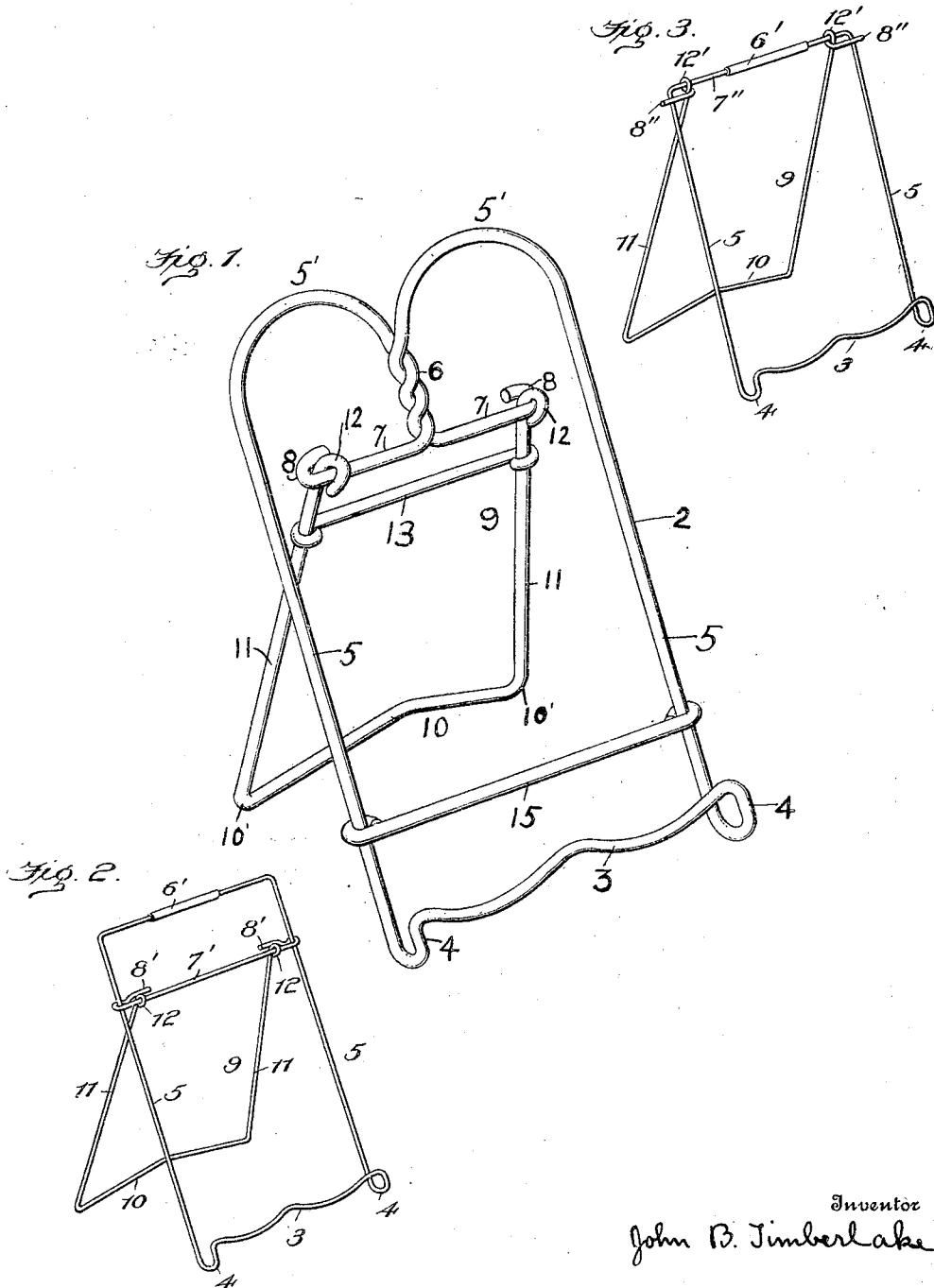


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PATENTED MAY 12, 1908.

J. B. TIMBERLAKE.
ADJUSTABLE EASEL.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1907.



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ADJUSTABLE EASEL.

No. 887,152.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 12, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. TIMBERLAKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Easels, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

My invention relates to a display easel or rack.

It has for its object to produce an easel formed of wire adapted to support a card, pamphlet or folder, and capable of adjustably supporting the card or other article at different angles as may be desired.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one and the preferred form of my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views of other embodiments thereof.

Referring to Fig. 1 of the drawings, 2 indicates the easel frame formed of a single strand of wire, having a rack 3 bent downward at its opposite ends to form legs or rests 4, 4. From the legs the wire is bent upward at either side to form a pair of parallel side bars 5, 5, that form the back for the card or folder to be supported. At their upper ends, the bars 5, 5 are bent inward or toward each other, as indicated at 5', and then downward in a direction parallel with the side bars 5, as shown at 6, and substantially midway therebetween. The downward extending portions are connected together in some suitable manner, preferably by twisting. At the lower end of this central depending part, the free ends of the wire are bent outward in opposite directions to form the horizontal bars 7, 7, so as to form a central backing for the article supported by the frame. The outer extremities of the bars 7, 7 are bent back thereon to form loops, as shown at 8, 8.

9 indicates the hinged standard for the easel. This support consists of a single piece of wire bent to form a base 10, bent at 10' to form the uprights 11, 11. The upper ends of the said uprights are hinged to the horizontal bars 7, 7, preferably by bending or looping the ends therearound so as to frictionally engage therewith, as shown at 12 in the drawing. This frictional engagement is secured by tightly coiling the ends around the horizontal bars 7—7. One way of making this friction joint is by forming the coils slightly smaller than the diameter of the wire which

they are to surround, forcing them upon the ends of the horizontal bars and bending the ends back upon themselves. Or this friction joint may be formed by tightly coiling the wire of the standard about the wire of the frame, sufficient force being applied to put the coil under a bending stress. It is evident that to obtain a frictional engagement, the coil must bind upon the wire, or in other words, it must be under a bending stress when in position upon the horizontal bars. The uprights are preferably connected to the bars 7, 7, at or near their outer ends, so that the loops 8, 8, will operate as a stop and prevent the rack support or standard from spreading or sliding out from beneath the easel. The uprights 11, 11 are held in proper position on the bars 7, 7, by a bar 13, the opposite ends of which are clamped around the uprights near their hinged ends.

By moving the base of the supporting standard away from or toward the legs of the easel frame, the latter may be adjusted to any angle desired.

15 indicates a strengthening bar extending between the uprights 5, 5, of the easel frame and connected therewith by bending back its opposite ends.

In the form of invention represented in Fig. 2 the easel frame or support for the article to be displayed is substantially similar to that indicated in Fig. 1, the main difference being in the manner of uniting the side bars 5 at their upper ends. In this Fig. 2 construction, the wire of the side bars is bent inward and the two ends are inserted into a coupling or uniting ferrule 6'.

The cross bar to which the standard 9 is hinged, instead of being integral with the easel frame as in Fig. 1, is separate therefrom, being a bar 7' extending across between the side bars 5 to which it is secured, as by the encircling loops 12. The loops 12 at the upper ends of the legs or uprights of the standard encircle this bar 7'. The stops for limiting the backward movement of the standard 9 are indicated at 8' and consist of the ends of the cross bar 7' extended inward beyond the loops 12.

In the form of my invention illustrated in Fig. 3 the standard 9 is hinged to a cross bar 7'', uniting the parallel side bars 5 of the easel or support. In this instance this cross bar is in part integral with the other parts of the support 2, being the inturned upper ends

of the side bars 5, that enter the ferrule 6'. The upper ends of the legs or uprights 11 of the standard 9 are hinged to this cross bar by the loops 12'; and the stops for limiting the backward movement of the standard are formed by extending the ends of the wire constituting the standard outward beyond the loop 12' as indicated at 8" and arranging such extensions, so that they engage with the side bars near their upper ends.

What I claim is:

1. An easel frame formed of wire bent to form a rack, a pair of legs and upright side bars, the side bars being bent inward and downward and the free ends thereof being bent outward in opposite directions to form horizontal bars, constituting a central support between the said side bars, and a standard hinged to said horizontal bars adapted to support the frame at different angles.

2. An easel frame formed of wire bent to form a rack, a pair of legs and upright side bars, the side bars being bent inward at their top portions to form a central support, a standard hinged to said support and capable of supporting the easel frame at different angles, the hinge-forming sections being constructed and adapted to limit the outward movement of the standard.

3. An easel frame formed of wire consisting of two elements, viz., a frame adapted to support a card, pamphlet or folder and a standard hinged thereto and capable of supporting the easel frame at different angles, the hinge-forming sections of the wire of the said elements being bent to provide a stop to limit outward or backward movement of the said standard.

4. An easel formed of wire consisting of two elements, viz., a frame adapted to support a card, pamphlet or folder and a standard hinged thereto and capable of supporting the easel frame at different angles, said standard having two diverging uprights 11, and being provided with means for adjusting the distance between the upper hinge-forming ends thereof.

5. An easel formed of wire consisting of two elements, viz., a frame adapted to support a card, pamphlet or folder, and a standard hinged thereto and capable of supporting the easel frame at different angles, said standard having two diverging uprights 11, 11, and the cross bar 13, the ends of which slidably engage said uprights, substantially as set forth.

6. An easel formed of wire consisting of two elements: viz., a frame adapted to support a card, pamphlet or folder and a standard hinged thereto, the hinge being formed by coiling the wire of one element around a suitable section of wire of the other element to provide frictional engagement whereby the standard may be adjustable to any one of several positions and frictionally maintained in such position of adjustment, the coil section having a diameter when free from bending stress, less than that of the wire which it encircles.

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

JOHN B. TIMBERLAKE.

Witnesses:

VERNE W. BADGLEY,
WILBUR B. TIMBERLAKE.