

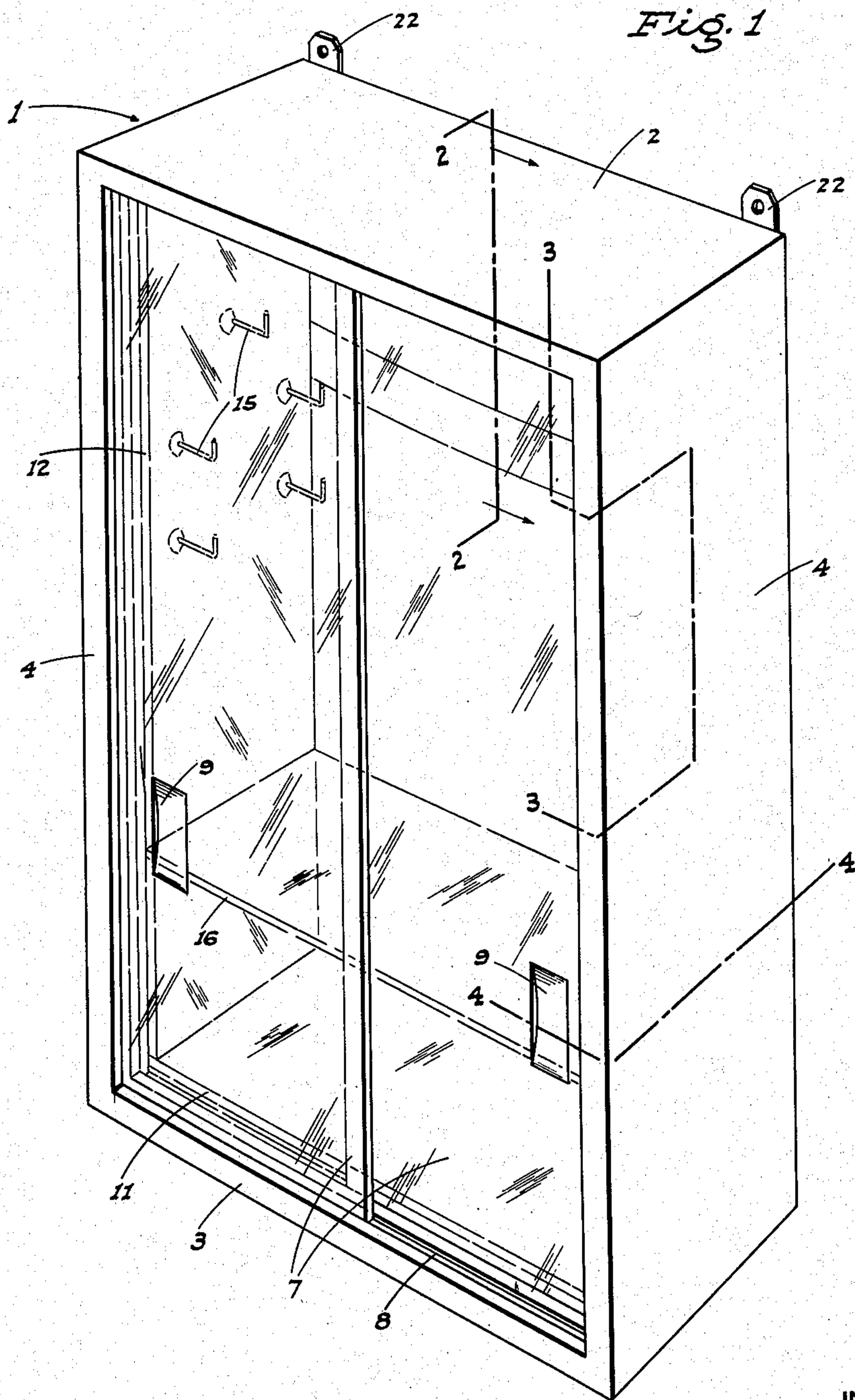
Feb. 17, 1953

S. E. WOO
DISPLAY CABINET

2,628,877

Filed July 10, 1948

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

Fig. 2

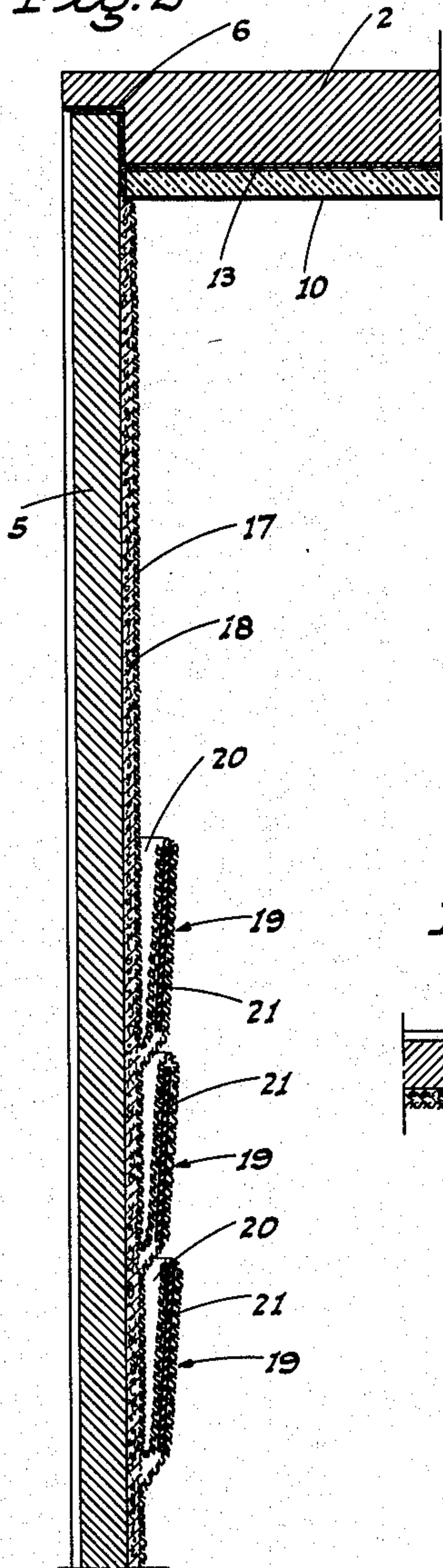


Fig. 4

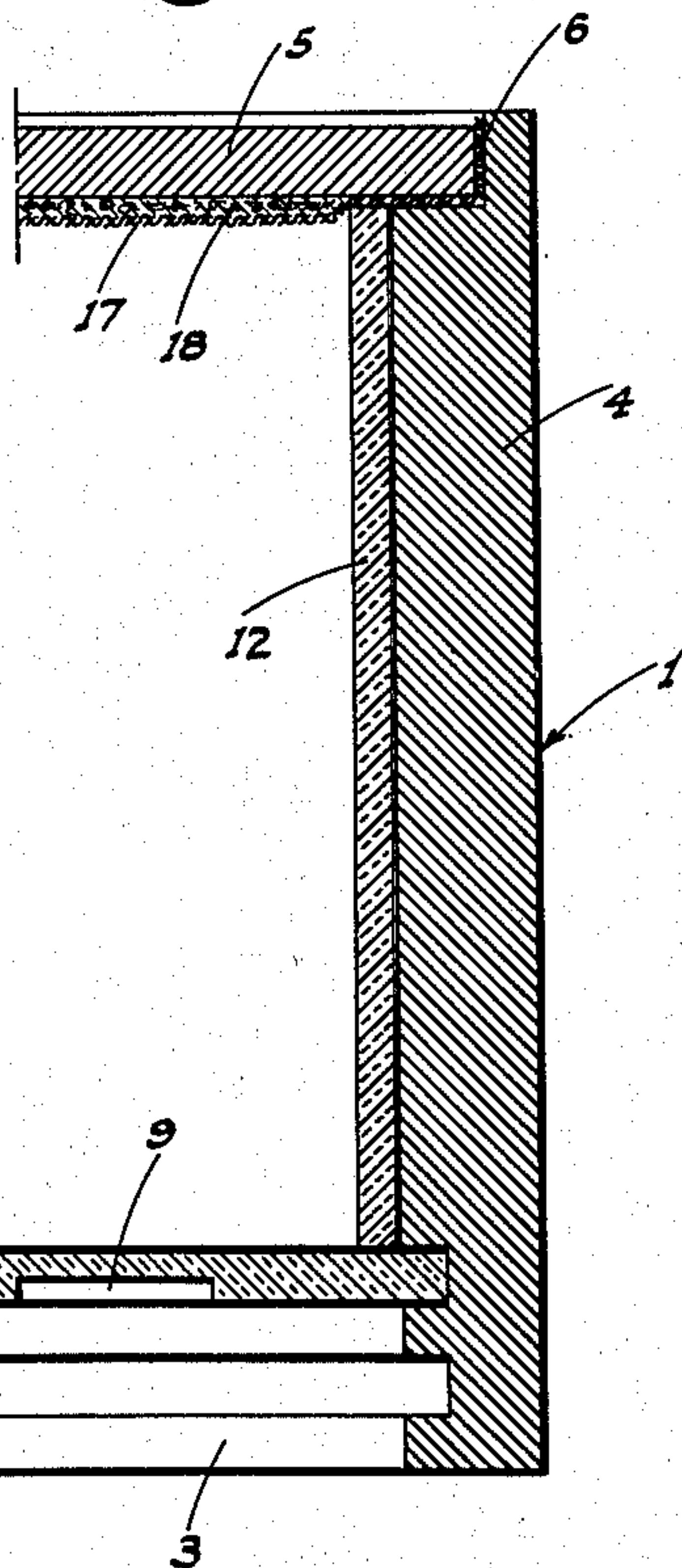
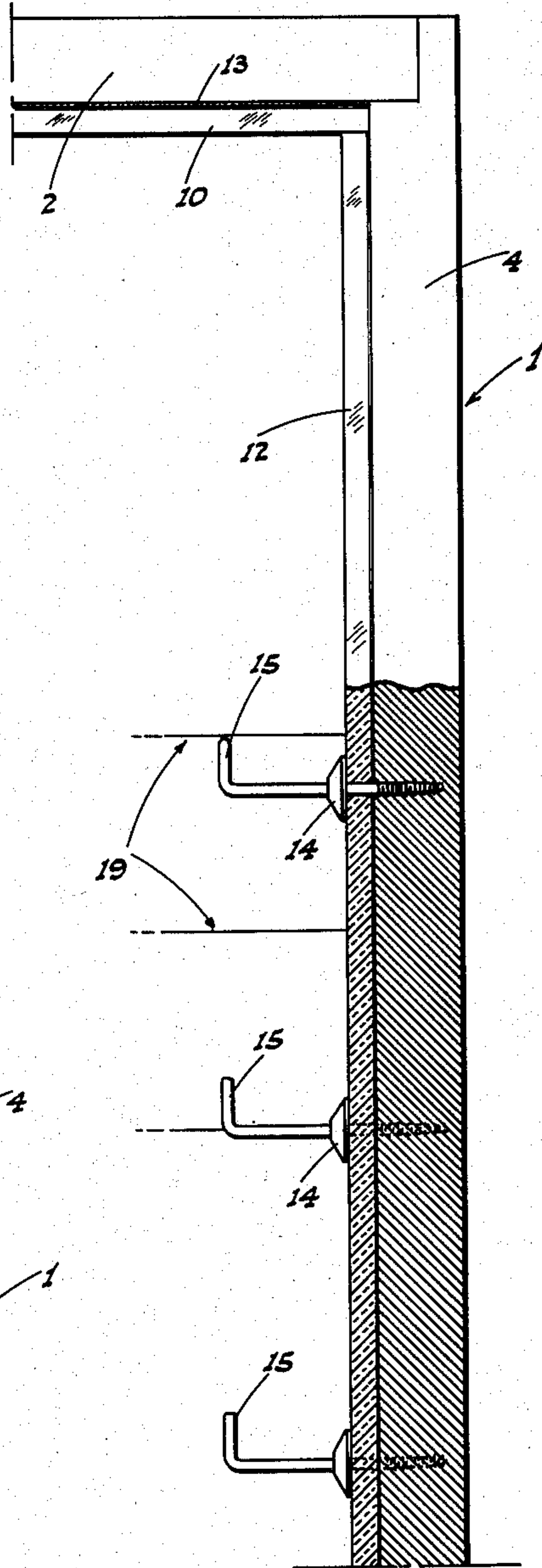


Fig. 3



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DISPLAY CABINET

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1 Claim. (Cl. 312-128)

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This invention is directed to, and it is an object to provide, a novel holding and display cabinet for jewelry; the cabinet being especially designed for home use, although it is adaptable for commercial purposes, such as the display of select pieces of jewelry.

Another object of the invention is to provide a cabinet, for jewelry, which is designed so that it may be placed on a dressing table or the like, or suspended from a wall, to the end that a woman's jewelry is maintained for ready and convenient access; the cabinet being glass fronted, and the jewelry so disposed in the cabinet that said jewelry is visible and displayed in an attractive manner.

A further object of the invention is to provide a jewelry cabinet, as above, in which there is a novel arrangement of jewelry supporting means, including a cushion back for receiving jewelry pieces having stickpins; and elastic pockets, wall hooks, and a shelf for other types of pieces.

An additional object of the invention is to provide a jewelry cabinet having a novel mirror assembly to enhance the appearance of the cabinet, and the jewelry pieces displayed therein.

A further object of the invention is to provide a practical and convenient cabinet, and one which will be exceedingly effective for the purpose for which it is designed.

These objects are accomplished by means of such structure and relative arrangement of parts as will fully appear by a perusal of the following specification and claim.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the jewelry cabinet.

Fig. 2 is a cross section on line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross section on line 3-3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a cross section on line 4-4 of Fig. 1.

Referring now more particularly to the characters of reference on the drawings, the cabinet, indicated generally at 1, is of relatively tall but shallow construction.

The cabinet 1 is rectangular and includes a top 2, a bottom 3, and side walls 4; there being a back panel 5 on the cabinet engaged in mortised out-portions 6 at the rear thereof.

At the front the cabinet 1 is initially open, and is fitted with a pair of vertically elongated, substantially half width slide doors 7 which run, at opposite ends, in guide channels 8 in the top 2 and bottom 3; such slide doors 7 being of clear plate glass, and each having a finger-hold 9 formed therein on the outside. As the slide doors 7 are of clear or transparent glass, the contents

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of the cabinet are readily visible from exteriorly thereof, which lends to the attractiveness of the cabinet when in use.

On their inner faces the top 2, bottom 3, and side walls 4 are each faced with a mirror; the top mirror being indicated at 10, the bottom mirror at 11, and the side mirrors at 12.

The top mirror 10 and the bottom mirror 11 are preferably adhered to the top 2 and bottom 3 by an adhesive mastic, as at 13. Additionally, the side mirrors 12 rest, at their lower ends, on top of the bottom mirror 11, whereby to further assure against its displacement. The top mirror 10 engages at its end portions on the upper ends of the side mirrors 12 whereby said top mirror 10 cannot displace downwardly.

The top mirror 10, bottom mirror 11, and side mirrors 12, are all of equal width, which width is substantially the depth of the cabinet from front to rear thereof between the slide doors 7 and back panel 5.

The side mirrors 12 are held in place by the flanges 14 of screw hooks 15 which project through holes in said side mirrors and screw into the side walls 4. The hooks 15 are arranged symmetrically on each side of the cabinet adjacent the top thereof, so that articles of jewelry may be suspended from said hooks in the cabinet.

Below the hooks 15 the cabinet includes a shelf 16, preferably of clear plate glass; said shelf 16 being of the same width as the side mirrors 12 and mounted at the ends in connection with the latter.

The back panel 5 is provided with a sheet of velvet facing 17, and a cushion sheet 18 of relatively greater thickness is interposed between the velvet facing 17 and said back panel 5. At the edge portions the sheet of velvet facing 17, together with the cushion sheet 18, turn about corresponding edges of the back panel 5, and are frictionally gripped in the mortised portions 6 when said back panel is mounted in place. The back panel 5 is attached to the cabinet by small brads or the like.

Some distance above the shelf 16 the sheet of velvet facing 17 is formed with a plurality of horizontal, vertically spaced, upturned pleats 19; thus forming a plurality of upwardly opening pockets 20 which extend transversely from side to side of the cabinet. Each pleat 19 carries, within the same, a length of elastic ribbon 21; such ribbons extending to and about opposite side edges of the back panel 5, whence they are gripped in the mortised portions 6 when said back panel is affixed to the cabinet. The elastic rib-

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bons 21 permit the pockets 20 to be expanded for placement of an article of jewelry therein, and then contract the pocket when it is released.

When the above described jewelry cabinet is in use, it may be set upon a woman's dressing table in forwardly facing relation, or the cabinet may be suspended from a wall by suspension eyes 22 which project upwardly from the back of said cabinet adjacent its rear corner.

Access to the cabinet, when it is in use, is readily and conveniently gained by sliding one or the other of the doors 7 laterally; such doors normally being in closed position to maintain the inside of the cabinet and the jewelry therein against dust, soiling, etc.

Articles of jewelry which incorporate stick pins are stuck into the cushion pad, which includes the velvet facing 17 and cushion sheet 18. Other articles of jewelry are suspended from the hooks 15; placed in the pockets 20; or disposed on the shelf 16 or bottom mirror 11.

The mirrors 10, 11, and 12 produce a very effective and attractive appearance within the cabinet, as they tend to receive or show images of the jewelry in such cabinet.

While the cabinet is relatively simple in its structural arrangement, it provides a novel container for pieces of jewelry, the latter being maintained, in display, so that they are easy to find and remove from the cabinet when desired.

From the foregoing description it will be readily seen that there has been produced such a cabinet as substantially fulfills the objects of the invention, as set forth herein.

While this specification sets forth in detail the present and preferred construction of the cabinet, still in practice such deviations from such detail may be resorted to as do not form a departure from the spirit of the invention, as defined by the appended claim.

Having thus described the invention, the fol-

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lowing is claimed as new and useful, and upon which Letters Patent are desired:

A cabinet comprising a top, a bottom, side walls, and a back panel of larger area than but symmetrical to the opening defined by said top, bottom, and side walls, the top, bottom and side walls being provided with a substantially right angle recess extending about said opening from the back of the cabinet to receive the back panel within the confines of the recess from the back of the cabinet, a sheet of relatively thick cushion material disposed over the front face of the back panel, a sheet of velvet facing material disposed over the front face of the cushion material, the peripheral dimensions of the cushion material and facing material being greater than the peripheral dimensions of the back panel, the cushion material and the facing material beyond the edges of the back panel being compressed and squeezed between the outer edges of the back panel and the recessed portions of the top, bottom and sides whereby the cushion material is drawn taut over the back panel and the facing material is drawn taut over the cushion material.

SALLY E. WOO.

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