July 17, 1923. 1,462,434

A. B. WENDEL

MAGAZINE RACK

Filed March 6, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

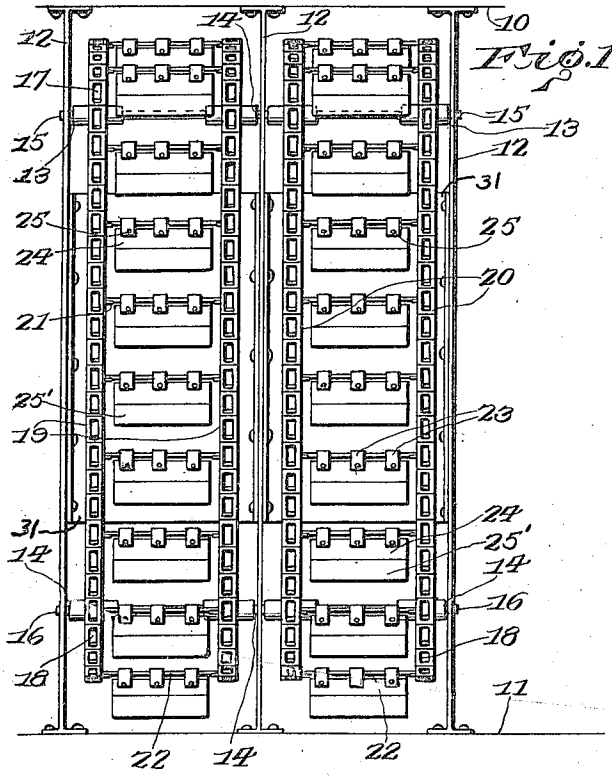


Fig. 1.

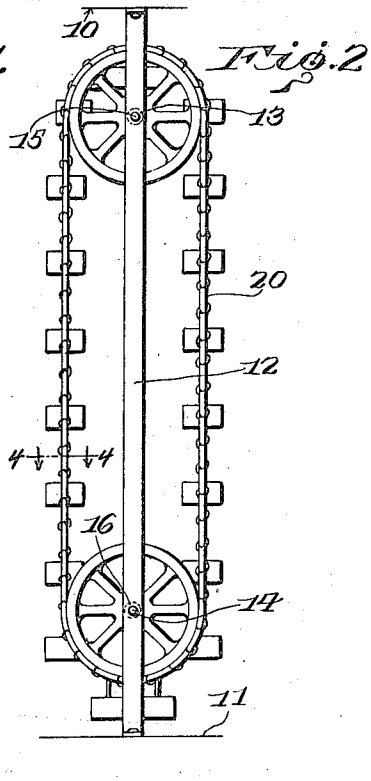


Fig. 2.

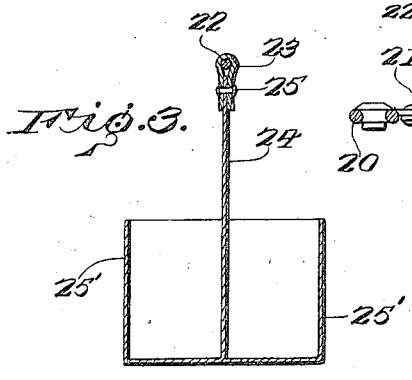


Fig. 3.

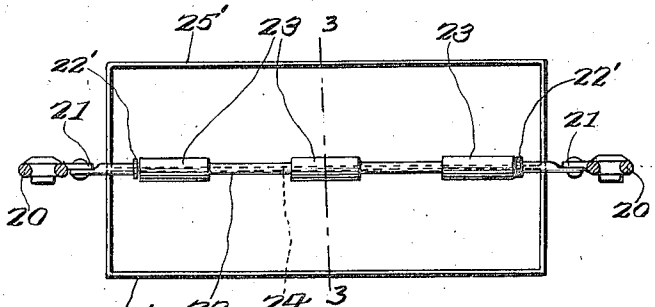


Fig. 4.

Inventor

Ada B. Wendel

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Fig. 5.

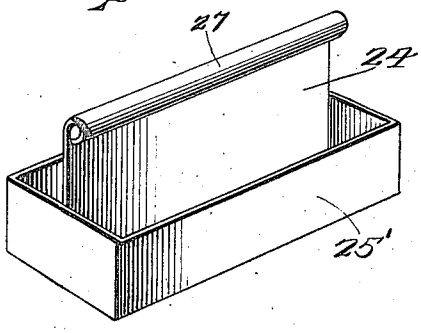


Fig. 6.

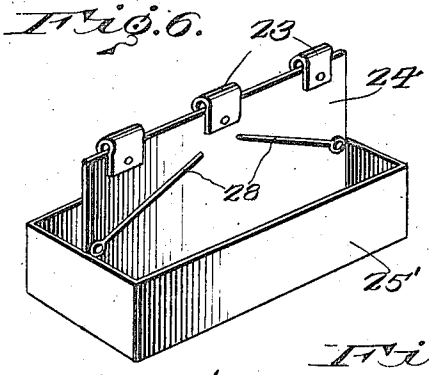


Fig. 7.

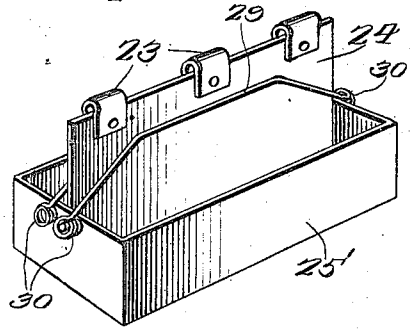


Fig. 8.

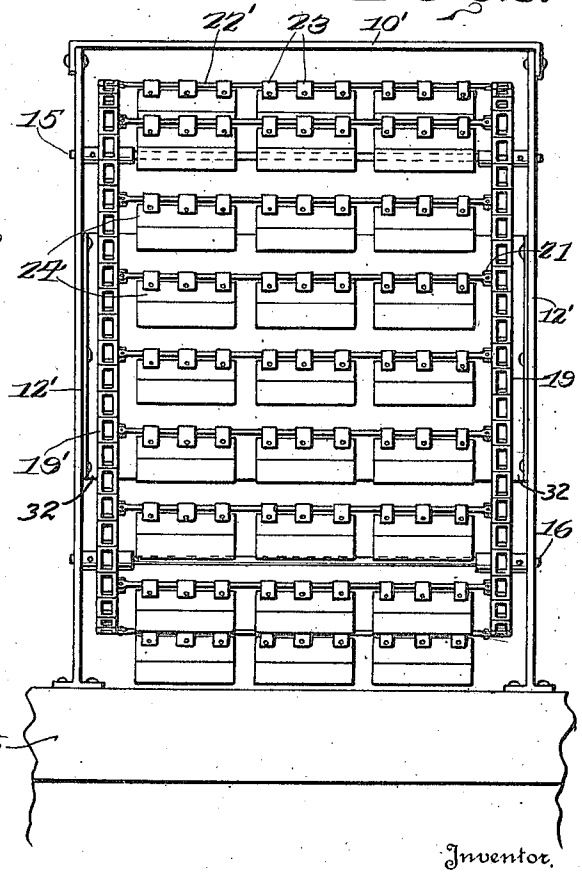
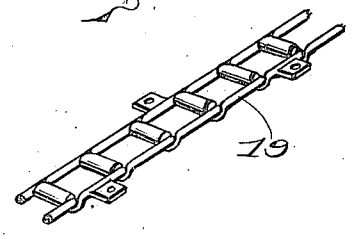


Fig. 9.



Inventor,

Ada B. Wendel

By Attorneys

Patented July 17, 1923. 1,462,434

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADA B. WENDEL, OF SMITHLAND, IOWA.

MAGAZINE RACK.

Application filed March 6, 1922. Serial No. 541,544.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADA B. WENDEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Smithland, in the county of Woodbury, State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Magazine Racks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in display racks and particularly to racks for displaying magazines, books, papers, music, and the like.

One object of the invention is to provide a rack of this character which will support a large number of articles within a small space and which articles may be easily and quickly reached and removed.

Another object is to provide a device of this character which is simple in construction, easy to operate, and which can be manufactured at a comparatively low cost.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a rack made in accordance with the invention and showing four parallel chains and two rows of pockets.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is an enlarged vertical sectional view through one of the pockets on the line 3—3 of Figure 4.

Figure 4 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view through the connections between one of the pockets and the carrier chains, on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of pocket,

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a pocket showing a means for supporting sheet music in the pocket.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a pocket showing another form of sheet music holding means.

Figure 8 is a front elevation of another form of the device, showing three tiers of pockets supported on rods extending between two chains.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of one of the chains.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawings, and especially to Figures 1 to 4, 10 represents the ceiling and 11 the floor of a store to which the invention is attached. Extending from the floor to the ceiling, in parallel relation to each other, are the supporting uprights 12, and supported in the upper and lower portions of the uprights, as at 13 and 14 are the upper and lower transverse shafts 15 and 16, respectively. Supported for rotation on the shafts 15 and 16, respectively between the intermediate upright and each side upright are the pairs of large gears or sprocket wheels 17 and 18, and around these sprockets are engaged the endless belts or chains 19 and 20. Formed on the inner portions of the chains, at regularly spaced intervals, are the laterally extending lugs 21, and secured at their ends to these lugs, and extending between the chains, are the spacing bars 22, said bars being in the form of round rods, with their ends flat. Engaged over each of the rods or bars 22, with their ends depending from opposite sides thereof, are the arcuate metal plates 23, and disposed between the depending ends of the plates 23 of each bar 22, is the upper edge of the back plate 24 of the magazine pocket or box, rivets 25 being passed through the depending ends of the plates and the edge of the plate 24, to retain each plate in suspended relation to the bar. Secured to each of the faces of the lower portion of each of the plates 24 is a plate 25′, the same being of the same length as the plate 24, but slightly narrower, and said plate 25′ is offset or spaced outwardly from the plate 24 to provide a pocket or box for the reception of a magazine, book, sheet of music, newspaper, or the like.

The articles to be displayed, being inserted in the pockets or boxes, and if it is desired to examine the list, a pocket, or one of the chains, is grasped and drawn so as to rotate the sprockets wheels 17 and 18, and bring the pockets and their contents successively before the operator. The chains and sprockets are arranged to be rotated in either direction so that the operator may bring any one of the pockets within convenient reach, from either side of the device, to remove the contents.

In Figure 8 there are shown two chains 19′ between which extend, and to which are secured the ends of the rods 22′. On each of these rods are suspended three pockets 24′, by means of the bent plates 23′. In this

form the uprights 12′ are supported on the top of the counter 26, and have their upper ends secured together by means of the bar 10′.

In Figure 5, the upper end of the back plate of the pocket is rolled into tubular form, as shown at 27, for the reception of one of the rods 22.

In Figure 6, the back plate of the pocket is shown as having a pair of resilient wire fingers 28 secured thereto for pressure against the outer face of a sheet of music, for the purpose of maintaining the music in vertical position within the pocket.

In Figure 7 this means for retaining the music sheet in vertical position consists of a wire yoke 29 having its ends formed with coils 30 and secured to the ends of the pocket.

The pockets are suspended on the rods so that they may swing freely, and maintain a vertical position at all times, whether the chains are at rest or are in motion.

Disposed in a vertical plane, and extending between the uprights 12, of the form of Fig. 1, and 12′, of the form of Figure 8, are the metal guard plates 31 and 32 respectively, with their upper and lower ends disposed in spaced relation to the shafts supported by the uprights. These plates serve to prevent the pocket members from catching with others, as they make the turn at the upper and lower ends of the device. The plates are suitably secured to the uprights as clearly seen in the drawings.

By having the holders formed with two pockets, a larger number of articles can be supported, and the customer may inspect the contents of one series of pockets from one side of the device and the other series from the other side.

If desired, I may provide the shaft 22 with collars 22′, arranged outwardly of the outermost of the hangers 23, to prevent longitudinal movement of the pocket members on the shaft.

What is claimed is:

A receptacle for use in connection with an endless display rack comprising a bottom, vertical sides and ends rising from the bottom to form an open-topped box, a vertical longitudinal central wall rising from the bottom and connected to the end walls and dividing the box into two compartments, said central wall rising to a distance above the side and end walls, straps secured to and straddling the upper edge of the central wall for suspending the receptacle on a support, and article retaining bars extending longitudinally of the box on each side of the central wall and bearing thereagainst, the ends of the bars being formed with spring coils and secured to the end walls of the box exteriorly thereof.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

ADA B. WENDEL.

Witnesses:
C. H. Shavee,
N. R. Taylor.