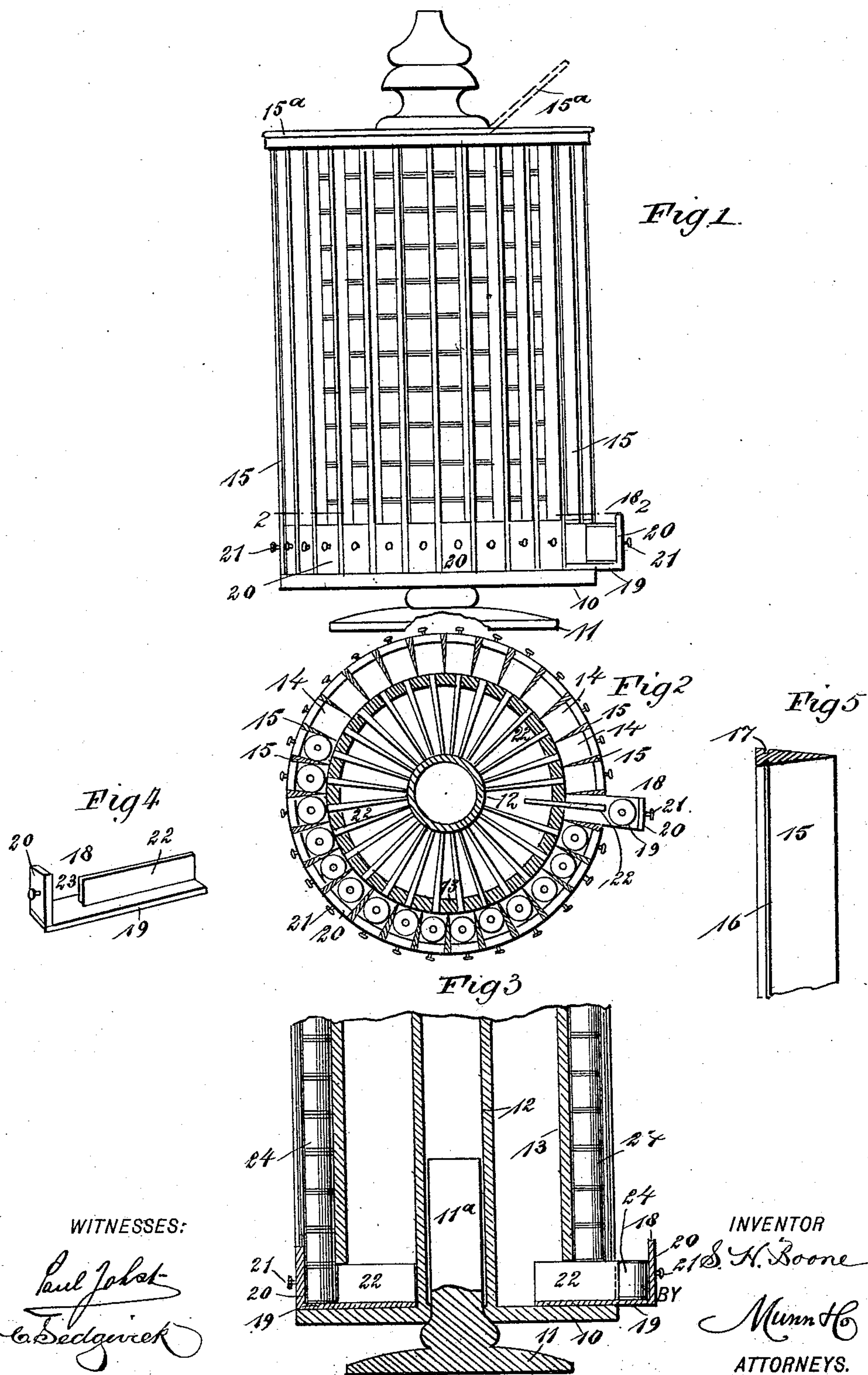


(No Model.)

S. H. BOONE.  
THREAD CASE.

No. 492,658

Patented Feb. 28, 1893.



WITNESSES:

*Paul Jobst*  
*Edgwick*

INVENTOR

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ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL H. BOONE, OF DOUGLAS, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND  
WILLIAM ALBERT WEST, OF SAME PLACE.

## THREAD-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,658, dated February 28, 1893.

Application filed September 10, 1892. Serial No. 445,490. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL H. BOONE, of Douglas, in the county of York, Province of New Brunswick, and Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and Improved Thread-Case, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in that class of cases which are adapted to hold and advantageously display or exhibit a large number of spools of thread.

The object of my invention is to produce a simple and comparatively cheap case which will contain a great many spools of thread, which is constructed so that the thread may be easily arranged in assorted sizes and colors, which displays the thread to great advantage, and which is provided with means for the easy removal of the thread as fast as it is needed.

To this end, my invention consists in a thread case, the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the thread case, with one of the drawers partially removed. Fig. 2 is a sectional plan on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a broken central vertical section of the case. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one of the drawers; and Fig. 5 is a broken detail view, partly in section, of one of the partitions between the thread cells.

The case 10 is mounted upon a suitable supporting base 11, which has an upwardly-extending post 11<sup>a</sup>, which enters the central column 12 of the case and on which the case revolves. The top and bottom of the case are horizontal and are connected in the center by the strengthening column 12. The top and bottom are also connected by a cylindrical support 13, which forms a back for the thread-holding cells 14, which are arranged vertically and circumferentially around it, these cells being formed between radial partitions 15, which are secured to the cylinder or backing 13 and to the top and bottom of the case.

At the top of the case are upwardly-swing-

ing lids 15<sup>a</sup>, which enable the spools of thread to be conveniently dropped into the cells 14. The front of the case is for the most part transparent, and has glass panels 16 which are secured in grooves 17, as best shown in Fig. 5, in the partitions 15. The glass panels thus extend between the drawers and form the front of the cells, so that the thread contained in the cells may be clearly seen and its color distinguished. At the bottom of each cell is a drawer 18, adapted to slide out and in upon the case bottom, as best shown in Figs. 2 and 3, this drawer comprising a flat bottom 19, a vertical front 20, and a central rib 22 which is secured to the bottom and is arranged at right angles thereto, as shown clearly in Fig. 4. To the front of the drawer is secured a knob 21, or other suitable pull, to enable the drawer to be easily pulled out. A recess or pocket 23 is formed between the outer end of the rib 22 and the front 20, this pocket being sufficiently large to receive a single spool of thread, but not large enough to receive two spools. The height of the rib corresponds with the height of a spool of thread, and when the drawer is pulled out as shown in Fig. 3, a single spool will be carried with it and the rib 22 will support the tier of spools above until the drawer is again pushed in, when a spool will drop into the pocket 23. Each cell of the case is intended to contain a certain size of thread, and the number of the thread should be produced on the front of the drawer.

In using the stand, the cells 14 are filled with thread, the spools 24 being dropped into the cells from the top and a separate color and size being placed in each cell. It will be noticed by reference to the drawings that the glass 16 only extends to the drawers, and when a certain size of thread is wanted the drawer of the particular number desired is pulled out, taking with it one spool which is removed and the drawer again pushed back. As the case is revoluble, it may be easily turned so as to bring any desired number or color into the right position.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the case is very simple and convenient, that the thread is held so that it can-

not slide in any way, and that the spools may be very easily removed when wanted.

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

5 A thread holder consisting in the base provided with a post 11<sup>a</sup>, and the case 10 comprising the horizontal top and bottom plates, the concentric tubular columns 12, 13 connecting said plates, the lower end of the column 12 receiving the pivot post 11<sup>a</sup>, a series of radial partitions 15 secured between the exterior of the column 13 and inner faces of the top and bottom plates and provided near  
10 their outer edges with vertical grooves 17, the glass panels 16 engaging said grooves and

forming the fronts of the single series of spool cells 14, lids 15<sup>a</sup> for the upper ends of said cells, and the drawers 18 each formed of an oblong bottom plate 19 resting on the bottom of the case, a front plate 20, and a vertical rib 22 separated at its outer vertical edge from the plate 20 by a spool receiving space 23 of a depth and width to receive a single spool vertically; the rib 22 crossing  
15 the lower end of the cell when the drawer is pulled out, substantially as set forth. 20 25

SAMUEL H. BOONE.

Witnesses:

DANIEL INDAN,  
JOHN BLACK.