

(No Model.)

L. BURT.  
JEWELRY TRAY.

No. 408,576.

Patented Aug. 6, 1889.

Fig-1-

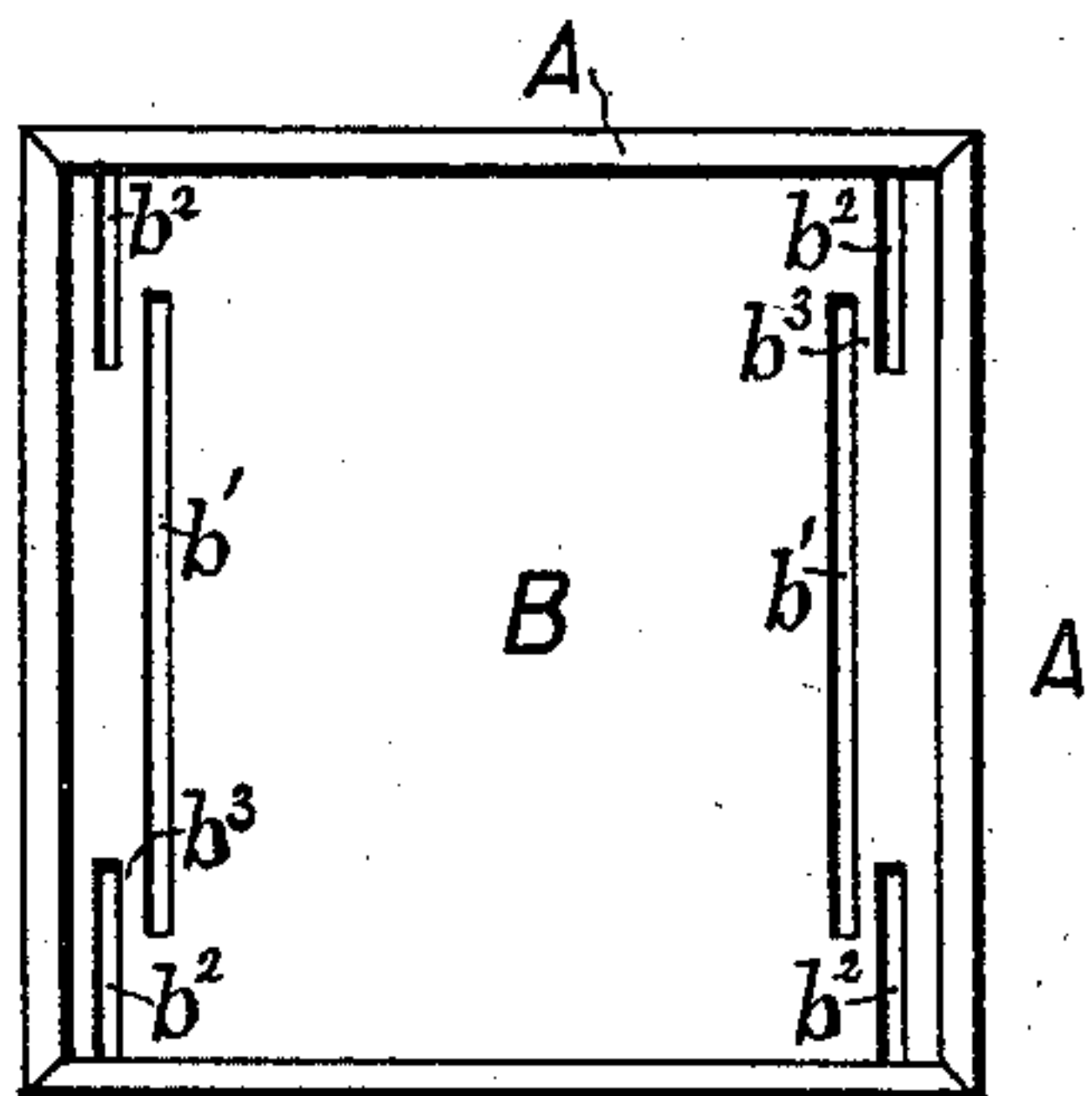


Fig-2-

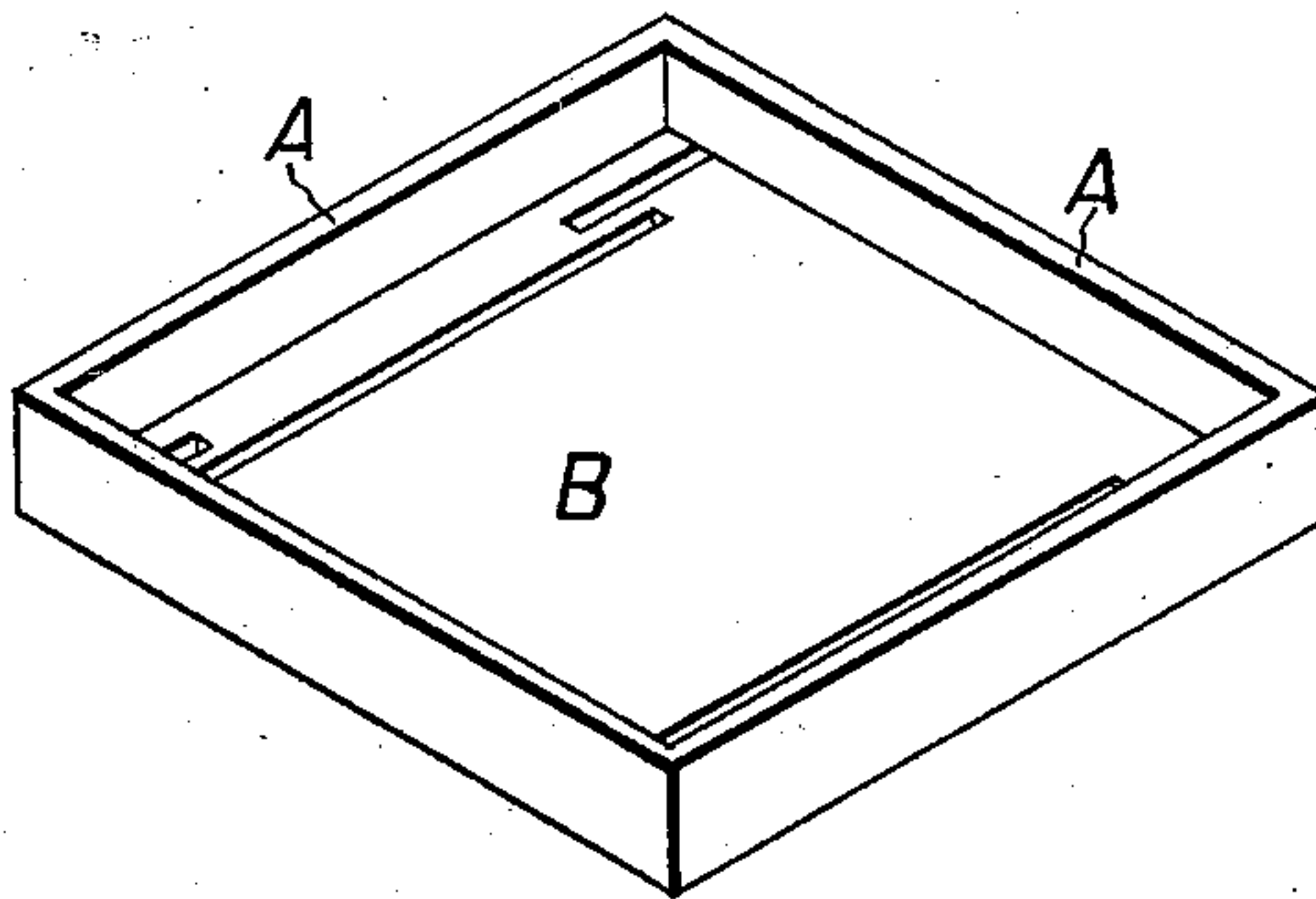


Fig-3-

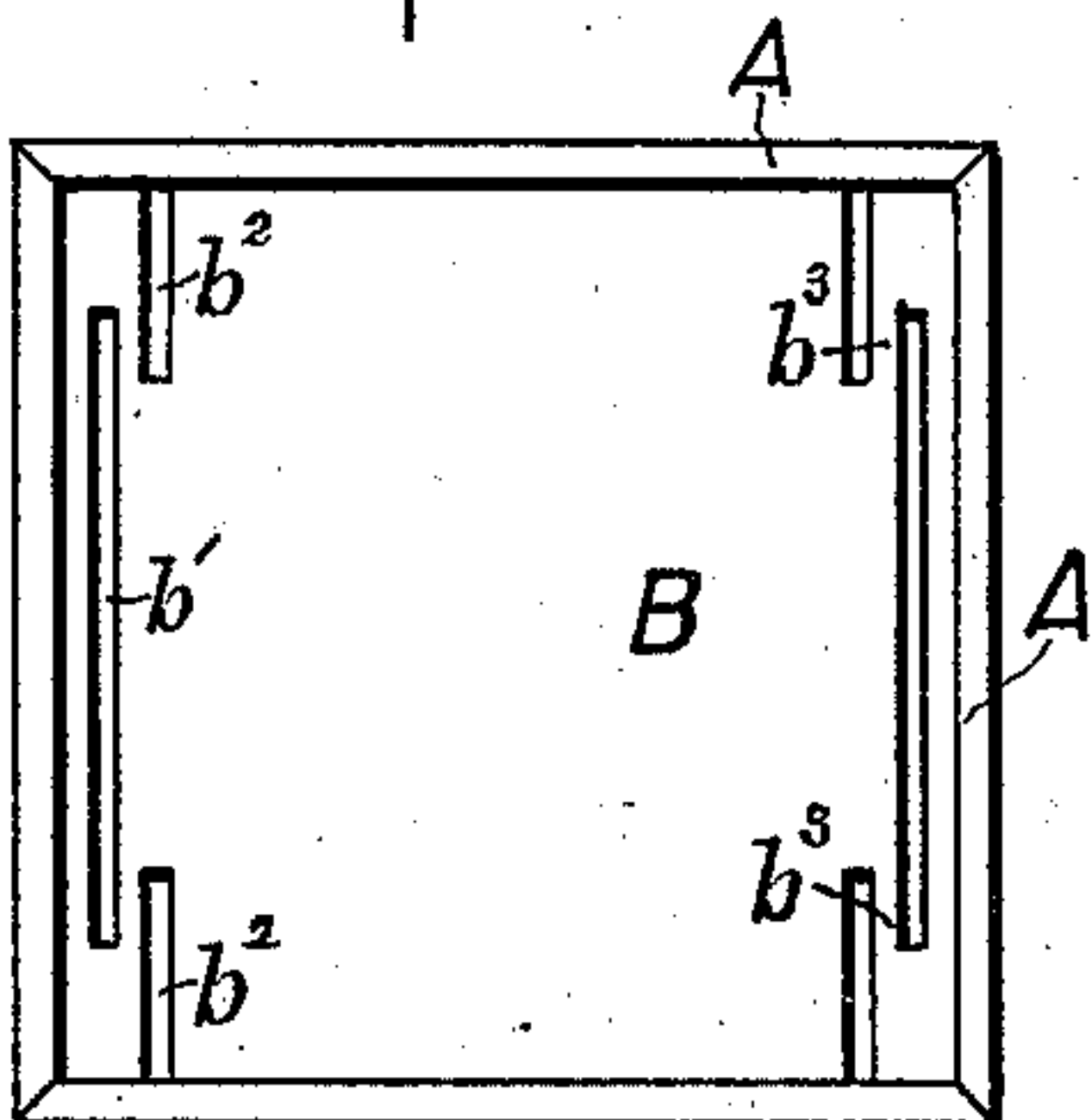


Fig-4-

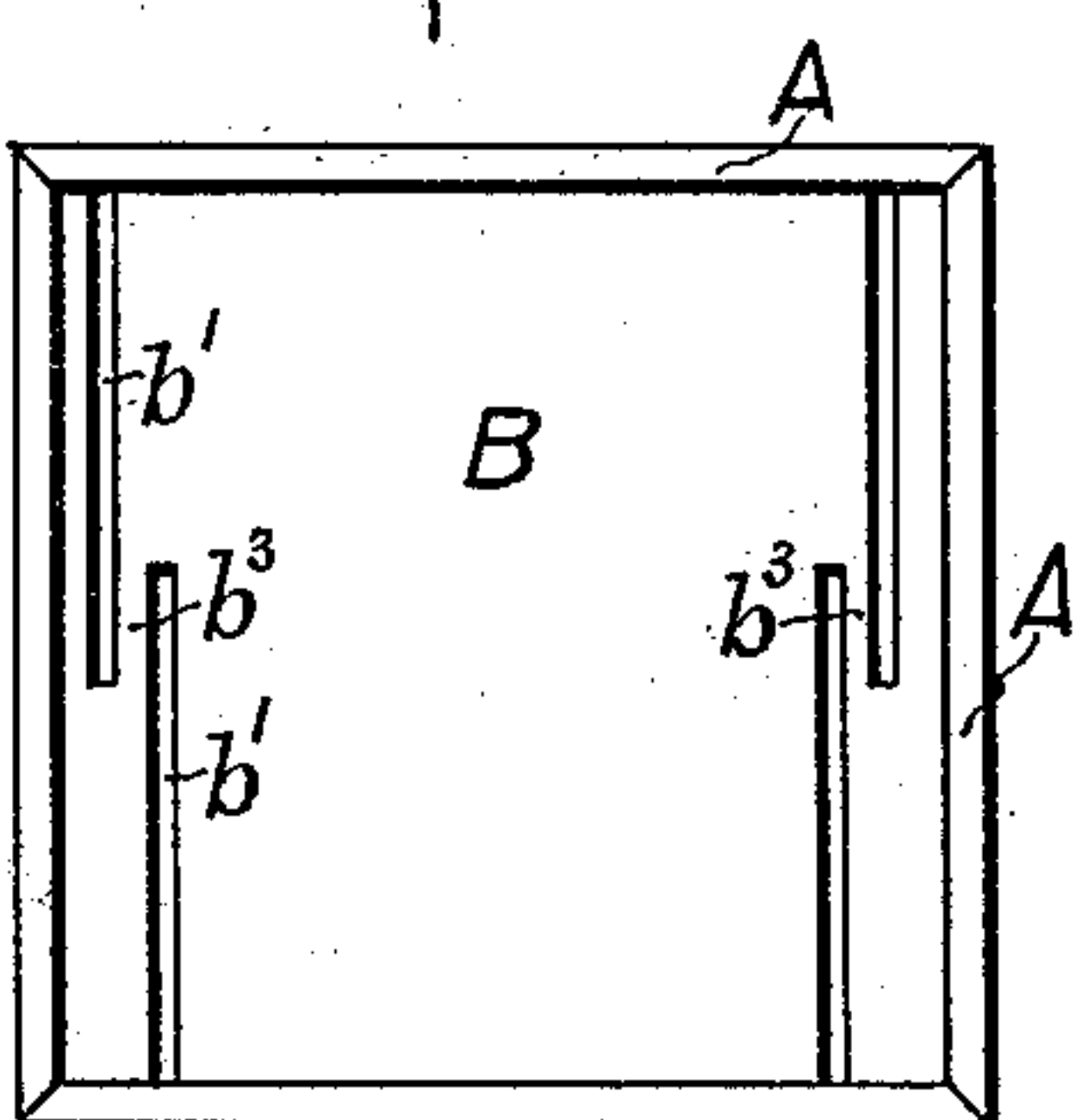


Fig-5-

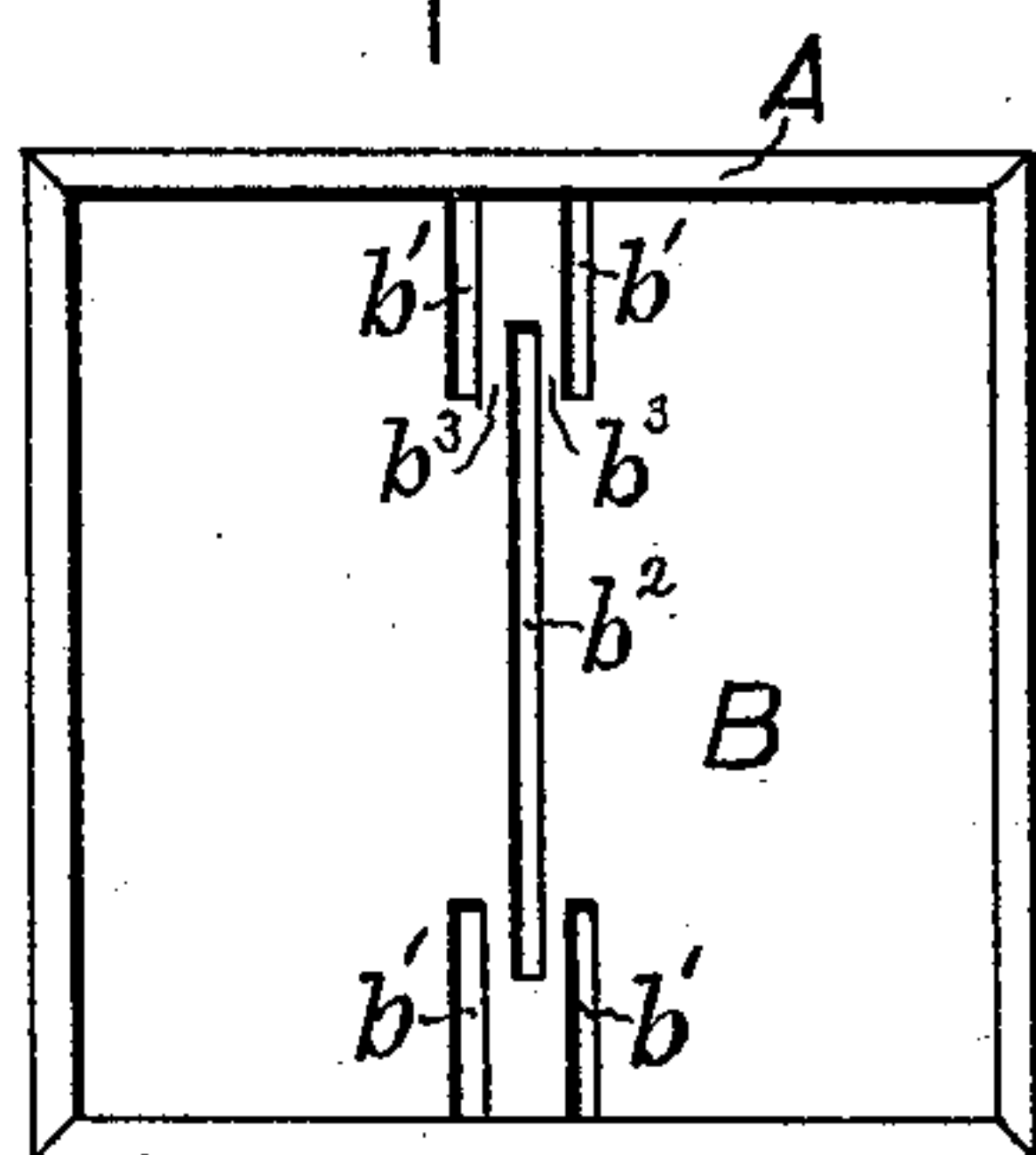


Fig-6-

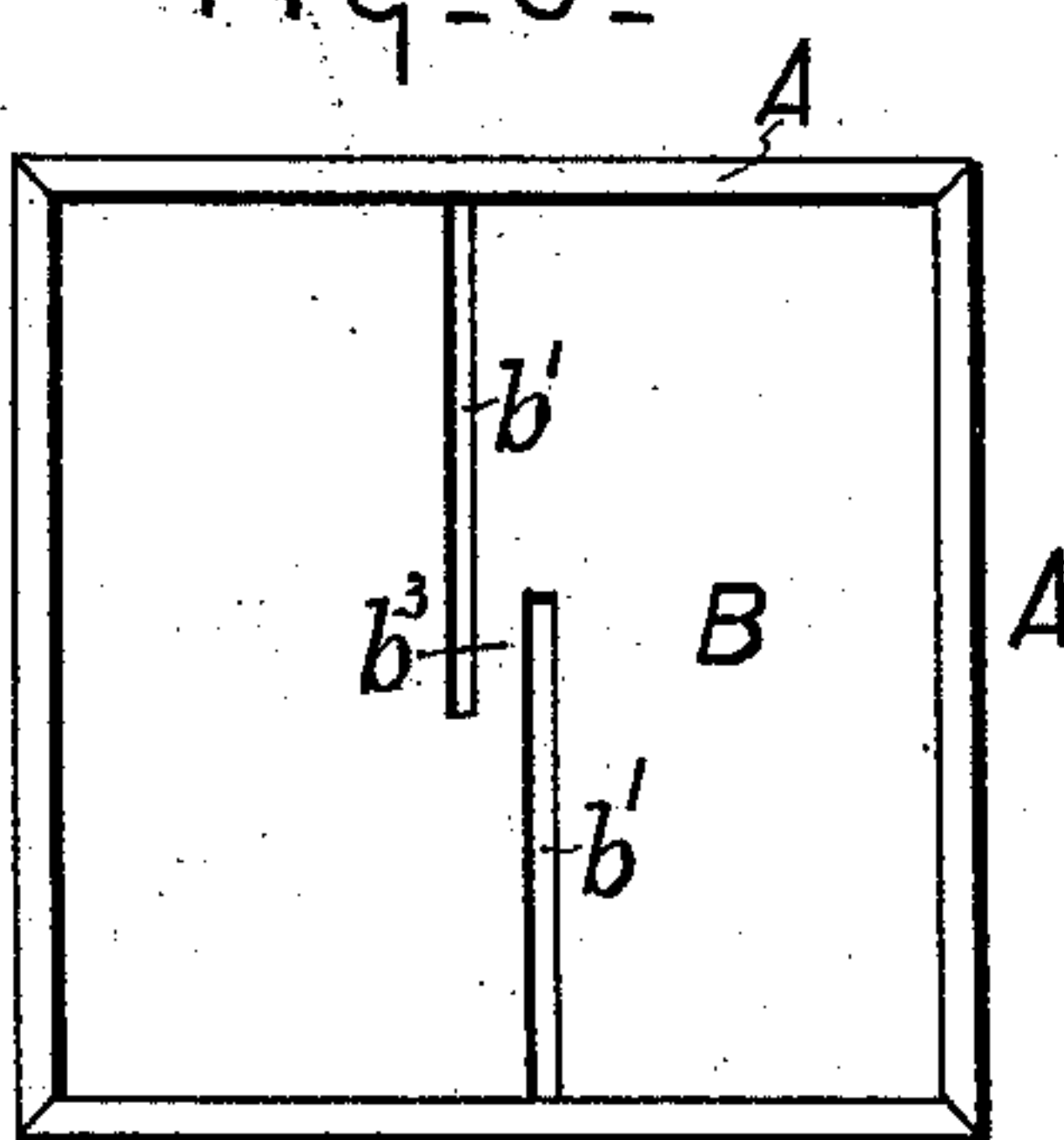


Fig-7-

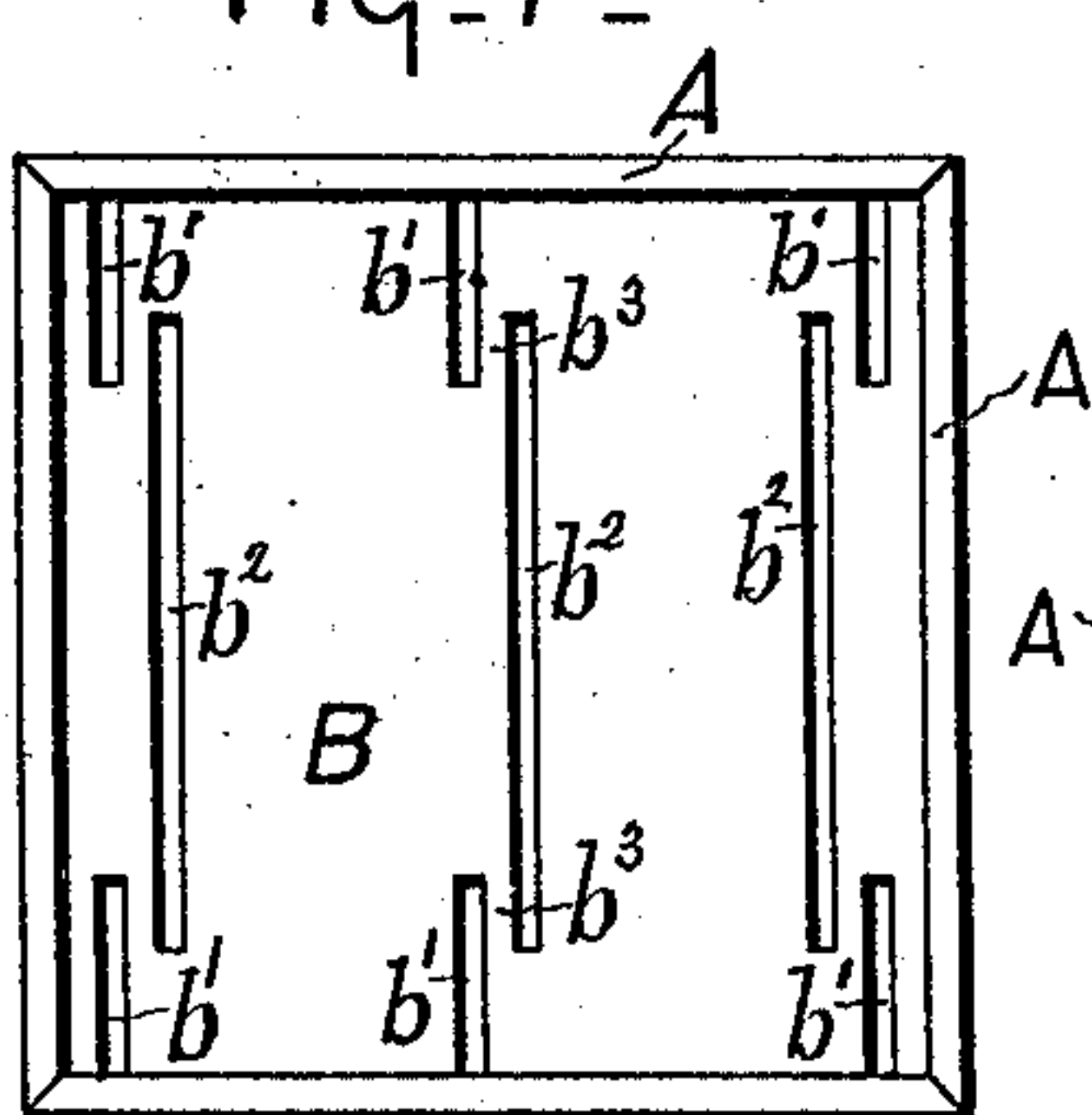
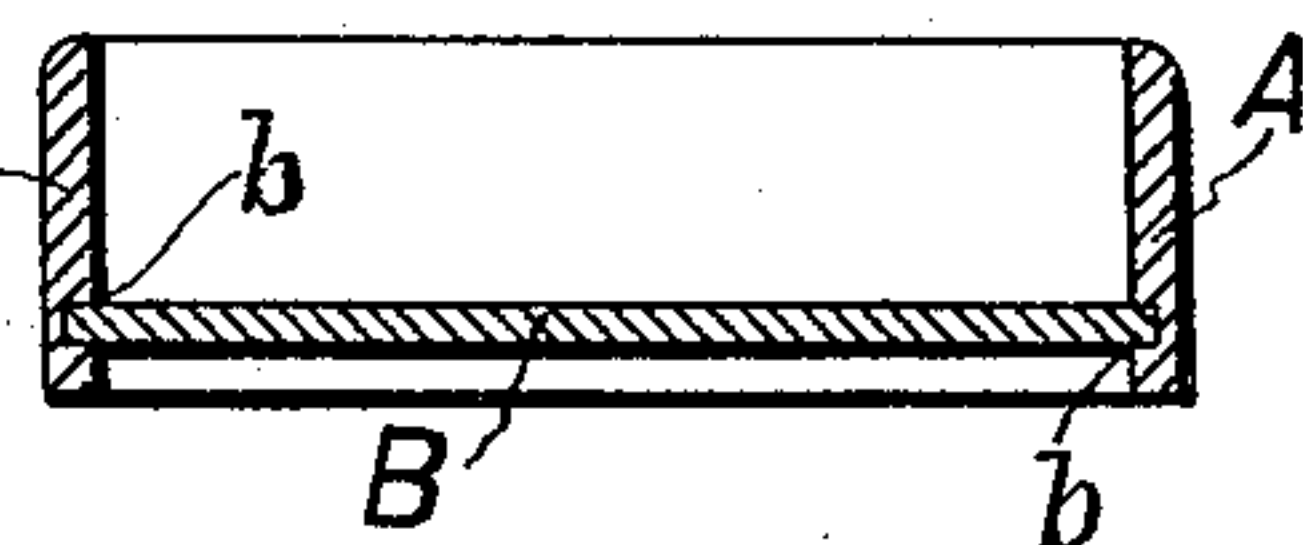


Fig-8-



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## JEWELRY-TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 408,576, dated August 6, 1889.

Application filed May 1, 1889. Serial No. 309,256. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LOU BURT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Jewelry-Trays; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a jewelry-tray embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same. Fig. 3 is a variation in which the relative positions of the end slots and intermediate slots are changed with respect to the adjacent side of the tray. Fig. 4 is another variation in which the slots from the end lap past each other and the intermediate slot is dispensed with. Fig. 5 is another form in which the slots are located near the middle of the tray. Fig. 6 presents another form with the slots near the middle. Fig. 7 presents a modification in which the slots are multiplied. Fig. 8 is a sectional view lengthwise of the grain of the bottom.

Heretofore in making such trays it has been customary to take a board of sufficient size for the bottom of the tray, and to engage it at its edges with the upright sides of the tray, which sides are suitably joined at their extremities. Difficulty, however, has arisen by the shrinkage of the tray-bottom, which, drawing upon the upright sides, causes the whole tray to become warped, or should the upright sides shrink more than the bottom a similar warping occurs. It is the purpose of my invention to so construct the tray as to prevent warping by the shrinkage of the bottom or sides. To this end, either before or after the tray has been framed together, I slot the tray-bottom by saw-kerfs or otherwise extending in the direction of the grain and lapping past each other.

In the drawings, A may represent the frame or upright sides; B, the bottom of the tray. In the instance shown the edges of the bottom are rabbeted into the sides at *b* and glued in place.

The slots are shown at *b'* *b*<sup>2</sup>. In Fig. 1 there are slots *b'* projecting in the direction of the grain from the edges a short distance toward the middle. A slot *b*<sup>2</sup> is formed close to the latter and with its ends extending so as to lap past the extremities of the slots *b'*, the slots *b'* being adjacent to the parallel edge of the tray. In Fig. 3 the arrangement is similar, except the slot *b*<sup>2</sup> is adjacent to this parallel edge of the tray. In Fig. 4 there is no slot *b*<sup>2</sup>; but the slots *b'* are carried in so that their ends lap past each other. In Fig. 5 the slot *b*<sup>2</sup> is located near the middle, and there are two slots *b'* at each end of the slot *b*<sup>2</sup>. In Fig. 6 there are but two slots *b'* lapping past each other, but located centrally between the sides, and in Fig. 7 there is a multiplicity of slots.

In a construction such as I have described any shrinkage of the tray bottom or frame will easily adjust itself without strain, the board springing along the overlapping portions *b*<sup>3</sup>, so as to permit the adjacent parts of the tray to spring toward each other, thus partially closing the said slots, or to spring apart, thus slightly opening the said slots. In either case the tray is held intact without warping.

The slots extending from edge to edge enable me to handle the tray-bottom as a single piece, which is of great advantage in making the tray and framing the parts together, and the continuity of the bottom board at the points *b*<sup>3</sup> holds the parts against warping or curling upward or downward at the edges of the slots.

A tray of this character, finished with plush in the usual way, makes a very desirable article, which will never change its form by warping or a bowing either in or out of the sides.

Of course I do not limit myself to the use of this tray as a jewelry-tray, since it is equally applicable for use in show-cases of all kinds, and also by traveling men in their sample-trunks, and I would be understood as contemplating all analogous uses of this kind.

What I claim is—

1. A jewelry-tray consisting of side pieces and a bottom board, the said bottom board slotted in the direction of the grain by slots



which lap past each other, whereby it is prevented from warping, substantially as described.

5 2. A jewelry-tray consisting of side pieces and a bottom board, said bottom board provided with slots  $b'b^2$ , lapping past each other, and with unbroken sections  $b^3$ , substantially as and for the purposes described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

LOU BURT.

Witnesses:

W. H. CHAMBERLIN,  
L. A. DOELTZ.