

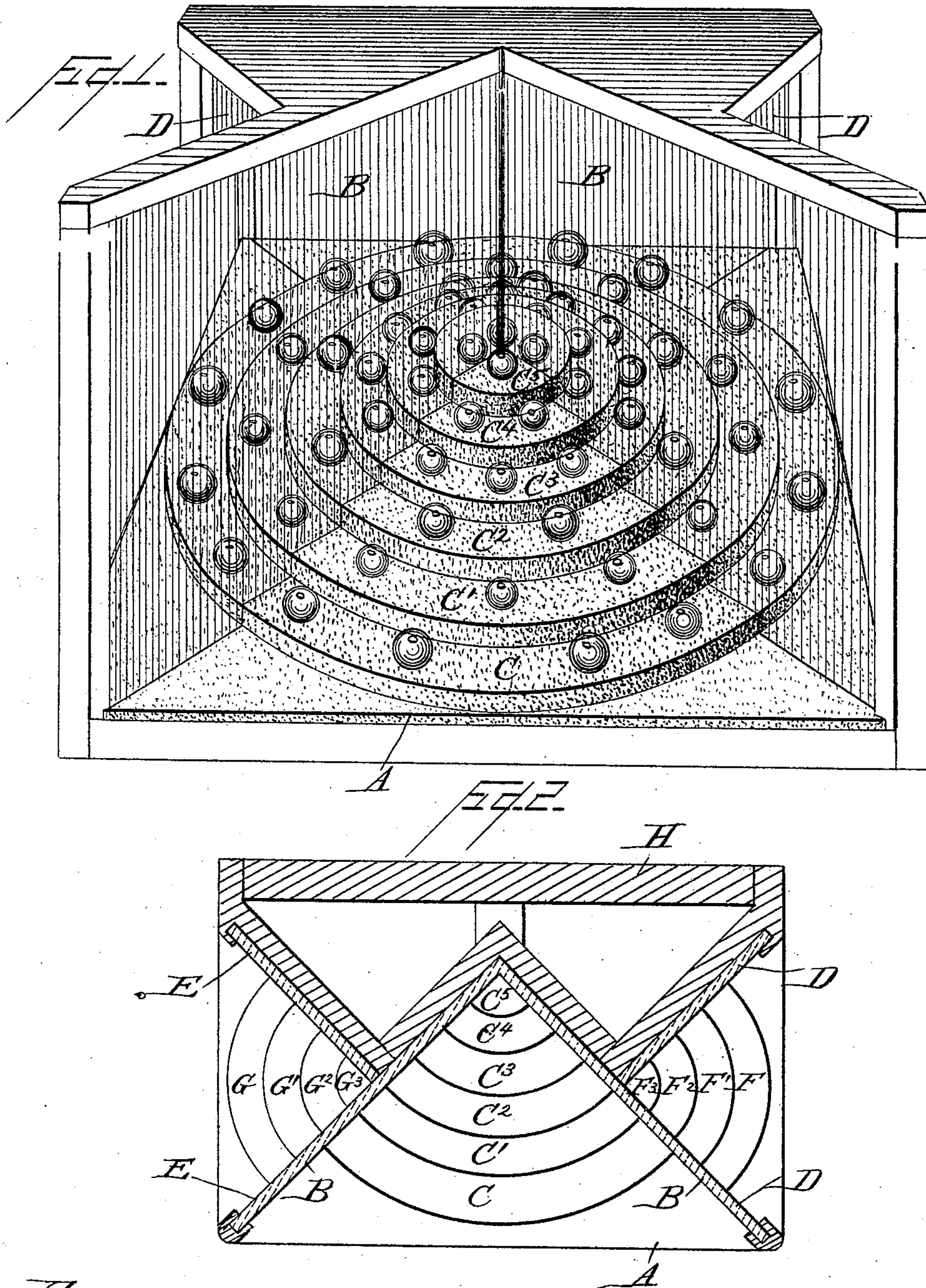
(No Model.)

E. G. BLAKE.

EXHIBITING DEVICE FOR SHOW WINDOWS, &c.

No. 440,991.

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Attest:

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EXHIBITING DEVICE FOR SHOW-WINDOWS, &c.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELBRIDGE G. BLAKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Farmington, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Exhibiting Devices for Show-Windows or other Places; and I 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in exhibit-stands for show-windows, it being particularly designed for use with jewelry, cutlery, and other bright or polished articles, although it may be employed with equal facility and value for the purpose of exhibiting any objects or articles, the purpose of the invention being to provide simple, cheap, and efficient means of the kind indicated; and the invention therefore consists, essentially, in the novel arrangement of mirrors or reflecting devices, together with supporting-shelves on which the objects to be exhibited are arranged, and, further, in certain details in the construction, arrangement, and combination of parts, substantially as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a front perspective view of my improved exhibit-stand for show-windows. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional plan view of the same on a somewhat smaller scale.

Like letters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout both the figures of the drawings.

The frame of my improved exhibit-stand for use in show-windows with jewelry, cutlery, and other objects to be displayed may be constructed in any desirable and convenient manner, being of a suitable size to enable it to be easily placed within the window, and varying in form to adapt it for use in windows of different kinds.

A denotes the base of the frame of my improved exhibit-stand.

B B designate two vertical mirrors of suitable height and size. They are mounted upon the base A. They are placed at an angle to each other. This angle may vary so as to be greater or less, as desired. It is preferably a

right angle. The rear edges of the two mirrors meet very closely, so that the juncture is hardly perceptible, and there is no break in the glass or the continuity of its reflection, so that the two mirrors in reality constitute together but one mirror, which may be said to be an angular mirror. This vertex of the angle at which the two inclined mirrors meet is located at a convenient distance from the front edge of the base A, while the outer ends of the two mirrors are located at said front edge of the base. It will be obvious from an inspection of the arrangement of the mirrors that any object placed in front of them will be multiplied in its appearance fourfold, so that there will seem to be four times as many objects presented to the eye as there really are. In this way the beauty of the jewelry display may be very much increased, and with a comparatively few articles a liberal exhibit may be made to the public by means of the stand thus constructed and placed in any show-window or other place.

In order to conveniently arrange the articles to be displayed, I provide a shelf or a series of ascending steps or shelves. These may vary in form and arrangement within wide limits, so as to adapt them for various articles to be shown, and also adapt them for location in different kinds of windows; but I prefer to provide them having a curved form, each one being of less size than the one next lower. These shelves have their opposite ends placed closely against the faces of the two mirrors B B.

In the drawings a series of shelves is shown as consisting of the members C, C', C², C³, C⁴, and C⁵.

C is the lower shelf, and is obviously the largest of the series, the top shelf being lettered C⁵ and being the smallest. On each of these shelves jewelry or other objects may be displayed.

In the drawings I have shown several small globular objects placed upon the shelves simply by way of example and illustration, in order to indicate how the device may serve its practical purpose.

It will be seen by referring to Fig. 1 how the mirrors will multiply the effect. When the curved shelves are used and the mirrors

are set at an angle of ninety degrees, the result will be to present to the eye an ascending series of completely circular shelves, on each of which the series of objects are arranged. This is clearly shown in Fig. 1. Of course in this example the arc of each shelf is a fourth of a circle, and so as the mirrors multiply the effect four times complete circular shelves will be exhibited to view. Thus with a very few objects placed upon the shelves of this device a very large number will be exhibited, and the illusion will be very perfect and striking to the eye, and it will seem as if the entire window was filled with jewelry, when in reality there are but a trifling number of articles.

The improved exhibiting-stand forming the subject-matter of the present invention may comprise simply the two mirrors and the ascending series of shelves which I have just described, or it may have end mirrors as well as the front mirrors, which are exposed to view at the end of the show-window, while the mirrors B B serve to furnish show exhibits at the front of the show-window.

In the drawings I have represented mirrors arranged at each end of the device. Take, for instance, the left-hand end. Two mirrors E E, similar to the mirrors B B, are arranged at right angles to each other, and are of the same form and perform the same function as the mirrors B B in every respect exactly, with the exception that in the present example of the invention they are smaller; also, at this end of the device a series of ascending steps of circular form is provided, consisting of the steps G, G', G², and G³. Objects located upon these steps will be reflected by the mirrors E E, so that there will apparently be four times as many objects as there really are, and the same pleasing effect will be made upon the casual observer as he looks in at the end of the window. Furthermore, at the other end of the device I have also provided an arrangement of mirrors D D, similar to the mirrors E E, placed likewise at right angles, and between them is another series of ascending steps of circular form and consisting of the members F, F', F², and F³. Thus at this end of the device is found the same substantial arrangement of mirrors and show-shelves which are placed in the front side of the device and also in the other end, so that a person looking in at the other end of the show-window will observe the multiplied effect. The exhibit-stand may be constructed with simply the front mirrors, or with the front mirrors and mirrors at one end or with the front mirrors and mirrors at both ends; or there may be some peculiarly-shaped windows in which the front mirrors will be dispensed with and the end mirrors employed; but all of these changes and variations will not be a departure from the scope or spirit of my invention as I have outlined it herein,

but will simply be changes naturally incident to the practical employment of the invention in accomplishing a useful and novel purpose.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an exhibiting-stand for show-windows, the combination, with two vertical mirrors inclined at an angle to each other and having their rear edges meeting closely in a vertical line, so as to form substantially one continuous mirror, of a series of ascending horizontal shelves having their opposite ends placed closely against the opposing faces of the two mirrors, substantially as described.

2. In an exhibit-stand for show-windows, the combination, with a series of ascending shelves of circular form, and each having a length equal to the fourth of a circle, the circles being concentric, and two mirrors placed at right angles with a close rear junction, so that their reflection may be continuous and they may operate to multiply the representation of the objects on the shelves, substantially as described.

3. In an exhibit-stand for show-windows, the combination of the series of shelves, two mirrors located at an angle to each other and placed at each side of said shelves, and another series of shelves at one side of the first series, together with two other mirrors placed at right angles to each other at the sides of the last-named series of shelves, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the base A, the mirrors B B, placed at right angles to each other, the series of ascending shelves between said mirrors, consisting of the members C, C', C², C³, C⁴, and C⁵, the pair of end mirrors E E, placed at right angles to each other, and the series of ascending steps G, G', G², and G³ between said mirrors and the other pair of end mirrors D D, together with the series of ascending steps F, F', F², and F³ between said mirrors, substantially as described.

5. In an exhibit-stand for show-windows, the combination of the base, two vertical mirrors placed at an angle to each other opposite the longer edges of said base, a series of shelves between said mirrors, another pair of mirrors placed at a suitable angle to each other opposite one end of the base, a series of shelves between said mirrors, and another pair of mirrors placed opposite the other edge of said base at a suitable angle to each other, and a series of steps between said mirrors, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ELBRIDGE G. BLAKE.

Witnesses:

FRANK W. BUTLER,
BYRON M. SMALL.