

No. 613,931.

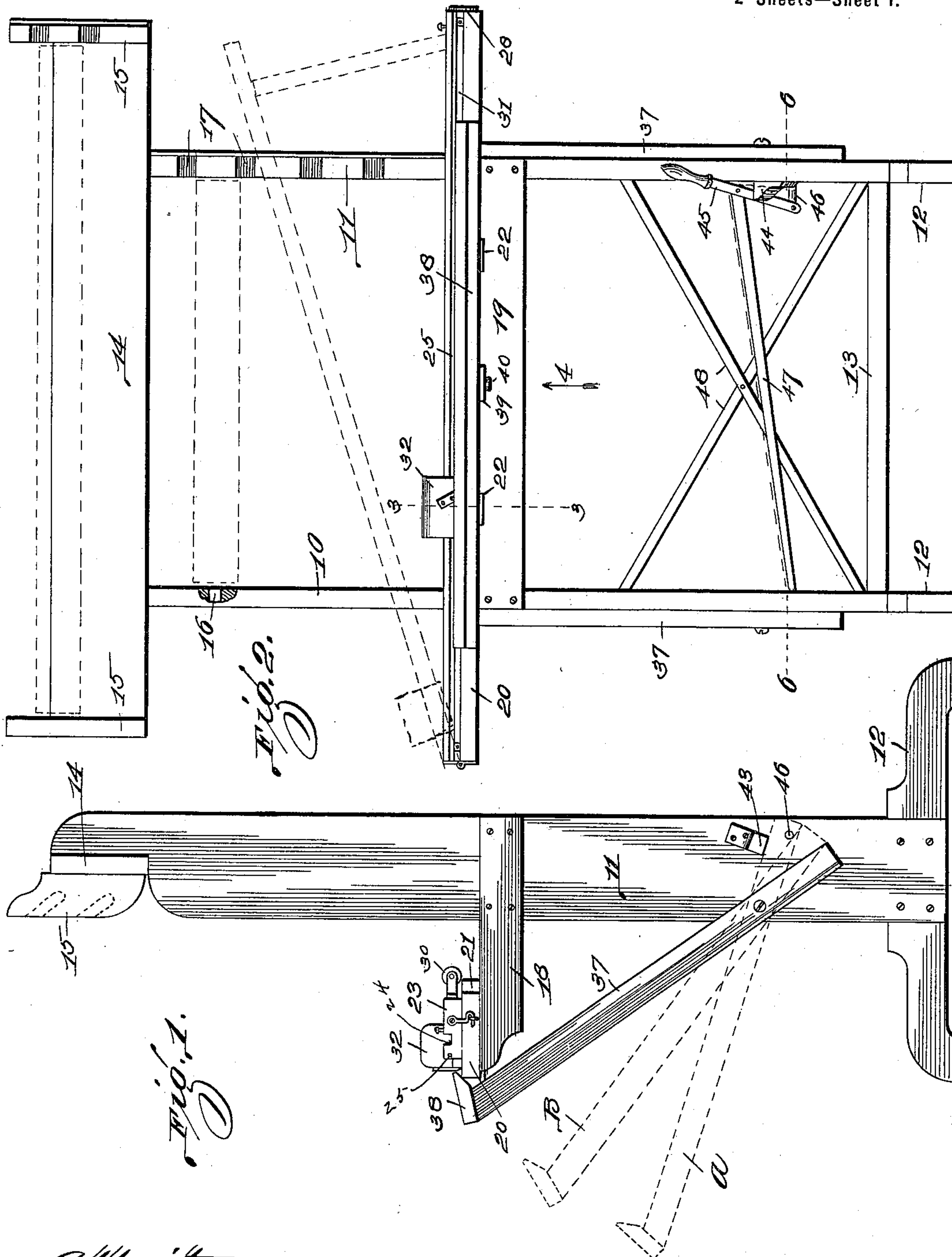
Patented Nov. 8, 1898.

J. W. MORRISON & J. E. TRACY.
DISPLAY RACK AND MEASURER.

(Application filed Nov. 30, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

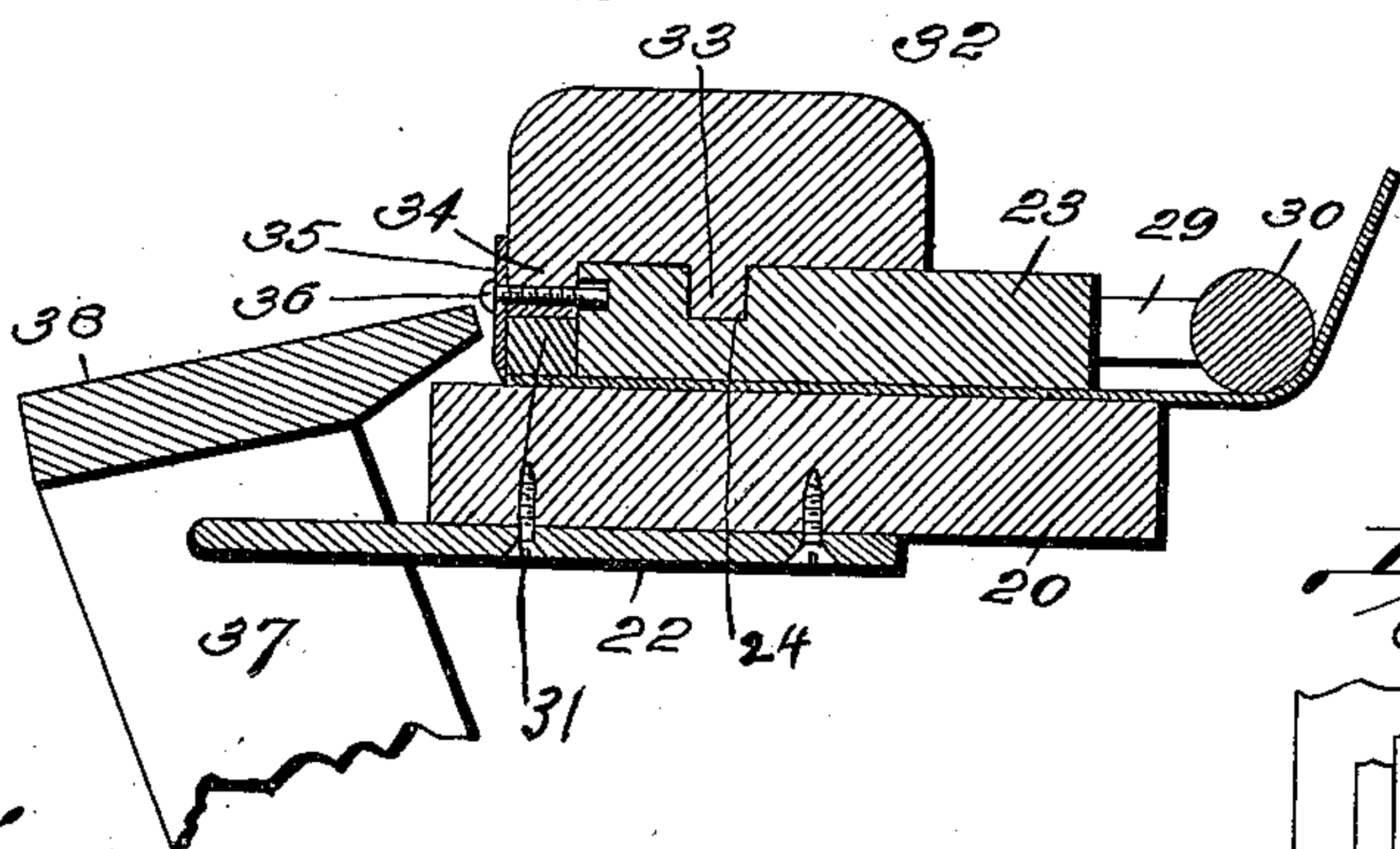


Fig. 5.

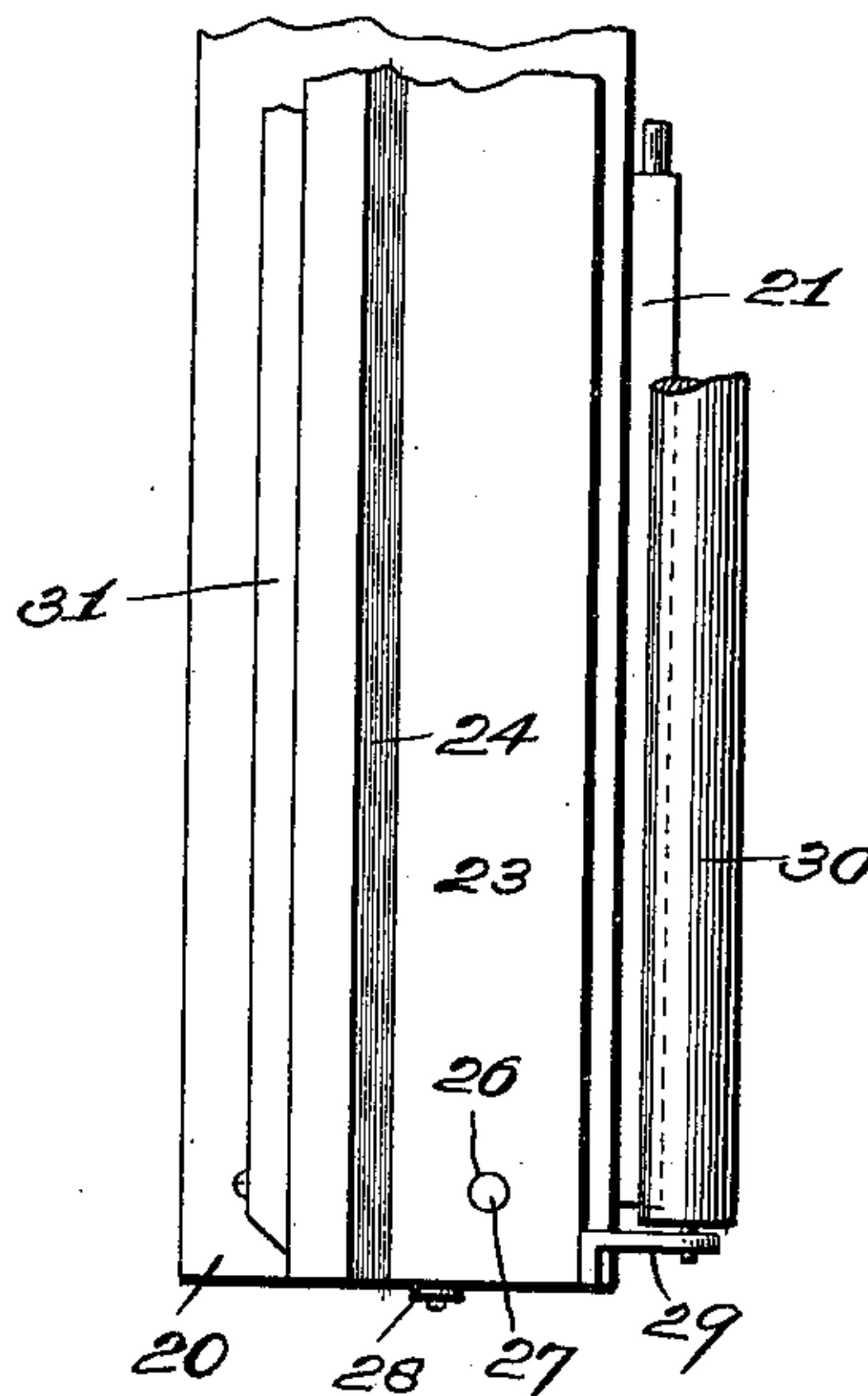


Fig. 4.

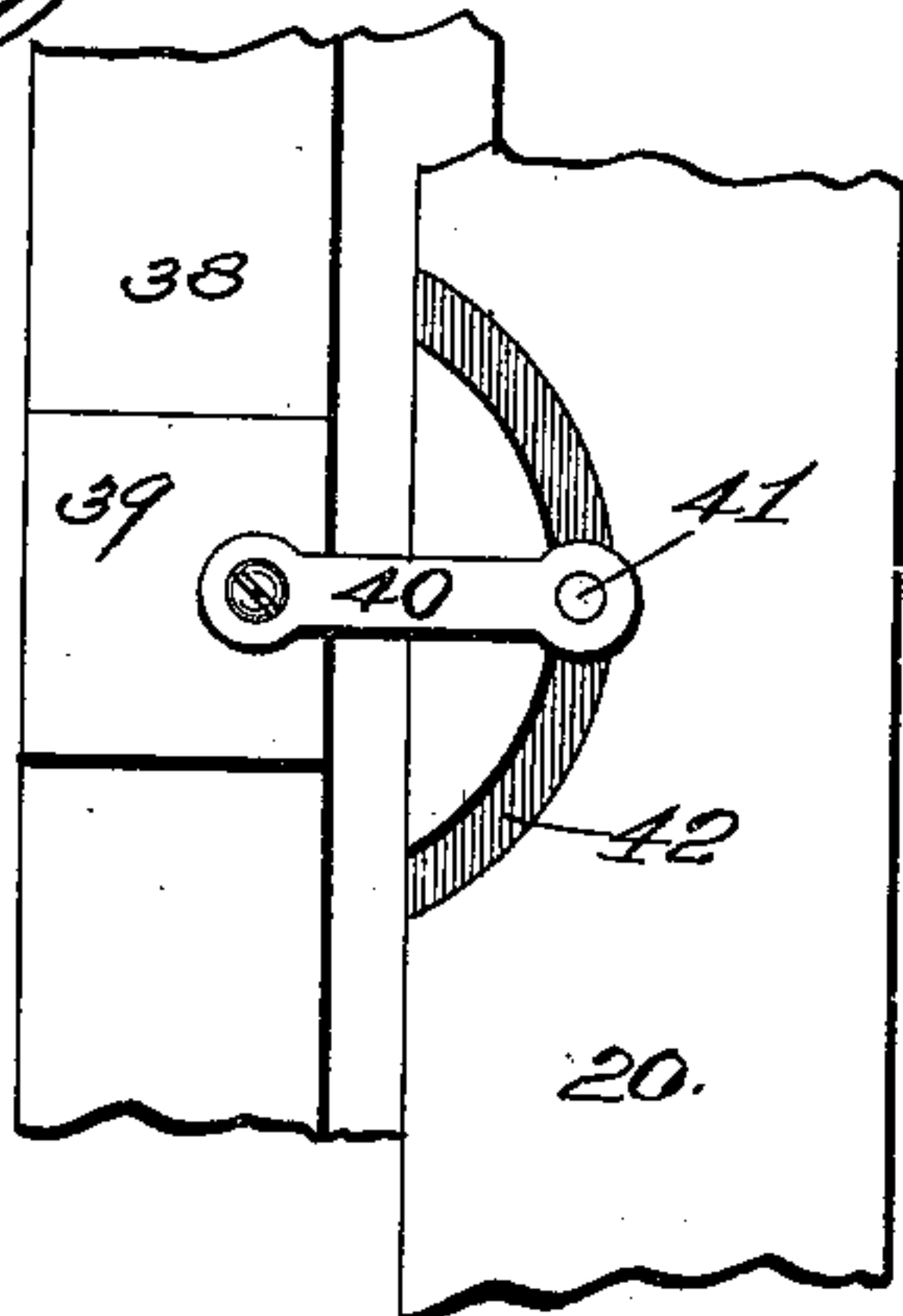
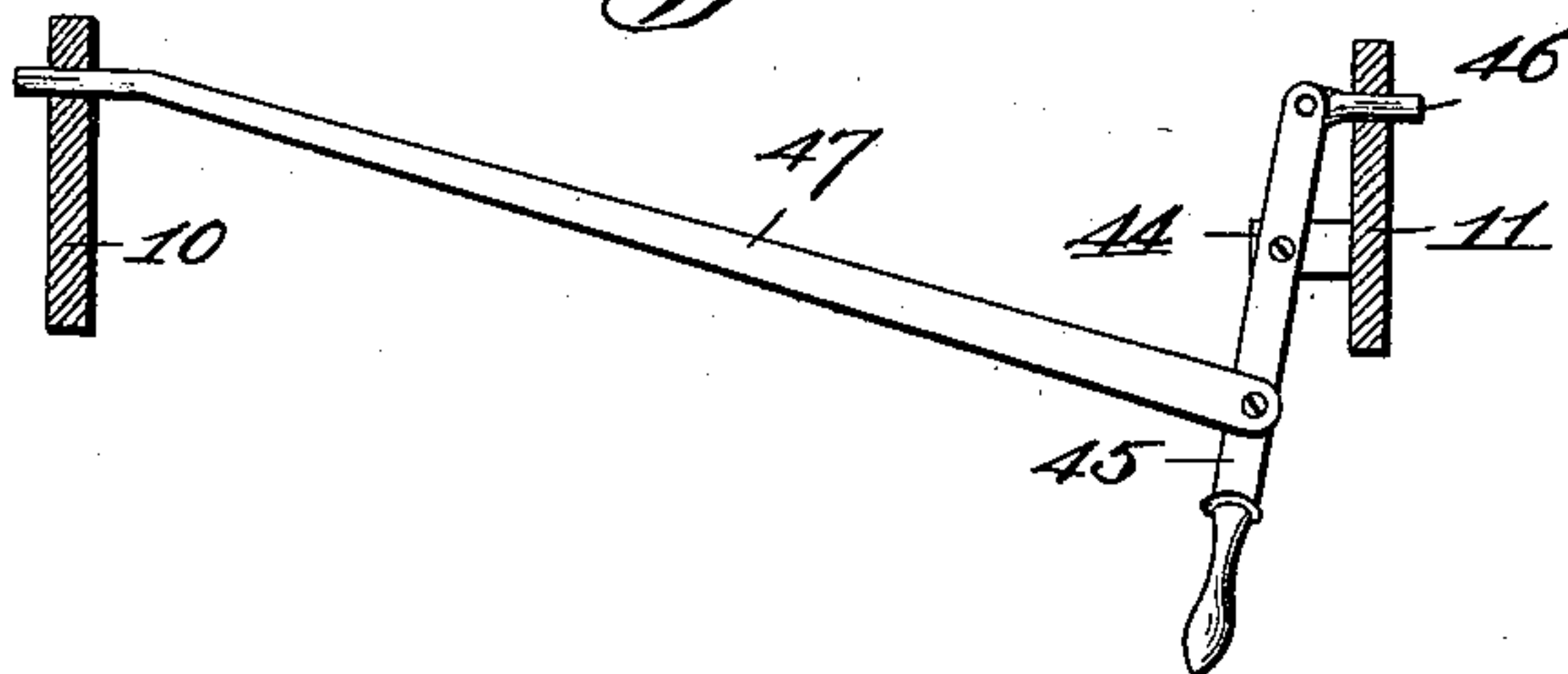


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. MORRISON AND JOHN E. TRACY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNORS
TO THE MOUND CITY WOOD NOVELTY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

DISPLAY-RACK AND MEASURER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,931, dated November 8, 1898.

Application filed November 30, 1897. Serial No. 660,287. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN W. MORRISON and JOHN E. TRACY, of the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Display-Racks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

Our invention relates to display-racks; and it consists of the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter shown, described, and claimed, and is an improvement on the invention described in our application for patent on display-racks, filed August 23, 1897, Serial No. 649,235.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved rack. Fig. 2 is a front view thereof. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view taken approximately on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view taken looking in the direction indicated by the arrow 4 in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the right-hand end of the cutting-table. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view taken approximately on the line 6 6 of Fig. 2.

In the construction of the improved rack a pair of standards 10 and 11 are mounted upon suitable supporting-bases 12, and said standards are framed together at their lower ends by the cross-bar 13. A bar 14 is framed into and connects the top ends of the standards 10 and 11, the ends of said cross-bar extending a short distance beyond each of said standards. Fixed to the ends of the transverse bar 14 and extending forwardly therefrom are brackets 15, in which are formed suitable apertures or recesses for receiving the ends of the rods or shafts on which the goods to be displayed are rolled. A series of recesses 16 is formed in the inner face of the standard 10, while in the opposite standard 11 a series of recesses 17 is formed, said recesses 16 and 17 being for the purpose of receiving the ends of the rods upon which the narrower widths of goods are rolled.

Fixed to and extending horizontally from the standards 10 and 11 are the arms or brackets 18, and extending between said brackets 18 and having its ends secured to the front edges of the standards 10 and 11 is a brace-bar 19. Fixed to the top edges and outer

ends of the brackets 18 is the horizontal bar 20, which may be termed a "cutting-table," and to the right-hand end of the rear edge of said cutting-table is pivoted the end of a supporting-rod 21. To the under side of the cutting-table 20 and projecting forwardly therefrom are the plates 22, the purpose of which will be hereinafter described. Hinged to the left-hand end of the cutting-table 20 is a bar 23, in the top edge of which is formed a continuous groove 24, and in the front edge of said bar 23 is formed a longitudinally-extending continuous groove 25. An aperture 26 is formed in the right-hand end of the bar 23, and when said bar is in its normal position upon the cutting-table a pin 27 projects upwardly from said cutting-table through its aperture 26, thereby correctly positioning the bar 23. A hook 28, carried by the right-hand end of the bar 23, engages an eye on the end of the cutting-table 20.

Fixed to and projecting rearwardly from the rear edge of the bar 23 at points adjacent its ends are brackets 29, in which are journaled the ends of the roller 30. A tension-strip 31 has its ends secured to the front edge of the bar 23, and said tension-strip extends the entire length of said bar.

32 indicates a sliding block, in the under side of which is formed a rib 33, which fits in the groove 24, and a lip 34 projects downwardly from the front end of said block, which lip rides directly against the front face of the bar 23. A plate 35, having a cutting edge formed at its lower end, is secured to the front edge of the block 32 in such a manner that said cutting edge rides directly upon the top surface of the cutting-table 20. One of the screws 36, that passes through the plate 35 to hold it to the block 32, passes through the lip 34 and into the longitudinally-extending groove 25. In this manner the sliding block 32 is held to the bar 23.

Pivoted to the sides of the standards 10 and 11 at points adjacent to their lower ends are bars 37, to the upper ends of which is fixed a transversely-extending bar 38, the forward end of which normally occupies a position immediately above the forward edge of the cutting-table 20 in contact with the said cutting-plate 35. A block 39 is secured to the under

side of the center of the bar 38, and a swinging latch 40 extends forwardly from the block 39. A pin 41 projects upwardly from the latch 40, and when the bar 38 is against the front edge of the cutting-table the pin 41 engages in the segmental groove 42 formed in the under side of the center of said cutting-table, thus holding the bar 38 in its normal position. Blocks 43 are secured to the outer faces of the standards in such positions as to form stops for the lower ends of the bars 37 when the upper ends of said bars are swung downwardly. Said stop-blocks are located in such positions that the measuring-bar 38, carried by the upper ends of the bars 37, will be stopped at a predetermined distance from the front edge of the cutting-table 20—for instance, eighteen inches or a half-yard from the front edge of the cutting-table. The positions of the measuring-bar 38 and swinging bars 37 when at their lowermost limit of movement are indicated by the dotted lines A, Fig. 1.

To the inner face of the standard 11 is secured a block 44, to which is fulcrumed a hand-lever 45. To the rear end of said hand-lever is pivoted a pin 46, that slides through an aperture formed in the standard 11, said pin being a slight distance below the stop-block 43, that is fixed to the outside face of said standard 11. To the forward portion of the hand-lever 45 and in front of the pivot-point is attached one end of a bar 47, the end of which passes through an aperture formed in the standard 10, which aperture is in alignment with the aperture through which the pin 46 passes. When the hand-lever 45 is moved toward the left, the pin 46 and end of the bar 47 will slide through their apertures or bearings and form stops for the lower ends of the swinging bars 37, which stops allow the measuring-bar 38 to move only half the distance previously mentioned. This position of the measuring-bar and the bars 37 is indicated by dotted lines B in Fig. 1. Suitable braces 48 are interposed between the lower ends of the standards 10 and 11.

In the practical use of the rack the wider lengths of oil-cloth or like material are located between the brackets 15, while the short lengths are located between the standards 10 and 11. The ends of the rolls of the material can be allowed to hang down in order to display the different patterns of said material. When it is desired to measure and cut off a portion of one of the rolls, the sliding block 32 is moved to the right-hand end of the bar 23, after which said bar is elevated to the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The end of the material is now passed beneath the roller 30, over the top surface of the cutting-table 20, and onto the forwardly-extending plates 22. The bar 23 is now swung downwardly upon the cutting-table 20, and after the hook 28 has been secured the latch 40 is swung to the right and to the left to disengage the pin 41 from the groove 42, after

which the operator manually engages the free end of the material which is held out by the plates 22 and, pressing the edge of said material against the under side of the measuring-bar 38, moves said bar to its downward limit of movement, thus pulling said material through between the bar 23 and cutting-table 20, which movement measures off a half-yard of said material. This measuring operation or downward swinging of the measuring-bar 38 is repeated until the desired length of material is measured off, it only being necessary to grasp the material when the measuring-bar 38 is at its upward limit of movement and pull said material downwardly with the downward movement of the measuring-bar. The use of the hand-lever 45 and stops operated thereby is obvious, it only being necessary to manipulate said hand-lever in the proper direction to push said stops outwardly and thus measure a quarter of a yard with each action of the bars 37 and measuring-bar 38. After the desired length of material has been measured off the block 32 is manually moved along the bar 23, and the knife-edge of the plate 35 will sever the material at a point immediately in front of the tension-bar 31. As said block 32 moves along said tension-bar 31 will depress the same and the material immediately beneath said block 32 will be held immovable while the knife passes through said material. The roller 30 gives a certain amount of tension to the material and at the same time guides it freely between the cutting-table 20 and bar 23. When the bar 23 is swung upwardly, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, it can be held in said upper position by swinging the rod 21 upwardly and engaging the end of said rod in the aperture 26.

A display-rack constructed in accordance with the foregoing description occupies a comparatively small floor-space, holds and displays the goods in a satisfactory manner, and the cutting and measuring attachments are simple in construction and operation, and much time and labor are saved by their use.

We claim—

In a display-rack of the class described, a pair of standards suitably framed together, a cutting-table carried by and extending transversely in front of said standards, cutting mechanism carried by said table, a measuring-frame pivoted to and swinging forwardly and downwardly from the standards, a pair of fixed stops carried by said standards for limiting the movement of said measuring-rack, and a pair of movable stops for limiting the movement of said measuring-rack, substantially as specified.

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

JOHN W. MORRISON.
JOHN E. TRACY.

Witnesses:

ALBERT J. MCCAULEY,
W. F. LITTLE.