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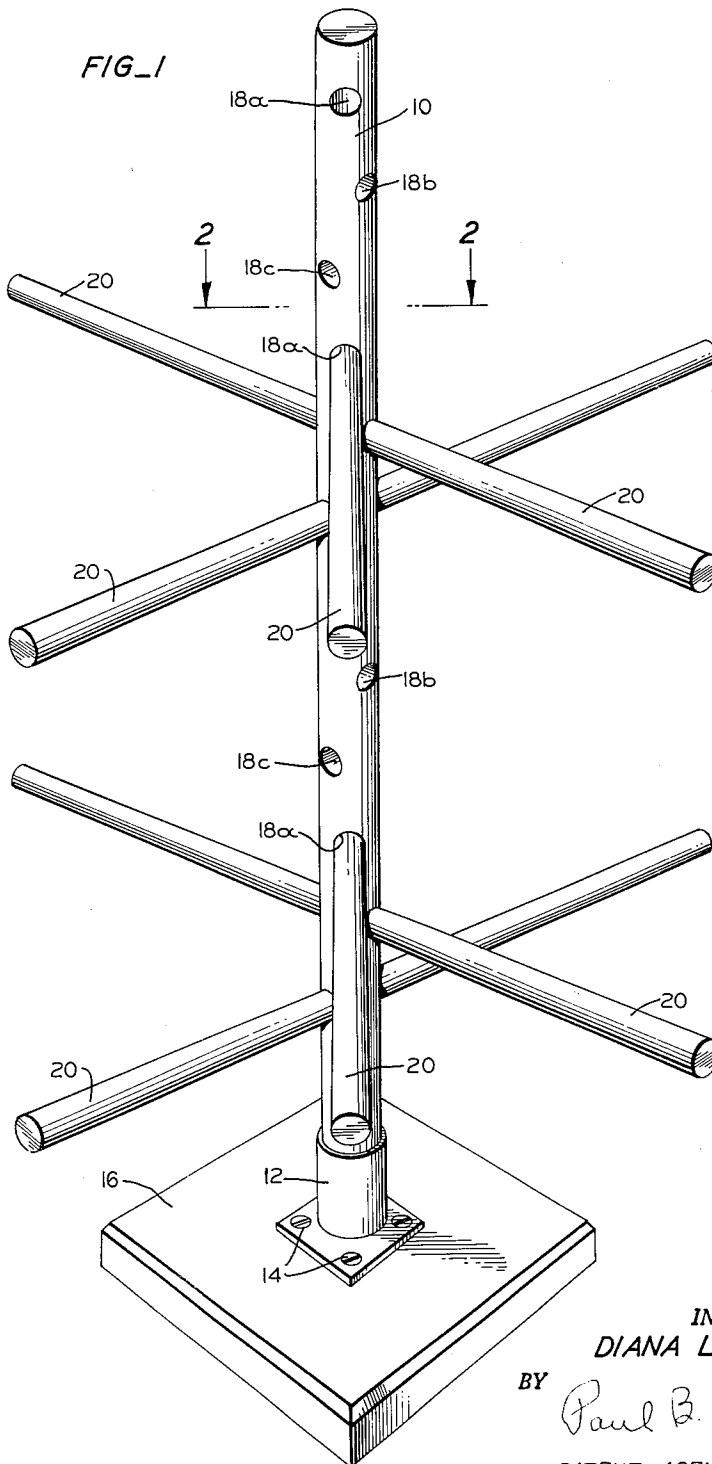
D. L. WARNER

3,204,779

DISPLAY FIXTURE

Original Filed May 14, 1959

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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FIG_2

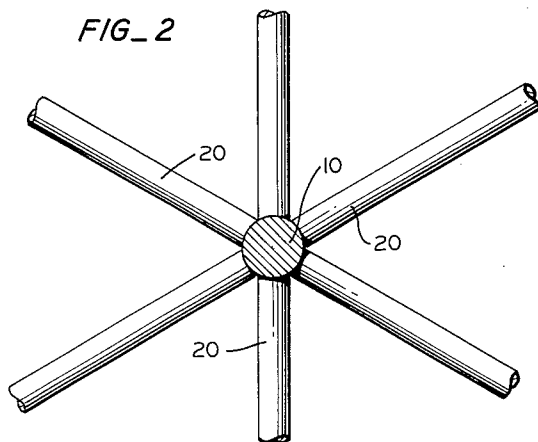


FIG_3

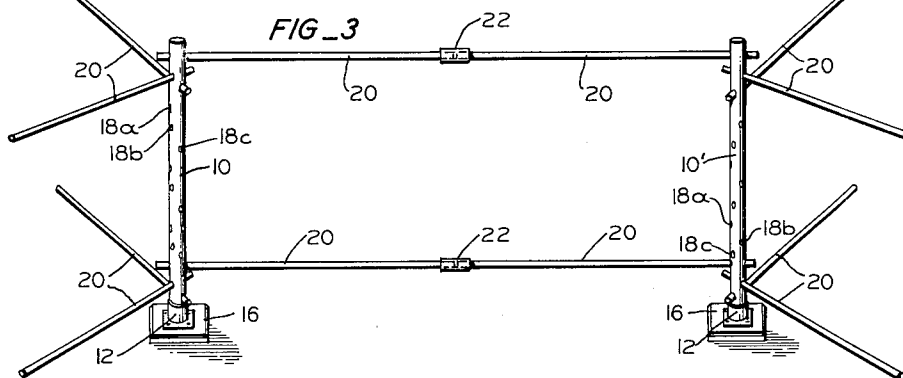
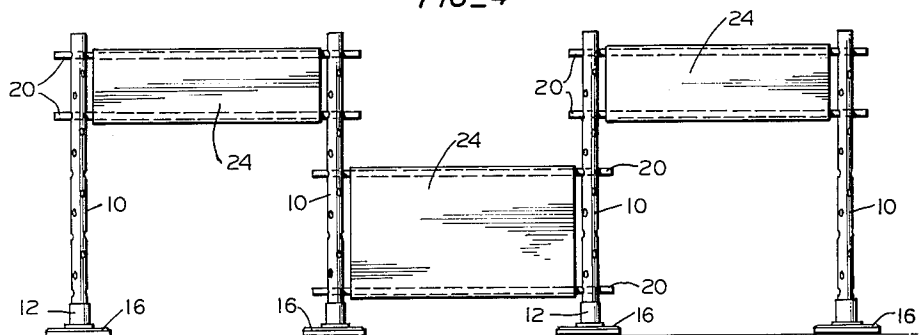


FIG_4



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3,204,779

DISPLAY FIXTURE

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Continuation of application Ser. No. 813,118, May
14, 1959. This application June 15, 1961, Ser. No.
120,130

3 Claims. (Cl. 211—177)

This application constitutes a continuation of my previous application, Ser. No. 813,118, filed May 14, 1959, and now abandoned.

The present invention relates to fixtures whose predominant usage is for the support of items for display purposes.

It is the general object of the invention to provide a fixture having wide applicability for decorative displays and other purposes.

It is a feature of the invention to provide a fixture having separable components which are portable and can be assembled readily in any of an extremely wide variety of configurations.

A further feature of the invention is to provide a fixture including a main supporting pole that is, in turn, supported for rotative adjustment.

It is another feature to provide transverse holes in such supporting pole in a predetermined angular relationship whereby other components of the fixture in the form of rods can be supported adjustably thereon.

These as well as other objects and features of the invention will become more apparent from a perusal of the following description of the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a fixture embodying the present invention assembled in one exemplary fashion,

FIG. 2 is a transverse section view taken substantially along line 2—2 of FIG. 1, illustrating the relative angularity of the rods,

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of an alternate assembly which incorporates two of the fixtures in combination, and

FIG. 4 is a side elevational view of yet another exemplary assembly of a plurality of fixtures.

With initial reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, a fixture embodying the present invention generally constitutes a simple assembly of but few parts, which, however, can be arranged in a wide variety of configurations in accordance with the imagination and desires of the designer or other person.

The fixture, as shown, includes a pole 10 that is preferably wooden and is supported in an upright fashion by slidable insertion downwardly into a cup-shaped receptacle 12 formed of metallic material and secured as by screws 14 to a relatively heavy wooden base 16 of rectangular configuration.

A series of holes 18a, 18b, 18c are bored completely through the pole transversely thereof at regular intervals along its length, each hole being also angularly displaced from the one immediately thereabove by a predetermined angle. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the angular displacement of longitudinally adjacent holes is 60° so that there is formed in the pole 10 a series of like groups of three holes 18a, 18b, 18c, so that the fourth hole from the top of the pole is parallel with the uppermost hole, the fifth is parallel with the second, and so forth.

Each of the holes is of precisely the same diameter so that one of a plurality of like rods 20 can be slidably inserted into a selected hole as desired in the construction of any particular fixture configuration. As illustrated in FIG. 1, three rods 20 have been inserted for central support within longitudinally adjacent holes 18a, 18b, 18c at positions near the upper end of the pole 10 and the angular relationship of such inserted rods can be more clearly

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visualized by reference to FIG. 2. It is to be specifically noted that angles of both 60° and 120° are formed between adjacent rods 20.

Additionally, as shown in FIG. 1, another set of three rods 20 is inserted in another group of three holes 18a, 18b, 18c at positions adjacent the lower end of the pole whereby the first set of three poles is superposed immediately above this second set.

Various articles can be hung from the transversely projecting rods 20 for display, or alternatively, a burlap or canvas sheet can be stretched between superposed rods 20 to form a background for the display of material which can be conveniently pinned or otherwise supported thereon. Since the pole 10 is slidably inserted into the supporting receptacle 12, it can, in turn, be rotated so that various facets of the display can be brought into view, as desired.

An example of utilization of a pair of fixtures is illustrated in FIG. 3. The pole 10 shown at the left of FIG. 3 is formed the same as that illustrated in FIG. 1, but the pole 10' on the right is different in that the longitudinally adjacent holes 18a, 18b, 18c are angularly displaced by the same amount, but in a different rotative direction. The rods 20 mounted on both of the poles 10, 10' are disposed in extended positions and form angles of 120° therebetween and the poles have been placed so that the abutting ends of one pair of rods can be connected by a simple removable sleeve 22. The described assembly is predominately for utilization as a stage setting with the rods 20 extending between the poles 10, 10' and joined at their ends forming supports for desired scenery at the back of the stage, while those rods projecting at 120° outwardly from the poles provide support for scenery at the stage wings. The scenery can be painted on both sides of a sheet of material disposed between the rods so that upon completion of, for example, one act of a play, the sleeves 22 can be temporarily loosened and both poles rotated by 120° to bring another scene into display, the sleeves again being shifted to secure the rods 20 in the new disposition. Obviously, three complete scenes can be displayed by appropriate pole rotation.

Yet another example of the wide variety of uses of fixtures embodying the present invention is illustrated in FIG. 4 where a series of four of the poles 10 are arranged in a linear array and are joined by pairs of rods 20 extending through parallel holes in adjacent poles. Paper, canvas or other background material, as indicated at 24, can be stretched between the rods 20 for background or support of items to be displayed.

Obviously, many alterations and/or modifications can be made in the precise structure of the fixture as described and also in its utilization without departing from the spirit of the invention. As a consequence, the foregoing description of a preferred structure and several manners of utilization thereof is to be considered as purely exemplary and not in a limiting sense. The scope of the invention is to be indicated by reference to the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A display fixture which comprises a pair of parallel, upright poles, each pole having a plurality of transverse holes extending entirely therethrough, said holes being spaced by equal amounts from one another along the longitudinal axis of the pole and each being angularly displaced from the adjacent hole by a 60° angle, there being a sufficient number of holes in the pole such that each hole will have at least one hole in alignment therewith, the adjacent holes on one of said poles being angularly displaced in one rotative direction, the adjacent holes on the other of said poles being angularly displaced in the opposite rotative direction, means including a plurality of rods slidably supported in said transverse holes, said poles

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being positioned so that the projecting ends of aligned rods are adjacent, and display mats removably supported between superposed rods.

2. A display fixture according to claim 1 which comprises means for supporting each of said poles for rotation about its longitudinal axis.

3. A display fixture according to claim 1 which comprises means removably connecting the projecting, adjacent ends of aligned rods.

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