

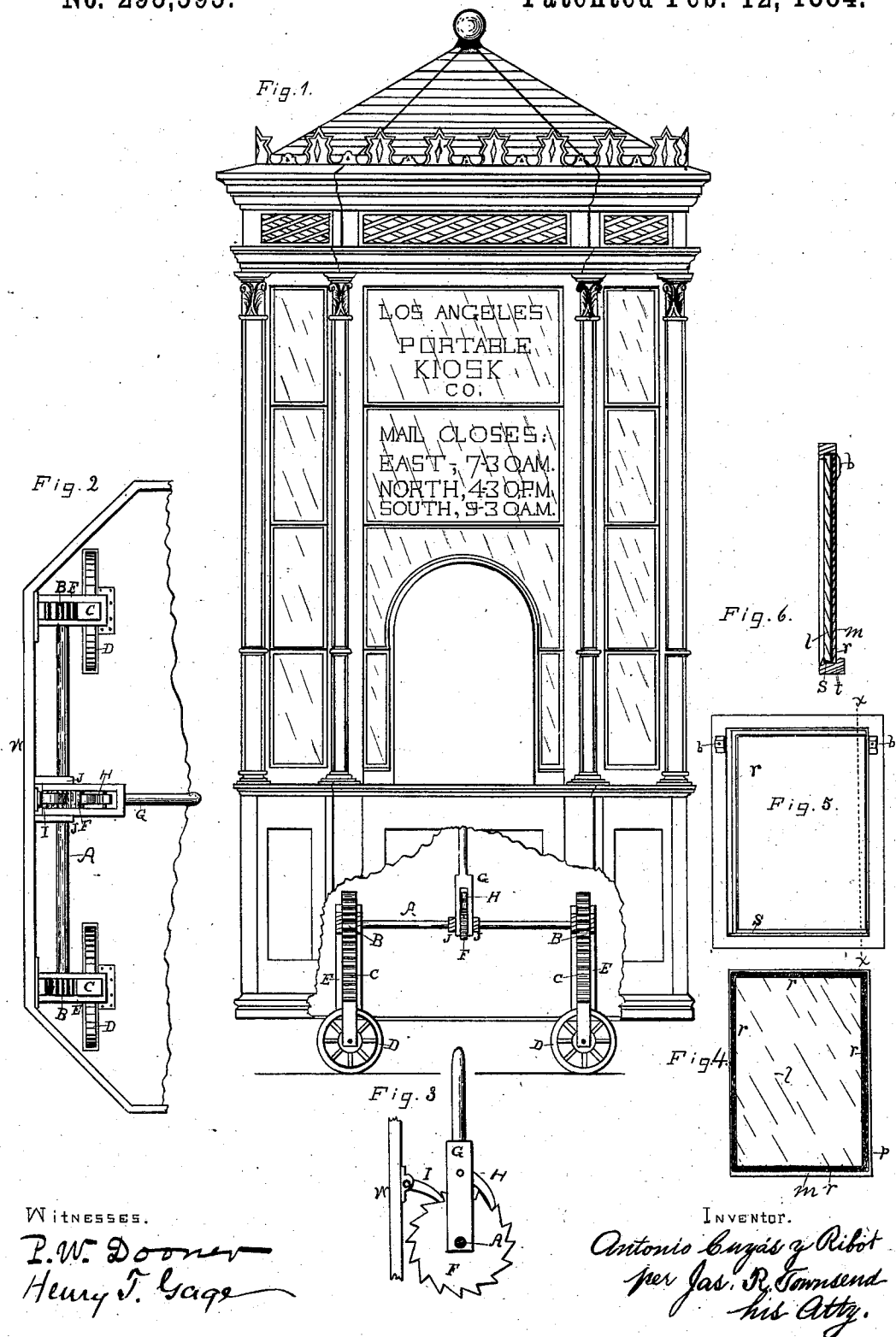
(No Model.)

A. CUYÁS Y RIBOT.

KIOSK.

No. 293,595.

Patented Feb. 12, 1884.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTONIO CUYÁS Y RIBOT, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

KIOSK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 293,595, dated February 12, 1884.

Application filed December 10, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTONIO CUYÁS Y RIBOT, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Kiosks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of kiosks used as street stands or booths; and the purpose of my invention is to specially adapt the same for use in large cities as advertising mediums, street-stands, and stations. The kiosks which have come under my observation in various countries are substantially built, and are permanently affixed to foundations, so that they cannot be moved, except at great labor and expense and with injury to the kiosk. This proves a serious objection to their use in cities, as city governments are very careful to protect the streets from any permanent obstruction; but though great objection is made against the erection of permanent booths upon the streets or sidewalks, permission is readily granted for the maintenance of portable booths at any place upon the streets or sidewalks where they will not obstruct travel, as they may readily be removed if at any time they interfere with the rights of the public. The kiosk is very desirable for use as a street-stand, as its attractive appearance draws custom, and the many openings in its frame give special facilities for the display of goods; and, as its peculiar form makes it very conspicuous, it is also specially adapted for stations designed for public use—as fire-alarm, post-office box, telephone, and patrol stations—and the glass in the frames forms most desirable places for the display of advertisements; but, owing to the objections above stated, it has never come into general use in this country. As above stated, the glass in the sides may be made to form very attractive advertising-cards, and by painting the advertisements upon the inner side of the glass all injury from the weather may be avoided, and the kiosk, from its attractive form and conspicuous position, makes such advertisements of special value; but, as changes frequently have to be made in the advertisements, the removal of the old advertisement from the

glass and the painting of the new one in its stead will discommode the occupant of the kiosk.

The object of my invention is to avoid the objections stated above, first, by making the kiosk portable, at the same time providing for its stability while in use; second, by so constructing it that the glass may be removed from its sides with ease, so that changes may be made in the advertisements without annoyance to the occupant. I accomplish this by the means described herein, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents my improved kiosk having a portion cut away to expose the elevating and transporting mechanism. Fig. 2 is a plan view of one side of the kiosk, showing the elevating and transporting mechanism on that side of the kiosk. As the mechanism upon the opposite side is identical with that shown, it is not illustrated. Fig. 3 represents the lever and double ratchet for operating the elevating mechanism. Fig. 4 represents the movable frame *m* with the glass in it. Fig. 5 is an inside view of the sash. Fig. 6 is a sectional view on line *x x*, Fig. 5, showing the frame *m* and glass *l* in place.

Care racks which have wheels *D D* mounted upon their lower ends. These racks are mounted in vertical guideways *E E*, and mesh with the teeth of the pinions *B B*. These pinions are mounted upon a connecting-shaft, *A*, which has a ratchet-wheel, *F*, mounted midway between them. This ratchet-wheel is provided with a pawl, *I*, mounted upon the wall of the kiosk. A lever, *G*, is movably mounted upon the shaft *A*, and is provided with a pawl, *H*, which engages with the ratchet *F*, so that by operating the lever *G* the shaft *A* and pinions *B B* are rotated to force the racks *C C*, with their wheels *D D* downward, and thus elevate the kiosk, as shown in Fig. 1. The tops of the guideways *E E* extend across to the wall of the kiosk and are attached thereto, thus forming firm bearings for the shaft *A*. Bearings *J J* are also attached to the wall, to support the shaft at the ratchet *F*. The opposite side of the kiosk is provided with similar mechanism.

The sash in which the glass is mounted has the recess for the glass formed upon its inner

side, and the bottom has a groove, S, for the glass to rest in, while at the top there are two buttons, *b b*, to secure the glass in place. The inner side of the sash is lined with rubber *r r*, against which the glass is pressed when in place. In order to better secure the glass and provide against danger of breakage from jars in moving the kiosk, I provide a frame, *m*, the edges of which are raised to form a shallow frame, *p*, to hold the glass in place. Within this and on that part of the frame *m* upon which the glass presses when in place, there is a rubber gasket or lining to protect the glass in case of jars. To put the glass in place, I lay it in the frame with the advertisement uppermost. I then place the bottom of the frame in the groove S, and secure it by means of the buttons *b b*. By this means advertisements can be changed with ease and expedition.

The frame of the kiosk is constructed as lightly as possible of wood or iron, so that the weight upon the wheels during transportation will be reduced to the minimum.

By constructing the kiosk as above described, I avoid the objections referred to and increase its value as an advertising medium, as it may be stationed in conspicuous places without materially interfering with the rights of the public.

When it is desired to move the kiosk, it is elevated by operating the levers which rotate the shafts and pinions, and thus force the racks,

with their wheels, downward, until the building is raised clear of the ground and rests upon the wheels alone. The kiosk may then be moved at will, and when in the place desired it may be lowered again and made to rest upon the ground or pavement, thus securing its stability.

If desired, a floor may be placed in the kiosk, as shown in the drawings, but to diminish its weight this may be omitted.

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

1. A kiosk for advertising purposes, having an elevating and transporting mechanism, substantially as shown and described, and movable plates of glass, for the purpose set forth.

2. The portable kiosk having the elevating mechanism, consisting, substantially as shown and described, of the wheels D, racks C, pinions B, shafts A, ratchets F, pawls H I, and levers G, all in combination, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

3. In a kiosk, the vertically-moving wheels mounted upon vertical racks, and connected, substantially as shown, with operating levers, for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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