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L. H. BEST
DISPLAY STANDS

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5

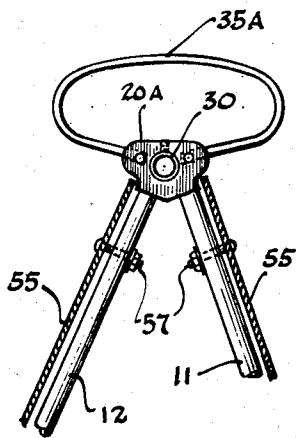


Fig. 6

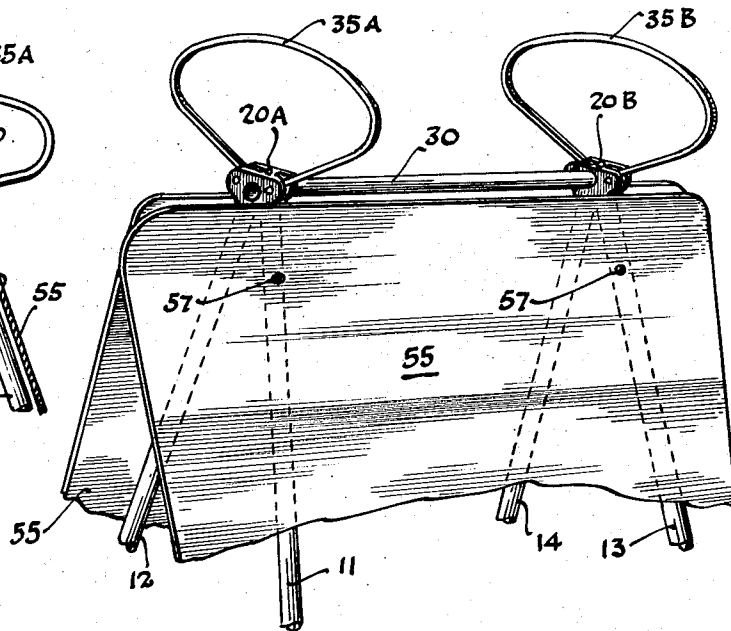
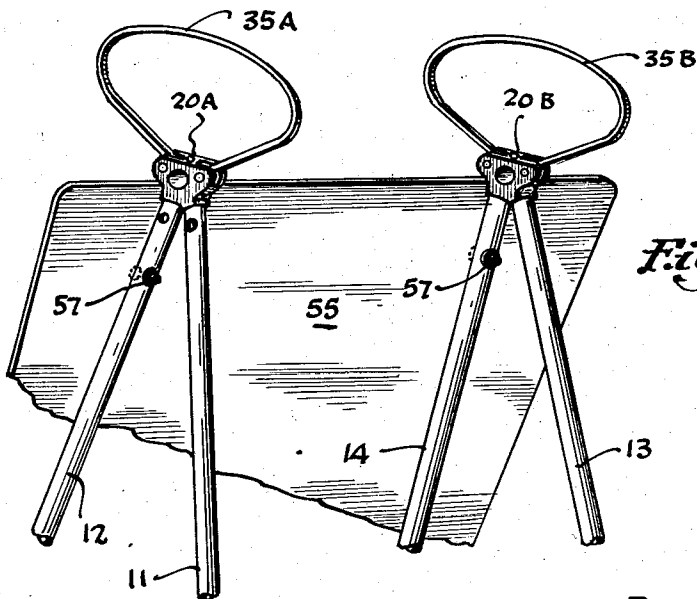


Fig. 7

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DISPLAY STANDS

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3 Claims. (Cl. 211-45)

This invention relates to a stand for displaying samples of rugs, carpeting or the like.

It is desirable and advantageous in displaying rug samples or the like to support the samples substantially above floor level so that the material can be conveniently viewed and examined, and the primary object of the present invention is to enable this to be accomplished in a double-faced vertical stand of simplified, light-weight construction.

In displaying rug samples, it is desirable of course that as many samples as possible be available in a group, and where it is proposed that these samples be suspended from rings it has been found that unless rings of unusually large diameter be used the samples naturally arrange themselves in a rather sharply rounded or tight cascade at the free lower edges as well as at the upper edges supported by the rings. This has been found to be objectionable for the reason that only a limited number of samples can be displayed and conveniently turned on the rings, and another of the important objects of the present invention is to overcome this.

Further objects of the present invention are display rug samples conveniently from a double-faced, easel-type stand having elliptical rings for suspending the samples from the upper edges thereof without producing a cascade effect of any appreciable order, and to enable a display stand of the foregoing kind to be utilized in different relations.

Other and further objects of the present invention will be apparent from the following description and claims and are illustrated in the accompanying drawing which, by way of illustration, show preferred embodiments of the present invention and the principles thereof and what I now consider to be the best mode in which I have contemplated applying those principles. Other embodiments of the invention embodying the same or equivalent principles may be used and structural changes may be made as desired by those skilled in the art without departing from the present invention and the purview of the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an end elevation on a reduced scale of a display stand embodying the features of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective, partly broken away, of one form of the invention with one of the retainer rings released to open position;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary end elevation on an enlarged scale illustrating details of the stand;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary front elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an end elevation, partly broken away, of a modified form of the invention showing the supporting panels in section;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view, partly broken away, of the modified stand; and

Fig. 7 is a view illustrating a modification of the stand shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

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One form of the present invention is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 as embodied in a double-faced, easel-type stand 10 comprising a pair of legs 11 and 12 at one end of the stand, and a pair of like legs 13 and 14 at the opposite end of the stand. Under the present invention, these leg members diverge downwardly so as to afford a relatively wide and stable expanse at the foot of the stand, and this relation also serves to support the rug samples in a desirable fashion as will be mentioned.

At the upper ends, the leg members 11 and 12 are associated with a head member 20A, and the leg members 13 and 14 are associated with a head member 20B. The two heads 20A and 20B are similar, and it will be observed that each head is machined at the underside with flat faces 21F and 22F. The faces 21F and 22F diverge outwardly from the mid point of the corresponding head member, and depending from each such face is a stub tube 23 serving as a mount for a corresponding one of the legs. Thus, the legs are of tubular steel, and the upper ends are telescoped on to the stub tubes 23 and are secured in place by set screws 26. It will be recognized that an adjacent pair of the stub tubes 23 diverge downwardly at the same angle as that of the leg members.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 1 to 4, the heads 20A and 20B are connected by a horizontal brace bar 30 having the opposite ends thereof reposed in corresponding medial openings in the heads 20A and 20B. The heads 20A and 20B are held to the brace bar 30 by set screws 32, Fig. 3, and enables the heads 20A and 20B to be adjusted on the brace to accommodate rug samples of different widths. Preferably, the stubs 23 in each of the heads are inclined outwardly so that the lateral expanse of the legs is greater at the bottom than at the top.

The samples that are to be suspended will be provided with metal eyelets as is well known, and in accordance with the present invention are suspended or hung from retainer rings 35A and 35B that are spaced to receive the metal eyelets. In the modification of Figs. 1 to 4, the samples thus suspended from the rings 35A and 35B will be supported along marginal edges by the leg members 11 and 13 at one side of the stand and by the leg members 12 and 14 at the opposite side. Thus, the pair of leg members 11 and 13 and the pair of leg members 12 and 14 will in each instance be disposed in common inclined planes defining the tilted position to be assumed by the rug samples RS suspended from the rings 35A and 35B as shown in Fig. 1. It will be appreciated that during the course of displaying samples, one or more samples will be turned on the retainer rings 35A and 35B from one side of the stand to the other to completely expose selected of the underlying samples.

The rings 35A and 35B are arched over the heads 20A and 20B. The upper extents 36, Fig. 3, of the retainer rings represent relatively shallow arcs whereas the opposite ends 37 thereof are of contrastingly sharp or deep arc. The rings 35A and 35B are discontinuous thereby affording opposite arms 39-1 and 39-2, and these arms, like the backs 36 of the rings, are of relatively flat inclination so that both rings are in effect elliptical. The arms 39-1 and 39-2 enable the rug samples as RS, Fig. 1, to be hung therefrom in the usual fashion, but it will be observed that in so doing the edges are substantially in alignment without the cascade effect were the rings to be truly circular as has been proposed.

The heads 20A and 20B are formed with recesses or grooves 40 and 41 in the front and rear thereof. The end portions of the retainer rings corresponding to the arms 39-1 thereof are disposed in the grooves 41 and each such end portion is pivotally mounted on a pin 45 carried by

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the corresponding head member in the groove 41. The ends of the retainer rings corresponding to the arms 39-2 are adapted to be disposed in the grooves 40, and are detachably secured therein by pins as 46, Fig. 4. Each pin 46 is passed through an opening in the end of the retainer ring and formed with a head in the form of a set screw 46S threadedly mounted in the head member, so that by turning the screw and withdrawing the pin 46 the retainer rings may be opened as shown in Fig. 2 to enable new samples to be inserted or old ones removed.

In the foregoing embodiment of the invention, the rug samples were backed up by the leg members 11 and 13 on one side of the stand and the leg members 12 and 14 on the opposite side of the stand. There are circumstances, as in the instance of rug samples of unusual width, where it is desirable that the rugs be backed up by a solid panel member, and means enabling this to be accomplished are illustrated in Figs. 5 to 7. Thus, as shown in Fig. 2, openings 50 are drilled through the leg members at spaced points, and this is accomplished so that an opening as 50-1 in one of the leg members will be directly opposite opening 50-2 in the leg member that is paired therewith at one end of the stand. A backing board 55 of plywood, pressed board or the like is drilled with openings that are adapted to register with the openings 50, and when such registration has been effected bolts 57, Fig. 5, are then passed through the registered openings so that the heads of these bolts are disposed outwardly. Ends of the bolts 57 project beyond the inner sides of the leg members and are adapted to receive a washer and a nut for holding the back-up panels 55 securely to the stand. The back-up panels thus provided in effect serve also as spacers, so that if desired the brace bar 30 may be omitted as shown in Fig. 7.

It will be seen from the foregoing that under the present invention there is afforded a light-weight display stand having elliptical retainer rings for suspending samples of rugs or the like without the rugs being drawn into a disadvantageous cascade effect. Such enlarges the number of samples that may be displayed with convenience, and moreover the particular construction used enables adjustments to be made and different relations to be realized.

Hence, while I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that these are capable of variation and modification, and I therefore do not wish to be limited to the precise details set forth, but desire to avail myself of such changes and alterations as fall within the purview of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A stand for displaying rug samples or the like comprising, a pair of downwardly diverging leg members at either end of the stand and which at their upper ends are detachably connected to mounts on respective head members, a brace bar extended between said head members and adjustably mounted in respective openings in said head members, set screws in said head members for holding said brace bar in an adjusted position, the leg members on either side of the stand being disposed in substantially the same inclined plane so as to support in tilted relation on either side of the stand a group of such

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samples stacked outwardly one upon the other, and discontinuous one-piece elliptical retainer rings having arcuate backs arched over said head members and free ends pivotally mounted in grooves in said head members to enable said samples to be suspended therefrom without substantial edge cascading and turned thereon from one side of the stand to the other, said rings at the opposite ends being releasably secured by detachable pins in other grooves in said head members.

2. A stand for displaying rug samples or the like comprising, a pair of downwardly diverging leg members at either end of the stand and which at their upper ends are connected to respective head members, a horizontal brace bar extended between said head members and adjustably related thereto, the leg members on either front and back side of the stand being disposed in substantially the same inclined plane, at least the leg members on one side of the stand having a back-up board mounted thereon to be disposed in said plane so as to support in tilted relation on said one side of the stand a group of such samples stacked outwardly one upon the other, said head members having grooves formed in the tops thereof and which open at opposite front and back sides of the head members, and a pair of discontinuous elliptical retainer rings having backs arched over said head members and ends mounted pivotally on horizontal axes in related of said grooves in said head members to enable said samples to be suspended therefrom without substantial edge cascading and turned thereon from one side of the stand to the other, said rings at the opposite ends being releasably secured by detachable pins in related of said grooves in said head members.

3. In a rug display stand of the kind described, a pair of head members connected to a horizontal brace member, said head members occupying respective vertical planes, legs extending downwardly from and connected to said head members, said head members having vertical grooves formed in and exposed at the tops thereof and said grooves opening and being exposed at the front and back sides of said head members, a pair of one-piece discontinuous rug sample retainer rings disposed in the vertical planes of said head members and having backs arched over and above said head members, said rings each having one end disposed within a related one of said grooves at one side of each of said head members and pivotally mounted therein on a horizontal axis for up and down swinging movement, and the opposite end of each of said rings being releasably secured within a related groove at the other side of each of said head members.

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