

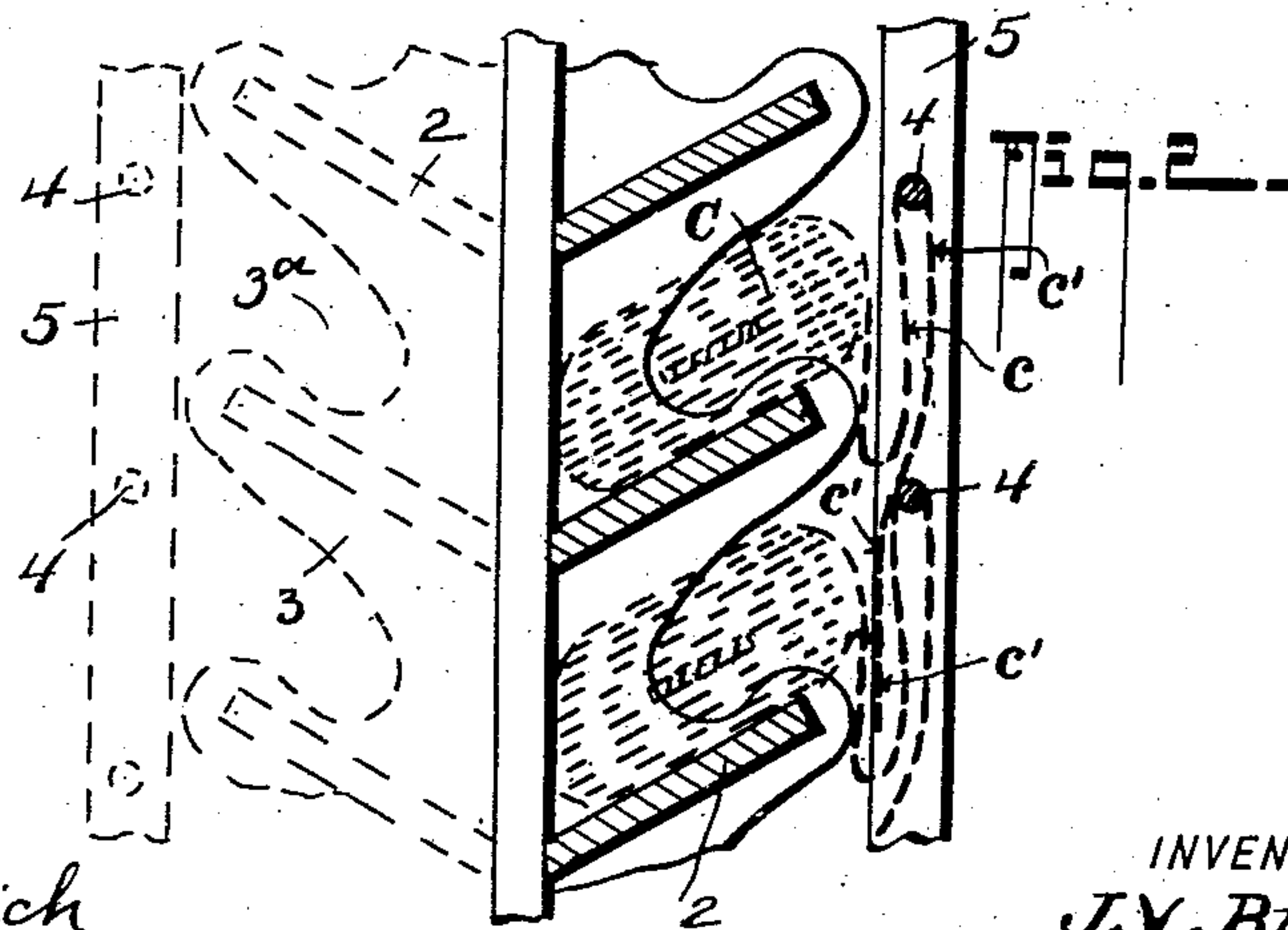
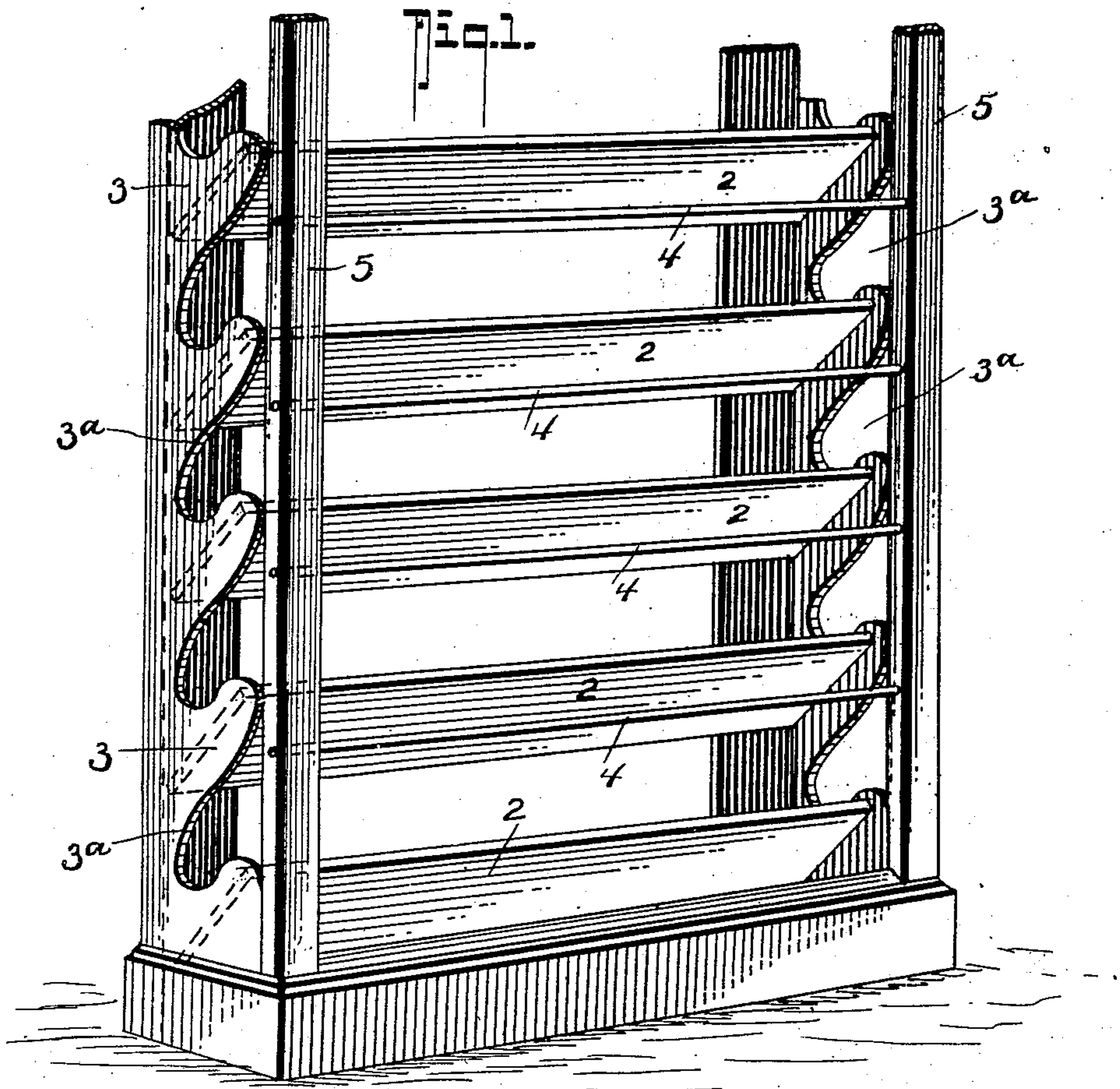
No. 745,776.

PATENTED DEC. 1, 1903.

J. V. BROOKE.
DISPLAY RACK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:
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JOSEPH VAUGHAN BROOKE, OF VANCOUVER, CANADA.

DISPLAY-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,776, dated December 1, 1903.

Application filed March 2, 1903. Serial No. 145,714. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH VAUGHAN BROOKE, a citizen of the Dominion of Canada, residing at the city of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Display-Racks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved display-rack especially designed for tailors' or clothiers' use, but equally applicable for holding any dry-goods stock; and my object has been to design a rack that will hold the rolls of cloth stacked as closely as possible either on the wall-space or in vertical stands about the room or store, that will permit the free ends of each roll to be displayed in an attractive manner to the notice of purchasers, that will have the price-tickets attached to the roll ends easily accessible, that any individual roll of cloth is readily removable for use, and that the construction of the rack is such that a spring-blind or other suitable screen can be added to protect the goods from light or dust, if such should be considered necessary.

My device is fully illustrated in the drawings which accompany this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the lower portion of a wall-rack; and Fig. 2, a vertical cross-section through a portion of the rack, with an alternative addition shown in dotted lines.

The rack consists of a series of shelves 2, arranged one above the other in a suitable framework, such shelves being preferably sloped downward toward the back, so that a roll of cloth occupying a shelf will be unlikely to be dragged off while the displayed portion is being handled. The backward sloping of the shelves also enables the rolls of cloth to be dropped into place without the necessity of arranging them therein. The end supports of the shelves may be of any open framework; but I prefer them when in wood to be made as drawn, the sides 3 being cut away between each pair of adjacent shelves in a series of deep serrations 3^a, approximately following the angle of slope of the shelves. This open-end construction is adopted to af-

ford access to the price-tickets of the rolls of cloth.

In front of each shelf-space opposite the position of a roll of cloth on the shelf is a light rod 4, extending from side to side of the rack. These rods may be supported in any suitable manner at their ends; but the construction I prefer is to enter them through two upright members 5, secured to the frame of the rack at the two front corners.

The position of a roll of cloth on the shelf of the rack and the manner in which the free end is displayed over the rod 4 is illustrated in dot-and-dash lines in Fig. 2, C and c indicating adjacent rolls with their loose ends placed. It will be noticed that the cloth is looped between the roll and the rod, and into this loop the free end of the roll above is placed. To attain this arrangement is the primary reason for the existence of the rod 4, and the advantage of it is twofold, for it not only enables a uniform display of each piece to be made without exposing their cut ends, but it permits a considerable amount of slack—viz., that which forms the loop and that which is tucked into the loop below—to be available for further personal display to a customer without rendering it necessary to unwrap more from the roll.

When it is found desirable to have a central floor-stand, two of the ordinary racks may be placed back to back, or the rack may be made double, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, which will form a handsome and attractive stand.

When the display-racks are to be placed in a position exposed to a strong light, where there would be a likelihood of the goods being faded or discolored, an ordinary spring-roller blind can readily be added and can be attached between the uprights 5 or to the top cornice.

The advantages possessed by my display-rack will be apparent to any one acquainted with the requirements of a tailoring or dry-goods store. The goods are kept well in sight, so that a customer can readily select the class he prefers. Any piece on which his choice falls can be quickly displayed more advantageously or removed entirely without difficulty. The price can be inspected with ease without

removing the roll from the rack, and the facility with which any particular piece can be found and order maintained in the arrangement of goods in the store will result in a considerable saving of time. There is also the fact that the goods will have a fresher and better appearance than when allowed to be exposed on a table and creased with the superincumbent weight of other pieces.

10 Having now particularly described my invention and the manner of its use, I declare that what I claim as new, and desire to be protected in by Letters Patent, is—

15 1. A display-rack as described comprising a series of shelves downwardly sloping toward the back, adapted to the length of the rolls of cloth or goods, a suitable frame supporting such shelves the side members of which are cut away between each shelf in a series

of deep scallops approximately conforming to the incline of the shelves, and light rods in front of each shelf-space and parallel to the shelves. 20

2. In a display-rack, a plurality of rearwardly-sloping shelves arranged one above the other, end supports for said shelves, said end supports having cut-away portions between the said shelves, a series of rods disposed in a vertical plane in front of the shelves, all being arranged substantially as shown and for the purposes described. 25 30

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH VAUGHAN BROOKE.

Witnesses:

ROWLAND BRITAIN,
ELLICE WEBBER.