J. WALZ.

DISPLAY RACK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 30, 1910.

1,019,384.

Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

Fig. 1.

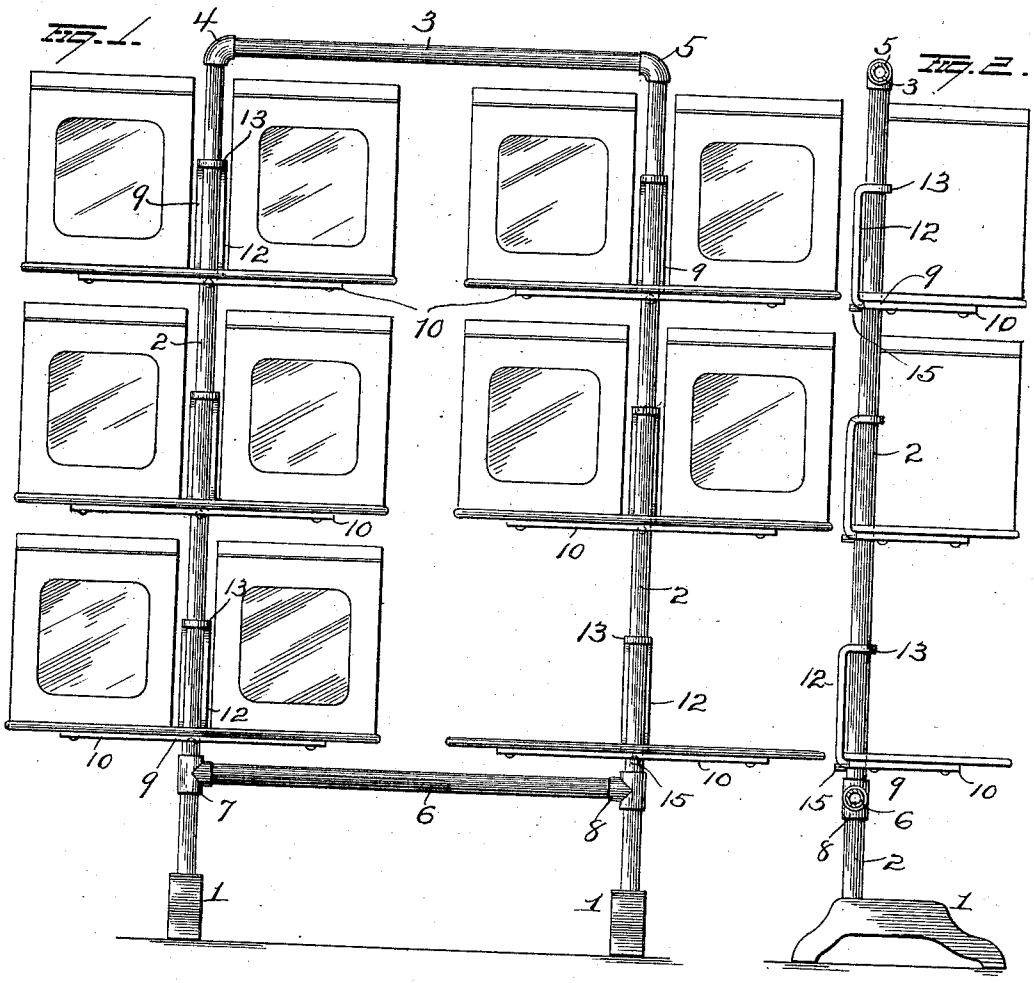


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

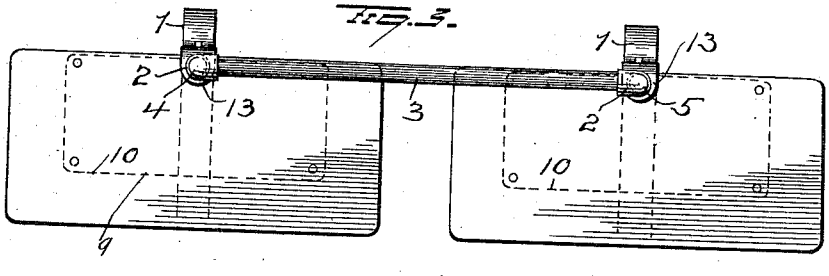
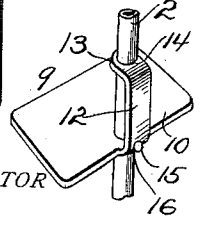


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

E. L. Nottingham

G. F. Downing.

INVENTOR

J. Walz

By H. A. Seymour.

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WALZ, OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.

DISPLAY-RACK.

1,019,384. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

Application filed November 30, 1910. Serial No. 594,915.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN WALZ, of Burlington, in the county of Des Moines and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Display-Racks; 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.

This invention relates to improvements in display racks,—the object of the invention being to provide a simple and substantial structure having a plurality of revoluble brackets capable of supporting receptacles, such as cracker or cake boxes.

A further object is to construct the rack in such manner that the revoluble supports or brackets will be maintained in normal fixed positions but capable, with the application of slight pressure, of being turned.

With these objects in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter set forth and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a display rack embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side elevation; Fig. 3 is a plan view, and Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view showing one of the revoluble brackets.

1 represents a plurality of pedestals suitably spaced apart and having secured thereto, the lower ends of uprights 2. These uprights may be conveniently made of piping and they are connected together at their upper ends by means of a horizontal pipe or member 3 through the medium of suitable couplings 4—5. The uprights 2 are also braced somewhat above the pedestals 1 by means of a horizontal pipe section 6 connected with said uprights by means of couplings 7—8.

Each upright 2 supports a plurality of superimposed, revoluble brackets 9. Each bracket 9 comprises a lateral or horizontal member 10 having a hole 11 therein; and a vertical arm 12 projecting upwardly from one side edge of the member 10 and provided at its upper end with a lateral projection 13 having a hole 14 disposed in alinement with the hole 11 for the accommodation of upright 2. The brackets 9 are supported on the uprights 2 by means of pins 15 which project laterally from said uprights and adapted to enter notches 16 in the under faces of the brackets. The engagement of the pins with the notches in the brackets, will serve to normally hold the latter in fixed positions but, as said brackets can have vertical movement on the uprights 2, they can, with the application of slight pressure be rotated and their notched portions moved away from the supporting pins.

If desired, a wooden shelf may be secured upon the horizontal member 10 of each bracket 9 and afford a support of sufficient extent to accommodate cracker or cake boxes or other receptacles which it may be desired to support on such shelves.

It will be observed that all of the receptacles supported by my improved rack are normally in line with each other, thus presenting a neat appearance. As each bracket 9 is revolubly mounted, any one of them may be turned in either direction so as to move one box or the other supported thereby outwardly to a position which will permit ready access for the removal of the contents of said box. The horizontal portion 10 of each bracket constitutes a shelf and by providing a hole near one edge of the shelf to serve as one of the bearings of the shelf or bracket on the stationary upright, and securing to one edge of the bracket an upright arm having a bearing at its upper end which engages the upright, it not only insures a very cheap, simple and strong construction of parts, but permits of the employment of considerably wider bracket shelves than is possible when the rotary shelves or brackets are located wholly at one side of the upright. Again by forming a bearing in the bracket near one of its edges, the weight carried by the bracket will be more equally distributed with reference to its points of support, and will subject such supports to less leverage strains than is possible in a construction in which the brackets are supported wholly at one side of the shelf.

Having fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,—

In a display rack comprising an upright and a series of bracket shelves pivotally supported thereon, the combination with a bracket shelf provided with a hole near its rear edge through which passes the upright, of a bracket having a lower horizontal arm

which extends beneath and is secured to the under side of the shelf and is provided with a bearing for the upright which alines with the hole in the shelf, said bracket being also provided with an upper horizontal arm having a bearing encircling the upright, and a vertical arm connecting the two horizontal arms, substantially as set forth.

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

JOHN WALZ.

Witnesses:
CHAS. C. CLARK,
MARY FAWCETT.