

(No Model.)

H. B. TAYLOR.
PARCEL CABINET.

No. 491,145.

Patented Feb. 7, 1893.

Fig. 1.

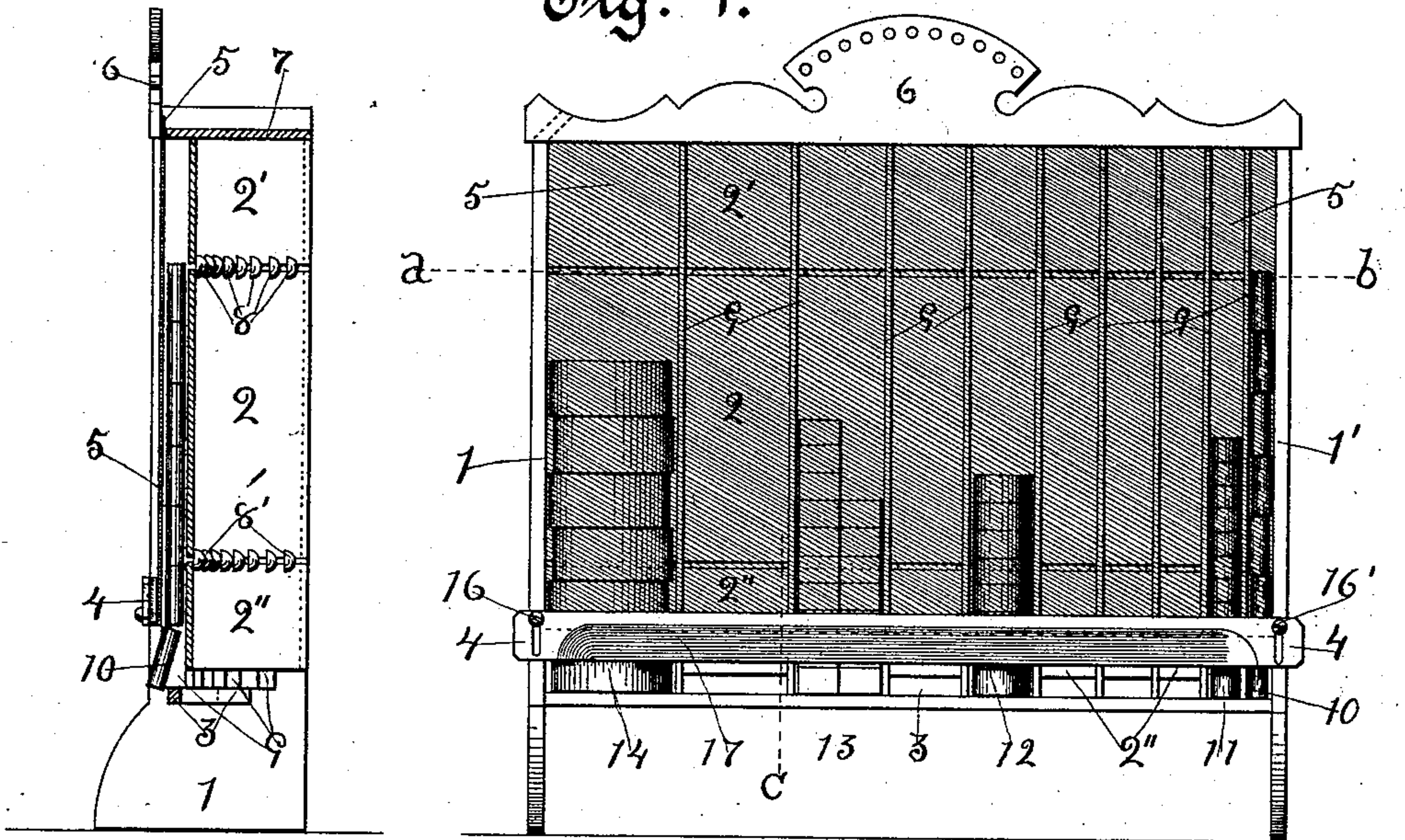


Fig. 2.

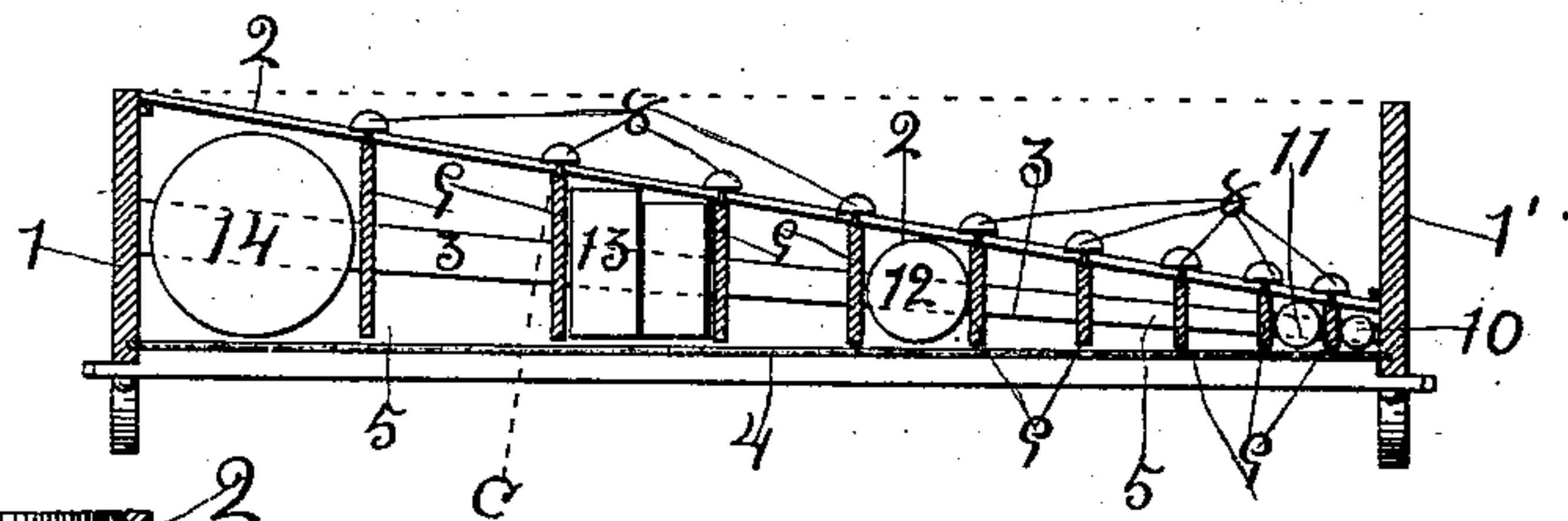


Fig. 3.

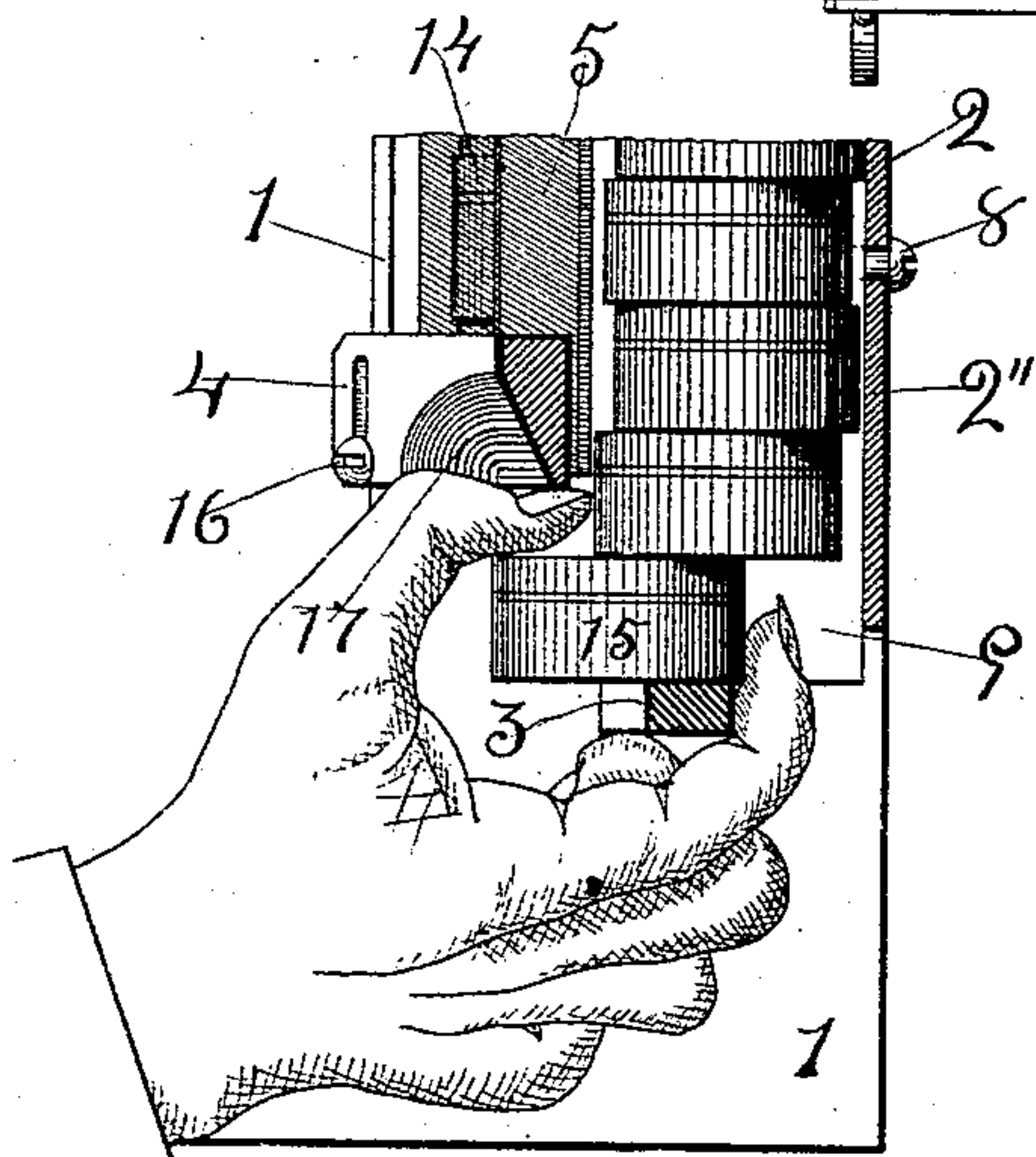


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY B. TAYLOR, OF BLAIR, NEBRASKA, ASSIGNOR TO PALMER & TAYLOR,
OF SAME PLACE.

PARCEL-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 491,145, dated February 7, 1893.

Application filed August 22, 1892. Serial No. 443,696. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY B. TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Magazine for Empty Cases or Parceled Goods, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved cabinet or magazine for the storage of pill, ointment or other boxes, or as a vending magazine for parceled goods of merchandise; and the objects of my invention are to store the empty cases or parceled goods away from the dust, displayed to view so that the stock on hand will be in sight, or can be seen by purchasers, and to provide for the ready removal, from the magazine of the cases or parcels one at a time without opening up the whole stock, also, to facilitate keeping separate the several kinds and sizes in stock, in compartments adjustable in size. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a magazine constructed with ten cells or compartments; Fig. 2, is an end elevation with the end standard 1' removed; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the broken line *a b*, of Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail section, in perspective on the broken line *C* of Figs. 1 and 3, looking in a direction parallel with the back 2, 2' and 2''.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

My contrivance consists principally of a series of perpendicularly-oblong cells formed by the two end standards 1 and 1' connected by a soffit 7 and perpendicular back in three horizontal sections 2, 2' and 2'', separated just sufficiently to receive the shanks of the screws 8, 8, 8 &c. through the horizontal slots between the sections.

The partitions 9, 9, 9 &c., by which the magazine is divided into different cells or compartments, or smaller magazines, are retained in position by screws 8, 8 &c., the heads of which bear against the back, and when turned home draw the back edge of the partitions firmly against the front or inside face of the back pieces 2, 2' and 2''. Lateral adjustment of the partitions to enlarge or de-

crease the size of the compartments is effected by loosening the screws in both upper and lower slot and sliding them laterally to the desired positions to fit the cases or parcels to be stored.

The front of the magazine is made of glass; in the illustration a single sheet 5, seated in a groove in each of the end standards 1 and 1', the lower edge placed at a height from the bottom of the cells sufficient to allow a large parcel or case to be inserted or withdrawn from the cell.

The bottom of the magazine consists of a single narrow bar 3, disposed centrally beneath the cells and partitions, having its ends attached rigidly to the standards 1 and 1' and made of sufficient strength to support the entire contents of the magazine which consists of a separate column of superimposed cases or parcels in each cell.

The magazine shown in drawings is especially arranged for pill or ointment boxes of different sizes and diameters, and for this purpose the back 2, 2' 2'' is set diagonal as shown, with one end nearer the glass front 5. This is to make the compartments of right depth to accommodate a single column of boxes; but for many purposes the back may be set parallel with the glass front and might be made adjustable in this respect without interfering with the main features of my invention.

10, 11, 12, 14 and 15 are cylindrical cases a single column in each cell, while 13 shows a double column of square parcels in a single cell.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 4 it will be seen that the lower edge of the back piece 2'' is placed just high enough to allow the lowest case or parcel in each cell to be drawn forward by placing the finger behind it as shown in Fig. 4; it is then easily grasped and removed, the whole column descending by gravity; another case may be removed in a similar manner and so on indefinitely.

To fill the cell it is only necessary to place a case beneath the front edge of the lowest case already in, raise the column of cases by forcing the one already in hand up until at right height, then slide the case in hand over the bar 3; and so on until the case is full.

To meet the requirements made by varying

heights of cases or parcels, the lower edge of glass front 5 is placed right for the highest, and a drop-slide-door, or horizontal stop-bar 4, spanning the whole front, loosely suspended on the screws 16 and 16' in perpendicular slots cut at each end, its lower edge hanging normally at the right height, allows the removal of the lower case in a column of least height cases, without displacing the one above it; for cases of intermediate height, or those of greatest height, this bar may be raised to the desired position, the slots being of sufficient length to allow the lower edge of the bar to rise flush with the lower edge of glass (see Figs. 1 and 4); Fig. 4 illustrates how an intermediate height case may be removed by raising the bar 4 with the thumb, while the index finger applied to the rear of the case forces it forward beneath the thumb, to be easily grasped and removed; the lower edge of the bar is made thin nearly to a feather edge by the chamber 17 on the front face, in order to remove the prominent corner that would come in contact with the fingers, and to reduce the thickness which would interfere with grasping the case or parcels; each end of the bar has a gain cut as shown in Figs. 1 and 3 to receive the end standards 1 and 1' bringing the back side of the bar against the front face of the glass 5.

It will be observed that the lower ends of end standards are enlarged in width in front forming feet to support the magazine above and on a table or shelf, or the magazine may be attached to the wall at any desired height.

Having described fully my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a magazine for empty cases or parceled goods, a cell opening downward a support a distance below the lower edges of the walls of the cell adapted to retain a column of superimposed cases or parcels within the cell, a drop-slide-door forming a portion of the lower edge of the walls of the cell, its lower edge normally flush with the lower edge of walls and adapted to be slid upward substantially as shown and described.

2. In a magazine for empty cases or parceled goods the combination of a series of compartments opening downward a larger upper portion of the front wall of the compartment

transparent and stationary, a smaller lower portion loosely suspended and adapted to slide up, with a bar disposed centrally and a distance beneath the compartments substantially as shown and described.

3. In a magazine for empty cases or parceled goods the combination of two end standards connected at the top by a soffit, and having a front, and a back with horizontal slots, perpendicular partitions supported at the rear edges by screws passed through the slots, a bar extending centrally beneath the partitions from one end standard to the other, the top surface of the bar a distance below the lower edges of back and front substantially as shown and described.

4. In a magazine for empty cases or parceled goods the combination of the standards 1 and 1' the soffit 7 the back consisting of parts 2, 2' and 2'' separated to form horizontal slots the partitions 9, 9, attached to the back by the screws 8, 8, passed through the slots the glass front 5 seated in grooves in the standards the bar 3 disposed centrally beneath the partitions, its ends attached to the standards the top surface of the bar lower than the lowest edges of front and back substantially as shown and described.

5. In a magazine for empty cases or parceled goods the combination of the standards 1 and 1', the soffit 7 the back 2, 2' and 2'' having horizontal slots adapted to receive the screws 8, 8, in the rear edges of the partitions 9, 9, 9 &c. the glass front 5 seated in grooves in the standards, the drop bar 4 having the chamber 17, and loosely suspended on the screws 16 and 16' in perpendicular slots at each end the lower edge of the drop bar 4 hanging normally below the lower edge of the glass and adapted to be raised flush with the same, the bar 3 disposed centrally beneath the partitions, its top surface lower than the lowest edges of the front and back substantially as shown and described.

Signed at Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, this 17th day of August, 1892.

HENRY B. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

C. A. PATERSON,

H. O. L. OLLERMANN.