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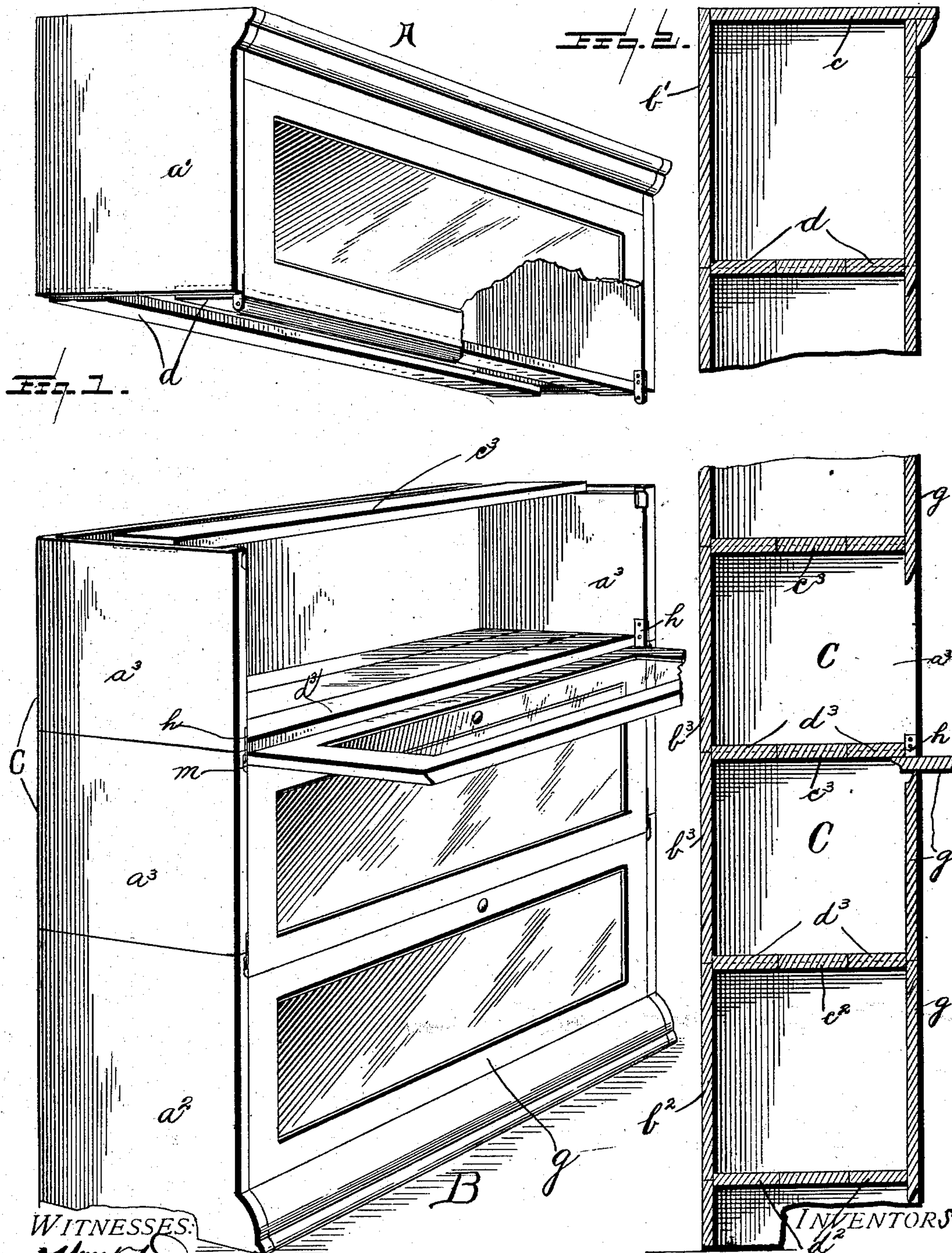
D. CREE & H. DICKSON.

BOOKCASE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 24, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Wm. F. Doyle.

Stephen M. Brooke.

INVENTORS

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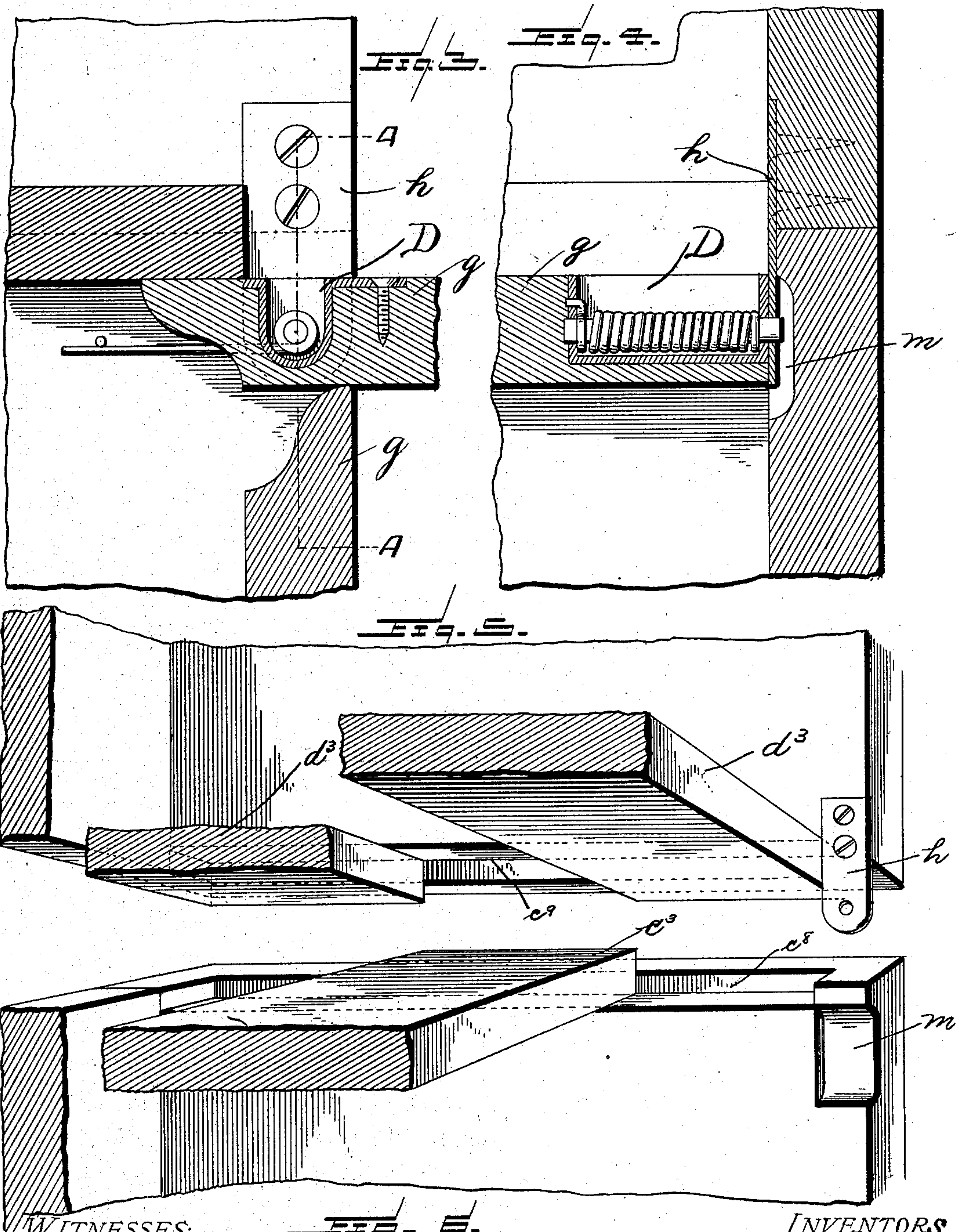
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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Wm. F. Doyle.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DUGAL CREE AND HERMAN DICKSON, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA,
ASSIGNORS TO THE CREE DICKSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

BOOKCASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 749,264, dated January 12, 1904.

Application filed February 24, 1902. Serial No. 95,248. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DUGAL CREE and HERMAN DICKSON, of the city of Minneapolis, county of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bookcases; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which our invention appertains to properly construct the same.

Our invention relates to bookcases wherein a number of separable cabinet-sections are grouped to form cabinets of variable proportions, usually styled "sectional bookcases;" and our invention consists, first, in providing separable and independent cabinet-sections the doors of which are hinged at their lower edges and open downward to substantially a horizontal position, thereby adapting them to serve as shelves upon which the books may rest while we are consulting them, examining indexes, and the like; second, in so fashioning the doors of our cabinet-sections that those of the lower and intermediate sections will close both under and upon the lower edges of those of the cabinet-sections next above them. Thus we have but one horizontal joint to each compartment.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a tier of our cabinet-sections, the upper section thereof being removed. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of a tier of sections constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view of the adjacent edges of two of the cabinet-sections, the door of the upper section being shown in lowered position. Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4-4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view in perspective of the lower portion of one of the cabinet-sections, and Fig. 6 is a fragmentary view in perspective of the upper portion of one of the cabinet-sections.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A indicates an upper cabinet-section; B, a lower cabinet; C, the intermediate cabinet-sections; and D the hinge for hanging the doors.

The upper cabinet-section A consists of the

end pieces a' , the back piece b' , the top piece c , and the bottom pieces d , the latter consisting of two slats, all of which are rigidly affixed together, forming a receptacle for books and the like. The lower cabinet-section B consists of the end pieces a'' , the back piece b'' , the bottom piece d'' , and the top piece c'' , the latter consisting of one slat. The intermediate sections C constitute the greater part of our bookcase. They are made interchangeable, and therefore adapted to rearrangement *ad libitum*, and as these sections are of identically the same construction a description of one will suffice for all. It consists of the end pieces a^3 , the back piece b^3 , the top piece c^3 , (one slat,) and the bottom pieces d^3 , (two slats.) Each of these cabinet-sections is provided with a door, and as they are substantially alike a description of one will suffice for all. As herein shown, it consists of a glazed frame g . This, however, is not an important feature of our invention, as a door constructed wholly of wood might serve a like purpose; but we prefer the glazed door, as shown. To the inner side of this door g , at its end and near its lower edge, as shown in Fig. 3, is affixed the door portion of the locking and closing hinge.

The plates h are sunk into the end pieces of the respective sections, their outer faces being flush with the inner faces of the said end pieces. The lower ends of these plates extend beyond the lower edges of their respective sections and are adapted to extend over mortises m , formed in the upper edges of the lower sections, said mortises being deeper than the thickness of the plates h , as shown in Fig. 4, for purposes which will hereinafter appear.

In Fig. 4 we show the door portion of the hinge D affixed in place upon the door g and the jamb portion thereof affixed in place upon the end piece a' of the upper cabinet-section A.

Our purpose in cutting away the wood in the end piece a of the cabinet-section, as shown in Fig. 4, is to form a recess m in the rear of the plate h , into which the lower end of the said plate may be depressed to permit of the door g being put into place on its section or removed without removing its hinge. Thus

it will be seen that our glazed doors may be crated and shipped separate and apart from their cabinet-sections.

It is noticeable that the slats d and d^3 , which constitute the bottoms of our upper and intermediate sections, extend below the end pieces a' and a^3 of their respective sections and that their ends rest in the rabbeted portions c^8 , formed in the upper edges of the adjacent sections.

The slats c^2 and c^3 , which constitute the tops of the lower and intermediate sections, extend above the end pieces a^3 and a^2 of their respective sections, and the ends thereof are received in rabbeted portions c^9 , formed in the lower edges of the adjacent sections. It will therefore be obvious that as these sections are piled one upon another to form a tier these slats forming the tops and bottoms of their respective sections interlock to form shelves, the single slat lying between the two slats of its adjacent section to form the top of one section. This construction prevents one cabinet-section from sliding upon another either longitudinally or laterally.

The doors of our cabinet-sections open downward to substantially a horizontal position that they may serve to rest the books upon while examining indexes and the like. It will be further noted that the lower edge of the upper cabinet-section door, the upper edge of the lower cabinet-door, and both edges of the intermediate cabinet-section doors are fashioned "hollow and round," technically called "cyma recta." This construction forms a tight joint and prevents the entrance of dust.

Another feature of our invention is that a lower section (being fashioned with a closed bottom and a base-molding) and an upper section (being fashioned with a top and a cap-molding) when placed one upon another constitutes a complete cabinet, and to provide additional room for the ever-increasing volumes it is only necessary to purchase the intermediate (cheaper) sections and pile them either singly or in numbers upon the lower section and cap them with the upper section, thereby building a single tier of the required height.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A case for books or other articles, comprising a plurality of independent and interchangeable sections adapted to be piled one upon another, and connected together, each of said sections consisting of end pieces, a bottom piece, a top, a back affixed to the rear edges of the said end pieces, and a downwardly-opening door pivotally affixed to the end pieces of each section at a point below the level of the respective section-bottoms, said doors being fashioned with cyma-recta edges adapted to rest upon and overlap the cyma-recta upper edges of the similar doors belonging to the adjacent underlying sections, said

doors being adapted to open to a horizontal position and to serve as shelves, substantially as described.

2. In a bookcase-section, the combination with the back, top and bottom pieces thereof, of the end pieces, resilient pivot-plates affixed to the inner faces of the said end pieces, and a door pivotally mounted in the said pivot-plates at a point below the level of the said bottom, whereby when the said door is lowered to a horizontal position its lower edge will underlie the said bottom.

3. A case for books or other articles, comprising a plurality of independent and interchangeable sections adapted to be piled one upon another, each of said sections comprising a top, back, bottom and end pieces, a hinged door carried by each section, said doors being hinged at a point below the respective bottoms of the sections, the doors when in a closed position engaging the upper and lower edges of the adjacent doors of the other sections, and when in an open position having their lower edges in engagement with the respective bottoms of the sections, substantially as described.

4. The combination with a series of bookcase-sections, arranged one on top the other, of plates secured to the ends of the said sections, said plates projecting into the adjacent sections over recesses formed in the ends thereof, and doors pivoted in the said plates.

5. A bookcase comprising a series of sections, arranged one on top of the other, means for securing the said sections together, and pivoted doors, said doors being adapted to have their lower ends engage the bottoms of their respective sections for retaining them in a horizontal position, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. A bookcase comprising a series of sections arranged one on top the other, each section comprising back, end, top and bottom pieces, the top and bottom pieces of the several sections interlocking with one another, said end pieces having their upper portions formed with mortises, flexible plates secured to the lower edges of the said end pieces and having their lower ends extending over the mortises of the adjacent sections, and doors pivoted in the lower ends of the said plates, said doors being adapted to have their lower edges engage the bottoms of their respective sections when in an open position.

7. A bookcase comprising a plurality of sections arranged one on top of the other, the ends of said sections having their upper and lower edges formed with rabbeted portions, and interlocking slats forming the tops and bottoms of said sections having their ends received in the said rabbeted portions.

8. The combination in a bookcase-section of end pieces, a back piece affixed to the rear edges of the said end pieces, the upper and lower edges of which are flush with the upper

and lower ends thereof, a top piece affixed to
the upper ends of the said end pieces and lying
partly above and partly below the upper ends
thereof, bottom pieces affixed to the lower
5 ends of the said end pieces and lying partly
below and partly above the lower ends there-
of, and a door pivotally affixed to the said end

pieces at a point below the level of the said
bottom pieces, substantially as described.

DUGAL CREE.

HERMAN DICKSON.

Witnesses:

F. H. NYE,

A. H. YOUNGS.