

No. 709,709.

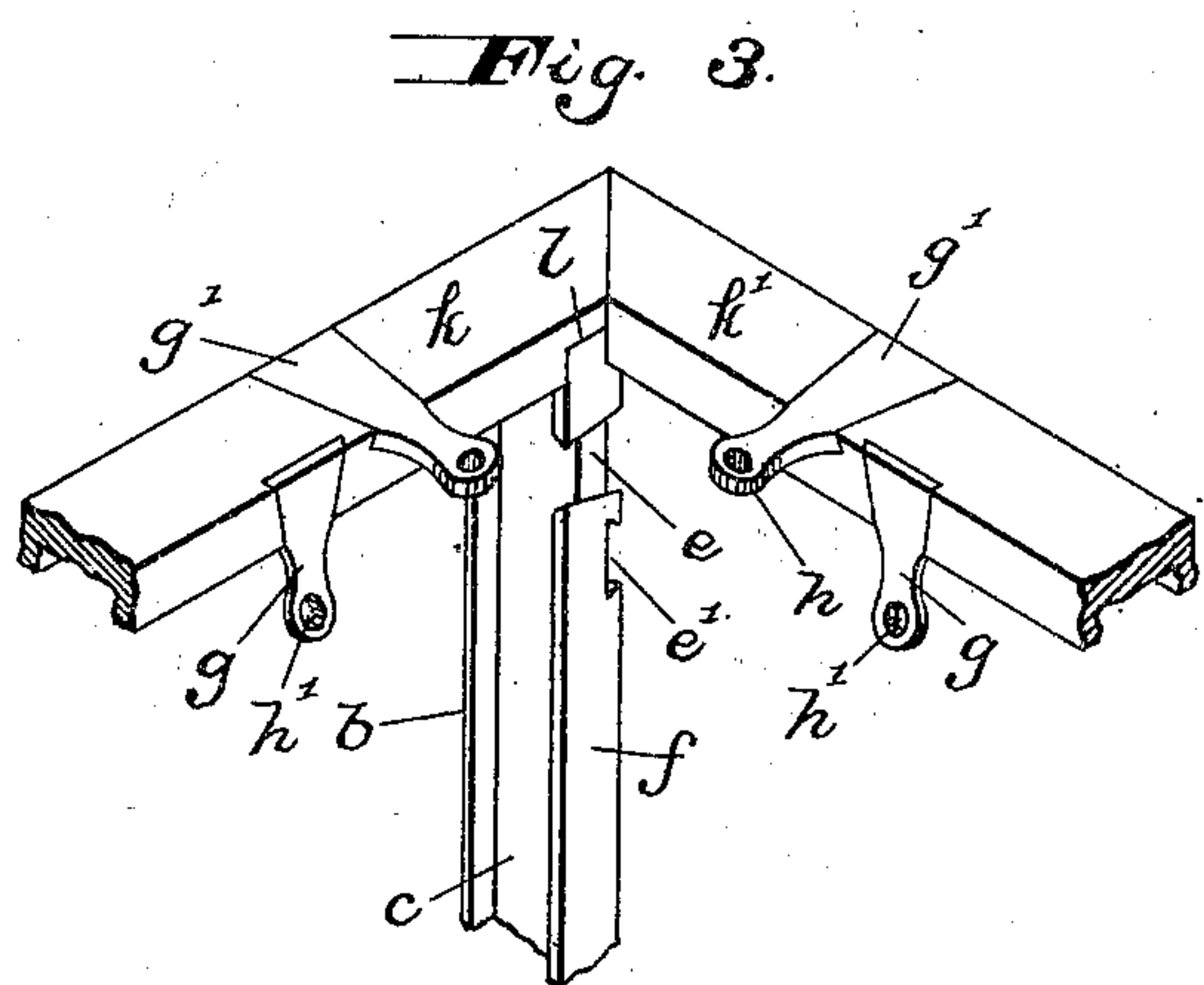
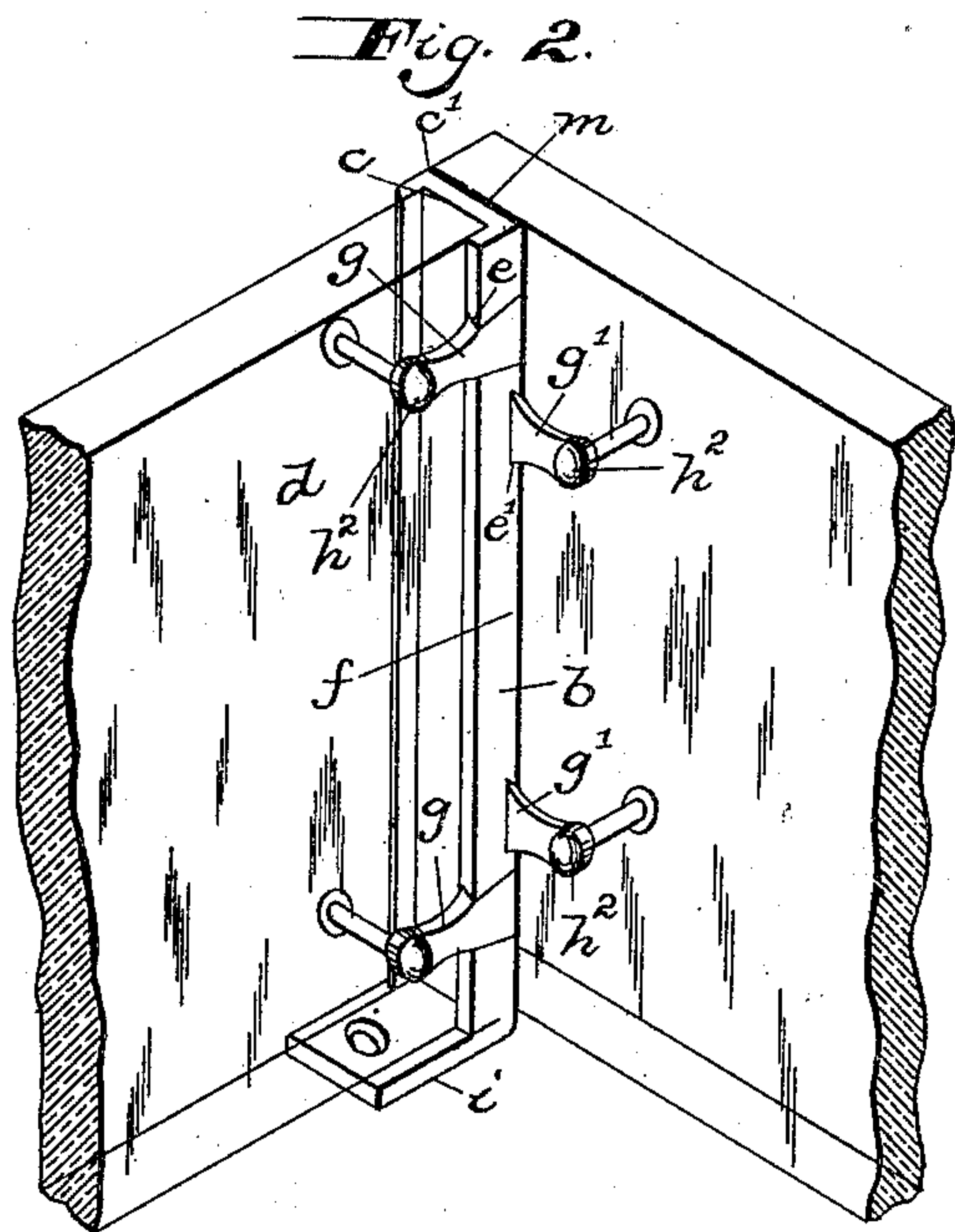
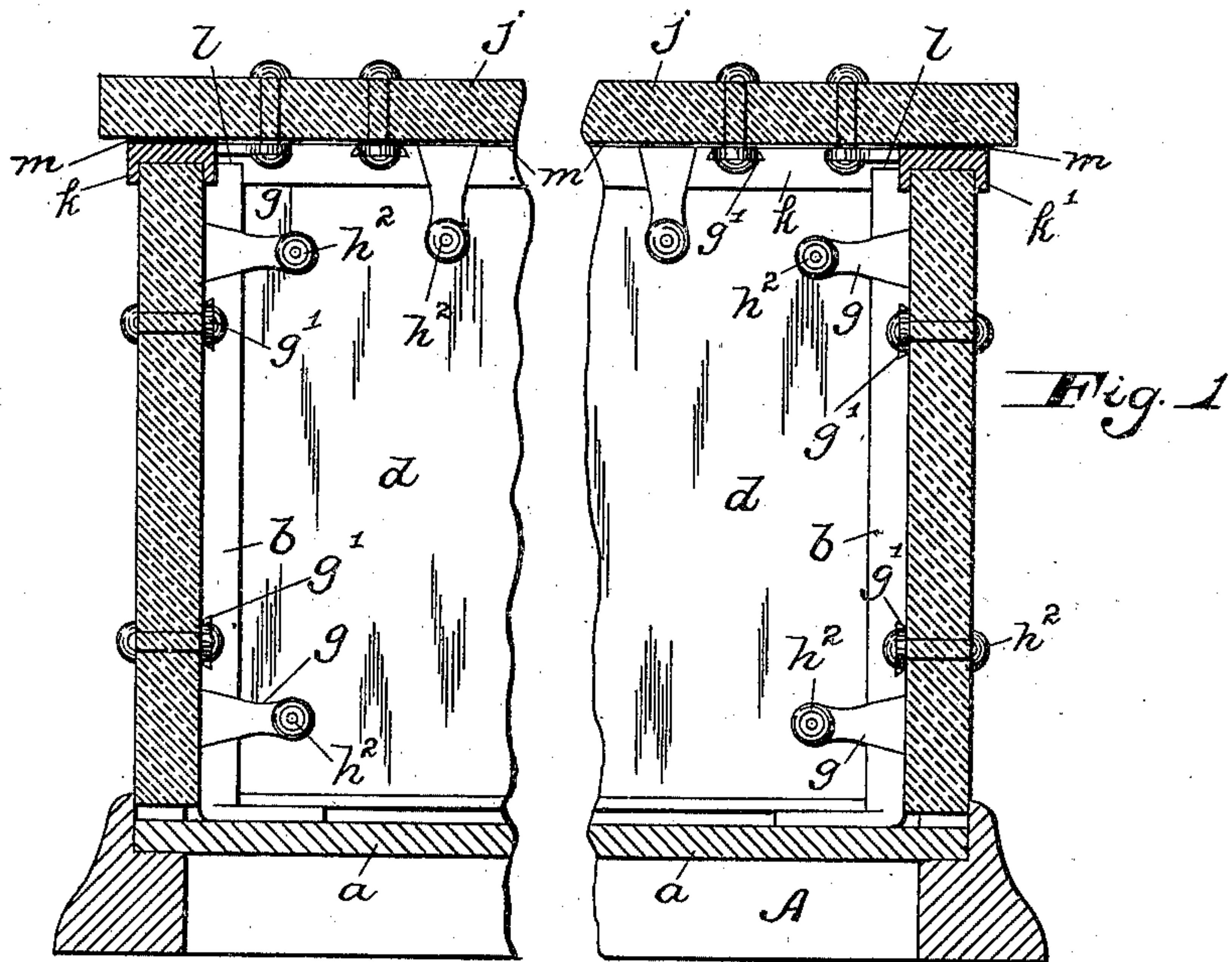
Patented Sept. 23, 1902.

S. HIMMEL.  
SHOW CASE.

(Application filed Apr. 29, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:  
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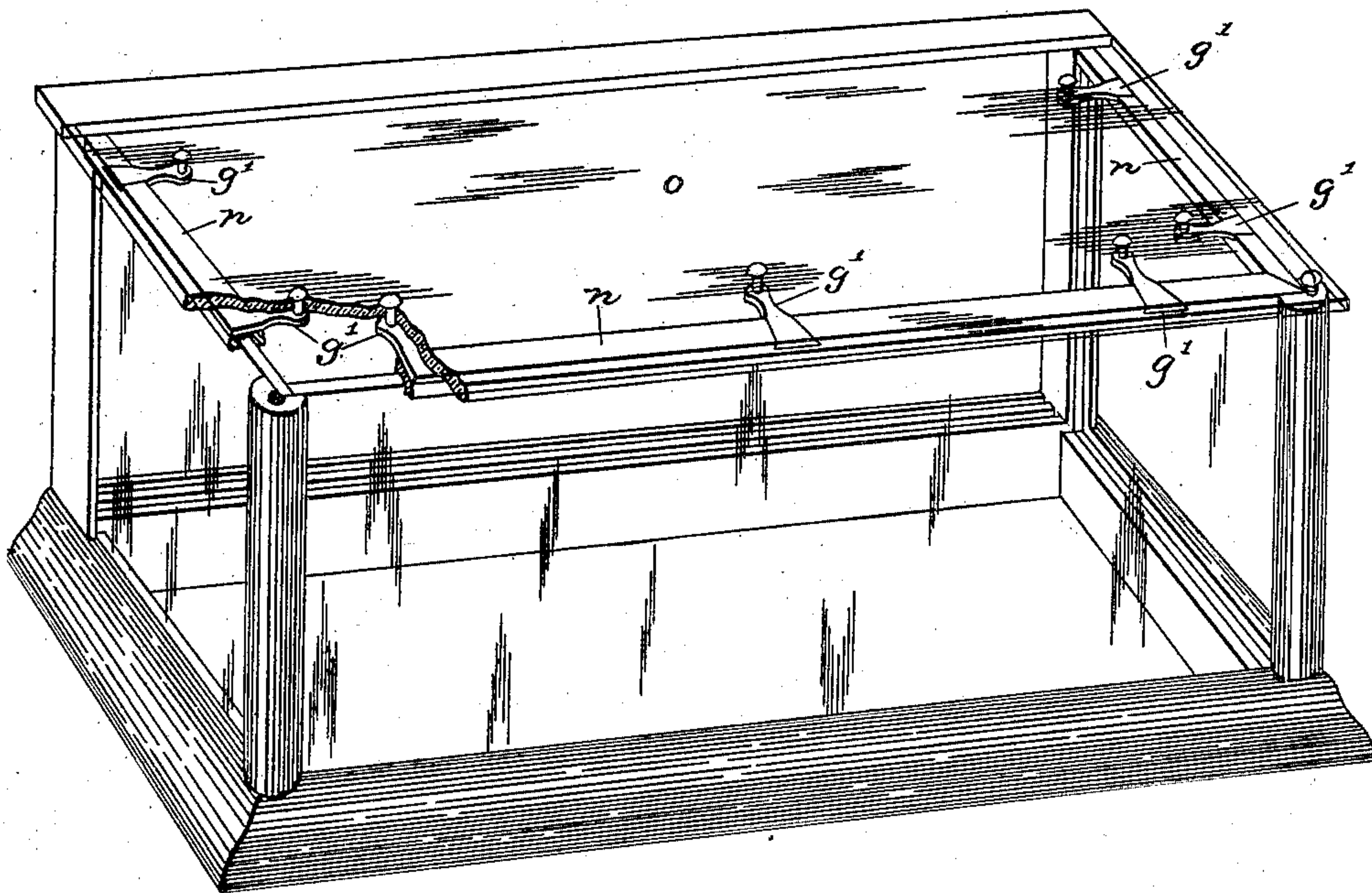
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

*Fig. 4.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SOLOMON HIMMEL, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## SHOW-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 709,709, dated September 23, 1902.

Application filed April 29, 1902. Serial No. 105,140. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

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

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of show-cases.

10 The object of the invention is to provide a case of such construction that in appearance it will closely resemble and possess the advantages of the so-called "all-glass case," but at the same time will be free of the  
15 many disadvantages of the all-glass case, which latter is frail and must be handled with extreme caution, owing to the fact that one plate is secured directly to the other. Another disadvantage of the all-glass case is  
20 that it cannot safely be shipped standing, but must be shipped knocked down, and then put together by experts after reaching its destination.

By my improved construction of case the  
25 same may be shipped standing, is strong and durable, and at the same time has the appearance of the all-glass case.

With these and other objects in view the invention is illustrated in the accompanying  
30 drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through a case looking toward the rear. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a corner-joint. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the metallic  
35 channels at one corner. Fig. 4 is a modification illustrating a wooden corner-post and metallic top channels.

In the drawings the base A and bottom a of the case may be constructed in any of the  
40 various well-known ways, and in the present instance the case is provided with metallic strips or corner-posts b, provided on one side with channels c, which are of a size to receive the edge of the front glass plate d, and  
45 the opposite side of said strip is provided with a flat surface c'. These channel-posts b are provided between their ends with dovetailed grooves e and e', the grooves e being  
50 situated on the inner side f of said post, while the groove e' has position on the flat side adjoining said inner side f, so that the grooves e' have position at right angles to the

grooves e. Dovetailed tangs g and g' are fitted in each of the grooves e e', and each of said tangs projects laterally from said post 55 and at right angles to each other and are flush with the inner surface of said glass plates. The extreme projecting ends of each of said tangs are provided with a head h, and a hole h' in each head is provided for the re- 60 ception of a bolt or rivet h<sup>2</sup>.

The lower ends of the posts b in the present instance are turned inward to form a flange or foot i, which rests on the bottom of the case and is secured thereto by a screw. 65 The construction thus far described explains the securing together of the vertical plates to the corner-posts and the base, and this construction is equally applicable to fastening the top plate, except in a few particulars. 70

By reference to Fig. 3 it will be seen that in addition to the vertical channel-posts b horizontal top channel-strips k and k' are provided. In the present instance the channel-strip k has position at the front of the 75 case and takes over the top edge of the front vertical plate d. At each end the vertical wall of said channel is notched or cut away at l to fit over the top of the channel-post b and the extreme end of said top chan- 80 nel k is chamfered. The ends of the channels k' are also chamfered, and these ends fit against the chamfered ends of the channel k and together make a flush right-angle joint. The top channels k k' are each provided with 85 tangs g and g', the former projecting downwardly in a vertical direction and taking against the inside surface of the front plate d, and the latter tang, g', projecting horizontally and being flush with the bottom surface 90 of the top plate j and secured, as previously described.

In order to make a tight dust-proof joint between each of the channels and the flat surface of the glass plates, I provide a strip of 95 compressible packing m, such as felt or other suitable material, which is put into position before the plates are secured together and are compressed when the bolts h<sup>2</sup> are tightened.

The modification illustrated in Fig. 4 shows 100 a case having wooden corner-posts and top metallic channels connecting same. In this construction the top metallic channels n are provided with but one set of tangs g', and



the top plate is secured in place by screws at each corner which pass through said plate into the corner-posts. By this construction I am enabled to use a cheap grade of glass, such as double thick, for the front and end plates, which at the present time cannot be used in all glass cases, for the reason that such double-thick glass is extremely brittle and cannot be drilled; but by means of my improved channels double-thick glass can be used for the front and ends at a greatly-reduced cost in manufacture without detracting from the appearance of the case. In this construction the top plate is plate-glass.

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

1. In a glass show-case the combination of two glass plates; a strip having a channel at one side and a flat surface at the opposite side, said channel receiving the edge of one plate and the opposite flat surface of said strip abutting against the inner side surface of the adjoining plate and having one or more tangs projecting from the flat surface of said strip and parallel with the side surface of said adjoining plate, and a bolt passing through said tang and securing the last-named plate against the flat surface of said strip.

2. In a glass show-case the combination of corner-posts; vertical glass plates abutting against said corner-posts; a top glass plate; horizontal top strips having a channel and a flat surface opposite said channel, the channel of said strip taking over the upper edges of the

vertical plates, and said strips provided with tangs flush with and projecting from the said flat surface and contacting with the bottom surface of the top plate, and means for securing said top plate to said tangs.

3. In a glass show-case the combination of two glass plates; a metal strip having a channel and a flat surface opposite said channel, the channel of said strip receiving the entire edge of one glass plate and the flat surface of said strip abutting against the side surface of an adjoining glass plate and two sets of tangs projecting from said metal strip at an angle with respect to each other, one set of tangs extending parallel and flush with one plate and the other set of tangs extending parallel and flush with the other plate.

4. In a glass show-case the combination of two glass plates; a strip having a channel at one side and a flat surface at the opposite side, said flat-surfaced side also being provided with one or more dovetailed grooves; a dovetailed tang fitted in each of said grooves and projecting laterally therefrom whereby the channel of said strip will receive the edge of one plate and the flat surface and tangs of said strip will abut against the side surface of the adjoining plate.

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

SOLOMON HIMMEL.

Witnesses:

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