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DISPLAY CABINET FOR LACES, &c.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1909.

951,075.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 4.

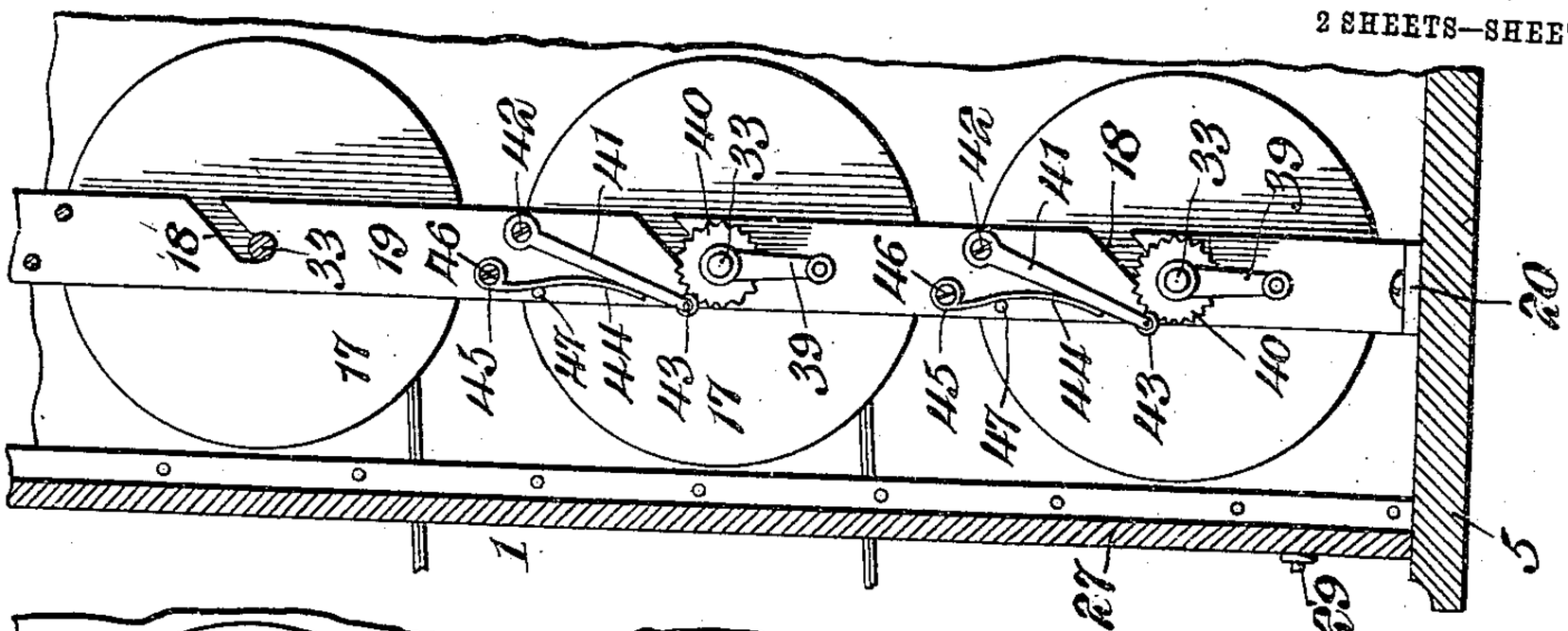
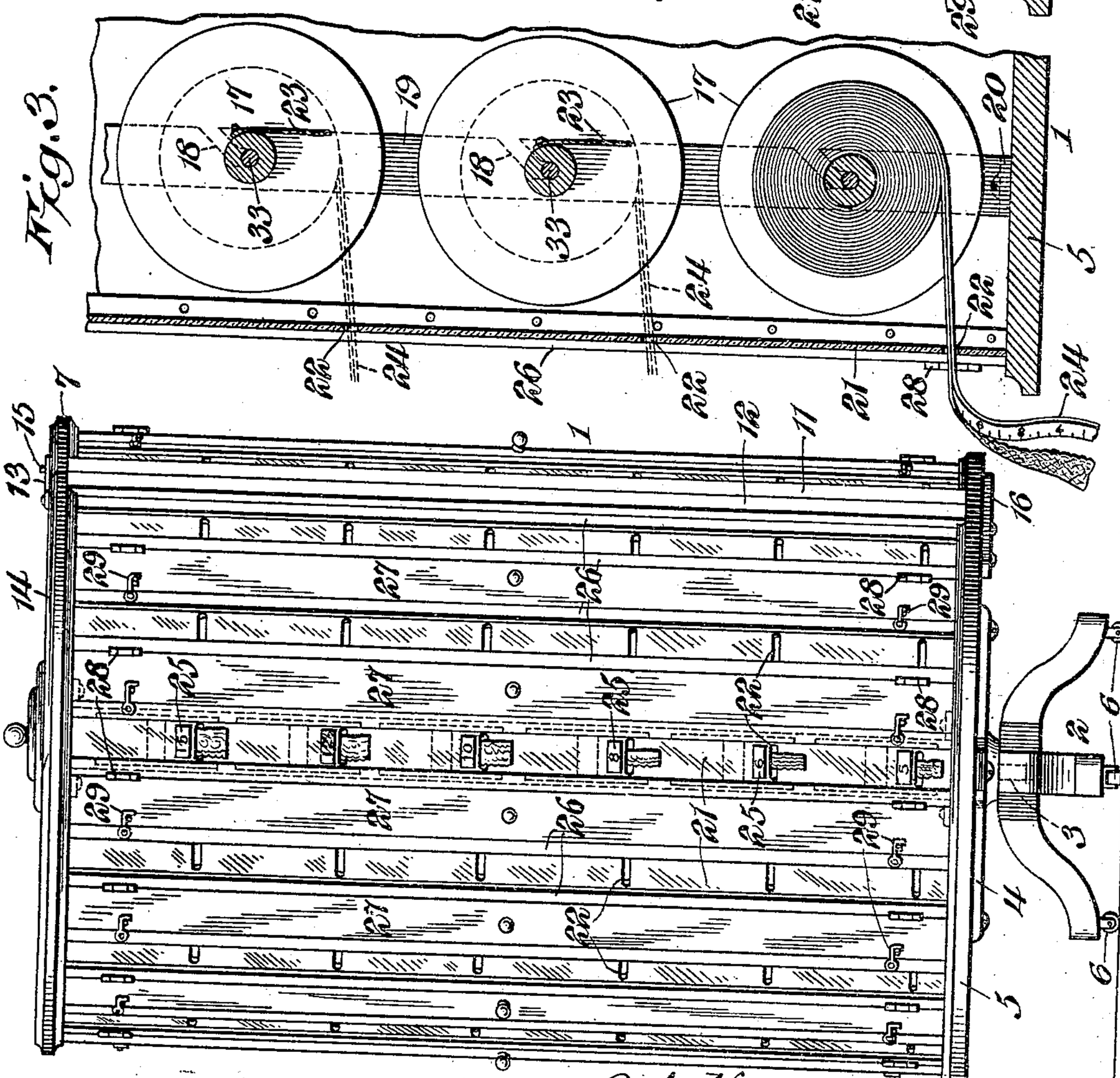


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

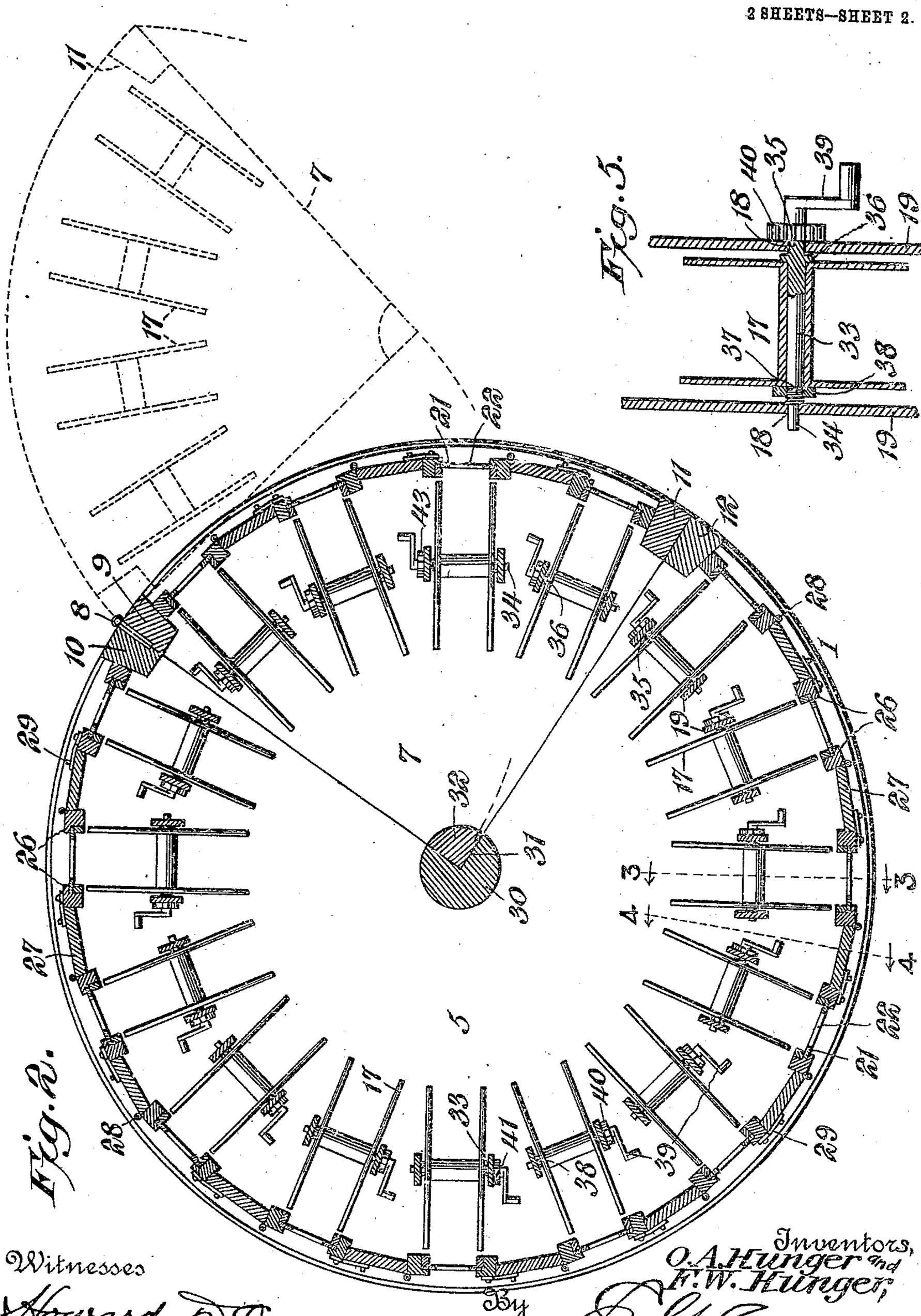

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DISPLAY-CABINET FOR LACES, &c.

951,075. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OTTO A. HUNGER and FREDERICK W. HUNGER, citizens of the United States, residing at Lagrange, in the county of Fayette and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Display-Cabinet for Laces, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in display cabinets for laces, ribbons and other material.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of display cabinets, and to provide a simple, inexpensive and efficient cabinet of this character, designed particularly for the display and sale of laces, but adapted for handling various other materials of like character, and capable of displaying its entire contents and of enabling a number of persons to inspect lace, or other material simultaneously.

A further object of the invention is to provide a display cabinet of this character, adapted to effectually eliminate shop lifting of such material, and capable of enabling the lace to be readily drawn from it, and equipped with means adapted to dispense with the measuring of the lace, and arranged to indicate the amount of lace drawn out of the cabinet and the quantity remaining therein, thereby clearly facilitating both the sale of the lace and the taking of stock.

Another object of the invention is to enable the lace to be readily rewound when desired, and capable of yieldingly retarding the outward movement of the lace, whereby the same will be stopped as soon as the outward pull on the material ceases.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of construction, within the scope of the claims, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is an elevation of a lace cabinet, constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view, the hinged section of the cabinet being shown open in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, illustrating the arrangement of the spools. Fig. 4 is a similar view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, showing the construction for controlling the rotary movement of the spools. Fig. 5 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view of one of the spools.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a substantially cylindrical cabinet, supported by a base 2 and adapted to be rotated thereon to obtain access to any portion of it. The base 2 is provided with a central bearing for the reception of a pivot 3, depending from a horizontal plate or spider 4, which is secured to the bottom 5 of the rotary cabinet. Ball bearings (not shown) may be interposed between the spider and the base to enable the cabinet to rotate frictionlessly. The rotary cabinet, which is designed principally for the display and sale of laces, may be advantageously employed for handling any material of a like character, adapted to be put up on spools, and the cabinet may be constructed of any size to accommodate the desired quantity of material and to enable it to be arranged upon the floor, counter, or other supporting surface. In the embodiment of the invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings, the base of the cabinet is equipped with casters 6 and is designed for use on the floor, but when the cabinet is constructed for use on a counter, or other elevated support, a lower base may be advantageously employed and the casters can be omitted.

The cylindrical cabinet, which is provided with a hinged sector-shaped section 7, is adapted to be opened by swinging the section 7 outward on the hinges 8 to the position illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings to afford access to its interior. The hinges 8 are suitably secured to posts or uprights 9 and 10, mounted, respectively, on the body portion of the cabinet and on the hinged section. The hinged section is provided at its free edge with a post 11, which abuts against the post 12 when the section is closed. The hinged section is preferably secured in its closed position by upper and lower catches, consisting of hooks 13, pivotally mounted on the top 14 and bottom 5 of the body portion of the cabinet, and detachably engaging projections 15 extending

from the top and bottom of the hinged sections. The body portion of the cabinet is preferably provided at the bottom with a supporting plate 16, secured at its inner portion to the lower face of the bottom 5 and projecting beneath and receiving a portion of the hinged section when the latter is closed.

The lace is wound upon spools 17, arranged in vertical series and mounted in inclined bearing slots 18 of spaced vertical supports 19, which are disposed in pairs. The supports 19, which are preferably constructed of metal, have their upper and lower terminals 20 bent outward at right angles and secured to the top and bottom of the cabinet. The spools 17, which may be constructed of any suitable material, are located in rear of the vertical panels 21, preferably constructed of glass or other transparent material, and provided at intervals with apertures 22 through which the lace extends. Wood or any other suitable material may be employed in the construction of the panels, and in practice the lace will be attached to the spool by being pinned, or otherwise secured to short strips of fabric 23 with which each spool will be equipped, and the lace will be laid on a paper strip 24, graduated in yards, inches and fractions of an inch, and forming a measure for enabling the quantity of lace withdrawn from the cabinet to be ascertained, and also for indicating the amount of lace remaining on the spools to facilitate taking stock. The apertures 22 are arranged horizontally and the prices of the various pieces of lace may be indicated by labels 25 pasted on the panels directly above the apertures.

The transparent panels 21 containing the apertures 22 are mounted between upright strips 26, arranged at intervals and also forming supports for hinged doors 27, which alternate with the transparent panels. The doors, which are hinged at one edge, as indicated at 28, are secured at their free edges to the adjacent upright strip 26 by suitable catches 29. The hinged doors are adapted to be opened to afford access to the spools for rewinding the lace, and they obviate the necessity of opening the hinged section for this purpose. The spaced uprights 26 connect the top and bottom of the cabinet, which is also supported by a central post 30, having a sector-shaped recess 31, receiving a sector-shaped bar or section 32, mounted on the hinged section 7 of the cabinet and fitting in the recess 31 and completing the post 30, when the hinged section 7 of the cabinet is closed, as illustrated in full lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

Each spool is mounted on a shaft or axle 33, having reduced journal or bearing portions 34 and 35 to fit the bearing recesses of the uprights 19, but the shaft or axle 33, which is provided adjacent to the bearing portion 35 with a collar 36, is threaded at 37 contiguous to the bearing portion 34 for the reception of a nut 38 for clamping the spool against the collar 36, whereby the spool is rigidly secured to and is caused to rotate with the shaft. The bearing portion 34 is located at one end of the shaft 35, which is provided at its other end with a suitable crank handle 39 by which the spool may be rotated for rewinding the lace. The shaft 35 is also equipped with a ratchet wheel 40, rigidly secured to the shaft and arranged at the outer face of one of the uprights 19, and engaged by a pivoted spring actuated pawl or arm 41. The arm or pawl 41 is pivoted at the top by a screw 42, or other suitable fastening device, and it extends downwardly and outwardly and bears against the ratchet wheel at the front thereof, as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings. It is provided at its lower engaging end with a pivoted roller 43, forming an anti-friction device and yieldably held in engagement with the ratchet wheel by a spring 44, and adapted to permit the ratchet wheel to be rotated in either direction. The spring 44, which is preferably provided at its upper end with an eye 45, is secured to the upright by a screw 46, or other suitable fastening device, and it bears at an intermediate point against a stud or projection 47, extending horizontally from the upright 19. The spring actuated arm or pawl permits the spool to rotate when the lace is drawn outward, and it stops the rotation of the spool as soon as the outward pull on the lace ceases. It also permits the spool to be rotated by the crank handle of the shaft in rewinding the lace on the spool. The ends of the various pieces of lace will depend from and be displayed at the apertures in convenient position to be readily inspected by the purchaser, and to be readily withdrawn by the salesman. A large amount of lace or other material may be simultaneously displayed without actual handling of the material.

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

1. A display cabinet having its periphery composed of fixed upright panels arranged at intervals and provided at different elevations with slots for the material, and narrow upright hinged doors closing the spaces between the vertical panels, and spools mounted within the cabinet and arranged in spaced upright rows opposite the slots of the panels, whereby the material may be displayed through the said slots and unwound from the spools, said doors affording access to any one of the upright rows of spools without exposing the other spools.

2. A display cabinet comprising an ap-

proximately cylindrical body portion having a hinged sector-shaped section extending inward to the center of the cabinet and composed of a top and bottom, and a periphery consisting of an annular series of uprights connecting the top and bottom and arranged in pairs, fixed panels arranged at intervals between the uprights and provided at intervals with apertures, and hinged doors also mounted between the uprights and closing the space between the panels, an annular series of interiorly arranged uprights disposed in pairs in rear of the panels in spaced relation with the same provided with bearings, and vertical series of spools mounted in the bearings of the interiorly arranged uprights and located opposite the apertures of the panels, said doors affording access to any one of the vertical rows of spools without exposing the other rows.

3. A cabinet of the class described comprising an approximately cylindrical body having a hinged sector-shaped section and including a top and bottom, an annular series of uprights connecting the top and bottom at the outer edges thereof, panels supported by the uprights and having apertures for the displaying of the material, a center post connecting the top and bottom of the cabinet and having a sector-shaped recess, and a sector-shaped bar or member mounted on the hinged section and fitting within the sector shaped recess of the center post when the hinged section is closed.

4. A cabinet of the class described provided with an aperture, a spool-receiving shaft having a toothed wheel, a pivoted arm engaging the toothed wheel and permitting the same to rotate in either direction, and a spring bearing against the arm and holding the same in engagement with the toothed wheel.

5. A cabinet of the class described provided with an aperture, a spool-receiving shaft having a toothed wheel, and a pivoted spring actuated arm having an anti-friction device engaging the toothed wheel and permitting a rotation of the shaft in either direction.

6. A cabinet of the class described provided with an aperture, a spool-receiving shaft having a toothed wheel, a pivoted spring actuated arm provided with an anti-friction roller engaging the ratchet wheel, and a spring bearing against the arm and maintaining the roller yieldably in engagement with the toothed wheel.

In testimony, that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

OTTO A. HUNGER.
FRED. W. HUNGER.

Witnesses:
O. E. HOLZ,
W. L. TURNAGE.