April 18, 1950 R. T. VON PALMENBERG 2,504,765

CLIP

Filed Sept. 25, 1943

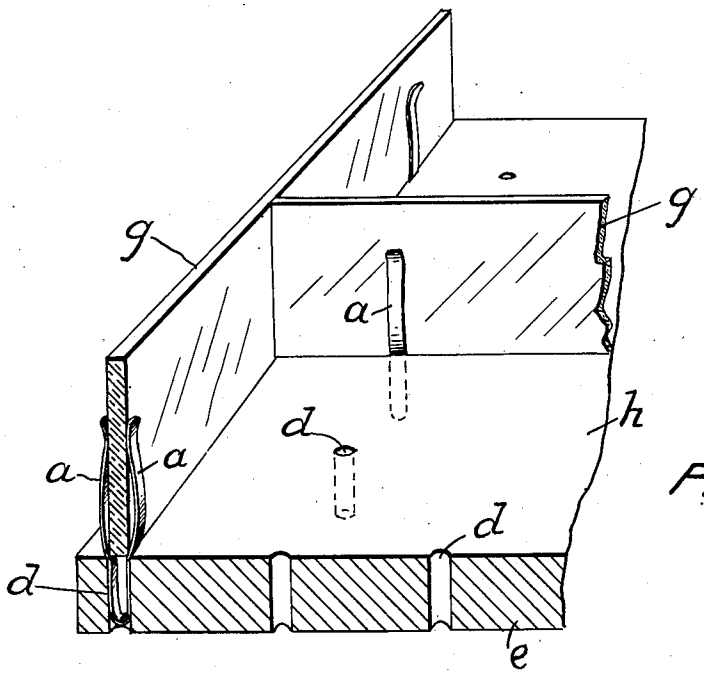


FIG. 1.

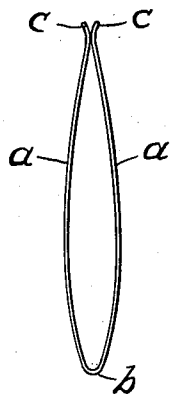


FIG. 2.

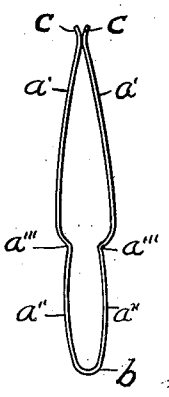


FIG. 3.

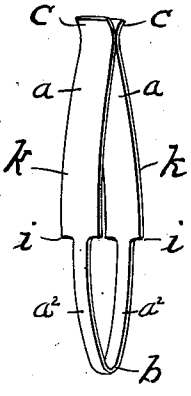


FIG. 4.

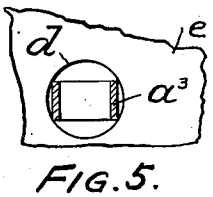


FIG. 5.

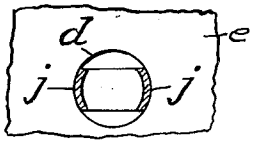


FIG. 6.

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2,504,765

CLIP

Raymond T. von Palmenberg, New York, N. Y.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 24—81)

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This invention relates to a device comprising a clip for use in the construction of bins such as are customarily formed on the counters of stores for the separate display of various articles of merchandise; and to counter bins formed therewith.

As is well known, the counters in stores, such, for example, as the so-called five and ten cent stores, are divided into bins in which are placed stocks of various articles of merchandise for display and convenient distribution to customers.

Such bins are variously formed, but desirably are of a temporary construction enabling ready rearrangement, especially with respect to size, as the type of articles to be displayed on a given counter may be changed.

A common form of construction comprises so-called shams arranged on a counter and upon which are supported partition members, usually sheets of glass arranged edgewise, to delineate the desired bins.

In such construction the provision of means for the support of the sheets of glass has presented a substantial problem. Since such means must be attached to the shams in a manner enabling ready removal, it must be capable of accommodating glass of varying thickness within a relatively wide range, it must be of sufficient strength to adequately support the glass and of a durability enabling its reuse substantially indefinitely; and, at the same time, it must be of a minimum cost.

Various means have heretofore been provided for the support of the partition members in the construction of counter bins, but such, while serving the purpose, have usually been of relatively high cost and so constructed as to require careful workmanship in their production and an overlarge amount of material.

Now in accordance with this invention, there is provided a device which is at once highly efficient for the purpose intended, extremely simple in construction and requires a minimum of workmanship and material for its production, enabling it to be marketed at a minimum price.

Having now indicated in a general way the nature and purpose of this invention, I will proceed to a detailed description of preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a view, partly in section and partly broken away, showing an embodiment of this invention embodied in a counter structure.

Figure 2 is a side view of a clip embodying this invention.

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Figures 3 and 4 are side views of modifications of the form of clip shown in Figure 2.

Figures 5 and 6 are sectional views through the lower ends of the clips just above the support, showing parallel and curved ends, respectively, as gripped by the holes in the support.

Referring to the several figures *a*, *a* indicate a pair of oppositely outwardly bowed flat spring arms connected at one end, as at *b*. The free ends of the arms *a*, *a* come together and are desirably bent oppositely as at *c*, *c*.

As will be obvious, the arms *a*, *a* may be formed from a single piece by bending and hence will be integrally connected as at *b*. Again, they may be formed separately and connected as at *b* by welding, soldering, or otherwise, or mechanically.

The bowed arms *a*, *a* may be formed of any suitable material having resiliency, but will preferably be formed from spring steel.

The arms *a*, *a* will be of a length and so spaced at their connected ends that their connected end portions may be inserted in one of the holes *d* in a sham *e* supported on any counter structure, and so that their free end portions will extend above the surface of the sham for engagement on opposite sides of a sheet of glass *g* adapted to form a wall of a bin *h*.

The bowed arms *a*, *a* will be so spaced at their joined ends as to be a tight fit in the hole *d*, which will be sized accordingly, so that as the arms are pushed down into the hole they will tightly grip the wall of the hole by spring action throughout the major portion of their length within the hole to prevent rocking, and, at the same time, their free ends will be forced together by spring action to tightly grip the opposite surfaces of the sheet of glass remote from the lower edge of the sheet of glass, which substantially fills the space between the arms *a*, *a*, when the lower edge of the sheet of glass is in contact with the sham or support *e*, whereby the glass is firmly held in a position perpendicular to the sham, while the arms are bowed outwardly from substantially the lower edge of the glass to the upper ends of the arms contacting the glass.

While the edges of the arms *a*, *a* may be parallel, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, it will be variously desirable to offset them as shown at *i*, *i*, Figure 4, and the offsets will desirably be positioned at a distance from the joined ends of the arms equal to the desired extension of the arms into the hole *d*, forming stops limiting the depth to which the ends a^2, a^2, of the arms may be inserted into the holes *d* in the sham *e*, which hole

will ordinarily extend through the sham to avoid filling with dust, and the like.

Again, if desired, the joined end portions of the arms for extension into the hole *d* may be flat, as shown at a^3 in Figure 5, or oppositely curved to present curved surfaces, as shown at *j*, *j*, Figure 6. The arms may be curved by simply striking them over a curved die. And if greater bearing on the surfaces of the sheet of glass is desired, the free end portions of the arms *a*, *a* may be made of greater width than in the balance a^2, a^2, of their extension to provide wings *k*, *k*, as shown in Figure 4.

In the form shown in Figure 3, the edges of the arms are parallel to each other as in the structure shown in Figure 2, and are each provided with an upper outwardly bowed portion *a'* and a lower bowed portion *a''*, joined to each other by a kink *a'''*, which kink forms stops for limiting insertion of the portion *a''* of the clip, in a hole *d* in the sham.

It will be appreciated that the device according to this invention in its various forms may be readily and inexpensively produced by dieing and bending operations and it is believed that its relation to and function in counter bin construction will be apparent from the above description with reference to the drawings.

It will be understood that the above description of specific embodiments of this invention is for illustrative purposes and is not intended to be limiting upon the scope of the appended claim.

What I claim and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:

A clip for the construction of a counter bin provided with spaced and properly sized clip receiving holes in the bin base, said clip having a pair of arms connected to each other at one end by a curved portion of relative small radius and bowed outwardly from said curved portion to the ends of the arms, the radii of said bowed portion being relatively great when compared to the radius of the curved portion, the lower portion of the arms being of a width to enter a hole in a bin base, while the upper portions are of greater width, whereby stops are formed at the junction of the two portions, limiting the depth of the insertion of the clip in a hole in a bin base.

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