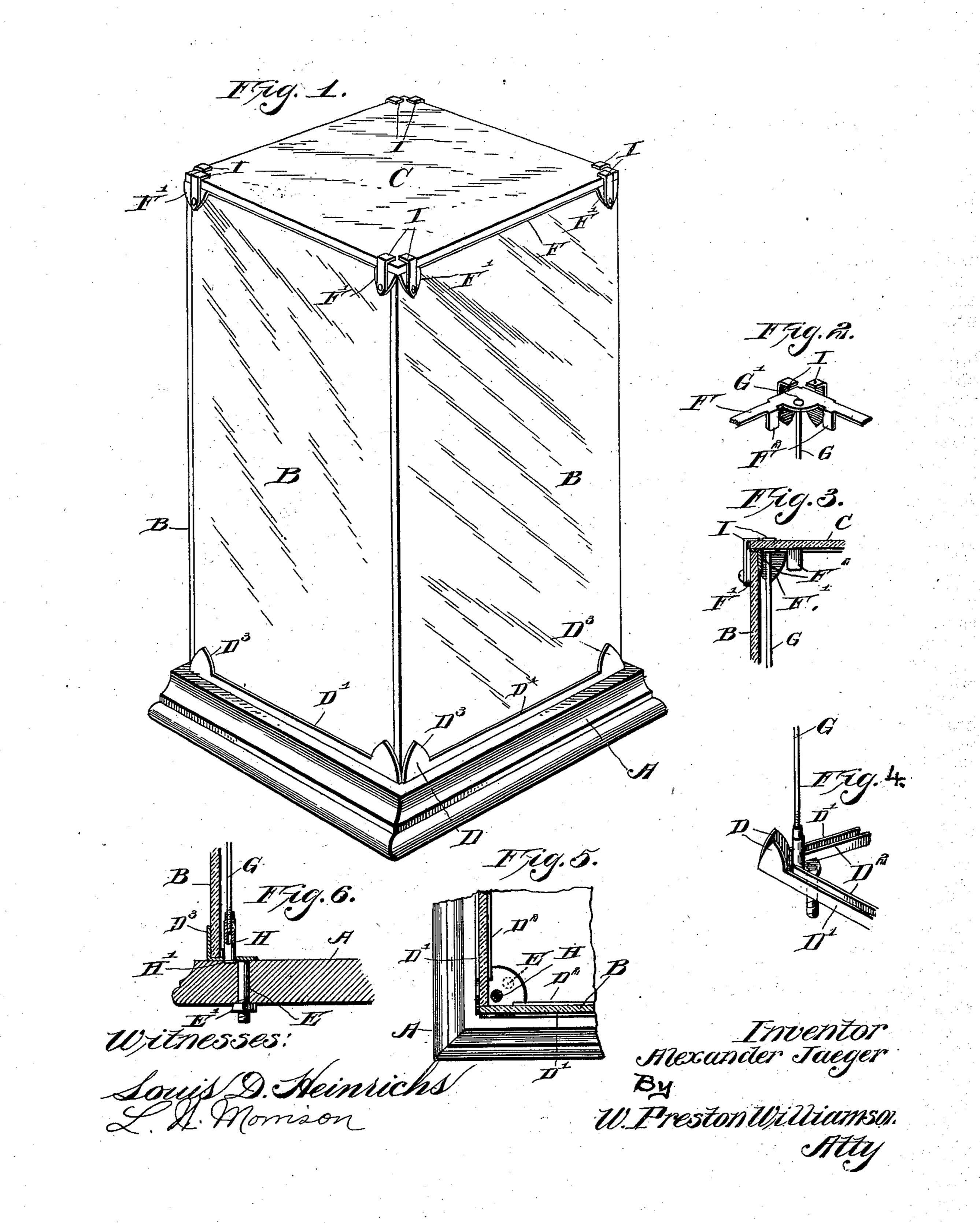
## A. JAEGER. SHOW CASE.

(Application filed July 31, 1901.)

(No Model.)



## United States Patent Office.

## ALEXANDER JAEGER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## SHOW-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,888, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed July 31, 1901. Serial No. 70,393. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER JAEGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Show-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in show-cases; and has for its object to provide a means for constructing a show-case of plates of glass upon all four sides and top without boring any holes through the glass or using angle corner-posts, as is done in constructing show-cases.

With these ends in view this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, the construction and operation will now be described in detail, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a show-case constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a perspective view of one corner of the upper metal framework; Fig. 3, a vertical section through one corner of the show-case; Fig. 4, a perspective view of one corner of the lower framework; Fig. 5, a horizontal section through one corner of the show-case, and Fig. 6 a vertical section through one corner of the lower part of the show-case.

In the drawings, A represents the base of the show-case, which may be made of any suitable material or it may be of any shape or design.

B represents the plates of glass forming the sides of the case.

C is a plate of glass forming the top of the case.

The lower end of the rod G is screw-threaded and inner upturned flange D' and channel in which are adapted to rest the lower edges of the sides B at each corner. The outside flange D' has projections D<sup>3</sup> extending up from the same, the purpose of which is to add additional strength at the corners. This lower framework D may be secured to the

base A in any suitable manner, here shown as a stud E, secured to each corner of the framework and extending down from the 55 same through the base, and having a nut E' threaded upon its lower end. The sides B are held together at their upper end by means of the framework F. This framework consists of a flat strip of metal of the same size 60 and shape as the show-case, adapted to rest upon the upper edges of the plates of glass B. These strips will not exceed the thickness of the glass in width. Upon each corner this framework has lugs F' formed with the same 65 and turned down therefrom so as to contact the plates of glass B upon the outside at each corner. This framework also has at each corner lugs or ears F<sup>2</sup>, which are formed upon the opposite side of the strip from the lugs or 70 ears F', and are also turned down to bear against the inner surfaces of the plates of glass B. Thus the side plates B of the show-case will be held together at their lower edges by the flanges D' and D2 of the frame- 75 work D, and they will be held together at their upper edges by the lugs or ears F' and F<sup>2</sup>, carried by the framework F. After the upper framework is in position a small rod G is passed downward through a hole formed 80 through the framework F at each corner, and this rod G has an enlarged head G' formed upon its upper end, which will engage the upper surface of the frame F and prevent the rod from entering through the 85 hole. This hole may be countersunk, so that the head will be flush with the upper surface of the framework. Through each corner of the lower frame D is formed a hole, through which is adapted to be passed upward an in- 90 teriorly-screw-threaded nipple H, which has an enlarged head H' formed upon its lower end, which will abut against the lower surface of the frame D, and thus prevent the nipple from passing entirely through the hole. 95 The lower end of the rod G is screw-threaded and the nipple H is adapted to be threaded upon this lower end and so draw the upper and lower frames together at the corners. This rod G and nipple H are of the same 100 construction as a bicycle spoke and nipple, and the nipple will be turned in the same manner as bicycle spoke-nipples. The sides

701,888

top plate of glass C is then placed over the framework F and is secured in place by means of the strips I, one of which is secured to each of the lugs or ears F' of the frame F, and these 5 strips I extend upward and their upper end is bent over the upper surface of the plate C, and there being two of these strips I at each corner the plates C will be securely held in place. These strips I are preferably secured to the lugs or ears F' by means of screws, so that it is only necessary to remove these

screws to remove the top plate.

The advantage of my invention is that it will enable the show-case to be constructed 15 so that the view of the interior will not be obstructed by anular corner-strips. I am aware that such cases have already been constructed; but it was necessary to bore a number of holes through the glass, which is a great 20 disadvantage on account of the liability of breakage, and where holes had to be bored through the glass it was necessary that the holes in the sides coming opposite one another should be in exact register. If not, it would 25 exert a strain upon one or the other of the sides, which would be likely to break the glass. With my invention the glass is subjected to no strain whatsoever, and the case can be quickly and easily taken apart to add 30 new sides or top whenever so desired.

A further advantage of my invention is that the framework of the show-case may be made of thin sheet-steel and punched out in blank form and the flanges and ears turned 35 up from the same. This will allow the framework to be manufactured at comparatively

small cost.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact construction here shown, as slight modi-40 fications could be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

1. In a show-case, a lower frame for em-45 bracing the lower edge of the sides, and means for holding the top in contact with the sides, said means consisting of a corner-frame comprising a flat strip resting on the upper edges of the sides at the corner, ears struck from 50 the outer edge of the strip and bent down to engage the outer surface of the sides and ears struck down from the inner edges of the strip to engage the inner surfaces of the sides, and strips removably secured to the outer ears of 55 the upper frame bent to engage the upper surface of the top of the case, as and for the purpose described.

2. In a show-case of the character described, a rectangular framework adapted to rest upon 60 a suitable base, a channel formed in said framework in which the lower edges of the sides of the case are adapted to rest, a rectangular framework adapted to rest upon the upper edges of the sides, lugs formed with I

the upper framework and adapted to be turned 65 downward from the same at each corner and contact the sides upon the outside of the same, lugs formed with the upper framework and adapted to be turned down from the same and contact the sides at each corner 70 upon the inside of the same, holes formed in each corner of the upper framework, rods adapted to be passed downward through said holes, heads formed upon the upper end of said rods adapted to abut against the upper 75 surface of the upper frame, holes formed through each corner of the lower framework, interiorly-screw-threaded nipples adapted to protrude upward through said holes, enlarged heads formed upon the lower end of said nip- 80 ple adapted to abut against the under surface of the lower framework, screw-threads formed upon the lower end of the rods and adapted to be threaded within said nipple, the top of the case adapted to rest upon the 85 upper framework, strips secured to the upper frame at one end, the other end of said strips adapted to be bent over the upper surface of the top and secure the same in position, substantially as described and for the 90 purpose set forth.

3. In a show-case of the character described, a lower rectangular frame adapted to rest upon a suitable base, the outer edges of said frame adapted to be turned up to form an 95 outer flange, the inner edge of said frame adapted to be bent upward to form an inner flange, the lower edges of the sides of the case adapted to rest in the channel formed between said flanges, projections formed with ico the outside flanges at each corner and adapted to extend upward above the flanges to strengthen the corners, an upper framework adapted to rest upon the upper edge of the sides, said framework consisting of a flat rec- 105 tangular strip of metal of about the same relative width as the thickness of the glass forming the sides, two lugs formed with said frame at each corner and turned down from the same upon the outside of the sides, two 110 lugs formed with said frame at each corner and turned down from the same and adapted to contact the sides upon the inside, vertical connections at each corner adapted to connect the upper and lower framework together, 115 the top of the case adapted to rest upon the upper frame, strips, one secured to each of the outside lugs of the upper frame, said strips adapted to be hooked over the edge of the top and hold the same in position, sub- 120 stantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of two sub-

scribing witnesses.

ALEXANDER JAEGER.

Witnesses: PHILLIP SCHMOHL,

JOHN MAST.