

(No Model.)

A. WIGGERS.
TRAY.

No. 447,221.

Patented Feb. 24, 1891.

Fig. 1.

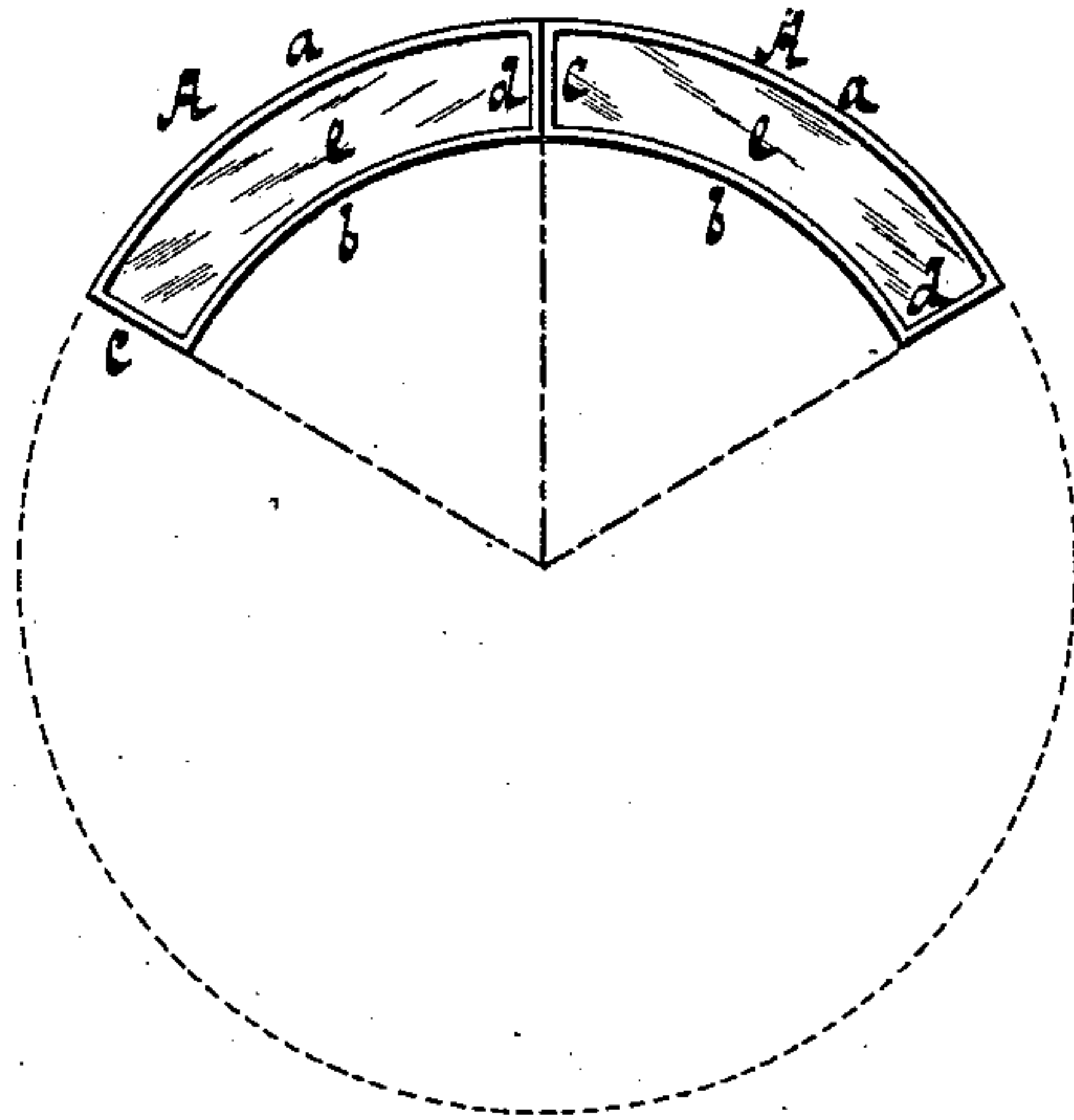


Fig. 2.

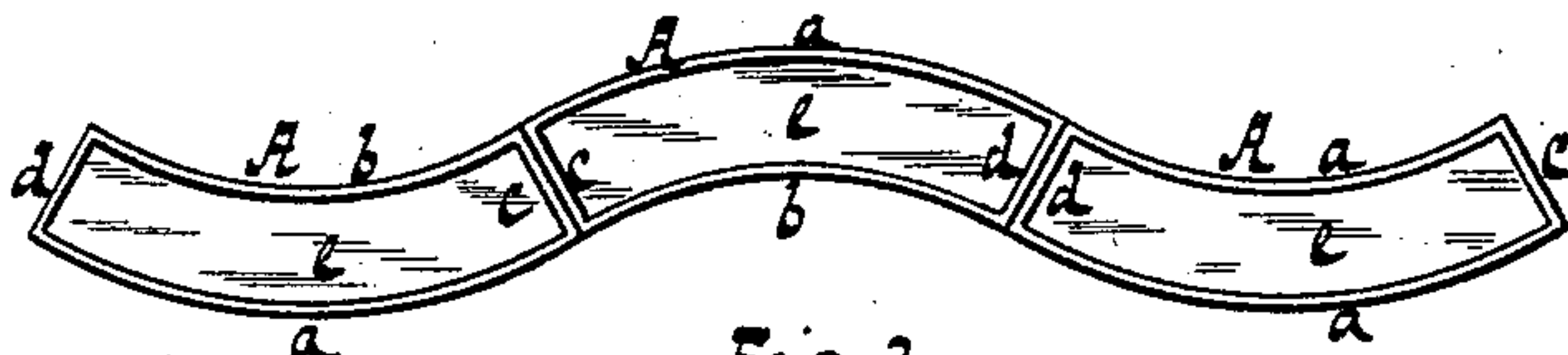


Fig. 3.

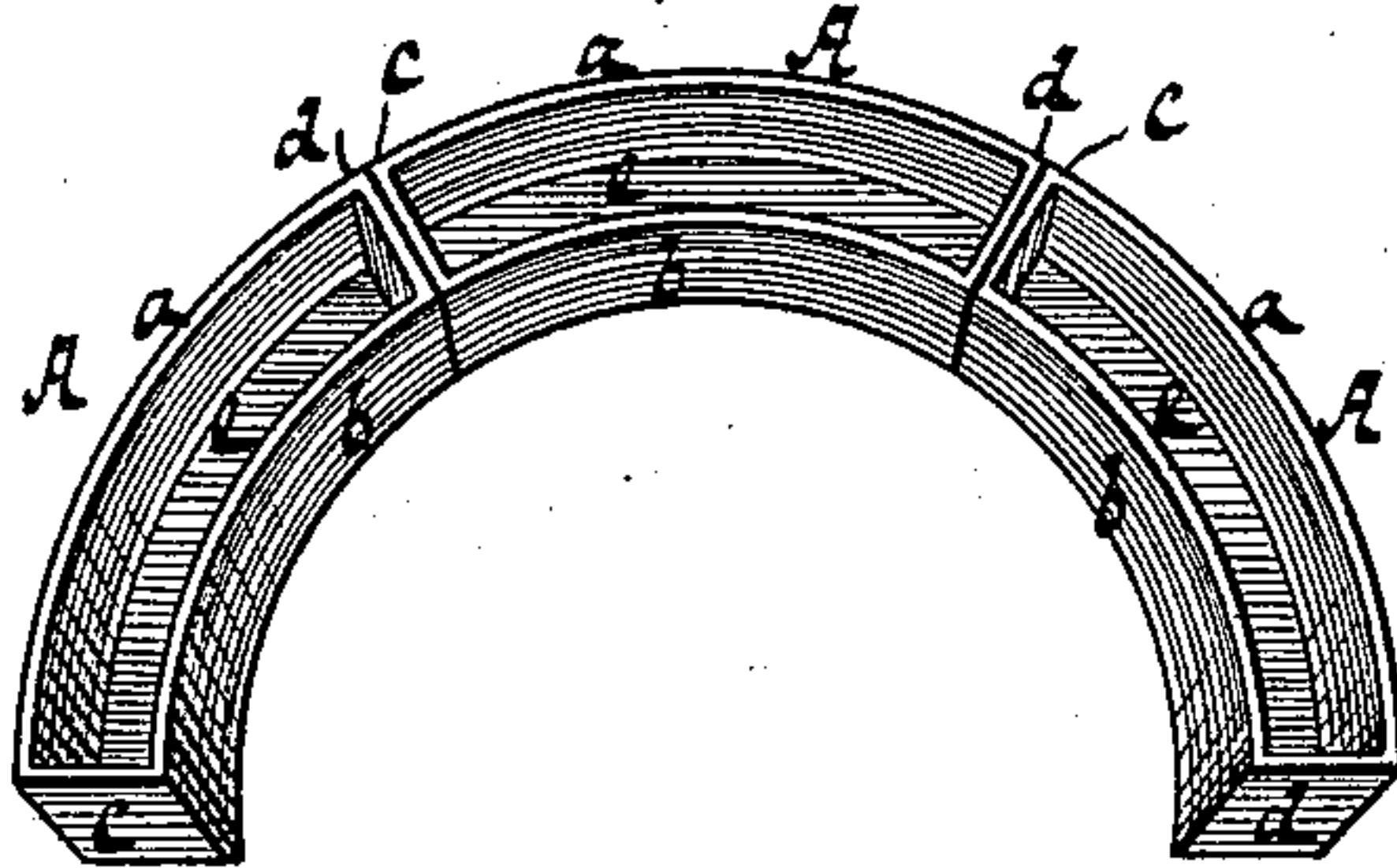
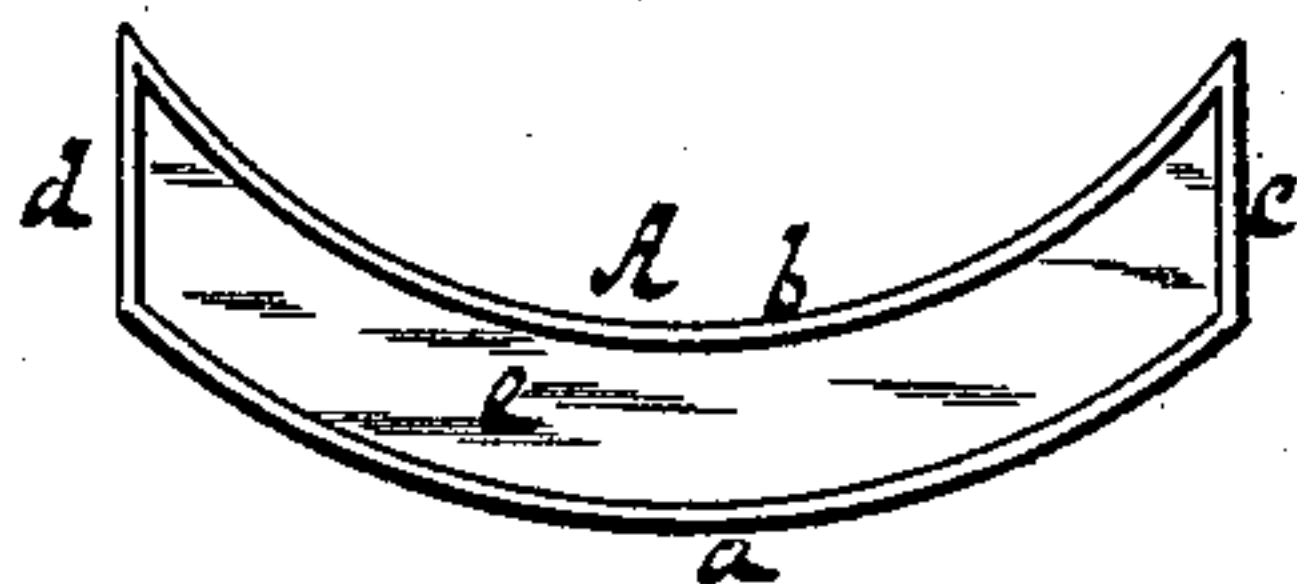


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

William Miller
Edward Wolff.

INVENTOR:

Albert Wiggers.
BY
Van Santvoord & Hauff
his ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT WIGGERS, OF WEST HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 447,221, dated February 24, 1891.

Application filed November 6, 1890. Serial No. 370,462. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT WIGGERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at West Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trays, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tray which is intended particularly for the purpose of exhibiting jewelry and other articles of a similar nature in show-cases or show-windows.

The novel and peculiar construction of my tray is pointed out in the following specification and claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of two of my trays placed end to end so as to form the segment of a circle. Fig. 2 is a similar view of three of my trays placed end to end so as to form a serpentine line. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of three of my trays placed end to end so as to form a semicircle. Figs. 4 and 5 are modifications.

In the drawings, the letter A designates a tray, which is composed of two side pieces *a b*, two end pieces or heads *c d*, and a bottom *e*. The side pieces *a b* are formed of sections of cylinder-shells having a common axis and diameters of different lengths. The end pieces *c d* have a rectangular form, and in the example shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 they radiate toward the common axis of the side pieces *a b*. The bottom *e* is flat, and its two sides

form sections of circles having a common center, but of different diameters, while its ends are rectilinear, and in the example shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are equal to the difference between the diameters of the sides. In the example shown in Fig. 4 the end pieces *c d* are parallel to each other, and in the example shown in Fig. 5 the end pieces are in line or in the same plane one with the other.

It will be readily seen that trays of this description can be placed into show-cases or show-windows, and that they can be arranged to form a great variety of configurations—for instance, in a serpentine line, as shown in Fig. 2, or in a semicircle, as shown in Fig. 3—and by these means a merchant is enabled to exhibit his goods to the best possible advantage.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a tray composed of two side pieces formed of sections of cylinder-shells having a common axis and diameters of different lengths, flat rectangular end pieces, and a flat bottom, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT WIGGERS.

Witnesses:

J. VAN SANTVOORD,
W. HAUFF.