Nov. 16, 1926. 1,607,465

A. KIRK ET AL

WALL PAPER DISPLAY PANEL

Filed April 24, 1926

Fig. 1.

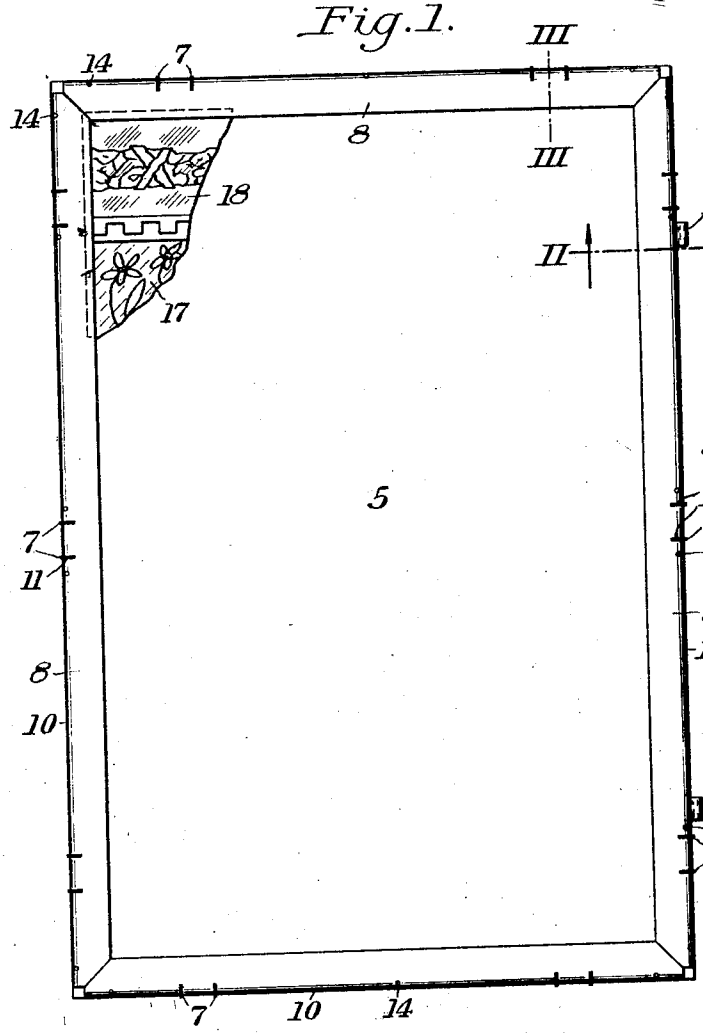


Fig. 2.

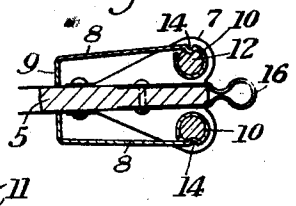


Fig. 5.

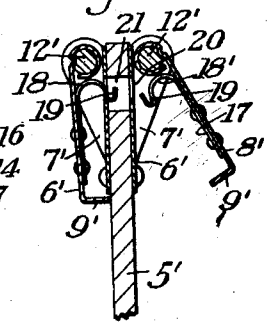


Fig. 3.

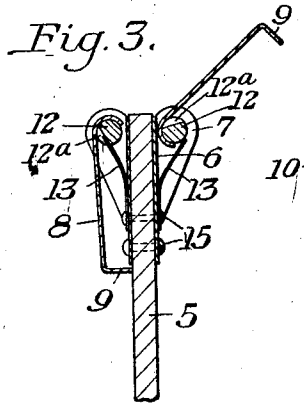
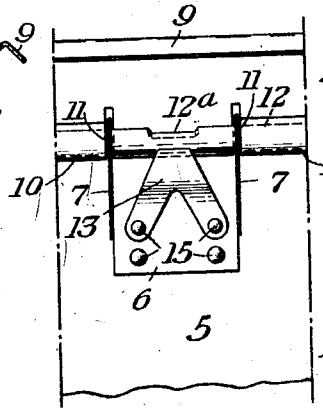


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WALL-PAPER-DISPLAY PANEL.

Application filed April 24, 1926. Serial No. 104,375.

This invention is for an improvement in a panel adapted especially for the display of samples of wall paper, but which is also applicable to the display of posters, placards, fabrics, and the like, and the invention herein disclosed constitutes an improvement of the device shown in our copending application, Serial No. 67,242, filed November 6, 1925.

It has been pointed out in connection with our application above mentioned that at the present time wall paper is displayed on panels, and that the panels now in common use are of a type to which the paper must be pasted. The pasting of the paper on the panels is a source of considerable annoyance and requires considerable time, and its removal from the panels is an equally difficult problem. As further pointed out in the said application, the necessity for pasting the paper on the panels has certain commercial disadvantages in that the paper must remain on display until such time as the dealer has an opportunity to paste on new samples, so that frequently samples of exhausted stock must remain on display for considerable time.

The present invention has for its object to provide a display panel wherein the paper may be quickly clamped onto the panel without the use of paste or without the use of tacks or other fasteners, and wherein the display panel will have a neat appearance. A further important object of the invention is to provide a panel with paper clamping means wherein the hinges for the tilting strips used as the paper clamping means are substantially concealed, and to provide a construction which may be easily and cheaply manufactured.

The invention may be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment of our invention, but to the details of construction of which the invention is not to be confined.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 represents a plan view of a display panel embodying the present invention;

Figure 2 represents an enlarged transverse section through a portion of the panel on the plane of line II—II of Figure 1, the section being taken below the hinge and above the supporting clip;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 on the line III—III of Figure 1, the section being taken through one of the hinge members;

Figure 4 is an enlarged plan view of a portion of the panel showing one of the strips opened out to disclose the construction of the hinge; and

Figure 5 is a detail view similar to Figure 3, of a slightly modified construction.

In the drawings, 5 designates a base or panel member of any suitable substance, such, for instance, as wall board. Mounted along the edges of the panel 5 at suitable points are supporting members 6 having upright ears 7 thereon, the ears having openings therein for the purpose hereinafter described. Each member 6 preferably has two ears thereon, which may be formed integrally therewith.

Arranged along the extreme edges of the panel 5 are clamping strips 8. Each of the strips 8 has a flange 9 at its inner edge and has an inwardly curled bead 10 along its outer edge. The bead is slotted at suitable intervals, as indicated at 11, to permit the ears 7 to project through the bead. Inserted in the curled bead of each strip and extending throughout the length thereof is a rod 12, this rod passing through the openings in the ears 7. This construction provides a pivoting support for the strips 8.

At one or more points along its length the rod 12 is flattened out, as indicated at 12^a. These flattened points in the rod 12 are preferably located between the pairs of ears 7 on the supporting fixtures 6. Associated with the members 6 for cooperation with the flattened surfaces 12^a are leaf springs 13. As shown in Figure 3, the leaf spring 13 bears against the flat surface 12^a of the strip when it is closed to urge the strip into clamping relation with the surface of the base 5. However, when the strip 8 is opened out, the spring 13 will bear against a round portion of the rod so that it will have no tendency to close the strip when it is fully opened.

In order that the spring 13 may function to urge the strip into clamping position, it is necessary that the rod 12 be non-rotatably received in the bead 10. In order to prevent relative rotation of the rod 12 and the bead

in which it is received, the metal of the bead may be dented into recesses in the rod as indicated at 14.

In the drawings we have illustrated an arrangement wherein the supporting elements 6 are secured to both sides of the base member 5 so that the clamping strips can be applied to both faces of the panel. The members 6 are correspondingly located on opposite sides of the panel, and they may be secured to the panel by rivets 15, as clearly shown in Figure 3.

In order that the panel may be pivotally supported in the same way that panels of this kind are now supported to permit a convenient display thereof, clips 16 may be secured to the base 5, these clips having an outwardly extending portion through which a pintle may be passed, as will be readily understood by those skilled in the art. As thus shown in Figure 2, this clip straddles the base member 5 and is concealed under the strips 8.

The strips 8 may be made of sheet metal and may be readily stamped to the form shown. The members 6 may also be made of sheet metal. By reason of the simple sheet metal construction of these parts, the device may be cheaply manufactured. The construction of the parts is relatively simple, so that in the assembly thereof there is no difficulty.

In the arrangement thus provided the only portions of the hinges which are visible at all are the edges of the ears 7 where they project through the bead 10. This does not mar the appearance of the structure as a whole. The strips 8 not only constitute a clamping means for a sheet of paper, such as that indicated at 17, but also provide a frame for more effectively displaying the paper. At the same time, the strips 8 can be made of a relatively narrow width so that they do not cover any considerable area of the panel.

In the use of the device, the paper is cut roughly to size and is laid on the base 5 when the strips 8 are opened out to the position shown in Figure 3. After laying the paper in place the strips are rocked inwardly and as they swing inward the springs 13 will come into contact with the flat surfaces 12 and tend to snap the strips down against the edges of the paper. Not only may a single sheet of wall paper be secured in this manner, but in addition to the sheet of wall paper, a section of border, such as that shown in 18, may also be displayed.

In the arrangement shown in Figure 5, 5′ is the panel or base board, 6′ a fixture corresponding to member 6 heretofore described, said fixture having ears 7′ thereon. The strip is designated 8′ and has a lip 9′ thereon, while 12′ is the rod along the strip. Secured to the under face of the strip 8′ is a spring strip 17 having a curved portion 18 terminating in a reversely curved portion 19. In the fixture 6′ is a hole 20 and the base board has a slightly larger hole 21 therein registering with hole 20. The holes 20 and 21 together provide a snap socket for the spring terminal 19.

When the strip is opened, the spring 17 with its portions 18 and 19 are entirely out of engagement with the fixture 6. When the strip is forced closed, part 19 engages the hole 20 in such manner as to slightly spring the portion 18 of the spring strip. The terminal part 19 engages under the edge of the hole 20 when the strip is entirely closed, tending to hold and urge the strip 8′ down into clamping engagement with a sheet of paper on the base.

This modification has certain advantages over the form shown in Figures 1 to 4, inclusive, particularly in the manufacture of the panels. One such advantage resides in the fact that the flat surfaces 12^a of the rods 12 have to be quite exactly positioned, and there can be no rotative movement of the rod with respect to the clip 8, while the tendency of the flat springs is to rotate the rods when the strip is closed, and to hold the rod against rotation when it is opened, thereby necessitating a secure connection between the rod and the strip. With the construction shown in Figure 5, relative rotative movement between the rod and strip would result in no harm, there is no tendency for the rod to work loose in the curled edge of the strip, and the rod does not have to be accurately positioned in the assembly of the panel.

We claim:

1. A display panel of the class described, including a base member, clamping strips along the edges of the base substantially coextensive therewith, ears on the base member having rods passed therethrough, said rods being secured to the strips and providing a pivotal support therefor, and spring means for resiliently holding the strips in contact with the base.

2. A clamping means for display panels, including a panel member, a strip extending along the edge of a panel, said strip having an inwardly curled bead along its outer edge, securing elements on the panel under the strip having lugs thereon in alignment with said bead, and a rod received in the bead and passing through the lugs thereby providing a substantially concealed hinged support for the strip.

3. A clamping means for display panels, including a panel member, a strip extending along the edge of a panel, said strip having an inwardly curled bead along its outer edge, securing elements on the panel under the strip having lugs thereon in alignment with said bead, a rod extending along the

bead and through the lugs and providing a substantially concealed hinged support for the strip, and means concealed by the strips for yieldably holding them against the panel.

4. A clamping means for display panels, including a panel member, a strip extending along the edge of the panel, said strip having an inwardly curled bead along its outer edge, securing elements on the panel under the strip having lugs thereon in alignment with said bead, a rod extending along the bead and through the lugs and providing a substantially concealed hinged support for the strip, said panel member having sockets therein, and holding means on the strips adapted to releasably interlock with the sockets.

5. A display panel of the class described, including a base member, a hinged strip along the outermost edges of the base member substantially co-extensive therewith and on the face of the panel on which the display will appear, and cooperating means on the panel and strips substantially concealed under the strips providing hinged supports for the respective strips at intervals along their lengths, the strips constituting edge clamps and a frame for a sheet of paper or the like spread over the panel.

6. A display panel of the class described, including a base member, a hinged strip along the outermost edges of the base member substantially co-extensive therewith and on the face of the panel on which the display will appear, cooperating means on the panel and strips substantially concealed under the strips providing a hinge for the respective strips at intervals along their lengths, the strips constituting edge clamps and a frame for a sheet of paper or the like spread over the panel, and resilient means also under the strips for holding the strips into sheet clamping engagement with the base.

7. A display panel of the class described, including a base member, a hinged strip along the outermost edges of the base member and on the face of the panel on which the display will appear, cooperating means on the panel and strips substantially concealed under the strips providing a hinge for the respective strips, the strips constituting edge clamps and a frame for a sheet of paper or the like spread over the panel, and clips secured to one edge of the base under the said strips and concealed thereby, said clips having a projecting outer pintle receiving portion to provide a hinged support for the panel.

8. A display panel of the class described, including a base member, a hinged strip along the outermost edges of the base member and on the face of the panel on which the display will appear, cooperating means on the panel and strips substantially concealed under the strips providing a hinge for the respective strips, the strips constituting edge clamps and a frame for a sheet of paper or the like spread over the panel, spring members on the strips, each having curved terminal portions, said base member having inwardly enlarged sockets therein into which the terminal portions of the spring members are sprung for holding the strips in engagement with the base.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands.

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