

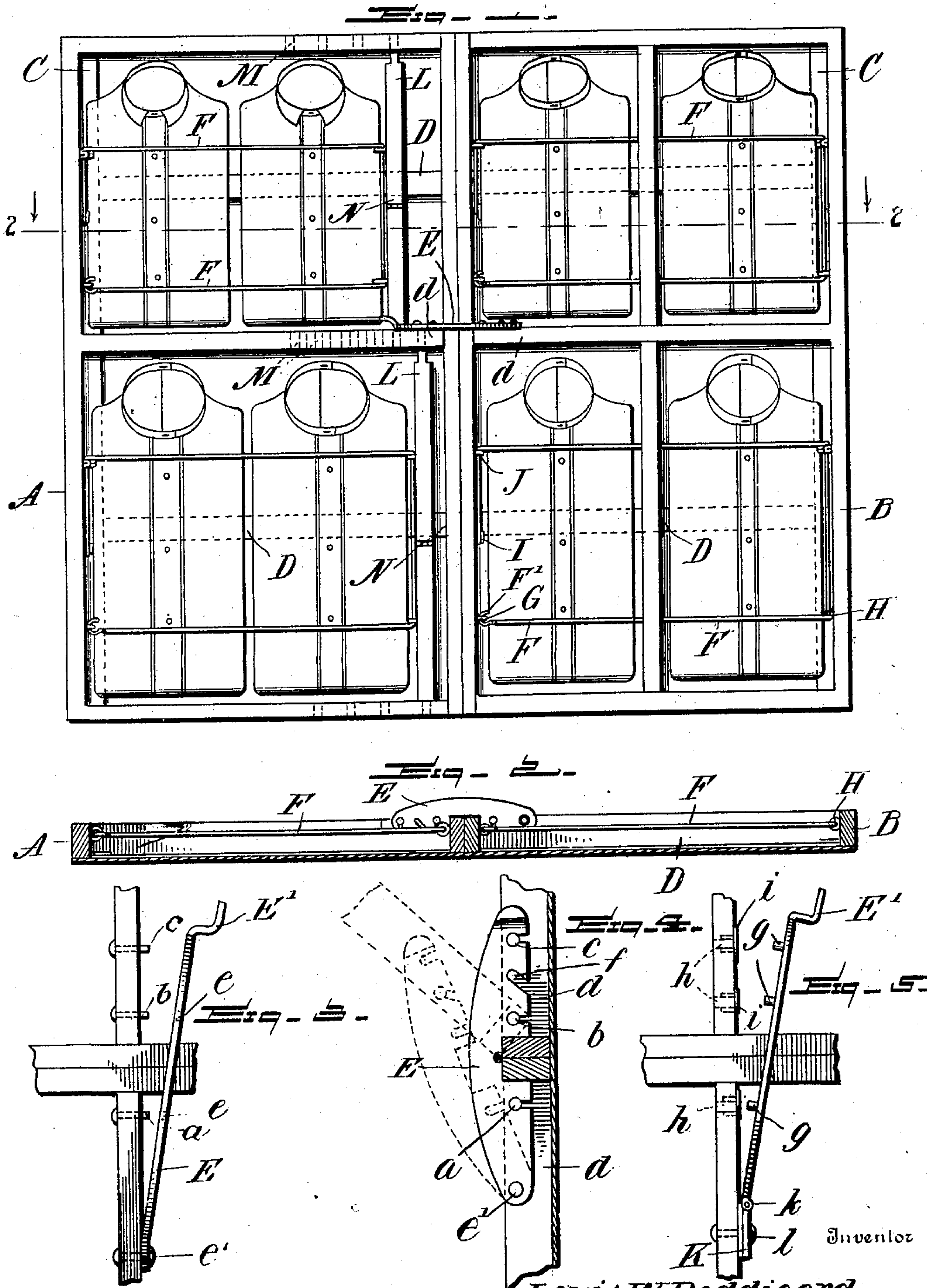
No. 678,027

Patented July 9, 1901.

L. W. PEDDICORD.
SHIRT OR SHIRT WAIST CASE.

(Application filed Jan. 19, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

W. F. Doyle
Harold H. Butler

Louis W. Peddicord

By

E. A. Bond
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS W. PEDDICORD, OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

SHIRT OR SHIRT-WAIST CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 678,027, dated July 9, 1901.

Application filed January 19, 1901. Serial No. 43,936. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS W. PEDDICORD, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shirt or Shirt-Waist Cases; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in display-cases for shirts, shirt-waists, and the like of that class in which means are provided for holding the shirts or waists in position so that any one may be removed without disturbing the others in the case.

The present invention has for its objects, among others, to improve upon this style of display trays or cases and to provide one which shall be more convenient in use, in which the compartments shall be adjustable in accordance with the width of shirt, so that the latter may be more securely held in transportation, and in which the securing cords or tapes may be more easily applied and adjusted as occasion may require.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of two cases shown open. Fig. 2 is a section through the same on the line 2 2 of said Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail of the locking device. Fig. 4 is a sectional view looking in a direction at right angles to Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing a slightly-modified form.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the different views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates one tray, and B another, each suitably partitioned and the two hinged together in any suitable manner to

form the body of the shirt-case. These trays may be formed of any suitable material and of any required size.

In the present construction of my trays I provide reinforcing-strips C, extending longitudinally of the trays, and other reinforcing-strips D, extended transversely thereof, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, for the purpose of strengthening the same. As will be seen, these reinforcing-strips extend along the back of the trays and serve to materially strengthen them and permit of their being made of less heavy material.

In order to hold the trays in alinement in their full open position or at an angle, as may be desired, I have provided the spring-tempered metal plate or piece E, provided with perforations *e*, as seen in Fig. 3, and adapted to be elastically sprung over the studs *a*, *b*, and *c* on the partitions *d* of the trays to hold the trays in alinement, and for the purpose of holding the trays at an angle with relation to each other the plate or piece E is provided with the inclined slot *f*, forming a hook which is designed to be engaged over the stud *c*, as will be readily understood. When the shirt-case is closed, this plate E folds snugly up against one of the partitions, where it lies out of the way. This plate is provided with a thumb-piece, as seen clearly in Figs. 3 and 5, by which it is better manipulated to spring it outward on its pivot *e'* to disengage it from the studs, as will be readily understood.

Instead, however, of providing the spring-plate with perforations to receive studs I may sometimes choose to reverse this arrangement and provide the plate with pins or studs, as seen at *g* in Fig. 5, to be received in perforations *h* in the partitions of the trays, and it is evident that in some instances these perforations in the partitions may be provided with eyelets or analogous devices, as seen at *i* in Fig. 5. A hinge *k* at the end of the plate or piece E, connecting it to the short plate K, pivoted to the partition by pivot *l*, permits of the studs *g* being manually disengaged by the thumb projection from the perforations *h*, and thus the plate can be readily manipulated to lock or unlock the two trays.

In the present construction I have improved upon the manner of connecting and adjusting the shirt-retaining cord shown and de-

scribed in my prior patent, No. 663,927, issued to me December 18, 1900, in the following particulars: Instead of passing the cord or tape through perforations in the ends of the trays, where they are unsightly and liable to get caught and disarranged, I confine them entirely within the inner boundary of the tray, as shown. I take the cord or tape F and connect one end in any suitable manner—as, for instance, as seen in Fig. 1—by a hook F', engaged over or into a screw-eye, staple, or analogous device G, secured to the inner face of the wall of the tray, and thence pass the cord or tape through staples, screw-eyes, or the like H at the opposite side or end of the tray, bring it back parallel, or substantially so, with the first portion, and then pass it through an eye, staple, or analogous provision J on the inner face of the wall of the tray, to which the other end of the cord or tape is attached, and then the free end is secured to some suitable fastener at I, the specific character of which is immaterial; but it is secured also to the inner face of the wall of the tray. If desired, one of the guiding devices at the wall of the tray opposite that to which the ends of the cord or tape is attached may be an open hook or the like, so that the cord or tape may be applied thereover or disengaged therefrom without undoing the cord or tape for its whole length. This may sometimes be desirable when it is wished to take out a single shirt without mussing the bosom thereof. The cords or tapes may pass through perforations in or under the intermediate partitions of the trays, as may be found most expedient.

Modifications in detail may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

As seen in Fig. 1, I may sometimes provide adjustable partitions L, adjustable in the mortises M in the opposite walls of the tray, so that the trays may be adapted for shirts or waists of different sizes. In order to facilitate their removal and insertion, these partitions may be hinged at or near their centers, as seen at N in Fig. 1 at the right of the left-hand tray.

What is claimed as new is—

1. In a shirt-case, a cord doubled upon itself, the doubled portions being passed through guides upon the inner face of one wall of the tray with the portion between said guides held parallel with the said wall, one end of the said cord being detachably fastened to the inner face of the opposite wall of the tray and the other end also secured to the inner

face of said wall independent of the first-mentioned end, substantially as specified.

2. In a shirt-case, an open tray, a fastener on the inner face of one wall thereof, a cord having one end detachably connected with the inner face of said wall, and its other end passed through a guide on the inner face of said wall and detachably engaged with said fastener, and guides on the opposite wall of the tray, upon the inner face of the same, one of said guides being open, the said cord being doubled upon itself and the doubled portion loosely guided through said guides whereby the cord is confined entirely within the confines of the inner walls of the tray, as set forth.

3. In a shirt-case, the combination with two hinged trays, of a yielding plate pivotally connected with the partition of one of said trays and having provisions for engagement with means on the adjacent partition of the other tray for holding the same either in their full open position or at an angle with relation to each other, as set forth.

4. In a shirt-case, the combination with two adjacently-arranged trays having partitions, of a plate pivoted to one tray and having a thumb-piece at its free end, and cooperating studs and perforations for holding the trays in their open position, as set forth.

5. In a shirt-case, the combination with two adjacently-arranged trays, of a spring-plate pivotally connected to a wall of one tray and having a hinge portion and means for holding the trays at their full open position or at an angle with relation to each other, as set forth.

6. A shirt-case, provided with a shirt-retaining device disposed entirely within the confines of the inner walls of the case and extended substantially parallel with two sides thereof, and disconnected therefrom, one end of said device being attached to the inner wall of one end of the case and the other end detachably connected to the inner wall of said end, the portion which extends parallel with the opposite end being loosely held by means upon the inner face of said end and said retaining device rendered adjustable throughout its entire length, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS W. PEDDICORD.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM M. MYERS,
GEORGE W. HINTON.