No. 856,809. PATENTED JUNE 11, 1907.

F. P. SAWYER.

DISPLAY RACK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

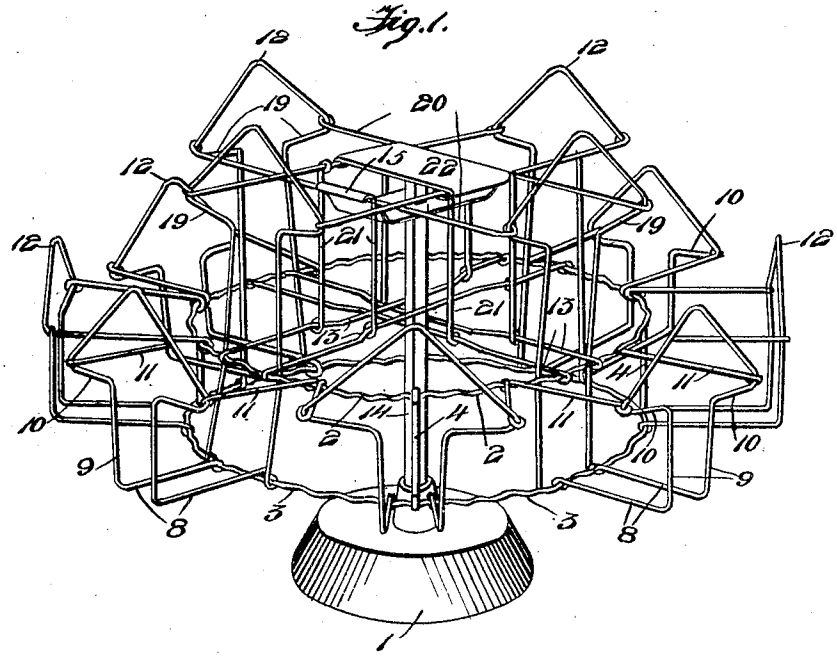
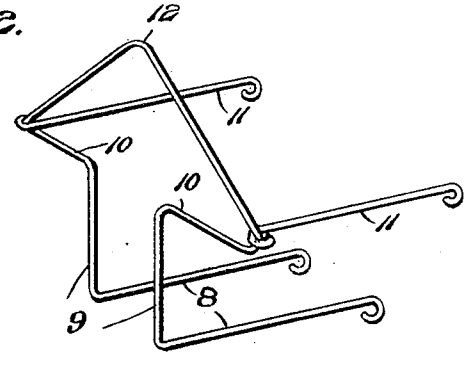


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

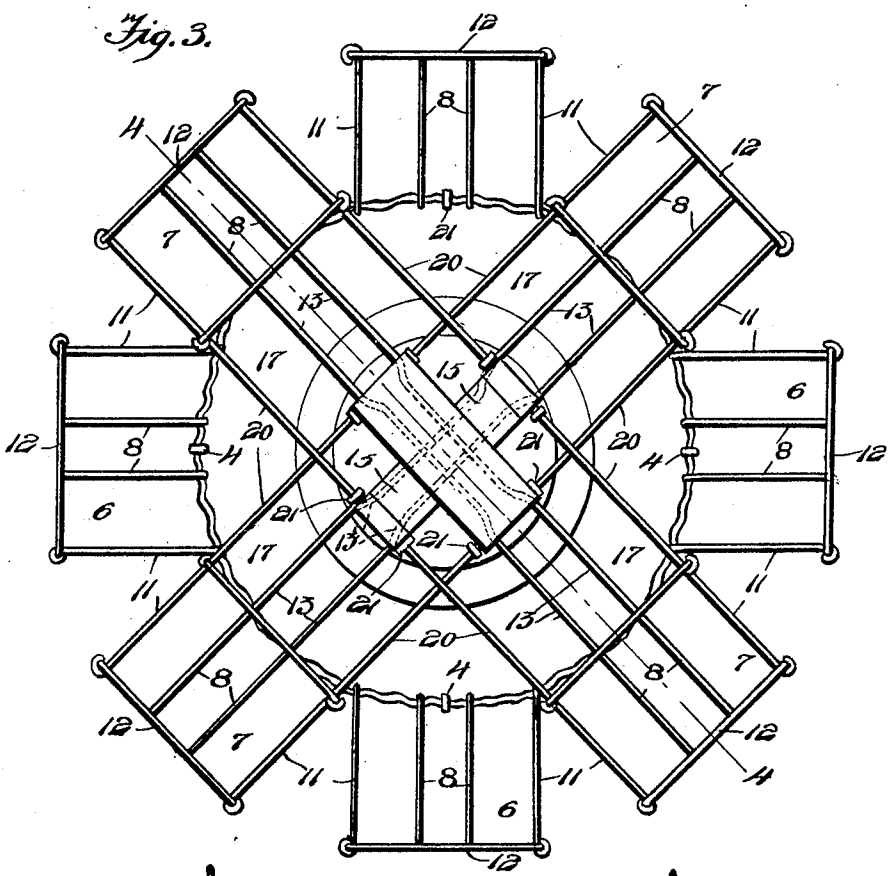
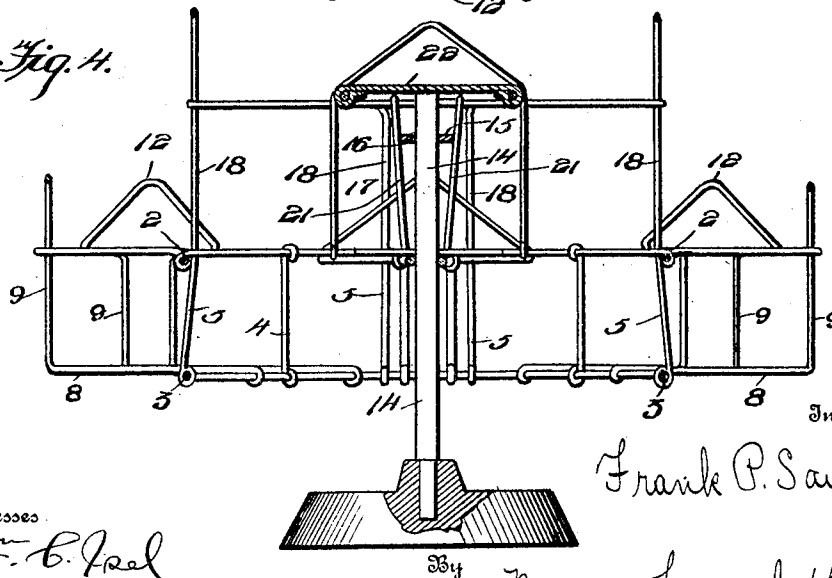


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK P. SAWYER, OF MUSCATINE, IOWA, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN PEARL BUTTON COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF IOWA.

DISPLAY-RACK.

No. 856,809. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 11, 1907.

Application filed March 27, 1907. Serial No. 364,896.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK P. SAWYER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Muscatine, in the county of Muscatine and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Display-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.

The invention comprises the production of an improved rack and improved means for supporting the same.

A further feature of the invention resides in the peculiar construction of the pockets for the reception of the cards or like articles of merchandise, the bottom of the pockets being comprised by spaced supporting bars, while the sides of the pockets are comprised by bars parallel to the supporting bars.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved rack by means of which various articles of merchandise such as cards having buttons secured thereto, and the like can be displayed in an attractive and advantageous manner.

The invention also aims to provide a rack of this character which is peculiarly designed so as to be easily and cheaply manufactured from ordinary commercial wire.

Another feature of the invention is the omission of the wires or braces between the lower set of pockets in the center of the rack, and the location of the necessary braces and spaces so arranged that the rack can revolve and carry the weight contained in the pockets, while at the same time providing an open space in the center of the rack, so that when it is arranged for shipment the metal base and post which supports the rack can be inserted in this space for transportation, thus furnishing a very economical and compact form of shipment.

With these and other objects in view, the invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rotary display rack constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a detail, perspective view of one of the pockets. Fig. 3 is a top plan of the rack. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through the rack on line 4—4.

This invention comprises a display rack formed of a wire frame, carrying a plurality of pockets for the reception of various articles of merchandise, the said frame being mounted upon a standard, or stem, which is mounted in a base such as designated at 1, preferably so as to rotate therein.

Referring more specifically to the construction of the framework, numerals 2 and 3 designate a pair of rings which are of approximately the same size, the said rings being spaced from each other and connected at intervals by the upright ties 4 and 5, the former constituting the inner ends of the pockets 6, and the latter the inner ends of the pockets 7. Projecting outwardly from the lower ring 3 at intervals are spaced bars 8 constituting the bottom of the pockets 6 and 7, the extremity of the bars 8 being bent to form the upright members 9 which constitute the outer end of the pockets, and are diverged outwardly as indicated at 10 in approximately the plane of the upper ring 2. These diverged portions 10 of the upright members 9 are connected to the upper ring 2 by means of the bars 11 constituting the sides of the pocket, the said bars 11 being approximately parallel to the supporting bars 8, and spaced farther apart than the same. In the preferred form of the invention the upper portions of the upright members 9 are bent inwardly toward each other as indicated at 12 after being diverged at 10. With this construction it will be readily apparent that in the formation of the pockets 6 and 7 a single piece of wire can be bent upon itself at an intermediate point and shaped to form both the upright members 9 and the supporting bars 8.

One of the rings of the frame, in the present instance, the upper ring 2 is provided with a series of approximately diametrical cross rods 13 which are arranged in pairs, in the present instance two such pairs being employed which intersect each other at right angles, thereby forming an angular opening through which extends the upright shaft 14 of the standard 1 upon which the frame is mounted. Rods 13 are preferably bent toward each other at 13′ so as to contact with

shaft 14 and form a space or opening through which the same is adapted to pass for firmly holding the rack in position. The ring 2 also carries a cross strip or bar 15 of light metal which is apertured at an intermediate point to form an eye 16 preferably square through which the upright shaft 14 which is also preferably square extends, and which engages the latter to insure a steady movement of the frame.

The cross rods 13 constitute the bottom members of a second tier of pockets 17 carried upon the frame. The outer ends of the pockets 17 are formed by upright members 18 which are continuations of the ties 5 connecting the two rings 2 and 3, and forming the inner portions of the pockets 7. The upper portions of the upright members 18 are diverged outwardly at 19 in a manner similar to that previously described in connection with the diverged portions 10 of the upright members 9. These diverged portions 19 of the upright members 18 upon opposite sides of the frame are connected by transverse rods 20, the end portions of which constitute the sides of the pockets 17. After being diverged at 19 the upper portions of the upright members 18 are also bent inwardly toward each other in a manner similar to that previously mentioned in connection with the formation of the pockets 6 and 7 projecting outwardly toward the rings 2 and 3 and constituting the upper tier of pockets carried by the frame. The intermediate portions of the transverse rods 20 are connected to intermediate portions of corresponding cross rods 13 by means of vertical tie members 21 which form the inner ends of the pockets 17. A plate 22 connects the middle portions of one pair of the transverse rods 20, and rests upon the upright shaft. With this construction it will be readily apparent that the frame and shaft can rotate, and at the same time can readily be lifted entirely from the base when the same becomes desirable.

It is desired to direct especial attention to the formation of the pockets carried by the frame and to the fact that while they are extremely simple in their design, and can be readily formed from ordinary wire, they will effectively support a card or similar article of merchandise in such a manner as to be displayed to the best advantage, the supporting bars 8 in the case of the pockets 6 and 7 holding the cards against downward displacement while the side bars 11 effectively hold the cards against lateral displacement. It will also be observed that by the construction of rings 2 and 3 and pockets 6 and 7 that a structure is provided that has radiating pockets and a comparatively large central opening or space for accommodating base 1 during shipment.

What I claim is:

1. In a display rack, the combination of a support, an upright shaft secured in said support, a frame comprising a pair of rings, a series of pockets projecting radially from said rings, a plurality of pockets mounted above said rings and a supporting member carried by the frame and engaging the before mentioned upright shaft.

2. A display rack, comprising a pair of spaced rings, tie members connecting the spaced rings, said tie members being arranged in pairs, supporting bars projecting from the lower ring at points corresponding to said ties, upright members carried by said supporting bars, said supporting bars and said upright members being positioned in such manner as to form pockets on said spaced rings, said pockets radiating from said rings whereby the space within said spaced rings is left unobstructed for receiving a metal foot or base when prepared for shipment.

3. A display rack, formed of a frame, a pocket, formed by spaced supporting bars projecting from the frame, upright members carried by the supporting bars, the said upright members being diverged and then brought inwardly toward each other, and side bars connecting the frame and the diverged portion of the upright members, the said side bars being spaced farther apart than the before mentioned supporting bars.

4. A display rack formed of a frame, provided with a wire pocket formed by a pair of spaced and approximately parallel wires projecting outwardly from the frame, the ends of the wires being bent upwardly to form upright members, the upper portions of which are diverged and then bent inwardly toward each other, and side bars connecting upright members and the frame.

5. In a display rack, the combination of a support, and a frame carried by the support, the said frame comprising a pair of spaced rings, connecting means between the rings, spaced supporting bars projecting from one ring, spaced bars projecting from the other ring and spaced farther apart than the supporting bars, and connecting means between the supporting bars and side bars whereby pockets are formed.

6. A display rack, comprising a pair of spaced rings, connecting means between the rings, spaced supporting bars projecting from the lower ring, upright members carried by the supporting members and provided with a diverged portion, and side bars connecting the upper ring and the diverged portion of the upright members whereby pockets are formed.

7. A display rack, comprising a ring, cross rods connecting opposite sides of the ring and arranged in spaced pairs, upright members carried by the ring adjacent the junction of

the cross rods therewith, and transverse rods connecting corresponding upright members upon opposite sides of the frame.

8. A display rack comprising a ring, cross rods connecting opposite sides of the ring and arranged in pairs, upright members projecting from the ring adjacent the junction of the cross rods therewith, the said upright members being diverged, and transverse rods connecting the diverged portions of corresponding upright members upon opposite sides of the frame.

9. A display rack, comprising a ring, cross rods connecting opposite sides of the ring and arranged in pairs, upright members projecting from the ring at points adjacent the junction of the cross rods therewith, the said upright members being diverged, transverse rods connecting the diverged portions of corresponding upright members upon opposite sides of the rack, and tie members connecting intermediate portions of the transverse rods with corresponding portions of the cross rods.

10. In a display rack, the combination of a standard formed with an upright shaft, a ring, cross rods connecting opposite sides of the ring and arranged in pairs, upright members projecting from the ring at approximately the junction of the cross rods therewith, transverse rods connecting corresponding upright members on opposite sides of the ring, and a pivot plate carried by the pair of transverse rods and engaging the upright shaft.

11. A display rack, comprising a pair of spaced rings, tie members connecting the rings, upright members projecting from the upper ring and forming continuations of the tie members, cross rods connecting opposite sides of one of the rings and arranged in pairs corresponding to the tie members, transverse rods connecting the upright members projecting from the upper ring, and members projecting from the periphery of the spaced rings and forming pockets around the same.

12. A display rack comprising a pair of spaced rings, ties connecting the spaced rings and arranged in pairs, supporting bars projecting from the lower ring at points corresponding to the before mentioned ties, upright members carried by the spaced supporting member, the said upright members being diverged, side bars connecting the diverged portion of the upright members to the upper ring, cross rods connecting opposite sides of the upper ring, the said cross rods being arranged in pairs corresponding to the tie rods connecting the rings, upright members projecting upwardly from the upper ring and forming extensions of the tie members, the said upright members being diverged, and transverse rods connecting the diverged portions of corresponding upright members upon opposite sides of the rack.

13. A stand of the character described, including a wire frame formed to provide a receding series of pockets in combination with means for rotatably supporting said frame, including a stem, a base for rotatably supporting the stem, a transverse plate secured to the frame and adapted to rest upon the top of said stem.

14. A stand of the character described, including a wire frame formed to provide a receding series of pockets in combination with means for rotatably supporting said frame including a stem, transverse wires extending from one side of said stand to the other side thereof, and a transverse plate secured to the frame at the top thereof and designed to rest upon the top of said stem.

15. A stand of the character described, including a wire frame formed with a series of pockets in combination with means for rotatably supporting said frame, including a stem, a base upon which said stem is rotatably supported, a transverse plate secured to said frame and resting upon the top of said stem, a second transverse plate secured to said frame below the first mentioned plate, said second mentioned plate being formed with an aperture for engaging said stem and transverse wires extending from one side of said stem to the other side thereof below said second mentioned plate, said wires engaging said stem for preventing any tilting of the frame.

16. A stand of the character described, including a wire frame formed with a series of pockets in combination with means for rotatably supporting the frame, said means comprising a base, a stem rotatably supported in said base, a plate secured to the top of said frame and resting upon the top of said stem for supporting said frame, a second plate secured to said frame below said first mentioned plate and formed with an aperture therein for engaging said stem so that when the frame is rotated said stem will also be rotated, and a seriess of wires extending from one side of said frame to the other side thereof, said wires being brought comparatively close together intermediate their ends for forming engaging means for engaging said stem, said wires being adapted to engage said stem for preventing any tilting of said frame.

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

FRANK P. SAWYER.

Witnesses:
F. F. GISLER,
JOS. FOYLE.