

Oct. 11, 1938.

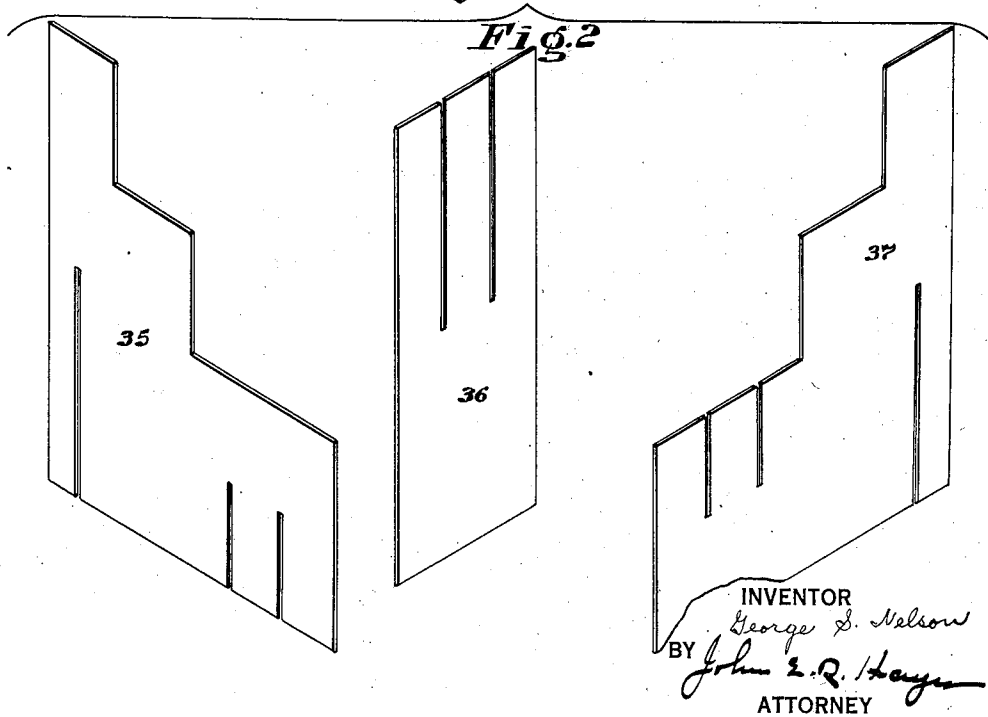
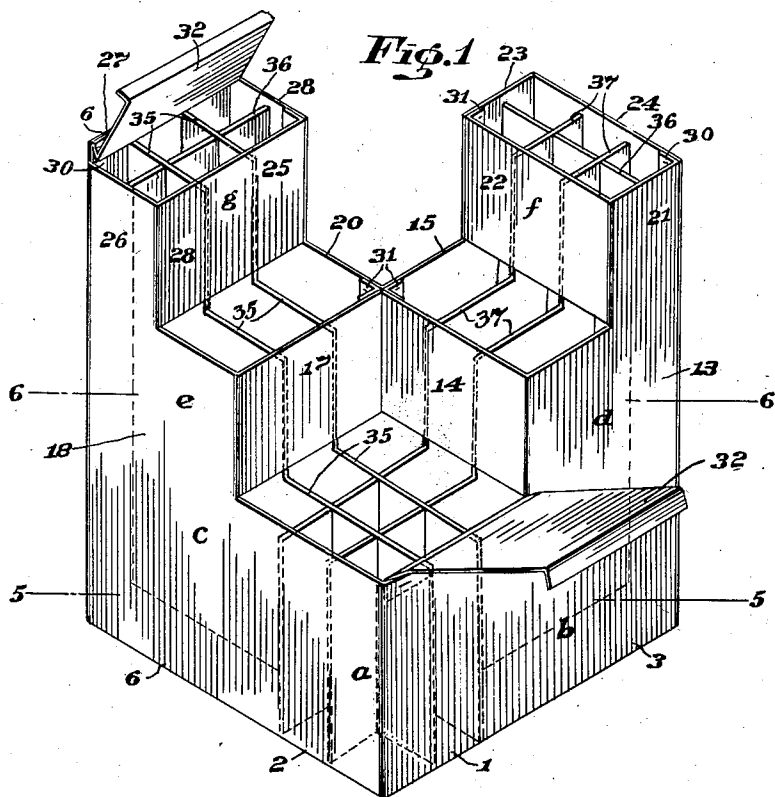
G. S. NELSON

2,133,254

DISPLAY STAND

Filed Feb. 18, 1937

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



INVENTOR
George S. Nelson
BY John E. R. Hayes
ATTORNEY

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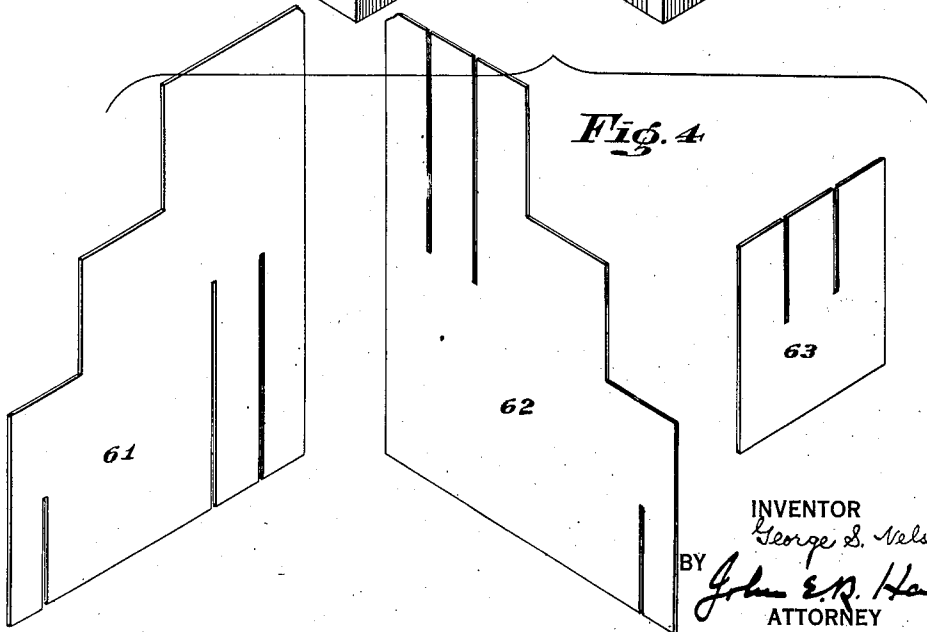
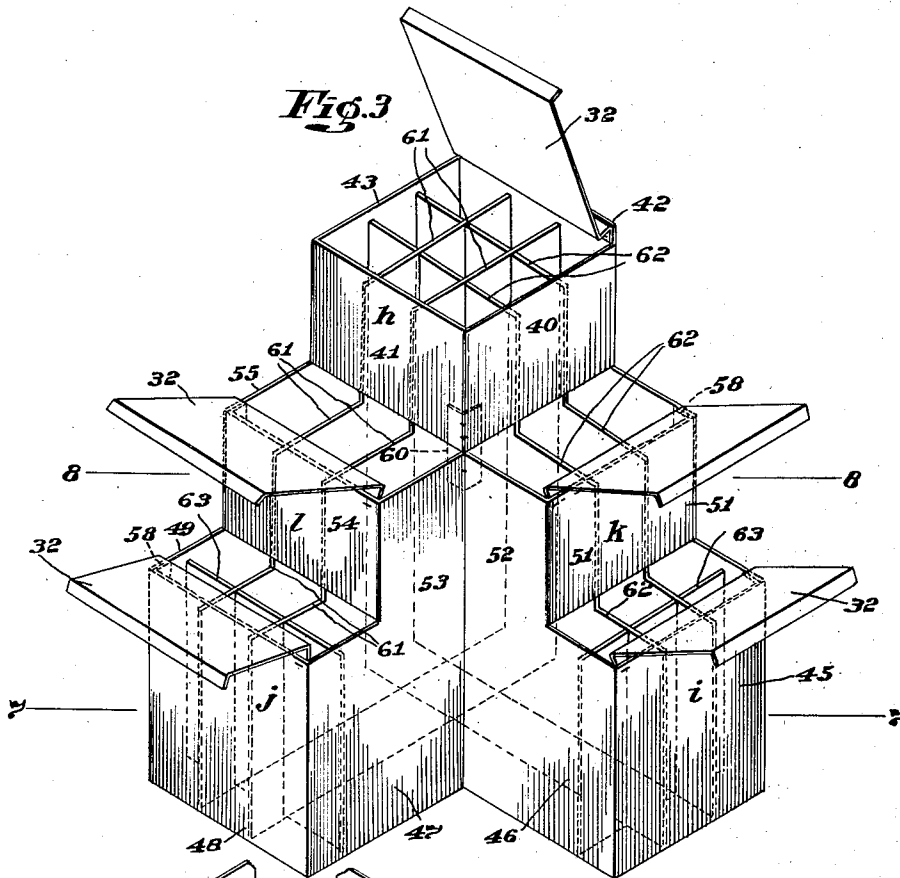
G. S. NELSON

2,133,254

DISPLAY STAND

Filed Feb. 18, 1937

3 Sheets-Sheet 2



INVENTOR
George S. Nelson
BY *John E. Hays*
ATTORNEY

Oct. 11, 1938.

G. S. NELSON

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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 5

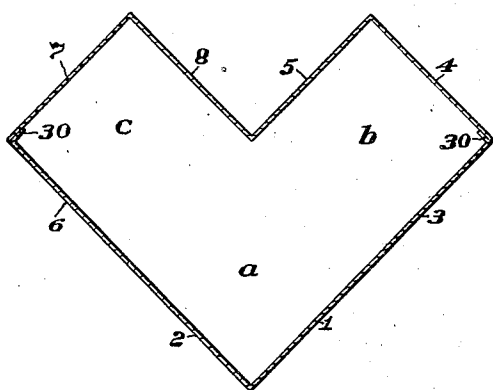


Fig. 6

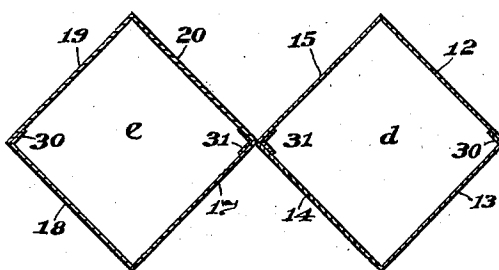


Fig. 7

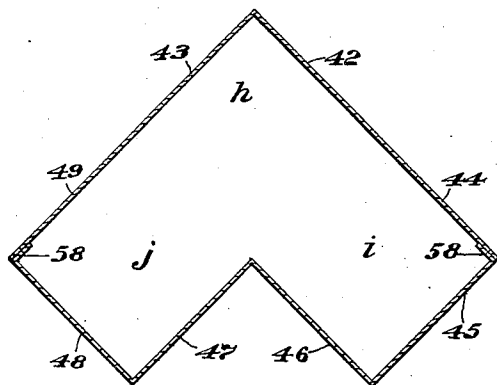


Fig. 8

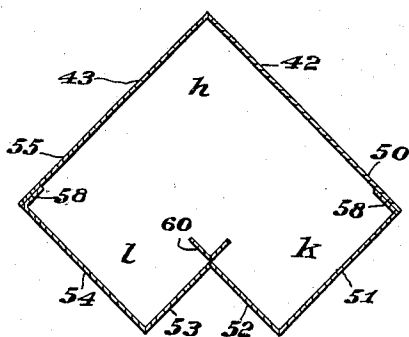
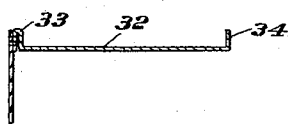


Fig. 9



INVENTOR
George S. Nelson
BY *John R. Hayes*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,133,254

DISPLAY STAND

George S. Nelson, Revere, Mass., assignor to The
Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company,
Boston, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts

Application February 18, 1937, Serial No. 126,435

3 Claims. (Cl. 211—137)

The object of the invention is to provide an attractive, stable, stand on which goods may be displayed, and also to provide a stand which may be collapsed to lie flat when shipped, or not in use.

A further object of the invention is to provide a stand of the above type which may be made to fit within a corner, or around a projecting corner, to save space. The invention can best be seen and understood by reference to the drawings, in which embodiments thereof are shown.

Fig. 1 is a view in front perspective of one type of the stand adapted to fit around a projecting corner.

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of the type of plates employed to form the internal, or skeletal, structure of the stand.

Fig. 3 is a view in front perspective of another type of stand adapted to fit within a corner.

Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of the type of plates employed to form the internal, or skeletal, structure of the stand shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic cross section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic cross section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 7 is a diagrammatic cross section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 8 is a diagrammatic cross section on the line 8—8 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 9 is a cross section of one of the shelves.

Referring to the drawings, reference will first be made to that type of display stand which has adaptability to fit around a projecting corner. This stand, as shown in its display form in Fig. 1 of the drawings, comprises in its base structure, or that portion of the stand which rests upon the floor, cells *a*, *b* and *c*, of which *a* represents the central cell, and this is flanked on either side by cells *b* and *c*, respectively. The combined cells form an angular structure, leaving a V-shaped opening at the back, and it is this opening in the back which enables the display stand to fit around the corner, cell *a* then occupying a central position in front of the corner, and cells *b* and *c* lying adjacent to those walls that combine to form the corner. The cells are composed of vertical walls, suitably related and flexibly connected to enable the cells to collectively lie flat when the display stand is shipped, or is not in use. The vertical walls which form the cell *a* are the walls 1 and 2. 3, 4 and 5 represent the walls forming cell *b*, and 6, 7 and 8 represent the walls forming cell *c*. There is no wall between cells *a* and *b*, and between cells *a* and *c*. These

walls are left out for reason later to be referred to. The tops and bottoms of the cells *a*, *b* and *c* are open.

Cell *a* is not vertically extended. Cells *b* and *c*, however, are vertically extended, cell *b* by a cell *d* having the same general cross sectional area as the cell *b*, but preferably of less depth than the cell *b*. Similarly the cell *c* is vertically extended by a cell *e* having the same general cross sectional area as the cell *c* and, like the cell *d*, of preferably lesser depth than the cell *c*. The cell *d* is composed of vertical quadrangular walls 12, 13, 14 and 15, respectively, the cell *e* of the vertical quadrangular walls 17, 18, 19 and 20, respectively. The cells *d* and *e* are open at both top and bottom.

The cells *d* and *e* are both vertically extended by cells *f* and *g*, respectively, cell *f* being composed of the vertical quadrangular walls 21, 22, 23 and 24, and cell *g* of the vertical quadrangular walls 25, 26, 27 and 28. These cells are of lesser cross sectional area than cells *d* and *e*, of which they are in upward extension, both cells *d* and *e* occupying positions in upward extension from the back of cells *d* and *e* so as to leave the tops of these cells open at the front.

The terraced cellular structure thus provided may be made from two pieces of blank material, or cardboard. From one front piece may be formed, by cuts, bends and scorings therein, the walls, 3, 1, 2, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25 and 26. From another single back piece of blank stock there may be formed by cuts, bends and scorings therein, the walls 4, 5, 8, 7, 12, 15, 20, 19, 24, 23, 28 and 27. The two blank pieces of material from which the various walls are formed rest upon the floor and extend the full height of the stand. The blank pieces are combined along their meeting edges by providing them with flanges 30 on one piece suitably secured to the adjacent material of the other piece. At the centre of the stand the two blanks are hingedly secured together by flexibly securing those portions of the back piece which form the walls 15, 20 of the cells *d* and *e* to the walls 14, 17 of these same cells cut from the front piece, by suitable angle pieces 31 fastened securely to the respective walls connected by them.

As thus formed the display stand will present a stepped front. The open top of cell *a* will form one step, the walls 14 and 17 of cells *d* and *e* will form risers from this step; the tops of cells *d* and *e* left open form other steps from which walls 22 and 25 of cells *f* and *g* form risers, and the open tops of cells *f* and *g* forming other

steps, respectively. These various steps provide places for shelves on which goods may be placed for purpose of display, and the shelves are formed by providing each opening with a top closure 32 forming a shelf. Each of these shelves preferably consists of a cardboard plate having a folded edge 33 by which it is secured, as by stapling, to one edge of the opening closed by the plate. (See Fig. 9) The disposition of the plate is such that it will occupy a horizontal position recessed slightly within the opening so as to form a sunken shelf. The opposite edge of the plate, or the edge opposite from the edge by which it is fastened, is provided with a flange 34 adapted to bear against the riser adjacent the shelf. The shelves may be supported in any suitable manner, though preferably in the manner presently to be explained. The shelves when turned down act to lock the stand in its display form, preventing any collapse of the stand until the shelves are lifted.

The stand, as thus far described, is provided with an internal skeletal structure which gives strength and rigidity to it when in its display form, acts as a support for its various shelves and is foldable with the stand. The skeletal structure consists of a number of flexibly combined plates 35, 36 and 37. All of the plates rest upon the floor on which the stand is resting, and the tops of the plates, which lie within the openings at the tops of the various cells where the various shelves are located, extend only to points where they will provide support for these shelves, the shelves being simply turned down to rest upon ends of the plates. It was for the purpose of receiving this internal skeletal structure that the walls were omitted between cells *a* and *b*, and between cells *a* and *c*.

The internal skeletal structure is applied to the stand by first combining the plates of which it is composed, and opening the structure into the position it would assume when the stand is in its display form. The outer portion, or shell, when opened into its display form, and held in open position by turning down the shelves, may then be slipped over the internal structure, when the stand becomes complete.

In Fig. 3 of the drawings is shown that type of display stand which has adaptability to fit within a corner. This stand comprises in its base structure, or that portion of the stand which rests upon the floor, cells *h*, *i* and *j*, of which *h* represents the central cell, and this is flanged on either side by cells *i* and *j*, respectively. The combined cells form an angular structure forming at the back a right angle which enables the stand to fit within a corner, cell *h* then occupying a central position within the corner and cells *i* and *j* lying adjacent to those walls that combine to form the corner. The cells are composed of vertical walls suitably related and flexibly connected to enable the cells to collectively lie flat when the display stand is shipped, or not in use. The vertical walls which form the cell *h* are the walls 40, 41, 42 and 43. 44, 45 and 46 represent walls forming the cell *i*. 47, 48 and 49 represent the vertical walls forming the cell *j*. There is no wall between cells *h* and *i*, and between cells *h* and *j*. The tops and bottoms of the cells *h*, *i* and *j* are open.

Cell *h* is an elongated cell which rises to the full height of the stand. The walls 42 and 43, which assist in the formation of this cell, extend to the floor, or base, upon which the stand rests. Its walls 40 and 41 are supported as will later

be described. Cells *i* and *j* are vertically extended, cell *i* by a cell *k* and cell *j* by a cell *l*. 50, 51 and 52 represent the vertical walls forming the cell *k*; 53, 54 and 55 the vertical walls forming the cell *l*. There is no wall between cells *h* and *k* and between cells *h* and *l*. The cells *k* and *l* are each of the same height, or depth, and preferably of lesser depth than the cells *i* and *j*, from which they vertically extend, respectively. The cells *k* and *l* occupy positions in upward extension from the back of cells *i* and *j*, flanking central cell *h*, so as to leave the tops of the cells *i* and *j* open at the front. Both the tops and bottoms of cells *k* and *l* are left open.

The terraced cellular structure thus provided may be made from three pieces of blank material, or cardboard. From one front piece may be formed by cuts, bends and scorings therein, walls 45, 46, 47 and 48 of cells *i* and *j*, and walls 51, 52, 53 and 54 of cells *k* and *l*. This piece rests upon the floor, or base, upon which the stand is resting. From another scored front piece may be formed the walls 40, 41 of cell *h*. From a single back piece of blank material there may be formed by a bend and cuts therein, the walls 42 and 43 of cell *h*, the walls 44, 49 of cells *i* and *j*, and the walls 50, 55 of cells *k* and *l*. This back piece rests upon the floor and extends the full height of the stand.

The blank pieces are combined along their meeting edges by providing flanges 58 on one piece suitably secured to the adjacent material of the other piece. At the centre of the stand the two front blanks are hingedly secured together by flexibly securing those portions of the front blank which forms the walls 52 and 53 of cells *k* and *l* to the blank which forms the walls 40, 41 of cell *h* by means of an angle piece 60, suitably secured to the respective walls connected by them.

As thus formed the display stand will present a stepped front with two lines of steps leading to the top of cell *h* at the top of the stand. The open top of cell *i* will form one step and the wall 51 of cell *k* will form a riser for this step. The open top of cell *k* forms another step and the wall 40 of cell *h* a riser from this step to the top of cell *h* and top of the stand. On the other line of steps the open top of cell *j* will form a step and the wall 54 of cell *l* will form a riser to this step. The open top of cell *l* will form another step and the wall 41 of cell *h* will form a riser to this step to the open top of cell *h*, and top of the stand. These various steps, as in the stand first described, provide places for shelves on which goods may be placed for purpose of display, and the shelves are formed by providing each opening with a top sunken closure 32 which when turned down acts to lock the stand in its display form, preventing any collapse of the stand until the shelves are lifted, as in the display stand first described.

To give strength and rigidity to the stand when in its display form, and act as a support for its various shelves, the stand is provided with an internal skeletal structure foldable with the stand, similar to that in the stand first described. This skeletal structure consists of a number of flexibly combined plates 61, 62 and 63. All the plates rest upon the floor on which the stand is resting, and the tops of the plates which lie within the openings at the tops of the various cells where the shelves 32 are located, extend only to points where they will provide support for these shelves, the shelves being simply turned down to rest upon the ends of the plates. It was for the purpose of receiving this internal skeletal structure that the

walls were omitted between cells *i* and *h*, *j* and *h*, *k* and *h*, and *l* and *h*.

The internal skeletal structure may be applied to the exterior structure or shell of the stand the same as in the construction first described.

I claim:

1. A display stand comprising combined walls of sheet material cut and bent to form sets of connected terraced cells angularly arranged in relation to each other and having a common cell, all of said cells being open top and bottom and collectively collapsible to lie flat, displaceable shelves forming covers closing the open tops of said cells and assisting in maintaining said stand in its display form, and means for supporting said covers when functioning as aforesaid.

2. A display stand comprising combined walls of sheet material cut and bent to form sets of connected terraced cells angularly arranged in relation to each other and having a common apex cell

at the back of said stand, all of said cells being open top and bottom and collectively collapsible to lie flat, displaceable shelves forming covers closing the open tops of said cells and assisting in maintaining said stand in its display form, and means for supporting said covers when functioning as aforesaid.

3. A display stand comprising combined walls of sheet material cut and bent to form sets of connected terraced cells angularly arranged in relation to each other and having a common bottom cell at the front of said stand, all of said cells being open top and bottom and collectively collapsible to lie flat, displaceable shelves forming covers closing the open tops of said cells and assisting in maintaining said stand in its display form, and means for supporting said covers when functioning as aforesaid.

GEORGE S. NELSON. 20