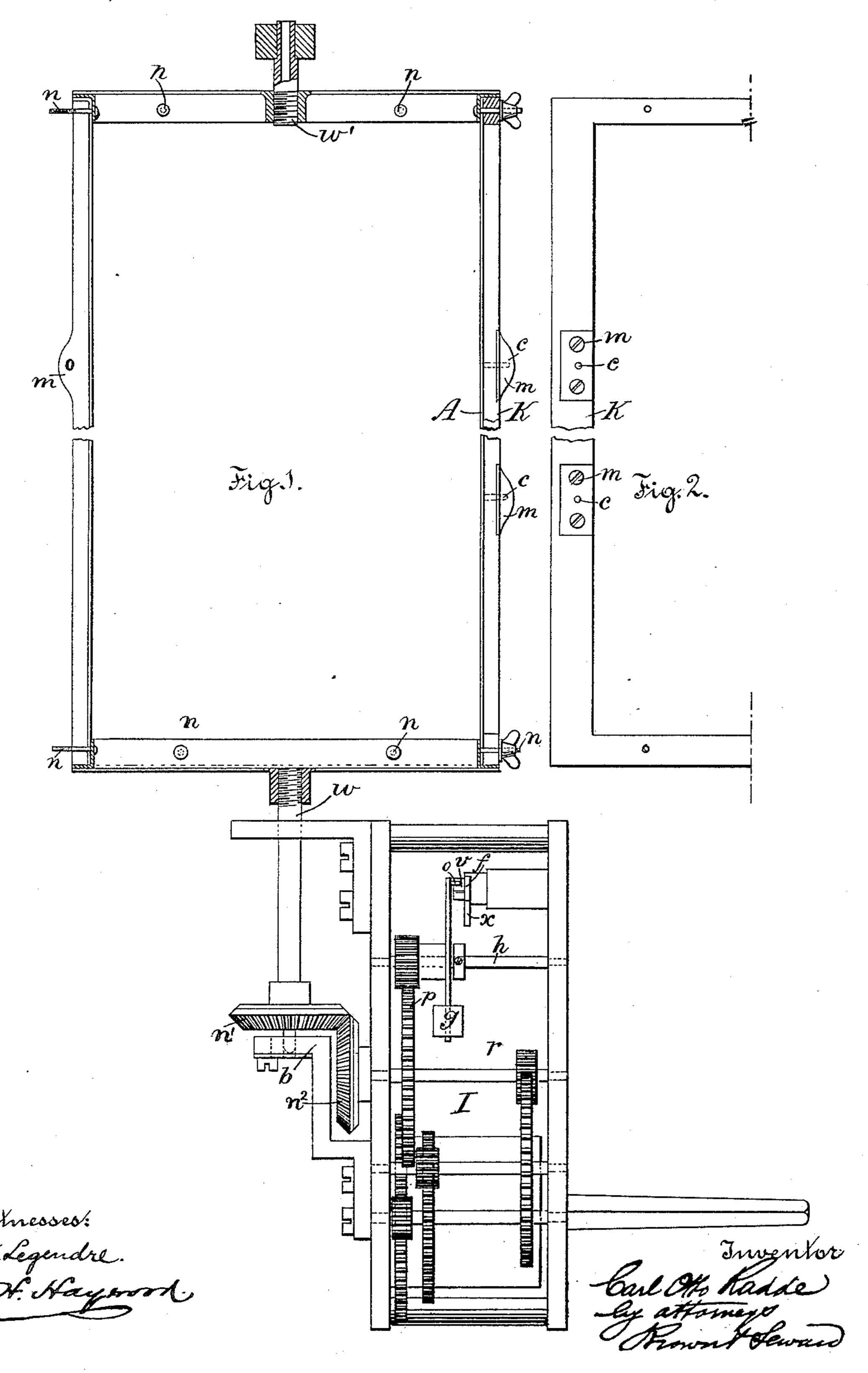
C. O. RADDE.

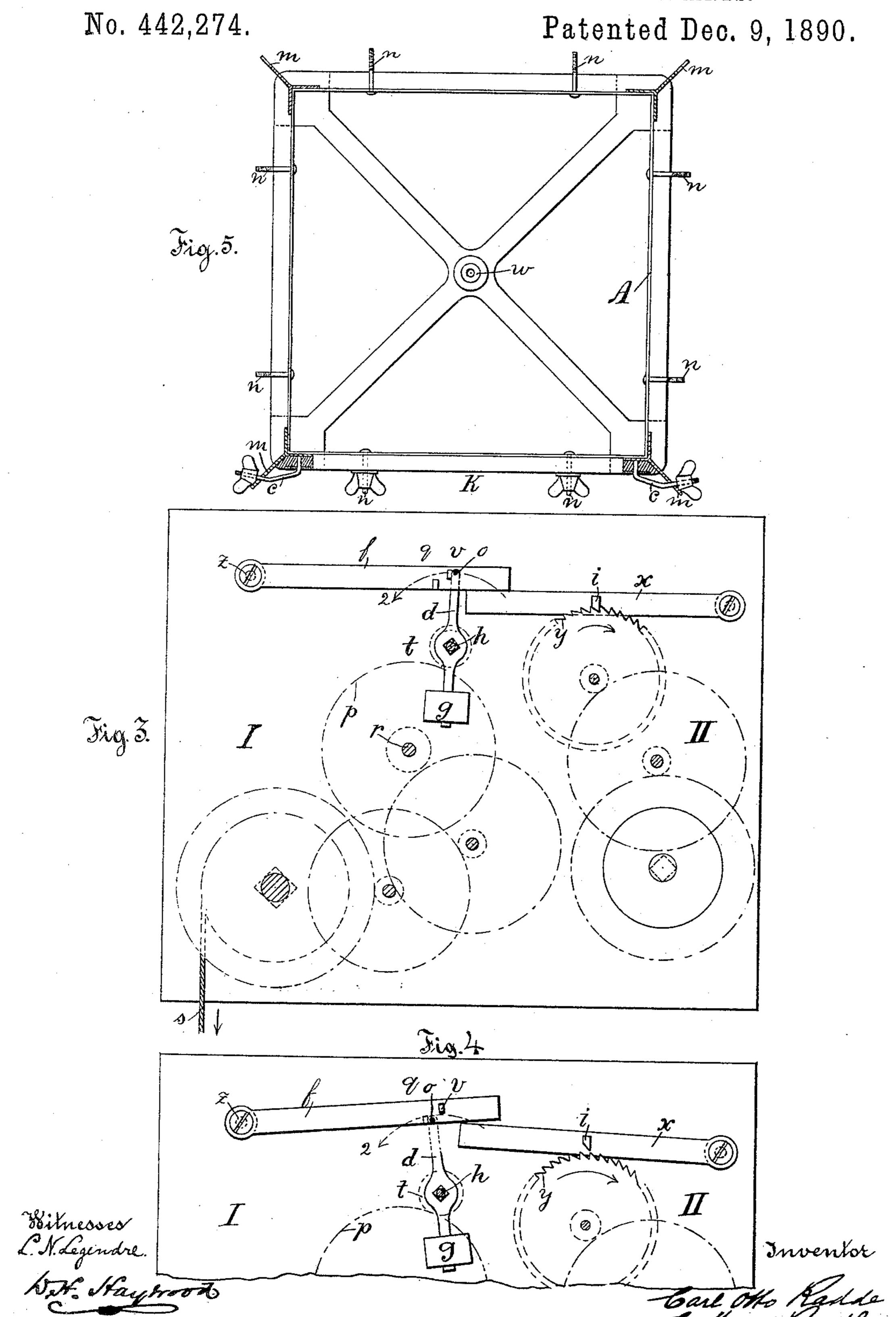
APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. 442,274.

Patented Dec. 9, 1890.



APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING ADVERTISEMENTS.



United States Patent Office.

CARL OTTO RADDE, OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 442,274, dated December 9, 1890.

Application filed August 2, 1890. Serial No. 360,757. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL OTTO RADDE, merchant, of the city of Hamburg, in the German Empire, have invented a new and useful Im-5 provement in Apparatus for Exhibiting Advertisements, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention consists in the apparatus 10 hereinafter described and claimed for exhibiting advertisements in which a high upright frame covered with the advertisements, pictures, &c., to be exhibited is brought into intermittent rotary motion for exhibiting the 15 advertisements in an effective manner.

The apparatus is represented in its main features in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the frame with its bearings and motor. Fig. 2 is 20 a view at right angles to Fig. 1 of one-half of one of the mounts. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the motor with the disengaging device for the intermittent motion of the frame. Fig. 4 shows another position of the disengaging 25 mechanism, and Fig. 5 is a plan of the frame.

Similar letters of reference designate cor-

responding parts in all the figures.

The whole apparatus is mounted on a frame which is constructed weather-proof, being 30 provided with large panes of glass for showing the apparatus within and illuminated by electric or gas light. The outer case may have exterior ornaments according to taste and requirements, and as it is not essential 35 for setting forth the invention it is not shown

in the drawings.

The frame A is made of steel or forged iron of triangular, square, or polygonal shape, and is carried in an upright position by means of 40 pivots w and w', constituting a vertical shaft. The said pivots may be hollow for receiving the wires for the electric light. The lower pivot w is prolonged and connected with a clock-work I by bevel-wheels n' n^2 . The 45 clock-work I would keep the frame in continual rotation if it were not stopped during certain intervals by a stopping device which can be disengaged, and is described hereinafter.

The shaft r of the clock-work I, carrying 50 the bevel-wheel n^2 , is provided with a toothed wheel p, which gears with the pinion t, rotating loosely on the shaft h. With the pinion

t is securely connected a lever d, which carries at the upper end the pin o and at the lower end a counter-weight g. This pin o stops the 55 movement of the clock-work I as soon as the pin touches the projection v of a vibrating lever f, as seen by Figs. 1 and 3. In this position the clock-movement I stops, and accordingly, also, the frame A. When a rotat- 60 ing advance of the frame is to take place, the pin o must be released from the projection vof the lever f, this being done in the following manner. A second clock-movement II draws a toothed wheel y, on the circumference of 65 which rests the tooth i of a lever x. The free end of the lever x touches the lever f underneath and raises the latter as soon as the lever x is raised by the toothed wheel y, which takes place upon the advance of each tooth 70 of the wheel y. As soon as the lever x is raised completely, as shown by Fig. 4, the pin o moves from the projection v, and the former falls then against a second projection q, attached lower to the lever f. When now 75 upon further motion of the wheel p the lever x falls again, the lever f falls also, and the pin o arrives over the projection q, when the clock-movement I can move, as now the lever d is detained no longer. The lever d, with 80 its motor-pinion l, makes now a complete revolution in the direction of the arrow 2, Figs. 2 and 3, until the pin o, as shown by Fig. 3, arrives again on the projection v of the lever f and stops the clock-movement I. The sec- 85 ond projection q on the lever f is of importance, because the same detains the arm d for so long, until the lever f has descended so far that the projection v catches the rotating pin o of the arm d on its return.

By regulating the cog-wheel p of the clockmovement II to advance by one tooth within a certain interval, one can regulate correspondingly the disengaging device, and thus the intermittent rotation of the frame A.

For fastening the advertisements to the frame, suitably large mounts K are used, to which are attached the sheets, pictures, &c. These mounts are suspended on screw-pivots n, arranged above and below on the frame, 100 and are kept by thumb-screws. The hookbolts c serve for tensioning the sides of the frames, these being inserted into the mounts, as seen in Fig. 5, and kept and tightened in

the ribs m of the frame by means of thumbscrews. The ribs m are provided with projecting cheeks at those places where the screwbolts are to be inserted, said cheeks being 5 provided with holes for the bolts c. Instead of iron ribs, iron tubes may also be used.

What I claim as my invention, and desire

to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In apparatus for exhibiting advertisements, to the combination of the frame A, an upright shaft therefor, a clock-movement I for transmitting rotary motion to said frame, an escapement consisting of a vibrating lever f,

having projections v and q, and a rotating lever d, having a stop-pin o for intermitting 15 said rotary motion, a second clock-movement II, a toothed wheel y, driven by said second clock-movement, and a lifting-lever x, actuated by said wheel y for operating the escapement-lever f, all substantially as herein de- 20 scribed.

CARL OTTO RADDE.

Witnesses:

F. Engel,