

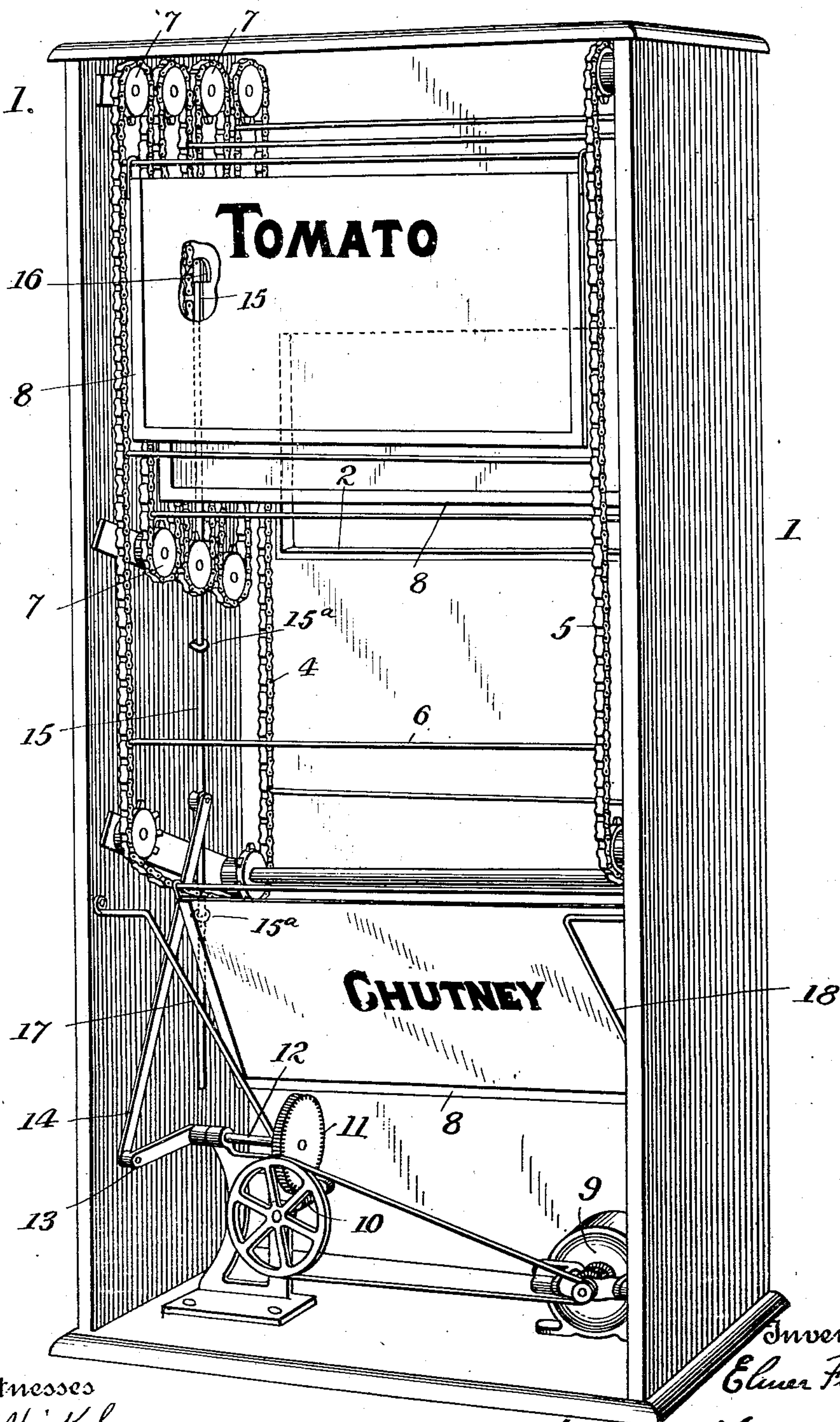
No. 844,344.

PATENTED FEB. 19, 1907.

E. FLETCHER.
ADVERTISING CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

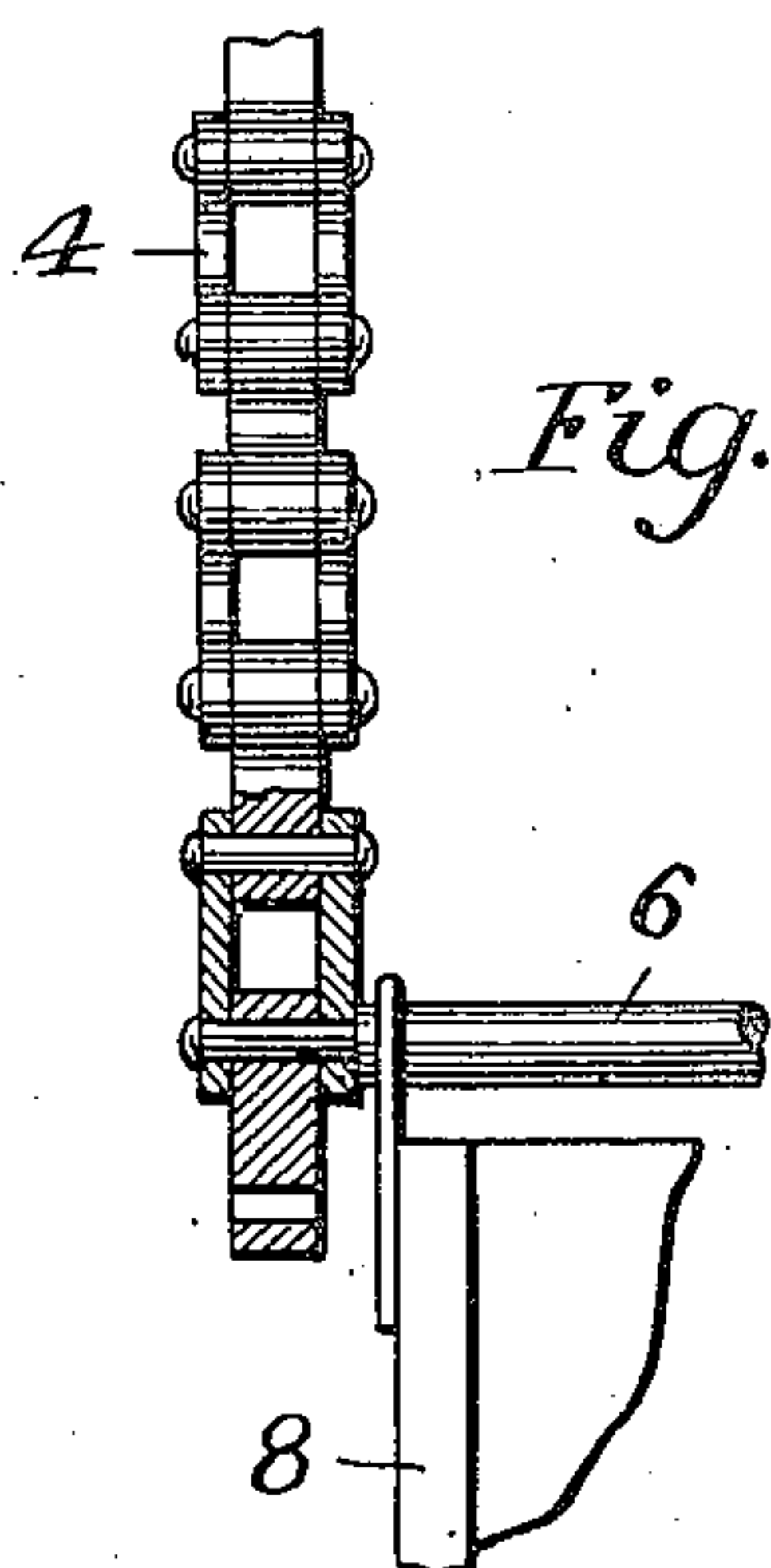
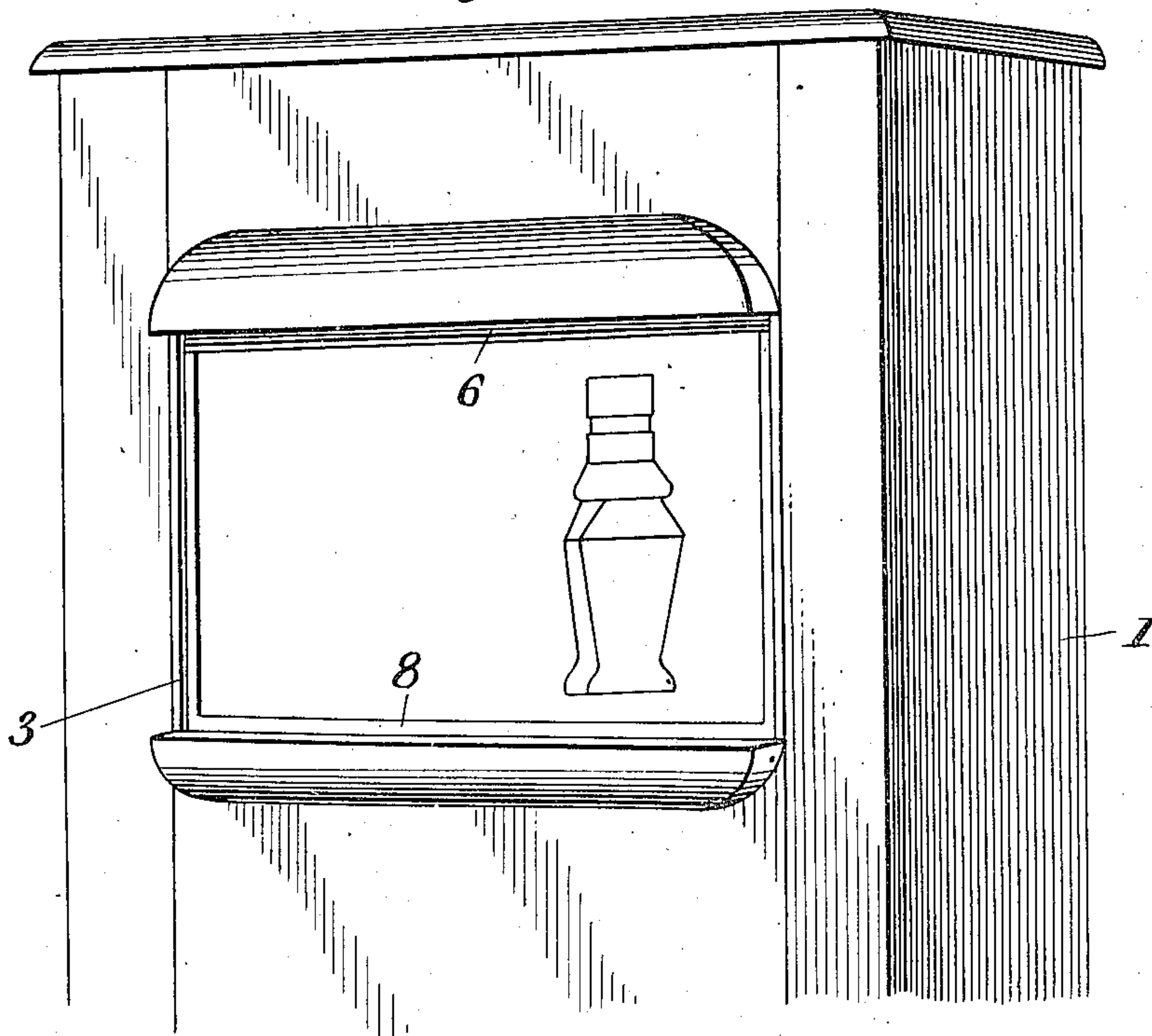


Fig. 3.

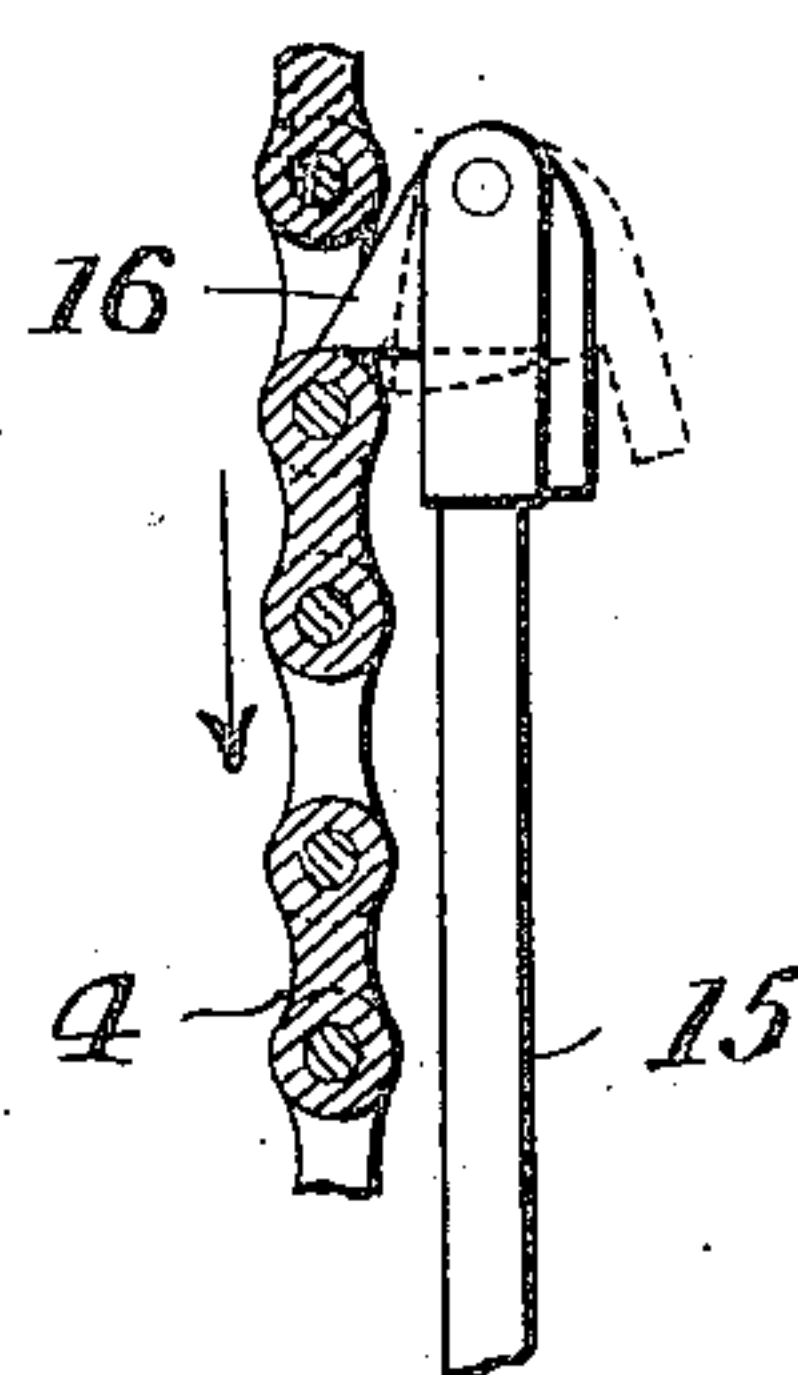


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER FLETCHER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO EDWARD DE GROOT AND ONE-THIRD TO ERNEST C. PHILLIPS, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

ADVERTISING-CABINET.

No. 844,344.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 19, 1907.

Application filed May 24, 1905. Serial No. 261,968.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER FLETCHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, Marion county, State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Advertising - Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for displaying devices, such as advertising-cards or the like, and has for its object the provision of improvements in such devices as will be hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a device with one side removed so that the interior may be observed. Fig. 2 is an exterior perspective view of the upper portion of a cabinet, showing how the advertising-card may be displayed. Fig. 3 is a detail showing how the card-supporting rods are connected to the conveyer-chains, and Fig. 4 is a detail of the gripping device whereby the driving means is connected to the conveyer.

Referring to the drawings, the device consists of a cabinet 1, having an opening 2, through which the advertising-cards or other display devices may be viewed from the exterior, and preferably another opening 3 is provided upon the opposite side of the cabinet, so that signs may be simultaneously displayed upon both sides.

Within the cabinet is located a flexible conveyer, which may comprise a pair of sprocket-chains 4 and 5, located upon opposite sides of the cabinet and connected by a plurality of rods 6, the ends of which form rivets for connecting together adjacent links of the chain, as shown in Fig. 3. The sprocket-chains are made to assume a series of vertical convolutions by means of suitable guides, as pulleys 7, whereby the length of the conveyer for a given width of the cabinet is increased. Each chain has its ends connected together, so that it becomes endless, and in returning from the end to the beginning of the series it passes beneath the convolutions.

From each of the rods 6 is swung a frame 8, which may swing freely, and therefore tends to occupy a vertical position. These frames are made of less length than the distance between the sprocket-chains, so that they swing freely between the chains. Each

of the frames is adapted to receive an advertising-card, which may be changed at will. 55

The driving means for the conveyer is located in the bottom of the cabinet beneath the conveyer and may comprise an electric motor 9, suitably connected to a worm 10, which engages with a worm-wheel 11 on a shaft 12, to which is fixed a crank 13. To the crank is pivoted a connecting-rod 14, which is also pivoted to the vertically-reciprocating rod 15, which is guided in eyebolts 15^a and which carries a device 16, as shown in Fig. 4, whereby the rod 15 is connected to the conveyer-chain when the rod is moved downwardly, but which is released from the chain when it is moved upwardly, so that the conveyer is intermittently driven, and the throw of the rod 15 is so adjusted that it is just sufficient to move signs out of the openings 2 and 3 and move other signs into their places. 65

If the frames 8 were permitted to hang vertically in passing beneath the convolutions, it is obvious that the driving means would necessarily be located a distance from the conveyer equal to the width of a sign and its supporting means. Otherwise the sign in its passage would collide with the driving means. To permit the height of the cabinet to be made as small as possible and avoid the interference of the signs and driving means above noted, inclined guides 17 and 18 are provided, which swing the signs from their vertical positions as they pass from side to side of the cabinet, and thereby hold the signs clear of the driving means. It will further be noted that that portion of the conveyer beneath the convolutions must be located at such a distance below them that the signs in passing the lower ends of the convolutions will not interfere with the conveyer beneath, and the distance referred to must therefore be made greater than the width of a sign and its supporting means. 85 90 95

It is thought that the operation in connection with the foregoing description will be obvious; but a brief description may be given as follows: Let it be assumed that a sign is displayed at each of the openings 2 and 3 and that the crank 13 is moving upwardly, thereby drawing the rod 15 upwardly. Since in its upward movement the gripping device 16 does not engage with the 105

conveyer, the signs will be stationary. When, however, the end of the crank 13, and therefore the rod 15, reach their highest points and have passed the same, the rod 15 will move
5 downwardly, and as when it is moved in this direction it engages with the chain the signs will be moved forward, those on one side being moved upwardly and those on the other side being moved downwardly. This movement continues until the signs previously in
10 position before the openings have been moved out of sight and succeeding signs have taken their places. This having been accomplished, the rod 15 will have reached its
15 downward limit of travel and will begin its upward movement, during which movement the signs will remain stationary, as before. This operation may be repeated indefinitely, the signs changing once for every revolution
20 of the crank 13.

Without being limited to the precise construction shown and described, what I claim is—

1. The combination with a cabinet having
25 an opening, of a flexible conveyer therein, guides for causing the conveyer to assume a series of vertical convolutions and to pass beneath said convolutions, from the end to the beginning of said series, display devices
30 swung from said conveyer so that they tend to maintain vertical positions, means for intermittently moving said conveyer mounted below said conveyer, and a guide arranged between said conveyer and said moving
35 means and adapted to engage with said display devices to move them from vertical positions as the conveyer carries them beneath

the convolutions, whereby the moving means may be located closer to the said conveyer.

2. The combination with a cabinet having
40 an opening, of an endless conveyer therein, adapted during part of its circuit to travel in an approximately horizontal path, display devices swung from said conveyer and tending to maintain vertical positions, driving
45 means for said conveyer mounted below said conveyer at a distance therefrom less than the vertical dimensions of said display devices, and a guide adapted to engage said display devices to move them from vertical po-
50 sitions as they are carried by said conveyer in its horizontal path.

3. The combination with a cabinet having an opening, of a suitably-mounted conveyer therein, driving means for said conveyer lo-
55 cated below said conveyer, display devices swung from said conveyer and tending to maintain vertical positions, said display devices having vertical dimensions greater than the distance between said conveyer and said
60 driving means, whereby the devices in their passage over the driving means would collide therewith if permitted at that time to hang vertically, and a guide adapted to engage
65 with said devices to move them from vertical positions during their passage over the driving means.

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

ELMER FLETCHER.

Witnesses:

ABRAHAM L. HOOVER,
EDNA RYAN.