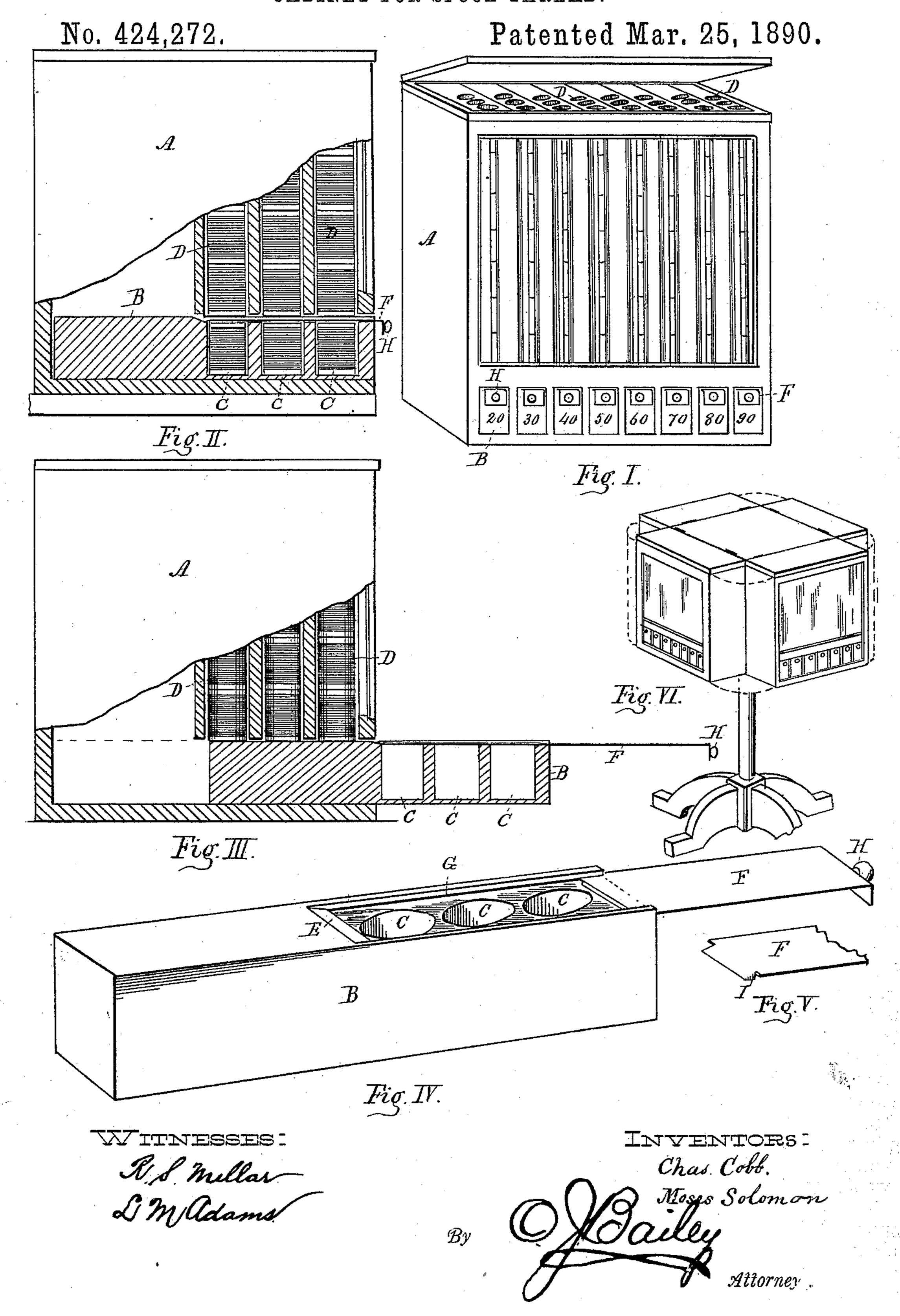
C. COBB & M. SOLOMON. CABINET FOR SPOOL THREAD.



United States Patent Office.

CHARLES COBB AND MOSES SOLOMON, OF ALBION, IDAHO TERRITORY.

CABINET FOR SPOOL-THREAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,272, dated March 25, 1890.

Application filed November 15, 1889. Serial No. 330, 420. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES COBB and Moses Solomon, of Albion, in the county of Cassia and Territory of Idaho, have invented 5 a new and useful Improvement in Cabinets for Spool-Thread, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I is a perspective view of our im-10 proved cabinet for spool-thread; Fig. II, a side view of the same, partly in section, with the drawer closed; Fig. III, the same, with the drawer open; Fig. IV, a detail view of the drawer; Fig. V, the strip which is interposed 15 between the drawer and the vertical cells, and Fig. VI a view of the cabinet mounted on a rotary stand.

Our invention relates to improvements in receptacles for spool-thread, and its object is 20 to satisfy the demand for a simple, convenient, and attractive device, mainly designed for the benefit of retail merchants, but equally adapted, in a modified form, for household use.

The invention consists of a rectangular wooden box or case of suitable dimensions, the lower portion of which is occupied by a range of drawers, which are numbered so as to indicate the sizes of thread which may be 30 found therein. Above the drawers and communicating with them is a corresponding series of vertical cells, in which spools of every size, color, and variety may be deposited in classified order and intermittently dropped 35 into the drawers below, so that any desired variety of thread may be easily found and delivered by the opening of a drawer.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A designates a rectangular case or box, hav-40 ing in its base a range of numbered drawers B, which are preferably made of solid blocks of wood having apertures or spool-chambers C. The depth of said chambers should correspond with the length of the spools which 45 they are designed to contain. The drawers are also provided with suitable appliances to stop them in the proper open and closed positions. When closed, the spool-chambers should register accurately with correspond-I wardly and has spurs I, which are stopped by

ing vertical apertures or cells D. These cells 50 preferably consist of the required number of tin tubes properly fastened in their respective places; or they may be formed by boring a series of wooden blocks and attaching them to each other and to the case. The diame- 55 ters of the cells should correspond closely with that of the spools which they are designed to hold. The spools should pass freely through the cells, but have no appreciable lateral movement therein. The front of the 60 cabinet is fitted with a glass panel, and the range of cells immediately in the rear thereof are slotted from top to bottom. By this means the colors of the thread are plainly visible, and the sizes being indicated by numerals on 65 the front of the drawers any desired color or number may be easily found.

For convenience we suggest that the cells be disposed in three ranks from front to rear of the cabinet, as shown in the drawings. By 70 this arrangement the three cells and the corresponding chambers in the drawer below will accommodate one dozen spools of a specified color and size.

The utility of the device and its manipula-75 tion are easily explained. The drawers being closed, the lid of the cabinet is raised and the spools are dropped into their appropriate cells. The lowest range of spools will then occupy the chambers in the drawer. It will 80 be observed that the drawer has a solid rearward extension, which is slightly higher than the tops of the spools which stand in the chambers. An inclined plane E unites the two surfaces, so that as the drawer is opened 85 its rear extension passes under and supports the spools in the cells above.

It will be seen that when one or more spools are removed from the chambers and the drawer is returned to its place the vacant 90 chamber or chambers will pass in succession under the front cell and be refilled therefrom until that cell is exhausted. In order to obviate this the drawers are manipulated by a thin metallic slip F, which slides in grooves 95 G. The outer end of the slip is provided with knobs H, and its inner end is bent downthe front wall of the drawer. By this means the operation of the device is easily controlled. The slip may be so adjusted that the vacant draw-chambers will be refilled from

5 any one of the cells.

The cabinet can be made in a variety of forms and sizes. If intended to occupy wall-space, it may be extended laterally to any desired limit. If a more compact form be preferred, it may be made in sections which can be grouped around an interior recess and placed upon a rotating stand, as shown in Fig. VI. In this form the triangular spaces between the sections may be utilized and inclosed by segments of plate-glass or other panel-work.

What we claim as new is—

1. A cabinet for spool-thread, consisting of a case or box containing a range of drawers provided with graduated spool-chambers, located beneath and registering with a corresponding series of graduated vertical tubes or cells adapted to contain the spools and

discharge them intermittently into the said chambers, substantially as herein set forth. 25

2. In a cabinet for spool-thread, the graduated cells, the chambered drawers registering normally with the cells and having solid rearward extensions, as described, and the adjustable slip adapted to pass between the 30 spool-chambers and the cells, as and for the purpose herein set forth.

3. In a cabinet for spool-thread, the herein-described vertical cells, the drawers having spool-chambers in front and solid rearward 35 extensions, and the adjustable slip, in combination with the exterior case having a glass front, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands, this 26th day 40 of October, 1889, in the presence of witnesses.

CHARLES COBB.
MOSES SOLOMON.

Witnesses:

O. R. HALE, W. L. PIRSOON.