June 30, 1953 O. W. PATTERSON ET AL 2,643,774

RUG SAMPLE DISPLAY RACK

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Fig. 1.

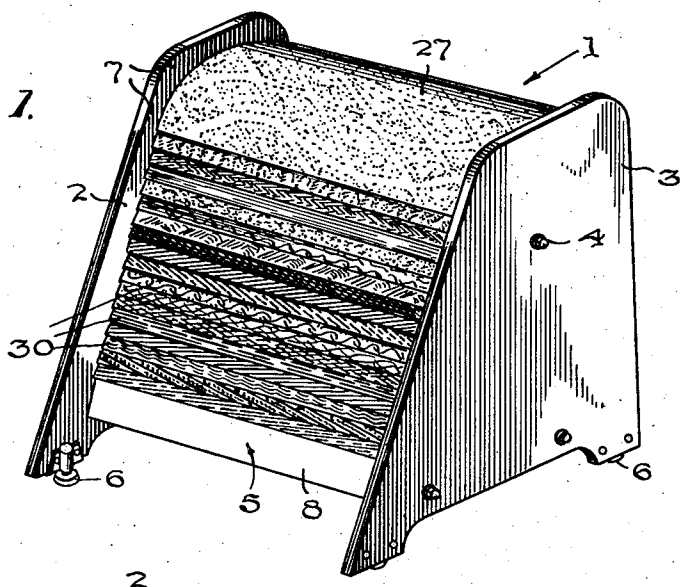


Fig. 2.

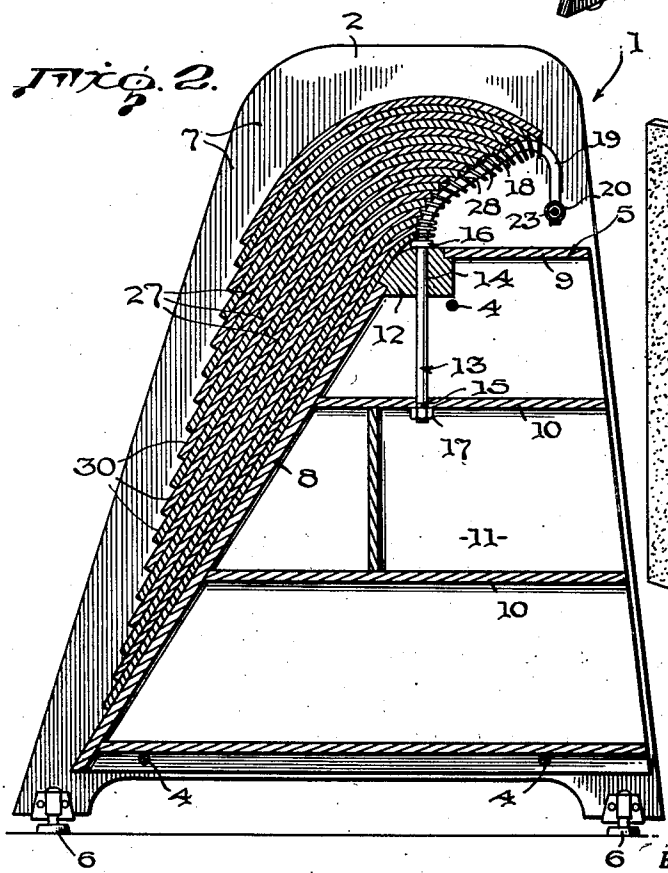
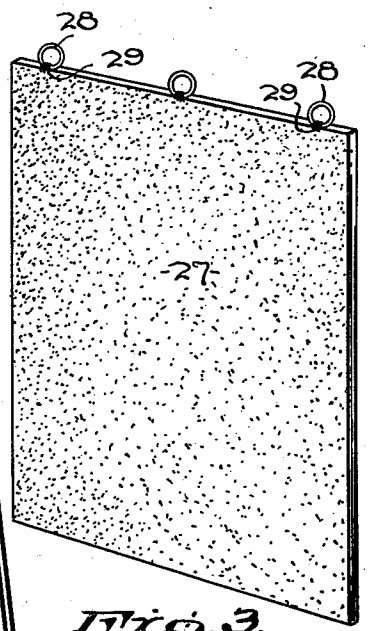


Fig. 3.



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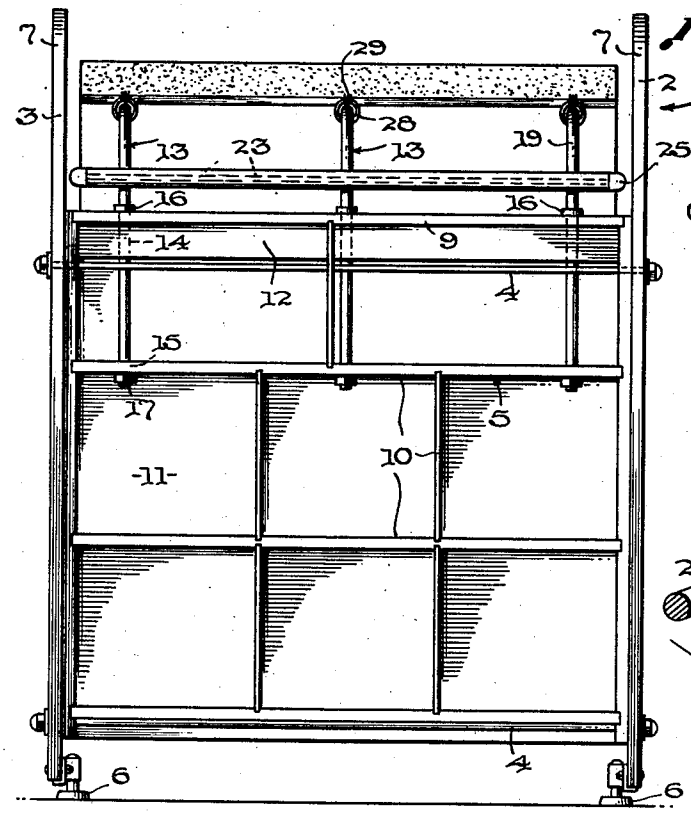


FIG. 4.

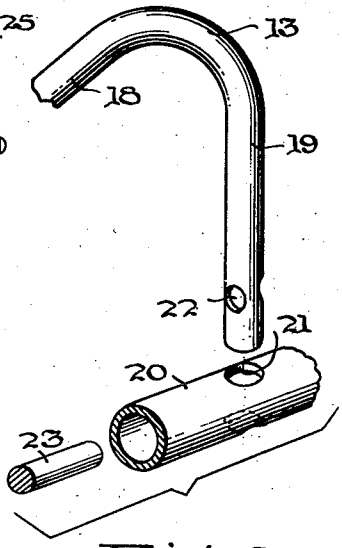
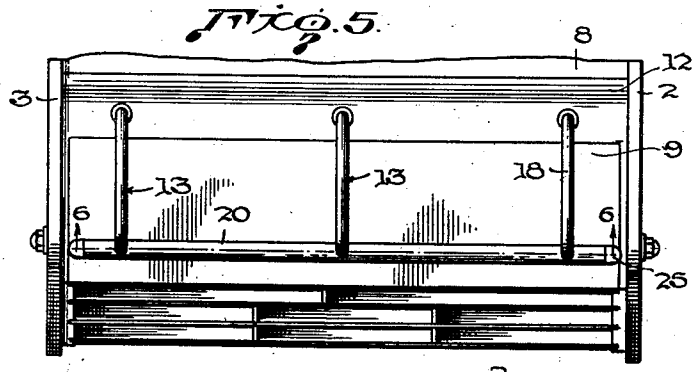


FIG. 8.

FIG. 5.



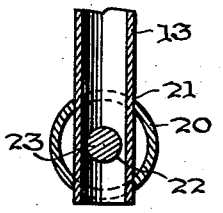


FIG. 7.

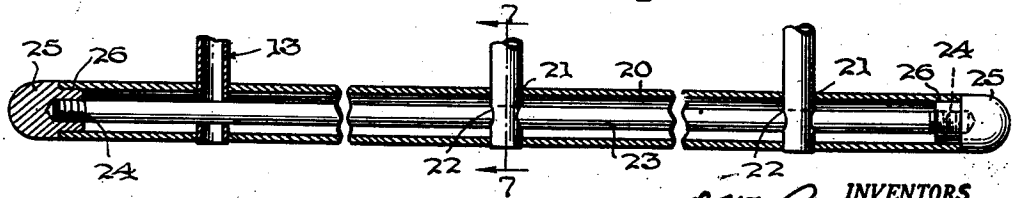


FIG. 6.

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RUG SAMPLE DISPLAY RACK

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Application June 14, 1950, Serial No. 167,946

2 Claims. (Cl. 211—45)

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The present invention relates to sample racks, and more particularly to sample racks for displaying sample pieces of rugs, carpets and the like.

Usually in wholesale and retail stores, or in other business houses that handle rugs, carpets and the like, it is desirable to place samples of the rugs, carpets or the like on display. Moreover, it is desirable to put these articles on display by means of a rack which is adapted to support a plurality of these sample pieces of different colors, patterns and/or styles in such a manner that each of the samples may be conveniently viewed singly and as a whole, without interference with the other samples on the rack. These sample racks should also make it possible for at least a small portion of each of the samples being displayed to be seen when the samples are in a superposed relationship on the rack to enable a quick and easy selection or identification of the samples without viewing the entire surface thereof.

Therefore, it is an object of this invention to provide a sample display rack for rugs, carpets and the like, which includes means for supporting a plurality of rug or carpet samples in an arrangement of echelon, whereby one edge portion of the top face of each of the sample pieces being displayed is visible when the sample pieces are stacked one-on-the-other on the rack.

A further object of this invention is to provide a sample display rack for rugs, carpets and the like, adapted to support the sample pieces thereon in such a manner as to make it possible for the sample pieces to be successively thrown back over the rear of the rack, allowing each and every one of the desired sample pieces to be selectively viewed in its entirety.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a sample rack for rugs, carpets and the like, which is so constructed and arranged that when the sample pieces are folded or thrown back one-on-the-other, they will not cover or interfere with the samples to be viewed.

While the display rack of this invention is herein described for rug or carpet sample display purposes, it may be used for displaying any sample which has the same general, flat shape of a rug or carpet sample without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Other and further objects, advantages and capabilities of this invention will become apparent from the detailed description and the accompanying drawings, and the novel features thereof defined in the appended claims.

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In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a rug sample rack with the sample pieces supported thereon, said rack being constructed in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a view in vertical section, with the sample pieces supported thereon;

Figure 3 is a view in perspective of one of the sample pieces adapted to be supported on the sample rack of the invention;

Figure 4 is a view of the rack in rear elevation;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view in top plan;

Figure 6 is a sectional view of the sample supporting bar assembly taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 5, looking in the direction of the arrows, certain of the parts being shown in elevation;

Figure 7 is a view in vertical section taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 6, looking in the direction of the arrows; and

Figure 8 is a fragmentary exploded view in perspective of the sample supporting bar asembly.

Like reference characters indicate corresponding parts in the drawings, wherein 1 generally denotes the rug sample rack assembly, said sample rack including a pair of like flat side members 2 and 3. Mounted between these side members 2 and 3, as by means of a suitable number of transversely extended tie-bolts 4, is a central cabinet portion 5, which constitutes the main body of the rack. The side members aforesaid are preferably provided at each of their lower corners with suitable casters 6.

The central cabinet portion 5 of the sample rack is of a size that when mounted between the two flat side members, the top and front edges of the side members 2 and 3 extend upwardly and forwardly beyond the lateral marginal edges of the central member 5 to form sample confining and protecting portions on the side members, as at 7, as best shown in Figures 1, 2 and 4.

The central cabinet portion 5 of the sample rack comprises a rearwardly inclined, flat front face member or support 8, a top member 9, and suitable shelving and spacers 10 forming storage compartments 11 therein, opening and accessible at the rear of the cabinet.

Interposed between the top edge of the front face member 8 and the front edge of the top member 9 of the central cabinet 5, is a relatively heavy transversely disposed reinforcing member 12.

A suitable number of sample supporting rods or bars 13 are passed downwardly through holes 14

and 15 formed through the reinforcing member 9 and one of the shelf members 10 respectively, and are supported by means of a shoulder 16 suitably provided on each of the rod members 13, and adapted to engage the top of the reinforcing member 12. One end of each of the rods is provided with screw threads to accommodate a nut 17 adapted to engage the lower face of one of the shelf members 10, as best shown in Figures 2 and 4, thereby rigidly securing the sample supporting rods 13 in position.

As is best shown in Figure 2, the rods 13 are inclined rearwardly, as at 18, for a suitable distance, this angle of inclination from a vertical plane being slightly greater than the angle of inclination of the front face 8 aforesaid, and the free ends of the rods are then turned downwardly to a substantially vertical position, as at 19.

Suitably secured to the free ends 19 of the rods 13 is a transversely extended and horizontally disposed sample retaining tubular rod member 20.

In the embodiment shown, the tubular sample retaining rod 20 is provided with vertical holes 21 therethrough, said holes being correspondingly spaced with respect to the sample supporting rods 13, and the hollow rod 20 thereby being adapted to be slipped onto the free ends 19 of the rods 13 as is apparent from Figures 6 to 8 inclusive.

At a suitable distance from the extreme ends of their free ends 19, the rods 13 are provided with transverse holes 22 therethrough.

Now it is apparent that the hollow rod 20, by virtue of the vertical holes 21, may be slipped onto the free ends 19 of the rods 13, and located in a position whereby the holes 22 through the free ends 19 of the rods 13 are located centrally of the hollow rod 20, so that a locking rod member 23 may be passed through the hollow rod 20 and the holes 22, thereby securing the hollow rod 20 in a horizontal position at the back of the central cabinet 5 as exemplified in Figures 2, 4 and 5.

The opposite ends of the locking rod 23 are provided with screw threads 24 to accommodate a pair of cap nuts 25, adapted to be rotatably mounted on the ends of the hollow rod 20, as at 26.

One of the rug or carpet sample pieces adapted to be supported on the sample rack of this invention is shown in Figure 3, and is denoted generally at 27. These sample pieces are provided at one of their edges with a suitable number of rings 28 corresponding to the number of sample supporting rods 13 used on the rack, said rings being suitably attached to the sample piece as at 29.

In use, the sample rack of this invention may be shipped in a knocked-down condition, and may be readily and quickly assembled by means of the tie-bolts 4, as is apparent from the foregoing.

The hollow rod 20 can be removed from the sample supporting rods 13 and any desired number of samples 27 can be attached to the rods by means of the rings 28, and the rod 20 then replaced in a sample retaining position.

By virtue of the inclined front sample-supporting face 8 of the central cabinet portion 5 of the rack, and the rearwardly inclined portion 18 of the sample supporting rods 13, the sample pieces will hang in an arrangement of echelon, as best seen in Figures 1 and 2. Thus it is seen that a portion of the top face at the lower edge of each of the sample pieces supported on the rack is visible, as at 30 (see Figures 1 and 2).

When it is desired to selectively exhibit one of the underlying partially covered samples 27, the overlying samples may be thrown back over the back of the rack so as to be supported by the transverse horizontal rod 20. It is apparent that when these samples are so thrown back, they will hang at the rear of the rack assembly, and the topmost sample of the group remaining on the support 8 will then be visible in its entirety.

The sample confining portions 7 of the sides 2 act to maintain the several sample pieces in alignment, and afford full protection for the side edges of the samples.

The storage compartments 11 formed in the rear of the central portion 5 of the rack are provided to accommodate or store small pieces of carpeting, commonly referred to as "swatches," and any other articles such as circulars, sales books, etc., which may be used or needed in conjunction with displays of merchandise samples.

Should it become necessary or desirable to place additional samples on and/or to remove discontinued styles etc. from the rack, it is necessary to merely remove the hollow rod or tube 20 to render the old samples detachable, and to permit the placing of new samples on the rack.

While the specific details have been herein shown and described, the invention is not confined thereto as changes and alterations may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention, as defined in the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A rug sample display rack of the class described, comprising a rack body having a flat front face inclined upwardly and rearwardly, sample supporting means forming an upwardly directed continuation of the front face aforesaid for a substantial distance beyond the upper end thereof and disposed at a greater angle of inclination than said front face for shiftably supporting rug samples thereon in an overlying relationship one-to-the-other, with said samples lying on the front face in echelon, and detachable sample retaining means carried by the sample supporting means aforesaid, said sample supporting means comprising a plurality of sample supporting rods, one end of each of said rods being connected to said rack body, and the opposite end of each of said rods terminating in a vertically disposed free end, and the sample retaining means comprising a rod detachably carried by the vertically disposed free ends of the sample supporting rods aforesaid, and a locking member interengaged with said sample supporting and retaining rods for interlocking said rods together.

2. A rug sample display rack of the class described, comprising a rack body having a flat front face inclined upwardly and rearwardly, sample supporting means forming an upwardly directed continuation of the front face aforesaid for a substantial distance beyond the upper end thereof and disposed at a greater angle of inclination than said front face for shiftably supporting rug samples thereon in an overlying relationship one-to-the-other, with said rug samples lying on the front face in echelon, and detachable sample retaining means carried by the sample supporting means aforesaid, said sample supporting means comprising a plurality of sample supporting rods, one end of each of said rods being connected to said rack body, and the opposite end of each of said rods terminating in a vertically disposed free end spaced from said rack

body, said free ends having transversely extended holes therethrough, and said sample retaining means comprising a tubular sample retaining rod open at its opposite ends and having radially extended openings therein, said tubular rod being removably mounted horizontally on the free ends of said supporting rods, with said free ends extending into the radial openings in said tubular rod, and a locking rod removably disposed within said tubular rod and extending through the transversely extended holes in the free ends of said supporting rods.

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KENNETH H. BOWEN.

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