

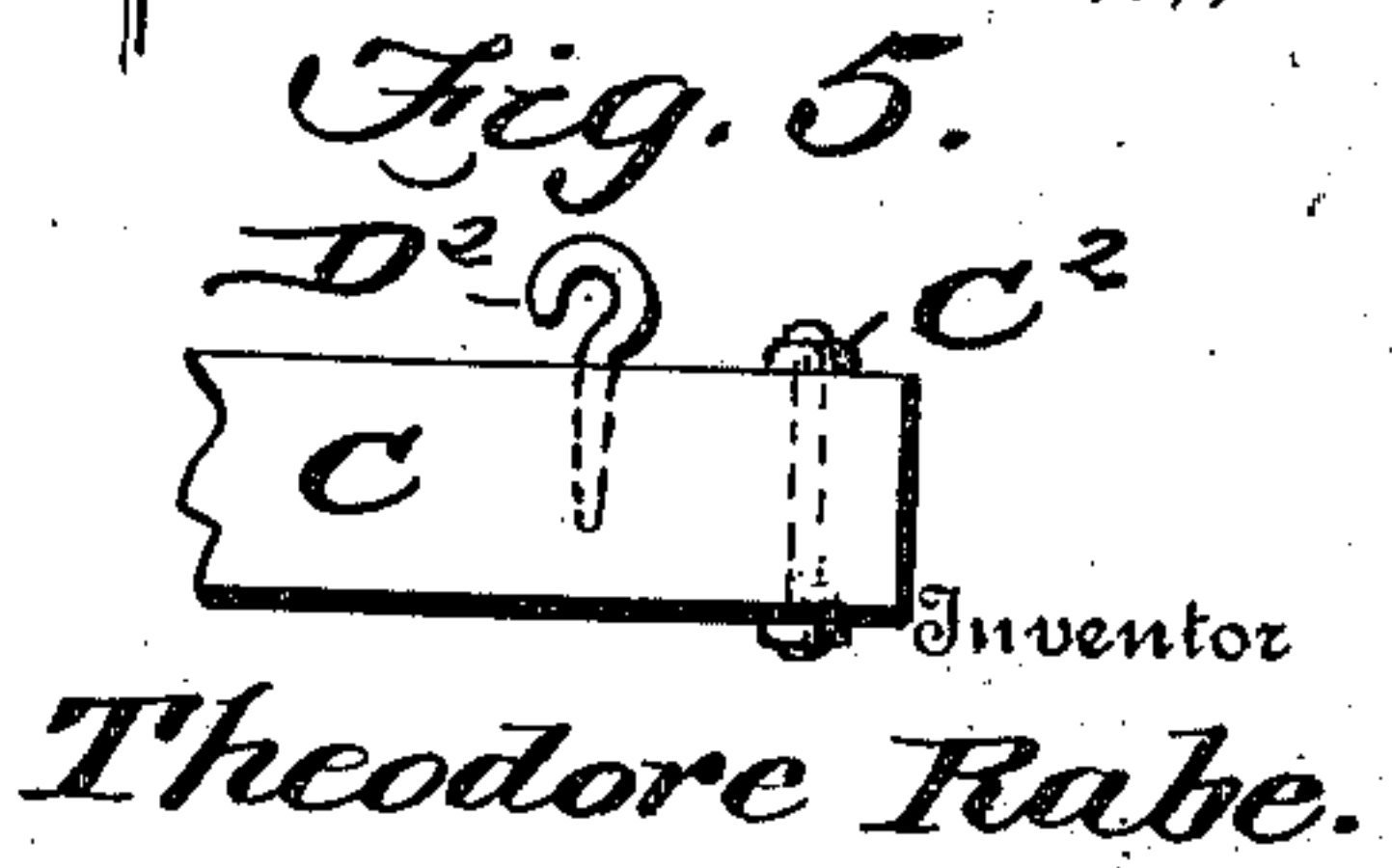
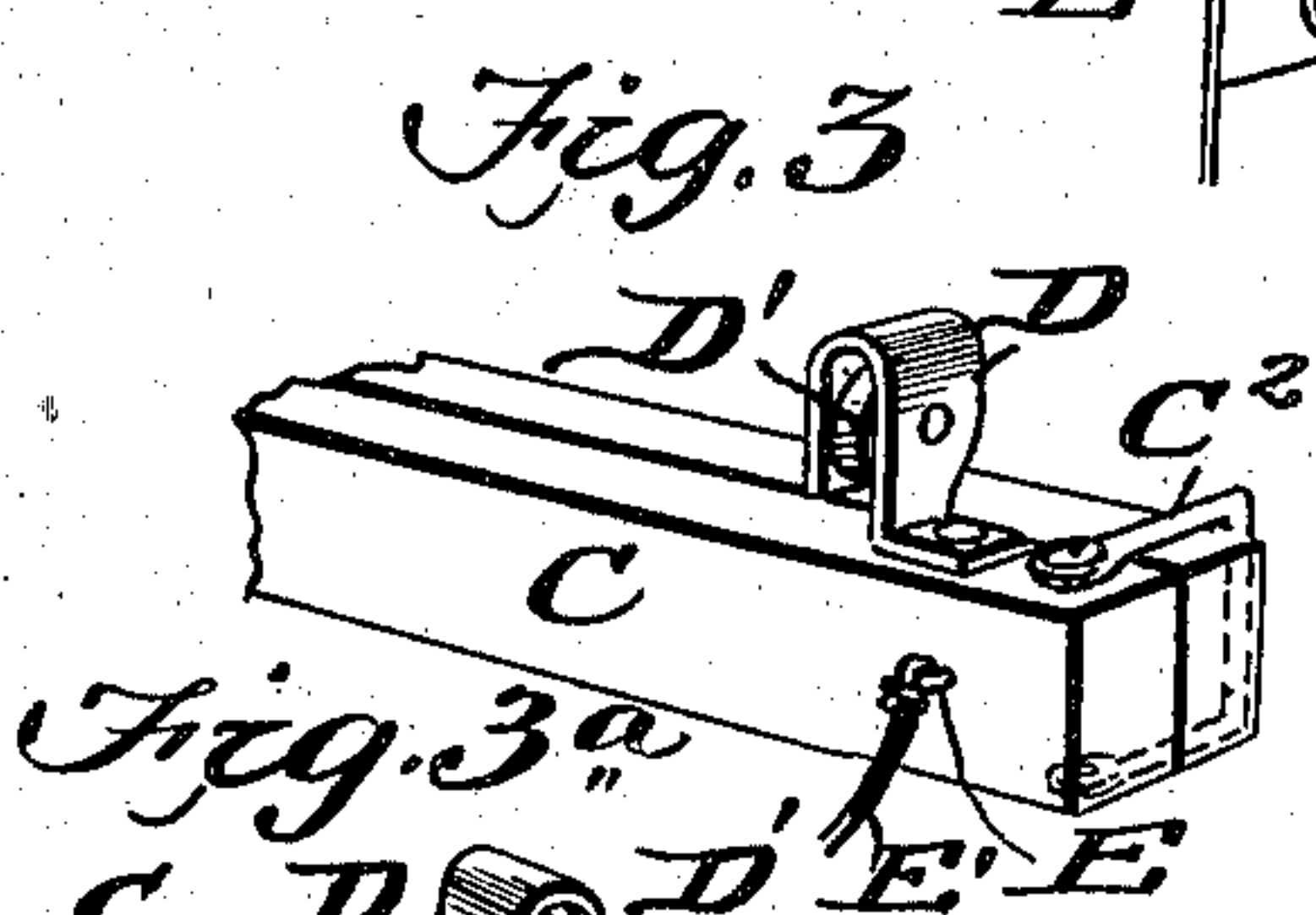
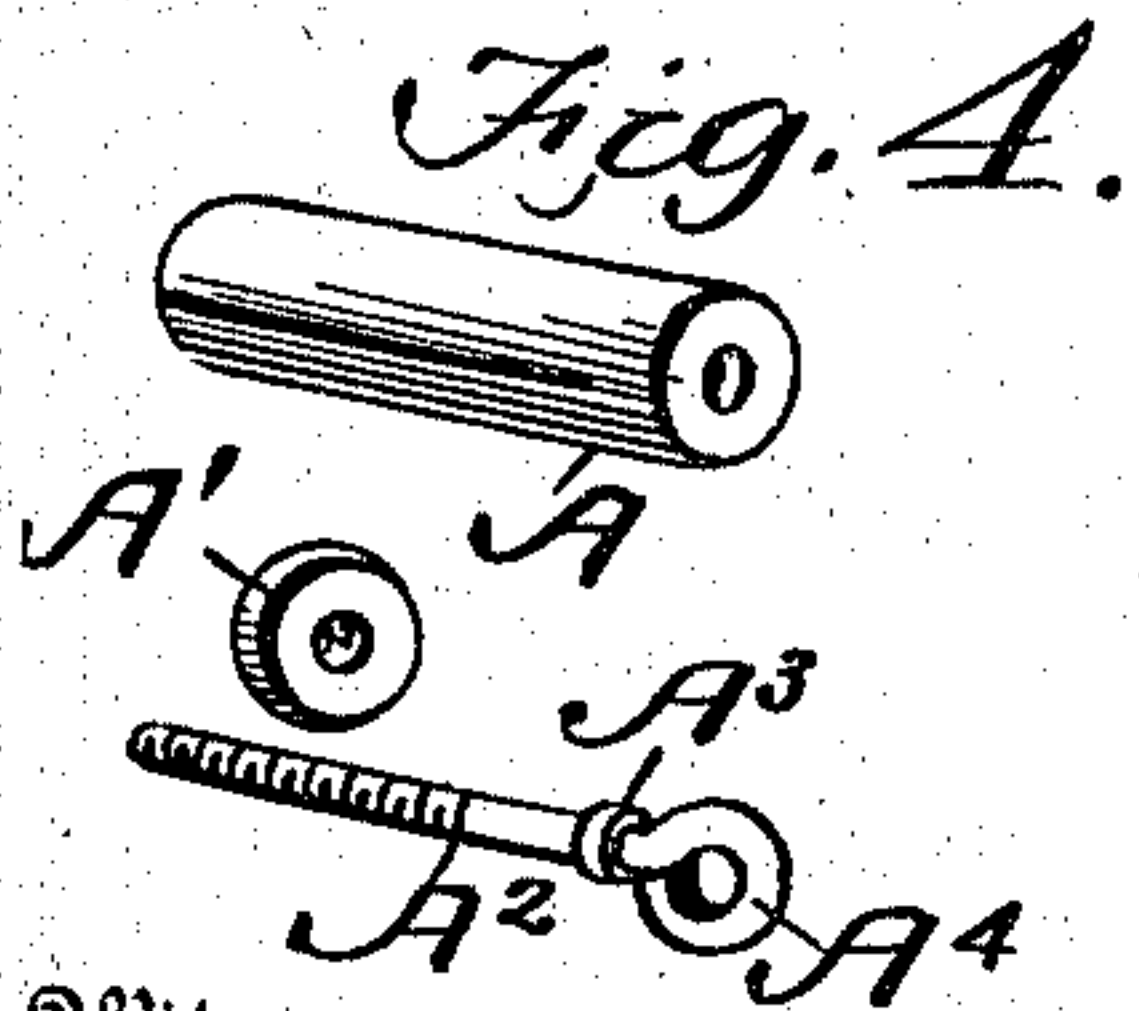
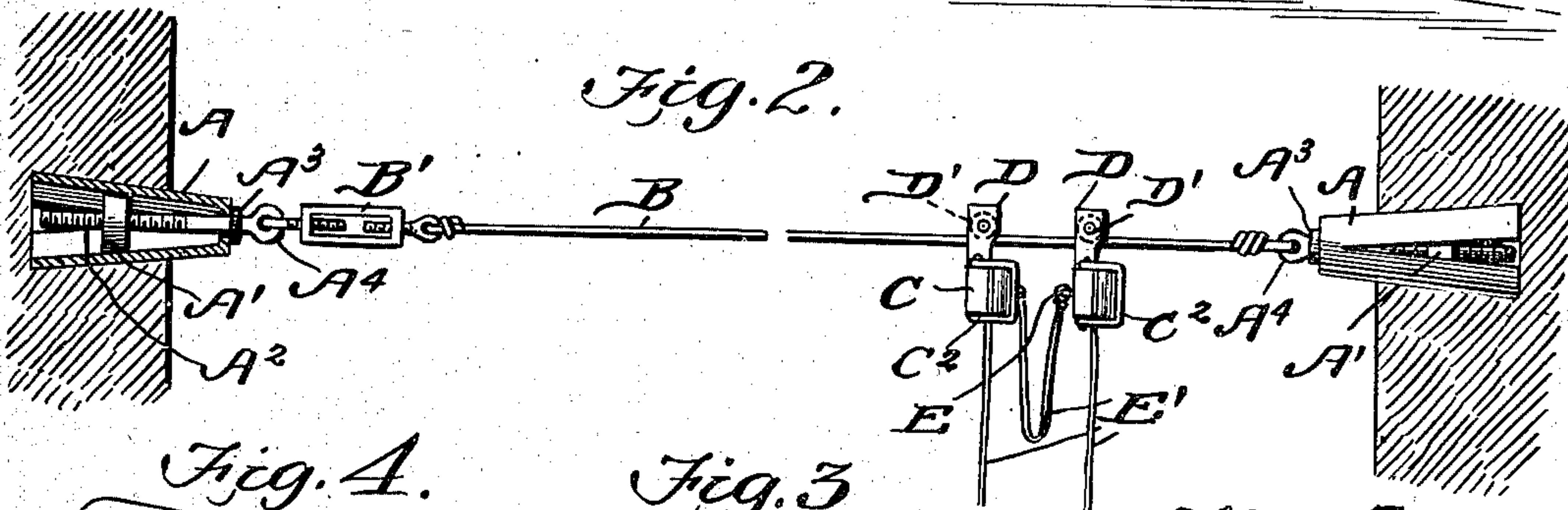
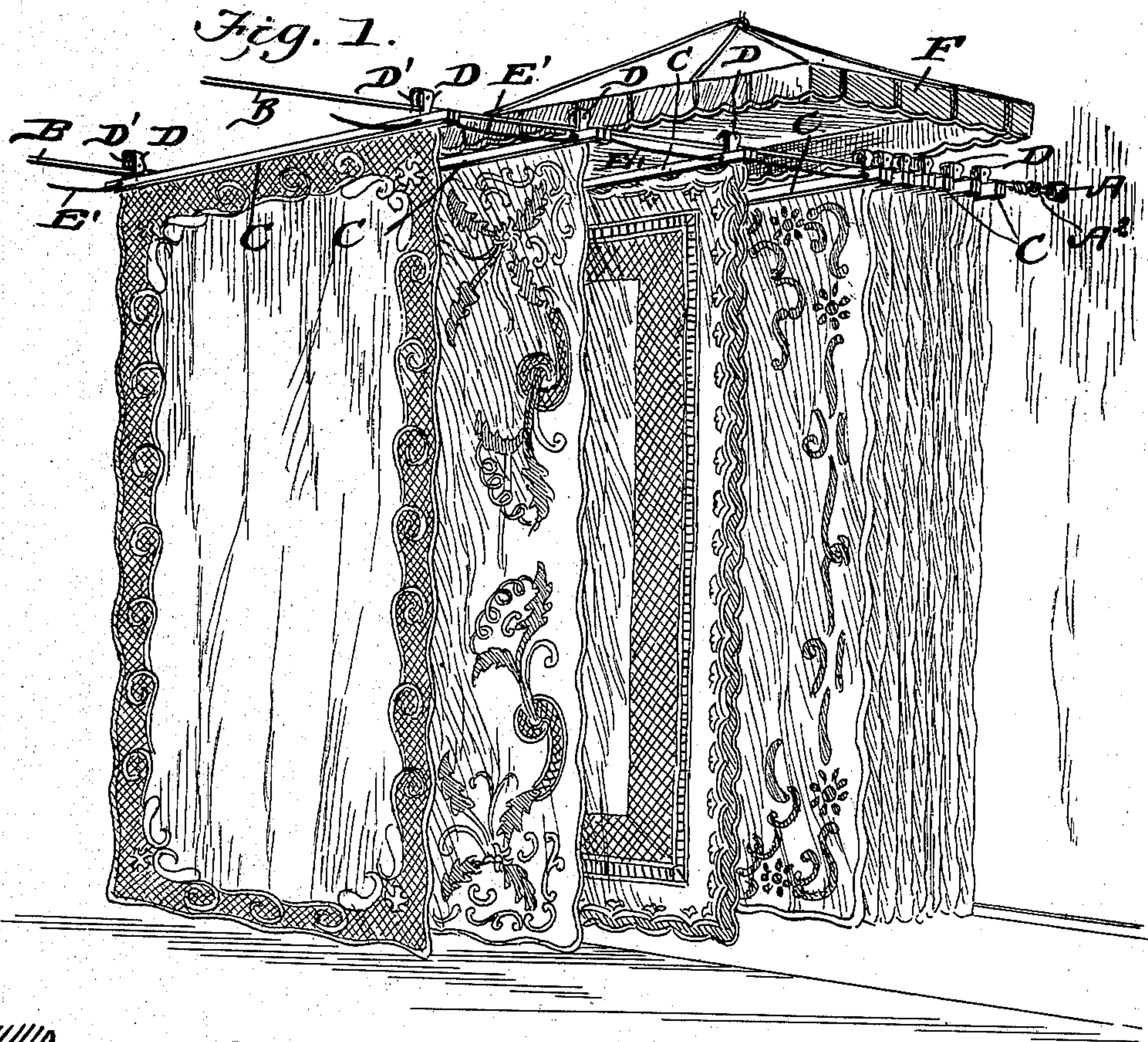
No. 736,296.

PATENTED AUG. 11, 1903.

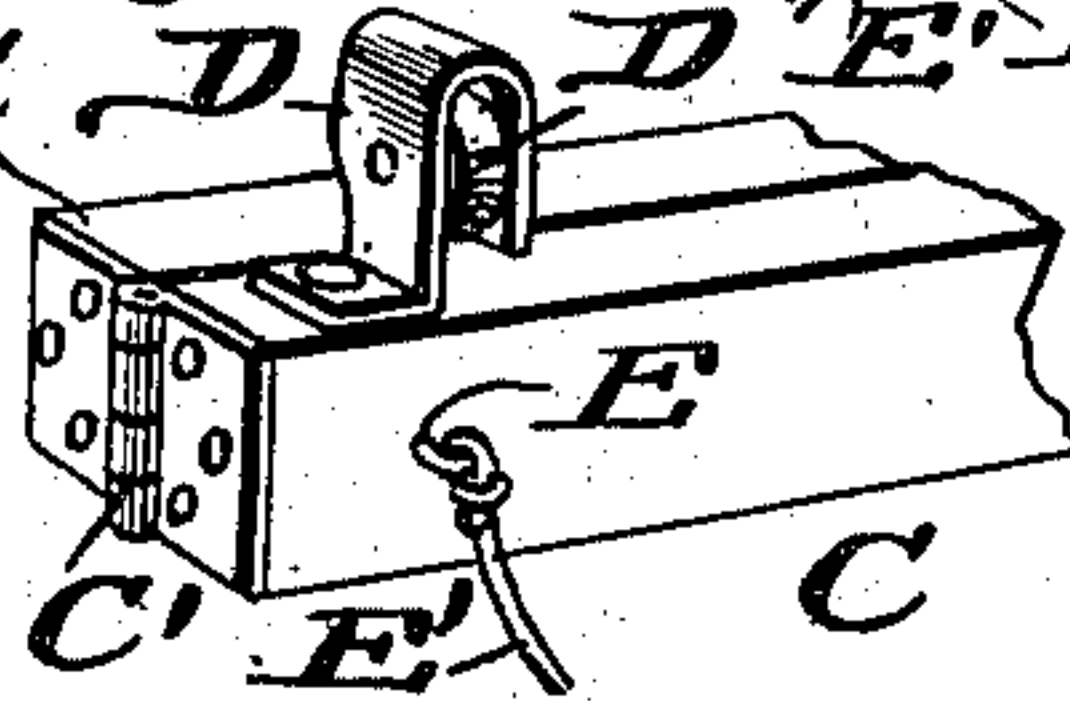
T. RABE.
DISPLAY RACK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE RABE, OF NEW BREMEN, OHIO.

DISPLAY-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 736,296, dated August 11, 1903.

Application filed December 1, 1902. Serial No. 133,406. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE RABE, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Bremen, in the county of Auglaize and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Display-Rack, of which the following is a specification.

My device is an improvement in display-racks for lace window-curtains, portières, &c.

The object of my device is to enable the curtains to be properly displayed and then returned to their original position at the smallest expense of time and labor and without necessarily handling the curtains themselves.

I am aware that devices have been devised whereby one or two curtains were exhibited at a time; and the main object of my device is to render it unnecessary for the salesman to successively withdraw a number of curtain-supports; and, broadly, my invention consists in means whereby all the curtains will be withdrawn at the same time and automatically spaced apart for display purposes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device, showing the curtains partially withdrawn for the purpose of display. Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in section, showing the cable to which the curtain-supports are attached, two of the supporting-frames being shown on the cable. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one end of the curtain-supporting frame. Fig. 3^a is a similar view of the opposite end of the frame. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail views of construction.

In carrying out my invention I secure in the opposite walls of the store-room four anchors, two being secured in each wall. An opening is first made in the wall, which is presumably of brick or stone, and the anchor introduced therein. This anchor consists of a split tube A, (shown in Fig. 4,) a perforated threaded circular nut A', fitting the interior of the split portion of the tube, and the threaded shank A², also shown in detail in Fig. 4. The tube is placed in position in the wall, and turning the threaded shank the nut is drawn outward into the forward end of the tube, thus forcing its opposite ends apart and securely binding it in position. A collar A³ is positioned on the shank between the tube and eye to prevent the shank being

drawn inward when turned. Secured to the eye A⁴ of this anchor in the usual manner is the cable or rod B, and at one end a turn-buckle B' is interposed to take up the slack of a cable or increase the tension on a rod. These cables may be spaced apart any desired width.

The curtain-supporting frame consists of two rectangular pieces of wood of a length slightly in excess of the width of the curtain to be supported. These frames C are hinged together at one end, as shown at C', Fig. 3^a. At the opposite end a bail C² is pivotally secured by a suitable bolt to one member of the frame and is adapted to clamp the other member between the bow of the bail and the frame to which it is pivoted, as in Fig. 3. On the top of the frame adjacent each end is rigidly secured an inverted-U-shaped member D, having revolubly mounted therein a roller D'. This roller is of a sufficient height above the frame to readily permit the passage of the cable between the two, as shown in Fig. 2. It is obvious that the cables will form a track and that the supporting-frame will travel along same as a suspended or inverted truck. On the outer sides of these frame members staples E are secured, and the several frames are connected by cords E', fastened to the staples, the cords being of a length equal to the maximum space desired between the curtains when the same are displayed. In order to protect the curtains from dust, &c., while stored away, a canopy F is suspended in any preferred way from the ceiling on that side of the store where the curtains are to be kept. When unclamped, the free ends of the frames are swung apart and the ends of the curtain inserted. The frames are then clamped together again and the curtain securely held therein. When not being examined by customers, the frames are rolled beneath the canopy, resting adjacent one another. When it is desired to exhibit the curtains, the first frame is drawn by the cords across the store, and as all the frames are connected by the cords all will be successively drawn out as the slack of the respective cords is taken up and all will be automatically spaced apart the length of the cord. If desired, the forward end of the cable might be secured at a point a little above the

rear end, thus facilitating the return of the curtains to their original position.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a slight modification, the eye D^2 taking the place of the roller D' , as will be readily understood.

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

A device of the kind described comprising
10 parallel cables, movable frames consisting of parallel members hinged together at one end, an open rectangular member pivoted to the

free end of one member and adapted to fit over the free end of the other member, inverted-**U**-shaped brackets mounted on the upper surface of one member of the frame adjacent each end, and rollers journaled in said brackets above the frame and adapted to travel on the cables, and flexible means connecting the frames.

THEODORE RABE.

Witnesses:

AUGUST FAEHL,
FERD NIETER.