

Aug. 25, 1931.

H. E. SOREF

1,820,841

DISPLAY STAND

Filed Sept. 29, 1927

Fig. 1.

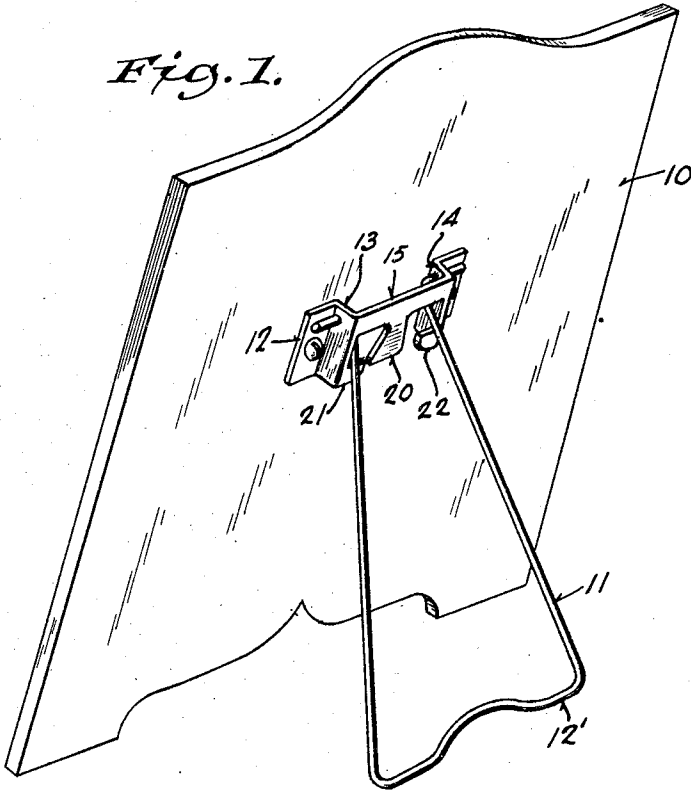
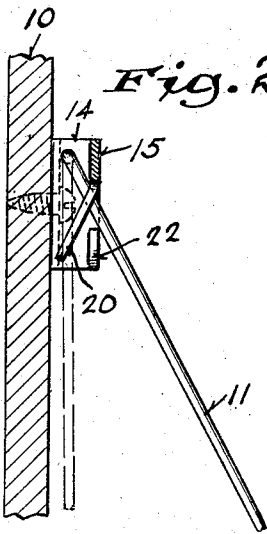
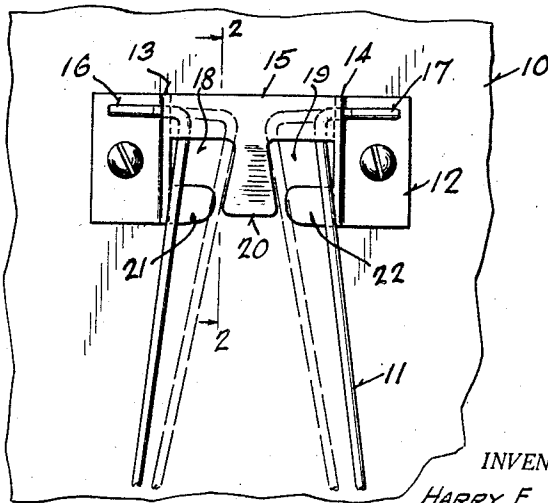


Fig. 2.



WITNESS:
Fred Palm
DEL.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DISPLAY STAND

Application filed September 29, 1927. Serial No. 222,862.

My invention relates to an improved construction of display stands, in the form of a counter or show-case easel, and is designed for supporting articles of merchandise having considerable weight, in which respect it differs from prior devices of the class, the latter being designed for supporting a stock of light articles of small aggregate weight.

The present invention is designed primarily to support a stock of padlocks, the aggregate weight of which is several pounds. It is necessary therefore to construct the stand in a sturdy manner, and so that it cannot be collapsed or easily turned over. The leg of the easel is secured against any possible accidental disturbance of its position, and while an impact may move the easel bodily, it cannot be tipped over by reason of the weight carried by it but will be maintained in upright, that is, display position at all times.

A bracket secured to the back of the easel forms the means for pivoting the leg thereto, such bracket being so shaped that when the leg is arranged in supporting position it is securely locked against accidental change of position, in consequence of which if the easel be pushed, it will not be upset nor will it collapse. The bracket is also provided with means whereby the pivoted leg may be folded into parallelism with the stand and retained in such folded position, whereby handling and packing of the easel is facilitated, without interference by a leg which is not constrained in its movement out of parallelism with the stand.

A further feature of the invention resides in the provision of means on the bracket for maintaining the connection between the pivoted leg and the stand, so that the leg cannot accidentally be disconnected therefrom.

The construction will now be described in detail, and the novelty thereof pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a rear view perspective showing a display stand with its supporting means constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view through a portion of the stand and the bracket, and illustrating also a portion of the leg pivoted to the bracket, the view being taken on the line 2—2, Fig. 3.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view in rear elevation of a portion of the stand, showing the bracket attached thereto and the upper end of the leg connected therewith.

In the drawings, the numeral 10 indicates a display stand supported in a leaning position by means of a leg 11 at the rear side thereof. Attached to the rear of the easel is a bracket 12, formed conveniently as a metal stamping with angles 13 and 14 at its ends, and connected by a bridge piece 15, so as to form a space at the back of the stand 10 opening vertically, and defined by the angles 13 and 14 and the bridge piece 15. The parallel walls 13 and 14 of the angular ends are provided with perforations through which are passed the oppositely extending ends 16 and 17 of the leg 11, the latter being formed of a spring wire having a foot or base 12', from which the wire is returned at each side so as to extend upwardly in a converging relation, the opposite extensions 16 and 17 being formed at the upper ends of the wire.

The bridge piece 15, Fig. 3, is provided with central openings 18 and 19, separated by a downwardly extending tongue 20, from which openings narrow passages lead to the lower edge of the bridge, the said passages having a width a little greater than the thickness of the wire out of which the leg 11 is formed.

In using the invention, the bracket 12 is attached to the rear side of the stand, by screws or otherwise. The leg 11 is laid flat upon the back of the stand, and the converging portions of the leg are pressed together so as to permit the upper end of the leg with the opposite lateral extensions 16 and 17 to be inserted under the bridge. The pressure is relaxed, and the extensions 16 and 17 enter the perforations in the angles 13 and 14. In such position, the leg cannot be moved outwardly, by reason of the contracted width of the passages con-

necting with the openings 18 and 19. But by bending the tongue 20, with its wider end, close to the stand, as shown in Fig. 2, the passages are widened so that the converging portions of the leg 11 near its upper end may be passed through such passages. The positioning of the wider end of the tongue 20 as in Fig. 2, provides a distance piece which will prevent the opposite ends 16 and 17 from being withdrawn from the perforations in the angles 13 and 14. By compressing the converging portions of the leg until they engage the tapering sides of the tongue 20, see dotted lines Fig. 3, the leg may be rotated into its outer position, and above the projections 21 and 22. Upon releasing the pressure, the converging portions of the leg will spring into the full line positions shown in Fig. 3, their collapse being prevented by the underlying projections 21 and 22. The leg may be easily folded into a position parallel with the stand 10, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 2, by compressing the converging portions of the leg until they meet the tongue 20, and by rotating the leg through the passages between the tongue and the projections 21 and 22. Upon release of the pressure the said converging portions of the leg will separate and pass under the projections 21 and 22. In such position, they are spaced from each other by the depressed wider end of the tongue 20, and being guarded by the overhanging projections 21 and 22, the leg cannot be swung outwardly by accidental impact. This arrangement facilitates greatly the handling of the display stand, inasmuch as the leg in its parallel position is prevented from accidental movement outwardly, so that interference is avoided.

The construction is such that the supporting leg for the stand is located either in its operative or inoperative position and neither can be disturbed through accident. As before stated, the display stand is designed to carry merchandise of considerable weight, the construction shown and described is such as to support the stand firmly so that the leg cannot be collapsed accidentally, obviating the liability of the stand to fall and cause damage by reason of its weight.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

1. A device for supporting a display stand, the said device comprising a bracket for attachment to the stand, such bracket having a bridge-piece with opposite lateral ends offset at an angle to engage the said stand and space the bridge-piece therefrom, and a leg having at its upper end opposite lateral projections disposed in the space under the bridge-piece and pivotally engaged with the said angular ends of the bracket,

the bridge-piece, when engaged by the leg, acting to limit the outward movement of the leg.

2. A device for supporting a display stand, the said device comprising a bracket for attachment to the stand, such bracket having a bridge-piece with opposite lateral ends offset at an angle to engage the said stand and space the bridge-piece therefrom, and a leg having at its upper end opposite lateral projections disposed in the space under the bridge-piece and pivotally engaged with the said angular ends of the bracket, the bridge-piece, when engaged by the leg, acting to limit the outward movement of the leg, and the said angular ends having inward extensions serving to hold the said leg in either its opened or folded position.

3. A device for supporting a display stand, the said device comprising a bracket for attachment to the stand, such bracket having a bridge-piece with opposite lateral ends offset at an angle to engage the said stand and space the bridge-piece therefrom, and a leg formed of spring wire and provided with a foot from which the wire is returned upwardly in converging relation, the free ends of the wire having opposite lateral projections disposed in the space under the bridge-piece and pivotally engaged with the said angular ends of the bracket, the bridge-piece, when engaged by the leg, acting to limit the outward movement of the leg, and a part disposed between the said free ends to prevent their withdrawal from engagement with the said angular ends.

4. A device for supporting a display stand, the said device comprising a bracket for attachment to the stand, such bracket having a bridge-piece with opposite lateral ends offset at an angle to engage the said stand and space the bridge-piece therefrom, and a leg formed of spring wire and provided with a foot from which the wire is returned upwardly in converging relation, the free ends of the wire having opposite lateral projections disposed in the space under the bridge-piece and pivotally engaged with the said angular ends of the bracket, the bridge-piece, when engaged by the leg, acting to limit the outward movement of the leg, and a tongue depending from the bridge-piece and disposed between the said free ends to prevent their withdrawal from engagement with the said angular ends.

5. A device for supporting a display stand, the said device comprising a bracket for attachment to the stand, such bracket having a bridge-piece with opposite lateral ends offset at an angle to engage the said stand and space the bridge-piece therefrom, and a leg formed of spring wire and pro-

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ment of the leg, the said angular ends hav-
10 ing inward extensions serving to hold the
said leg in either its opened or folded posi-
tion, and a tongue depending from the
bridge-piece and disposed between the said
free ends to prevent their withdrawal from
15 engagement with the said angular ends.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my
name at Milwaukee, this 19th day of Sep-
tember, 1927.

HARRY E. SOREF.

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