

(No Model.)

G. W. CLOUS.

SHOW CASE.

No. 272,209.

Patented Feb. 13, 1883.

Fig 1

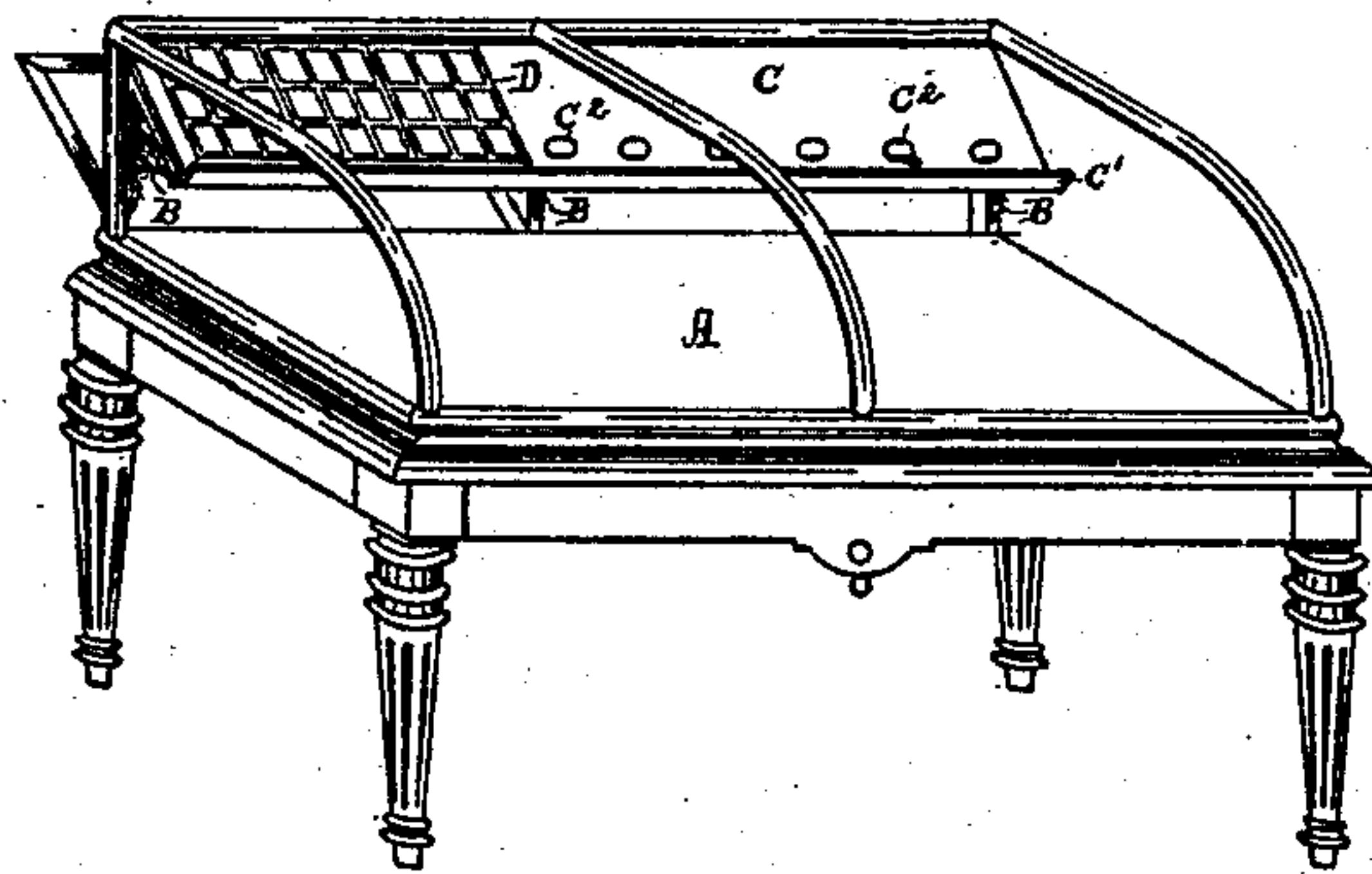


Fig 2

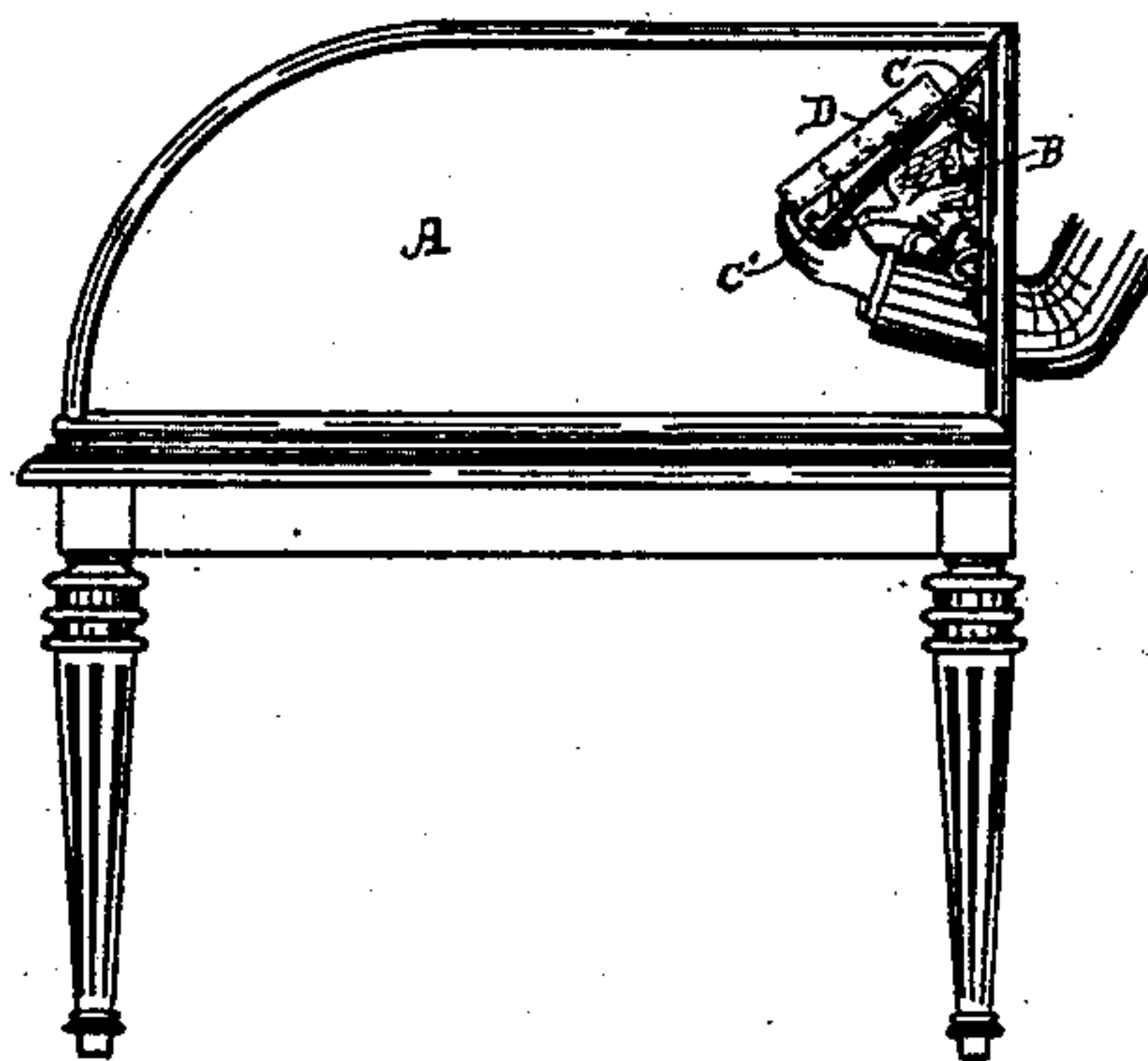


Fig 3

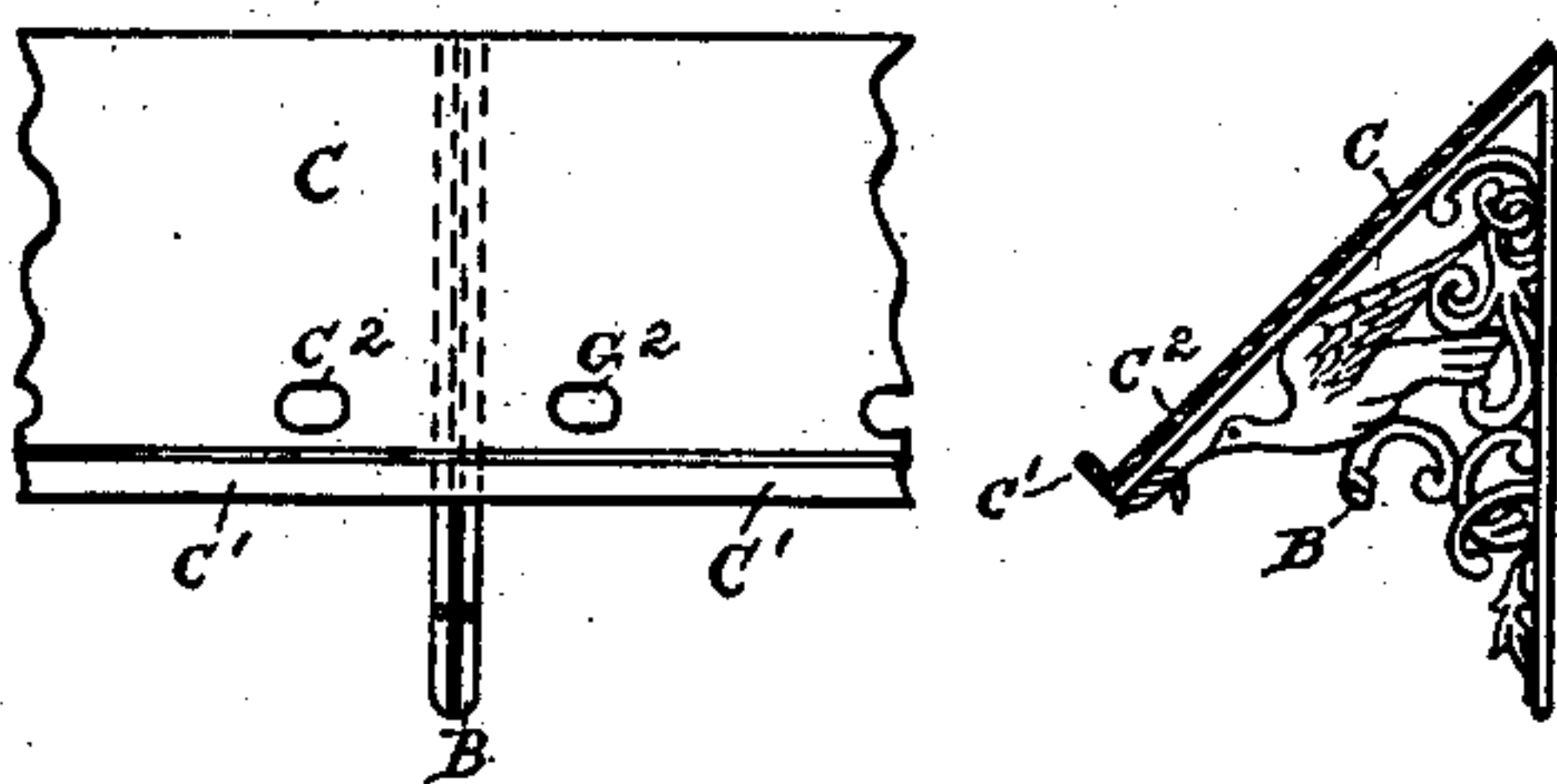
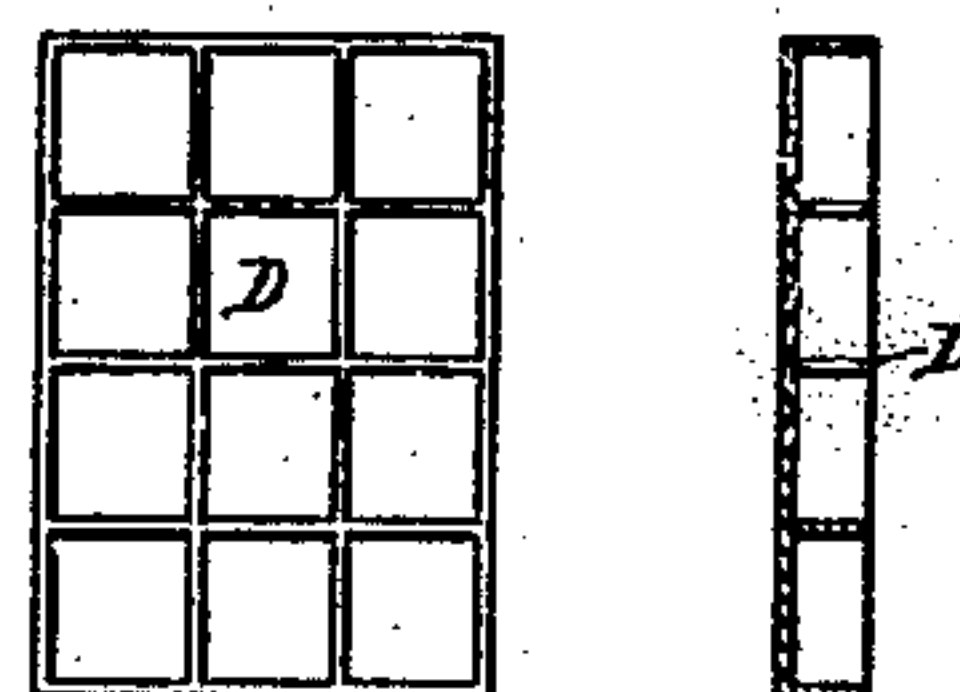


Fig 4



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SHOW-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 272,209, dated February 13, 1883.

Application filed December 13, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. CLOUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Reading, county of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Show-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This improvement relates more particularly to jewelers' cases designed to be placed upon the counter, and which are formed with metallic or wooden frames, with front, ends, and top of plate-glass, and the rear usually composed of small doors with mirrors set therein; but the invention is applicable to all cases having a glass top.

The object of the invention is to give an increased surface for display in the case, and to present the same at such angle and in such position relative to the case that the space thus occupied shall not interfere with its customary use or display of goods on the floor of the same. On the contrary, it will impart a richness and beauty thereto unattainable with the ordinary display-case. It also gives an opportunity for the exhibition of small and valuable goods in trays convenient for handling, and which may be removed from and replaced on the shelf without interference with the goods on the floor of the case.

Referring to the drawings herewith, forming a part of this specification, in which similar parts are marked by similar letters, Figure 1 is a perspective elevation of a show-case having my improvement applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional elevation of a show-case, showing more clearly its application. Fig. 3 is a partial front and side elevation of the improvement, showing the manner of supporting the same. Fig. 4 is a representation of a tray to be used in connection with the invention, in all of which—

A represents the case; B, an angle-faced bracket secured to the stiles between the doors at the rear of the case. C represents a light shelf secured to the brackets B, and provided with a ledge, C', at the base to retain the trays. C<sup>2</sup> are perforations in the shelf near the ledge, forming dislodging-points; and D represents the trays.

The construction is clearly explained by the drawings. The angle of the shelf and trays is not arbitrary, and may vary from fifteen degrees to forty-five degrees, it being best to so arrange it that the trays, were it not for the ledge C', would be in an unstable state of repose thereon; and this will, according to finish of the shelf in wood, metal, or cloth-covered, govern the angle, in the latter case requiring a much steeper angle than with the former.

The brackets B are made ornamental and of any desired material suitable therefor. The shelf may be of metal, wood, or wood covered with cloth. If uncovered, it may be plain finish or with fret-saw ornamentation. In either case a ledge of sufficient height to prevent the slipping off of the trays is secured to or turned up at the lower edge of the shelf. A series of thumb or dislodging holes, C<sup>2</sup>, are pierced in the shelf near the ledge C', and are so spaced as to be central to the width of the trays resting upon the shelf above the same.

The operation of the invention is as follows: The trays are filled with the goods it is desired to display, and are then placed side by side upon the shelf, the ledge C' retaining them in that position. Should a customer desire a certain tray for examination, the hand is presented in front of the lower edge of the shelf, the thumb or a finger, as most convenient, passed through the opening C<sup>2</sup> beneath the tray, and the lower end of the same raised above the ledge C', when the tray being in unstable repose, immediately slides into the hand and is removed for inspection.

The length of the trays or the width of the shelf is governed to a great extent by the position of the case upon the counter. They should not project so far down from the rear upper inside edge of the case as to cut off the view of the lower inner edge of the same from persons of average height standing in front of the case.

Having described my invention and shown its application, I desire to secure by Letters Patent the following claims:

1. The combination, with the show-case A, of the bracket B, projected toward the interior of the case from its rear upper and in-

ner edge, and provided with an inclined shelf, C, having a ledge, C', and a series of dislodging-openings, C<sup>2</sup>, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

- 5 2. The combination, with the show-case A, of the bracket B, having an inclined shelf, C, provided with openings C<sup>2</sup> and ledge C', and

the tray or trays D, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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