

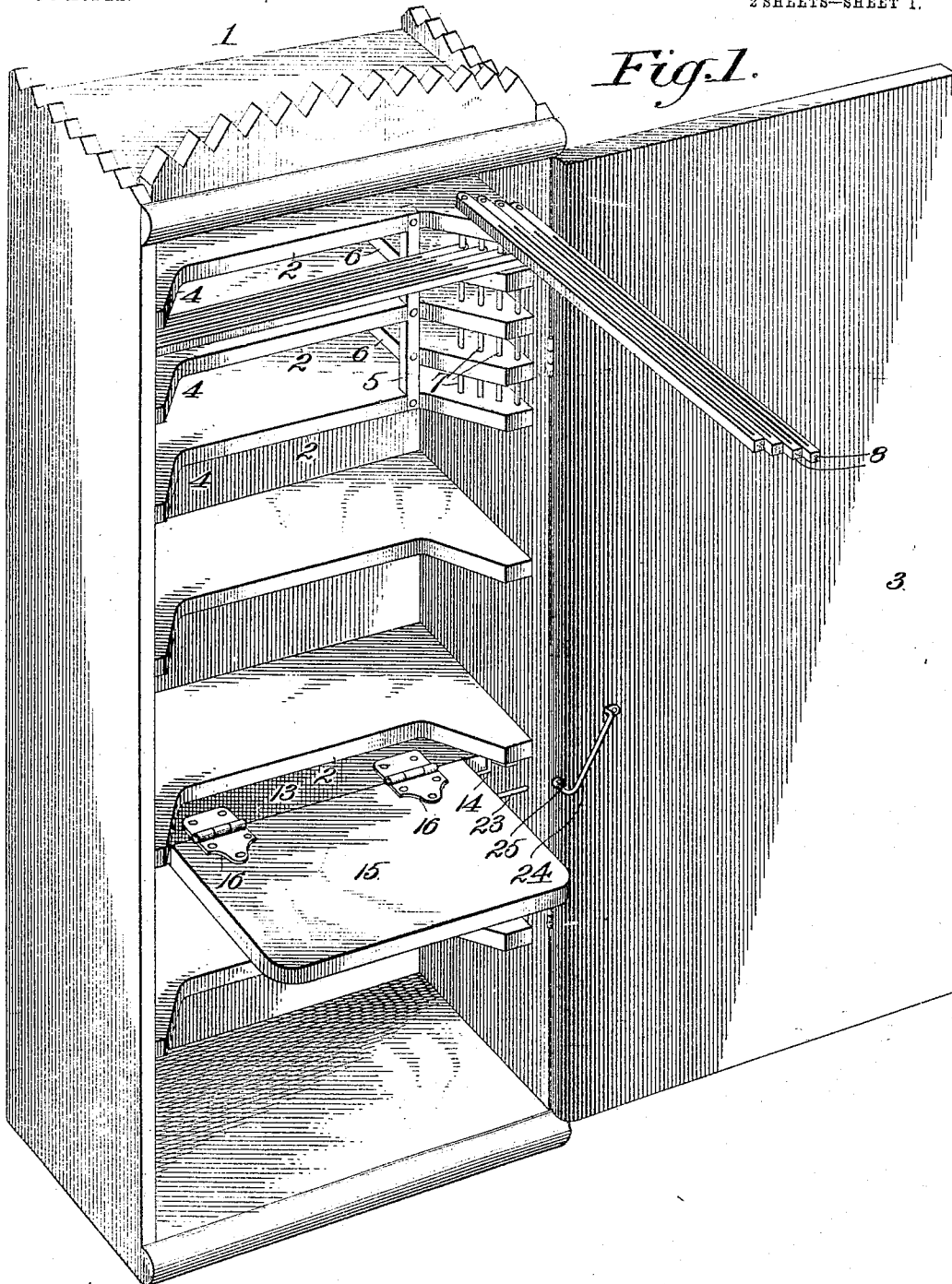
No. 774,117.

PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

J. L. TANDY.
DISPLAY CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
E. P. Love
H. C. Rodgers

Inventor
J. L. Tandy
By George H. Phelps
Att'y.

J. L. TANDY.
DISPLAY CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 4, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

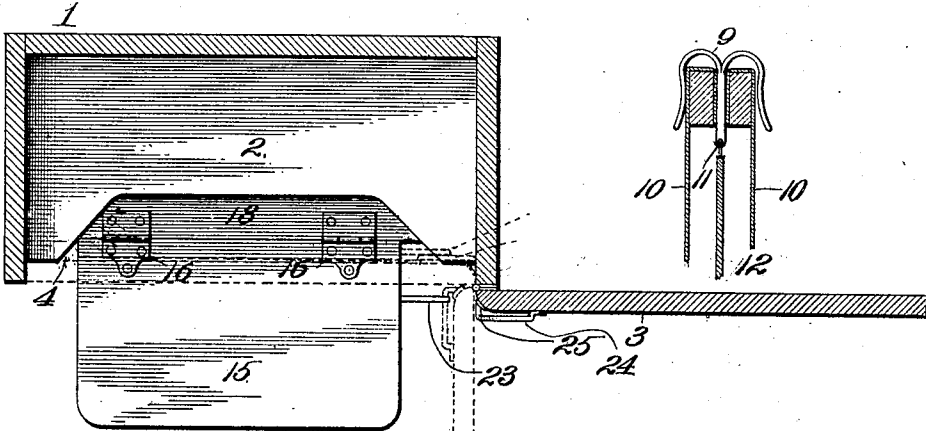


Fig. 6.

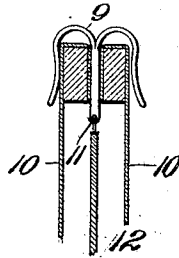


Fig. 3.

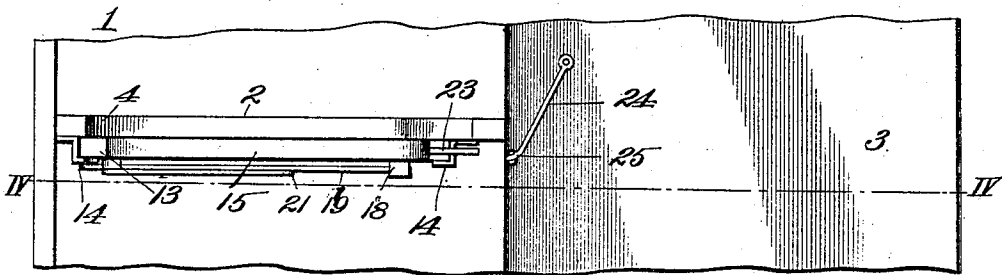


Fig. 4.

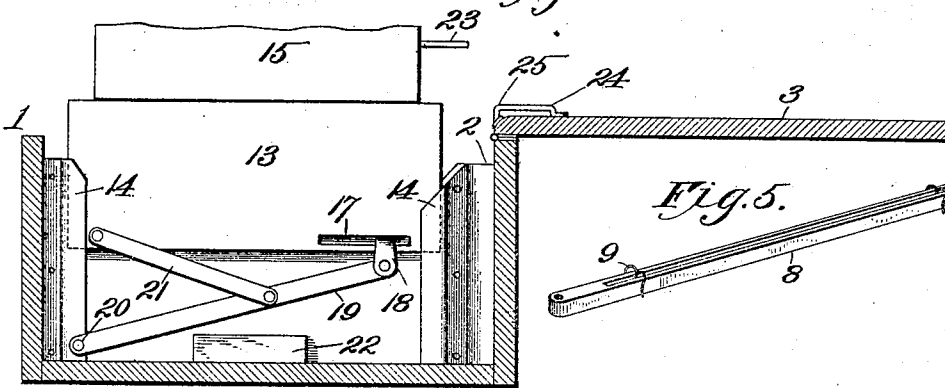
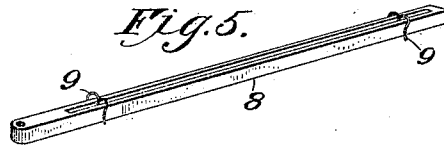


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

F. R. Glou
A. C. Rodgers.

Inventor
J. L. Tandy

By George J. Thorpe
Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. TANDY, OF HORTON, KANSAS.

DISPLAY-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,117, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed March 4, 1904. Serial No. 196,477. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. TANDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Horton, in the county of Brown and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Display-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to display-cabinets, and more especially to that class equipped with a series of independent swing-arms from which to suspend lace curtains and other open-work goods; and my object is to produce a cabinet of this character which conveniently and compactly supports the sample curtains and the stock curtains and which is of simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive construction.

To this end the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and organization, as hereinafter described and claimed, and in order that it may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a cabinet embodying my invention, the same being shown open and with but two series of the sample-curtain-supporting arms, one of said series projecting outward. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken just above the shelf equipped with the slidably and folding extensions. Fig. 3 is a front view of that part of the cabinet disclosed by Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section on the line IV IV of Fig. 3, assuming that the cabinet is inverted. Fig. 5 is a detailed perspective view of one of the curtain-supporting arms and clamps for securing the curtains thereto. Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross-section of one of the curtain-supporting arms as equipped with a pair of curtains held thereon by the clamps and with the backing-sheet suspended from the clamps between the curtains.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, 1 designates a casing of suitable height and provided with a series of shelves 2, which terminate at their front edges short of the corresponding face of the cabinet by a distance about equal to the width of the hinged door 3 of the cabinet, said door being adapted to swing in between the side walls and against

the front ends of the shelves, though it is to be understood, of course, that this special relation of parts need not be adhered to. The shelves are recessed in their front edges, as at 4, for a purpose which is hereinafter explained. The production of the recesses in each shelf retains the bracing effect of a continuous shelf on the sides of the cabinet for practically its entire depth from front to rear. In this instance the three topmost shelves are connected in the plane of the base of recesses 4 and near their right-hand ends by a vertical brace 5, said brace also serving as a support for one corner of the brackets 6, secured in any suitable manner (not shown) to the contiguous side wall of the casing.

7 designates an oblique series of vertical rods mounted in the shelves connected by the brace and in the interposed brackets, and pivoted on said rods are longitudinally-slotted arms 8, the arrangement being such that these arms when folded to inoperative position intersect or occupy the vertical plane of the recesses 4 of the shelves, so that the curtains hereinafter more particularly referred to may be suspended substantially vertically in the recesses of the shelves, so as not to interfere with the closing of the door against the front edges of the shelves.

In Fig. 1 the second or lowest series of arms 8 are shown as bridging the recesses 4, and the first or topmost series of arms 8 are shown as swung forward out of the casing. In said figure the curtains and curtain-clamps hereinafter referred to are omitted in order to show the construction of the cabinet and the arms and their arrangement and relation to each other more clearly.

In Fig. 5 the arm 5 is equipped with the spring-clamps 9, of substantially M form, the center arm of each clamp extending down through the slot and the other arms pressing against the outer sides of the swing-arm, or rather against the curtains 10, interposed between said arm and the clamp-arms, said curtains being also preferably extended down into the slot of the swing-arm, as shown in Fig. 6. Suspended from the central arm of the clamps, as at 11, is a backing-sheet 12,

said sheet being of any suitable material to provide a good background for the lace curtains or other open-work goods.

In the display of the curtains the fact that the swing-arms are independently pivoted enables the salesman to so dispose them that a sample of every curtain in the cabinet may be exposed to view, opening from a substantially common center, like a fan. In this connection it will also be observed that the stock upon the shelves is not only conveniently accessible by swinging the curtain-carrying arms around, but that the sample curtains when occupying their inoperative position form practically a dust-proof guard for the stock.

To provide a convenient support for the stock curtains when wrapping or unwrapping them, I employ a shelf extension, the same consisting of a sliding portion 13, mounted in metallic cleats 14, secured to the under side of a shelf within convenient reach, and a portion 15, hinged, as at 16, to portion 13, so as to be capable of swinging and folding upwardly. In its lower side and near one corner slidable portion 13 is provided with a groove 17, engaged slidably by a hook 18, pivoted to the lever 19, pivoted at its opposite end, as at 20, to the rear end and under side of one of the cleats 14. Said lever is pivotally connected by a link 21 to the opposite corner of slidable portion 13. This connection between the casing and the slidable shelf portion 13 equalizes pressure imposed on said portion at any point, and consequently insures its free and easy sliding movement back and forth, and in order that said portion shall not slide so far back as to bring the rear edge of portion 15 below the shelf I provide a stop-block 22 as an abutment for the rear edge of portion 13.

From the folding extension 15, contiguous to the door-hinge, a pin 23 projects, which pin when the portion 13 is slid back into the casing its full distance, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and when the folding portion is horizontal projects into the path of circular motion of the cam-bar 24, secured to the inner side of the door. This cam-bar is adapted to first engage said pin when it assumes approximately the position shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, and by pressure against the under side of the pin to eventually fold portion 15 upwardly to a vertical position, as shown in Fig. 2. In order that this cam-bar shall operate properly, it will be noticed that it converges downward with respect to the hinged edge of the door and that its lower end is curved, as at 25, so as to first engage the pin and raise the portion 15 slightly off center with respect to its hinges 16. The backward and upward pitch of the cam-bar in the continued closing movement of the door serves to continue the folding movement of portion 15, the pin being sufficiently long to

accommodate the cam-bar in the varying positions it assumes during the swinging movement of the door. It will also be noticed that the closing of the door not only folds said shelf extension to inoperative position, but also results in folding the curtain-supporting arms to their closed position without regard to the number of said arms left open.

From the above description it will be apparent that I have produced a display-cabinet for curtains, draperies, and analogous goods which enables the salesman to display the goods in the most advantageous and expeditious manner and by which the salesman may show the curtains separately or in combinations. It is to be understood, of course, that while I have illustrated and described the preferred type of construction the cabinet may be varied in a number of particulars without departing from the principle and scope or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

1. A display-cabinet, provided with one or more shelves and with a series of swing-arms for supporting articles to be displayed, said swing-arms being adapted when in their closed position to occupy a vertical plane forward of the edge of the shelf or shelves so as to vertically suspend the display articles forward of said shelves.

2. A display-cabinet, provided with one or more shelves, with a door forward of said shelves, and with a series of swing-arms for supporting articles to be displayed, said swing-arms being adapted when in their closed position to occupy a vertical plane forward of the edge of the shelf or shelves so as to vertically suspend the display articles forward of said shelves.

3. A display-cabinet provided with a plurality of shelves recessed in their front edge, an oblique series of vertical pivot-rods connecting said shelves, and a series of swing-arms mounted upon said pivot-rods and upon each shelf in the vertical plane of said recesses.

4. A display-cabinet, provided with a plurality of shelves recessed in their front edge, brackets interposed between said shelves at one end, pivot-rods extending through said shelves and the interposed brackets, and swing-arms mounted in said rods and upon said shelves and brackets and disposed forward of the base of the said recesses.

5. A display-cabinet, provided with a plurality of shelves recessed in their front edge, brackets interposed between said shelves at one end, pivot-rods extending through said shelves and the interposed brackets, swing-arms mounted on said rods and upon said shelves and brackets and disposed forward of the base of the said recesses, and a door hinged

to the front edge of the wall of the cabinet contiguous to said pivot-rods.

5 6. In a display-cabinet, the combination of a slotted arm, one or more clamps to embrace and clamp interposed curtains against the outer sides of the slotted arms, and provided with arms depending through said slot, and means for suspending a backing-sheet from

said last-named clamp-arms and between the curtains.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN L. TANDY.

Witnesses:

T. A. RAFFETY,
B. B. NORRIS.