

Fig. 2.

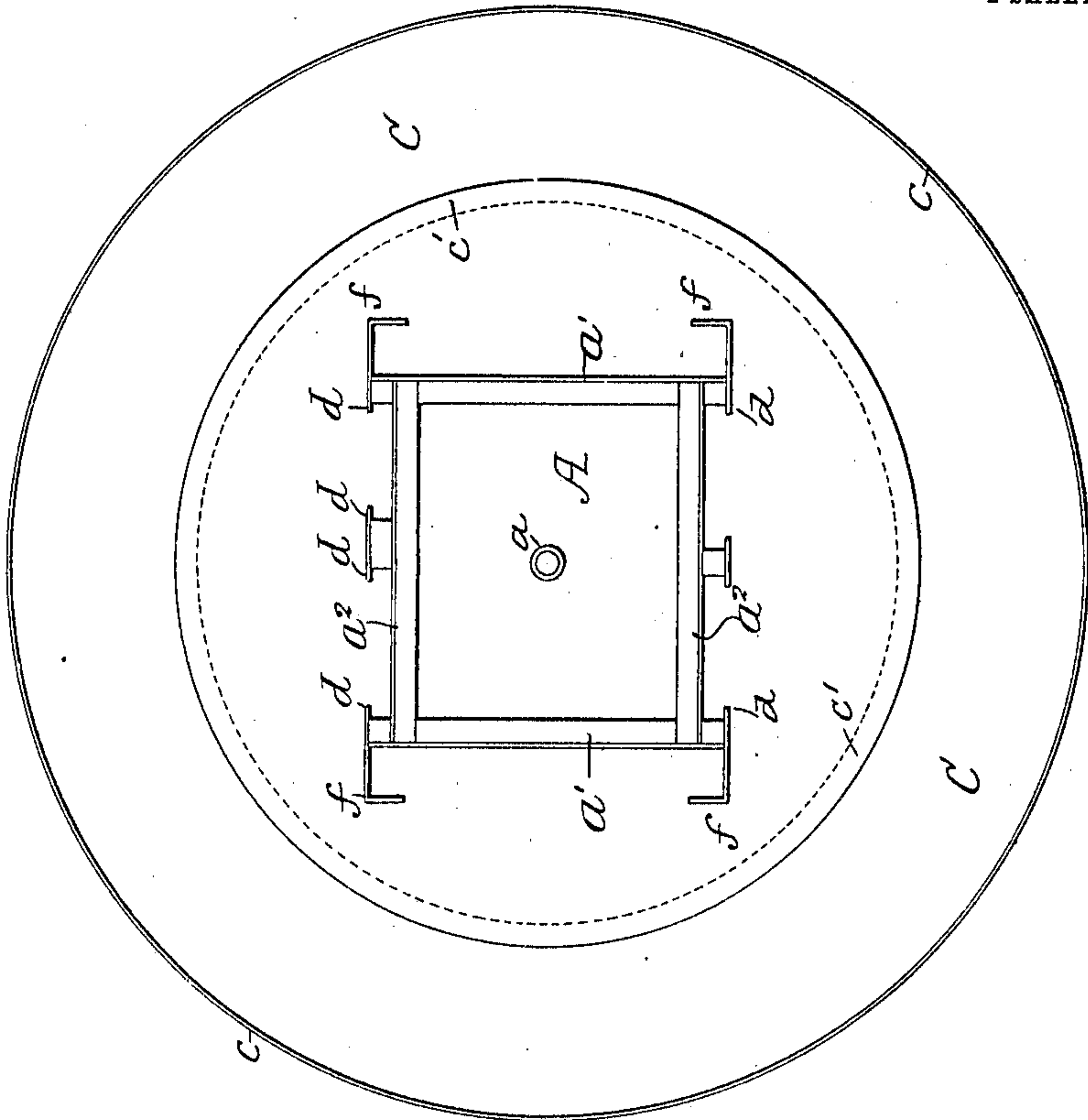
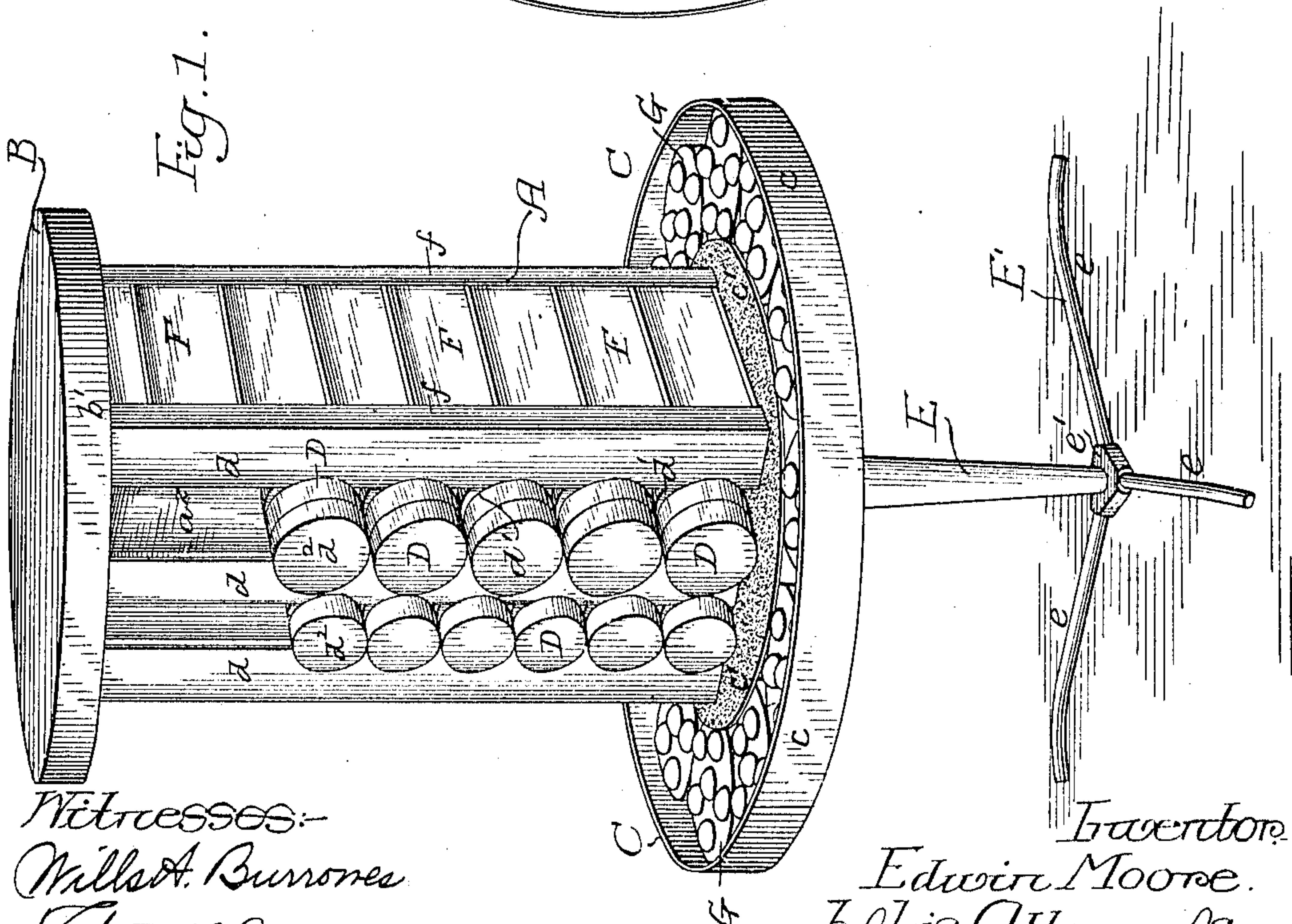


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:  
 Willard A. Burrone  
 Litus McIrons

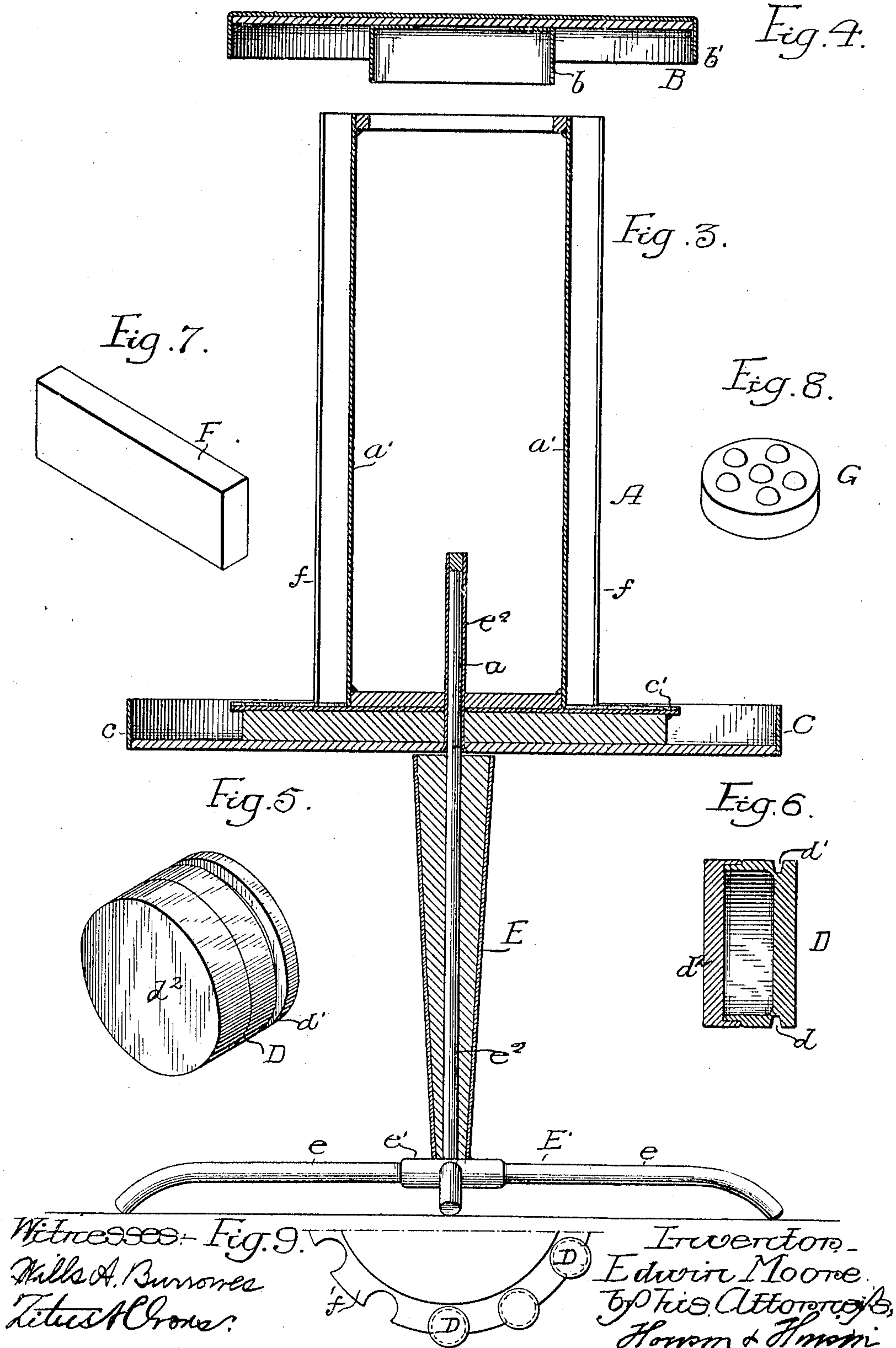
Invention  
 Edwin Moore.  
 by his Attorneys,  
 Hann & Hann

950,572.

E. MOORE.  
DISPLAY CABINET.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1908.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN MOORE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO MOORE PUSH-PIN COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

## DISPLAY-CABINET.

950,572.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

Application filed March 26, 1908. Serial No. 423,368.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain

Improvements in Display-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is particularly adapted for displaying what are known as "push pins," although it can be used for displaying other small articles as well.

Push pins are made in quite a number of different forms and some are placed on cards in quadrangular boxes; others are placed in round boxes and still others are forced into cork boxes, and the object of my invention is to use the display cabinet, not only to display the goods but as a means of carrying stock. The shape of the display cabinet somewhat resembles one form of push pin.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1, is a perspective view of my improved display cabinet; Fig. 2, is a plan view of the body portion with the cap removed; Fig. 3, is a vertical sectional view of the body portion; Fig. 4, is a sectional view of the cap; Fig. 5, is a perspective view of one of the round boxes; Fig. 6, is a sectional view of the box illustrated in Fig. 5; Fig. 7, is a view of one of the quadrangular boxes; Fig. 8, is a view of one of the disks; and Fig. 9, is a view showing a method of holding the box illustrated in Fig. 5.

A is the body portion of the display cabinet; B is the cap; C is the base portion of the body A; E is the tapered spindle, which carries the body portion and is mounted on the tripod E'. The tripod E' is made of a series of bent arms  $e$  secured to a center hub  $e'$ , and projecting vertically from this hub is a rod  $e^2$ , which extends through the tapered spindle E, as shown in Fig. 3, and into a socket  $a$  in the body portion so that the body portion can be rotated without turning the tripod E'. The rod  $e^2$  is preferably secured to the spindle E by cement or other fastening, so that the spindle can be grasped by the hand when it is desired to carry the cabinet. The body portion A is made quadrangular in shape in the present instance, and has sides  $a'$ ,  $a^2$ , as shown in Fig. 2, and the interior of this body portion is made hollow so as to receive the surplus stock. The cap B has an inner depending flange  $b$ , which extends into the body portion

A, and an external flange  $b'$  which gives a finish to the cap.

In each corner of the body portion are vertical guides  $f$  which project a short distance beyond the sides  $a'$ ,  $a^2$  so as to receive the quadrangular packages or boxes F, Fig. 7; while projecting from the sides  $a^2$ ,  $a^2$  are vertical guides  $d$  which fit grooves  $d'$  in the boxes D, Figs. 5 and 6. The boxes have caps  $d^2$  as shown and are preferably of two sizes as shown in Fig. 1, so as to accommodate different sizes of push pins. It will be seen that any one of the boxes can be withdrawn from the guides by simply removing the cap. The grooved boxes D may be attached to recessed flanges  $f'$ , if desired, as shown in Fig. 9, projecting from the cabinet or made separate as desired.

In the base C are placed the disks G, Figs. 1 and 8, carrying certain forms of push pins or thumb tacks, and these disks fit under the flange  $c'$  and are held in place by the annular flange  $c$ . These disks fit loosely on the base so that they can be turned up and removed.

The display cabinet can be mounted on any stationer's counter or show case and will hold a large assortment of push pins. The purchaser can readily examine the entire stock by simply turning the cabinet on its pivot and while the boxes cannot be surreptitiously removed the salesman can readily detach any box or boxes from the cabinet when making a sale.

In packing the cabinet the body can be lifted from the base and inverted, the stem E and rod  $e^2$  extending into the hollow body A and the lid placed at one side, so that the cabinet will take up very little room.

While I have shown the body portion of the display cabinet quadrangular in shape, it will be understood that it may be formed in other shapes without departing from my invention. The shape of the body portion will vary with the size of the display cabinet and may be made circular in cross section or hexagonal, if desired.

The grooved boxes may be applied to the flanges in several different ways and I wish to claim broadly a box with a groove at or near the base adapted to receive a flange to hold it in a display cabinet.

I claim:—

1. The combination in a display cabinet of a body portion having vertical guides,

boxes adapted to the guides, a base portion upwardly flanged at its edge, a structure mounted on said base portion having an overhanging flange, and disks mounted on the base portion and extending under said latter flange.

2. The combination, in a display cabinet, of a supporting structure having a vertical spindle, a stem surrounding the spindle, a body portion including a flat horizontally extending and upwardly flanged base, there being a hollow upwardly extending main

portion to said body having vertical undercut grooves for the reception of boxes and provided with a socket for the reception of the spindle, and a removable cap for the said main body portion. 15

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN MOORE.

Witnesses:

JOS. H. KLEIN,  
WM. A. BARR.