

March 10, 1953

C. HESSDOERFER

2,630,641

COMBINED EASEL AND SCROLL SIGN

Filed Dec. 29, 1950

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

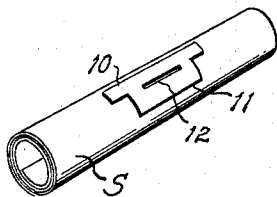


Fig. 2

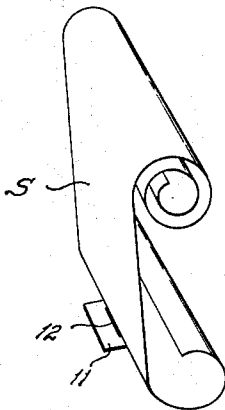


Fig. 4

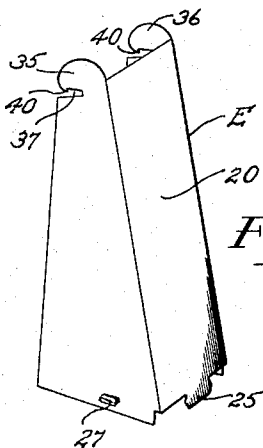


Fig. 5

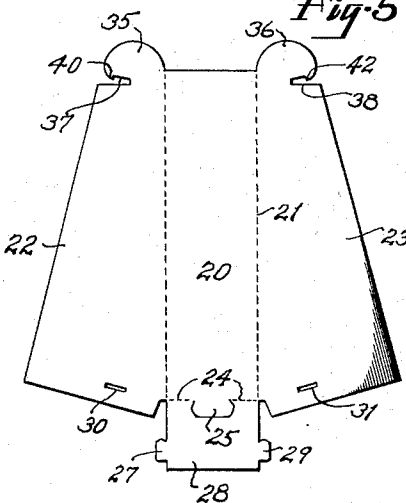
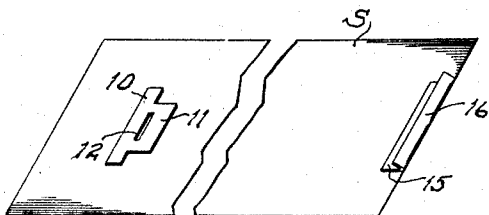


Fig. 3



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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

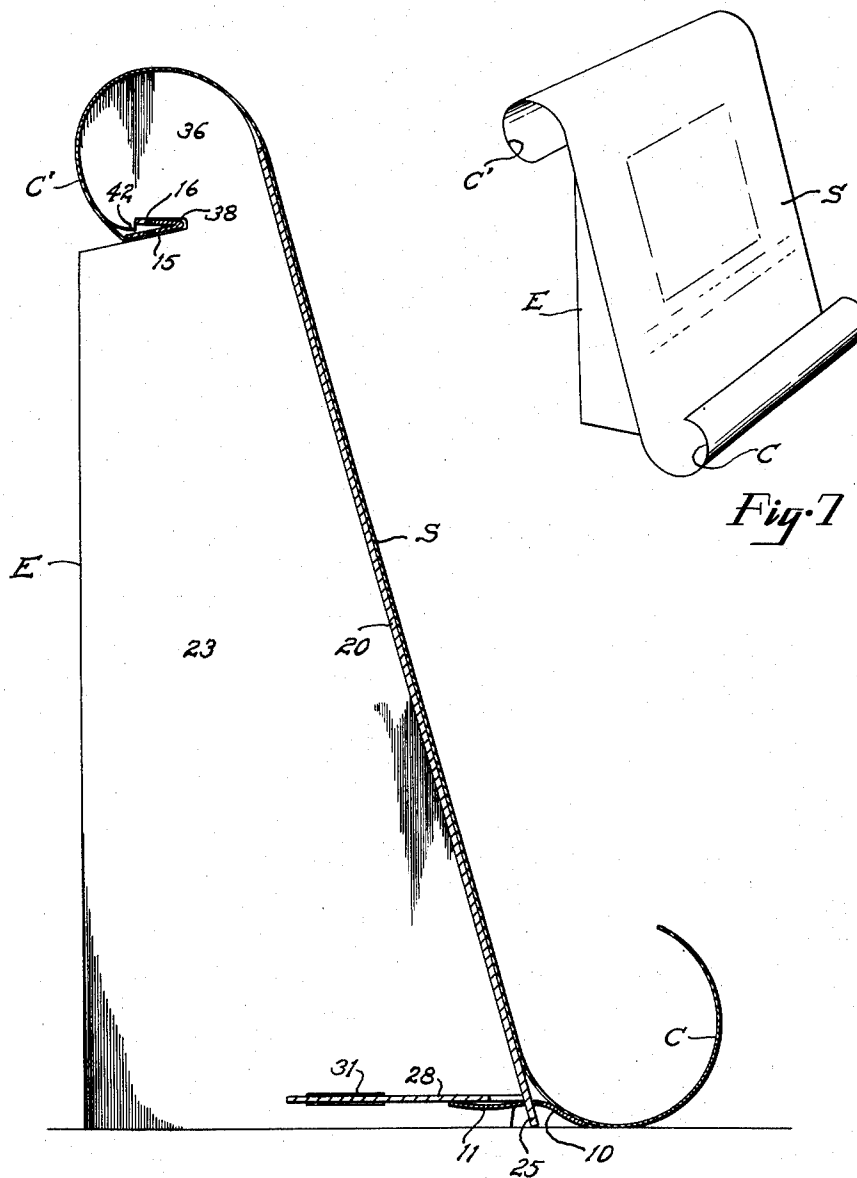


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

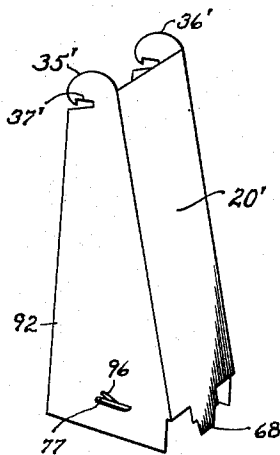
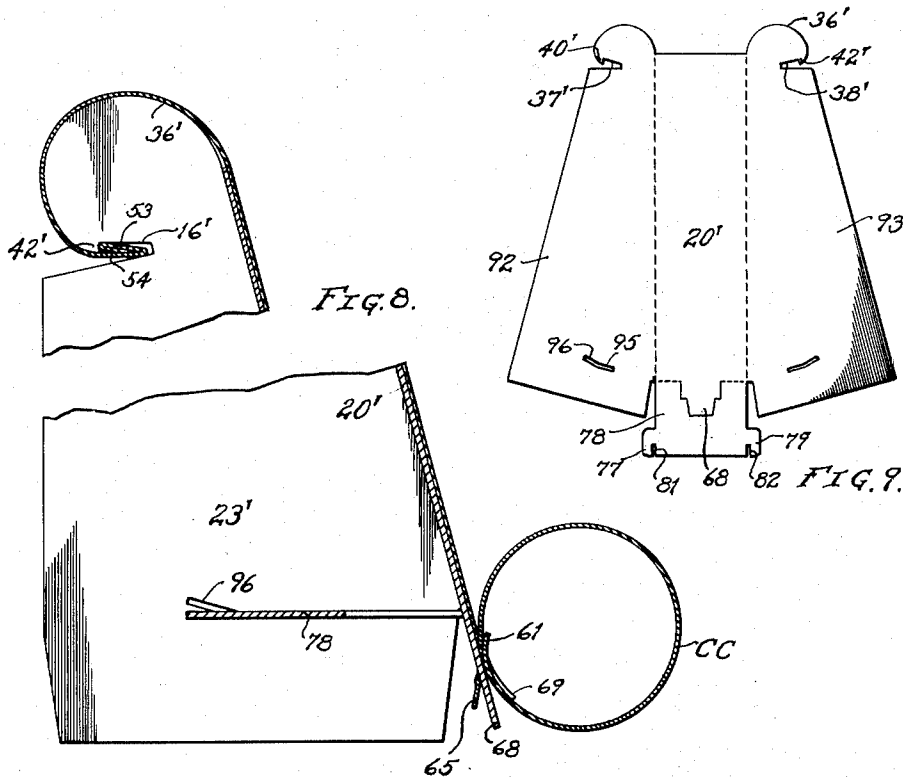


FIG. 10

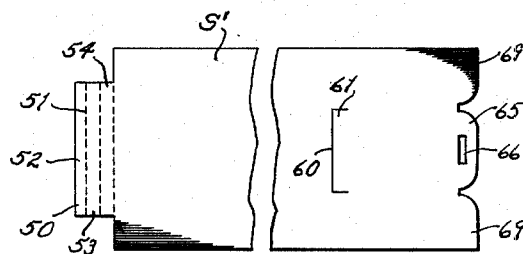


FIG. 11

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,630,641

COMBINED EASEL AND SCROLL SIGN

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Application December 29, 1950, Serial No. 203,258

8 Claims. (Cl. 40—125)

1

This invention relates to collapsible or folding easel with scroll sign mounted thereon, and has for its essential objects the affording of a simple, convenient and effective method of displaying a sheet with a backward curve at the upper edge and a forward upturned curve or roll at the lower edge, and which may be easily assembled and which shall maintain its scroll shape while in use.

A still further object is to shape and support the reverse top curve and effectively and simply lock and hold the scroll sheet on the easel with its top portion in this reverse curve displaying position.

Another object attained by one form of my invention includes utilizing the natural curl or curve of the scroll sheet which results from rolling it for convenient shipment, as in a mailing tube.

In another form I may secure a complete cylindrical forwardly turned roll to the easel without distorting its cylindrical form.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent in the following description which relates to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the scroll sheet shown in a roll as removed from the tube or shipping container;

Fig. 2 shows the scroll sheet partially unrolled, illustrating the natural curling tendency thereof;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the scroll showing the lower and upper easel-attaching devices fixed thereon;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of an easel for use with this scroll sheet;

Fig. 5 is a view of the easel sheet, cut and shaped ready for folding into the position shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged vertical central section through the easel, scroll sheet and attaching device;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the scroll sheet in display position on the easel;

Fig. 8 is a vertical section through the easel and scroll display sheet of a modified form, the middle portion being broken away;

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 5, showing the modified easel for this form;

Fig. 10 is a view similar to Fig. 4 showing the easel ready to receive the scroll;

Fig. 11 is a plan view of the modified scroll display sheet, the middle portion being broken away.

As above indicated, the purpose of the present invention is to take such a scroll sheet from its compact tightly rolled condition and mount it

2

upon a stable support in a displaying position, giving the artistic effect of a scroll, as illustrated. In the form shown, particularly in Figs. 6 and 7, one of the specific objects is to permit the natural curl to take its up-curve and to hold itself so curled at the lower portion of the sheet which forms the sign, without distorting the shape of the curve. Likewise, it is desired to effectively shape the reverse curve at the top and hold it firmly in a curve of approximately the same size.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the rolled sheet comprising the sign proper is designated S and shown in Fig. 1 in the form in which it is normally shipped or stored, usually, of course, within a protecting roll or tube.

Spaced appropriately from one end, which comprises the lower edge of the roll, I apply and secure a tab 10 which has a lateral strip portion and a tongue 11 of reduced width, and a narrow slot as shown at 12. The lower edge of the tab (i. e., the left edge in Fig. 3) is suitably pasted or glued to the back of the sheet, leaving the balance of the tab and tongue free.

Adjacent and parallel to the upper edge (i. e., the right hand edge in Fig. 3) is a strip 15 of somewhat stiffer material having a portion pasted to the back of the sheet S, and having a portion 16 folded upwardly and inwardly, as shown. It will be noted that the material of the member 10 being flexible, it does not interfere with the rolling of the sheet, and, likewise, the member 15 with its intumed portion being narrow permits rolling the sheet from the top into the roll shown in Fig. 1.

The resiliency resulting in a natural curling action of the sheet is indicated in its partially unrolled condition in Fig. 2.

The easel E (Figs. 4, 5 and 6) comprises a central panel 20 of a sheet of suitably stiff material, scored along parallel lines 21 and from which scoring side wings 22 and 23 extend. The lower side of the central panel is scored for folding along lines 24 and is cut to form a tongue 25. The body of the panel extends below the scoring lines 24 and beyond the wings, as shown, forming a cross bracing member 28 and is cut to form a tongue 25. The body of the panel extends below the scoring lines 24 and beyond the wings, as shown, forming a cross bracing member 28 provided with dove-tail shaped latching ears 27 and 29, adapted to tightly engage slots 30 and 31 formed in the lower portion of the wings 22 and 23 when the easel is set up as shown in Fig. 4.

At the upper portion of the wings 22 and 23

are ears 35 and 36 presenting semi-circular upper edges, and inwardly extending slots 37 and 38 are formed to receive the latching member 15—16. Projections 40 and 42, at the outer part of the upper edge of these slots, serve to engage the edge of the flap 16, as will presently appear.

Obviously, a number of pre-cut and scored sheets (Fig. 5) comprising the easels may be shipped flat in a stack or pack, while the scrolls bearing any desired display signs, pictures, etc., may be shipped in the rolled condition.

To use the form of my invention thus far described, it is only necessary to set up the easel by folding the wings 22 and 23 backwardly, and, at the same time, folding the bracing extension 28 upwardly to a horizontal position, and then forcing the latching lugs 27 and 29 into their respective slots, 30 and 31. Thus, the easel takes the form shown in Fig. 4, ready to receive the scroll display sheet. With the scroll sheet S in the partially unrolled condition, such as shown in Fig. 2, the tab 25 is thrust through the slot 12 and the sheet is then rolled upwardly along the face of the easel, i. e., the panel 20, and its upper edge is curled or turned backwardly over the edges of the ears 35 and 36. The strip 15—16 is now forced into the slots 37 and 38 until the edge of the part 16 snaps upwardly behind the projections 40 and 42, as shown particularly in Fig. 6, and there remains in this latching position by reason of the resiliency of the material of this strip.

As indicated, the member 10 is preferably only slightly less flexible than the material of the scroll, and thus it may flex to permit the curving of the lower curl C, while holding it to the projection 25, and while the parts 10 and 11 flex sufficiently to conform to the contour of this curl.

At this point it may be noted that the tongue portion 11 may be slightly narrower than the panel 20 to allow it to extend between the wings of the easel, but the strip portion at the left of the tab is longer than the width of the panel 20 and extends somewhat either way from the panel 20, thus avoiding a tendency of the lower curl C to become distorted by being held at too narrow a zone, and in fact reinforcing the scroll sheet at this lower curve.

The strip 15 should be as long or longer than the strip 10, and thus it may serve to stiffen the upper edge and assure its holding that edge in the uniform reverse curve C' at the top and in opposition to the curling tendency of the scroll sheet. The curves of the ears 35 and 36 definitely define the shape and size of the upper reverse curl C' while the flat face of the panel 20 supports the intermediate body of the scroll sheet, holding it in a plane along the slope of the front of the easel.

Thus, it will be seen that the curling tendency of the sheet establishes its lower curl which is maintained without distortion and is firmly held. The upper latching arrangement holds the reverse curl by reason of the edge being latched by the tendency of the strip 16 to push itself upwardly, holding it in engagement with the shoulders 42.

Likewise, the intermediate display area of the sheets is held taut and flat. The entire effect of my display sign is obviously the artistic and desirable appearance of a reverse curve scroll.

The modified form shown in Figs. 8 to 11 has a specific advantage in economy, particularly in eliminating the parts 10 and 15 which are applied to the back of the display scroll sheet, thus

saving the cost of these pieces and the labor applying the same.

In instances where the scroll sheet is of suitable weight and stiffness which, incidentally, may include a wide variety of sheets to which the display sign may be applied, the securing means for the reverse rearward turn or roll at the top may comprise a folded part of the same sheet of material. Likewise, the lower portion may be curled into a complete turn presenting a cylindrical upturned roll and having a novel fastening means formed in the scroll sheet proper.

To accomplish these ends the scroll sheet S' is cut to leave an extension 50 at one end which may be folded along dotted lines 51 forming a stiffening portion with its parallel folds 52, 53 and 54 adapted to engage the slots 37' and 38', and have its folded-under edge engaging the projections 40' and 42', thus holding the top edge of the sheet over the curves of the top of the easel as before.

Also, near the lower portion of the sheet it may be slit transversely and longitudinally along the line indicated at 60 to form a flap-like part 61 behind which a tongue 65 formed on the end of the sheet may pass. The tongue 65 preferably is rounded and has a transverse narrow slot 66 which is adapted to engage a tongue 68 formed on the easel, as a straight downward projection of the front panel 20' thereof. The tongue portion 65 is preferably formed by cutting inwardly from the end of the sheet, leaving the edges 69 at the forward side of the sheet, as shown.

To mount the scroll sheet on the easel, the lower end of the sheet is given one turn rolling it into a cylindrical form, and the tongue 65 is thrust into the slit 60 and thus projects behind the sheet presenting the slot 66 outside of the cylindrical roll and behind the sheet where it may be slid upwardly onto the retaining projection 68.

Then the projecting portion 50 having been folded preferably with three folds, along the lines indicated, and toward the back side of the sheet. The sheet is now stretched upwardly tightly along the front panel of the easel, and the inwardly folded and stiffening latch flap 50 is then thrust into the retaining notches. The resiliency of the paper tends to unfold this threefold part, pressing the fold upwardly and holding it into engagement with the projections 40' and 42' of the notches 37' and 38'.

In addition to modifying the retaining projection at the lower end of the front panel of the easel to engage and hold the lower cylinder roll CC, the easel, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, may be otherwise modified for convenience. The lower bracing flap member extending from the front panel, as shown at 72, may have its securing extensions 77 and 79 notched upwardly in line with the sides of the panel, as indicated at 81 and 82. The slots in the side wings 92 and 93 are shown as having horizontal and upwardly turned portions 95 and 96. The securing tabs are thus bent slightly when being thrust through these slots, and the end portions tending to straighten come back into the normal plane effecting a securing or latching, as will be seen from Figs. 8 and 10.

Various modifications may be made of the details, the structure, the materials used, the form of the easel, and the like, without departing from the spirit of my invention as defined in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A reverse curve scroll sheet display sign

5

and easel therefor in which the easel comprises a folding frame adapted to be set up to support the scroll in displaying position and for presenting the scroll sheet with an upward and forward curl at the bottom and a rearward curl at the upper portion, the easel having parallel curved edges at the upper portion, the scroll sheet having a transverse strip, latching shoulders formed on the easel at the rear portion of the curved edges for holding the upper portion of the sheet, the lower portion of the sheet having a tendency to roll upwardly, a flexible tab fixed to the lower portion of this sheet at the back side thereof and adapted to curl with the sheet, and means on the easel for latching attachment to the tab comprising a downward projection for extending through said tab.

2. The device described in claim 1 in which the flexible tab at the back of the sheet at the lower curve extends tangentially therefrom toward the easel.

3. The device described in claim 1 in which the strip at the top portion of the sheet comprises a two-part folded member, and the easel is provided with notches into which the folded strip expands for latching action.

4. In a scroll sheet display sign, the combination of a sheet adapted to be rolled and having a projecting tab at one end narrower than the sheet and adapted to be folded into a plurality of layers parallel to the end of the sheet, a slit transversely of the sheet spaced from the opposite end thereof and a tongue formed on the opposite end of the sheet adapted to pass through the slit when the sheet is curled in a cylindrical roll between the tongue end and the slits, an easel having a downward projection adapted to pass through the tongue of said sheet, the easel having upwardly and rearwardly curved parallel members and having spaced apart notches adapted to receive and engage said folds of the tab and hold the sheet in a reverse rearwardly turned curve over said curved members.

5. In a scroll sheet display sign, the combination of a sheet adapted to be rolled and having one end folded into a plurality of layers parallel to the end of the sheet, a transverse slit-like opening through the sheet spaced from the opposite end thereof, a tongue formed on said opposite end of the sheet adapted to pass through said opening when the sheet is curled into a complete cylindrical roll between the tongue end and said opening, said tongue having a transverse slit, an easel having side portions and a connecting flat sloping panel, the panel having

6

a downward projecting tongue adapted to pass through the slit in the tongue of said sheet, the sheet being adapted to lie along the flat face of the easel panel and be turned rearwardly at the upper end thereof, the easel side portions having upwardly and rearwardly curved edges and notches adapted to receive and engage said folds of the tab and hold the sheet in a reverse rearwardly turned curve over said edges.

6. The structure defined in claim 5 in which the easel is of that form adapted to be shipped flat and in which the central panel has an extension with laterally extending ears adapted to project through the side portions or wings of the easel and hold them in parallel positions while the easel stands on the lower edges of said side wing members.

7. A reverse curve scroll display sign and folding easel therefor, in which the easel comprises a flat stiff sheet cut to form a central panel with folding laterally extending wings, and means for holding the wings in parallel upright position when the easel is erected, the side wings presenting parallel rearward curving edges to support and shape the upper reverse scroll curve, and the wings having notches with latching shoulders at the upper outer portions thereof, the central panel having a downwardly projecting tongue between the side wings and at the lower edge thereof, the scroll sheet being rolled for shipment and having a resulting tendency to curl and having folds at the upper edge adapted to enter and expand into said notches, the lower end of the scroll sheet having an extension provided with a transverse slot for engaging said tongue when the sheet is lying against the panel and its lower end is curled upwardly.

8. The structure defined in claim 4 in which the tongue on said sheet is formed by notches spaced inwardly from the longitudinal edges whereby when the lower cylindrical curve is formed into a cylinder the longitudinal edges extend around more than a complete turn and present substantially complete circles at the ends of the cylinder.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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