Aug. 7, 1923. 1,463,950

M. GOLDBERGER

SAMPLE RACK

Filed Dec. 31, 1921 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

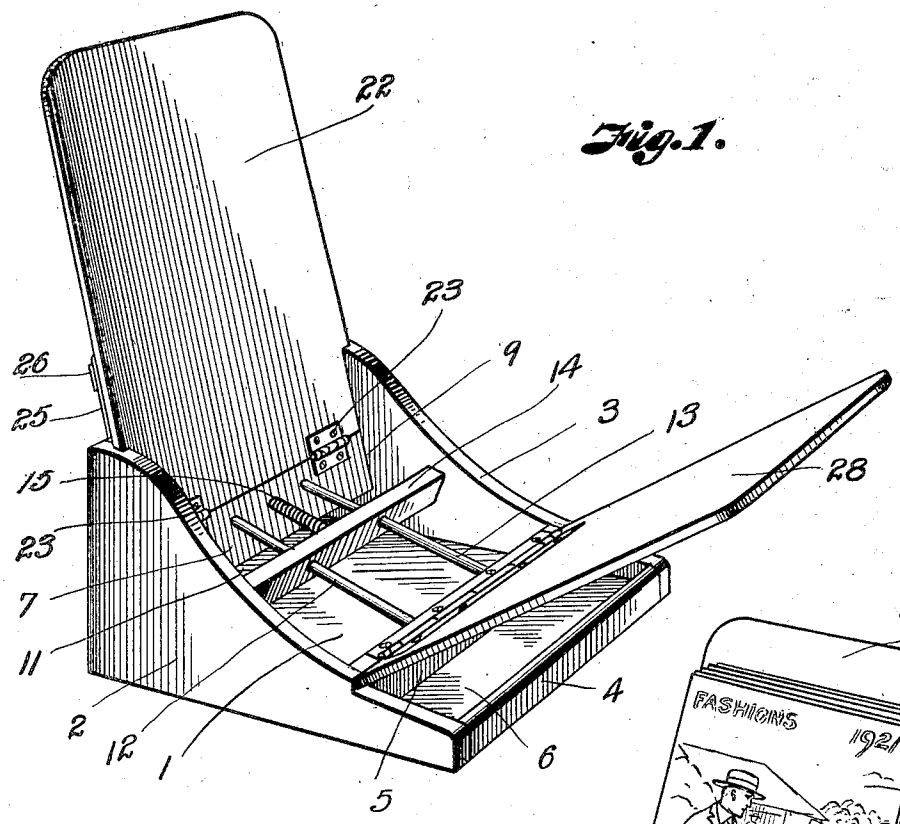


Fig. 1.

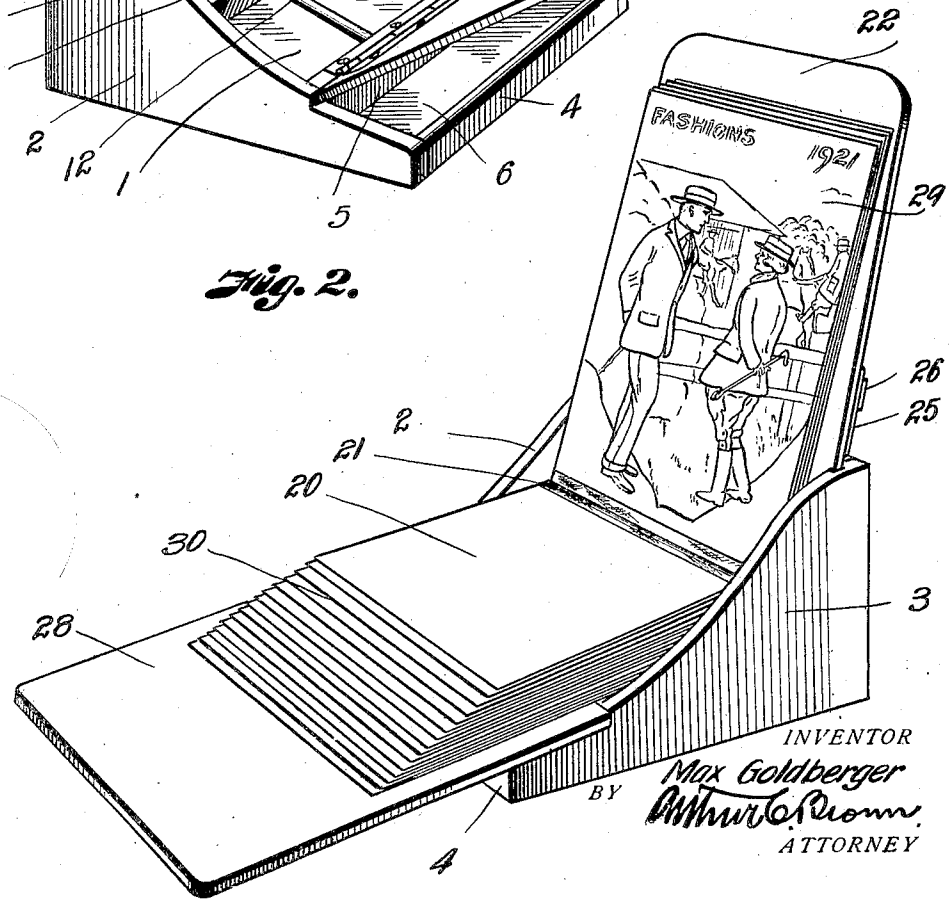


Fig. 2.

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Filed Dec. 31, 1921 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.

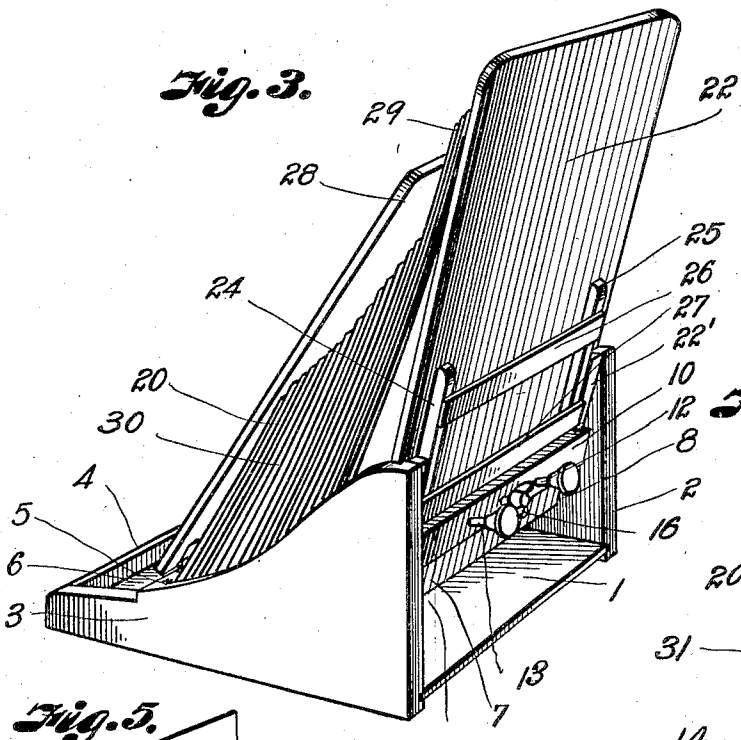


Fig. 4.

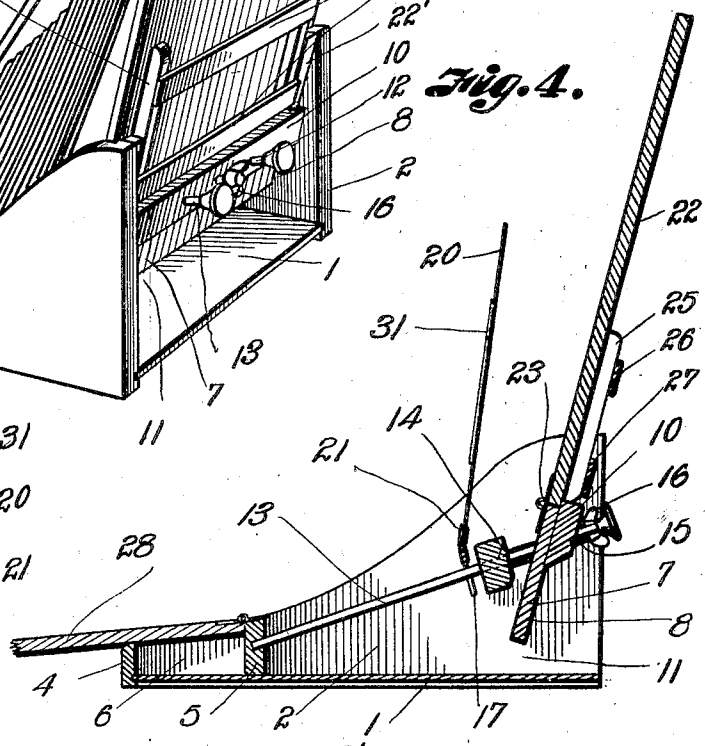


Fig. 5.

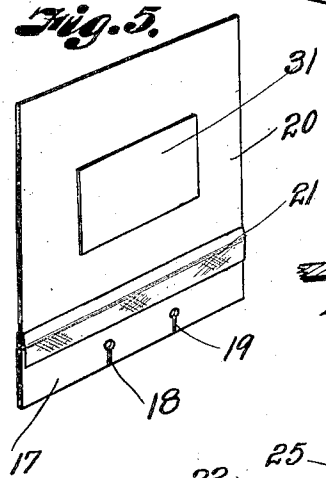
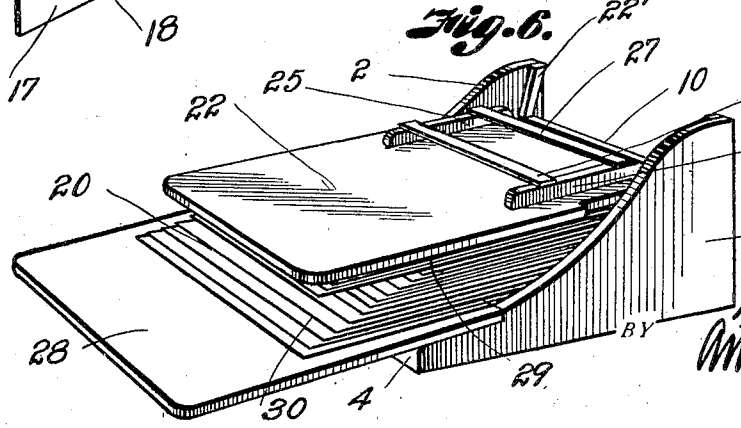


Fig. 6.



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Patented Aug. 7, 1923. 1,463,950

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX GOLDBERGER, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

SAMPLE RACK.

Application filed December 31, 1921. Serial No. 526,445.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAX GOLDBERGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sample Racks; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a sample rack and it is particularly designed to support leaves or cards which carry the samples.

The invention is particularly designed for carrying fabric samples, such as woolens, and the like to provide a convenient display device for clothiers, tailors, etc., and is an improvement over the structure disclosed in an application filed by me December 2, 1921, Serial No. 519,397.

It is usually the practice to display "material" samples, such as woolens, in books but this is not the most advantageous method because the books get misplaced and are frequently covered up by bolts of goods so that in many instances they are not conveniently accessible.

I have provided a novel form of display rack in which the sample cards are arranged as loose leaves so that the cards will be interchangeable and so that as soon as the cloth becomes obsolete or is out of stock, the sample can be removed and, if desired, a new one substituted.

Means are also provided whereby the new sample cards can be introduced into the rack so that the sample system may keep pace with the variety of materials available.

The invention is so constructed that it will have an esthetic value in that it will be neat in appearance and attractive when placed upon the counter or other support ready for use.

It also has the advantage that it can be knocked down to require minimum space for shipping purposes and when intended for use, it may be readily set up without requiring the use of special tools or skill in assembly.

Other advantages of the invention will become apparent as the details of construction of the invention are better understood by reference to the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the rack with the cards or loose leaves removed.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the rack, showing the cards or leaves in place with one of the panels serving as a table.

Fig. 3 is a rear perspective view with one of the panels serving as a cover plate to protect the cards.

Fig. 4 is a vertical, longitudinal, sectional view through the rack, showing a single card in place.

Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of one form of card, and

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the rack showing the cards in place, the panels being folded down ready for shipment.

The rack is provided with a base consisting of a bottom panel 1, sides 2 and 3, a front cross bar 4 and an intermediate cross bar 5, parallel with the bar 4 to form a pocket or till 6, into which may be received suitable materials, such as paper, envelopes, pencils, etc. and I, therefore, designate the till 6 a stationery till.

There is an inclined panel 7 received in forwardly and downwardly inclined grooves 8 and 9 in the sides 2 and 3 and reinforced by a cross bar 10, the panel 7 terminating short of the floor so that there will be a space 11 to permit the introduction of cards, paper sheets or the like upon the floor 1 through the space 11.

Extending longitudinally of the rack are guide rails 12 and 13, upon which is longitudinally slidably mounted a transverse clamping bar 14, parallel with the bar 5 so that the bar 5 and the bar 14 may clamp the loose leaves between them. The bar 14 may be urged forward by an adjusting screw 15, which projects through the bar 10 and the panel 7 and has its free end bearing against the bar 14 so that by turning the winged nut 16 on the end of the screw 15, tension can be applied to and relieved from the bar 14 to clamp the loose leaves or to release them, as the case may be.

In Fig. 5 I have shown a novel form of loose leaf, in which there is a rigid hinged strip or bar 17, having guide bar-engaging

slits 18 and 19 and connected to the sample receiving portion of the card 20 by a flexible hinge connection 21, as described in my application above referred to.

The cards can be easily applied to the bars 12 and 13 and by manipulating the screw, the bars 17 may be clamped between the clamping bars 5 and 14 so that they will be held tightly secured to the rack.

Of course, then the screw is reversed, tension will be taken off the cards, permitting them to be removed or new ones applied.

The rear panel 7 carries an upwardly and rearwardly extending hinged back panel 22, connected to the panel 7 by the hinge 23 and adapted to rest against the stops 22'. The panel 22 has an envelope or stationery-receiving rack consisting of two longitudinal rails 24 and 25 and the cross strips 26 and 27 so that a rack is provided to receive small books, papers, envelopes, etc.

Since the bar 10 has its upper edge so disposed that it will lie immediately beneath the rack carried by the panel 22 when the panel 22 is in its upright position, the upper edge of the bar 10 will constitute a floor for the rack so as to prevent the papers from slipping through the bottom of the rack.

The bar 5 which constitutes a brace for the base, one edge of the stationery till and one of the clamping bars for holding the cards in place, also comprises a support for a hinged front panel 28, which is adapted to lie upon and be supported by the upper edge of the bar 4 so that it constitutes a table when in one position, as shown in Fig. 2, and it is adapted to be swung up to the position shown in Fig. 3 to constitute a cover for the cards and its front face may contain suitable advertising matter if desired.

By reference to Fig. 6 it will be observed that the panels 28 and 22 may be folded down to be parallel with one another and with the floor 1 so as to take up very little space, this being an important feature of the invention because by providing the collapsed or knock-down arrangement, the rack can be shipped in a comparatively small box or carton which would not be possible if all of the parts were rigid while the panels were in the position shown in Fig. 2. The rack can be shipped with the cards in place and collapsed, as shown in Fig. 6 and the purchaser need only fold back the panel 22 to have the device ready for use, the cards being susceptible for immediate display and when it is desired to protect the cards, the panel 28 will be folded up, as shown in Fig. 3, so it acts as a cover, making the whole device present a most attractive appearance.

It is intended ordinarily that the rear cards, that is, those nearest the back, will be somewhat larger than the front cards because the rear cards will be the style cards, as indicated at 29, while the forward group 30 will have substantially the form shown in Fig. 5 and will be the sample cards, preferably containing a sample of goods, as indicated at 31.

In actual practice the hinged strip or bar 17 is somewhat thicker than the card 20 so that when the cloth sample is placed on the card 20, the combined thickness of the card and the sample will be approximately equal to that of the strip 17. The advantage of this is that there will be uniform spacing between all of the cards which could not be possible if the cards and samples were thicker than the strips 17.

Another advantage of my invention is that the cards are all standard sizes and forms so that the relative position of any one card with respect to the others on the rack is immaterial.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the device is neat in appearance, inexpensive and capable of containing a large number of cards, both for style and samples, and that the rack not only comprises a sample rack but also a stationery rack in which the necessary measurement blanks, stationery, etc., will be contained within the rack so that when the customer has selected the style, the pattern and the quality of goods from which the suit is to be made, the salesman will have conveniently accessible the necessary blanks and stationery required to fill out the order and transact the business involved.

These advantages are not present with the old type of sample book heretofore referred to.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:

1. A sample rack comprising a base having a floor, two side walls on the floor of progressively increasing widths from one edge of the floor to the other whereby one end of each side wall is wider than the opposite end, a back connecting the side walls, a vertically disposed panel hinged to the back and having a rack on its rear face, a bar carried by the rigid back and constituting a bottom for the rack when the panel is in an upright position, and means in front of the back for supporting sample cards.

2. A sample rack comprising a base having a floor, side walls connected to the floor of progressively increasing widths from the front to the back whereby the rear ends of the walls are wider than the front ends, a back rigid with the side walls and having a bar in the rear thereof, a vertically disposed panel hinged to the back and having a rack normally in line with the bar whereby the upper edge of the bar constitutes a bottom for the rack, a cross bar connecting

the side walls near their front edges, a panel hinged to the front bar and normally lying in a substantially horizontal plane, and means interposed between the panels for holding sample cards.

3. A sample rack, comprising a base having a floor, sides secured to the base, a back rigid with the base and having a bar in the rear thereof and secured thereto, a vertically disposed panel hinged to the back and having a rack normally in line with the bar, whereby the upper edge of the bar constitutes a bottom for the rack, and means in front of the back for supporting sample cards.

4. A sample rack, comprising a base having a floor, sides secured to the base, a back rigid with the base and having a bar in the rear thereof and secured thereto, a vertically disposed panel hinged to the back and having a rack normally in line with the bar, whereby the upper edge of the bar constitutes a bottom for the rack, means in front of the back for supporting sample cards, and a front panel hinged to the base and normally constituting a table, the front panel having swinging movement toward the rear panel to serve as a cover for the cards when in upright position.

5. A sample rack, comprising a base having a floor, sides, a front bar, and a back member, a cross bar secured to the sides and parallel with the front bar to provide a till, a front panel hinged to the cross bar and normally lying in a horizontal plane so that it will rest upon the front bar to cover the till, and means between the cross bar and the back for securing sample cards to the base, the front panel having upward swinging movement to cover the cards.

6. A sample rack, comprising a base having a floor, sides, a front bar, and a back member, a cross bar secured to the sides and parallel with the front bar to provide a till, a front panel hinged to the cross bar and normally lying in a horizontal plane so that it will rest upon the front bar to cover the till, means between the cross bar and the back for securing sample cards to the base, the front panel having upward swinging movement to cover the cards when in vertical position and to support the cards when the front panel is in a horizontal position and the cards are folded upon it, and a vertical panel hinged to the back and foldable over the cards when they are in a horizontal position to cover them.

7. A sample rack, comprising a base consisting of a floor, sides, a front bar connecting the sides and floor, and a back connecting the sides and having its lower edge spaced from the floor; a cross bar parallel with the front bar and connected to the sides to co-operate with the front bar and floor to provide a till, a hinged front panel connected to the cross bar and adapted to be supported by the sides and front bar when in horizontal position to provide a table and to normally cover the till, the back being spaced from the floor to provide an opening to allow cards, etc., to be passed therethrough to rest upon the floor, and means on the rack in rear of the cross bar for clamping sample cards to the rack.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MAX GOLDBERGER.