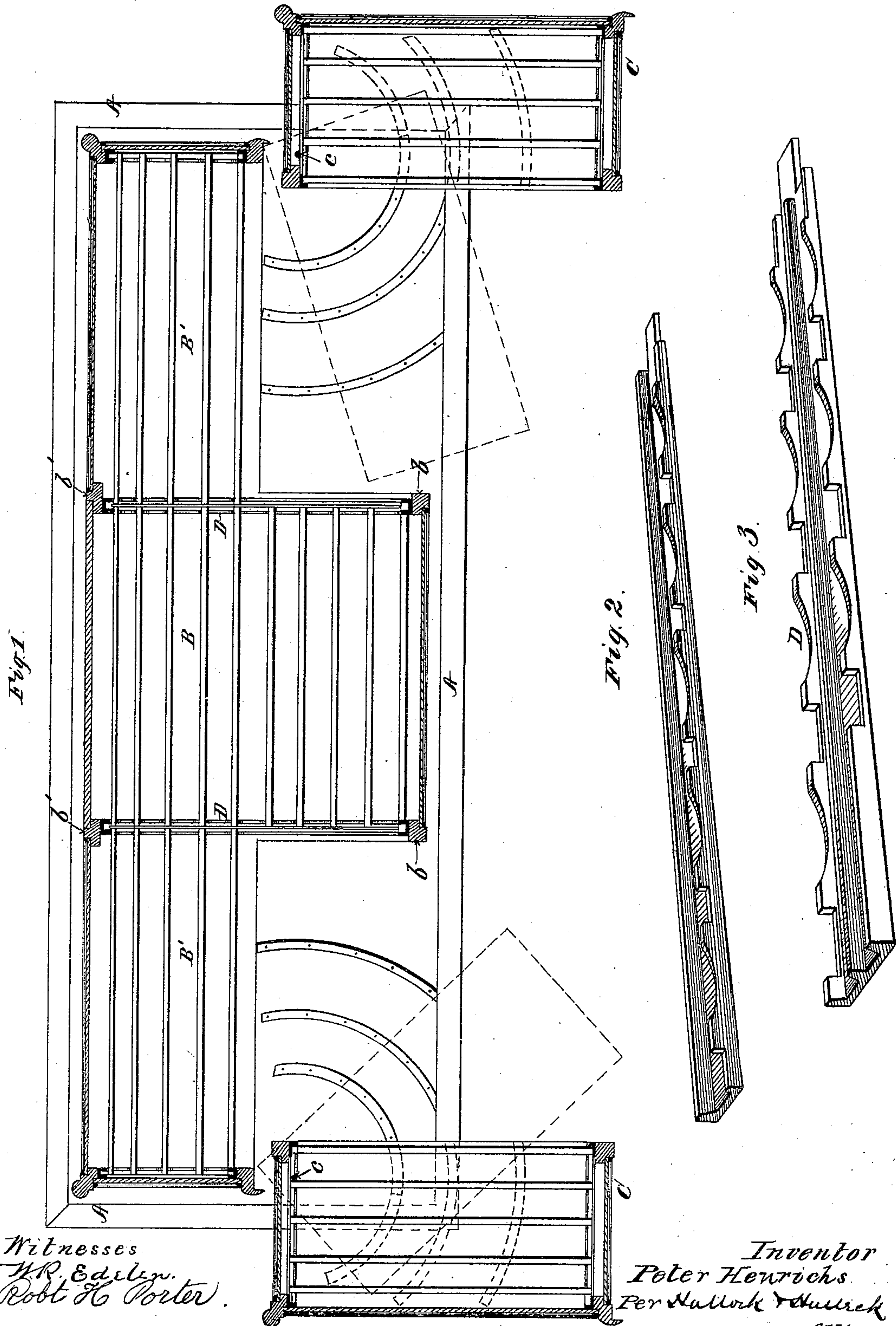


(No Model.)

P. HENRICHS.
SECTIONAL SHOW CASE.

No. 267,427.

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.



Witnesses
H.R. Eadley.
Robt H. Porter.

Inventor
Peter Henrichs.
Per Hulloch & Hulloch
Att's

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER HENRICHs, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

SECTIONAL SHOW-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,427, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed November 16, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER HENRICHs, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sectional Show-Cases; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and the letters or figures of reference marked thereon.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of sectional show-cases.

This invention consists in so arranging the parts of the case as to secure the greatest amount of easily-accessible space in a given area and at the same time obtain uniform display. My case, however, may be used for a book-case, pigeon-hole case, wardrobe, or other similar uses. It is especially adapted for use in places where it is convenient to have access on only one side of the case, as where one side is against a wall or window. It is also advantageous where a very large case is wanted with swinging compartments of only ordinary size, so they will not be too heavy and cumbersome.

My invention is illustrated as follows:

Figure 1 is a horizontal transverse section, and thus gives a plan view of the shelving and the base as well as of the construction of the body. Figs. 2 and 3 are details of construction, to be hereinafter referred to.

A represents the base.

B B' B' is the stationary part of the case, of which B is full width of the base, and B' B' are only half as wide.

C C are the swinging compartments or sections of the case. In a companion application, marked "Application A," are shown many of the details of construction of this case, and therefore they need no description here; suffice it to say that the swinging parts C are hinged at *c* in the same manner as in the application referred to. The top of this case (not here shown) may be the same size as the base or not, as desired. The chief feature of this invention is the plan of arrangement. This is fully shown in Fig. 1. This arrangement is as follows: The stationary part of the case is composed of three parts—viz., a large central part, B, and two wings, B' B', extending therefrom at either side. These parts form one compartment, there

being no partitions between them. The swinging parts close onto the parts B' B', and when the case is closed it is a perfect parallelopiped. When the case is open, as shown in the drawings, access may be had to all parts from the openings made by the open swinging sections. The part B is accessible from the sides toward the swinging sections, and the parts B' and B' and C and C from in front of them. The shelves or racks are formed of iron end pieces and longitudinal strips of wood joined together in any suitable manner. The shelf or rack in the main or stationary part has to be of a form to fit the form or plan of the case, and hence must have a part extending forward to fit the front part of the part B. To do this I put in iron cross-pieces D, which are the same in construction as the end pieces, only double, and then extend the said pieces across the case from the posts *b* to *b'*. The rack or shelf when completed is one entire rack.

The form of the double cross-piece D is shown in Fig. 3, and the single end piece in Fig. 2. The longitudinal strips of the rack are attached in any suitable manner.

The construction here shown can be modified as follows: that part of the stationary case marked B, which lies between swinging sections, may be dispensed with and the swinging sections be long enough to meet in the center; or this part may be made a swinging section by itself, thus making three swinging sections in front of the case. The first of these constructions would, in a large case, require that the swinging sections be too long and hence too heavy. The second construction entails the cost of making that part a separate section, and would not add to the accessibility.

The swinging sections may be pivoted at the outside corner, or at the corner where the small letter *b* is; but such a construction would be faulty.

I am aware that revolving book-cases divided into two separate compartments, and each compartment provided with a swinging section pivoted or hinged at a diagonally-opposite corner from the section in the other compartment, are old, and to that I make no claim, as they differ from mine in that my sections are placed at each end of the front, and when opened a person standing near the middle of the front

will have access to all parts of the case, where-
as in the device above referred to access can
only be had to one part of the case at the time,
and to accomplish this a person standing in one
5 position must revolve the case. Therefore

What I claim as new is—

1. A stationary show-case having swinging
sections on the front ends of the base and a sta-
tionary section extending from end to end of
10 the base and back of the swinging sections,
which, when opened, admit of access to the
stationary part.

2. A stationary show-case having swinging
sections on the front ends of the base, and a
stationary part having wings extending back 15
of the swinging sections, which, when opened,
admit of access to all parts of the case.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of
November, 1881.

PETER HENRICHS.

Witnesses:

JNO. K. HALLOCK,
JACOB F. WALTHER.