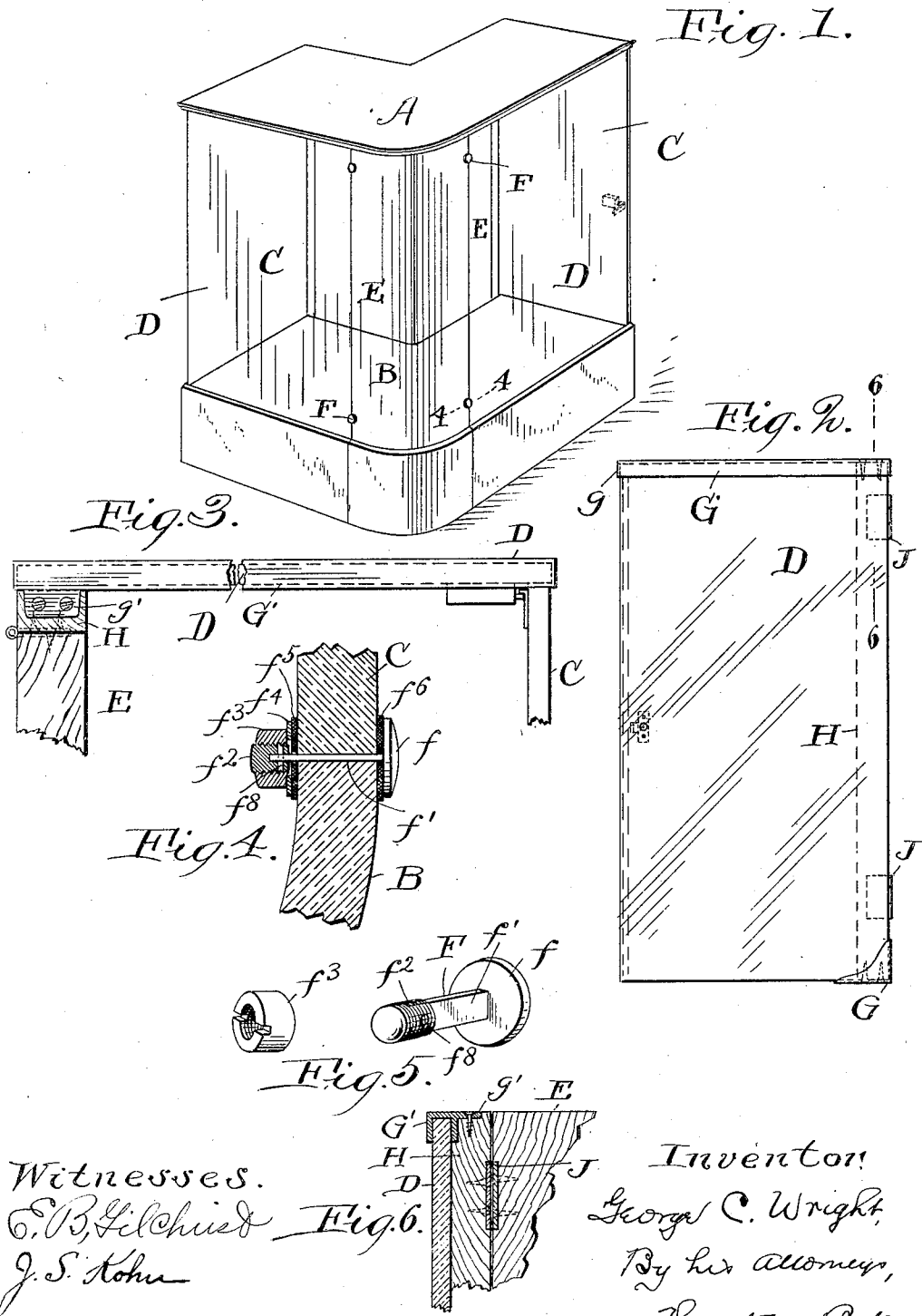


No. 810,243.

PATENTED JAN. 16, 1906.

G. C. WRIGHT.
SHOW CASE.

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Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. WRIGHT, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SHOW-CASE.

No. 810,243.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 16, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Show-Cases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to show-cases of the all-glass type—that is, a case wherein the vertical walls and the top plate are of glass secured together by some means which do not attract attention—as, for example, small clips secured by bolts to the adjacent pieces of glass. In such show-cases I have noticed that breakage frequently occurs where there is a rounded or bent glass plate and where there is a glass door, the cracks starting from the bolt-holes. The present invention is designed to remedy these defects. It may be summarized as consisting of the combinations of parts to this end, as hereinafter more fully explained and as definitely set out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a show-case adapted to stand against a column or at an angle in a building and having a rounded corner and two glass doors. Fig. 2 is an elevation of one of the doors. Fig. 3 is a plan near the door with the top plate removed. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through the meeting edges of the bent and straight glass plates. Fig. 5 is a perspective of the bolt and its nut used for securing the plates. Fig. 6 is a detail in section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the parts by letters, A represents the top plate of the case; B, the curved wall; C, the flat walls, and D the doors. These parts are all made of glass. The back of the case composed of the two plates E may be of wood carrying mirrors.

The curved plate B where it abuts the flat plates C is substantially a straight continuation thereof. I secure these plates together by peculiarly-formed bolts F. These bolts have flat round heads f , adapted to bear against the flat plate and the flat or substantially flat portion of the curved plate. Extending inward from the flat head is a flat shank f' , which is made of thin steel and is adapted to stand between the plates without requiring their being cut. On the inner end of the flat shank is secured a screw-threaded

extension f^2 , and on this extension screws a nut f^3 . On the inner side of the nut is a washer f^4 . Between the washer and the inner side of the glass plates is a rubber washer f^5 , while between the head and the outer side of the glass plates is another rubber washer f^6 .

The flat shank of the bolt is preferably a piece of steel which is brazed to a brass head. The threaded extension is preferably a small piece of brass bifurcated to admit the flat shank and held in place by a small pin f^8 , passing through it and the shank. This piece of brass is threaded to receive the nut. By means of this bolt, with its flat shank and flat head at right angles to the shank, any two glass plates abutting in the same plane (as the curved plate B and one of the flat plates C) may be secured together. The rubber washers prevent the bolts working loose and sliding down. No perforation or cutting of the curved plate is necessary, and this is a great advantage, because in the curving of the plates strains are introduced which make them very liable to break if perforated. Such curved plates are expensive, so that breakage while more liable to occur is also more detrimental when it does occur.

Another place of frequent breakage is at the hinges of the glass door. To reduce this breakage, the doors have been secured to a wooden strip and the strip hinged to the back of the case; but though this helps somewhat the weight of the door frequently causes it to break at the perforations where it is secured to the strip. I obviate this by securing the door to the strip by means of metal channel-shaped members secured to the strip and projecting onto the upper and lower edges of the door.

The lower one of the channel-shaped members G need not extend across the door, as it only receives its downward thrust. It is located at the hinged corner of the door and is of an L shape, so that the bottom and back edges of the door seat in it. The member G is secured to the door by cement and has ears by which it is secured to the wooden strip H. At the upper edge of the door the member G', which is channel-shaped, extends the full width of the door and projects downward at g onto the far edge of it. It is cemented in place, and at its inner end it has ears g' , by which it is secured to the strip H. This member G' prevents the door sagging or tipping away from its hinge-line. The strip H,

it is to be understood, is hinged to the back E, as indicated by the hinges J.

I claim—

1. In a show-case, the combination with a
5 glass front and a wooden back, of a glass end
door comprising a single unframed glass plate
carried by a vertical strip hinged to the back,
said carrying being accomplished by a metal
channel-shaped member secured to one end
10 of the strip and projecting horizontally there-
from and extending onto and secured to the
horizontal edge of the door.

2. In a show-case, the combination of a
hinged strip, a glass door, a channel-shaped
15 member secured to the strip and extending
onto the upper edge of the glass door and se-
cured to it, the vertical edge of the door op-
posite the strip being free from framing.

3. In a show-case, the combination of a
20 glass door, consisting of a single plate of glass
having its vertical edges unframed a swinging
channel-shaped member extending along the
upper edge of the glass door and secured to
it, said member extending downwardly onto

the far edge of the door to prevent its sag- 25
ging.

4. In a show-case, the combination of a
glass door, of a pair of channel-shaped mem-
bers in which the upper and lower edges of
the door seat respectively, said members be- 30
ing secured to the door, and a hinge con-
struction connected with said members, the
vertical edges of the door being unframed.

5. In a show-case, the combination with
the back, a strip hinged thereto, a pair of 35
members secured to said strip, a glass door
seating at its upper and lower edges in said
members respectively, the upper one of said
members being channel-shaped and extend-
ing the full width of the door and having 40
means passing onto the far edge thereof.

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

GEORGE C. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

ALBERT G. KOCH,
B. H. KROGER.