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PATENTED AUG. 7, 1906.

L. D. JUNKINS & G. H. WOODS.
DISPLAY STAND.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

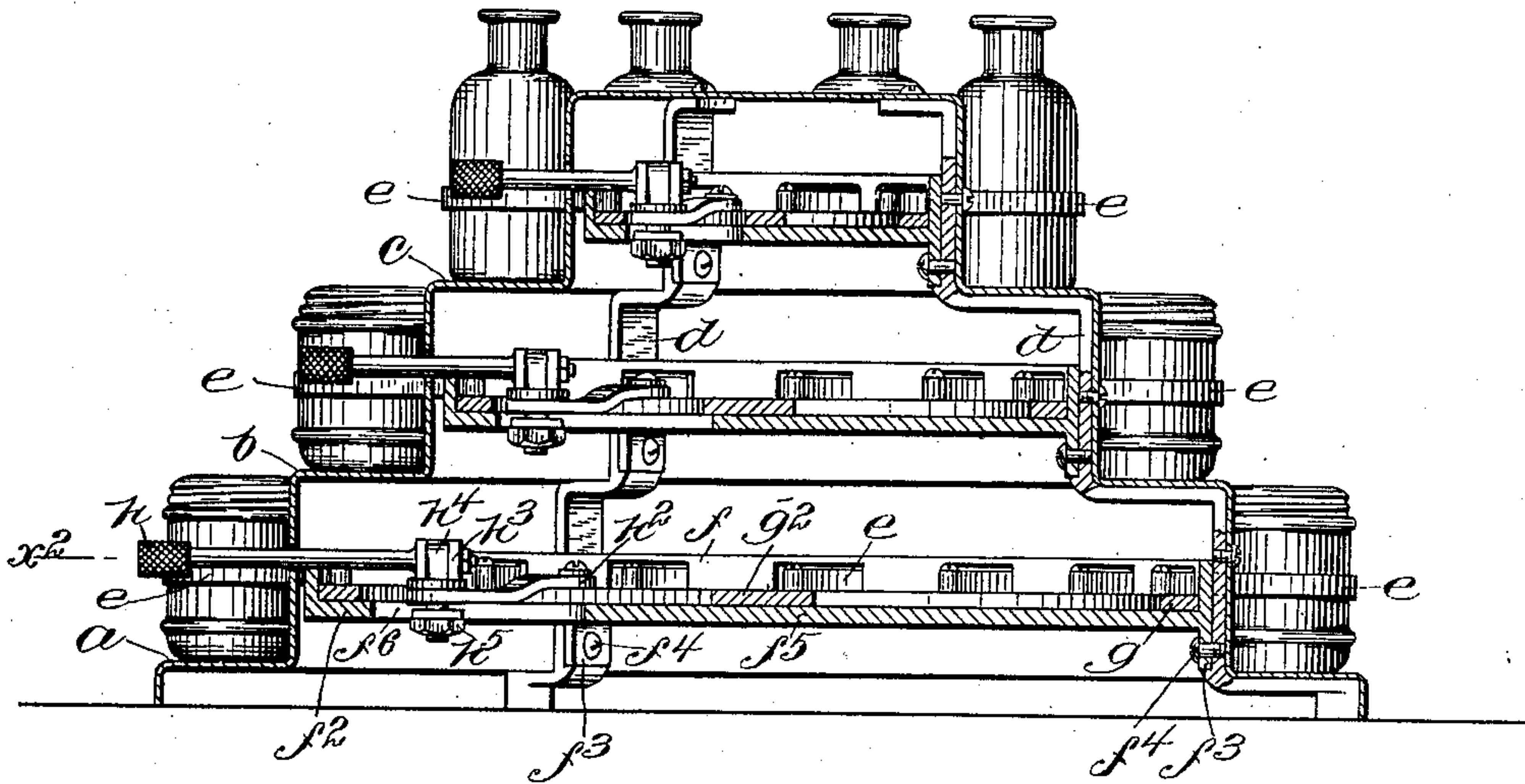
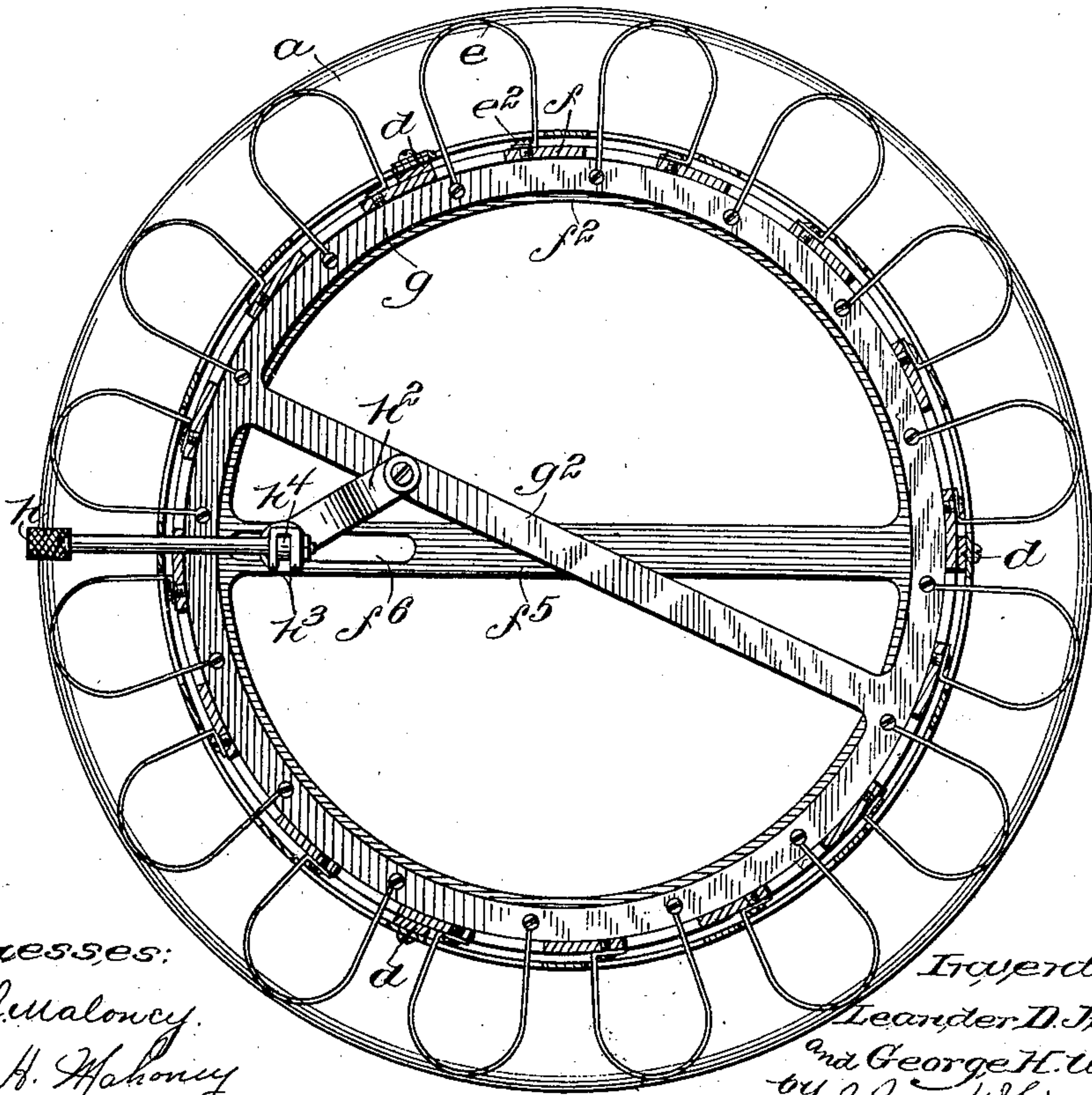


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

James Maloney,
Thos. H. Mahoney

Inventors:

Leander D. Junkins,
and George H. Woods,
by J. P. and H. S. Swann
Attys.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3,

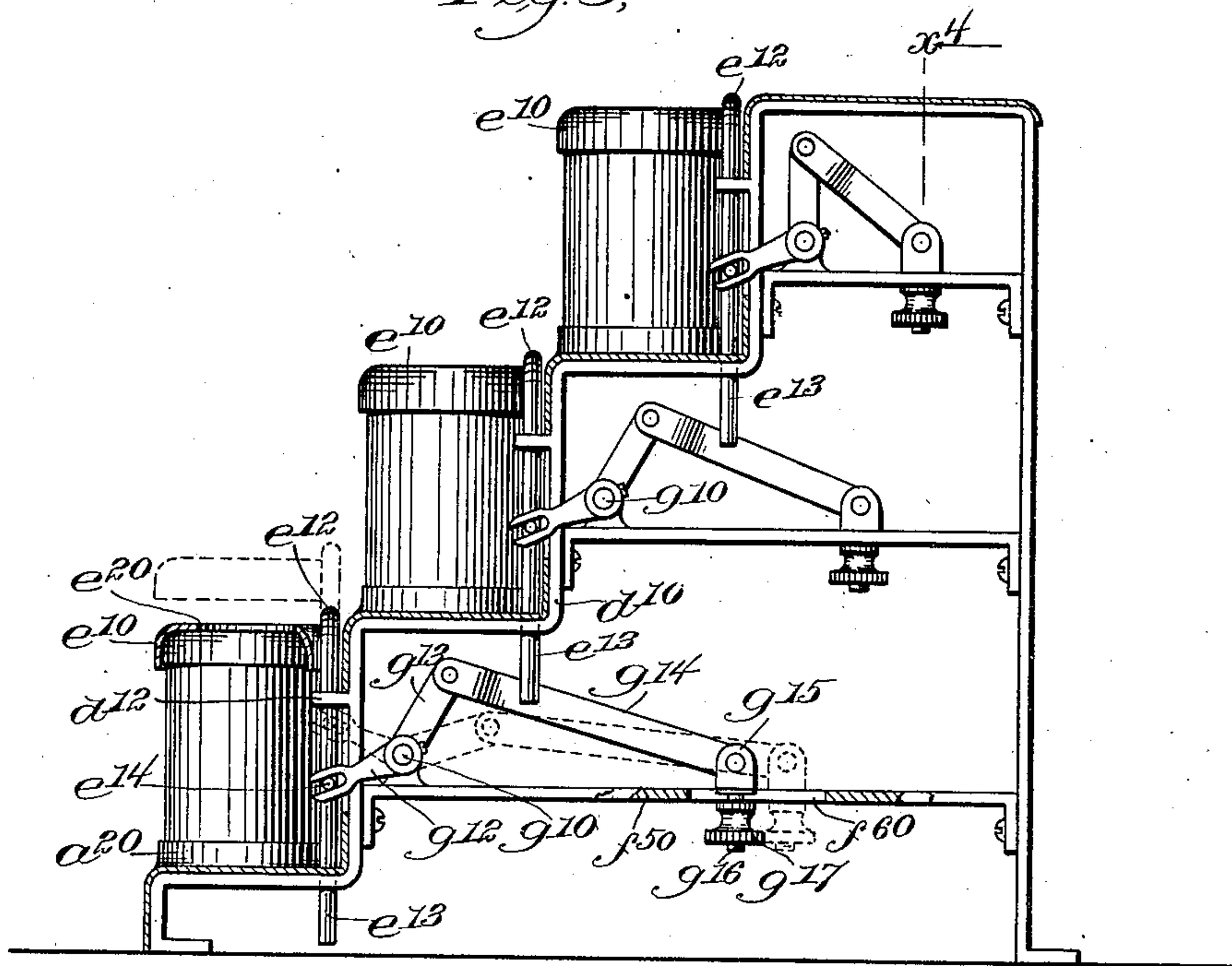


Fig. 4,

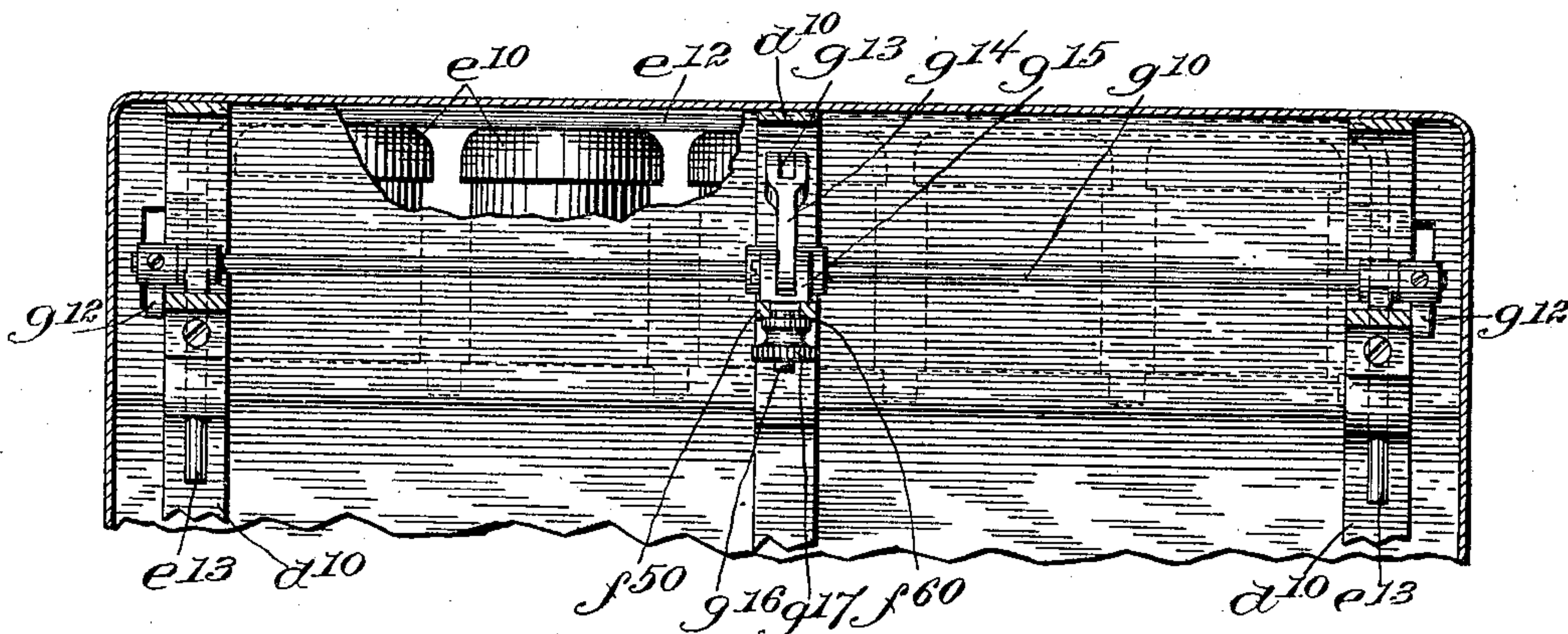
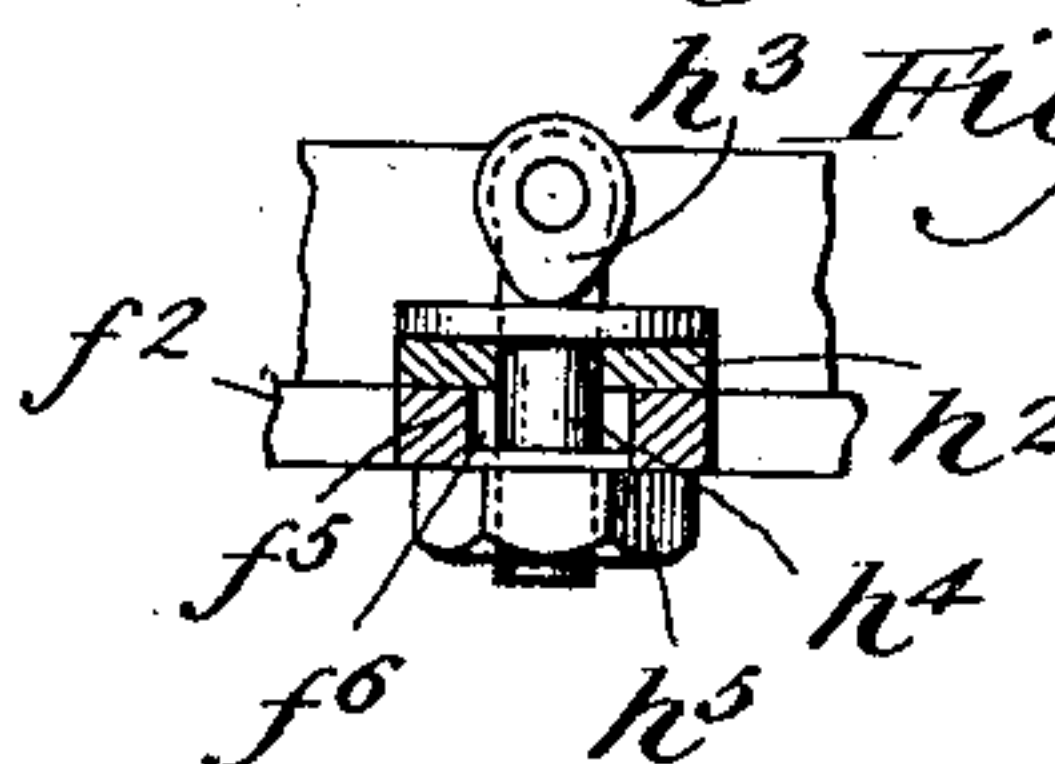


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Jas. J. Maloney.
Thos. A. Mahoney

Inventors:

Leander D. Junkins.
and George H. Woods,
by J. P. and W. J. Swinford,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEANDER D. JUNKINS AND GEORGE H. WOODS, OF SOMERVILLE,
MASSACHUSETTS.

DISPLAY-STAND.

No. 827,980.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 7, 1906.

Application filed August 14, 1905. Serial No. 274,030.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEANDER D. JUNKINS and GEORGE H. WOODS, citizens of the United States, residing at Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Display-Stands, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

The present invention relates to a display-stand for bottles, packages, or similar articles, the purpose of the invention being to obtain an ornamental stand or rack for bottles or packages and at the same time provide the said stand with means for fastening or retaining the packages thereon to prevent pilfering, the device being particularly applicable for displaying goods on the counters of drug-stores, grocery-stores, &c.

To these ends the device embodying the invention consists in a supporting-stand of any suitable or desirable shape, provided with one or more supporting-shelves for the articles, each shelf having an individual retaining device for each article.

A further feature of the invention consists in providing all the retaining devices which belong to one shelf with an actuating and locking device common to all, so that after the articles have been placed in position they can be locked by the manipulation of a single handle.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a device embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line x^2 , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section showing a modification. Fig. 4 is a section on the line x^4 of Fig. 3, and Fig. 5 is a detail showing in transverse section the fastening device illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2.

In construction shown in Fig. 1 the device is substantially circular in shape and is shown as formed with three shelves a , b , and c , so as to hold three rows of articles one above another. The said shelves are shown as formed of sheet metal, supported upon standards d , which may consist of strips of metal so shaped as to afford supports for the shelves and the backs behind the shelves, both of which are formed, as stated, from one piece of sheet metal extending round the entire stand. Each article upon any given shelf is provided with an individual retaining device e , the

said retaining devices in the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2 consisting of metal straps, one end of each strap being secured at e^2 , as by an ordinary screw, to a flange f , which is formed upon a circular angle-iron f^2 , secured, as by lugs f^3 and screws f^4 , to the supporting-legs d . The opposite end of each strap e is secured to a sliding member g , which is herein shown as supported upon the angle-iron f^2 .

As best shown in Fig. 2, a sliding movement of the member g with relation to the angle-iron f^2 will draw the metal straps tightly round the articles upon the shelf, thereby clamping them against the wall at the back of the shelf and holding them firmly in position.

In order that a number of the individual retaining devices e may be operated at once, the sliding member g , which is herein shown as a metal ring resting upon the angle-iron f^2 , is arranged to be turned by means of a handle h , which is shown as connected by means of the link h^2 with a cross member g^2 , which projects across from one side to the other of the said ring g . The handle h is arranged to slide in a slotted cross-piece f^5 , which projects across from one side to the other of the angle-iron f^2 , it being obvious, therefore, that by moving the handle h longitudinally, a rotary movement will be imparted to the slide g to tighten or loosen the retaining devices e . After the said devices e have been tightened the member g can be locked in any suitable or usual way, the handle h being herein shown as provided with a cam portion h^3 , which co-operates with the pivotal support h^4 for the link h^2 , which projects through a slot f^6 in the member f^5 and is provided with a nut h^5 to bear against the under side of the member f^5 .

To lock all the articles on the shelf, therefore, it is necessary only to push the handle h inward as far as it will go and then turn or twist the same to clamp it in position.

It is obvious that substantially the same mechanism can be employed in connection with shelves of any suitable shape, it being necessary only that the parts of the slide g to which the ends of the retaining-bands e are fastened should be arranged to be moved longitudinally with relation to the stationary part of the shelf.

While the construction hereinbefore described is simple and practicable, the form of retaining device may be varied, a modified

construction being shown in Figs. 3 and 4. In the construction shown in these figures the retaining devices e^{10} consist of caps or covers arranged to be clamped upon the top 5 of the article, the shelves being preferably provided in this case with upwardly-projecting flanges a^{20} to surround the bottoms of the articles standing thereon.

The upper clamping members e^{10} are 10 shown as provided with openings e^{20} to receive the neck of a bottle in case a bottle is to be displayed instead of a jar or other package. The several retaining devices for each shelf are provided with an actuator common 15 to all, as in the construction previously described. In Figs. 3 and 4 the shelves are shown as straight instead of circular and are supported upon legs d^{10} of proper shape, there being a cross member f^{50} corresponding 20 to each shelf extending from the front to the back of the middle leg. The several clamping devices or covers e^{10} are shown as connected with the rod e^{12} , having downward projections e^{13} at each end, which are guided 25 and supported in lugs d^{12} , formed on the outer legs. It is obvious that by moving the rod e^{12} up, as indicated in dotted lines, Fig. 3, the articles may be released, the reverse movement serving to clamp or retain them upon 30 the shelves.

In order to produce such up-and-down movement of the rod e^{12} by means of a single actuating and locking device, a rock-shaft g^{10} is employed, the said rock-shaft being 35 provided at its ends with radial slotted arms g^{12} , which coöperate with pins or projections e^{14} on the arms e^{13} . The said rock-shaft is further provided with another radial arm g^{13} , which is connected through a link g^{14} with a 40 slide member g^{15} , supported on the cross member f^{50} , which is provided with a slot f^{60} to form a guide for the said slide member g^{15} . The said member g^{15} is provided with a threaded end g^{16} , which projects through the 45 slot and receives a clamping-nut or thumb-screw g^{17} , by means of which the said member may be fastened after it has been moved to the desired position.

We claim—

50 1. A display-stand having a shelf for the articles to be displayed; a retaining-strap for each article; and a member movable with relation to said shelf and connected with said straps to tighten or loosen the same around 55 the article on the shelf.

2. A display-stand having a shelf for the articles to be displayed; a retaining-strap for each article; a member movable with relation to said shelf and connected with said straps to tighten or loosen the same around the article on the shelf; and an actuating and locking device for said movable member. 60

3. A display-stand having a plurality of supporting-shelves one above another; individual retaining devices for the articles supported on the shelves; an actuating device 65 common to all the retaining devices on a single shelf; and a separate locking device for each actuating device.

4. A display-stand having a shelf for the 70 articles to be displayed; a retaining-strap for each article, one end of each strap being secured to a fixed part of the display-stand; and a member movable with relation to said fixed part and having the other end of each 75 strap secured thereto.

5. A display-stand provided with a stationary shelf portion; a retaining-strap secured at one end to said shelf portion; a member movable with relation to said shelf 80 portion and having the other end of said strap secured thereto; and means for locking said member.

6. In a display-stand, the combination with a shelf or support, of a sliding member; 85 a retaining-strap secured at one end to said support and at the other end to said sliding member; a movable actuating device mounted on said support; a link connecting said actuating device with said sliding member; and 90 means for locking said actuating device to said support.

7. In a display-stand, the combination with a support for the articles to be displayed; of individual retaining devices for 95 the several articles; an operating device common to a plurality of said retaining devices; an actuator mounted on the support; a link connecting said operating device with said actuator; and means for locking said actuator 100 to the support.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEANDER D. JUNKINS.
GEORGE H. WOODS.

Witnesses:

HENRY J. LIVERMORE,
JAS. J. MALONEY.