March 8, 1927. 1,620,313

T. J. ABELE

DISPLAY RACK

Filed May 15, 1925

FIG. 1.

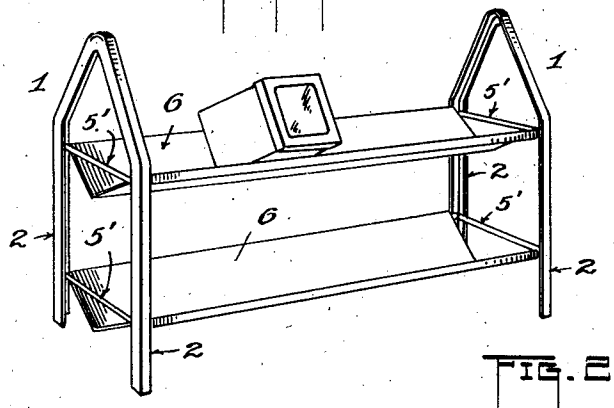


FIG. 2.

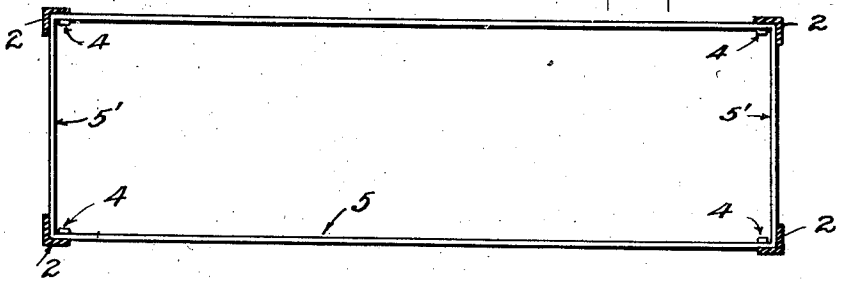


FIG. 3.

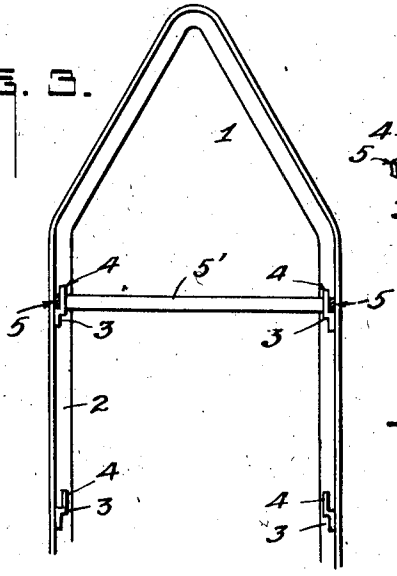


FIG. 4.

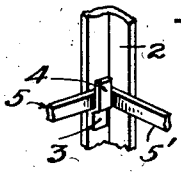
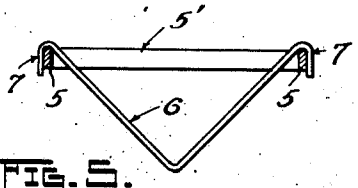


FIG. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DISPLAY RACK.

Application filed May 15, 1925. Serial No. 30,462.

This invention has reference to display racks, having particularly to do with racks for holding cans or containers in which cakes, crackers, biscuits and the like are displayed, and has for one of its objects to provide a simple, light and neat form of display rack of generous proportions for use in retail stores such as groceries and bakeries for holding a large number of cans or containers, such rack being so fashioned and arranged that tiers of the cans can be readily and neatly presented to the eye of a prospective customer.

Another object is to furnish a display rack of the type named that can be readily and quickly set up for use and as quickly disassembled for packing away or for shipment without making use of bolts or screws or other separate or separable fastening devices, and that can be built up in its complete form by merely assembling the several parts in their relative positions.

Still another object is to provide an exceedingly rigid form of display rack the parts of which can be bundled together with like parts of other racks of like structure for shipment or storage in a minimum of space.

To the end that my invention may be clearly understood I have provided the appended drawing forming part hereof wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates my new form of rack in perspective.

Figure 2 is a horizontal section of the uprights of the rack showing a frame mounted therein as seen from the top.

Figure 3 is an elevation of part of one of the uprights or standards of my improved rack showing certain parts entering into the construction.

Figure 4 is a detail of the manner of assembling certain parts, the same being shown in perspective, and

Figure 5 is an end elevation of a trough-like shelf showing a support therefor in cross section.

As has been pointed out in the objects, it is my desire to produce a rack for supporting display cans in a very neat manner for easy inspection and one that can be readily set up or taken down. Also, to produce a rack that will be comparatively light in weight so that it can be easily moved about, and very rigid.

The rack as I prefer to construct it is long and low so that it may be placed in front of and backed up against a store counter where the contents of the cans thereon will readily catch the eye of a customer without being obtrusive.

In the present instance the uprights or standards of the rack are two in number, forming the end of said rack, and represented by the characters 1, 1. Preferably each is constructed of angle-iron bent in A-form of a single piece, the extremities forming legs 2 which lie parallel to one another. Secured to the inner side of each leg at one or more places in its length is a bracket 3 so disposed that those at a given position in the length of the legs will be at the same height in both standards. In the present case there are two sets of said brackets shown, see Figure 3, but more may be used depending upon the number of shelves to be employed, there being two of these illustrated in Figure 1. The said brackets may be bolted or riveted in place though I prefer to electrically weld them to the legs in a well known manner. They are so made and attached that a part 4 thereof is in spaced relation to the leg surface as in Figures 3 and 4.

A rectangular frame 5 corresponding in width to the distance between the legs of each standard is shown in Figures 2 and 3, and the length of said frame determines the length of the finished rack, and by providing various lengths of the frame or frames different lengths of racks may be erected.

It is to be observed that the said frame or frames are set down upon the brackets 3 and lie between the parts 4 thereof and both limbs of the several legs. This, as may be seen, forms a perfect brace for the whole structure particularly when at least two of the frames are employed as in Figure 1, for example. No other bracing means is required since the frames brace the standards 1 as regards their movement relatively to one another, and the portion 5′ of said frame braces the legs 2 of each standard so that said legs cannot spring in the direction of one another. After being thus assembled a V-shaped trough-like shelf 6 is suspended upon each of the frames, the opposite longitudinal edges of each shelf being bent in the general direction of the angled bottom thereof to form the hooks

7, Figure 5, which engage over the longitudinal portions of said frames. The act of assembling is quite simple, it is evident, in that after setting the frame in place as described the shelves are dropped in position completing the assembling act.

In shipping or storing a number of racks the standards 1 can be bundled together as well as the frames 5, and the shelves readily nest due to their form so that but a small space is required for the accommodation of a large number of such racks, this being an important matter where shipping and storage charges are to be considered.

Minor changes are possible in constructing my rack but only such as may be considered to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A knock-down rack of the character named, including in combination a pair of independent standards forming the supports of the rack, each comprising a substantially U-shaped member of angle iron whose extremities form legs, a bracket extending from the inner surface of one of the limbs of the angle and including an upturned portion spaced from that surface and from the other limb of the angle, and a frame adapted to engage upon the brackets between the upturned portions thereof and said legs snugly fitting between the several limbs of the said legs.

2. In a knock-down rack of the character named including in combination a pair of independent standards forming the supports of the rack, each comprising a substantially U-shaped member of angle iron whose extremities form legs, a bracket extending from the inner surface of one of the limbs of the angle and including an upturned portion spaced from that surface and from the other limb of the angle, a frame adapted to engage upon the brackets between the upturned portions thereof and said legs snugly fitting between the several limbs of the said legs, and a shelf having substantially the general form of a V adapted to be supported on two opposite members of the frame, said shelf having a depending hook-portion at each of two opposite edges adapted to engage over the outer surfaces of the frame.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

THEODORE J. ABELE.