

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

T. OLSON.
REVOLVING SHOW RACK.

No. 569,660.

Patented Oct. 20, 1896.

Fig. 1.

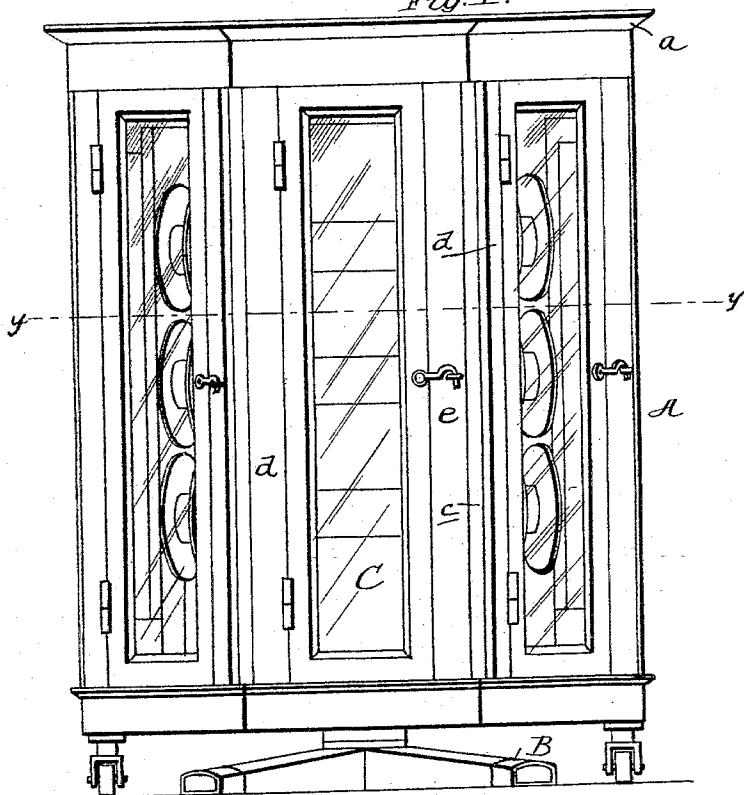
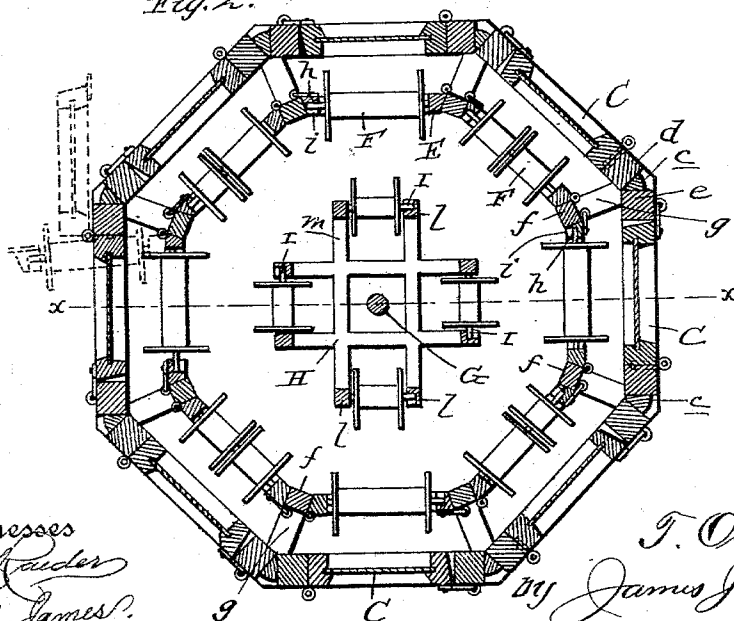


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

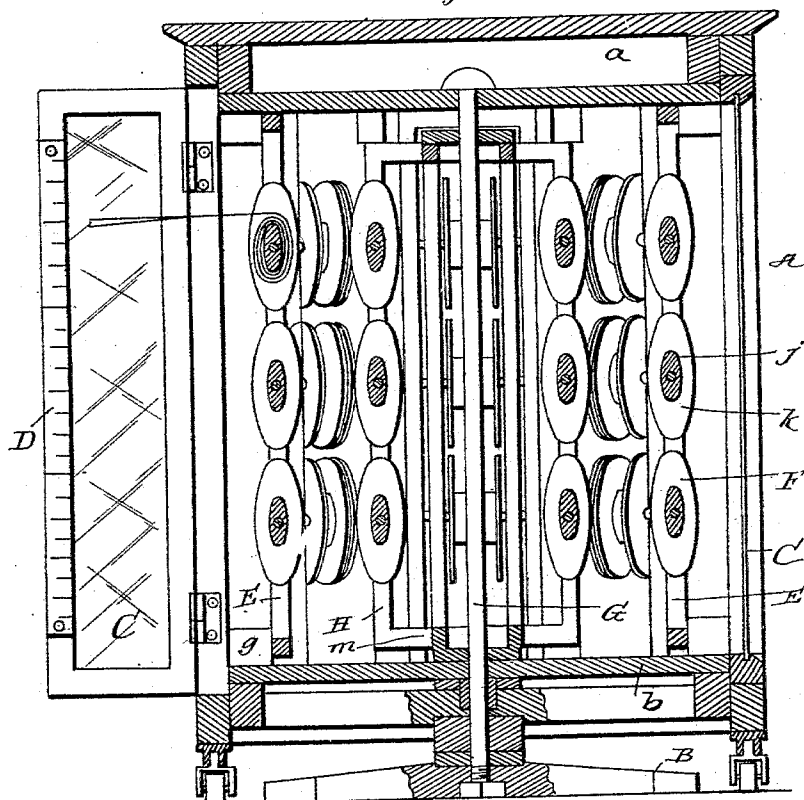
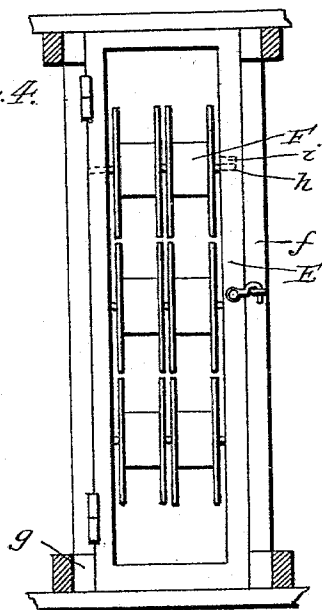


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TENIS OLSON, OF HARLAN, IOWA.

REVOLVING SHOW-RACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 569,660, dated October 20, 1896.

Application filed March 16, 1896. Serial No. 583,447. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TENIS OLSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harlan, in the county of Shelby and State of Iowa, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Show-Racks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which
10 it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in revolving show-cases for displaying embroideries, laces, ribbons, and like articles, and its novelty and many advantages will appear
15 from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved device. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view
20 taken in the plane indicated by the dotted line *y y* on Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken in the plane indicated by the dotted line *x x* on Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the frame, taken inside of one of the glass doors, so as to illustrate a double rack.

Referring by letter to said drawings, A indicates a revoluble case. This case is of a polygonal form in cross-section and may be
30 octagon, hexagon, or have any suitable number of flat sides, the construction shown being of octagon form. The case is mounted upon a base or pedestal B and is here shown as of cruciform shape. In some instances the case
35 may be mounted upon a base having drawers, or the drawers may be omitted, as I have illustrated, and the device placed upon a counter or other support of a suitable altitude.

The case consists, mainly, of a top *a* and a
40 floor or bottom wall *b*, which are suitably braced, as shown, and are connected by two circular series of posts or uprights. The outer series *c* are shown as of V shape in cross-section and have secured to them on
45 one side a hinge-post *d* and on the opposite side a latch-post *e*. It is obvious that the upright and the respective posts may be formed from a single piece of material. The inner posts *f*, which are arranged at a suitable distance from the outer posts, are braced
50 by blocks *g* at top and bottom or otherwise suitably secured. To each outer hinge-post

d is hinged a glass door C, or door having a glass panel extending from top to bottom, and for the sake of convenience in measuring I provide each door with graduations indicating a yard, more or less, as shown at D, and is exposed to view when the doors are open.

E indicates hinged frames which carry 60 spools. These frames are hinged to the posts or uprights *f* so that they may turn outwardly, as will be presently described, when the outer glass doors have been opened.

F indicates the spools, some of which are 65 of a double construction and others of a single construction, as shown. The vertical side bars of these hinged frames are preferably provided with apertures *h* to receive the journals of the spools, which open into slots
70 *i*, so as to permit the spools being readily placed and removed from the frame. The spools have a trunk or body of an oblong or flattened form in cross-section, as shown at
75 *j*, and the heads *k* are of a similar configuration. These heads may be of an angular form in outline, but should be long in one direction and narrow in the other, so that when turned vertically their widths will be but little
80 greater than the width of the frame-bars in which they are supported, so that the entire frame may be made approximately flat and the heads of the spools will not interfere with the swinging of their frames upon the hinges. These spool-frames are arranged one inside
85 of each glass door and at such a point with respect thereto as to allow the spools to turn freely on their journals and permit said hinged frames to swing into the door-openings when the glass doors have been opened
90 and it is desirable to obtain access to the spools of the inner or central revolving frame.

While I have shown all of the spool-frames thus far described as being hinged, yet it is obvious that but two or more may be hinged, 95 and, in fact, it is but necessary to hinge a single one in some cases, as the central revolving rack can be turned to that opening and access had to the ribbon, laces, or other articles carried by the spools of the central rack. 100

Passing centrally through the frame and through the pedestal thereof is a vertical rod G. This rod, which ties the main frame to the pedestal and allows the same to rotate

thereon, serves the additional function of a pivot-rod for the inner rotatable frame H. This inner frame may comprise parallel uprights *l*, arranged in pairs, and are provided with slotted ways and apertures to receive the journals I, which are arranged in said frame in vertical series. The heads of these spools may be also of a shape similar to those of the outer series. The upright posts *l* may be suitably secured and braced by cross-bars *m*.

By the construction described it will be seen that the entire frame is allowed to revolve on the base, and the inner frame is allowed to revolve independently of the main frame. It will also be seen that when the outer or glass doors have been thrown open by turning the heads of the spools on the uprights thereof the spool-frames can be swung into the opening of the glass doors, so as to fold flat against the side walls, and thereby permit access to the spools on the inner revoluble rack.

In some cases the racks or frames carrying the double spools are so constructed that they may be hinged to swing in two sections. In this way one section may swing inwardly and the other outwardly.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The display-rack, comprising the revoluble casing mounted on rollers and the central pedestal, the central rotatable frame II,

held in position by the vertical rod G, the frames E, arranged around the central rotatable frame, and one or more of said frames being hinged so as to afford access to the central frame, the spools journaled in the inner and outer frames respectively and adapted to be readily removable therefrom, and having a trunk of flattened oblong form as *j*, and oblong heads *k*, whereby they project but slightly from their upright bearing-frames, and the heads and trunks of the outer frames may turn close within their frames when the latter have been moved on their hinges, and the outer doors C, all arranged to form a compact article, substantially as specified.

2. A display-case, comprising a central rotatable spool-rack and spool-racks arranged concentrically to the central rack and carrying-spools, one or more of the sections of the outer rack being hinged so that access may be had to the inner rack the trunks or bodies and heads of the spools being of flattened oblong form so that they may be turned to occupy but little space when the hinged frames supporting them are opened for access to the case, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

TENIS OLSON.

Witnesses:

P. HAMMER,

PETER I. PETERSON.