

No. 701,816.

Patented June 3, 1902.

A. REINLE.
SHOW CASE.

(Application filed Dec. 10, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

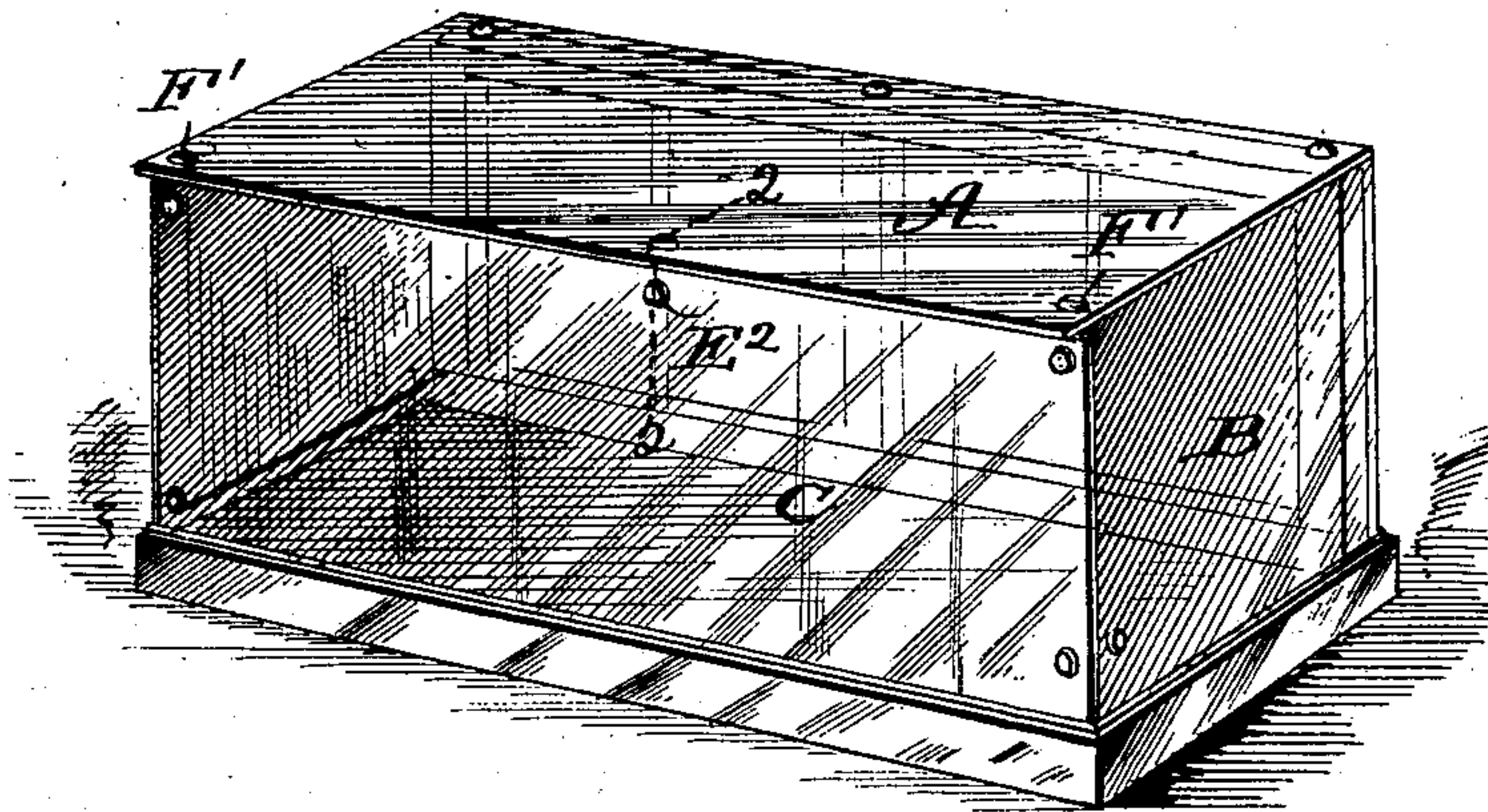


Fig. 2.

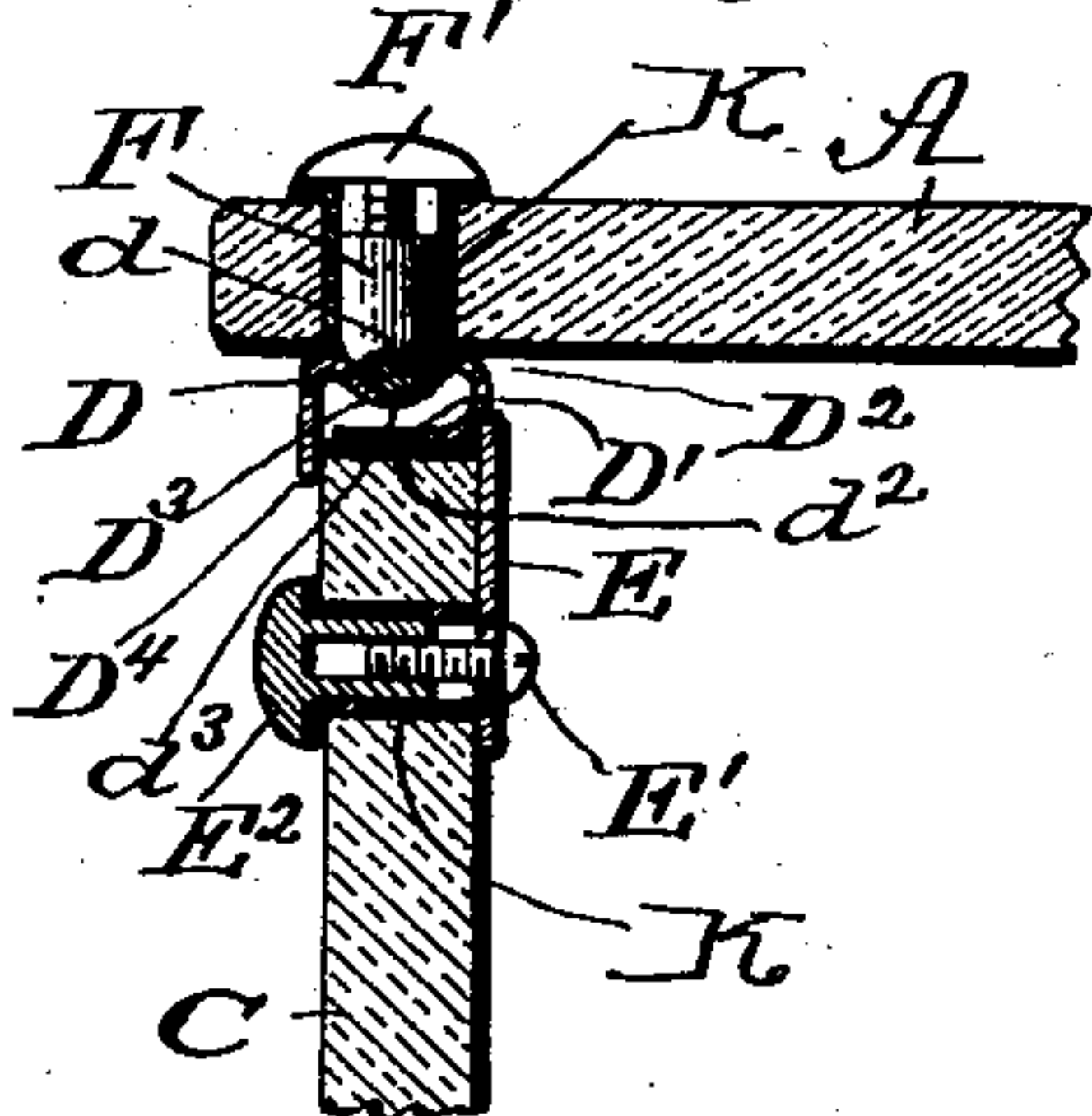


Fig. 3.

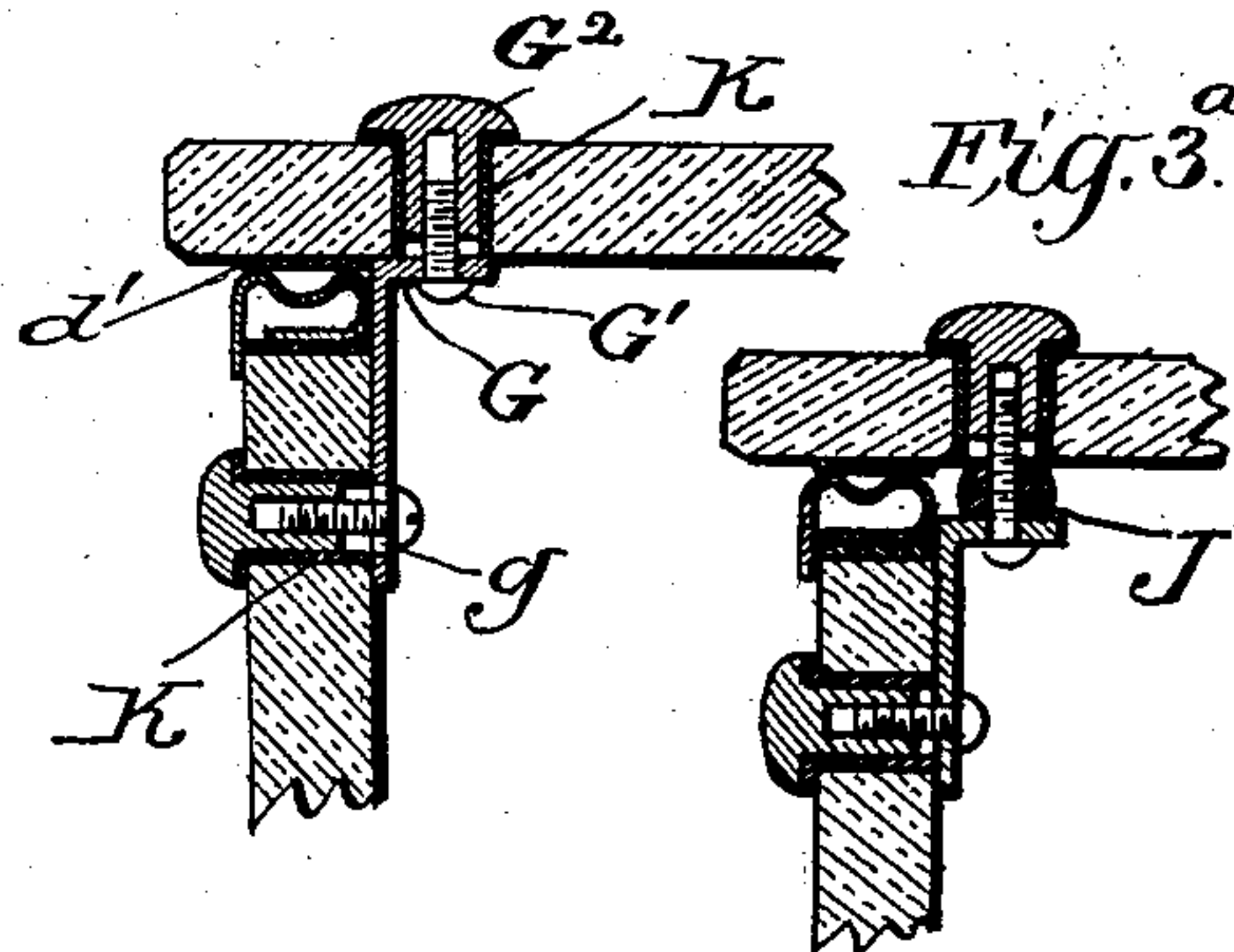
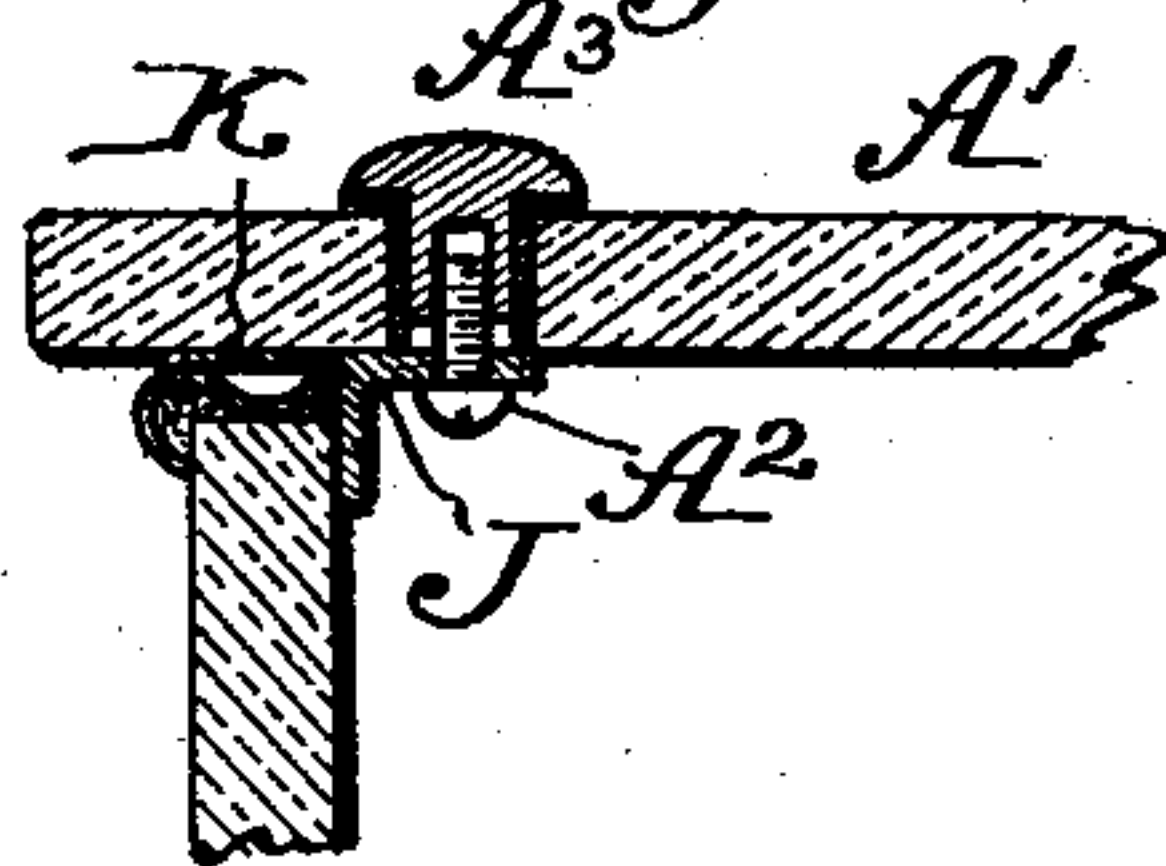


Fig. 4.



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SHOW-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,816, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed December 10, 1901. Serial No. 85,357. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST REINLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Show-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in show-cases, and especially in that class of show-cases generally known as the "all-glass" case, wherein the adjoining plates are united directly; and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a case embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail cross-section on about line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 3^a are sections somewhat similar to Fig. 1, but showing different arrangements of packing and different means for securing the joint-strip to the top plate; and Fig. 4 is a detail section illustrating a somewhat-different construction, as will be more fully described.

In carrying out my invention I seek to provide between the adjoining plates of a show-case, show-window, or analogous construction a joint-strip which is resilient transversely and will form a cushion-spring between the adjoining plates. I also form this joint-strip with a wing which overlaps the outer face of the plate, upon the edge of which the joint-strip lies, so it can slide along the said face in the cushioning operations of the joint-strip. At the same time this wing sliding along the face of the plate or overlapping the said face, so it may slide therealong, forms a clean neat joint between the strip and the glass plate. Means are provided in connection with the joint-strip for securing it in connection with the adjoining plates, and I also provide packing devices between the joint-strip and the glass plates, as will be more fully described.

In the construction shown the case is formed with the top plate A, the end plates B, and the front plate C, said front plate overlapping the front edges of the end plates B and lapping at its upper edge beneath the top plate A, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the joint-strip D fits between the upper edge of the plate C and the under

face of the plate A. This joint-strip D is of spring metal and is bent to form the base-wing D', the upright preferably-rounded wing D² at the inner edge of the base-wing, the top plate D³, which extends outwardly from the upper edge of the inner wing D², and the outer or face wing D⁴, which depends from the outer edge of the top plate D³ and extends downwardly past the outer edge of the base-plate D' sufficiently to overlap the upper edge of the glass plate C, as shown in Fig. 2, so the said face-wing D⁴ may slide along the outer face of the plate C in the operation of the device, as will be understood from Fig. 2. This joint-strip D is thus placed between the adjoining plates of the case and forms a yielding or cushioning joint, as will be understood from Fig. 2. I provide means for uniting the joint-strip with the plates A and C. In the construction shown in Fig. 2 I provide depending lugs E, secured at their upper ends to the joint-strip and provided near their lower ends with the threaded studs or screws E', which extend into the openings in the glass plate C and receive the nuts E². I also in said construction provide on the upper side of the joint-strip D at intervals the upwardly-projecting sockets F, which extend into openings in the glass plate A and receive the screws F', as shown in Fig. 2. In this construction it will be noticed the fastening devices F and F' are in the plane of the joint-strip D and of the glass plate C, so the fastening action is direct, and while this construction may be preferred for some reasons it will be seen, where desired, instead of providing the socket-pieces F directly upon the upper side of the joint-strip I may provide an upward and inward extension G on the lug, which depends from the joint-strip, and provide screws G' and nuts G² in connection with such extension G for securing the top plate, as shown in Fig. 3.

The top plate D³ is corrugated longitudinally, providing the groove at *d*³ at its upper side, in which may be fitted the round packing-strip *d* to bear between the joint-strip and the glass plate, such packing-strip being provided in lengths to extend between the adjacent socket-pieces F, as will be understood from Fig. 2. I also provide a packing-strip *d*² between the joint-strip and the edge of

the plate C, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. In the construction shown in Fig. 3 I may employ the round form of packing-strip shown in Fig. 2 or a flat packing-strip, as shown at *d'* in Fig. 3, and it will also be understood that where desired this form of packing-strip shown at *d'* in Fig. 3 may be employed in the construction shown in Fig. 2 instead of the round strip shown in said figure.

It will be understood from the foregoing description that by my invention I provide between the adjoining plates of the glass case a strip which is resilient transversely, forming a cushioning-spring; also, that my joint-strip is provided with a face wing or plate, which overlaps the face of one of the connected plates; also, that said joint-strip is provided with a longitudinal corrugation which underlies the inner face of one of the connected plates, and that devices are provided in connection with said joint-strip by which it may be secured positively to the two connected plates.

In Fig. 4 instead of providing socket-pieces *f* upon the upper edge of the joint-strip I provide a bracket J, extending inwardly beneath the top plate A' and supporting a screw A² to extend into the opening in the plate A' and receive the nut A³, as shown in Fig. 4. I may employ a flat packing-strip between the joint-strip and the top plate, as shown at K in Fig. 4.

In Fig. 3^a instead of slotting the upright plate G at *g* for the screw connecting with the front light, as shown in Fig. 3, I provide said plate with a wing underlying and spaced apart from the top light by a rubber cushion J, as will be understood from Fig. 3^a.

Rubber or other bushings K may be fitted around the nuts or threaded socket-pieces within the openings in the glass.

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

1. The improvement in show-cases herein described, consisting in the combination with the adjoining plates, of a joint-strip extending longitudinally between the edge of one plate and the face of the other plate and formed with the base-wing to rest upon the edge of one plate, the inner wing extending at approximately a right angle from the inner edge of the base-wing, the top wing extending outwardly from the upper edge of the inner wing and corrugated longitudinally, the face-wing extending from the outer edge of the top wing past the outer edge of the base-plate and overlapping the outer face of the glass plate upon the edge of which the joint-strip is placed, the socket-pieces upon the upper face

of the corrugated plate, the screws engaging said socket-pieces and the lug extending from the joint-strip along the inner face of the glass plate upon the edge of which the joint-strip is applied and provided with means for connection with said glass plate, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A show-case provided between the face of one plate and the edge of the abutting plate with an approximately U shape resilient cushioning-spring having one wing resting against the inner face of one plate and the other wing resting against the edge of the abutting plate, and both wings of the spring being arranged between the glass plate, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with the adjoining glass plates arranged with the edge of one plate opposed to the inner face of the other plate, of the joint-strip having a base-plate resting upon the edge of one of the plates, an opposite plate overlying the base-plate and underlying the other glass plate and the face-wing projecting from the outer edge of said opposite plate past the base-plate and overlapping the outer face of the glass plate upon the edge of which the joint-strip is applied and means for securing the joint-strip in connection with the adjoining glass plates, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with the adjoining glass plates, of the joint-strip extending between the same and having a base-wing, an inner upright wing, a top wing, and an outer wing extending past the outer edge of the base-wing, and overlapping the outer face of the glass plate upon which the base-wing is supported, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination with the adjoining glass plates, of the transversely-resilient joint-strip arranged between the same and extending in the direction of length of the joint, and provided at its outer side with a wing to overlap the outer face of the glass plate, the lug secured to the joint-strip at the inner side of the latter and means for securing said lug to the glass plate, substantially as set forth.

6. A joint-strip for show-cases having a base-plate and upright wing at the inner edge of the base-plate, a top plate extending from the upper edge of the upright wing outwardly over the base-plate, and a face-wing projecting from the outer edge of the top plate past the free edge of the base-plate, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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