Nov. 13, 1923. 1,474,246

F. L. DONOVAN

DISPLAY DEVICE

Filed Jan. 13, 1922

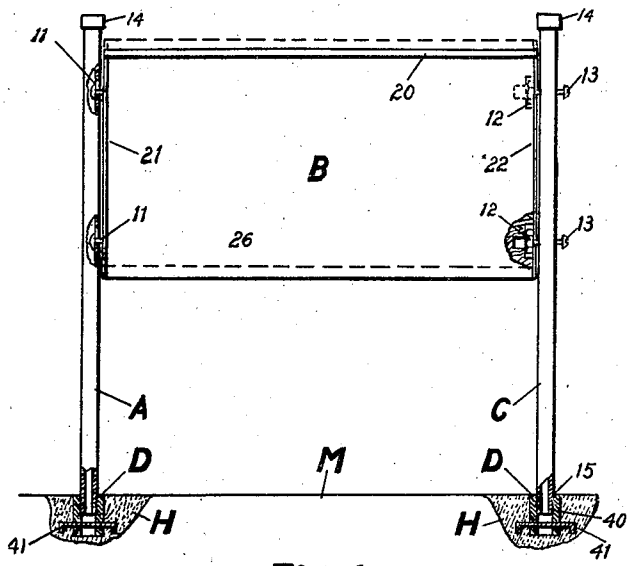


Fig. 1

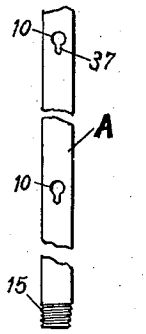


Fig. 2

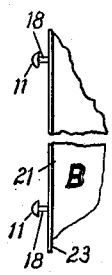


Fig. 3

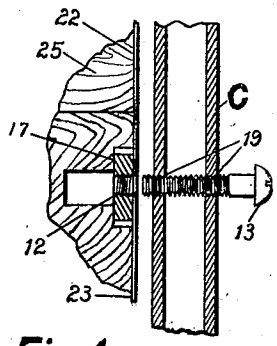


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

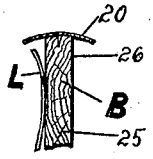


Fig. 6

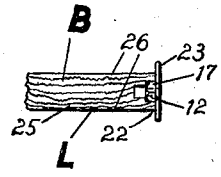


Fig. 7

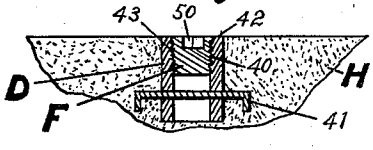


Fig. 8

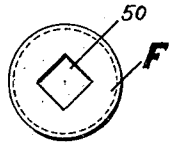


Fig. 9

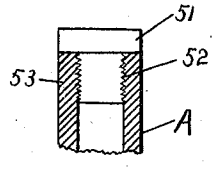


Fig. 10

Frederick L. Donovan INVENTOR.

BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK L. DONOVAN, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

DISPLAY DEVICE.

Application filed January 13, 1922. Serial No. 528,993.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK L. DONOVAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Display Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to display devices in the nature of bulletin boards or bill-boards.

Its particular purpose is for use on public highways especially on the edges of sidewalks or in other public places where such a board is required for temporary purposes, such as elections.

The sockets for the standards are permanently set in the ground, sidewalk or pavement, and when the board is not in use the sockets are protected by suitable caps.

My display device is particularly useful where paper posters are pasted on the board from time to time, as it is specially constructed so that they will be protected from the weather and from malicious persons or mischievous children. It is also so made that it cannot easily be broken by such persons or children.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a front or back elevation of my device in position with the sockets imbedded in a sidewalk.

Fig. 2 is a detail elevation of one standard.

Fig. 3 is a detail elevation of the edge of the board which engages the standard shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a vertical elevation partly in section of the other edge of the board.

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional elevation of the standard which cooperates with this edge of the board.

Fig. 6 is a vertical section in detail showing the roof.

Fig. 7 is a horizontal sectional detail showing the projecting side strip.

Fig. 8 is a vertical section showing one of the sockets.

Fig. 9 is a plan view of a socket plug.

Fig. 10 is a sectional detail of another form of cap.

In the drawings, B represents a bill-board which is, preferably, made of wooden boards 25 covered on the front and back by sheet tin 26, 26. Along the top edge is, preferably, a projecting metal roof 20 to prevent the rain from working in at the top of any posters, such as L, which are pasted on the board, thereby causing them to loosen. Along the edges 21 and 22 are preferably projecting edge strips 23 which extend outward at the back and front to prevent anyone from picking at the edges, thereby loosening the posters.

Preferably, from one edge, as 21, I have projecting headed studs 11, 11 and on the opposite edge, as 22, threaded holes, such as 12, which may conveniently be provided by inserting nuts, such as 17 as shown in Fig. 4.

The sockets D may conveniently be made of sections of pipe with interior threads 40 at the top, and these may conveniently be set in the ground with the top flush with the ground H, which may be of dirt but preferably of concrete, as a sidewalk, with the top 42 flush therewith. I prefer to provide some sort of a key, such as a piece of iron or rod 41 which passes through D and extends into the ground or concrete, thereby preventing the socket from turning and making it more difficult for any malicious persons to pull it out.

When the board is not in use I also provide each socket with a plug F having exterior threads at 43 which engage interior threads 40 of the socket and preferably has a rectangular hole 50 in which a wrench of suitable form may be inserted for screwing in and out.

The standards A and C are preferably made of pipe, each threaded at the bottom end 15 to screw into the threads 40 of a socket D, and each is preferably provided at the top with a cap 14 to provide a finish and to protect the interior of the pipe from rain, etc.

One of the standards, as A, is provided with key-hole slots 10, 10 having a large part through which the head of a stud 11 may pass, and tapering down so that the heads can be pushed in and then dropped down so that the small part 37 of each key-hole will hold the neck 18 of a stud firmly in place.

Through suitable holes 19 in the other standard C, I preferably pass bolts, such as 13, each threaded to engage a threaded hole 12 in the edge 22 of board B.

After the sockets D have been suitably placed, it will be seen that it is a very simple matter to unscrew the plugs F and to screw in their places the standards A and C, leaving key-holes 10 facing the holes 19. The studs 11 are then pushed in the key-

holes, the board swung slightly and dropped so that the bolts 13 will register with screw holes 12, after which the bolts 13 are screwed in place thereby holding the whole structure together and keeping it rigid.

Instead of an outside cap, such as 14, for the top of each standard, I may use a cap and head 51, as shown in Fig. 10, with a threaded shank 52 which engages interior threads 53 in the top of a standard such as A.

I claim:

In a display device, the combination of a board, headed studs projecting from one edge of said board, threaded nuts in a recess in the opposite edge of the board, a standard provided with keyhole slots which engage said studs, and another standard adjacent the opposite edge the last named standard having threaded bolts which engage the said threaded nuts in the board, the threaded bolts being alined with the lower end of the key-hole slots in the other standard, and means in the ground to receive the lower ends of the standards.

FREDERICK L. DONOVAN.