

(No Model.)

A. D. ETHIER & E. C. BAUCH.  
EXHIBITING DEVICE.

No. 541,433.

Patented June 18, 1895.

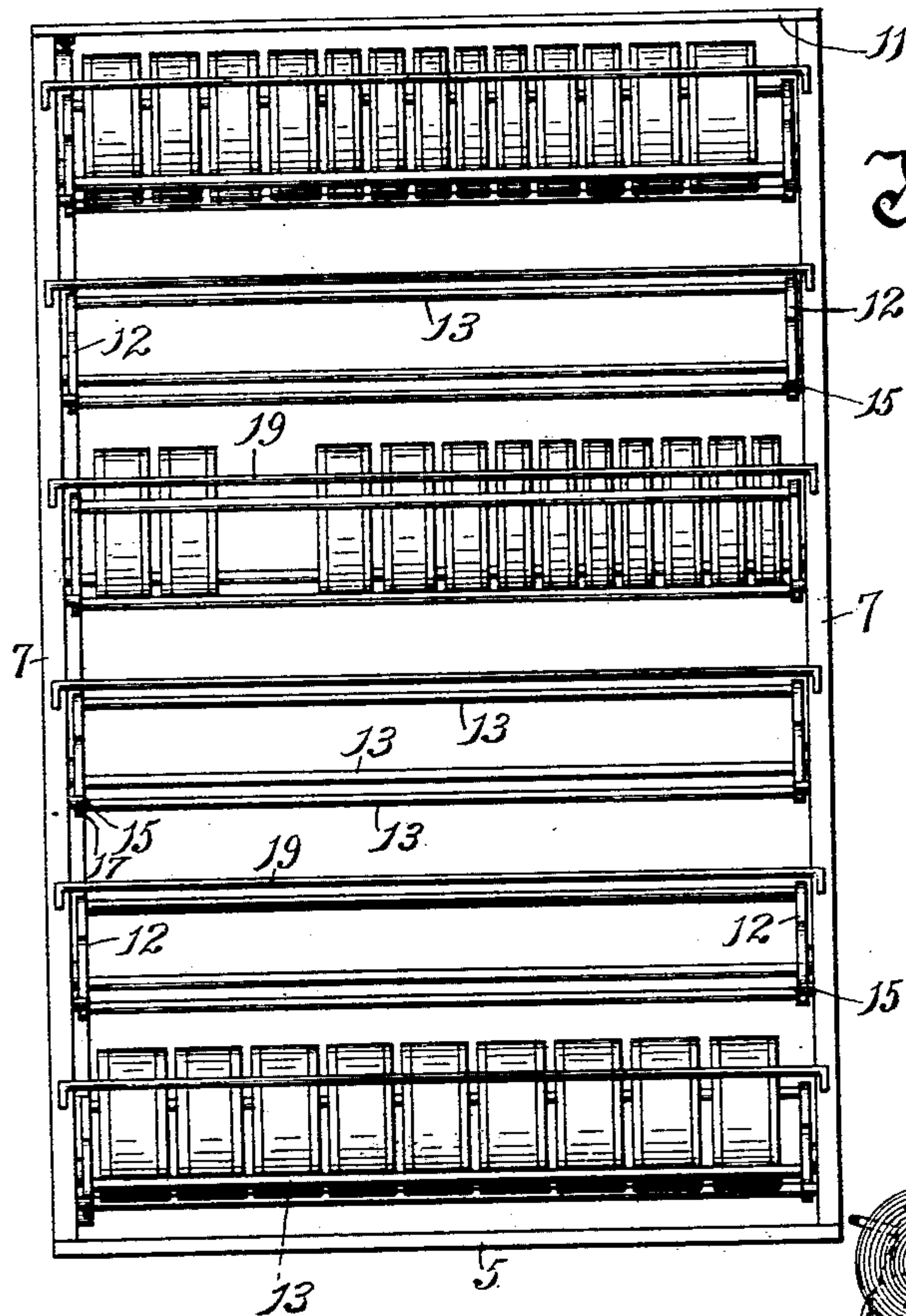


Fig. 1.

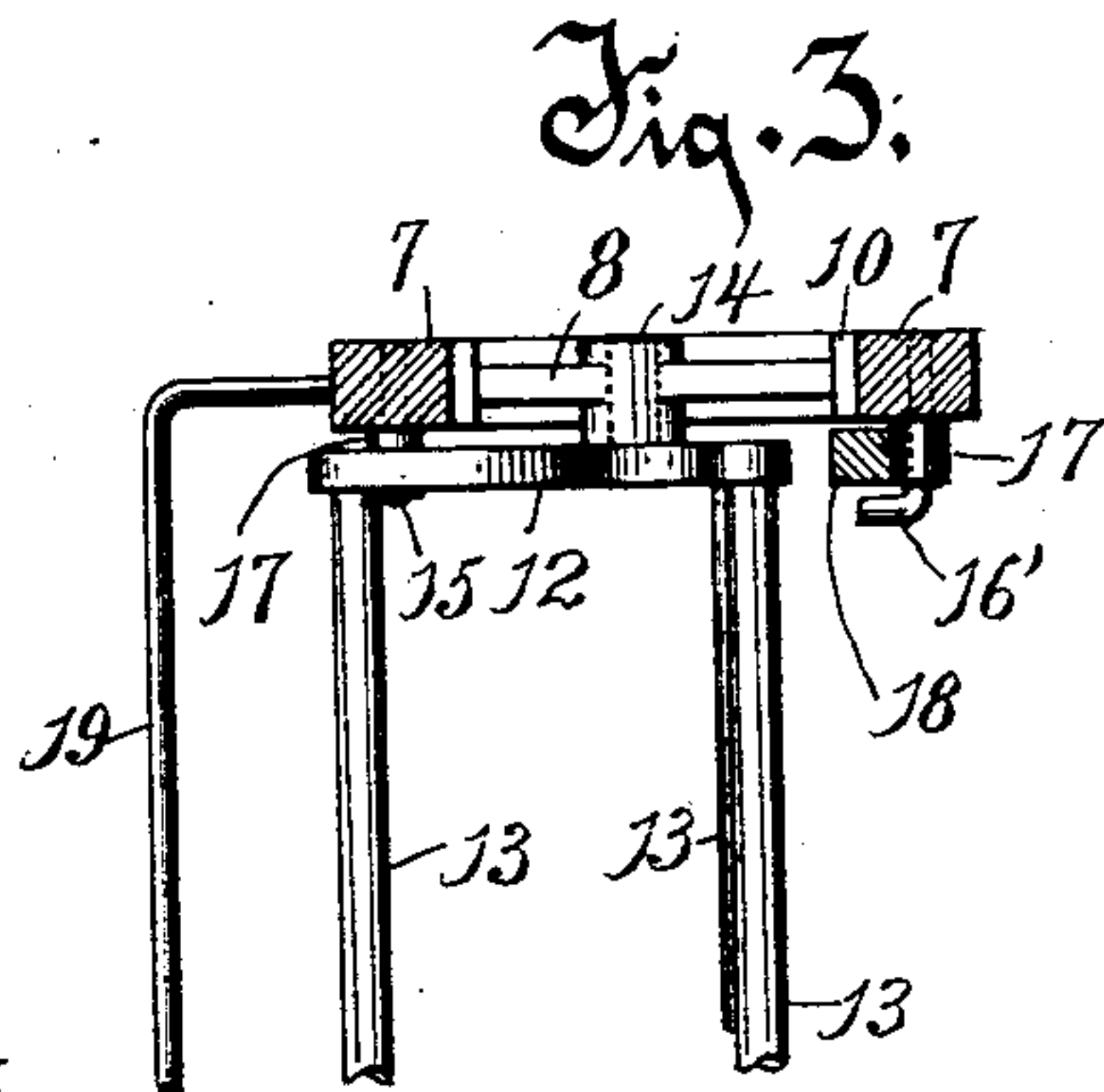


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

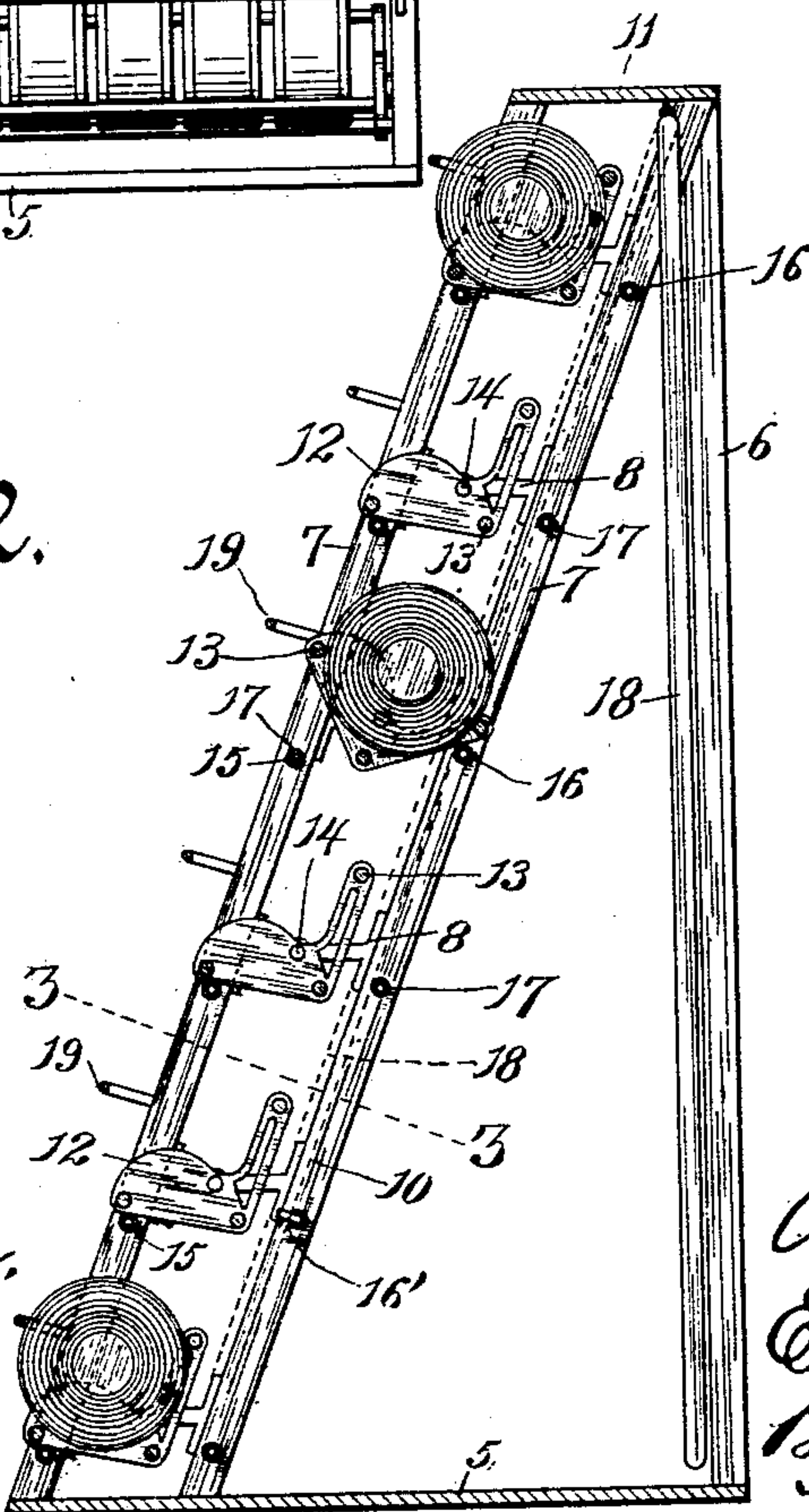
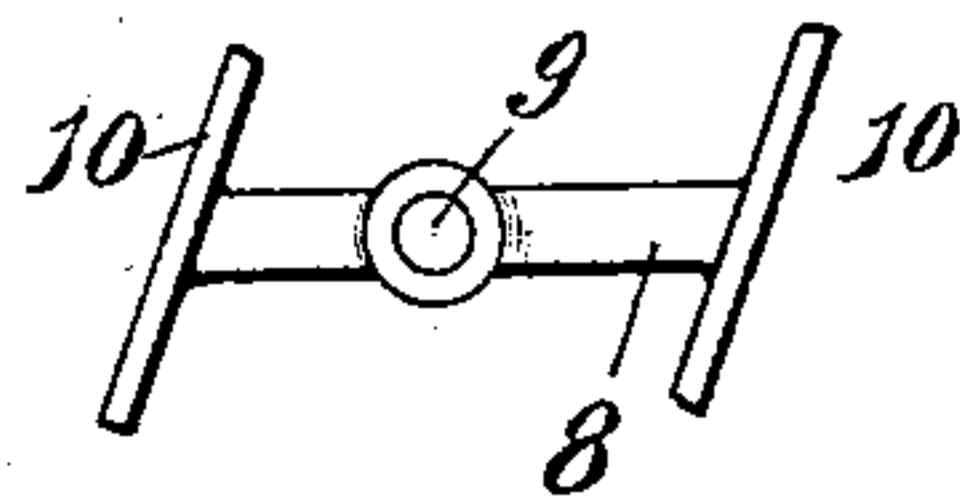


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## EXHIBITING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,433, dated June 18, 1895.

Application filed March 11, 1895. Serial No. 541,249. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, ALFRED D. ETHIER and EMIL C. BAUCH, of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Exhibiting Devices, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

Our invention has relation to improvements in exhibiting devices, more especially intended for exhibiting ribbons.

The device has for its object to provide a construction which is peculiarly adapted for displaying ribbons to the best advantage, and while insuring a perfect safeguard against the surreptitious removal of the ribbon bolts, yet at the same time said bolts may be readily removed from or inserted in place by the clerk.

With the above object, and others, in view, the invention consists of the devices and parts, or their equivalents, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the complete device, showing two of the racks as completely filled with the ribbon-bolts and one of the racks turned rearwardly on its pivots, one of the ribbon-bolts having been removed therefrom. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical sectional view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the transverse connecting-bars.

Like numerals of reference denote like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 5 indicates a base piece, having the rear standards or uprights 6, 6, projecting upwardly therefrom. The side pieces of the device each consist, preferably, of two parallel beams 7, 7, which are connected by transverse bars 8, arranged at suitable distances apart. These bars are castings having central journal apertures 9, and formed with the end oblique and parallel arms 10, 10, which are adapted to be secured to the respective beams. The parallel beams extend upwardly from the front of the base piece at a rear incline, the inner beams of each side piece extending to the upper ends of the standards or uprights 6, 6. The whole frame is surmounted by a top piece 11. Between the side pieces are arranged a series of

racks for holding the ribbon bolts. These racks each consist of end pieces 12, 12 and connecting rods 13, 13 and 13. The end pieces are preferably of approximate L-shape, the vertical member of the L being slotted to secure lightness, and the horizontal member being enlarged so as to constitute the same an overbalancing arm or member. The outer connecting rods 13, 13 connect the extremities of the respective arms of opposite end pieces, while the central rod connects the angles of opposite end pieces. The pivot pins or journals of the racks are indicated by the numeral 14. These pivot pins extend from the end pieces of the racks, and are journaled in the apertures 9.

Projecting from the inner faces of each of the front beams 7 are a series of pins 15, and likewise projecting from the inner faces of each of the rear beams 7 are a series of pins 16. Each of these latter pins is preferably arranged on a plane slightly higher than the plane of the pin immediately in front, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. All of the several pins are preferably surrounded by rubber tubes 17, which act in the nature of buffers or cushions to prevent noise. One of these pins as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3 has its end bent at right angles toward the front, to form a hook 16'.

Pivoted to the top piece of the frame is a locking bar 18. When all of the racks are in their normal position, that is to say, thrown forwardly on their pivot pins to properly retain the ribbon bolts in place, this bar is adapted to be brought to a position to lie against the inner face of one of the rear beams 7, in front of the pins 16. It is held in this position by means of the hook 16'. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2, when this locking bar is in place, said bar being shown in its locked position in Fig. 2 by dotted lines.

The numeral 19 indicates a series of front transverse guard rods. The ends of each of these rods are bent inwardly and extend into the front edges of the front beams 7.

It will be apparent that when the ribbon bolts are in place in the racks, a most convenient method is thereby provided for exhibiting to best advantage. If all the racks are thrown forwardly on their pivots, it is very difficult to remove a bolt of ribbon from one



of the racks from the front of the device, in view of the barrier interposed by the guard rod 19; and it would be impossible to remove a ribbon bolt from the front when the bolts completely fill a rack, as in the case of the top and bottom racks shown in Fig. 1. In case the locking bar is in its locked position, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, it would also be impossible for a person to turn one of the racks rearwardly a sufficient distance to remove a bolt, as the locking bar, in its locking position, admits of only the slightest possible rearward play of a rack, it being necessary to leave sufficient space only between said bar and the racks to permit of the bar being inserted in and removed from locked position.

In order to remove a bolt of ribbon at any time, all that is necessary for the clerk to do is to throw the locking bar forwardly a slight distance, so as to be clear of the hook 16'. It is then free to swing back to the position shown in Fig. 2. The clerk can then turn one of the racks rearwardly on its pivots, by a slight pull from the rear, as there is no longer any impediment rendered by the locking rod. The pin 16 at the rear limits the turning of the rack rearwardly. One of the racks illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 is shown in this rearwardly turned position. The clerk holds the rack at this position until the desired bolt of ribbon is removed. After this the rack is released, and by reason of the overbalancing weight of horizontal members or arms thereof, said rack is immediately returned to its normal position, the extent of its forward turn being limited by the pins 15.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that we provide a most simple and convenient construction for the purpose desired, and at the same time one which is capable of exhibiting the goods to the very best advantage, with the danger of loss by theft reduced to the minimum.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, of a frame, supports at the front of the frame, one or more racks pivoted within said frame, each rack having an overbalancing weighted forward portion, adapted normally to rest and to be supported by the front supports of the frame, said racks adapted to be turned rearwardly for the removal of the goods therefrom, and when released after the removal of the goods, adapted to automatically return to their normal positions by reason of the overbalancing weighted portion, and means for preventing the removal of the goods from the front of the frame, substantially as set forth.

2. In an exhibiting device, the combination, of a frame, one or more racks pivoted therein,

front and rear stops, the former adapted to limit the forward turning of the rack, and to support said rack at the limit of its movement forwardly, and the rear stop adapted to limit the rear turning of the rack, and a bar adapted when the rack is at its normal position, to be inserted between the back of said rack and the rear stop, substantially as set forth.

3. In an exhibiting device, the combination, of a frame, one or more racks pivoted therein, front and rear stops, the former adapted to limit the forward turning of the rack, and to support said rack at the limit of its forward movement, and the rear stop adapted to limit the rear turning of the rack, and a pivoted bar adapted, when the rack is at its normal position, to be swung forwardly so as to occupy the space between the rack and the rear stop, substantially as set forth.

4. In an exhibiting device, the combination, of a frame, one or more racks pivoted therein, front and rear stops, the former adapted to limit the forward turning of the rack, and to support said rack at the limit of its forward movement, and the rear stop adapted to limit the rear turning of the rack, said rear stop having its end bent forwardly at right angles to form a hook, and a pivoted bar adapted when the rack is in its normal position, to be swung forwardly to occupy the space between the rack and the rear stop, substantially as set forth.

5. In an exhibiting device, the combination, of a frame, one or more racks pivoted in the frame, each rack consisting of end pieces and rods connecting the end pieces and adapted to support the goods, said end pieces being of approximate L-shape, the horizontal member or arm of each being weighted or enlarged to form an overbalancing weight, and projections adapted to limit the forward turning of the rack by contact with the horizontal members of the end pieces, and to support said rack at its normal forward position, substantially as set forth.

6. In an exhibiting device, the combination, of a frame, the side pieces thereof each consisting of parallel beams, and cross pieces connecting the parallel beams, said cross pieces having central apertures and end arms, the latter secured to the beams, and racks for containing the goods to be exhibited, said racks provided at opposite ends with journals adapted to turn in the apertures of the cross pieces, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED D. ETHIER.  
EMIL C. BAUCH.

Witnesses:

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ANNA V. FAUST.