

No. 695,473.

Patented Mar. 18, 1902.

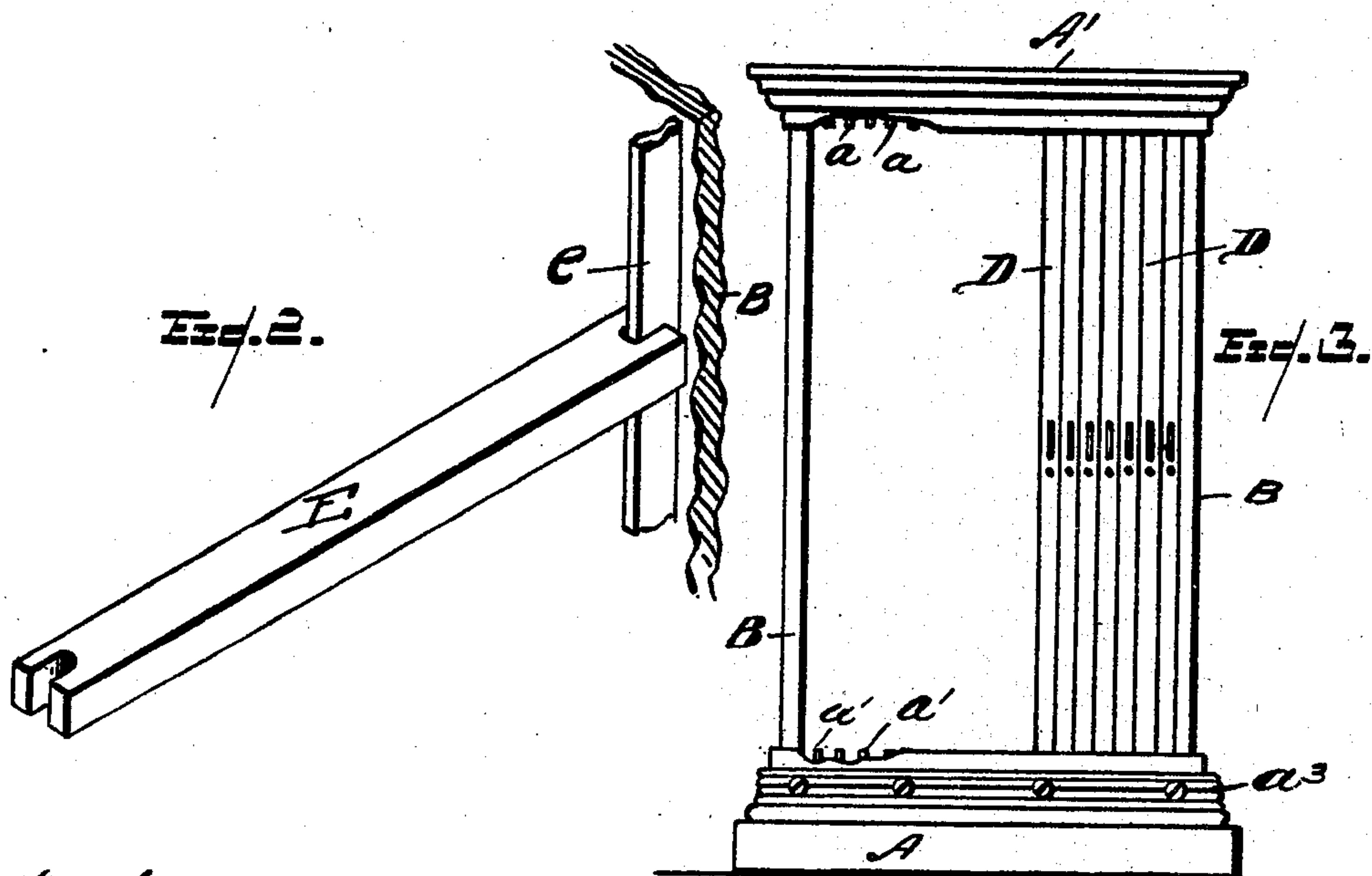
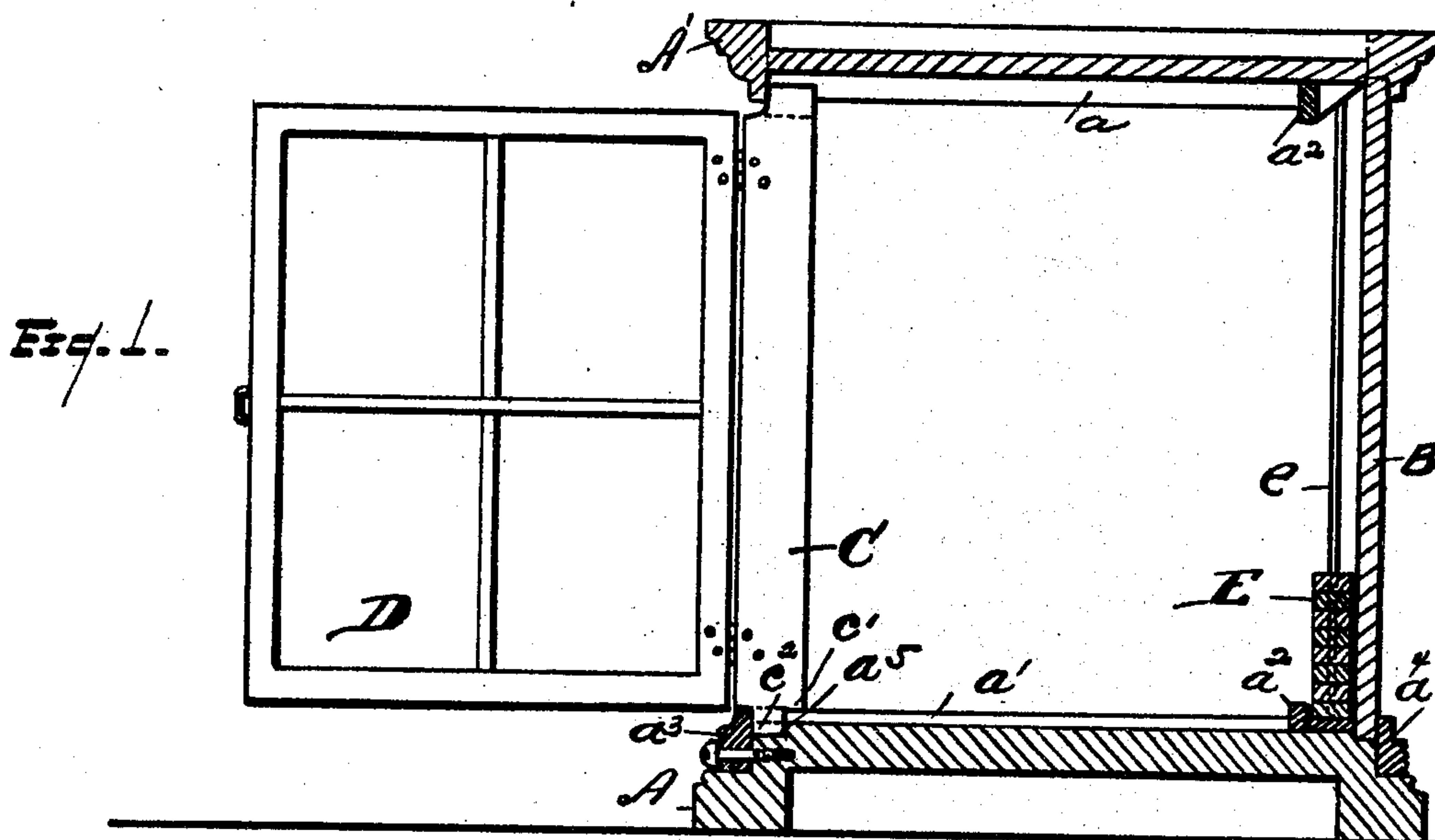
J. W. MORGAN.

CABINET FOR DISPLAYING MERCHANDISE.

(Application filed Jan. 31, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



WITNESSES

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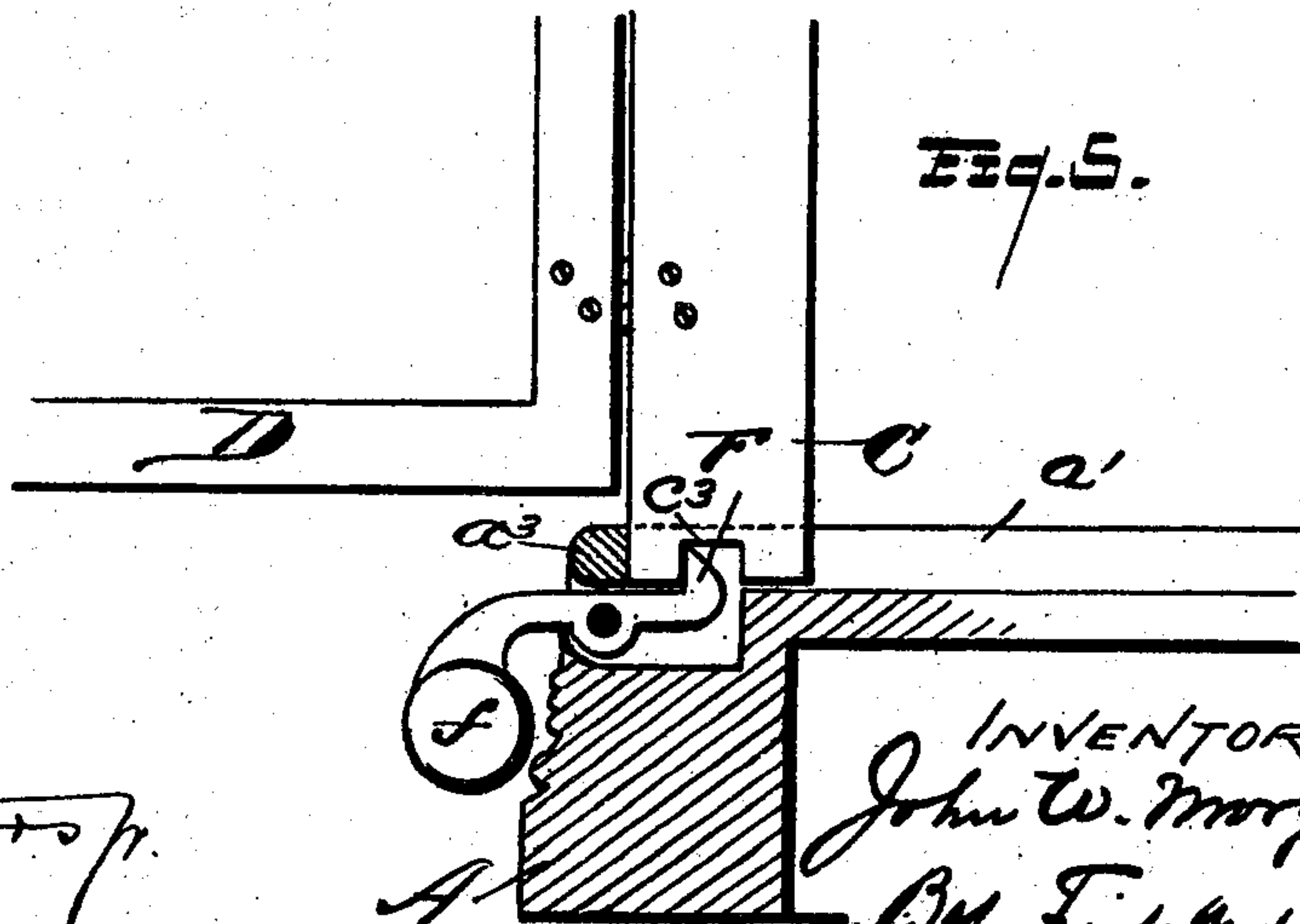
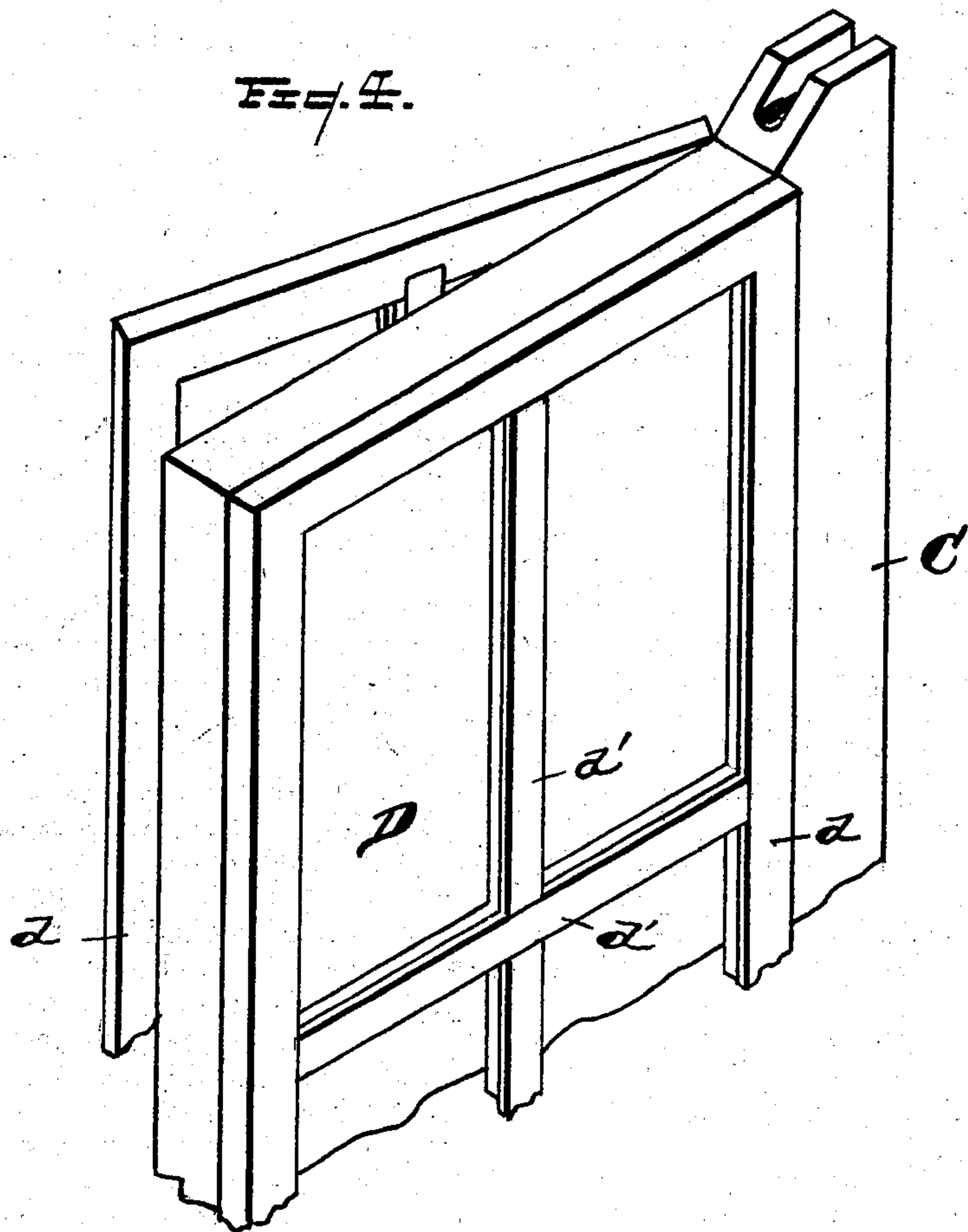
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. MORGAN, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

CABINET FOR DISPLAYING MERCHANDISE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 695,473, dated March 18, 1902.

Application filed January 31, 1900. Serial No. 3,430. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. MORGAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cabinets for Displaying Merchandise; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in cabinets for displaying merchandise and is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of my device. Fig. 2 is a detail showing one of the weights and the means for holding it in the case. Fig. 3 is an end and front view with parts removed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the construction of the sash and the means for holding the samples thereon. Fig. 5 is a detail showing a variation in the means for locking the foot of the stile.

In the drawings, A represents the base, A' the top, B B the side walls, and B' the rear wall, of a cabinet.

C represents one of the stiles standing upright in the case, which is held in place top and bottom by the tracks a and a' , these upper and lower ends of the stiles being grooved to embrace the tracks.

$a^2 a^2$ are cleats running across the cabinet to serve as rear stops for the stiles.

To each stile is hinged a sash D, preferably made in four spaces to provide for four samples when necessary.

a^3 is a front molding, and a^4 a rear molding, each removably attached to the bottom. By removing the molding a^3 the swinging sash and stiles can be taken out the front, and by removing the molding a^4 the back of the cabinet can be taken out.

Back of the molding a^3 is cut a cross-channel a^5 . This channel is cut between the forward ends of the tracks a' and into the bottom. Each stile is cut back at c' and is provided with an extension c^2 , arranged to drop

down into the channel a^5 to hold the lower end of the stile from swinging back under the weight of the sash and samples. The channels in the lower ends of the stiles are cut up the whole length of the extension c^2 , so that the stiles are always in engagement with the tracks when they drop down at the forward extremity of their movement. When a stile is drawn forward to its limit, the sash hinged to it is free to swing in either direction, and samples attached to the opposite side of the sash can be exhibited with equal facility. In Fig. 4 is shown the main sash used in connection with thin sash-frames $d d$, hinged to each side of it to hold the samples without tacking. These holding-sashes are provided with removable inside bars $d' d'$. These bars are removed when the samples to be displayed are of the half or full size of the main sash. I use the cabinet commonly for the display for oil-cloth or linoleum samples and can show either a large or small sample, as preferred. The holding-sashes are not a necessary part of my invention, as the sample can be tacked to the main sash.

E represents one of several weights held in the back part of the case by the vertical cleats e . These weights should be sufficient to hold the case down against the weight of all the frames and samples if they should all be drawn out at once. A greater or less number of weights can be used, according to the weight of the samples.

In Fig. 5 I show a variation in which each stile as it is drawn forward is locked at the bottom by the dog F. In the construction before described to return the sash to the case it is necessary to lift it until the extension c^2 clears the channel a^5 . In the construction shown in Fig. 5 as the stile moves forward the dog rides under the end of the stile until it reaches the channel c^3 , when the weights f lift it into engagement with the stile. To release the stile, the dog is released by lifting up the weighted end.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the case, provided with the upper and lower tracks, the stiles, the sash hinged to the stiles the bottom of the

case being provided with a cross-channel into which the stiles drop to lock the lower ends, substantially as described.

5 2. The combination of the case, provided with the upper and lower tracks and with the cross-channel to receive the ends of the stiles, the stiles grooved to engage the tracks, the lower track extending over the channel in the bottom of the case whereby the stiles re-

main in engagement with the track while is fixed at the front end of the case, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. MORGAN.

Witnesses:

S. E. THOMAS,
FRANK DRUVE.