

M. BORNSTEIN.
 DISPLAY TRAY.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 6, 1919.

1,355,072.

Patented Oct. 5, 1921

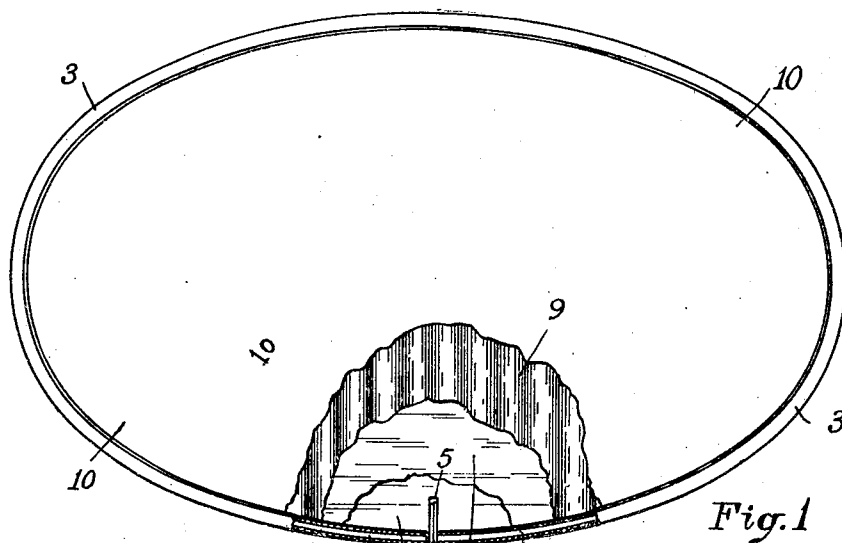


Fig. 1

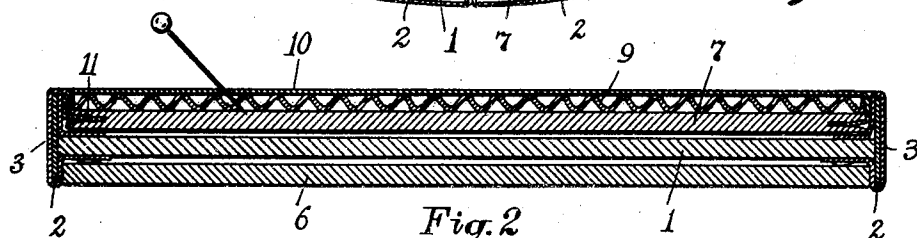


Fig. 2

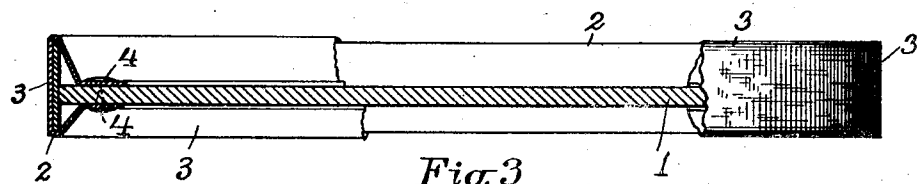


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

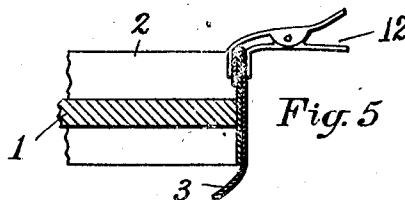


Fig. 5

Inventor,

Max Bornstein;

By A. Blupham,
 Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX BORNSTEIN, OF REVERE, MASSACHUSETTS.

DISPLAY-TRAY.

1,355,072.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 5, 1920.

Application filed January 6, 1919. Serial No. 269,944.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX BORNSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Revere, in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Display-Trays, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

10 In the show windows of jewelry establishments and similar shops it is customary to employ trays covered with velvet and other fabrics upon which sample articles can be attractively displayed. For frequently varying the appearance and color scheme in such windows, these trays must be replaced by new ones, or else the old coverings must be replaced by others.

15 Inasmuch as prior to my invention the only known way of applying the fabric to the trays was by means of glue, a process which is both painstaking and tedious and hence expensive in its labor-cost; and since the removal of the old covering could not fail to injure and render the same practically worthless, I have endeavored to devise means whereby the fabric covering could be applied to the tray without the use of glue or other cement and with a minimum of work and time and could, moreover, be removed without injury thereto.

20 I have further sought to improve such a tray by providing a better and less expensive backing into which pins and the like could be more easily thrust.

25 In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view, with small parts broken away, of a tray embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal side sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a similar view but with certain parts removed. Fig. 4 is an edge view of a part of one of the parts of the tray. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the rim showing another form of temporary fastener.

30 The tray consists of a foundation board 1 cut to the desired shape, illustrated in Fig. 1 as elliptical, and having a rim 2 firmly attached to its periphery, this rim projecting from both top and bottom surfaces of the board, and being composed of sheet metal, celluloid or other suitable material. The board 1 should be of some comparatively soft material, as pine, in order

that thumb tacks can easily be thrust 55 therein.

About this rim 2 is stretched a length of velvet or other suitable fabric 3, the edges of which are attached to the surfaces of the board 1 by means of thumb tacks 4 or the like, while the ends of the fabric are pressed into a deep notch 5 cut through the rim 2 and into the board 1, as indicated in Fig. 1.

Up against the under surface of the board 1 and within the lower section of the rim 2 is pressed a bottom board 6 corresponding in shape and size with the board 1 but very slightly smaller, as shown in Fig. 2, the same acting to stretch the fabric 3 more tightly and also to provide a suitable bottom for the tray, its under surface being painted or otherwise made neat and finished in appearance.

A similar board 7 is provided for the top of the tray, but bearing a sheet of so-called corrugated pasteboard 9 thereon, the edges of which correspond with those of the board. Over this pasteboard is stretched a sheet of velvet or other fabric 10 having its edge tucked over the edge of the board 7 and pressed into the deep groove 11 formed therein. See also Fig. 4. Then the board 7, thus covered, is pressed down upon the board 1 and in between the upper section of the flange 2, acting both to stretch the fabric 3 and to lock the tucked-in edges of the fabric 10 within the groove 11.

Thus made, the tray is neat in appearance, no wrinkles showing; it can be put together in a very few minutes, and taken apart even sooner; the removed fabrics can be smoothed out and laid away for use at some later date, and altogether it is a great economizer in time and material.

35 I do not restrict myself to the employment of thumb tacks for retaining the fabric in place on the rim preparatory to the application of the locking boards 6 and 7, for I find that the spring clip 12, illustrated in Fig. 5, is in many ways even more convenient than the tacks, these clips being placed to grip between their jaws the turned-over fabric and the rim between. After the locking boards have been pressed in place, the spring clips are all removed and these boards made the only dependence for retaining the fabric tightly stretched over the rim.

What I claim is:

1. A tray comprising a board, a rim at-
tached to the periphery of the board, a
notch being formed through said rim into
5 the edge of the board, a fabric applied over
said rim with its ends held in said notch,
and a board fitted within the rim to retain
the fabric in place.
2. A tray comprising a plane member, a
10 rim supported by said plane member and
projecting from both surfaces of the latter,
a fabric applied over said rim and having
its edges partially attached to said plane
member, and two boards one fitted within
15 said rim at one side of said plane member,

and the other fitted within the other section
of the rim, and serving to confine the fabric
tightly in place.

3. A tray comprising a board, a rim ris-
ing from its periphery, a fabric applied 20
over said rim, a board fitted within said rim
and having a deep groove extending
throughout its periphery, and a fabric cov-
ering the last-named board and having its
extremities sunk in said groove. 25

In testimony that I claim the foregoing
invention, I have hereunto set my hand this
31st day of December, 1918.

MAX BORNSTEIN.