

W. HOOEY.
 KNOCKDOWN COUNTER.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1912.

1,099,980.

Patented June 16, 1914.

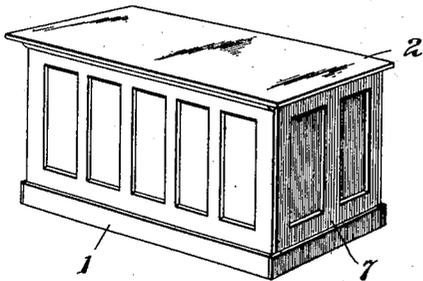


Fig. 1.

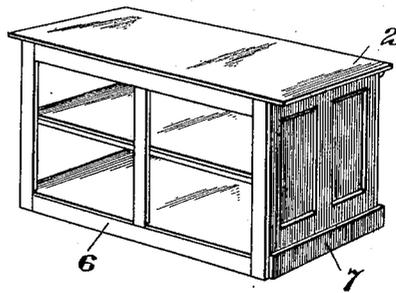


Fig. 2.

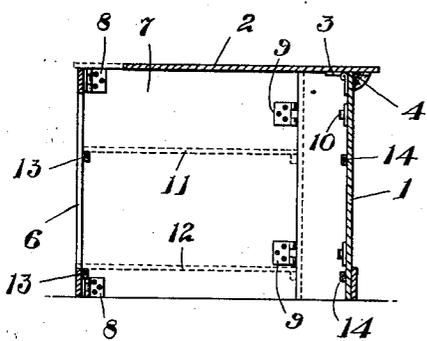


Fig. 3.

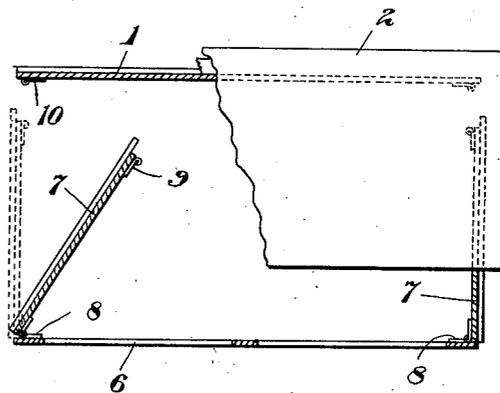


Fig. 4.

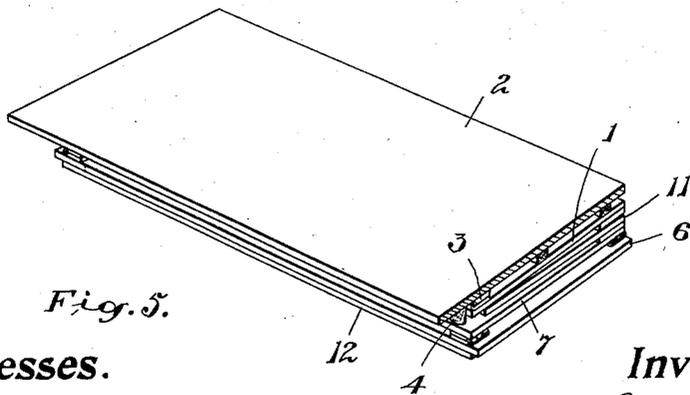


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.

H. L. Trumble.
J. Suck.

Inventor.

Wilbert Hooley.
 by *H. J. Demmison*
att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBERT HOOEY, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

KNOCKDOWN COUNTER.

1,099,980.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 16, 1914.

Application filed April 1, 1912. Serial No. 687,845.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBERT HOOEY, a subject of the King of Great Britain, resident of the city of Toronto, county of York, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knockdown Counters, described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, whereby the several sections are collapsibly arranged and adapted to be rigidly connected together to form a solid counter.

The objects of the invention are, to facilitate the handling and shipping of store counters effecting a saving in cost and transportation, to provide a counter which may be made in short sections adapted to be fitted together to form any desired length of counter, and to devise a counter which may be readily taken apart, knocked down and transported with ease and without damage.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a counter constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the rear of the counter. Fig. 3 is an enlarged vertical cross sectional view showing the manner of placing the separable sections together. Fig. 4 is a plan view partly in horizontal section and part broken away showing the front separated from the ends and one of the ends being folded inwardly. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the counter knocked down and ready for handling.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the counter front which may be paneled or framed in any desirable manner.

2 is the top preferably secured to the front by the hinges 3 secured on the inner side of said front and to the underside of the top.

4 is a suitable molding secured to the top beneath the projecting edge 5 of the counter.

6 is the back which is preferably formed with open panels and adapted to support the back edge of the top 2.

7 are the ends pivotally secured to the ends of the back 6 by the hinges 8 and adapted to fold inwardly.

9 are brackets secured to the inner sides

of the ends 7 close to the front edge and adapted to engage the brackets 10 secured to the inner side of the front, said brackets being adapted to be fastened securely together and thereby holding the back and ends rigidly. Any desirable form of locking means may be used in place of the brackets 9 and 10.

11 and 12 are shelves adapted to rest upon the stops 13 and 14 secured to the inner side of the front and back members. The use of these shelves is not essential and any desired number may be placed in the counter.

In the use of this device the front ends, back and top are all made up separately and the ends secured by the hinges to the back and the top secured to the front as described, each part having the necessary fasteners secured thereto. The ends are folded inwardly against the back and the top folded inwardly against the front. The several parts may then be laid flat and packed in a very small space as illustrated in Fig. 5.

The erection of the counter is very simple. The ends are swung outwardly as shown in Fig. 4 and the top is then laid thereon and the front brought into position and secured by means of the engaging fasteners and if shelves are used they are placed in position before the front and top. When thus secured together the whole device forms a very rigid article of store furniture.

A counter constructed as described may be made in various stock lengths, short enough for easy handling and any desired number may be placed together to give the required length of counter. This arrangement also allows of considerable latitude of arrangement of the counter as it may be broken up into several sections if desired.

One of the most important features in this invention is that counters may be shipped without danger of being seriously injured and further they may be packed in a much smaller space, thus allowing cars loaded with counters to be loaded to their proper capacity.

What I claim as my invention is:—

In a knock-down store counter, in combination, a rigid front panel and a counter top hinged together to fold inwardly the underside of the top against the inner side of the front panel, and the hinges being hidden on the inner side, a pair of end sections, and

a back section hinged together to fold inwardly, the inner sides of the ends against the inner side of the back, said end sections being adapted to have their forward
 5 edges abut the rear of the front section and to be rigidly secured by hidden locking members on the inner side, said end and back sections supporting the top and being rigidly connected thereto, and loose pin
 10 butts secured to the inner sides of said mem-

bers adapted to form the locking means for securing same together.

Signed at the city of Toronto, county of York, Ontario, Canada, this 25th day of March 1912.

WILBERT HOOEY.

Witnesses:

E. HERON,

A. G. KELLY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."