

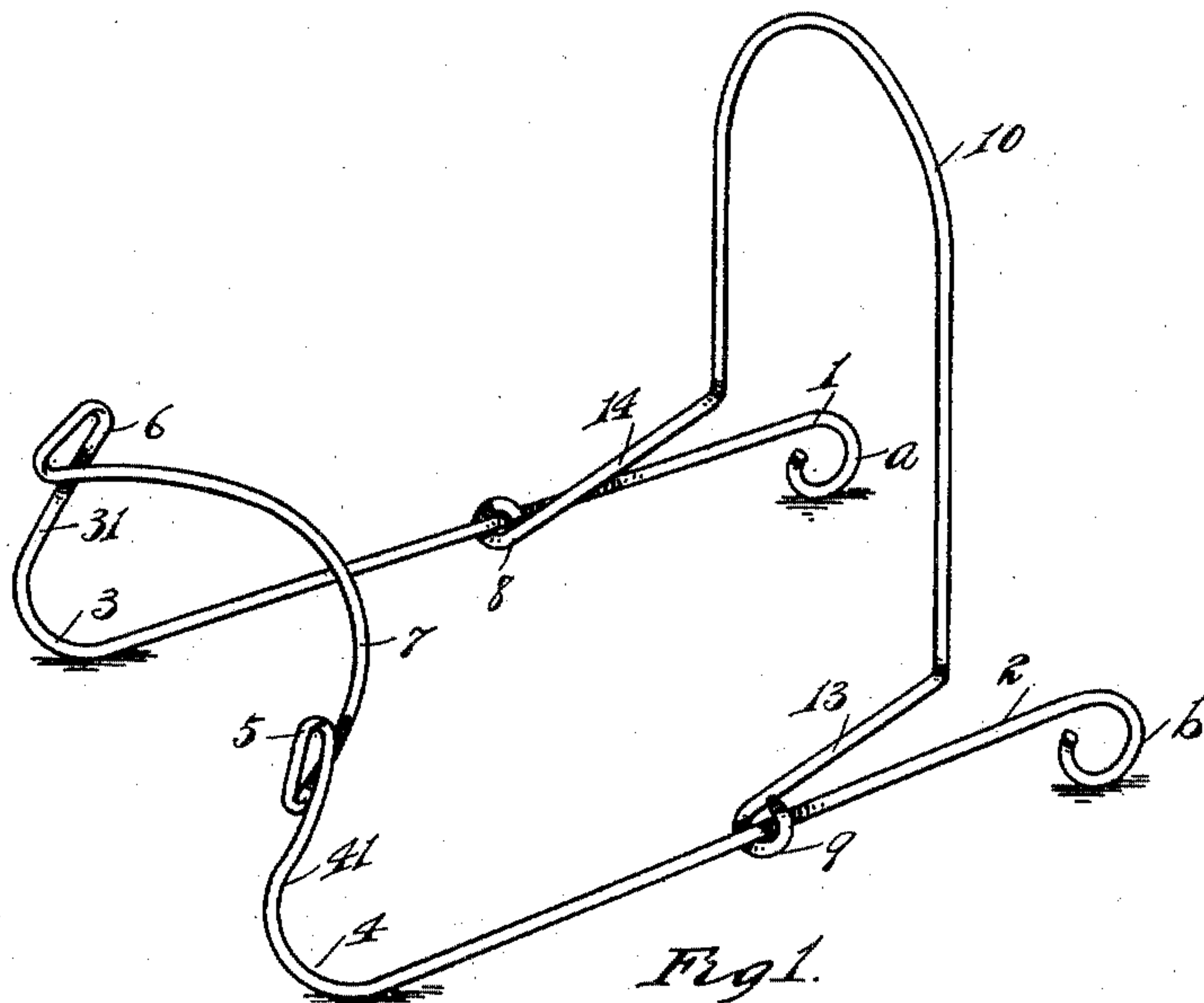
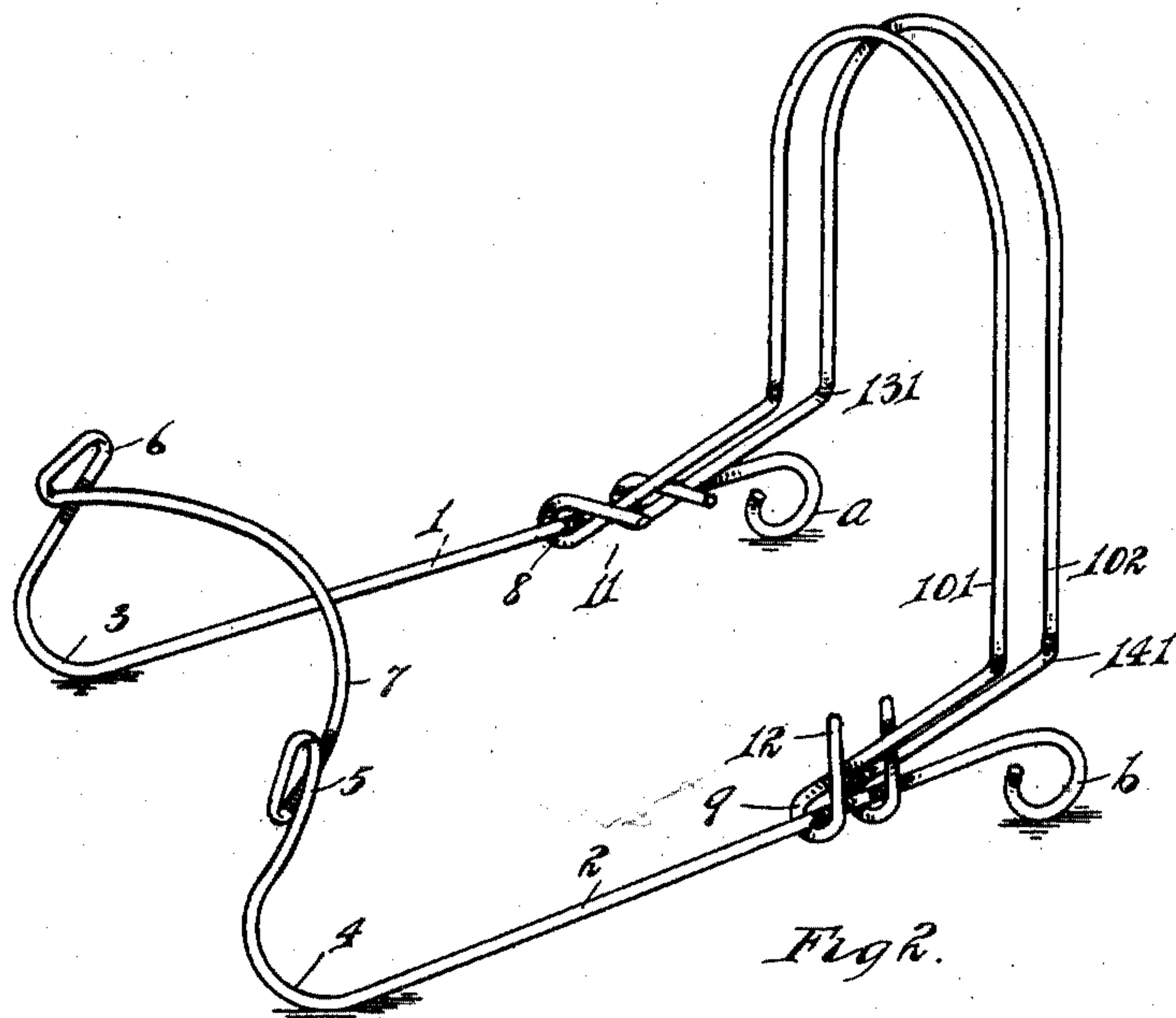
No. 760,403.

PATENTED MAY 17, 1904.

J. E. TWITCHELL.
DISPLAY EASEL.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES
J. L. Massey
May E. Kott

INVENTOR
James E. Twitchell
By Parker & Burton Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. TWITCHELL, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES PATTERSON, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

DISPLAY-EASEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 760,403, dated May 17, 1904.

Application filed September 21, 1903. Serial No. 173,988. (No model.)

REISSUED

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. TWITCHELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Display-Easels; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to display-easels for exhibition purposes; and it has for its object a frame which is especially adapted to hold articles of crockery in a position to display them attractively, as it may be used for displaying plates or a washbowl and pitcher or other similar articles.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows an easel having a base with a single standard support adapted to display a washbowl and pitcher. Fig. 2 shows an easel having a base with a number of standard supports adapted to display several plates or saucers, each of which is held independently.

The base for either form is a single wire bent to bring the two guide branches 1 and 2 parallel to each other and connected by an elevated cross-bar 7. The guide branches 1 and 2 are connected to the cross-bar by uprights which curve upward from the branches, and where each upright joins the cross-bar there is made a complete turn of the wire of which the easel is made. At the points 3 and 4, where the branches 1 and 2 join the uprights, are the front rests for the structure. At the turns 5 and 6 the upper part of the loops between the upright and the cross-bar 7 are bent slightly inward to engage over the flange or rim at the bottom of the pitcher. The branches terminate with downwardly-curved rests or feet, and both branches are held above the plane of the tangent-points where the easel rests on the table or other support.

a b indicate the tangent-points of the feet.

On the branches 1 and 2 is a sliding support or a number of sliding supports, each of which is composed of a loop of wire, with the

ends of the wire turned around one of the guide branches 1 and 2, with the turned ends forming eyes 8 and 9, which hold the loop 10 in sliding engagement with the base part of the easel. The terminals of the wire at each loop 8 and 9 are preferably extended toward the middle line of the loop and form, with the obliquely-rising parts 13 and 14 of the loop, angular openings in which the edge of any thin article can engage and in which an article, like a plate, will be supported, bearing entirely on the loop 10, which is capable of sliding motion along the base to any desired point, or if there are a number of loops 101, 102, &c., each loop will support an article entirely independent of the articles supported by any other loop, and there is no tendency on the part of one loop with its load to engage against and push a loop in front of it to such an extent that the article will slip out of its proper position for exhibition.

Where it is only intended to use the easel for supporting a single article or a single pair of articles, like a basin and pitcher, one loop is sufficient, and the edge of the basin engages against the standards 31 and 41.

An article leaning against the top of a loop 10 and resting on the ends 11 and 12 produces a twisting strain on the support, which tends to bind the eyes 8 and 9 on the branches of the base and causes the support to assume a very firm and stable position.

Preferably the loop 10 has the lower end of each branch from it bent at an angle to the main or body part of it, giving the portion from the eye to the point 141 or from the eye to the point 131 a slanting position when the main part is vertical.

What I claim is—

1. In a display-easel, in combination, a base having parallel parts 1 and 2, connected by an elevated cross-bar 7, a looped wire with terminals one of which is bent around part 1, and another of which is bent around part 2 with the loop arching between the terminals, substantially as described.

2. In a display-easel, in combination a base having parallel parts 1 and 2, connected by a cross-bar 7 and having turns 5 and 6 between

the cross-bar 7 and the parts 1 and 2, a looped wire with terminal eyes 8 and 9 engaging the parts 1 and 2, and with ends 11, 12 projecting from the eyes, and with the looped part
5 thereof arching above the base, substantially as described.

3. In a display-easel, in combination a base having parallel parts 1 and 2, connected by an elevated cross-bar 7 and with curved ends
10 whereby the main portions of the parts 1 and 2 are supported, a looped wire having its ter-

minals bent around the parts 1 and 2 and arching between the terminals, and also having an angular bend between each terminal and the curve of the arch, substantially as described. 15

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES E. TWITCHELL.

Witnesses:

MAY E. KOTT,

CHARLES F. BURTON.