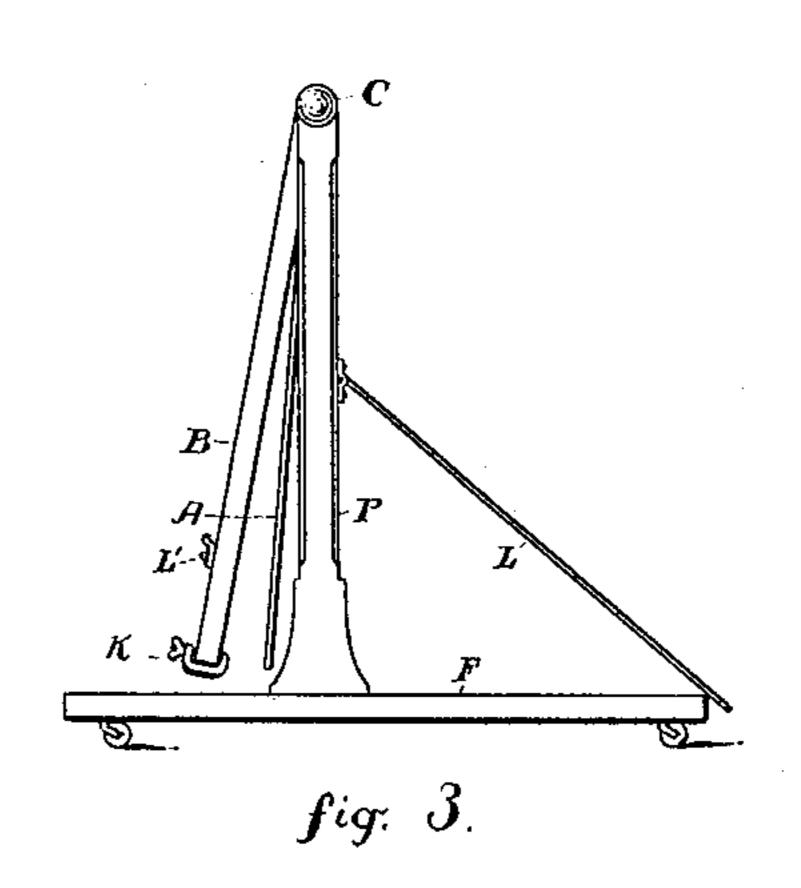
SHADE AND PAPER EXHIBITOR.

No. 350,674.

Patented Oct. 12, 1886.







Witnesses; Well Holmes A. Keithley

Inventor,

James M. Hadley;

United States Patent Office.

JAMES M. HADLEY, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

SHADE AND PAPER EXHIBITOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 350,674, dated October 12, 1886.

Application filed February 5, 1886. Serial No. 190,891. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James M. Hadley, of Peoria, in the county of Peoria, in the State of Illinois, have invented an Improved Shade 5 and Paper Exhibitor; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which like letters of referic ence refer to like parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the exhibitor; Fig. 2, a sectional elevation of the same at X X in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, side elevation of the exhibitor having its table swung

15 over.

The object of this invention is the construction of an arrangement for exhibiting or displaying window-shades, wall-paper, and any similar goods which may be classed under the

20 head of those sold by the yard.

What I particularly desire to effect by my device is to enable the salesman to display one by one upon an inclined shelf or apron the samples of shades or paper and then to return 25 them all together, and without the loss of time, to the table, ready to be shown again; also, to construct a holding-table for the samples which can be folded down with the samples secure thereon, and so take up less space.

My invention consists, essentially, of a frame supporting a hinged table and display-apron, each provided with adjusting-props for hold-

ing them in their desired positions.

In the drawings, A represents the display-35 apron, B the holding-table, and C the crossbar of the frame to which they are hinged. The frame consists of the floor F, upright posts P, and said cross-bar, said floor being usually provided with casters to enable the 40 easy moving about of the exhibitor. The display-apron I prefer to make of slender metal rods, as shown in Fig. 1, and to hinge the same to the cross-bar C of the frame by bending the upper ends of the side rods, A, thereof about 45 said cross-bar in the annular grooves C'. The holding-table B, I hinge in substantially the same way to said cross-bar by providing said table with the eyes D, encircling said cross-bar in the grooves C'. I sometimes fasten said ! 50 table rigidly to the cross-bar C, and loosely

tremities of the posts P; but the former mode of hinging the table is preferable, on account of the increased strength given to the frame by the rigid union of the cross bar and posts. 55

To support the holding-table B in a horizontal position, I pivot to the posts P the bracerods L, the upper ends of which rest against the lugs L', projecting from the under side of said table. Although not shown in the draw- 6c ings, I usually make said brace-rods of one metal rod by having their upper ends joined, making the same of an approximate U shape. This enables both brace-rods to be raised by the lifting of one alone. The width of the 65 table B being less than the distance between the posts, said table can be swung down between the same, and also between the bracerods, when the latter are dropped to the floor, as shown in Fig. 3.

To hold the display-apron at any desirable angle, I hinge or pivot to the table B the upper ends of the brace-rods M, whose lower ends are notched to engage with the side bars of the apron A and with different projections, 75 M², thereon. By having several of these projections M² on the side rods, A, the displayapron can be adjusted to any desired angle.

Full-length shades are secured in place upon the table B by means of clamps K, which grip 80 the corners of the table and the shades thereon. The upper ends of the shades, being clamped to the extreme end of the table B, lie upon the same and down upon the apron A. The medial portion of the pile of shades is 85 held by the clamping-strap E, the ends of which are secured to the table.

To make ready for displaying the shades, the brace-rods L are detached, and the table B revolved up over toward the apron A, then 90 down, around, and up to its original position, where it is secured. The apron and the shades folded over the clamping-strap are now found lying upon the table, and the apron being carried down and braced in the desired posi- 95 tion for suitably displaying the shades, the latter are now unfolded one by one over onto the apron and so exhibited. When all have been shown, instead of returning them by hand to the table, and thereby wrinkling or tearing 100 them, the table is revolved over, as just demount the latter in bearings at the upper ex-1 scribed. If the light comes mainly from the

front of the store, the apron can be lowered nearer the vertical, whereas if from a skylight or gas it is adjusted nearer to the horizontal.

In displaying wall-paper and half-shades the ends of the same are fastened to the hinged end of the table B by means of the clampingstrap E, instead of the outer end of said table.

Among the many ways of securing the strap E to the table I prefer to form the said strap with downwardly-projecting screw-threaded ends E', provided with thumb-nuts E² at the under side of the table, said table having suitable screw-holes for the passage of said screw ends E'.

There are of course many other ways of propping up the apron A besides the use of the brace-rods M—as, for instance, a cross-bar having its ends held by the posts P, so that the apron could rest against it, and thereby be held at an angle of inclination. When not in use, the brace-rods are released, and the holding-table and the display-apron permitted to hang vertically downward and less space be

I am aware that prior to my invention inclined aprons have been used in connection with troughs for exhibiting wall-paper, and also that an apron and horizontal table have been combined for displaying samples, so that I do not broadly claim the same; but

What I do claim, and for which I desire

Letters Patent, is as follows, to wit:

1. In a sample exhibitor, a holding-

thereby taken up.

1. In a sample-exhibitor, a holding-table and a display-apron joined and adapted to be revolved upon a horizontal axis and supported at the required angles, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, in a sample-exhibitor, of a frame, a holding-table hinged to said frame 40 so as to be capable of being revolved in a ver-

tical plane, means for securing said table in a horizontal position, a display-apron similarly hinged, and means for securing the same at desired angles of inclination, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a sample-exhibitor, the frame consisting of the floor F, posts P, and cross-bar C, having grooves C', in combination with the holding-table B, having the eyes D, loosely gripping the cross-bar in said grooves, the 50 display-apron A, having the ends of its side rods looped about the cross-bar in said grooves, and the brace-rods for supporting said apron and table, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The floor F, having casters, the posts P, and the cross-bar C, in combination with the holding-table B, hinged to the cross-bar, the brace-rods L, pivoted to said posts, the lugs L', projecting from the said table for engaging 60 with said brace-rods, the display-apron A, hinged to said cross-bar, and the terminally-notched brace-rods M, pivoted to said table and adapted to support said apron, substantially as specified, for the purposes set forth.

5. In a sample-exhibitor, the floor F, posts P, and cross-bar C, in combination with the holding-table hinged to said cross-bar and having means for supporting it, and the display-apron A, hinged to said cross-bar and 70 having means for its angular support, for the purposes specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing invention I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of February, 1886.

JAMES M. HADLEY.

Witnesses:

A. B. UPHAM, A. KEITHLEY.