

April 29, 1930.

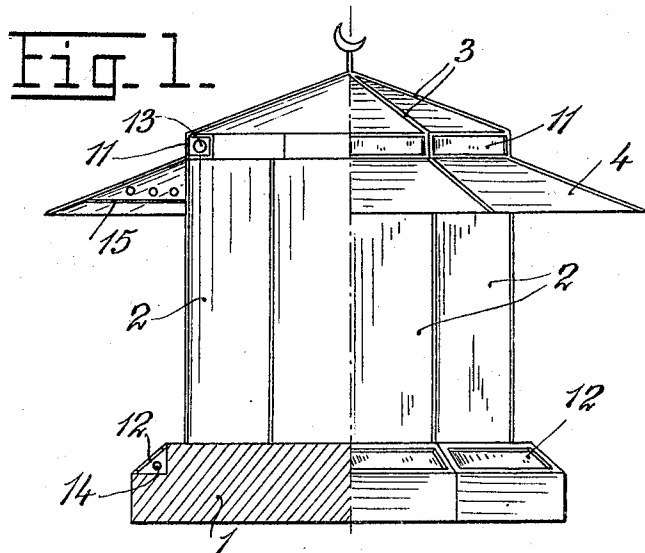
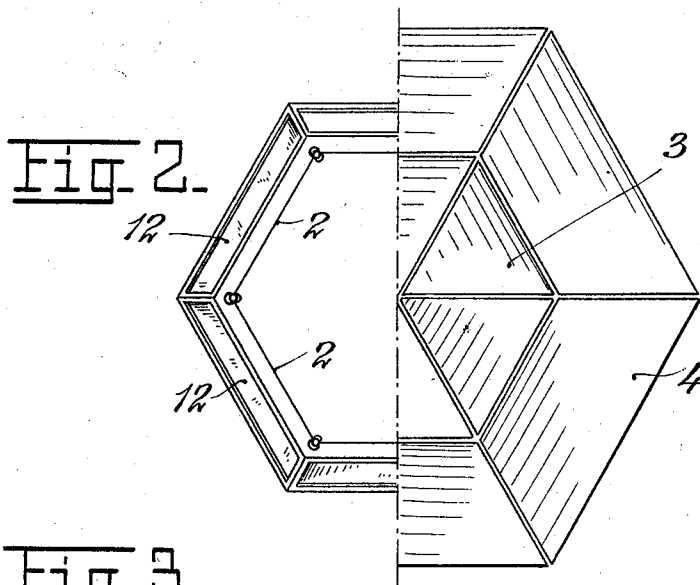
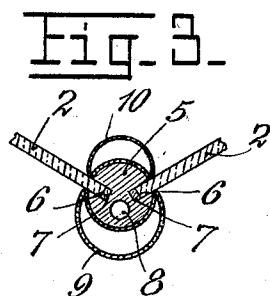
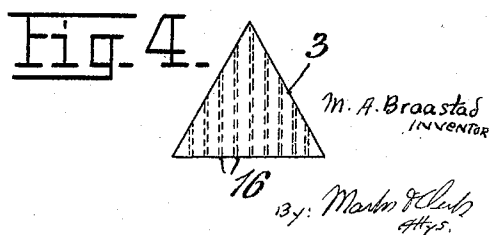
M. A. BRAASTAD

1,756,849

EXHIBITION AND ADVERTISEMENT STAND

Filed Oct. 3, 1927

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

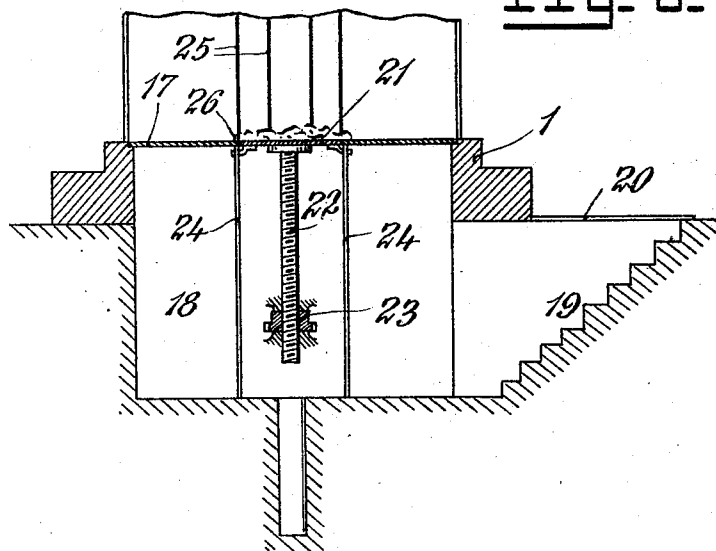
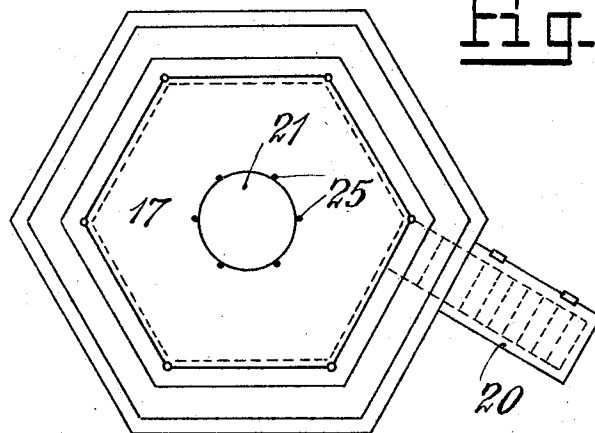


Fig. 6.



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EXHIBITION AND ADVERTISEMENT STAND

Application filed October 3, 1927, Serial No. 223,815, and in Norway August 18, 1927.

The present invention relates to exhibition- and advertisement-stands adapted to be placed at parks, squares and the like.

The main object of the invention is to provide a stand, substantially built up of glass and arranged in such a manner that the framework carrying the glass fields will not become visible. A further object is to provide heating devices for the stand which devices during the winter prevent accumulation of ice and snow that otherwise would disfigure the stand.

The invention is by way of example illustrated on the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is an elevation view, with the left half in section, of a stand embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the stand with the left half in section.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view, showing details of construction.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the glass fields in the roof.

Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the lower part of the stand with an underlying room, and

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the same.

While the invention hereinafter will be described and illustrated in connection with an hexagonal stand it should be understood that the cross-section and the shape otherwise of the stand may be any one without departing from the scope of the invention.

Referring to the drawings 1 denotes the base of the stand which is walled and roofed with glass-fields 2 and 3 respectively. Arranged at a somewhat lower level than the roof proper are the eaves also composed of glass-fields 4. All the fields are, as above mentioned, made of glass and are retained in their respective positions by means of a suitable framework. Said framework may be built up of bars or the like of suitable cross-sections such as round metal rods 5 (Fig. 3) having longitudinally extending grooves 6 for receiving the edge portions of the glass fields. Between the walls of the channels 6 and the fields' edges is placed an intermediate layer or lining 7 of rubber or

the like. Further the rods 5 are provided with longitudinal bores 8 for electric current conducting wires.

In order to make the supporting framework invisible the outer and inner sides thereof are covered by an illuminating device such as shown in Fig. 3. The outer and inner sides of the rod 5 are covered by glass tubes 9 and 10 respectively, the rears of which are shaped to fit to the periphery of the rod. Said tubes 9, 10 may be mercury vapour lamps or the like, thus acting as illuminating means for the stand and coincidentally concealing the framework thereof. In order that the tubes or lamps even in day-light, when they are extinguished, shall serve the object aimed at, the outer tubes 9 are given an opaque ground or frosted surface in such a manner that they will be more or less invisible from the exterior of the stand.

Between the roof and the eaves and at the base of the stand are arranged pellucid fields 11 and 12 respectively for placing bills or advertisements thereon. Said fields may be mounted replaceably in a manner known per se, either from the outside or the interior of the stand. Behind the fields 11, 12 are placed suitable illuminating devices 13 and 14 respectively, whereby also these fields are illuminated.

Under the eaves are further placed pellucid fields 15 for bills and also these fields are provided with illuminating devices at the rear thereof. In order to prevent that the light radiating from these fields shall interfere with the effect of the light from the stand proper said fields are placed somewhat higher than the lower edge of the eaves and preferably sloping upwards as illustrated at the left part of Fig. 1.

To prevent accumulation of ice and snow on the roof surfaces 3, 4 suitable heating devices are mounted within or under said fields.

These heating devices preferably may consist of resistance wires embedded in channels or grooves 16 in the fields 3, 4 (Fig. 4), which wires in the cold season, supplied with electric current, serve as heaters. Instead of being embedded in channels, the resistance wires

may be placed at the underside of the fields and in close approximation thereto.

By adapting the colour and lighting of the roof- and bill-fields to the remaining lighting of the stand an even effect of light is obtained and no dark portions will appear owing to the framework and the roof.

The electric light for illumination may be switched on and off manually, or automatically by means of a clock-drive, a light sensitive cell or the like.

One of the fields 2 may be provided at one side thereof with hinges to serve as a door which gives access to the interior of the stand.

The stand described above is mainly intended to be used for usual exhibition of goods and advertisement thereof, but may also be used for mannequin exhibition. In such case a chamber for changing of costumes may be arranged below the proper stand, as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6.

1 is the base of the stand and 17 the floor thereof. Below the floor is provided a chamber 18 having an entrance and exit 19 normally closed by a plate or door 20. Access from the chamber 18 to the stand proper may be had by means of a staircase or a lift means. An embodiment of such a lift arrangement is illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6. The central portion 21 of the floor 17 is connected to a means for lowering the same into the chamber 18 and raising the same to normal position. In Fig. 5 the said portion 21 is secured to the end of a vertical threaded rod 22 which meshes with a rotatable nut 23 adapted to be rotated, but not raised or lowered, either manually or by a suitable motor (not shown). The central floor portion 21 is guided between guides 24 when raised or lowered.

In order to conceal the opening in the floor 17 when the central portion 21 is lowered the following arrangement may be used. In the stand are arranged a set of vertical guiding threads 25 placed near the periphery of the said opening. At the floor is placed a piece of suitable cloth 26 to which are secured guiding rings or the like cooperating with the said guiding threads, and strings by means of which the cloth may be drawn upwardly along the guiding threads to form a curtain which conceals the opening in the floor. In lowered position, resting on the floor 17, the said cloth or curtain will conceal the joint between the central portion 21 and the remainder of the floor 17. The guiding threads and the strings may consist of gut or the like, whereby they are practically invisible.

It will be understood that the details of the stand may be altered in many ways without departing from the spirit of the invention, and the special embodiment here illustrated and described in detail is only shown by way of example.

Having now particularly described and as-

certained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:

1. An exhibition-stand comprising a framework forming a housing and a roof and built up of glass panels, a chamber below the housing, a floor separating the interior of the housing from the chamber, and means whereby a portion of the floor is adapted to be lowered into said lower chamber and again raised to normal position.

2. An exhibition-stand comprising a framework forming a housing and a roof and built up of glass panels, a chamber below the housing, a floor separating the interior of the housing from the chamber and provided with a central opening, a disc-like floor section movably arranged in the opening and adapted to be moved downwardly into the chamber, adjustable supporting means in the casing for raising and lowering the disc portion and for holding the same in normal position flushed with the main part of the floor, and guiding means between the floor and the bottom of the chamber for the disc-like portion.

3. An exhibition-stand in accordance with claim 1, wherein vertical guiding threads are arranged in the upper part of the housing and anchored to the floor adjacent the movable portion thereof, and a cloth engaged with the guiding threads and serving as a cover to hide the movable portion of the floor.

4. An exhibition-stand in accordance with claim 1, wherein the framework includes vertically arranged rods for accommodating the panels, and light emitting tubes in the form of mercury vapor lamps covering the inner and outer sides of said rods.

5. An exhibition-stand in accordance with claim 1, in which the framework includes vertical rods for receiving the edges of the glass panels, and light emitting tubes arranged vertically on the inner and outer surfaces of the rods and the tubes on the outer sides of the rods having a frosted outer surface, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
MARIÜS ANDERSEN BRAASTAD.