No. 617,342. Patented Jan. 10, 1899.

J. KURZ.

JOINT FOR DISPLAY STANDS.

(Application filed Nov. 18, 1898.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

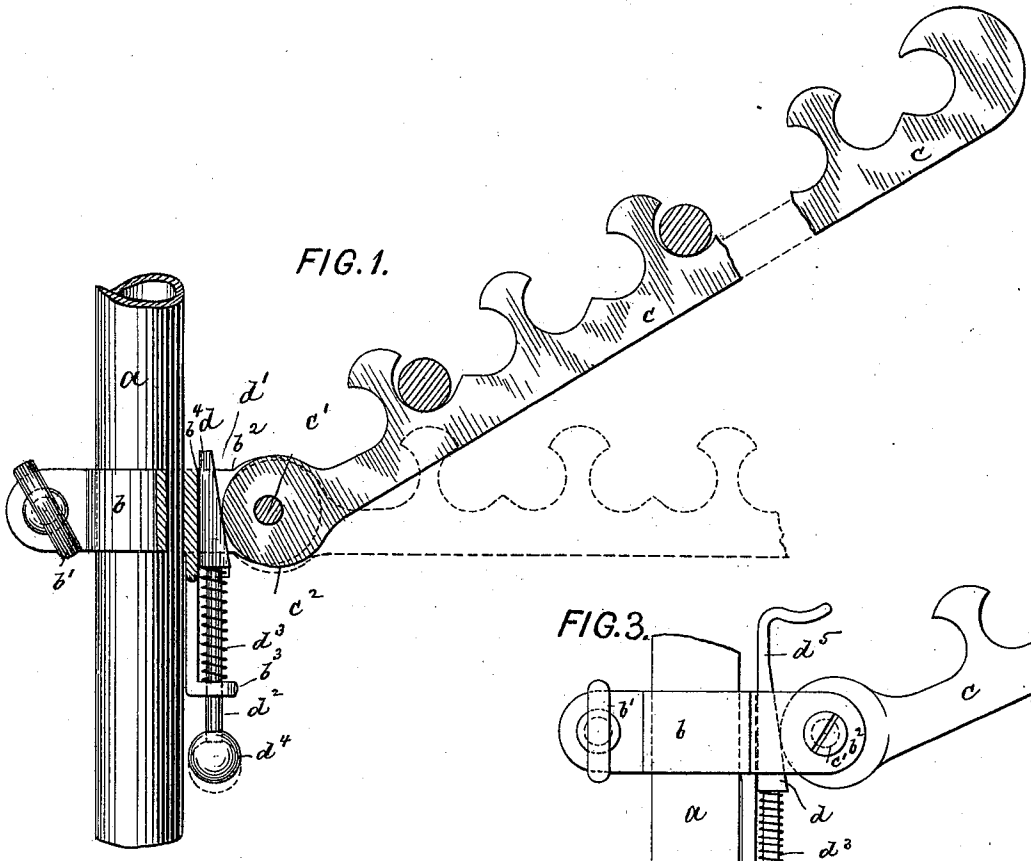
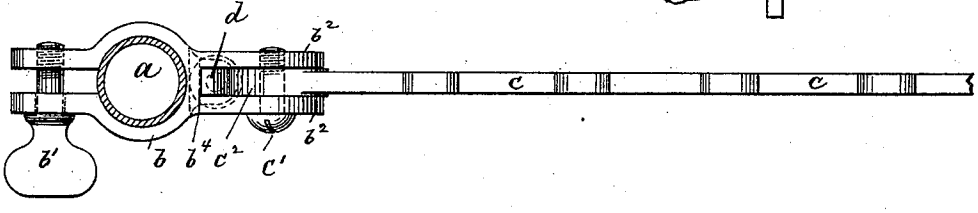


FIG. 3.

FIG. 2.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB KURZ, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO FRANCIS BAUMANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

JOINT FOR DISPLAY-STANDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,342, dated January 10, 1899.

Application filed November 18, 1898. Serial No. 696,752. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB KURZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoboken, Hudson county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Joints for Display-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a novel joint for display-stands by which the supporting-arm of the stand may be locked to the upright at any angle desired by means of a sliding wedge engaging the inner eccentric end of the arm.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of my improved joint for display-stands. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same, showing the upright in section; and Fig. 3, a side elevation of a modification of the joint.

The letter a represents one of the uprights of a display-stand, which is embraced by a vertically-adjustable clasp b, the free ends of which are drawn together by a binding-screw b'. The clasp b is provided with a pair of jaws b^2, between which the rack or supporting-arm c of the stand is pivoted at c'. The inner end c^2 of the arm c is made cam-shaped or eccentric to pivot c' and is adapted to be engaged by a sliding upright and vertically-movable wedge d, guided in clasp b. The forward edge of this wedge, which engages the rear edge of the eccentric c^2, tapers from top to bottom, as at d', while the rear edge of the wedge is straight and bears against the face b^4 of clasp b between the jaws b^2, Fig. 1.

The wedge d is connected to a rod d^2, surrounded by a spring d^3, which is supported by a perforated arm b^3, depending from clasp b. It is manipulated either by a handle d^4, secured to the lower end of rod d^2, Fig. 1, or by a handle d^5, projecting upwardly from the wedge, Fig. 3. When the wedge is drawn down by its handle to liberate the eccentric c^2, the arm c may be lowered to any desired angle, at which it is locked by releasing the handle and causing the wedge to rise and re-engage the eccentric.

To raise the arm c, it is merely swung up to the extent desired without withdrawing the wedge and will become at once automatically locked when released. Thus it will be seen that the manipulation of setting the arm is simple, that it is securely supported, and that it may be set at any angle desired and not at certain angles only, as is the case with pawl-and-ratchet joints.

What I claim is—

1. A display-stand provided with a pivoted arm having an eccentric inner end, and with a sliding wedge adapted to engage such end, substantially as specified.

2. A display-stand composed of an upright, a surrounding clasp, an arm pivoted thereto and having an eccentric inner end, and a spring-actuated wedge guided in the clasp and having a tapering front edge which is adapted to engage the rear edge of the eccentric, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:
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