

No. 850,882.

PATENTED APR. 16, 1907.

H. FRANKEL.
BASE FOR DISPLAY FIXTURES.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 12, 1907.

Fig. 1.

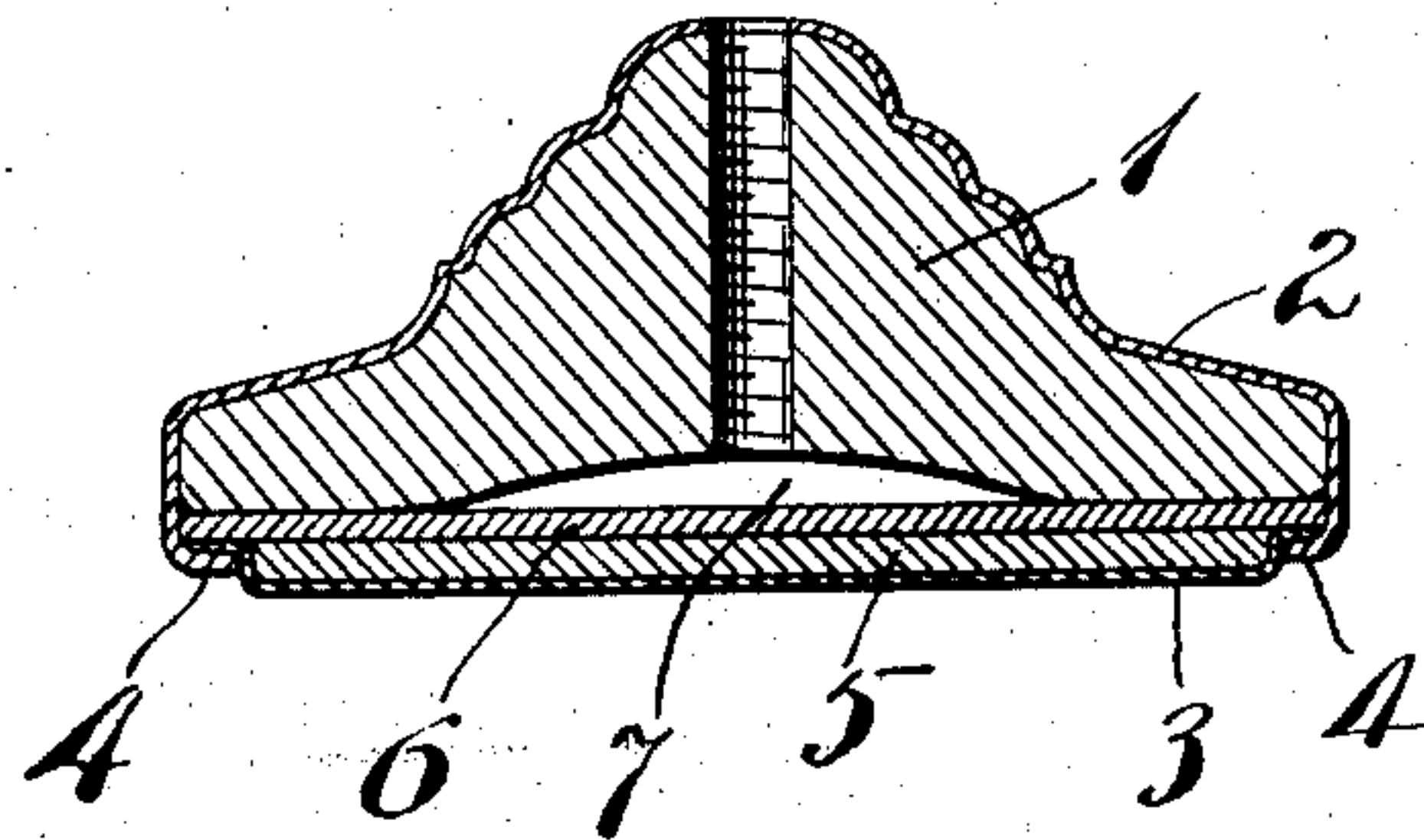
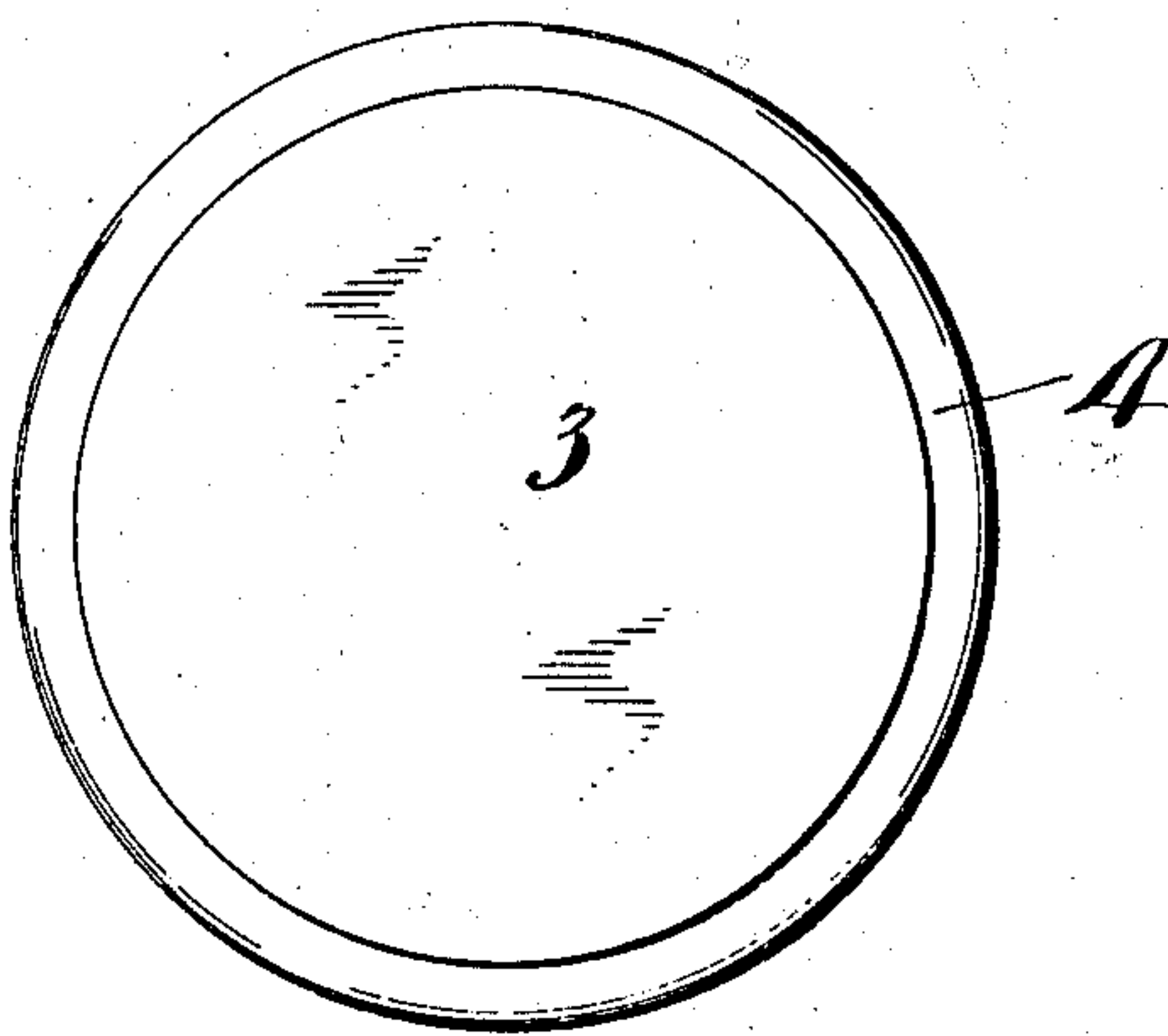


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BASE FOR DISPLAY-FIXTURES.

No. 850,882.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 16, 1907.

Original application filed April 13, 1906, Serial No. 311,418. Divided and this application filed January 12, 1907. Serial No. 351,910.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY FRANKEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bases for Display-Fixtures, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in stands particularly useful in connection with display features, and this is a divisional application from my pending application, Serial No. 311,418, filed April 13, 1906, entitled "Display-fixture."

The object, broadly speaking, of the invention is to provide an efficient and durable ornamental base for display - fixtures, the construction being such that said base will not scratch or mar whatever it may be placed upon for support. Devices of this kind are frequently used on polished tables and upon polished show-cases. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the construction shall be such that all danger of scratching or bruising the support shall be eliminated.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-section of the base, showing several parts and the method of assembling the same. Fig. 2 is a view of the under side.

1 is the main portion or body of the base, preferably constructed of solid material—for example, cast-iron of sufficient size and weight—for the purpose of giving to the fixture the desired stability.

2 is a shell or covering of sheet metal, such as brass or copper, the said shell or cover being given the desired ornamental appearance and finish.

The bottom of the base portion or standard is padded, a suitable felt, leather, or other similar material constituting the exposed face of said pad. 3 represents the said exposed face of the pad. The edge of the pad 3 is securely gripped by the inturned spun-over integral edge of the lining 2, the inturned integral edge being indicated at 4.

5 and 6 are filling-disks, located above the exposed portion of the pad 3, the disk 5 serving to press the exposed portion of the pad 3 below the plane of the inturned integral flange 4 of the lining 2, so that said flange will not engage with the surface of the table or other support upon which the standard is placed.

The central part of the main body 1 at its lower side is cut back or recessed, as at 7, to prevent the distention of the central part of the pad, as might occur were the bottom of the body flat. The material of the pad and the disks being fibrous will in damp weather tend to swell. Consequently by cutting back the edges, as at 7, any swelling of the pad or disks 3, 5, and 6 will not tend to bulge said base at the center. Any bulging at this point would obviously cause unsteadiness. By this construction this danger is entirely avoided.

A superior advantage of the integral construction for clamping the padded bottom to the body 1 resides in the fact that if there is any lack of uniformity in the thickness of the pad members the same will not be noticeable, since the several parts will be bound together firmly against the bottom of the body member 1 by projecting flange 4 inwardly to such an extent as to secure the desired binding effect. In other words, the thinner the padded portion the greater will be the inward extension of the flange 4, whereas if the pads 3, 5, and 6 are relatively thick the inward extension of the flange 4 would be relatively slight, but still sufficient to securely clamp the parts. By this integral construction there is always a uniformity of appearance, which is a feature of substantial importance in display - fixtures. Beyond this there being no separable part there is no danger of the accidental detachment of the padding portion.

The central part of the standard or base is perforated and may be screw-threaded to receive the upright. (Not shown.) In use a solid frame foundation is always provided, which will rest upon the main support uniformly around its edge, thereby giving to the superstructure great stability.

What I claim is—

1. A base for a display-fixture and similar devices having a body portion, a recess at the bottom of said body portion, a soft flat pad applied to the bottom of said body portion, a sheet-metal shell or lining applied to the external portion of said body at its upper side and extending around its edges, the lower edge of said shell being turned inwardly to form an integral flange clamping the pad portion securely to the base.

2. A base for a display-fixture and similar

devices, having a body portion provided with a recess in the bottom thereof, a soft flat pad applied to the bottom of said body portion, and means to clamp said pad to the edges of
5 said body portion.

3. A base for a display-fixture and similar devices, having a body portion provided with a recess in the bottom thereof, a filling-disk and soft pad, each extending to the edges
10 of said bottom portion, and clamping means securing said pad and disk to the body portion.

4. A base for a display-fixture and similar devices, comprising a solid body portion, provided with a recess in the bottom thereof, 15 a filling-disk extending to the edges of said body portion, a smaller filling-disk thereon, a soft pad extending over both of said disks, and means to clamp said first-named disk and pad to the edges of said body portion.

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