March 15, 1927. 1,621,465

J. C. HAMMES

DISPLAY RACK

Filed June 2, 1926

Fig. 1.

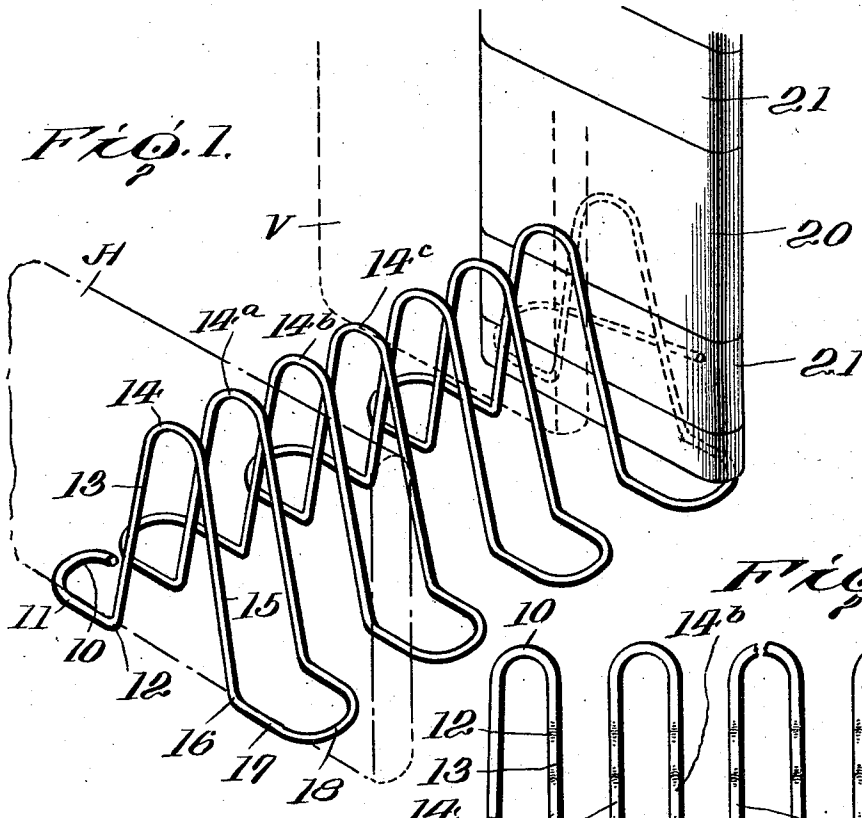


Fig. 2.

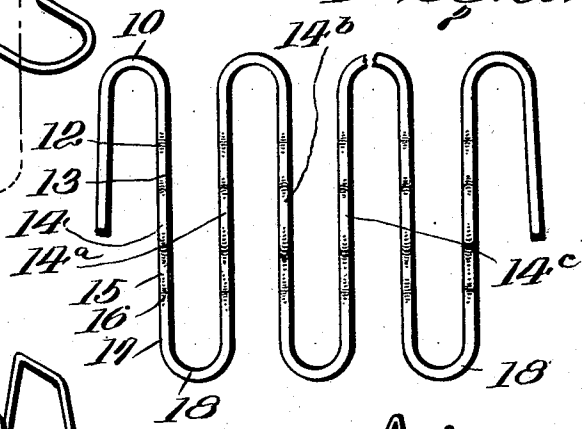
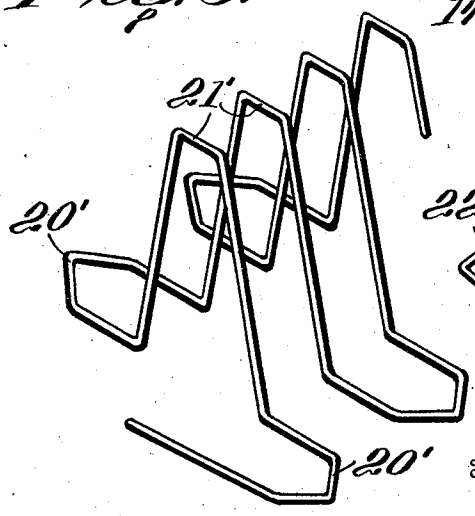


Fig. 3.



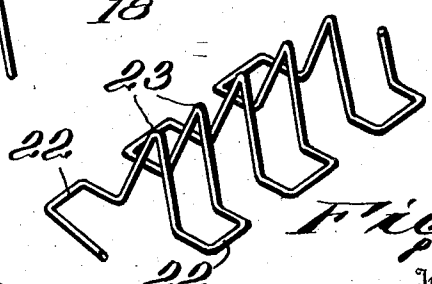


Fig. 4.

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DISPLAY RACK.

Application filed June 2, 1926. Serial No. 113,190.

This invention relates to improvements in display racks, and more particularly to such racks which are made of a single piece of wire bent into appropriate form.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a simple and cheaply constructed display rack for cloth goods in the bolt which will display the goods to advantage and at the same time present the bolts in such a manner that they may be easily withdrawn individually from the rack without disturbance of other goods likewise carried in the same rack.

A further feature of the invention is to provide a rack of this type which may be either secured to a shelf or may be placed loosely thereon, so that in the latter case, all the specimens of cloth may be moved to and from the shelf as a unit, whereby a considerable saving is attained by rearranging the bolts upon the display rack at the counter after service before removing the whole to the shelf.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a display rack formed according to my invention, with a bolt of cloth represented thereon in its usual position.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the rack.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 1 of a modified design of the rack.

Fig. 4 is a further perspective view of another modified form.

In the form of the rack represented in Fig. 1, a single piece of wire is employed by being bent through a semi-circle 10 near one end, then after a short base tangent 11 at a foot angle 12 out of the plane, with a tangent 13 leading to an apex arc 14, and another tangent 15, thence to another foot angle 16, and into the base tangent 17, to a semi-circle 18, after which the succession of angles, arcs, tangents and semi-circles continues until a regular series of members is provided, preferably all of uniform size and uniformly spaced, as shown by the arcs 14, 14^a, 14^b, 14^c. It is likewise preferred that a single horizontal plane shall be formed by the semi-circles 10, 18, etc., and tangents 11, 17, etc. and that on a shelf, these semi-circles and tangents shall rest upon the shelf itself as a support for the rack. The humps or loops formed by the tangents 13, 15 and the arcs 14 are usually arranged in vertical planes at right angles to the shelf and are of such dimensions that the distance between the outside of the wire at the angles 12, 16, is less than the inside width of the bolt of cloth, i. e., for example the width of the cardboard upon which the bolt is wound. The tangents 13, 15 preferably converge upwardly.

The cloth is usually wound with a stiffener such as cardboard or the like, for example, in the form of a flattened tube and the inside diameter of this tube when flattened is preferably greater than the distance from 12 to 16 so that the bolt of goods may be stood in an upright position with the loops 13, 14, 15 projecting into the inside of the tube, so that the bolt of goods is supported in an upright position with its front edge 20 presented to view of the customer and sales person to display the color and pattern of the goods. It will be understood that it is customary to provide narrow bands 21 of paper to maintain the bolts against unwinding.

If desired, the distances between the successive arcs 14 may be substantially the same as the thickness of a bolt of cloth, so that the bolt may be placed therebetween in a horizontal position as shown at H in dotted lines in Fig. 1; or in a vertical position as shown at V in dotted lines in the same figure.

According to the modified form of the device shown in Fig. 3, the semi-circles are replaced by the angularly bent connecting bridges 20, and the arcs at the top by the flattened top portions 21. Otherwise the construction and employment of the device is the same as in the preceding modifications.

In Fig. 4, a further modifications has been illustrated in which the bridge members 22 are formed as portions of straight lines on either side of the device, in parallelism with each other; and the loops terminate in the sharp, arcuate-angled bends 23. The construction and employment of the device is otherwise the same as in the first instance.

It is apparent that the device may be made in any size and with any number of loops to accommodate any number of pieces of material or of any predetermined dimensions and of any given weight; and that any further modifications may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A display rack for materials in bolt form comprising a single piece of wire with bends in both the horizontal plane and successive parallel vertical planes whereby to

form horizontal supporting portions to rest upon a support, and vertical loops in successive parallel planes, said loops being each adapted to be received within a bolt of said material to support the same in vertical displayed position.

2. A portable display rack for materials in bolt form comprising a single piece of wire with bends in both the horizontal plane and successive parallel vertical planes, whereby to form horizontal supporting portions to rest upon a support, and vertical loops in successive parallel planes, said loops being each formed by upwardly convergent tangent portions of said piece of wire and being each adapted to be received within a bolt of said material to support the same in vertical displayed position, so that each of said bolts is visible for inspection and may be removed from and replaced on its respective loop independently of all other bolts, and so that said rack and the bolts thereon may be handled as a unit.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

JOHN C. HAMMES.