May 21, 1929. H. LOBEL 1,713,704

DISPLAY RACK

Filed March 5, 1925

Fig. 1.

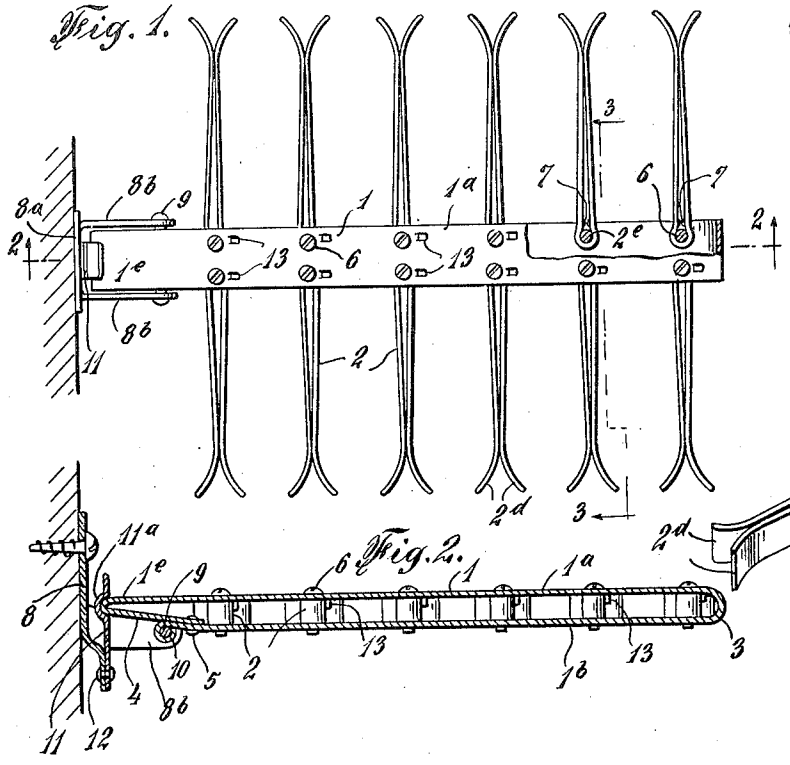


Fig. 5.

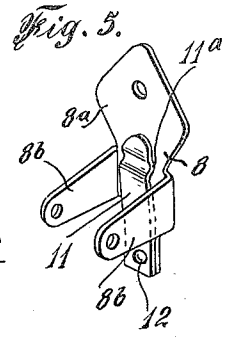


Fig. 2.

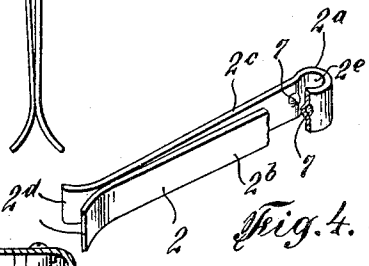


Fig. 4.

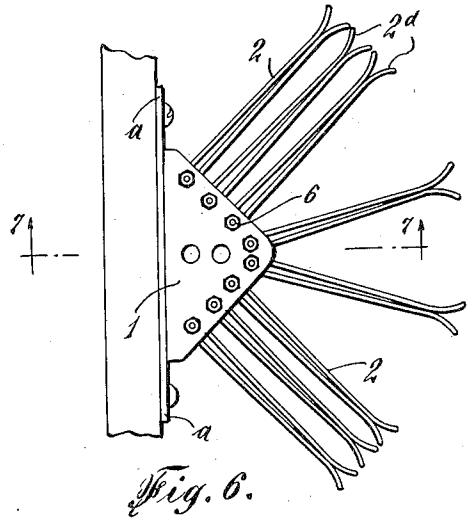


Fig. 6.

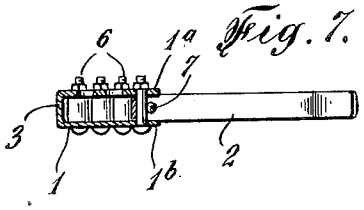


Fig. 7.

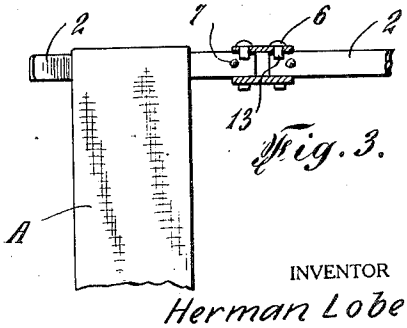


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN LOBEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DISPLAY RACK.

Application filed March 5, 1925. Serial No. 13,268.

My invention relates to improvements in racks for displaying goods, such as neckties, belts, and other articles for sale, and has for its objects to provide a rack simple in construction, adapted to permit the ready application of goods thereto and removal therefrom, and whereby a considerable number of articles may be displayed for observation of purchasers or users. A further object is to provide such a rack adapted to be extended outwardly for display of goods and to be lowered from such position with the goods depending so as to occupy a relatively small space when not in use.

My invention also comprises novel details of improvement that will be more fully hereinafter set forth and then pointed out in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof, wherein

Fig. 1 is a partly broken plan view of a display rack embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a section on line 2, 2, in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an edge view of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a partly broken perspective of one of the supports for the goods;

Fig. 5 is a perspective detail of a supporting braket of the rack;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a modification;

Fig. 7 is a section on line 7, 7, in Fig. 6.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 indicates a supporting member provided with a plurality of outwardly extending arms 2, on which neckties or other articles may be supported, as by hanging thereon. In the form shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the member 1 is in the form of a bar comprising two spaced parallel pieces 1^a, 1^b made from a strip of metal bent at 3 and having a return bend at 4, preferably secured as by a rivet at 5, to the member 1^b, providing a space between said pieces in which the inner ends of the arms 2 are located and attached to the bar. In the form shown in Figs. 6 and 7 the member 1 is shown in triangular form comprising the spaced pieces 1^a, 1^b formed by bending the metal for the bar at 3 with angular edges beyond the bar 3, between which edges the arms are attached, whereby the arms may extend outwardly or be folded parallel to each other and to the wall on the same plane. The arms 2, in the form illustrated in Figs. 1 to 7, comprise a strip of metal located edgewise vertically and bent in a circular manner at 2^a providing forwardly extending bars 2^b, 2^c, preferably having their outer ends flared divergently at 2^d, (Fig. 4), for ready entrance of the article A therebetween. The bars 2^b, 2^c converge toward one another from the eye 2^e in such a manner as to normally substantially close the outer end of the space between said bars, whereby to serve in the nature of a spring-grip to keep the article A from spontaneous displacement, and preferably to grasp said article. The arms 2 are attached to the member or bar 1 by means of pivots, which may comprise bolts, rivets or the like 6, which pass through the parts 1^a, 1^b, or 1^c, 1^d, and through the space or eye 2^e at the butt end of the corresponding arm, which is formed by the bend at 2^a. The parts 2^b, 2^c of the arms 2 that extend from the space or eye 2^e are spaced apart conveniently to normally maintain a substantially definite distance, so that when the article A is placed between the arms they will not be unduly spread and will retain a more or less parallel position to grip the article. In order to retain the arms 2 on the bolts or rivets 6 I provide projections 7 that extend inwardly from the arms adjacent to the bolts or rivets 6 to oppose the same and provide a bearing to retain the arms from rearward displacement. Said projections 7 may be made by indenting the material of the arms inwardly in manner illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4. By the means described the arms 2 are supported upon the member 1 and may rotate thereon around the bolts or rivets 6 as pivots.

In the form shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the member 1 of the rack is pivotally supported at the inner end upon a bracket or support 8. The bracket shown comprises a base member 8^a having spaced arms 8^b between which the inner end of member 1 is located and pivotally attached by means of a pivot 9, which may be in the form of a bolt or rivet passing through an eye 10 coiled from the material of piece 1^b of member 1, the end portion of said member 1^e projecting rearwardly from said pivot, (Fig. 2). The portion 1^e of member 1 is adapted to engage a spring 11, riveted or otherwise secured to the bracket member 8^a, at 12, and having a recess 11^a into which the end portion 1^e of member 1 may extend with the material of the spring above and below the latter. The bracket may be secured to a wall or other support. The con-

struction described is such that when the end portion 1^e of member 1 engages the recess 11^a of spring 11 the member 1 with its arms 2 will extend forwardly in a substantially horizontal position for displaying the goods hanging on the arms 2, and said member may be swung down to hang in a substantially vertical position, with the goods depending therefrom, whereupon the end 1^e will be released from the spring 11, in the manner indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, whereby to save space in a room.

Although I have described the arms 2 as pivotally supported on the member 1, I provide means to limit swinging of said arms toward the outer or free end of the rack when the latter depends from pivot 9, yet said arms may be swung reversely on their pivots for displaying the goods. At least one of the bars of member 1, such as the bar 1^a, is provided with projections 13 located adjacent to the corresponding rivet or bolt 6, which projections may be formed by pressing or indenting the material of said bar inwardly in position to bear against the corresponding arm 2 to keep it extended laterally from member 1 when the latter is in a hanging position.

The rack illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 may be supported by means of screws passing through holes in ears *a* extending laterally from member 1.

In accordance with my invention the neckties or other articles A may be hung upon the arms 2 in such a way as to be conveniently displayed for observation, such articles being separately disposed so that a purchaser or user of the rack may readily select a desired article. My improved rack can be made relatively cheap, occupies a relatively small space for the number of articles displayed, and will be attractive in appearance as well as convenient in use.

My improvement is adapted to be placed in closets, wardrobes, wardrobe trunks, stores, etc.

Having now described my invention what I claim is:

A display rack or hanger, comprising a one piece support provided with spaced parallel members, a carrier bar attached to the support, means for connecting the parallel members of the support, a plurality of flat resilient arms which are centrally looped, and bolts spaced adjacent to the outer margins of the parallel members of the support for maintaining the arms in frictional engagement with the aforesaid parallel members.

HERMAN LOBEL.