(No Model.)

G. TETREAU.

DRY GOODS BOARD.

No. 518,379. Patented Apr. 17, 1894.

FIG. 1.

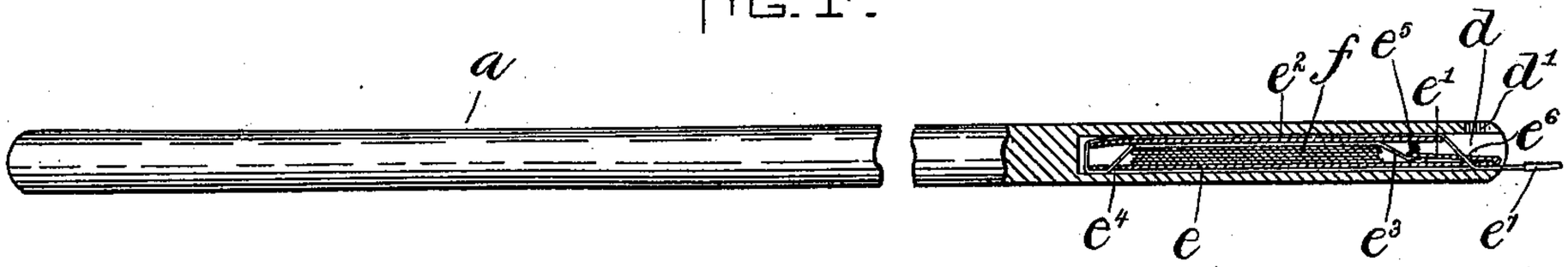


FIG. 2.

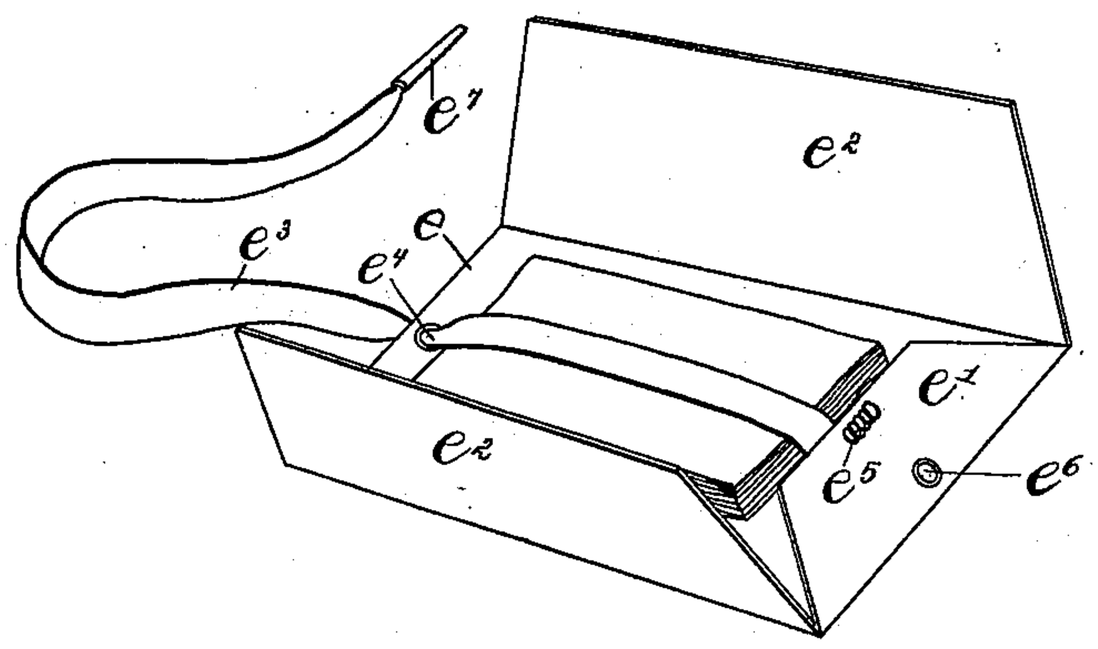


FIG. 3.

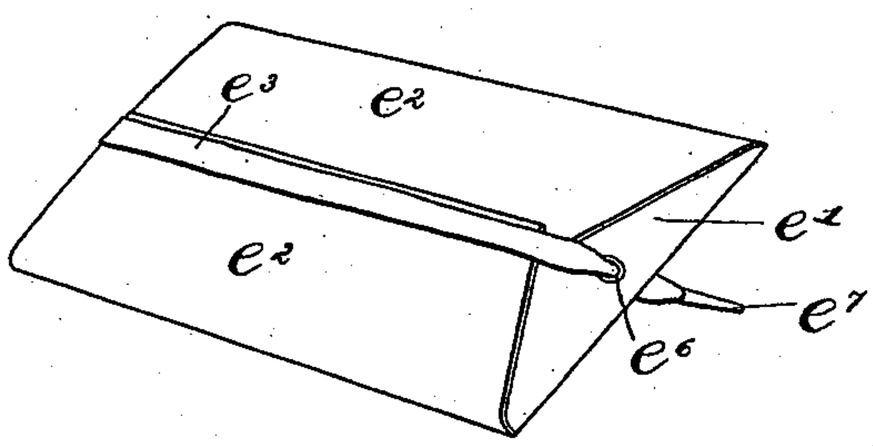
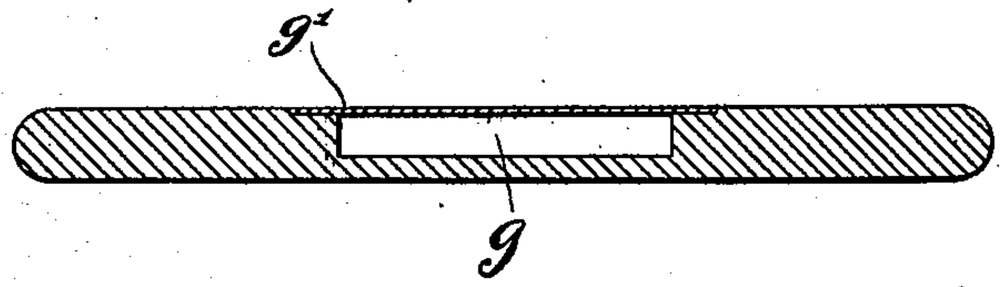


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES:

A. D. Harrison.

Richard Davis.

INVENTOR:

Geo. Tetreau

by Wright Brown Quinby & Co.

Attys.

THE NATIONAL LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE TETREAU, OF LACONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DRY-GOODS BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,379, dated April 17, 1894.

Application filed September 5, 1893. Serial No. 484,844. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE TETREAU, of Laconia, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dry-Goods Boards, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in dry goods boards, upon which bolts of cloth are carried, and the object is to provide the board with means for receiving and holding a sample-receptacle, so that it will not be necessary to cut from the cloth to obtain a sample, but one can be readily procured from this receptacle, which is adapted to be withdrawn from the board.

Incidentally, the invention has in view other objects, which will hereinafter appear.

To the above ends, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The accompanying drawings illustrate a construction for carrying out the invention.

Figure 1 shows a part side-edge view and part longitudinal section of a dry goods board embodying my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 show perspective views of the sample-receptacle. Fig. 4 shows a modification in the construction of the board.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings: the letter *a* designates the board, whose edges are rounded, as shown, to prevent board-marks on the goods caused by contact of the same with the edges of the board; and said board is made of such a length as to project at each end beyond the goods, whereby wrinkling and creasing of the goods, caused by the same drawing in over the ends of the board, is prevented. The board is varnished or similarly treated, to prevent warping, which would be injurious to certain kinds of goods by unevenly drawing the same, and the board is thick enough to guard against breakage. The thickness of the board also permits recesses or pockets to be made in it.

In the end of the board, a recess or pocket *d* is formed, and is adapted to contain an envelope or holder for samples of the goods on the board. The holder here shown is in the form of an envelope, comprising a bottom or base *e*, an end-flap *e'*, and side flaps e^2. A tape e^3 is fastened at one end to the base *e*, and is carried through an eyeleted hole e^4 near one end of the base, and the samples *f* are held against the base by this tape. The flap *e'* carries a spring e^5, and this flap is turned against the base *e*, and then the two side flaps e^2 are turned over, one upon the other, and bear on the spring e^5. The end flap *e'* and the base *e* have registering eyeleted holes e^6, and the tape e^3 is returned from under the base, and carried over the flaps e^2 and through the registering openings e^6. As thus adjusted, the envelope is inserted in the pocket *d*, and is compressed by the walls thereof, the spring e^5 yielding. This spring creates sufficient friction between the envelope and the walls of the pocket to prevent said envelope from falling out of the board. The envelope may be drawn out of the pocket by pulling on the end of the tape e^3, which compresses the spring e^5 and also forms a handle for the envelope. The tape e^3 preferably has a ferrule e^7 on its end, and this ferrule protrudes from the pocket in the board, so as to be easily accessible. The board may be notched, as at *d'*, to facilitate getting hold of the tape to pull out the envelope. This provision for supplying samples of the goods on the board avoids cutting the goods to secure samples, and will result in a considerable saving to the retailer, as customers are not so likely to ask for samples when the goods do not appear to have been already cut for samples, and, moreover, an inexperienced clerk will waste considerable goods in cutting samples. Such an arrangement is of great advantage in the mail order department, as the person in charge of the department has simply to take samples already cut.

A dry goods board of the construction described will be found to result in a great saving in goods to the retailer, and in annoyance and labor to the salespeople.

It is evident numerous changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts here shown, and hence the invention is not limited in this respect. As an example, instead of cutting the pockets in from the ends of the board, they may be formed by hollowing out the board on one side, as shown at *g*,

and covering this hollowed-out portion with a plate g'.

I claim—

1. A dry-goods board, having a pocket in one end, in combination with a sample-holder adapted to be inserted in said pocket and having a spring adapted to exert friction on one side of the pocket.

2. A sample-holder, comprising a base having openings near opposite ends, a tape attached to said base and between which and the base a bundle of samples is held, and flaps arranged to fold over the samples and held by the tape which passes through the openings in the base.

3. A sample-holder, comprising a base having openings near opposite ends, a tape attached to said base and between which and the base a bundle of samples is held, flaps arranged to fold over the samples and held by the tape which passes through the openings in the base, and a spring carried by one of the flaps and adapted to exert an outward pressure on the flap which folds over upon it.

4. A sample-holder, comprising a base having openings near opposite ends, a tape attached to said base and between which and the base a bundle of samples is held, an end-flap having an opening registering with one of the openings in the base and carrying a spring, and side-flaps arranged to fold over the samples and upon the said spring and to be held by the tape which passes through the openings in the base and in the end-flap.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 30th day of August, A. D. 1893.

GEORGE TETREAU.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. EVERETT,

W. E. KEYES.