

(No Model.)

J. L. LIBBY.

SHIRT CABINET.

No. 322,303.

Patented July 14, 1885.

Fig. 1.

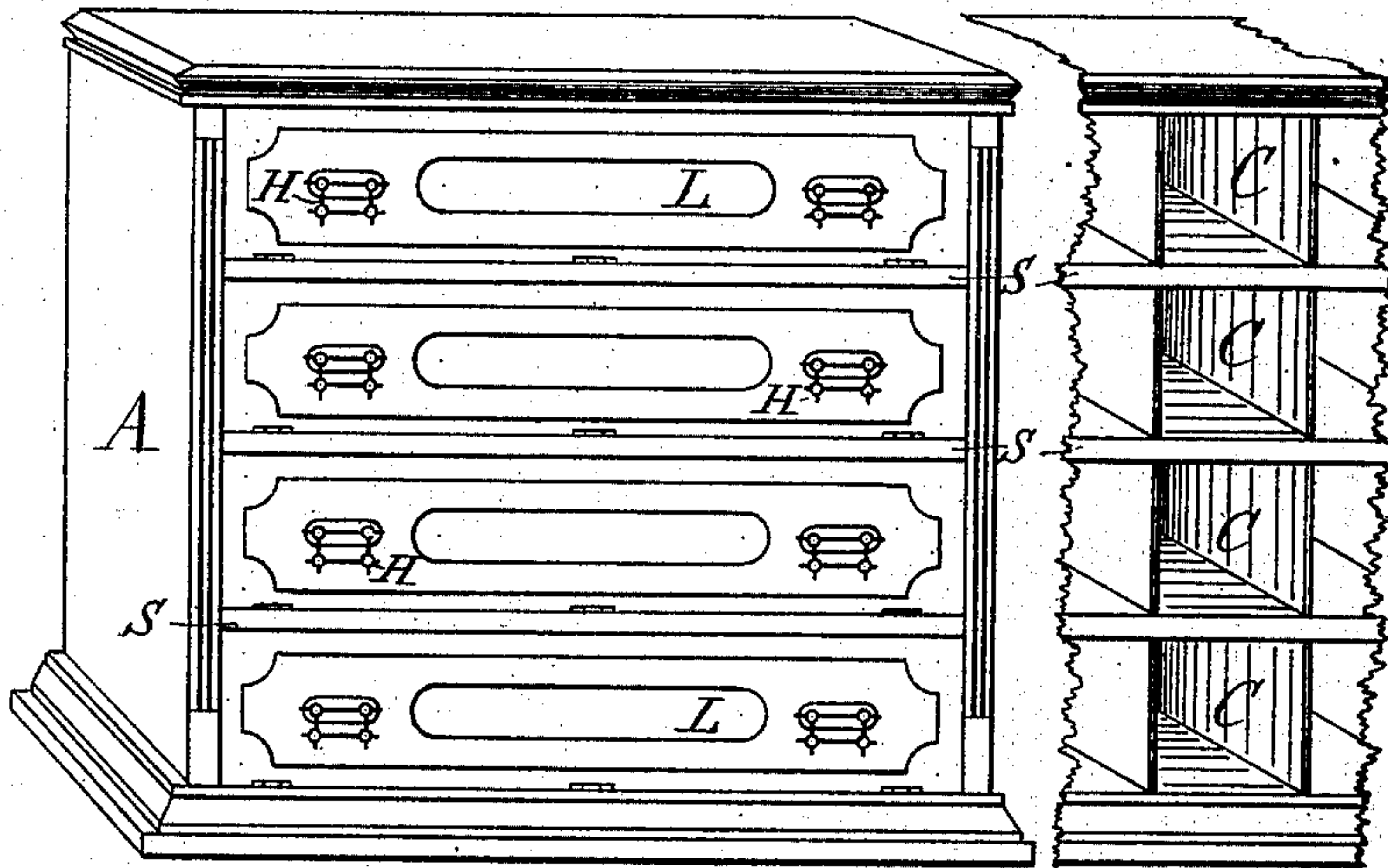


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

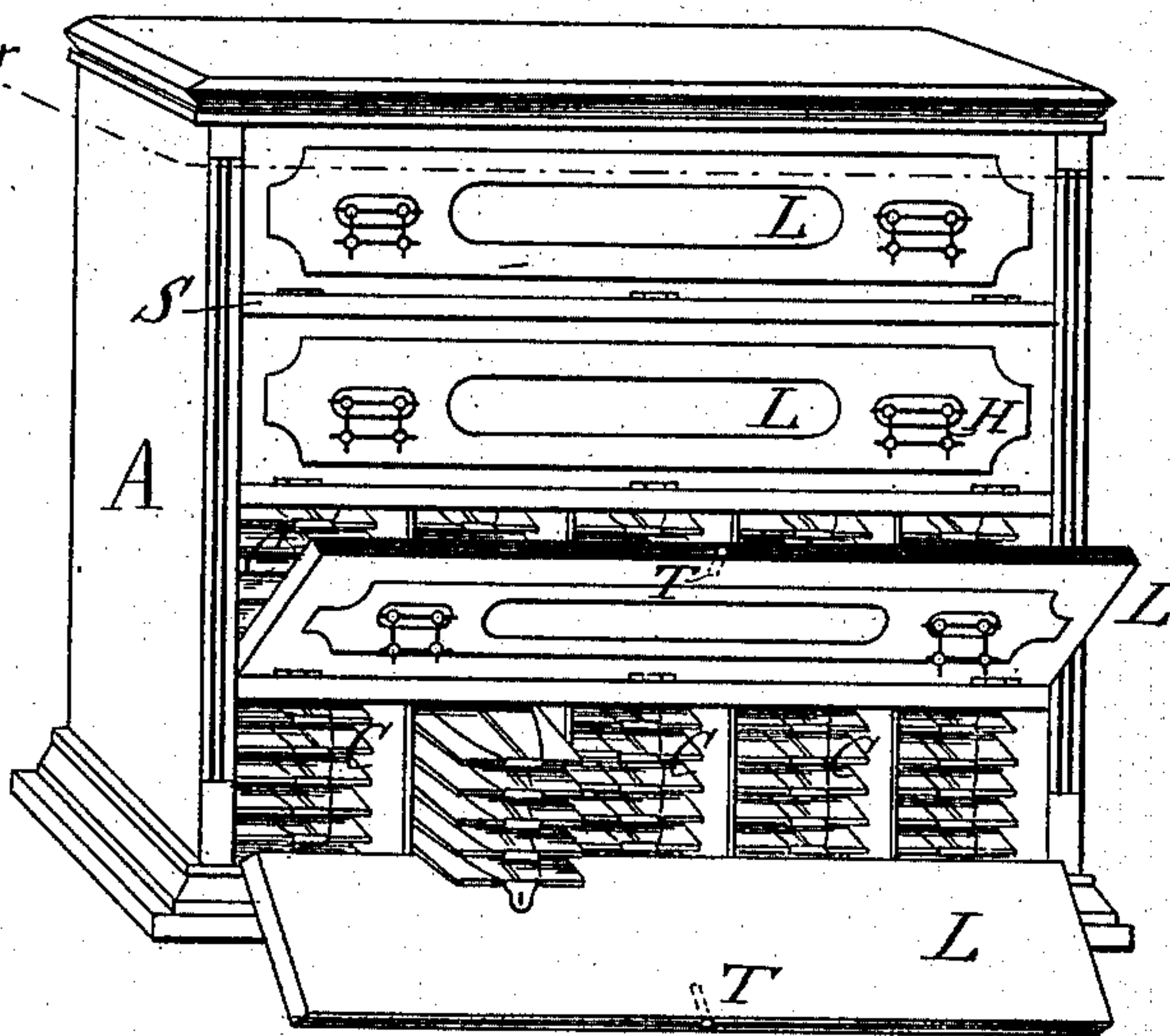
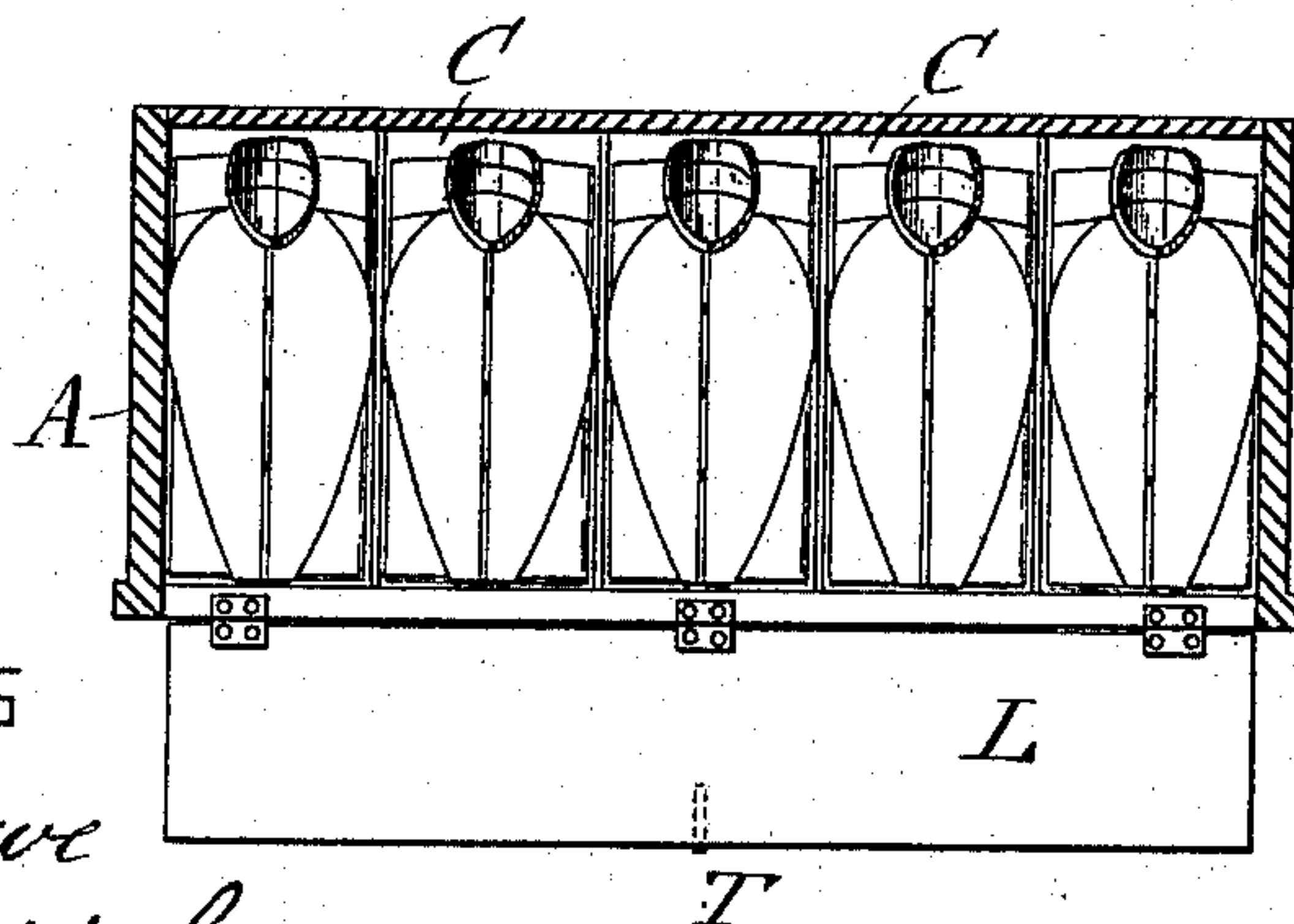


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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SHIRT-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,303, dated July 14, 1885.

Application filed August 29, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. LIBBY, a citizen of the United States, doing business at No. 497 Broadway, New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shirt-Cabinets, for which I have obtained no Letters Patent whatever, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cabinets intended to be used for shirts, and is adapted for the shipment and the sale of shirts directly therefrom by the shirt retailer, and also for the private keeping of shirts as well.

The objects of my invention are to provide a tasteful box, inclosure, or receptacle for shirts, in which they may be securely placed for shipment, in and from which they may be exhibited for sale with the greatest convenience and effect, by which the shirts may be protected at the same time from becoming soiled and defaced, and in which gentlemen may privately keep these articles of personal wear with the same objects in view.

I attain these objects by the arrangement and adjustment of parts shown in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the front, top, and end of the cabinet. Fig. 2 is the same with the two lower leaves, one dropped and the other partially dropped. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view, and Fig. 4 is a partial inside view.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The cabinet A is provided with, say, four shelves, S S, &c., which are each divided into five compartments, C C, &c., each compartment being of suitable depth, width, and height to contain a half-dozen folded and laundered shirts without rumpling or too close contact of the same with the sides of the compartment. The compartments are, say, eighteen and one-half inches deep, seven and one-half inches wide, and seven inches high.

Instead of four, two shelves may be used, having five compartments each, or any other number of shelves and compartments may be adopted.

Using four shelves, as described, I put ten dozen shirts in a cabinet, and, using two shelves, five dozen. Each shelf is provided with a hinged drop-leaf or closing-piece, L, suitably provided with handles H, and a latch,

T, for holding it in place. These closing-pieces L, when hinged as shown in Fig. 3, serve as shelves to support the goods when drawn out of the compartments for exhibition and sale.

The compartments are inclosed permanently on all sides, except the front, so as to exclude all dust in those directions, and when the leaf L is elevated and in place there is little if any chance for the dust to enter and settle upon the shirts, as now happens in the case of the ordinary drawer. In fact the shirts are more effectually protected in these compartments than they are in an ordinary shirt-box, which uncovers completely, and may admit dust on all sides between the box and its cover.

This cabinet is a shelf-cabinet, and is intended to be placed in the store of the retailer, when in use by him, upon a shelf or table elevated to a suitable height to allow convenient inspection and handling of the leaves and of the contents of the cabinet.

Dropping a leaf, L, the salesman may take any shirt, the folded edge of which is thus exposed to view, by the tag, draw it out, exhibit it, slide it back, and draw out another at will without disturbing the top shirt, if desired, and without the least danger of soiling or rubbing any settled dust into the bosoms of the shirts; and in this way the whole contents of the cabinet may be conveniently examined, and also be protected during the selling of the same.

I make these cabinets of ash, oak, walnut, or some other hard wood, with tasteful carving, beading, or other ornamentations, and when their contents have been sold, instead of destroying or burning up the shipping-package, as is now universally done, they are still of value and desirable as articles of furniture, and may be sold to customers as such, at such prices as to reimburse the retailer or return him a part of his expenditure; or they may be kept as desirable articles of store furniture, whether for use as such, as required for other like goods or for sale on breaking up, or whenever desired.

In shipping, these cabinets are protected by open packing-frames, or by some other simple and cheap covering, and may be set up in place without handling or touching a single article of their contents, the frequent cause of injury to laundered shirts.

In the hands of private parties the shirt-cabinet will be found equally convenient for storing laundried shirts, undershirts, drawers, and other like articles of underwear, properly
5 folded in a way to protect the contents, afford ready inspection and access, and keep such articles in admirable order, each class of articles by itself, so as to facilitate selection and the packing of trunks or hand-bags on the eve
10 of traveling trips.

I claim as my invention—

A shirt-shipping box and cabinet, A, provided with shelves S, horizontal and vertical series of compartments C, and drop leaves or shelves L, as shown and described.

JAMES L. LIBBY.

Witnesses:

EBEN DEMAREST,
JAMES A. SKILTON.