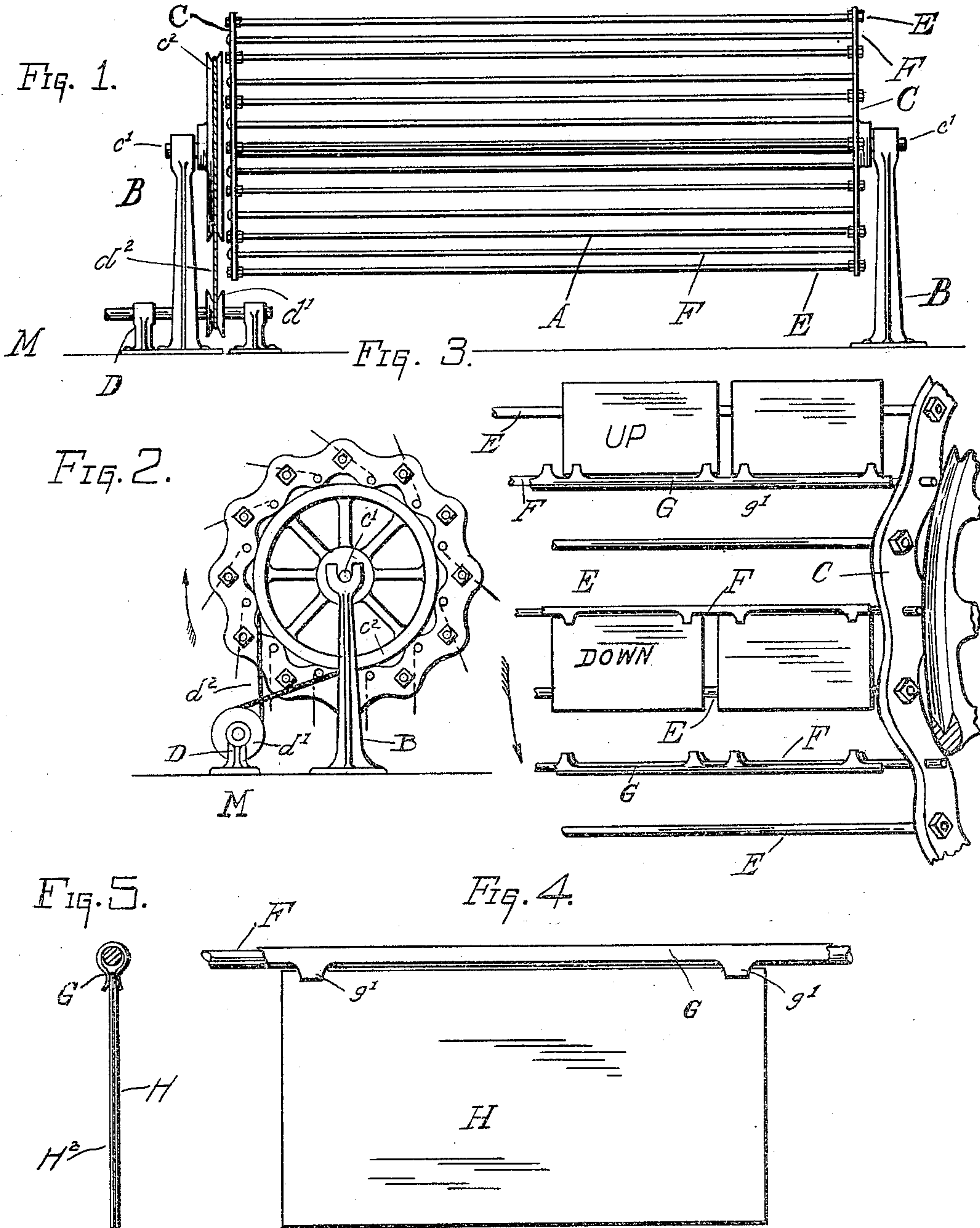


G. R. JAQUA.  
REVOLVING CARD DISPLAY DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 3, 1907. RENEWED JAN. 16, 1909.

934,815.

Patented Sept. 21, 1909.



WITNESSES.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## REVOLVING CARD-DISPLAY DEVICE.

934,815.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

Application filed September 3, 1907, Serial No. 391,270. Renewed January 16, 1909. Serial No. 472,742.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GUY R. JAQUA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Card-Display Devices; and I do hereby 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 appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in revolving card display devices and it has for its object a novel and attractive way of displaying the various kinds of postal cards, advertising display cards, pictures of all kinds of merchandise and prices on them, etc.

By attaching the cards to rods on the machine, double or with their backs together so that as the cylinder revolves the rows of cards attached to the rods turn down by gravitation and show the rows of cards on both sides and in like manner all of the rows of cards attached to the cylinder are shown on both sides as it turns around. In this way twice the amount of cards can be shown at the same time as can be shown in the ordinary ways of placing them in the windows, or on screens or curtains, etc.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1, is a front elevation of the device complete. Fig. 2, is an end view of the device complete. Fig. 3, is an enlarged sectional perspective view of a part for explanation. Fig. 4, is an enlarged face view of the cards as mounted with their backs together and a section of the rod and holder. Fig. 5, is an edge view of the cards and rod and holder enlarged.

In all of which views like letters and figures refer to like parts.

Referring to the drawings in detail by letters and figures thereon my description, specification and claims are as follows:—

A represents the revolving cylinder or rack complete. This cylinder consists of two heads, C. C. Each head is provided with a pivot or trunnion  $c^1$ , and one head is provided with a sprocket, or sheave wheel,  $c^2$ .

B. B. are two floor hangers or standard bearings in which the pivots or trunnions  $c^1$   $c^1$  rest and revolve. The heads C. C. are tied together by a series of stay rods E. E.,

etc., which are provided with double or two nuts on each end, which tighten up against the outside and inside of the heads C. C. and keep the cylinders firm and staunch in its shape. These stay rods E. E. are spaced off equal distances between around the circumference of the cylinder. Centrally between each of these stay rods, E. E., are a series of hanger rods, F. F., which go through the heads, C. C. The holes in the heads, C. C., are on a circle a little nearer to the center of the heads than the holes for the stay rods. Around the hanger rods, F. F., etc., there is a hollow shell of sheet metal, G. G., called the card holder, which fits the hanger rods, F. F. loosely and is provided with extensions,  $g^1$   $g^1$ , between which the edges of the two cards, H. H. are forced so as to hold them in position on the cylinder and as the cylinder is made to revolve these holders and cards are free to turn on the hanger rods and as they come around to the proper point they turn or drop by gravity and turn the other, or back cards, out to view. When the cylinder is rotating the rows of cards turn over in that way as fast as they come around to that one point where they lose the support of their center of gravity and fall over against the stay rods, E. E.

The dart or arrow figures shown in connection with Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 show in what direction the cylinder turns. In Fig. 2 the end edges of the cards show in what position the cards stand when they are at certain points on the cylinder as it is revolving.

The enlarged detail sectional view,—Fig. 3, shows more clearly the position of the rows of cards when they are “up” and when they are “down” as indicated on the cards and the turning point in the rotation of the cylinder is between these two rows, the “up” and the “down” rows. To rotate this cylinder slowly I have arranged a small counter shaft D below the cylinder, which consists of two hangers and a shaft with a small sheave wheel,  $d^1$ , and a round belt,  $d^2$ , around the two sheave wheels,  $c^2$  and  $d^1$  rotates the cylinder A as the counter shaft is turned. To drive the countershaft I place a small motor at the point M and couple it to the end of the counter shaft. The mechanism of this motor is not a part of this application. I design these revolving card display devices to be set up and operated in show windows generally. Any particular card on the cyl-



inder can be easily removed and the space filled by another card, or any class of stuff being shown on the cylinder.

These machines or devices may be made  
5 any size, large or small, long or short, and  
be revolved at any speed desired. I am  
aware that they may be made by nailing  
them in a cheap manner but they embody  
that same patentable novelty of revolving  
10 the cylinder and turning the cards over.

Having carefully described the construc-  
tion of my machine and its parts and the  
mode of operating it so that any one skilled  
in the art could make and operate the same,  
15 what I claim as new and desire to secure by  
Letters Patent is—

1. In a display device, a rotating drum  
provided with end members, two concentric  
series of bars connecting said end members,  
20 one of said series being positioned farther  
from the center than the other, means for  
securing cards to one series of said connect-  
ing bars, and means for rotating said drum  
for causing the successive falling over of the  
25 cards secured to one series of bars. the other  
series of bars acting as a support for said

cards after the same have fallen over,  
whereby two rows of cards are held to view  
at all times, and stops are provided for the  
cards as the same fall over. 30

2. In a revolving card display device, a  
drum formed of heads, and two concentric  
series of rods extending from one head to  
the other, one of said series of rods being  
farther from the center than the other, the 35  
outer series of rods acting as stops and the  
inner series of rods acting as pivotal mem-  
bers, pivotally mounted card supporting  
means adapted to receive cards of various  
lengths positioned on said inner series of 40  
rods and supported by the same, the pivotal  
mounting of said supporting means on said  
inner series of rods being adapted to hold  
said cards normally in correct position, but  
permitting adjustment of said cards when 45  
desired.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my  
signature, in presence of two witnesses.

GUY R. JAQUA.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH N. CLOUSE,  
HARRY R. WADE.