

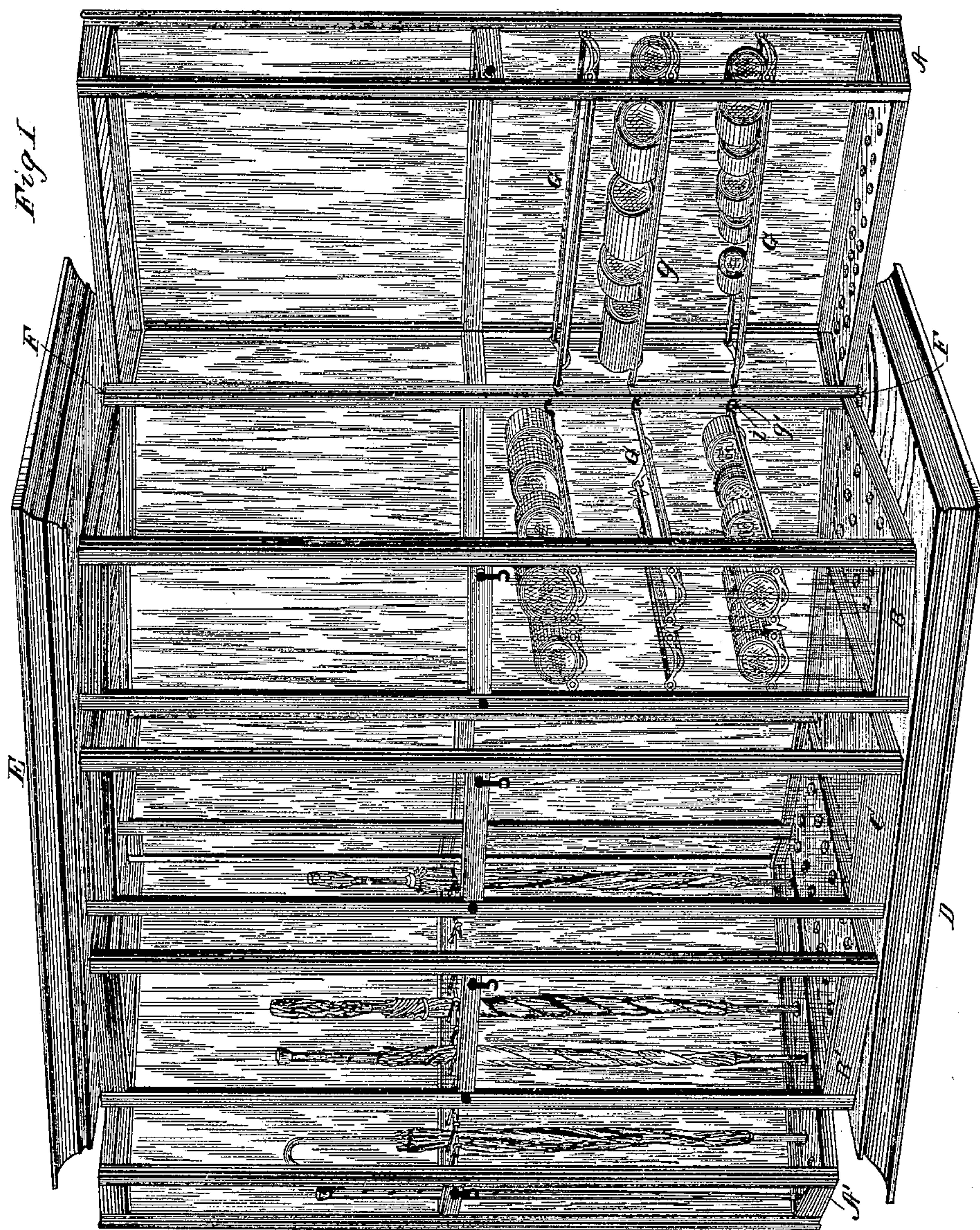
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. HENRICHS.  
SECTIONAL SHOW CASE.

No. 267,428.

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.



Witnesses

W. R. Edison,

Robt H Porter.

Inventor

Peter Henrichs

Per Hallock & Hallack

Att's



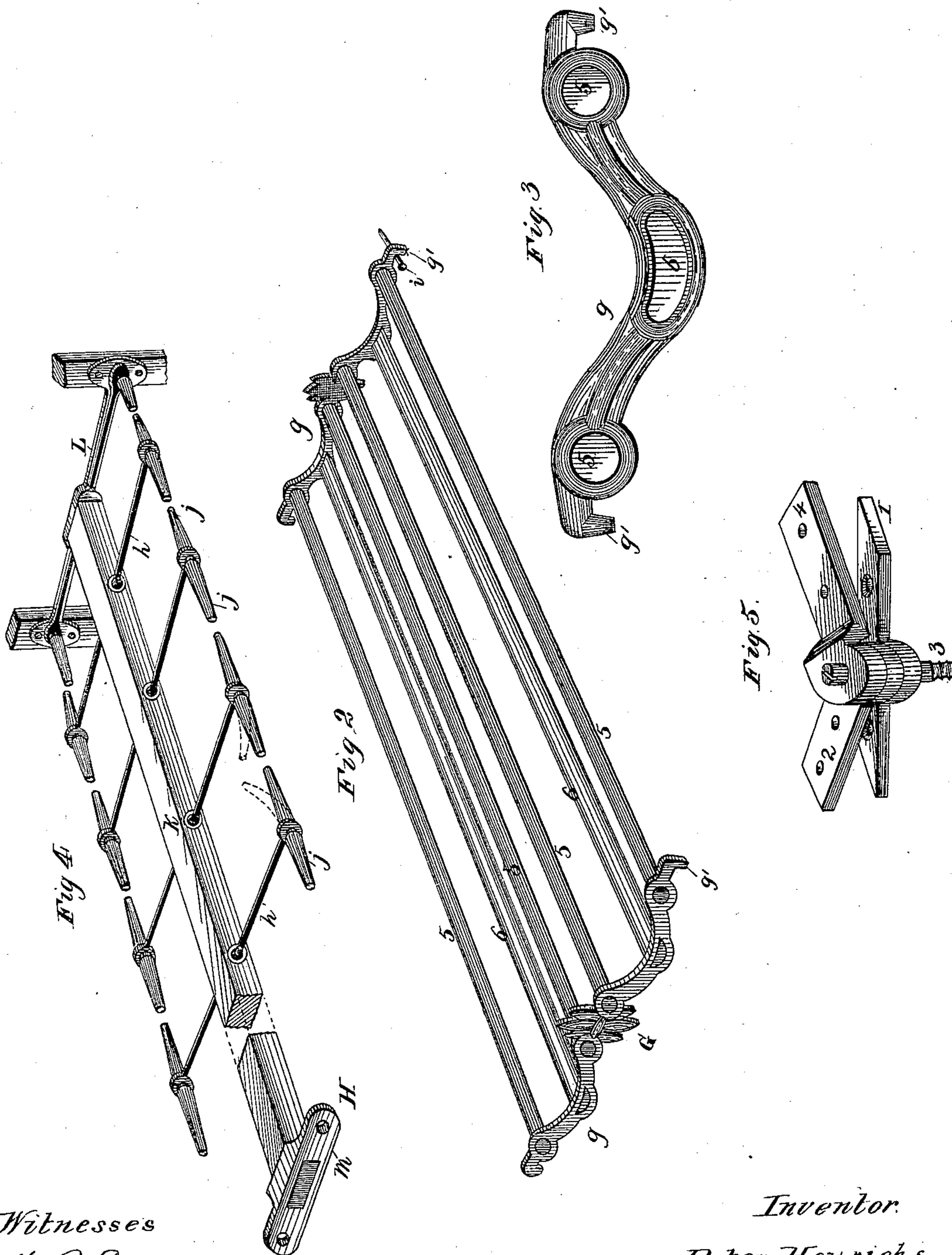
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

P. HENRICHS.  
SECTIONAL SHOW CASE.

No. 267,428.

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.



Witnesses  
W. R. Eddien,  
Robt H Porter.

Inventor.  
Peter Henrichs  
Per Hallorik & Hallorik  
Att's



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER HENRICHS, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

## SECTIONAL SHOW-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,428, 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 the construction of sectional show-cases.

The object of this invention is to provide a sectional show-case so constructed that easy access is obtained to all parts of the interior of the case.

The construction herein shown is such as to specially adapt the case for the exhibition of ribbons, umbrellas, canes, and various small articles. However, the case may be used as a book-case, a pigeon-hole case, and for various other purposes. In conjunction with this case I also show a specially-devised shelf for holding bolts of ribbon, also a specially-devised rack for holding umbrellas and canes. If the case is used for the other purposes above named, it will be provided with shelves or other proper apparatus. In a previous patent to me, dated May 8, 1877, and in two other contemporaneous applications I have shown sectional cases presenting many of the features of construction herein shown. Of such features I will not treat in this connection further than to say that they form no part of this invention.

The case here shown is a double one, having swinging sections on each side of the stationary section; but of course the double feature is simply duplication, and forms no essential part of the invention, and the peculiarities of construction about to be described are as susceptible of use in a single case as a double one. In one sense, however, the case may be called "double," however constructed, for the essential feature of my invention is that two swinging sections are used on one side of the stationary section.

My device and its appurtenances are shown in the accompanying drawings as follows:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the case, the swinging sections being shown as partly open. Figs. 2 and 3 are details of the ribbon-shelves. Fig. 4 is a detail of the umbrella-

rack. Fig. 5 is a detail of the hinge by which the two swinging sections are mounted together to swing upon a common pivot.

D is the base of the case, and E the top. C is the stationary section of the case. A B and A' B' are the two swinging sections on each side of the stationary section. These two pairs of swinging sections operate precisely alike, so I will confine myself to those on the right of Fig. 1—viz, A and B. It will be observed that section B is twice as wide as section A and is the same width as section C. These two sections B and C can be twice as wide as A, because there is free access when the case is open on both sides of them. This, however, would not be true of the section C if the case were not a double one. The section A, being closed on one side, has access only from one side. These two sections A and B are hung upon common pivots at top and bottom, (see F F.) To do this requires that the pivot be on the side of section A nearest the stationary section, and on the case B on the side farthest from C. The two sections, being pivoted thus, can move together or singly, so therefore the case can be opened only between B and C, or only between A and B, or both between A and B and B and C—this is the condition shown in Fig. 1—and this, too, from one side of the case. There is no other way of pivoting the sections by which this can be accomplished except to hinge them upon each other, and such an arrangement presents faults which are wholly overcome by this invention—viz., throwing the burden of both sections upon the pivot of one. Each of the swinging sections in my case sustains its own load independent of the companion section. The hinge I use is provided with wings extending in different directions, and the center of motion is so placed that the pivot-bolt 3 does not have to pass through the bottom part of the section.

The relative sizes of the sections as to width should be as follows: Whatever article the case is to contain section A should be wide enough to hold it singly and section B doubly—as, for example, see the arrangement of ribbon-bolts in Fig. 1. This relative proportion is, however, not an essential feature, but is for convenience very advantageous.

The ribbon-racks G are shown in Fig. 1 as both double and single, and in Fig. 2 a double



rack is shown, while in Fig. 3 the end iron of a single rack is shown. Whether single or double, the construction is substantially the same, and is as follows:

5 *g g* are the end pieces. They are of iron, and are provided with holes of proper form for receiving the longitudinal strips 5 5 and 6. These are placed so as to bring the center strip, 6, lower down than the others, and thus form  
10 a kind of trough-shaped rack in which the bolts of ribbon will lie. For convenience I make the strip 6 flat and slightly dishing on top, and the strips 5 5 are made round; but the shape of these strips is not essential,  
15 their position being such as to hold the ribbon-bolts, no matter what form the strips are. These racks will hold large or small bolts with equal facility. A single board made trough shape will serve as well to hold the  
20 bolts; but such a shelf or rack will appear heavy and cumbersome, while my rack looks light and fragile, and can be constructed much more cheaply, for the strips can be sawed off of long strips, made rapidly by machinery, and  
25 little lumber is consumed in their construction. These racks are attached in the case by the hook *g'* on the end piece *g* hooking over pins *i i* on the corner-pieces of the case sections.

The umbrella and cane rack shown in Fig. 30 4 is constructed as follows: Studs or pins *h* arranged at intervals along the rail *K* or any suitable place are provided on their outer end with eyes, through which are pushed rubber pieces *j*, which are pointed at each end, and  
35 are provided with a slight groove in the middle to fit in the eye of the pin *h*. These rubber pieces project toward each other on substantially the same line and nearly meet at their points, and, being flexible, an umbrella or  
40 cane can be shoved past them and set between the pins, and the rubber points will retain it there until it is pulled out past them. In Fig. 1 the rack is shown as being formed by putting the pins into the stile of the sash of the  
45 case, while Fig. 4 shows a manner of constructing it for a double rack to go into the sections B or C. The end piece *L* is for attaching the bar *K* to the corner-pieces of the case, and the end piece *M* may be used to attach the  
50 bar *K* when the sash has a cross-stile, if so desired. This umbrella-rack may be used in other places than an exhibition-case; but it is especially valuable here, as it allows the umbrellas to be put in or removed without lifting them up, as they go in and out sidewise.  
55

I am aware that book-cases have heretofore been made of movable sections connected to-

gether by a strap and mounted upon a common pintle; but this device differs from mine, in that it is so arranged that when one section 60 is opened or closed the other section is opened or closed, while in mine one of the sections may be opened without interfering with the other.

I am also aware that solid racks for ribbons 65 have been pivoted upon a bracket, which revolves and brings each rack before an opening, through which rolls of ribbon may be taken from the case; but they differ from mine, in that my trays are detachably fixed to the 70 case, and consist of slats, through which dust may pass, whereas in the trays above referred to the dust remains in the tray, and when the rolls are moved soils the ribbon thereon.

I am aware that picture-frames have been 75 made with swinging sections pivoted independently upon a common center and arranged to swing together or singly, and that I do not claim; but

What I do claim is— 80

1. In a sectional show-case, two swinging sections, mounted independently between the top and base of the case on common pivots, and supported by the base when opened or closed, and adapted to be opened together or 85 singly, for the purpose set forth.

2. In a sectional show-case, the combination, with a stationary section having a projecting base and top, of two swinging sections pivoted independently upon common pivots fixed 90 in said base and top, and adapted, as shown, to swing together or singly from said stationary section.

3. In an exhibition-case, a rack for holding ribbon-bolts, consisting of end pieces, *g*, and 95 longitudinal strips 5 5 and 6, arranged in the manner and for the purposes shown.

4. In an exhibition-case, a ribbon-rack, consisting of longitudinal strips 5 5 and 6, arranged as shown, and end pieces, *g*, having 100 hooks *g'*, in combination with pins *i i* on the corner-pieces of the case-frame.

5. In an exhibition-case, an umbrella-rack having pins *h*, and rubber pieces *j*, placed transversely upon the ends of the pins, and 105 projecting toward each other upon substantially the same line, for the purpose set forth.

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.