

(No Model.)

E. S. ROBBINS.
DISPLAY RACK.

No. 605,016.

Patented May 31, 1898.

Fig 1

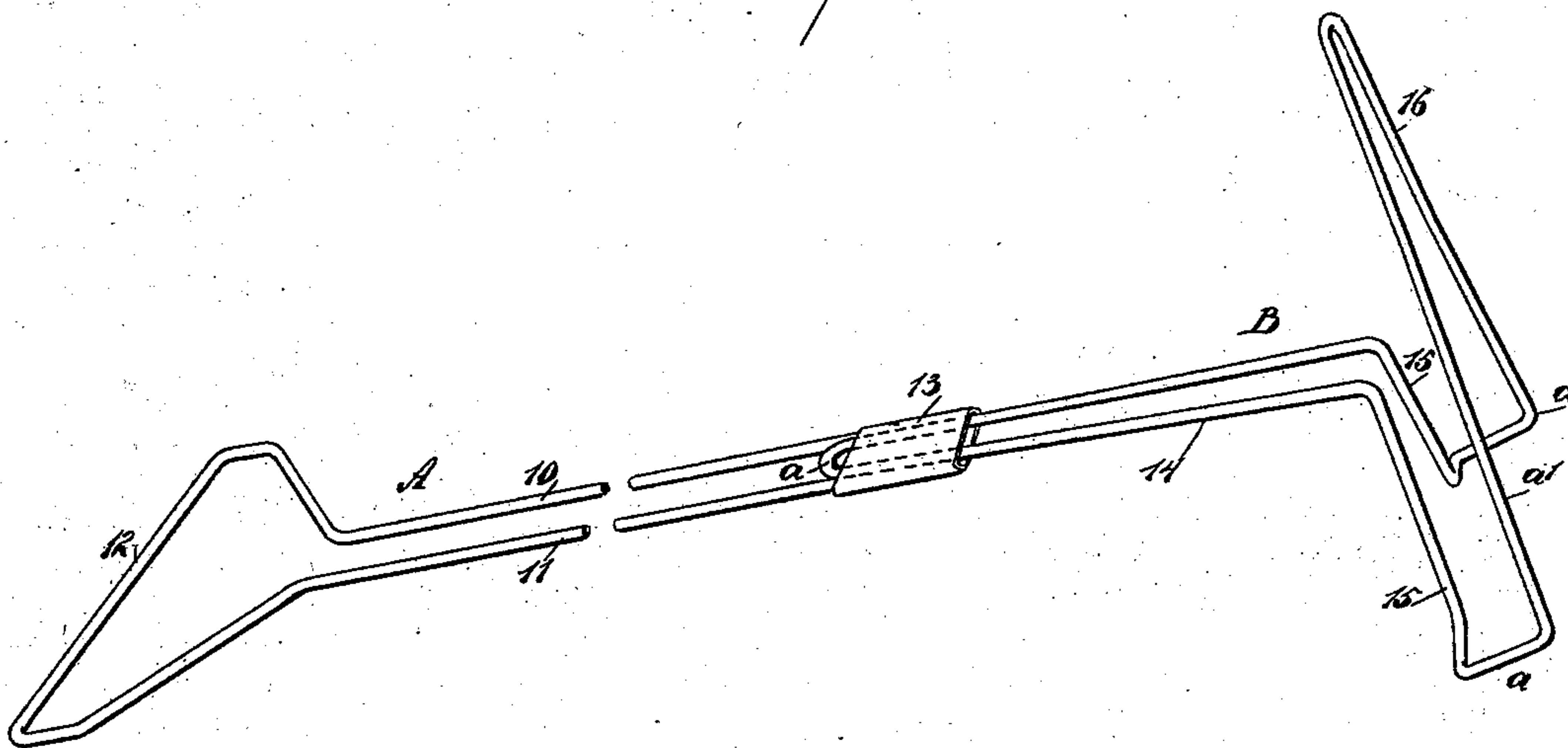
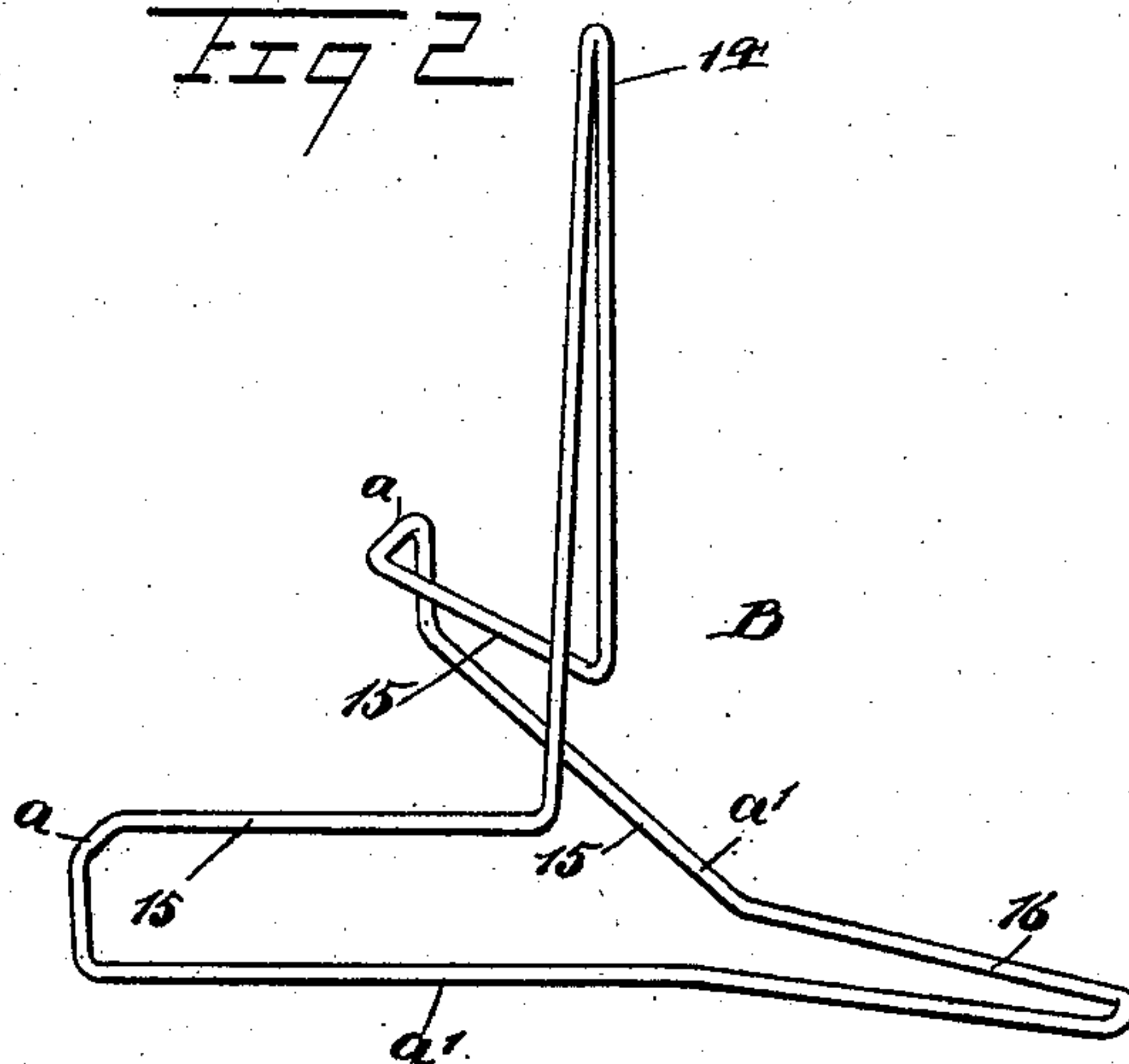


Fig 2



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EDWARD STANTON ROBBINS, OF PARKER, SOUTH DAKOTA.

DISPLAY-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 605,016, dated May 31, 1898.

Application filed May 19, 1897. Serial No. 637,266. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD STANTON ROBBINS, of Parker, in the county of Turner and State of South Dakota, have invented a new and Improved Display-Rack, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a display-rack capable of being placed in many positions and especially adapted to show to the best advantage cloth, fabric of any description, or small articles, such as gloves, handkerchiefs, ties, and, in fact, for the display of any article usually carried by a dry-goods house.

Another object of the invention is to construct a rack of the character above described in an exceedingly simple, durable, and inexpensive manner and in sections, the sections being constructed in such manner that one section may be used independently of the other for display purposes or together, as may be found most advantageous.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the display device in its entirety; and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the sections of the device adapted to be used alone, the view being taken from one side.

The device is preferably made in two sections A and B, separably connected. The various sections are preferably made from wire of suitable size or a spring-rod of any description. The section A comprises parallel members 10 and 11 and a head 12, which is shown as of loop shape, the ends of the members 10 and 11 being connected at their inner ends by a sleeve 13. The section B comprises a tongue 14, formed by bending the wire of which the section is made upon itself. The wire is carried from the open end of the tongue at an angle to said tongue and outwardly in opposite directions. Each strand of wire carried from the tongue is then bent laterally outward at an angle and returned upon itself and then carried upward,

the upwardly-extending strands being designated as a' and the return members as a , the latter constituting rests for the section B when placed in one position. The upwardly-extending strands or members a' are made to converge at a point beyond the tongue 14 and are contracted where they come together to form a second tongue 16 at an angle to the tongue 14, and by said formation of the wire these two tongues are separated by skeleton arms 15, which arms usually constitute a base for the combined sections and the section B when separated from the section A, the latter being used only in connection with the section B. Either of the tongues 14 or 16 may be made to enter the sleeve 13 of the section A, as may be required for the display of certain articles, and when the two sections are connected the entire rack may be suspended by the head portion 12 of said section A.

In Fig. 2 I have illustrated the section B as separated from the section A and the said section as resting upon the base-arms 15 and the tongue 16, and from this view it is obvious that one portion of the tongue 16 is virtually in the same plane as one of the members of the arms 15. The tongue 14 occupies practically an upright position, and said tongue 16 and arms 15 in this position of the section B form a base.

In Fig. 1 I have illustrated the two sections A and B combined and in position to exhibit material in a show-window or upon a counter, the device resting upon the base-arms 15 and the head 12 of the section A. Under this formation of the display device the body is given an inclination and the tongue or point 16 is uppermost. Material may be dressed upon the device when in this position in various ways—as, for example, the material may be carried from the point 16 to the head 12 either plain or in folds, dropping at each side of the device, and if the goods are in the form of a bolt the bolt may be placed upon the support for the device between members 14 and the return-sections a , and the bolt will serve to steady the device and hold it firmly upon its support. If a space were not provided between opposing members or sections of the device, such disposition of the bolt could not be made.

The base-arms 15 are inclined in opposite directions, so as to give stability to the device when in an upright position and to form a secure base and one which will not permit the device to readily topple over.

Neither section of the display device is intended to be fastened to a counter, but is adapted to rest upon a support, such as the bottom of a window or the upper face of a counter. When the section B is used alone, it may be hung up by the point 16, the point 14 being then the display-point, or the said section may be hung up by the point 14 and the point 16 used for display. The draping may be confined to the display-point or extended to the point passed over a hook or other support.

When the section B is separated from the section A, the section B may be used alone upon a support, and one position of this detached section B is shown in Fig. 2, in which the tongue or point 14 is uppermost and the tongue or point 16 forms virtually a portion of the base, the diverging base-arms 15 serving to form a perfect support for the section when so used. It is evident that this detached section may be placed so that the returns α of the base may rest upon the counter or other support, likewise the tongue or point 14, bringing the point or tongue 16 uppermost, and, in fact, the detached section B may be placed in various positions necessary to the proper display of different kinds of goods, its construction being such that it will lie upon its side, front, or back surfaces, as well as upon what would be normally its bottom surface.

When the section B is used separately, the bolt may lie at the base of the device, in the space between the members thereof, and sufficient material be unwound to drape plainly or in folds from the upper point to the base, or a bolt may be slipped over the point 14 when uppermost, as shown in Fig. 2, and sufficient material unwound from the bolt to make an artistic display, or if it be desired to give an inclination to the bolt the point 16 is brought uppermost and the bolt placed thereon.

It is also evident that the position of the

device in its entirety may be changed—that is to say, for example, the point or tongue 16 may be entered into the sleeve 13 instead of the point 14.

When furnishing-goods are to be displayed, the double form of the device shown in Fig. 1 is preferably used, the goods being hung, laid, or draped thereon to the best advantage.

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

1. In a display-rack, separable sections, one section being provided with a sleeve and the other section with skeleton tongues at angles to each other and a skeleton base constructed of diverging members connecting the two tongues, either of said tongues being adapted to enter the said sleeve.

2. A display-rack constructed in separable sections, each section being constructed of spaced members, one section being provided with a sleeve at one of its ends and a loop at its opposite end, the other section being provided with tongues at angles to one another, and a base formed of diverging members connecting the two tongues, for the purpose set forth.

3. A display-rack constructed of a rod or bar bent upon itself to form a base having diverging arms and two tongues at angles to each other and connected by the said base, one tongue being at a decided angle to the base, the other tongue being practically in alinement with a portion of the base as specified.

4. A display-rack consisting of two sections constructed of a rod material, said sections being detachably connected, one section comprising a loop, a body and a sleeve carried by the body, the other section comprising two tongues at angles to one another, and arms constituting continuations of said tongues, being at an angle to one of the tongues and extending outwardly in opposite directions therefrom, for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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