No. 842,651. PATENTED JAN. 29, 1907.

G. GROSSMAN.

DISPLAY RACK.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig: 1.

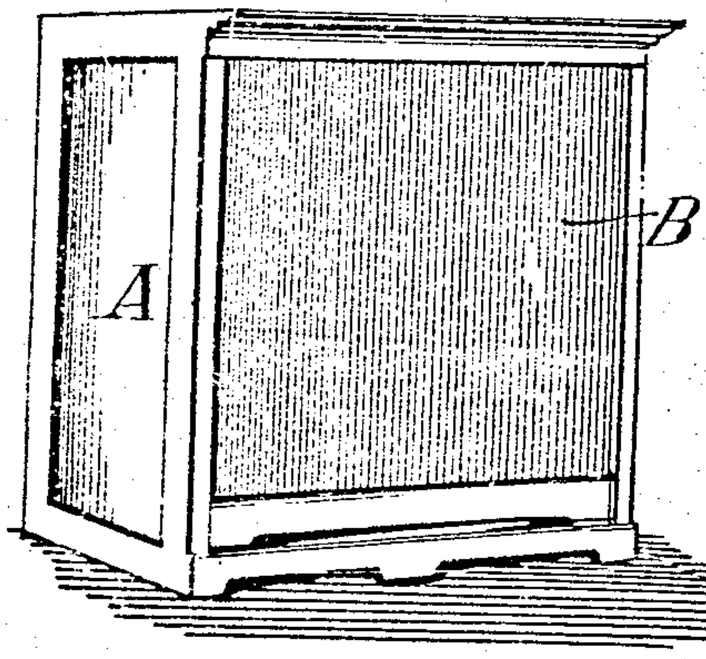


Fig: 2.

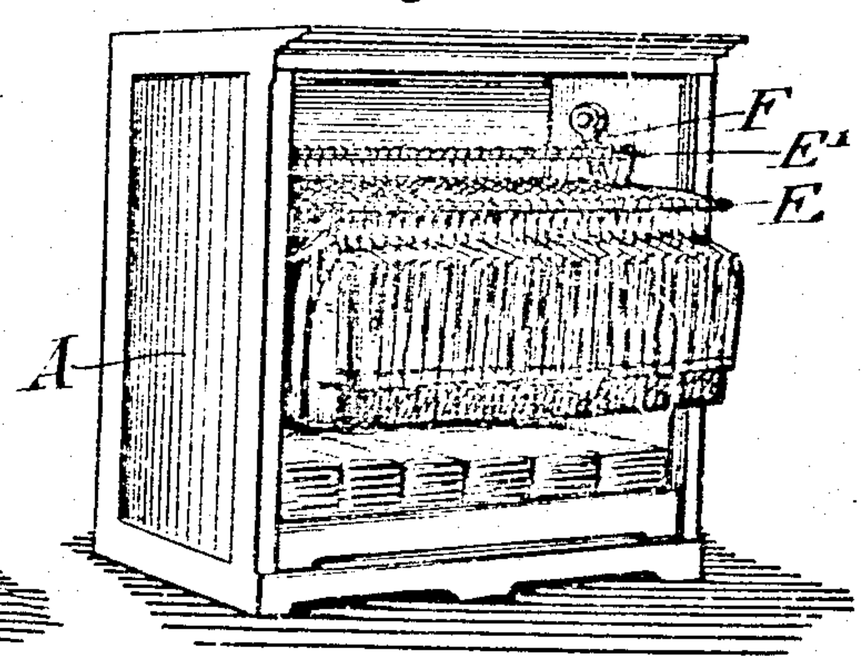
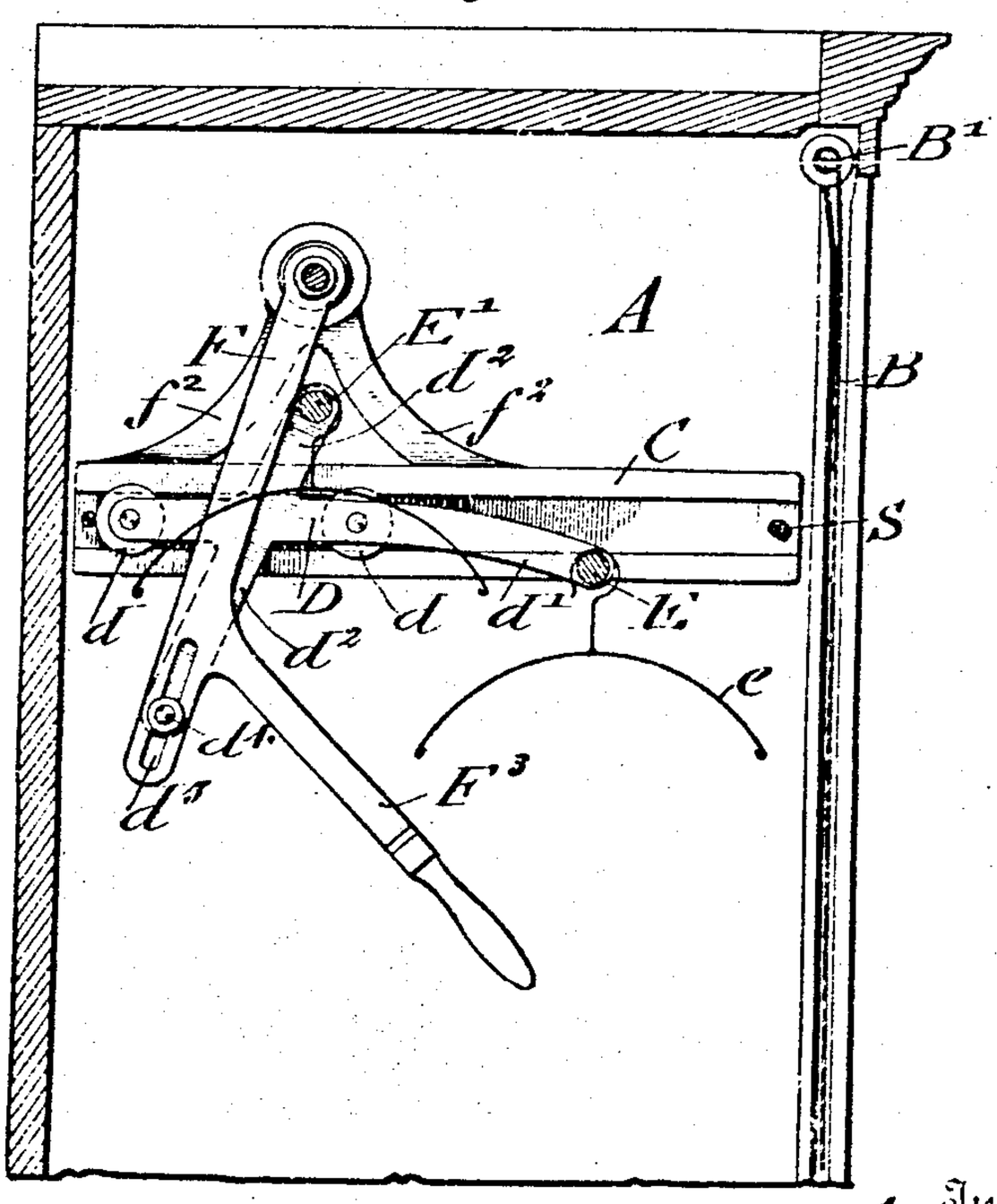


Fig: 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig: 4.

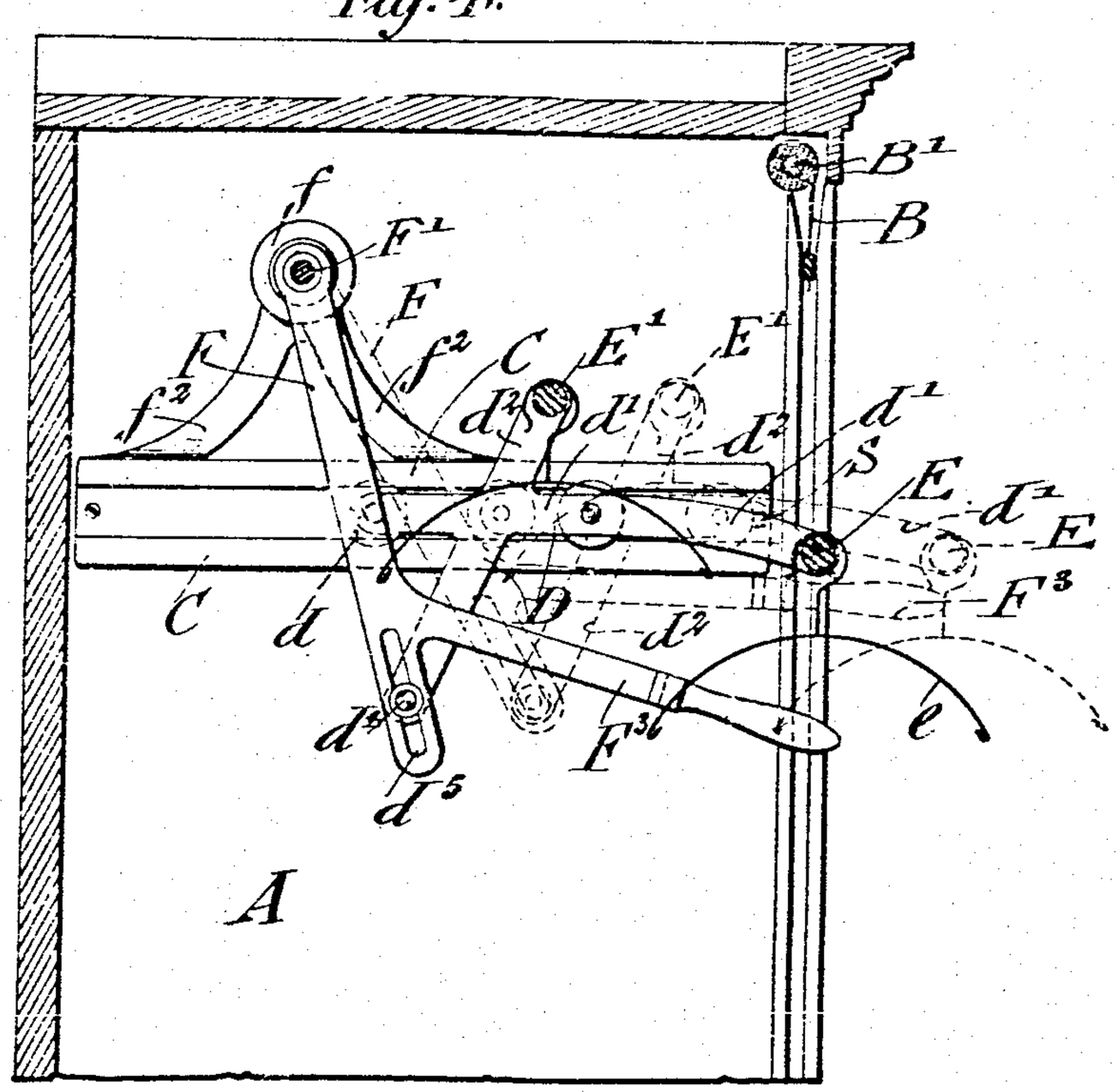
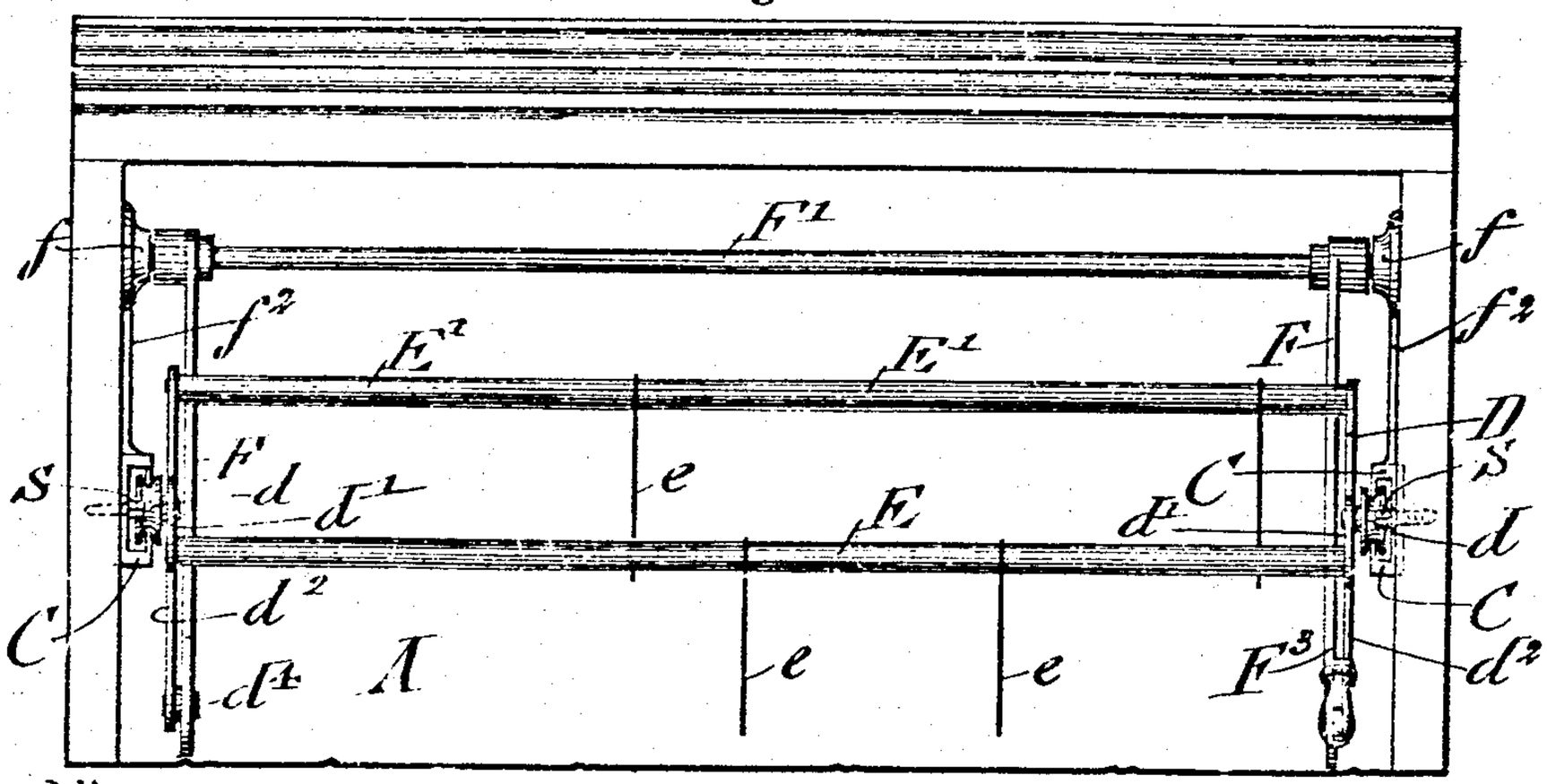


Fig: 5.



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DISPLAY-RACK.

No. 842,651. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 29, 1907.

Application filed March 24, 1906. Serial No. 307,837.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE GROSSMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the borough of Manhattan, county 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 an improved garment-cabinet for the storage and exhibition of ready-made garments, and more especially to certain improvements in the garment-cabinet for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to me on July 19, 1904, No. 765,384.

It was found by practical experience that the patented garment-cabinet referred to was objectionable for two reasons: first, because it could not store a sufficient number of suits, and, second, because the pivot-shaft from which the hanger-supporting rod and the supporting-carriers were operated was in the way of the proper storage of the garments.

The object of this invention is to so improve the garment-cabinet that nearly twice the number of suits can be stored in a cabinet of the same size and that the pivot-shaft is transferred from the middle portion to the upper portion, so as to be out of the way of the garments stored in the cabinet.

The invention consists of a garment-cabinet which comprises an exterior casing, horizontal guideways, carriers guided on said guideways and provided with cross-pieces, transverse garment-supporting rods connecting said cross-pieces and said carriers, a lever mechanism connected with said carriers, and a transverse pivot-shaft in the upper part of the casing, to which the lever mechanism is applied for moving the supporting mechanism in inward and forward direction, as will be fully described hereinafter and finally pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 represent perspective views of my improved garment-cabinet, showing the same in open and closed position. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section through the cabinet, drawn on a larger scale, and showing the supporting mechanism moved inwardly into the garment-cabinet, so that the front curtain can be closed. Fig. 4 is a like vertical transverse section showing the garment-supporting mechanism moved in forward direction so as to exhibit the garments to the customers, and Fig. 5 is a front view of the garment-supporting mechanism.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the casing of my improved garment-cabinet, which is provided at its front part with a curtain B, mounted on a spring-roller B', which is supported in the upper front part of the casing, the transverse slat at the lower end being preferably guided in grooves of the side walls of the casing. The curtain may be locked in lowered position to the lower front part of the casing or held in position by making the cross-slat of some heavy material, so as to counterbalance the spring of the spring-roller and retain the curtain in lowered position.

At the interior of the casing are arranged on the upper part of the side walls grooved metallic guideways C, which are attached to the side walls by fastening-screws and which serve to support carriers D, one in each slide-piece, which are provided with flanged rollers *d*, preferably two in number, which preferably turn by means of ball-bearings on their shafts, so as to move noiselessly on the guideways C when the carriers are moved in forward and backward direction. Each carrier consists of a horizontal and forwardly-extending arm *d'*, to which the guide-rollers *d* are applied, and an upwardly and forwardly inclined cross-piece d^2, which is made either integral with the horizontal arm or separately therefrom and riveted thereto. The ends of the forwardly-extending arms *d'* of the carriers are connected by a transverse hanger-supporting rail E of circular cross-section, from which the coat-supporting hangers *e* are suspended by means of their hook-shaped upper ends, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The hangers are supported on the rail E parallel with each other and with the side walls of the cabinet, but at right angles to the suspension-rail E.

The upper ends of the inclined cross-pieces d^2 are likewise connected by a hanger-supporting rail E', from which a second series of coat-supporting hangers is suspended. The coats and hangers suspended from the rear rail E' enter in between the coats suspended from the front rail E, so that thereby the capacity of the cabinet is nearly doubled. The lower ends of the inclined cross-pieces d^2 are provided with pins d^4, which move in longitudinal slots d^5 in the lower

ends of levers F, which are pivoted at their upper ends to a transverse pivot-shaft F', supported in suitable socket-bearings *f*, attached to the side walls of the cabinet, said pivot-shaft being supported near the top part of the casing and somewhat to the rear of the center line of the side walls, as shown clearly in Figs. 3 and 4. The socket-bearings *f* and the guideways C are connected by downwardly-diverging legs f^3, all of said parts being preferably cast in one piece, so that the application of the garment-supporting device to the walls of the cabinet is facilitated. One of said levers F, preferably the one at the right-hand side, is provided with a forwardly-extending handle-arm F^3, by which the levers F and the carriers connected thereto are moved in forward and backward direction, according as the handle-arm is moved upward from its lower position (shown in Fig. 3) to the upper position. (Shown in Fig. 4.) The upward motion of the handle-arm F^3 produces the upward movement of the carriers D, with the rails and the garments suspended therefrom in forward direction, so that the front rail is approximately in line with the front of the casing, while the front row of garments extends beyond the same. When they are in this position, the coats suspended on the front rail can be readily inspected, the second rail serving for suspending the doubles. The trousers and vests are supported on a shelf at the lower part of the cabinet, which shelf may be movable in forward direction, so that the trousers and vests can be readily removed and exhibited on a separate show-table.

The backward motion of the carriers is limited by the abutment of the upper suspension-rail against the levers F, as shown in Fig. 3, while the forward motion is limited by a stop S at the front of the guideways or in any other suitable manner.

The improved garment-cabinet is specially intended for clothing-stores and dealers in ready-made clothing for men. It can also be used for storing and exhibiting garments for women, in which case the waists, jackets, or cloaks are exhibited on the hangers and the skirts stored on the shelves.

The advantages of my improved garment-cabinet are, first, that nearly twice the number of garments can be stored in the same cabinet than heretofore, for the reason that two suspension-rails are provided for the supporting-hangers; second, that the pivot shaft which before interfered with the proper storing of the garments when they were placed in position in the rear part of the cabinet is transferred to the upper part, so as to be entirely out of the way of the garments; third, that the garments are protected against dust and light when not required for exhibition; fourth, that on opening the curtains and moving the garments in forward position they can be conveniently exhibited to customers and returned into the cabinet when the store is to be closed, and, lastly, that by means of the garment-cabinet an entirely new system of suspending and storing garments is obtained by which the unsightly piling up of the clothes on tables is dispensed with and a salesroom of attractive appearance obtained.

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

1. A garment-cabinet comprising a casing, horizontal guideways attached to the side walls of the casing, carriers moving in said guideways provided with forwardly-extending arms and cross-pieces having downwardly-extending arms, transverse suspension-rails connecting said arms and cross-pieces, levers connected with the downwardly-extending arms of the cross-pieces, a pivot-shaft in the upper part of the casing on which said levers are pivoted, and a forwardly-extending handle-arm on one of said levers.

2. In a garment-cabinet, in combination, a casing, horizontal guideways attached to the side walls of said casing, carriers guided in said casing and provided with forwardly-extending arms and upright cross-pieces, suspension-rails connecting the ends of said arms and the upper ends of said cross-pieces, a transverse pivot-shaft supported in the upper part of the casing, levers suspended from the same and provided with slotted lower ends connected by pins with the downwardly-extending arms of the cross-pieces, and a vertically-swinging forwardly-extending handle-arm secured to one of said levers.

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

GEORGE GROSSMAN.

Witnesses:
PAUL GOEPFL,
H. J. SUHRBIER.