

No. 621,130.

Patented Mar. 14, 1899.

R. L. PEYTON.  
DISPLAY STAND.

(Application filed July 20, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

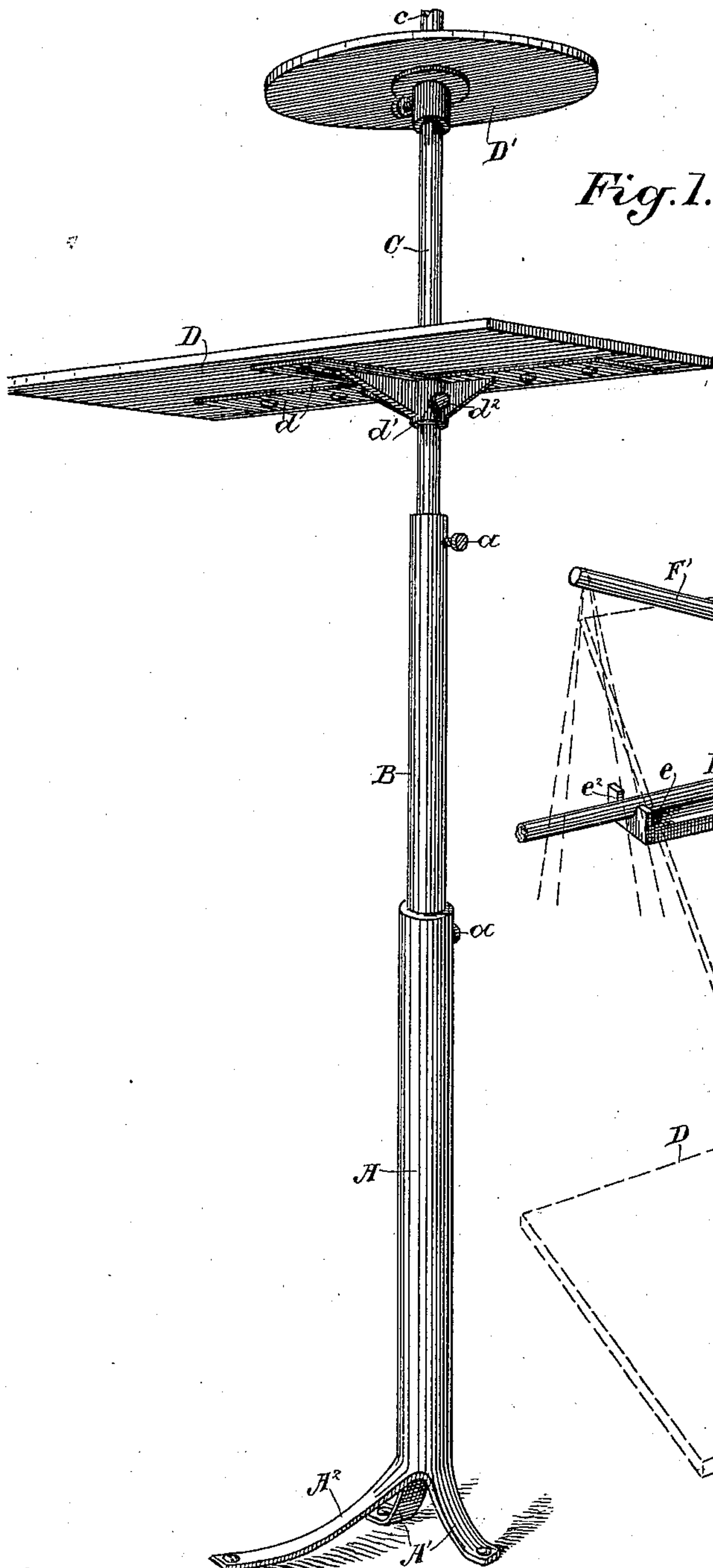
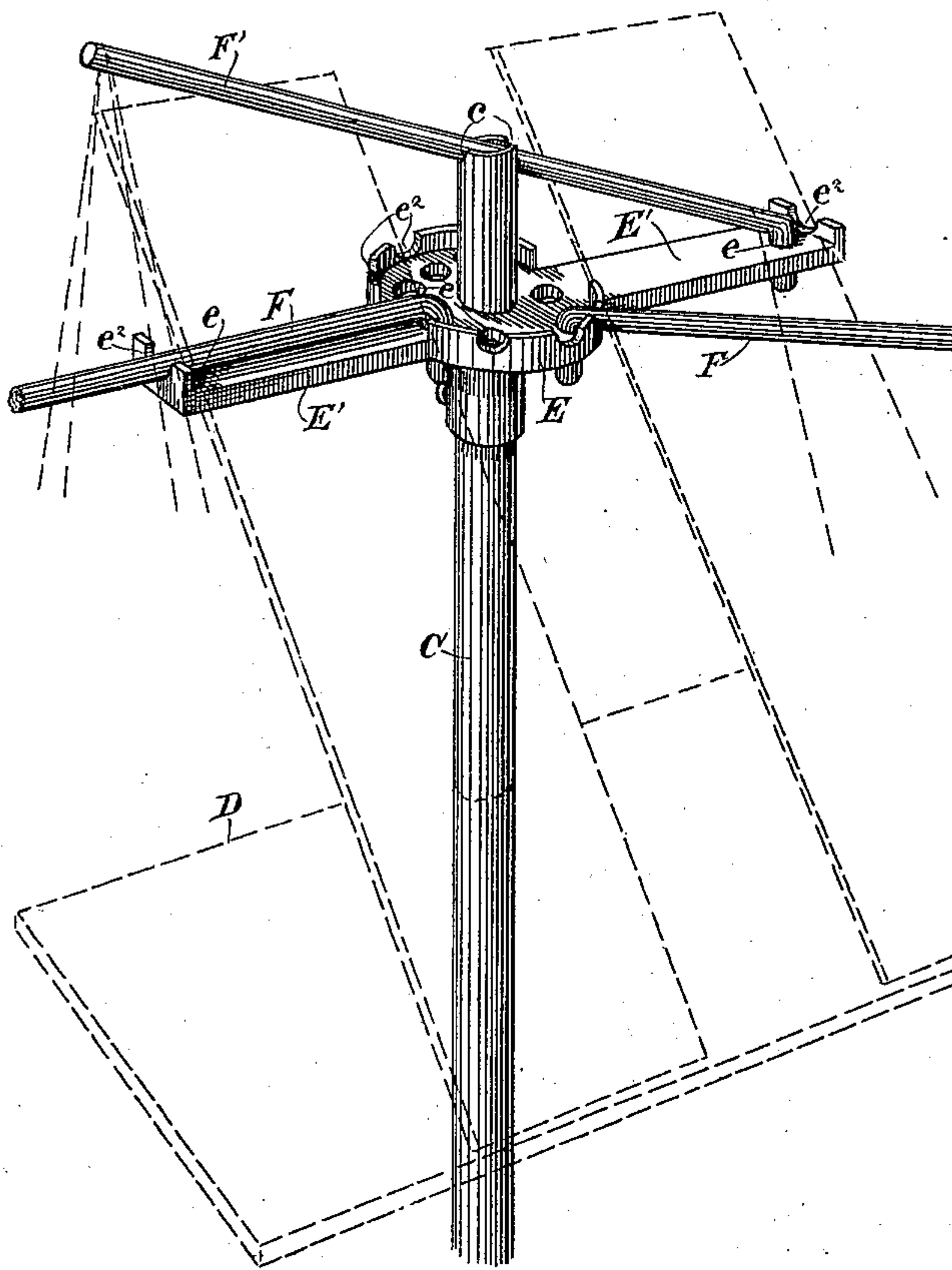


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

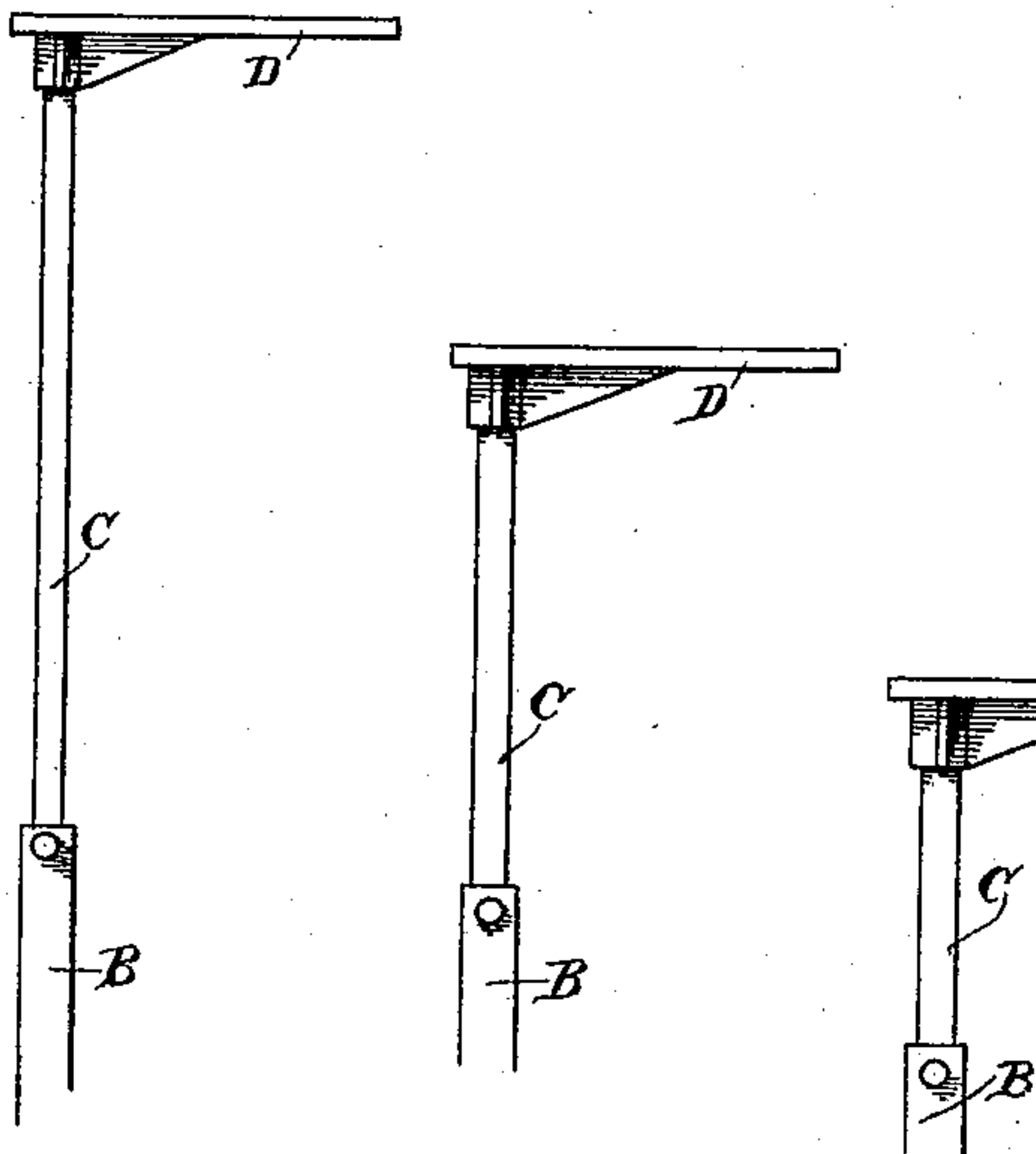


Fig. 4.

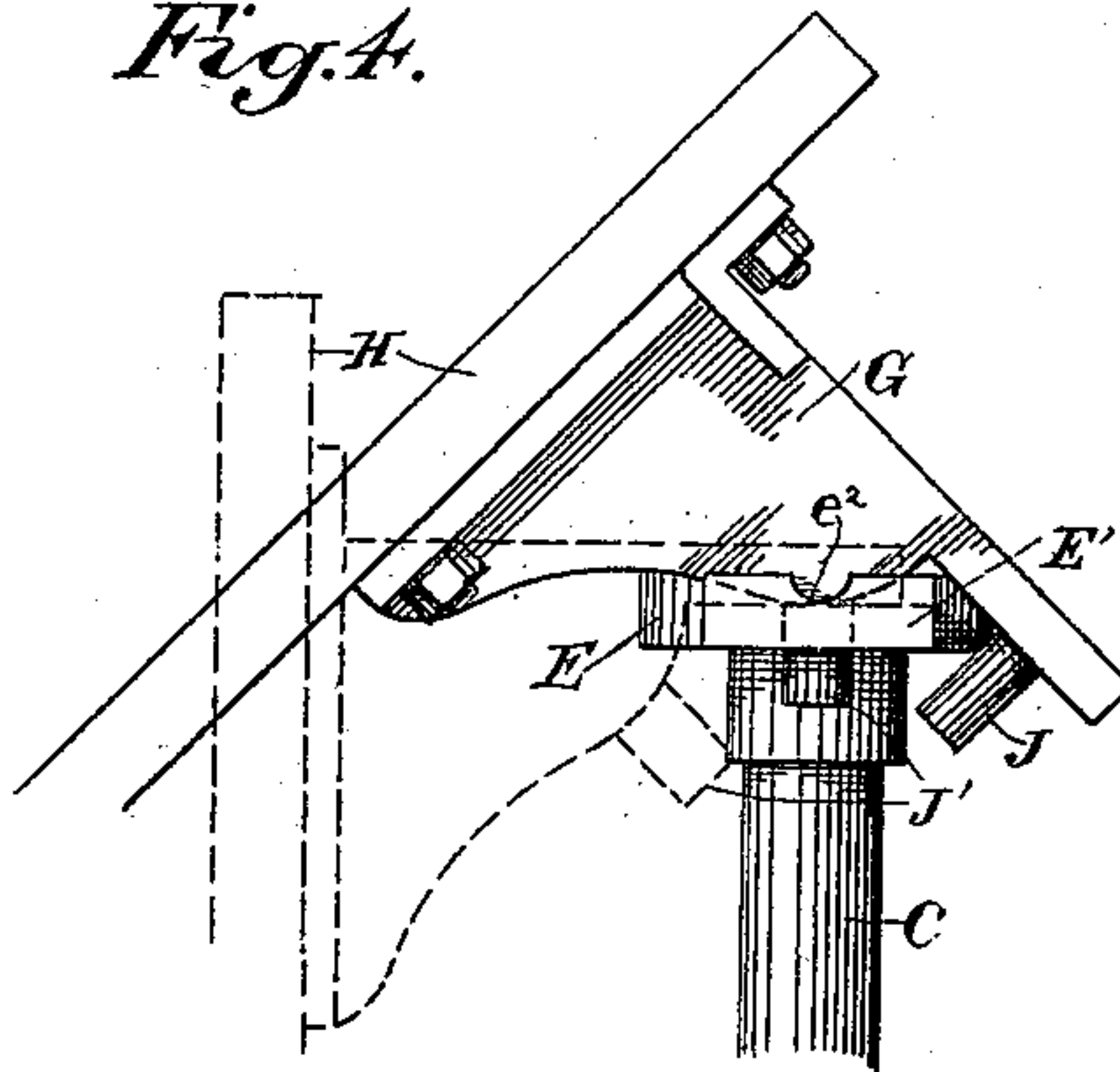
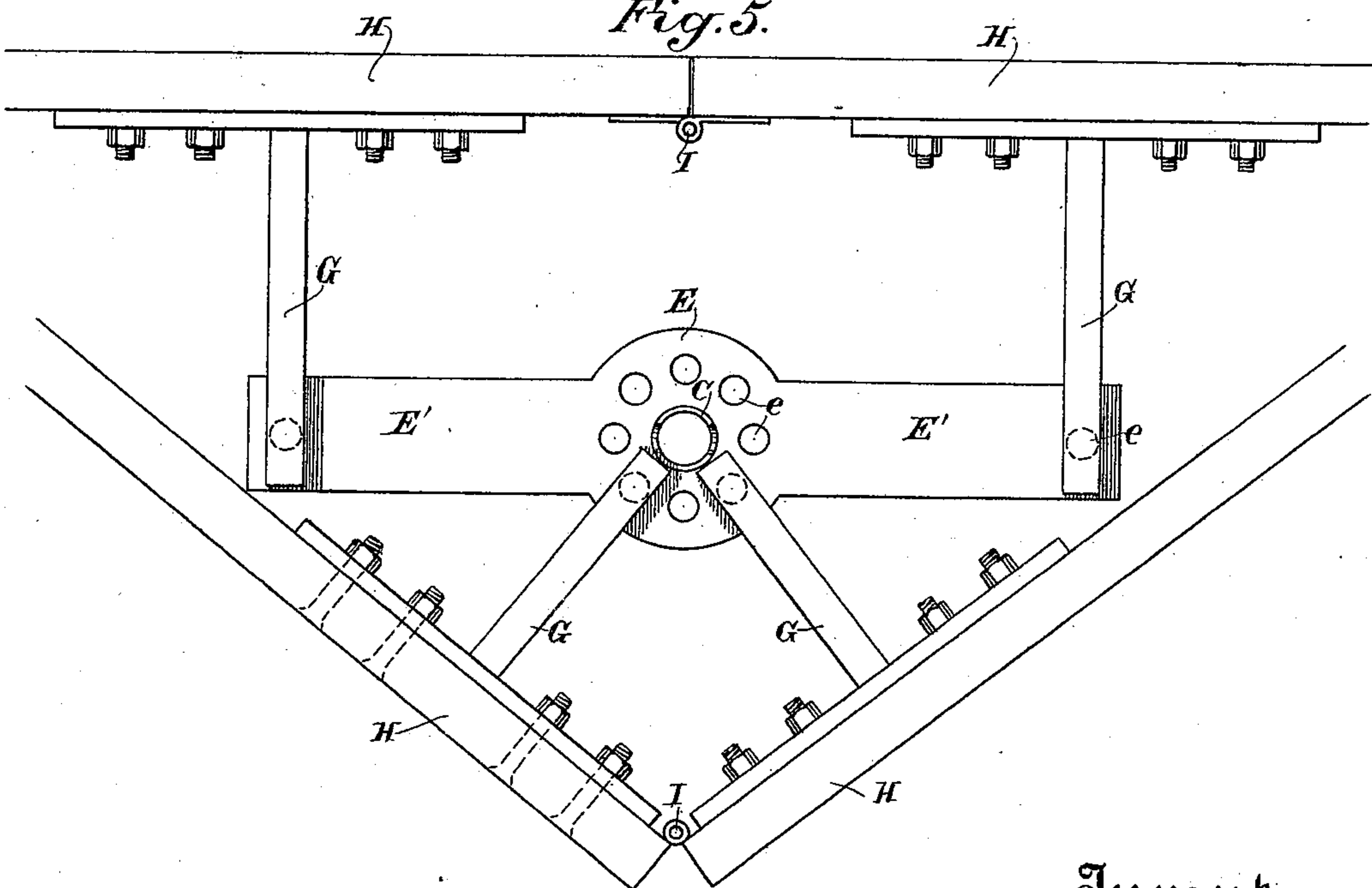


Fig. 5.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT LEE PEYTON, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

## DISPLAY-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,130, dated March 14, 1899.

Application filed July 20, 1898. Serial No. 686,419. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT LEE PEYTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Display-Stands; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to improvements in display-stands of that class which are employed in show-windows and especially designed for the exhibition of silks, dry goods, ribbons, trimmings, and generally goods of similar classes.

It consists in the parts and the constructions and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

Figure 1 is a general view of my stand. Fig. 2 shows the attachment of a disk with arms and bars. Fig. 3 represents the display in the form of cascades. Fig. 4 is an end view of disk with arms, with brackets attached to it. Fig. 5 is a plan of the same, showing the brackets in different positions.

In the usual methods for displaying goods in windows various forms of support are used, in most of which intermediate boards or poles must be laid upon these supports, and in many cases portions of the interior of the window-space employed to assist in supporting the goods.

My invention is designed to employ a plurality of movable interchangeable stands upon which the entire display can be arranged without resorting to the sides of the window-space for any portion of the support.

My stand is here shown as composed of telescopic sections A, B, and C to any desired number, each slidable in the section below and adjusted at any desired height by set-screws, as shown at *a*. The lower section A is provided with short rearwardly and outwardly projecting legs *A'* and a long forwardly-projecting front leg *A<sup>2</sup>*. This construction enables me to move the stand close to the rear of the window, if desired, on account of the short rearward legs which project nearly in the plane of the back of the stand, while the long front leg serves to counteract the tendency of the forwardly-projecting shelves and parts at the upper part of the stand to tip the stand over in a forward di-

rection. Upon the upper or either of the intermediate sections are shelves *D D'*, either rectangular, oval, circular, or of other desired shape. These shelves are fixed to bracket-arms *d*, which radiate from sleeves or collars *d'*, and these sleeves are secured at any desired height by set-screws *d<sup>2</sup>*. The shelves serve to support the goods, silks, or other drape-ry which may be laid upon them in bolts. When the rectangular shelf is used, a bolt of silk, for instance, may be laid upon the shelf in front of the standard and unrolled and draped downwardly and forwardly to the floor with puffs or any ornamental arrangement desirable, the front bracing-leg preventing the weight from overturning the stand.

If it is desired to display the goods in a curved form or resembling the arrangement of a gown, the round or oval shelf may be employed, the edge giving the curvature of the upper portion and the folds of the goods extending downward and outward from the shelf to the floor, with the goods falling in folds to show them to the best advantage, there being no necessity for supporting the goods from the window-recess or any part of the main fixed portion thereof. In conjunction with these shelves it is often desirable to show the various trimmings which are used with the particular goods displayed. For this purpose I have shown a circular disk *E*, having arms *E'* extending outwardly therefrom in opposite directions. These arms or bars may be made of any suitable or desired length and have holes *e* in the outer ends, into which round bars *F*, bent at right angles, may have the inner ends inserted, the outer ends extending outwardly to a considerable distance, and thus extending the length of the device as much as may be desired. The ends of the arms *E'* are upturned, as shown, and have grooves or notches made in them, as shown at *e<sup>2</sup>*, to support the extension-arms *F* and prevent their swinging out of place. Around the central disk *E* are similar holes *e*, into which the downturned ends of the bars *F* may also be inserted, so that the bars extend radially outward and serve for the purpose of hanging trimmings and other devices upon them. Around the periphery of this central disk is an upturned edge or flange having segmental depressions made in it in which the radially-disposed bars



F rest, so as to prevent their turning out of place when goods are disposed upon them, the device thus forming an easily-adjustable and at the same time sufficiently rigid support for  
 5 goods. If it is desired to drape the goods from any one of these bars F, it may be done by throwing a fold of the goods over the bar, letting the ends hang down directly to the floor with any suitable puffs or folds to make an  
 10 attractive exhibit.

F' shows a bar similar to the bars F, but having the short bend made at less than a right angle, so that when this end is inserted into one of the openings *e* the longer portion of the  
 15 bar will extend at an angle rising from the point where it is supported. In this case the upper telescopic section C of the standard has a segmental groove *c* made in the upper end. The disk E, being held in position by a set-  
 20 screw passing through its hub, is fixed to the standard C at a point which will allow the bar F' to rest in the notch or groove at the upper end of the standard. This steadies the bar, allowing it to project in either direction, de-  
 25 pending upon the hole *e*, in which its short end is fixed. When this bar is adjusted with the short end in one of the holes *e*, the bar F' may extend forwardly, resting in the notch in the top of the standard C, and the front end rises  
 30 at a considerable angle. The material to be exhibited, when thrown over this bar, will naturally extend forward instead of straight downwardly and will hang upon the bar, being supported for the full length, while at the  
 35 same time the bottom is thrown outward at the front to exhibit the goods in this position without the necessity of making a fold or pinning the goods up at the top and front, as would be the case if this display were sup-  
 40 ported upon a horizontal bar or arm. When it is desired to show the goods in successive banks or cascades from the rear of the window-space to the front, a series of these stands may be set up in any desired form at  
 45 the rear and extended to as great a height as may be desired, in front of these a second series of a lesser height, and in front of these again another series, the standards of which are still more shortened, with any de-  
 50 sired arrangement of each series so as to produce the desired effect.

In some cases it is desirable to show the goods upon flat supports, which may either stand vertically or at a certain incline. For  
 55 this purpose I have shown brackets G, to the front of which are fixed, by screw or otherwise, the flat boards H. In the present case I have shown two of these brackets, and the boards H, which are fixed to the two brackets, are  
 60 brought together at the adjacent edges and hinged, as shown at I. The brackets G are provided with short stems J, one of which stands at right angles with the bracket and another one, J', stands at an acute angle there-  
 65 with. Either of these stems may be inserted in the holes *e* of the disk E and at such points that the boards H may stand vertically or at

an angle. When the pins J are inserted in the holes, the boards will stand vertically, and they may be turned so as to stand in a  
 70 common plane as they are hinged, or the bracket may be so set as to turn the boards at an angle with each other in the same manner that the leaves of a standing screen are turned. If it is desired to throw the bottom  
 75 of these hinged boards outward, the inclined pins J' will be inserted in the holes, and this will throw the boards outwardly, thus forming an inclined support which, as before, may be either plain or bent about the hinge to  
 80 make an irregular surface.

The various devices here shown can be united in almost endless combinations for as many different forms of display or exhibit as  
 85 may be found desirable.

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

1. A window display-stand consisting of vertically-slidable telescopic sections with  
 90 holding-screws, a base comprising divergent legs, shelves slidable upon the telescopic sections with sockets and holding-screws and a grooved or notched disk also slidable upon the standard with grooved or notched arms  
 95 extending horizontally and in opposite directions, said disk and arms having holes made through them and radial and extension bars having the ends bent at right angles and fitting holes in the disk and its arms substan-  
 100 tially as described.

2. A display-stand comprising telescopic adjustable standard-sections with divergent base-legs and adjustable shelves at the top, in combination with a disk having arms ex-  
 105 tending in opposite directions, vertical perforations in the ends of the arms and similar perforations made around the disk, bars bent at right angles with the shorter members fitting into said perforations and the longer  
 110 members forming extensions of the main bars and radial projections around the central portion of the disk.

3. In a display-stand, a vertically-adjustable standard, a disk slidably fitted thereon  
 115 with holding-screw and having a peripheral upturned flange with grooves upon the upper edge thereof, holes made vertically through the disk radially in line with the grooves of the flange, and arms extending horizontally  
 120 from opposite sides of the disk, with upturned outer ends, with grooves formed therein and bars bent at right angles with the short members fitting the holes in the disk or in the arms and the extended horizontal portion  
 125 resting in the grooves or notches whereby radial supports are formed around the disk, and extensions upon each side of the center thereof.

4. A display-stand of the character de-  
 130 scribed, a vertically-adjustable standard with a disk slidable upon the standard and means for securing it at any point, arms extending horizontally upon opposite sides of the disk



and having vertical perforations therein and around the disk, and a bracket-piece having pins adapted to fit the perforations, boards secured to the bracket-piece and adjustable therewith so as to extend vertically or diagonally with relation to the standard.

5 5. In a display-stand of the character described, horizontal oppositely-extending arms having a central disk and socket slidable and adjustable upon the vertical standard, brackets having boards secured to the front faces and pins extending downwardly, both diagonally and at right angles with the bracket and adapted to fit into the holes in the horizontal arms so as to set the face-boards either vertically or diagonally, and hinges by which said boards are united at their adjacent edges.

15 6. In a display-stand of the character de-

scribed, a vertically-adjustable standard or standards, with horizontal transversely-disposed vertically-perforated arms and centerpieces slidable and adjustable upon the standard, bars having short bends made in them and fitting socket-openings in the adjustable arms so that the long members of the bars stand at an angle outwardly from the support, and grooves or notches made in the upper ends of the standard adapted to support and steady the bars which project across said notches.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

ROBERT LEE PEYTON.

Witnesses:

F. N. GIRARD,

J. E. WHITEHEAD.