

No. 765,384.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

G. GROSSMAN.
GARMENT CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig: 1.

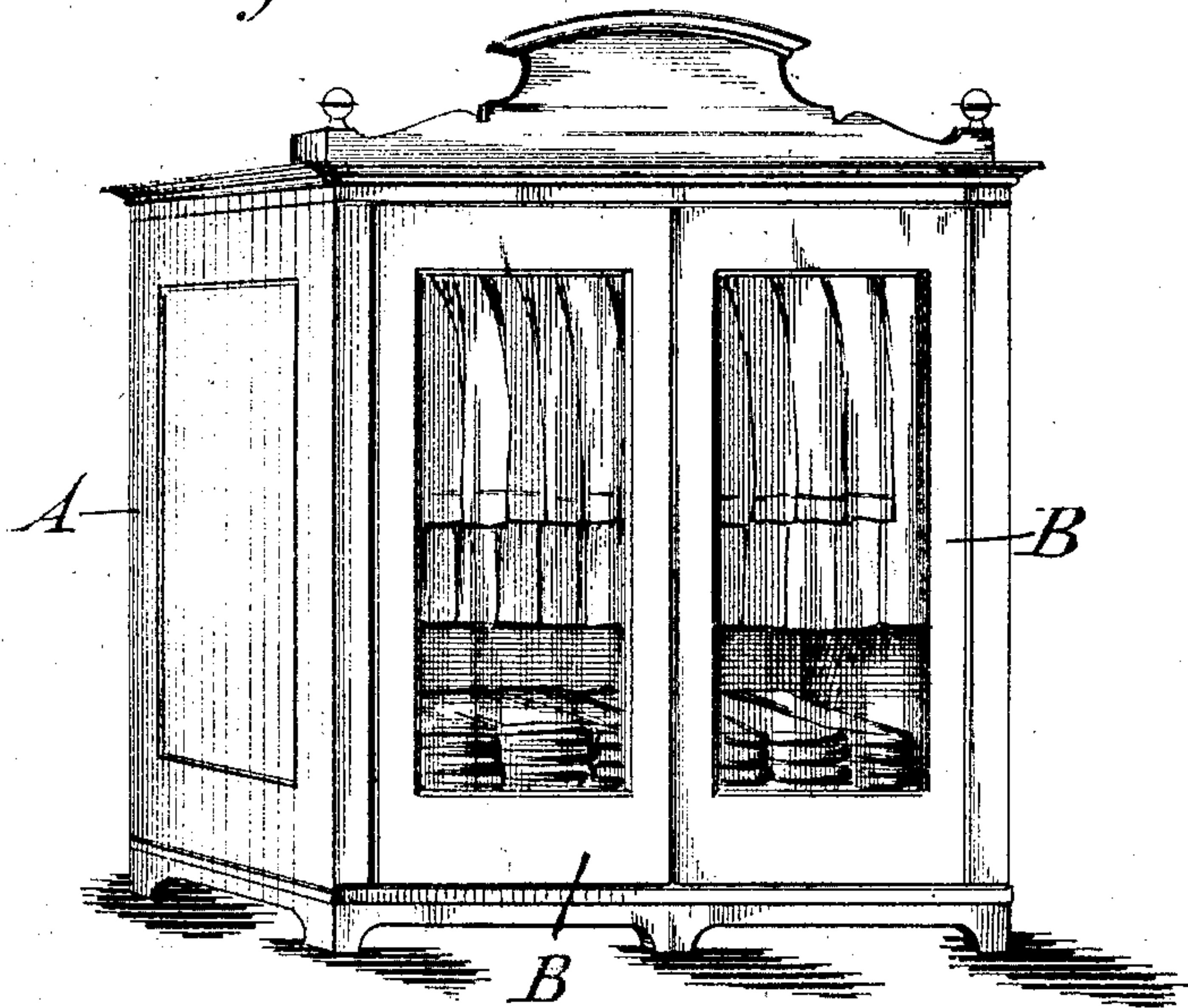
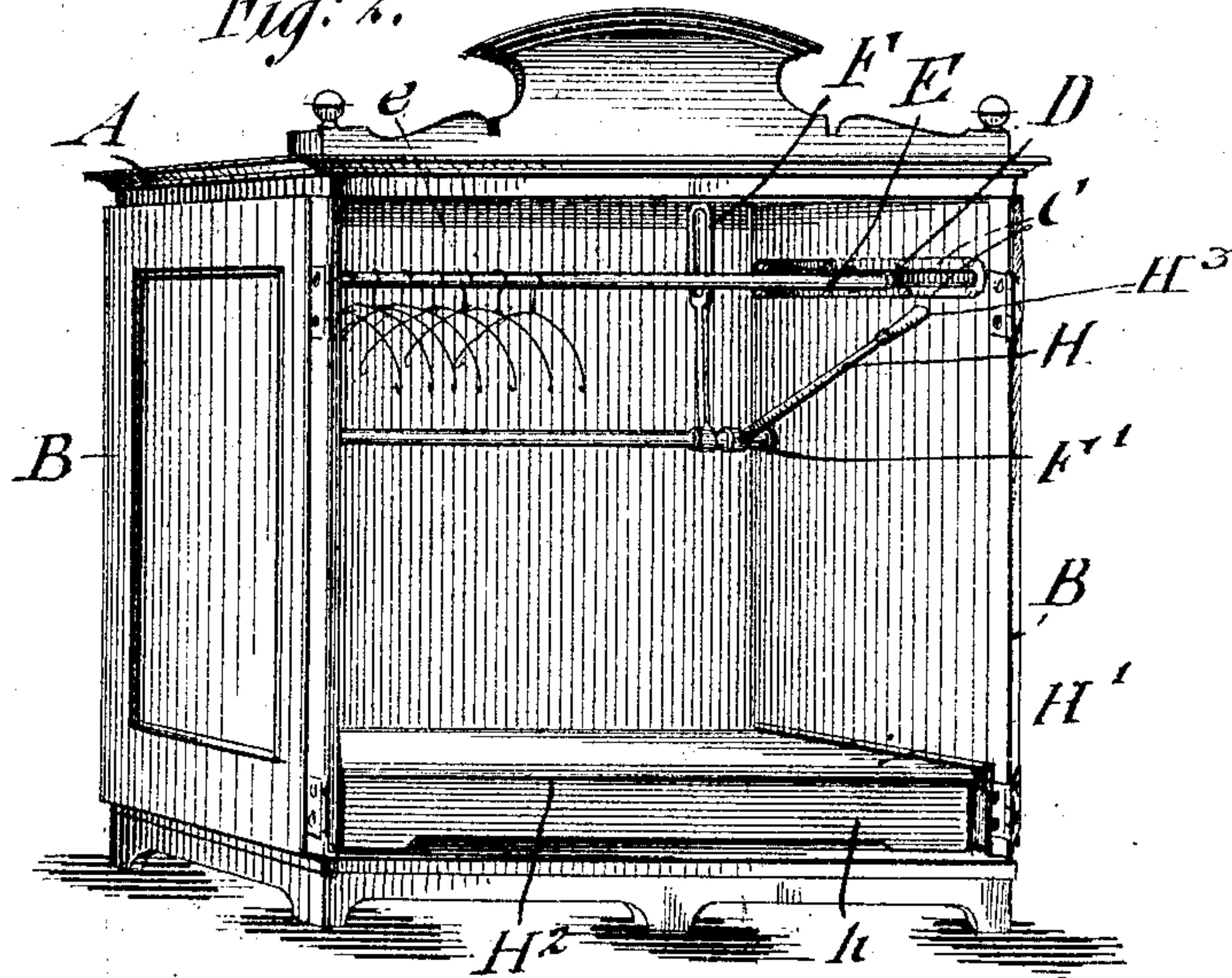


Fig: 2.



Witnesses

Witnesses
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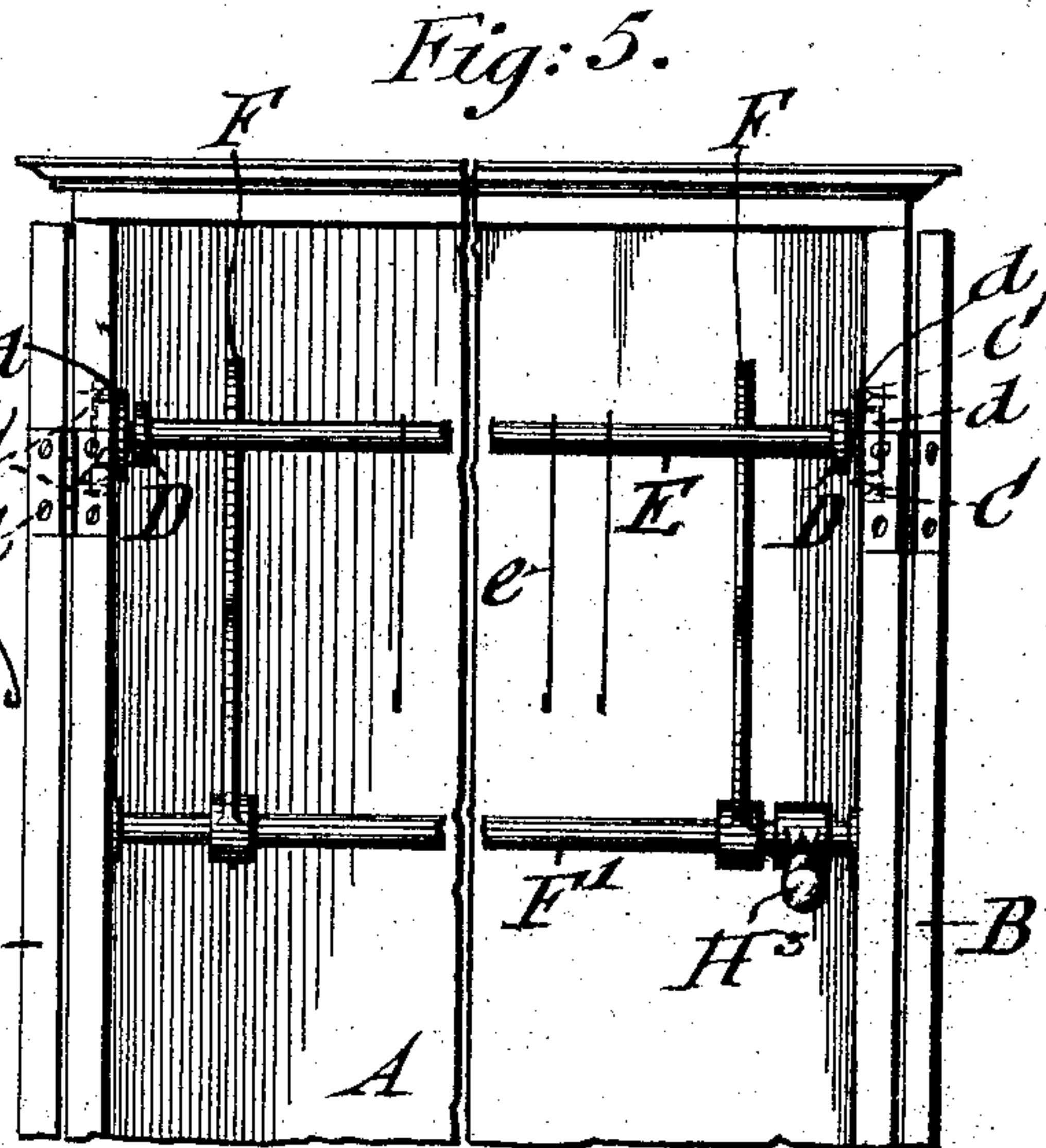
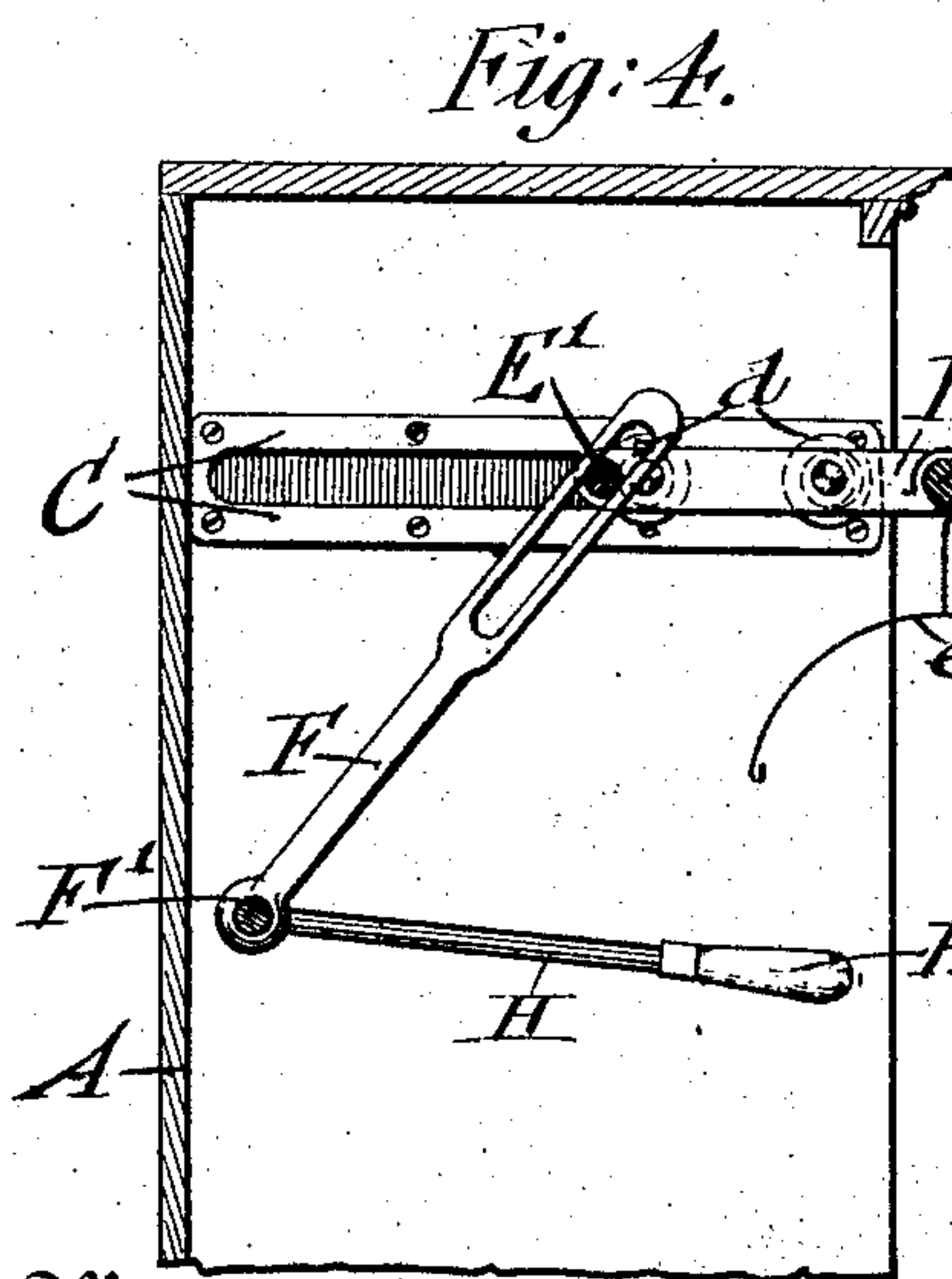
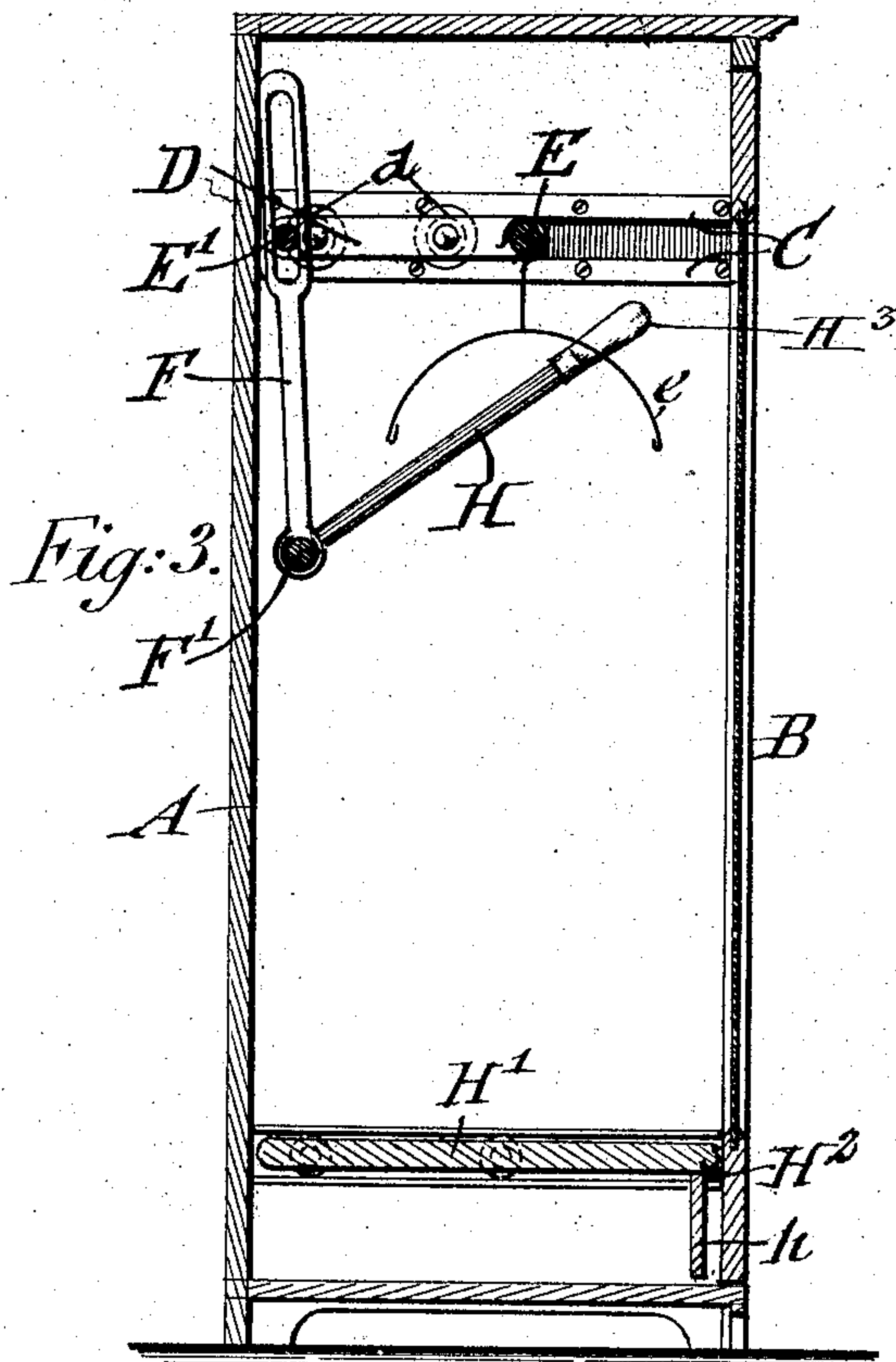
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NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE GROSSMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GARMENT-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,384, dated July 19, 1904.

Application filed January 27, 1903. Serial No. 140,742. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE GROSSMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, borough of Manhattan, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Garment-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to garment-cabinets which are adapted to be used by retail tailors, clothing-stores, and others for the storage of a large number of ready-made suits in such a manner that they can be conveniently exhibited to customers and after exhibition stored again in such a manner that they are fully protected against dust, &c.; and for this purpose the invention consists of the novel features hereinafter set forth and then particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved garment-cabinet, showing the same in closed position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the same in open position with the doors folded onto the outside of the side walls. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section through the cabinet, with the door in closed position, showing the supporting devices at the inside of the same. Fig. 4 is a like section showing the garment-supporting mechanism moved out in front of the cabinet, and Fig. 5 is a detail front view of the lever mechanism by which the garment-supporting mechanism is operated.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the main portion or casing of my improved garment-cabinet, which is made of any suitable wood and provided at its front part with two doors B, which are hinged to the side walls of the casing in such a manner that the doors can be bodily swung over through an angle of two hundred and seventy degrees until they arrive alongside of the side walls, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to be moved entirely out of the way. The hinged front doors are preferably provided with glass panes; but in some cases they may be made of wood and provided at

the inside with mirrors, so that when the doors are folded over these mirrors can be used by the customer. At the interior of the cabinet are arranged on the side walls of the same slotted metallic guideways C, which are attached to the side walls and which serve to support slide-pieces D, that are provided with flanged antifriction-rollers *d*, preferably two in number, which enter between said guideways, so that the slide-pieces may be moved without friction or noise back and forth on the side walls. The slide-pieces D are extended sufficiently beyond the antifriction-rollers so that when they are moved forward their front ends project beyond the plane of the front part of the cabinet. The front ends of the slide-pieces D support a transverse hanger-supporting rail E of round or other cross-section, to which the coat-supporting hangers *e* are hung at their upper hook-shaped ends, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. The hangers are thereby supported parallel with each other and with the side walls of the cabinet, but at right angles to the front plane of the same. In this manner a plurality of, say, from twenty to twenty-five supporting-hangers can be arranged alongside of each other on a rail of a certain length, and in this manner the garments of different styles, materials, and sizes supported. The rear end of the slide-pieces D are also connected by a transverse rod E', which may be made of less size than the front garment-supporting rail, said rod being engaged by a slotted arm F, the lower end of which is attached to a pivot-rod F', that extends likewise transversely through the cabinet from one side wall to the other, said rod F' being provided with a lever H, that extends in forward direction, so as to be conveniently operated by means of an operating-handle H³, whereby the slide-pieces and the garments supported on the rail of the same are moved in outward direction for convenient exhibition by the salesman. The operating-handle H³ is so located as to be entirely within the casing in any position of the slide-pieces, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and is independent of the doors B. The forward motion of the slide-pieces is limited by

the abutment of the antifriction - rollers *d* against the forward end of the guide-slot C, as shown in Fig. 4, while the backward or return motion is limited by the contact of the 5 slotted lever-arm with the back of the casing, as shown in Fig. 3.

The arm F and lever H form together a bell-crank lever.

At the lower part of the cabinet is arranged 10 a sliding shelf H', which is placed either loosely therein or preferably guided in ways of the side walls, said shelf being provided with a front portion H² and a front ledge *h* for being readily taken hold of and moved bodily for- 15 ward. On this shelf the folded-up trousers are supported, and by moving the shelf forward they are within convenient reach, so that the trousers corresponding to the suit can be conveniently handled.

20 It is evident that the trousers-supporting shelf may also be arranged at the upper part of the cabinet and the coat-supporting hangers lowered and supported about the middle of the height of the cabinet, in which case the 25 stooping down for the trousers would be obviated.

The lever for operating the rail-supporting slide-pieces may be arranged along one or both side walls, according to the size of the 30 cabinet, small sizes only requiring one lever, while for larger sizes it is preferable to have a lever at each side.

The handle H³ is located within the cabinet at a point which is forward of garment position when the garments are in inwardly-moved 35 location within the cabinet. This does not mean that the handle H³ is forward of those garments. It means that the handle H³ is so located that it may be obtained and grasped 40 by the attendant without materially disturbing the garments. It may be and, in fact, in the position shown in Fig. 3 is within the vertical plane of the hangers *e*. In said Fig. 3 it is shown projecting above said hangers *e*.

45 The movement of the handle H³ corresponds in direction with that of the garments supported from the rail E by means of the hangers—that is to say, forward when the garments move forward and backward when 50 the garments move backward. The garments are thereby not materially disturbed during movement, and the handle H³ is brought when the goods are in forwardly-moved position nearer to the attendant, so as to be the more 55 readily grasped, the attendant in this case passing his hand and arm between the garments supported from the hangers, said garments being when in forwardly-moved position of the parts (indicated in Fig. 4) forward 60 of the handle.

The improved garment-cabinet is specially intended for clothing-stores and retailers of ready-made clothing; but it can also be used

for women's garments, in which case the 65 waists are supported on the hangers, while the skirts are arranged on the shelf. It can also be used for ladies' jackets, cloaks, and other garments. The operating mechanism can also be used for the closets in hotels, private houses, and apartment-houses, in 70 which case the guideways are attached to the side walls of the same and in which all the garments are supported from the supporting-rail. It is brought forward in the closet for the convenient removal or rehangings of the 75 garments. The supporting attachment can also be used in connection with portable wardrobes for the use of ladies and gentlemen, as the main feature of novelty consists in the mechanism by which the garment-supporting 80 rail is moved forward or backward in the cabinet or closet. The garment-supporting attachment can also be used in store-windows for exhibition purposes in such a way that the garments are brought close to the window 85 when exhibited, but can be readily moved backward for hanging them up or for removing some one or the other from the hanger-rail when it is required by a customer. In this case the operation would be performed 90 in inverse order.

The advantages of the improved garment-cabinet are, first, that the garments while stored in the closed cabinet are protected 95 against dust and unauthorized meddling; second, that it protects garments against light, which is of particular advantage with ladies' garments when delicate goods are used; third, that on opening the doors the contents of the cabinet can be readily exhibited to customers 100 and returned to the cabinet afterward; fourth, that instead of piling garments on tables for exhibition, as in the present clothing-stores, they are suspended or hung so as to be retained in good and unwrinkled condition un- 105 til sold.

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

1. A garment-cabinet, consisting of a casing, a slidable support for garment-hangers 110 guided at the upper part of the casing, a rod connecting the rear ends of the support, a horizontal shaft journaled in the side walls of the casing near the rear thereof, an arm secured on each end of said shaft and having 115 its upper end slotted and engaging said rod, and a vertically-swinging lever-arm secured to said shaft adjacent one side of the casing and projecting forward to the front of the same, substantially as set forth. 120

2. A garment-cabinet, consisting of a casing, guideways at the upper part of the casing, a transverse support for garment-hangers sliding in said ways, means for limiting the transverse movement of said support, a rod 125 connecting the rear ends of said support, a

horizontal shaft journaled in the side walls of
the casing near the rear wall, arms attached
to said shaft near its ends, said arms being
slotted for engaging said rod, and a vertically-
5 swinging lever-arm secured to one end of the
shaft and extending forward to the front of
the casing, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my invention I have signed my name in pres-
ence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE GROSSMAN.

Witnesses:

PAUL GOEPEL,

HENRY J. SUHRBIER