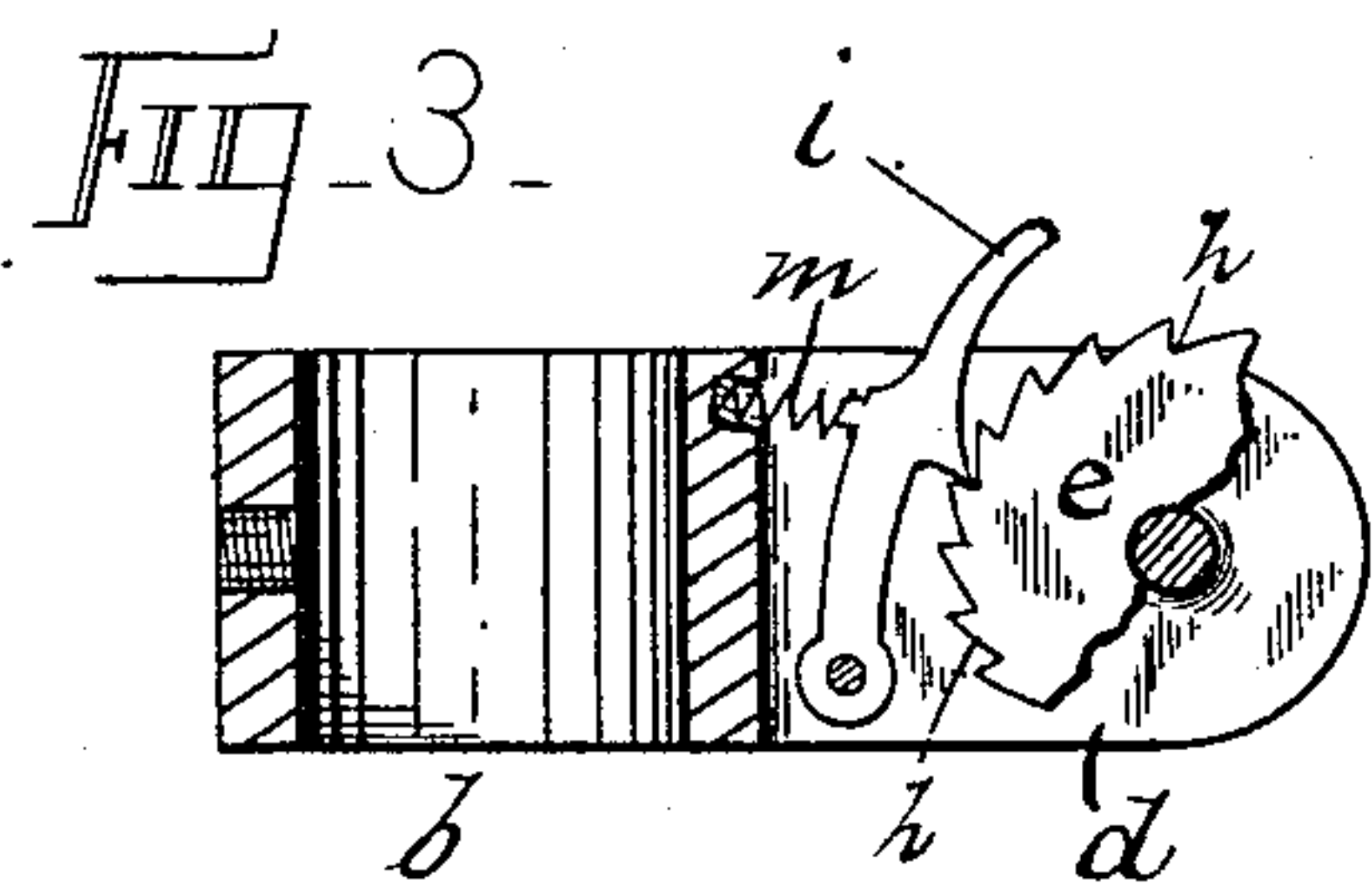
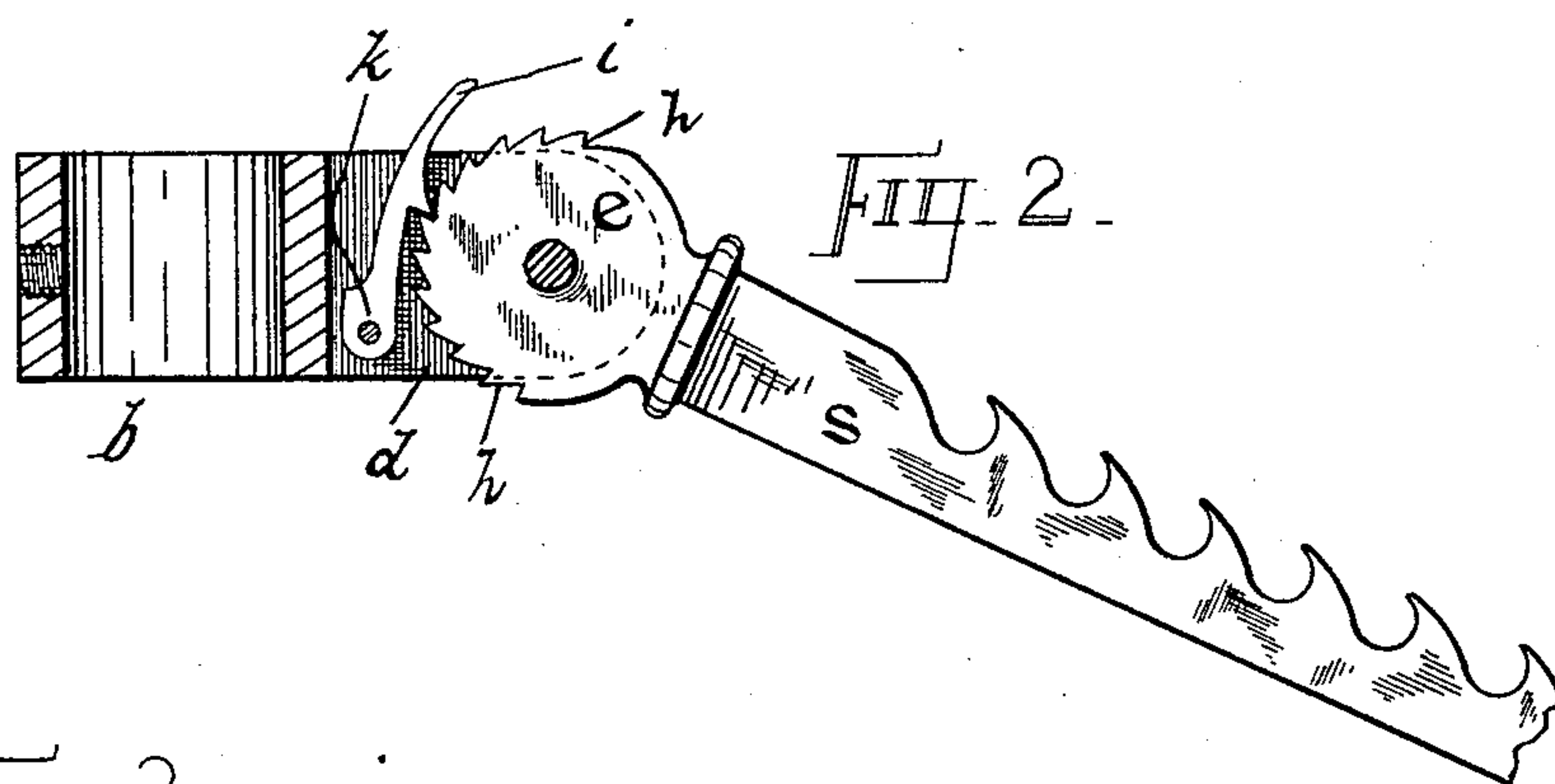
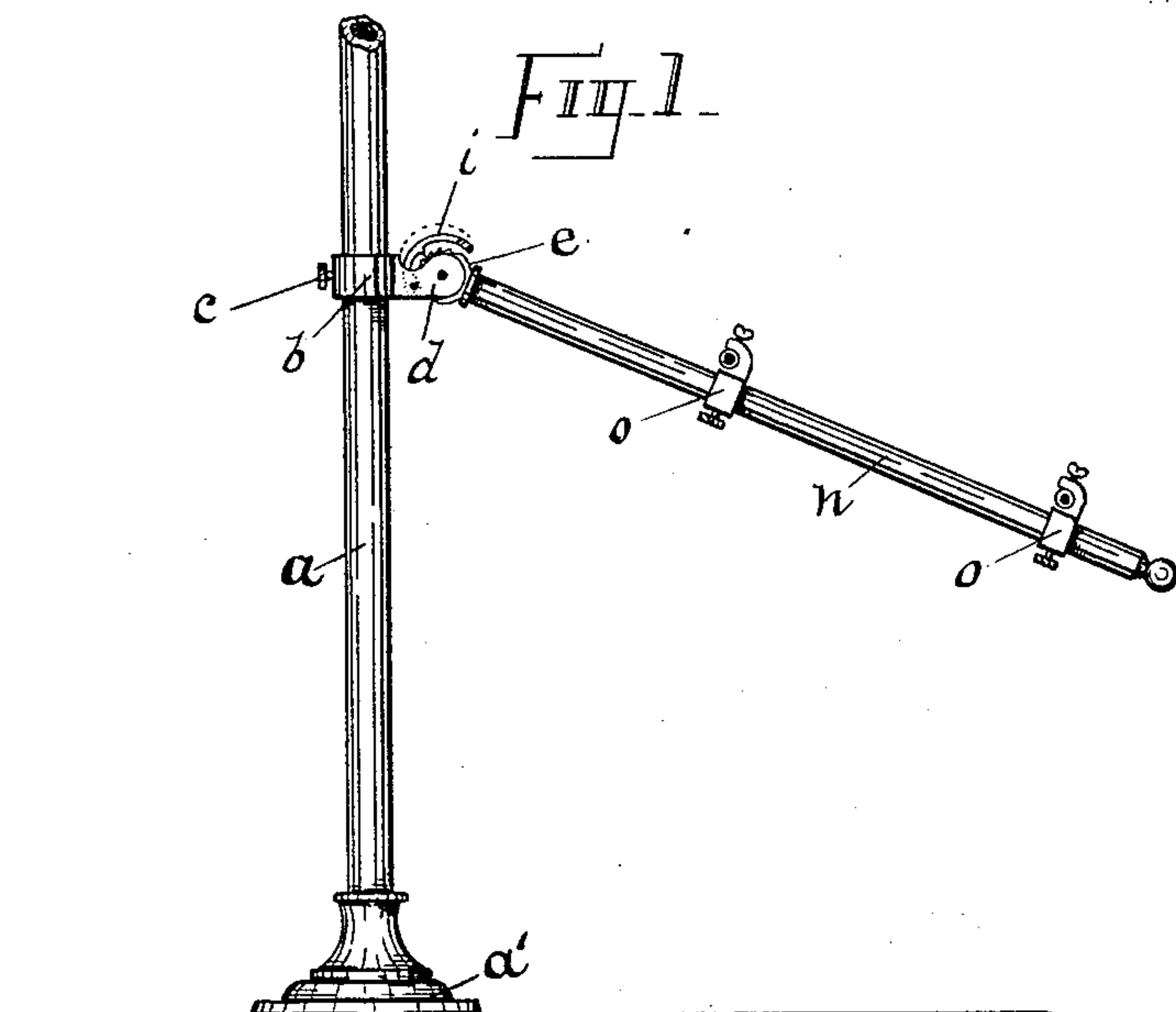


(No Model.)
W. A. AIKEN & C. W. HUNTINGTON.

DISPLAY FRAME.

No. 368,367.

Patented Aug. 16, 1887.



Witnesses

Allen Tenny.
Tyler J. Howard.

Inventors.
William A. Aiken
Charles W. Huntington.
By their Attorney
Frank H. Allen.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. AIKEN AND CHARLES W. HUNTINGTON, OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT; SAID HUNTINGTON ASSIGNOR TO SAID AIKEN.

DISPLAY-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,367, dated August 16, 1887.

Application filed March 23, 1887. Serial No. 232,692. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM A. AIKEN and CHARLES W. HUNTINGTON, both citizens of the United States, residing in the city of Norwich, county of New London, and State of Connecticut, have made a certain new and useful Improvement in Display-Frames; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

This invention relates to display-frames of the class patented to W. B. Foster, June 16, 1885, No. 320,122, to J. R. Palmenburg, June 19, 1877, No. 192,184, and to Edward Leger, February 6, 1883, No. 271,719, and has for its immediate object the improvement of certain adjustable hinged joints, hereinafter specified, whereby greater accuracy, facility, and quickness of adjustment are attained without adding materially to the cost or complexity of the complete device. The joints referred to connect laterally-projecting arms with the uprights or main supports of the frame. In practice these lateral arms should be so connected with said frames that they may be elevated or depressed at will to support goods of various classes, and when once properly adjusted should remain as rigid to all intents and purposes as if supported by a solid connection.

To accomplish the desired adjustment, devices of various kinds have been provided, some of which have been expensive to make and others too slow of adjustment. As a rule, the lateral arms are used in pairs and support horizontal rods, on which textile and other goods may be suspended, and it is desirable that the two companion arms be adjusted to the same inclination. Our peculiar form of hinge-joint allows this to be done instantly and without the use of set-screws, as provided in certain display-frames of this class.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of one of the main frames or uprights of a display-frame as most commonly constructed, having a laterally-projecting arm attached thereto by our improved joint. Fig.

2 is an enlarged view, partly in section, of a hinge-joint, illustrating a modification in which a flat pawl-spring is used; and Fig. 3 is a similar view showing a spiral spring for holding the pawl in engagement with the serrated hinge-leaf.

For a detailed description of the construction and operation of display-frames of this class we refer to the several patents above mentioned.

In the drawings hereunto annexed, the reference-letter *a* indicates the upright or supporting frame, having a foot or base, *a'*, which may be screwed to the floor or counter, if so desired.

b represents a collar fitted to slide on frame *a*, being retained in a given position by a set-screw, *c*. Collar *b* has laterally-projecting lugs *d*, in which is pivoted a disk, *e*, whose perimeter, or a portion of it, is notched or toothed, as shown at *h*. These teeth or notches are engaged by a pawl, *i*, also pivoted in lugs *d*.

Pawl *i* may be held normally in engagement with the notched hinge-leaf by a flat spring, *k*, as in Fig. 2, by a spiral spring, *m*, as in Fig. 3, or, preferably, by gravity, as in Fig. 1, in which case the free end of said pawl should be extended outward and weighted, as shown.

The disk *e* may support a rod or tube, *n*, on which collars *o* may be adjustably secured, or may be formed as a serrated bar, *s*, Fig. 2.

When it becomes necessary to elevate the lateral arms, they may be moved one, two, or more notches, as desired, the pawl acting automatically to catch and hold the disk *e*. When, on the other hand, it is desired to depress said lateral arms, the pawls may be thrown out of engagement with the disks until the proper inclination is reached, when they (the pawls) are again allowed to drop forward into engagement with said disks. The action is very simple, and therefore quickly understood, and the construction such that it may be cheaply produced and assembled.

We are aware that notched hinge-leaves have been provided on the lateral arms of display-frames for convenience in adjusting said arms at varying angles; but, so far as we are familiar with such forms, the lateral arms are not act-

ually locked in a given position by a positive pawl-and-ratchet device, but may be displaced if sufficient weight is applied to said arms. The pawl in our device is formed substantially
5 as a hook to engage the ratchet-teeth, and, being held normally forward in engagement with said teeth, as described, cannot by accident or overweighting be displaced.

Having thus described our invention, we
10 claim—

In a display-frame of the class referred to, in combination with the supporting-frame *a*, col-

lar *b*, secured to said frame, a laterally-projecting arm hinged to said collar, having its hinge-leaf formed as a ratchet-disk, and a pawl 15 pivoted within collar *b* adjacent to and adapted to engage said ratchet-disk, as and for the purpose herein specified.

WILLIAM A. AIKEN.

CHARLES W. HUNTINGTON.

Witnesses:

S. ASHBEL CRANDALL,

FRANK H. ALLEN.