

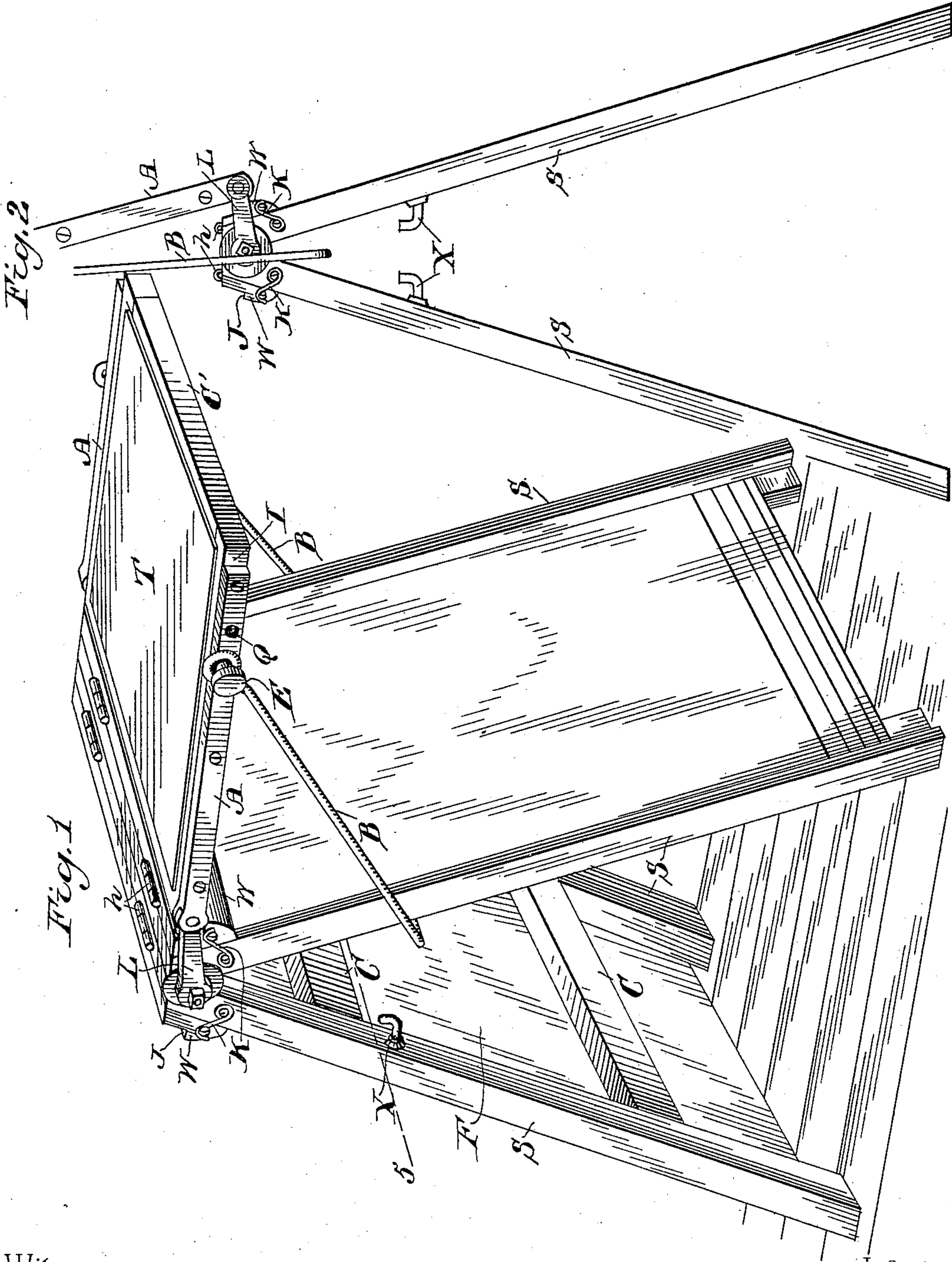
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. J. THOMAS.  
WALL PAPER STAND.

No. 463,653.

Patented Nov. 24, 1891.



Witnesses

E. M. Gallaher

W. J. Gallaher

Inventor

William J. Thomas

By his Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.

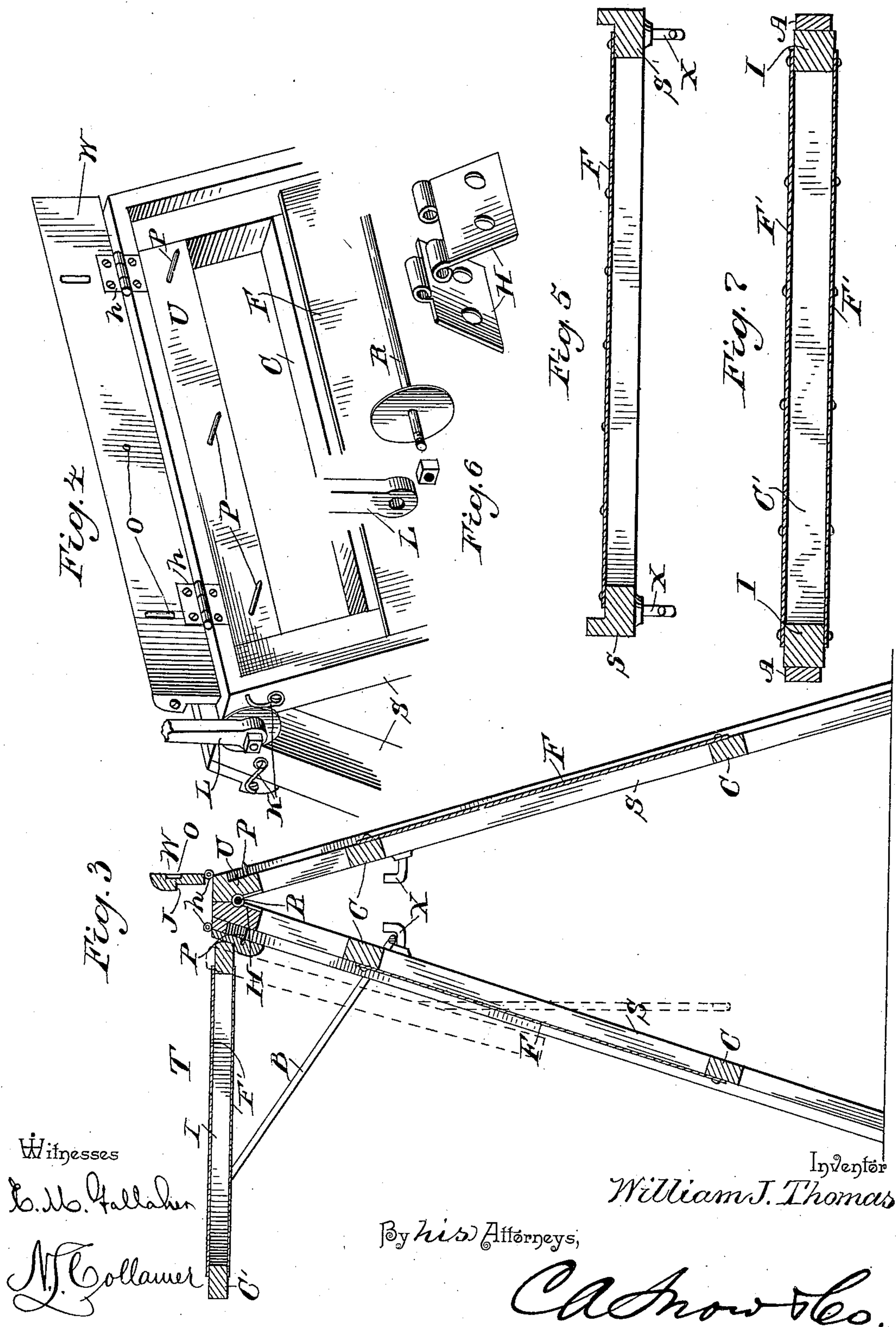
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. J. THOMAS,  
WALL PAPER STAND.

No. 463,653.

Patented Nov. 24, 1891.



Witnesses

E. M. Gallahan

W. J. Gallahan

Inventor

William J. Thomas

By his Attorneys,

C. A. Snow & Co.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. THOMAS, OF DANVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

## WALL-PAPER STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 463,653, dated November 24, 1891.

Application filed March 28, 1891. Serial No. 386,790. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. THOMAS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Danville, in the county of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Wall-Paper Stand, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to advertising, and more especially to that class thereof known as "show-stands" and "racks," and the object of the same is to produce an improved device of this character adapted for use in displaying wall-papers and other similar articles.

To this end the invention consists in the details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the two sheets of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a general perspective view of this device in its operative position. Fig. 2 is a side elevation or edge view showing the flap or table in the act of being passed over the standards. Fig. 3 is a vertical section with the table supported by the opposite wing, the other wing being raised, and this view also shows the table in dotted lines in lowered position. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail of the upper end of the device with the wall-paper removed and the nearest wing raised. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of one of the standards on the line 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an enlarged perspective detail of one of the main hinges with its leaves slightly separated and also showing the pintle. Fig. 7 is a cross-section of the table.

Referring to the said drawings, the letters S designate standards whose shape can probably be best described by stating that they are each of approximately the form of an ordinary wash-board. The upright side bars of each standard are cut away on their faces at their inner corners, as best seen in Fig. 5, whereby the face of the standard is slightly depressed, and these side bars are connected by cross-strips C. Secured to the side bars and cross-strips in the said depressed face is a sheet of fabric F, which, while light, is of sufficient strength to serve as a body for the standard. The side bars are also connected at their upper ends by a cross-bar U, similarly cut away, as shown, and projecting from the

face of this cross-bar are several sharp-pointed pins P.

W is a wing connected by hinges h to the upper edge of the upper strip U, and having elongated holes O in its under face adapted to take over the points of said pins. On the side bars are hooks or catches K, by which the wings are held in closed position, and when these catches are disconnected the wings can be raised, as shown in Fig. 3. The wall-paper or whatever is to be exhibited is pressed over these pins, preferably in such manner that its body will lie upon the fabric F and its edges will stand inside the raised edges of the side bars, and the wing W is then brought down and engaged by the catches, whereby disconnection of the pieces of paper exhibited will be rendered impossible, although they may be lifted up to inspect those underneath, as will be obvious.

It is to be understood that I preferably use two similarly-constructed standards, which are connected at their upper ends by hinges of a shape best seen in Fig. 6, and these hinges H have a common pintle in the form of a long rod R, which extends across the upper end of the device and projects beyond the edges of the same. Upon the ends of this rod are pivotally mounted links L. To the outer ends of these links are pivotally connected straps A, which extend along and are secured to the side bars I of a table T. The latter comprises the side bars connected by cross-bars C', so as to form an approximately rectangular frame, and this frame is covered on both sides with fabric F', as best seen in Fig. 7. In said straps A are a number of threaded holes Q, and in an opposite pair of these holes are mounted two set-screws E. Pivotaly connected to the latter is a bail B, which extends down past the side bars of the standards and across between said standards. The latter are provided on their under faces with supporting-hooks X, into which the bail may be hooked, whereby the outer end of the table T is supported, and its inner end rests upon a ledge J, formed upon the outer face of each wing W.

In operation this device stands upon the floor, as seen in Fig. 1, and the paper or other



articles to be displayed are locked beneath the wings, as above described. The operator or exhibitor (or in fact the customer himself) can then raise the pieces of paper one by one and throw them over onto the table. The latter is useful for writing upon when an order is to be taken, as well as for many other purposes. If it is desired to inspect the paper which is carried by the opposite standard, the table is thrown over to the other side, as shown in Fig. 2, when its other fabric face F' becomes available. In this operation the bail B draws upwardly from one pair of hooks X into the angle between the standards and can be seated in the other pair of hooks. When not in use, the table can be let down, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, thus economizing space.

The device is light and compact and may have casters upon its feet. It can be moved from place to place or can be folded and stored away.

Various changes in the details of construction can be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What is claimed as new is—

1. In a display-rack, the combination, with two standards, wings secured thereto and having ledges on their outer faces, hooks on said standards, the latter carrying hinge-leaves, and a rod serving as a pintle for said hinges and projecting beyond the edges of the standards, of links pivotally mounted on the ends of said rod, straps pivotally connected to said links, said straps having a number of threaded holes, a pair of set-screws removably seated in opposite holes, and a bail

mounted on said set-screws and detachably engaging said hooks, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a display-rack, the combination, with two standards, each having ledges at their upper ends, hooks on the rear faces of said standards, the latter carrying hinge-leaves, and a rod serving as a pintle for said hinges and projecting beyond the edges of said standards, of a table having side straps pivotally connected with the ends of said rod, and a bail connected to the outer ends of said straps and detachably engaging said hooks, the bail being longer than the distance between its connection with the straps and the rod, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a display-rack, the combination, with two standards, a rod carried thereby, ledges parallel with said rod, and hooks in the standards, of straps pivotally connected to the ends of said rod, a U-shaped bail, its ends pivoted to said straps near their outer ends and its body detachably engaging said hooks, a rectangular frame-work secured between said straps with its upper bar sufficiently distant from the rod to engage said ledges, and fabric sheets secured to the faces of said frame-work, as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM J. THOMAS.

Witnesses:

ANNIE E. HOFFMAN,  
JOHN C. PEIFER.