A. S. MADDEN.

DISPLAY RACK.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 17, 1910.

1,015,448.

Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

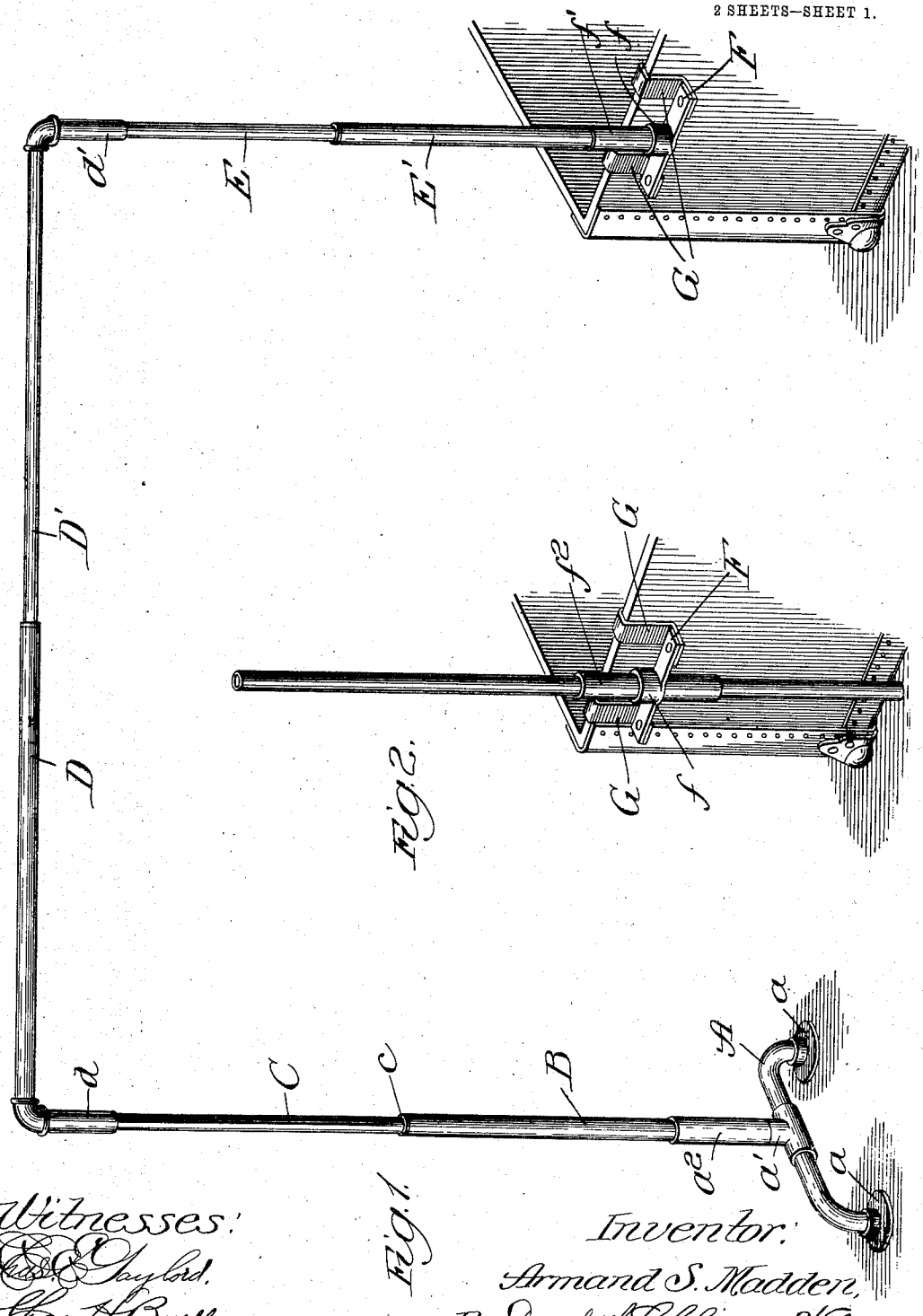

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Witnesses:
E. E. Gaylord.
Chas. H. Bull.

Inventor:
Armand S. Madden,
By Dyrenforth, Lee, Christy & Wiles,
Attys.

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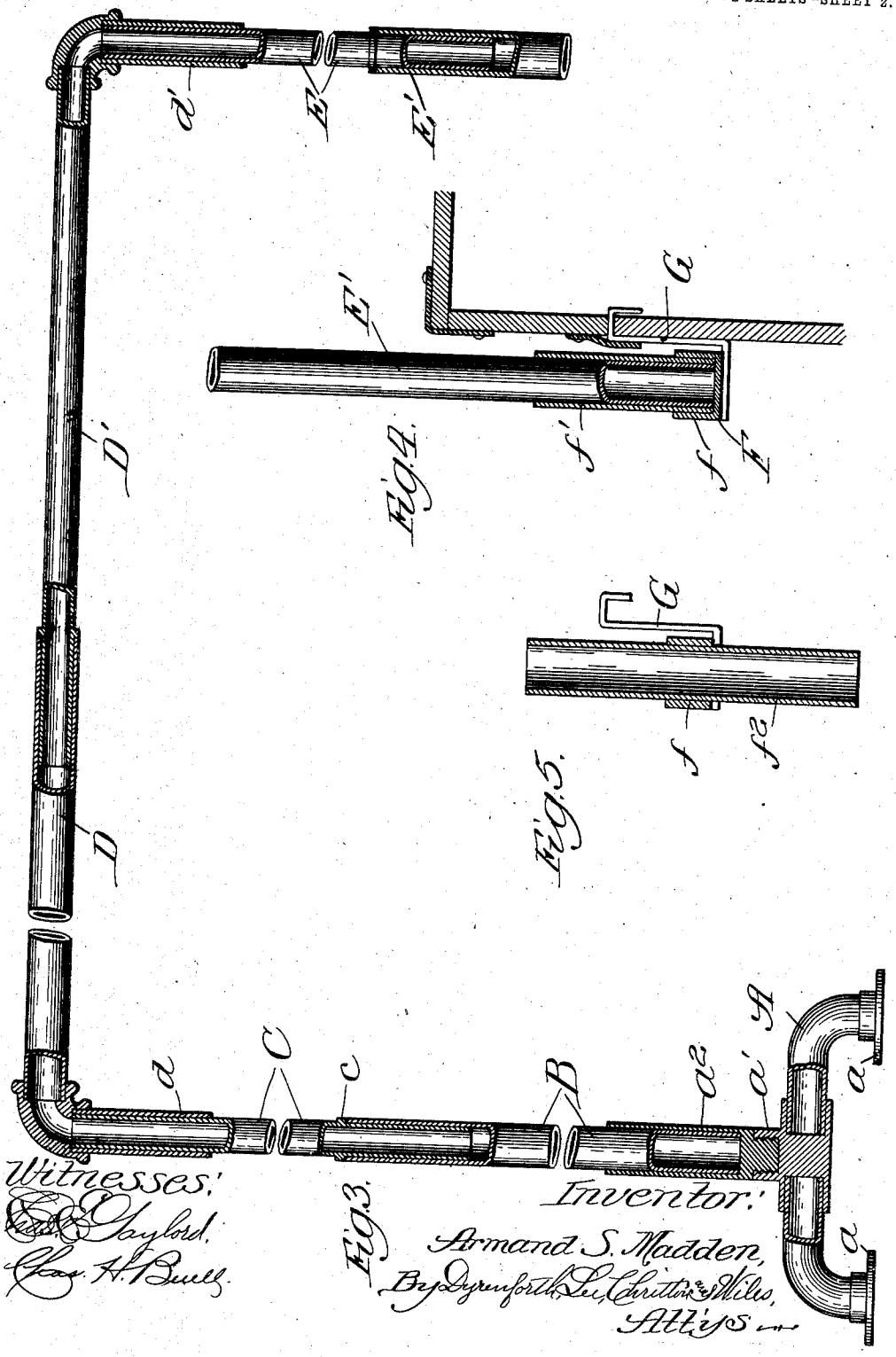

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.

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Chas. E. Gaylord.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARMAND S. MADDEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DISPLAY-RACK.

1,015,448. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 23, 1912.

Application filed December 17, 1910. Serial No. 597,751.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARMAND S. MADDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Display-Racks, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a modified form of one portion of the device; Fig. 3 is a broken elevation through certain portions of the device; Fig. 4 is a broken elevation through that form of end-support shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a central section through that form of end-support shown in Fig. 2.

Referring to drawings, A is a base made in the form of a yoke of tubing, its downwardly turned ends being provided with flattened feet a and its center having an upwardly-projecting piece a^1 into which screws a vertically-projecting tube a^2 which is adapted to receive a vertically-extending standard B. Telescoping into the standard B is a tube C, movement between the same being limited by a ring c secured to the tube C a sufficient distance above its end to permit the portion below the ring to telescope within the upper part of the standard B. D, D^1 are two horizontal tubes telescoping together at their ends, each of said tubes D and D^1 having at its end an elbow to which is secured downwardly-extending tubes d, d^1 the tube d telescoping over the tube C and the tube d^1 being adapted to receive the upper end of a tube E which enters the upper end of a tube E^1 coöperating therewith in the same manner that the tube C coöperates with the tube B. All these tubes in the position shown can be knocked down and packed into a very small space. The tube a^2 screws off the piece a^1 and lies between the curves of the yoke A. The tube C fits inside the tube B when turned end for end and the tube E enters the tube E^1 in a similar manner. When this packing is completed, therefore, there is one length of the tube C, one of the lengths of the tube E^1, the two members D, D^1 with their elbows together with the base A. The opposite end of the display rack is supported in either of the two alternative manners shown in the drawings.

Referring to Fig. 1, F is a horizontal bar having an upwardly-projecting boss f by which is supported a tube f^1. The bar F has projecting upward from it hooks G which are adapted to hook over the edge of the trunk in the manner illustrated. The lower end of the tube E^1 enters the tube f^1 thus obtaining firm support therefrom. The tube f^1 is sufficiently spaced outward from the hooks G to permit the cover of the trunk to be set down upon the upper parts of the hooks, the metal clip commonly provided upon trunks passing between the hooks and the tube f^1 thus locking the whole construction in a firm position. A display rack erected in this manner can not be upset except by overturning the trunk.

In the modified form of construction shown in Fig. 2 the horizontal bar F is perforated at its center and instead of the tube f^1 a tube f^2 is used which extends not only above but below said bar F, thus providing a long guide. In this case the combined lengths of the two tubes E and E^1 is sufficient that the end of the tube E^1 can pass entirely through the tube f^2 and rest upon the floor. This construction is not quite so compact, nor so light as the other construction but it has the advantage that it can be used with any style of trunk, no matter what may be the height of the edge of the trunk from the floor, whereas, the style of construction shown in Fig. 1 requires that the tubing be so proportioned that the horizontal bar of the rack will lie in its proper plane, while one end of the rack is on the floor and the other is supported by the edge of the trunk.

I realize that considerable variation is possible in the details of the construction, without departing from the spirit of my invention; therefore I do not intend to limit myself to the specific form herein shown and described.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a display rack the combination with two vertical supporting standards and a horizontal member extending from one to the other of these standards and secured thereto, of a bracket provided with a hook adapted to detachably engage the upper edge of a vertical wall of a trunk, means carried by the hook to engage one of said standards to maintain the same parallel to the wall of the trunk and support the rack firmly in its set up position.

2. In a display rack the combination with two vertical supporting standards composed

of shorter telescoping sections, and a horizontal member extending from one to the other of these standards and secured thereto, said horizontal member being composed of two telescoping sections each having a downwardly extending elbow adapted to fit over the end of one of the vertical standards by which the horizontal member is secured to said vertical standards, of a bracket provided with a hook adapted to engage the upper edge of a vertical wall of a trunk, means carried by the hook to engage one of said standards to maintain the same parallel to the wall of the trunk and support the rack firmly in its set up position.

3. In a display rack the combination with two vertical supporting standards and a horizontal member extending from one to the other of said standards and secured thereto, of a bracket provided with a hook adapted to detachably engage the upper edge of a vertical wall of a trunk, a perforated boss carried by the hook adapted to embrace one vertical standard to maintain the same in vertical position, said boss being slidable on the standard to different heights whereby the bracket may be secured to the vertical wall of trunks of different height and the standard maintained parallel to said wall and the rack supported firmly in its set up position.

4. The combination with two vertical standards and a horizontal member extending from one to the other, of a vertical guide embracing one vertical standard to maintain the same in position, and a pair of hooks attached to said guide arranged to hook over the upper edge of a trunk-wall, said guide being removed from the plane of the hooks to permit the rim of the trunk-lid to lie therebetween, whereby the lid may rest on the hooks and hold the guide firmly in position.

ARMAND S. MADDEN.

In the presence of—
L. HEISLAR,
R. SCHAEFER.