No. 701,222. Patented May 27, 1902.

A. REINLE.

SHOW CASE.

(Application filed Jan. 23, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

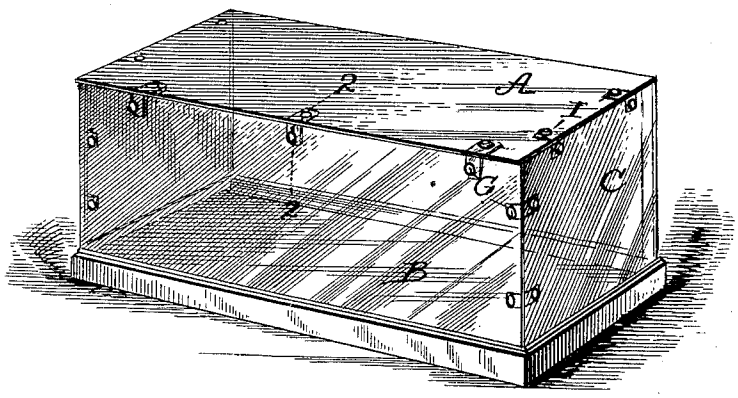


Fig. 2.

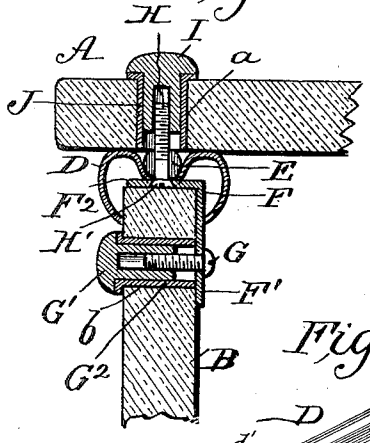


Fig. 3.

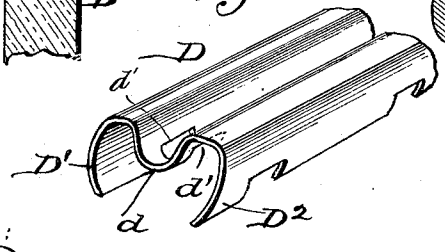


Fig. 4.

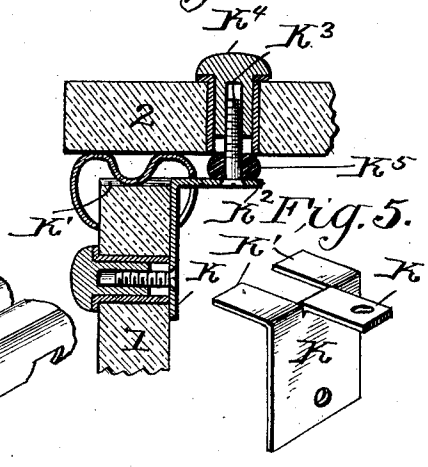


Fig. 5.

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SHOW-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,222, dated May 27, 1902.

Application filed January 23, 1902. Serial No. 90,894. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST REINLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Show-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in show-cases, and has for an object to provide a novel form of joint-strip to be applied between the adjoining plates of glass, as well as to provide improvements in the means for connecting the plates of glass; and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a show-case embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail sectional view on about line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a portion of one of the joint-strips, and Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate a modified construction which may be employed in connection with the plates of glass.

By this invention I seek to provide a novel form of resilient joint-strip for application between the abutting plates of glass and to so construct such strip that it will overlap both edges of the plate of glass, which is presented edgewise to the face of the other, and thus dispense with the necessity of grinding the edge of such plate and the incident expense.

The show-case shown includes a top plate A, the front plate B, and the end plate C, which plates are assembled by fitting them with the edge of one plate presented to the face of the other plate, as shown in Fig. 2, in which the top plate A and the front plate B are represented. For convenience of reference the plate A may be termed an "abutted" plate and the plate B an "abutting" plate, as the edge of the plate B is presented to the face of the plate A. The plates A and B have openings *a* and *b*, through which the fastening devices may extend, and the joint-strip D is applied upon the edge of the abutting plate, it being understood that I employ such a joint-strip wherever one plate is presented at its edge to the face of the adjoining plate. The joint-strip D is bowed longitudinally at its middle at *d* and is provided with the outer and inner wings D′ and D², which bear at their free edges respectively against the outer and inner faces of the abutting plate, as will be understood from Fig. 2. The bow *d* aids in securing the resilience of the joint-strip and also forms a seat for the soft packing roll or tube E, (see Fig. 2,) which rests within the groove formed by said bow, as shown in said figure. This joint-strip forms a binding for the edge of the plate B and avoids the necessity of grinding such edge to a true surface, as is ordinarily required when plates are fitted directly together and which involves considerable expense and increases the cost of the case. Also by arranging the joint-strip as shown in Fig. 2 it forms a sealing-joint with the plate A and at its free edges with the plate B and tends to prevent the ingress of dust and keeps the case practically air-tight.

In securing the plates A and B together I employ the construction shown in Fig. 2 and consisting of a bracket F, having a wing F′, fitting within the abutting plate and extending over the opening *b* therein and supporting the screw G, which may receive the nut G′, the opening *b* being bushed by a rubber or other suitable bushing G², as shown. At the upper end of the wing F is provided an arm F², which overlies the edge of the abutting plate and fits within a slot *d*′, formed in the bottom of the bow *d*, the bow and the arm F² being preferably soldered together, although it is not necessary to so unite the parts in the construction shown in Fig. 2, in which the screw H has its head H′ countersunk in the under side of the arm F² and extends up into the opening *a* in the plate A and receives the nut I, the opening *a* being bushed by a rubber or other suitable bushing J. By the construction shown in Fig. 2 it will be noticed the plates are united securely together and the fastening between the two plates is effected practically in alinement with the abutting plate. It sometimes happens that the abutted plate does not project very far beyond the outer face of the abutting plate, and in such case it may be desirable to employ the construction shown in Fig. 4, in which the connection with the abutted plate is arranged at a point in rear of the plane of the abutting plate. In this construction the bracket, as best shown in Fig. 5, has

a wing K to lap against the inner face of the abutting plate 1 and is provided with arms K′ to extend over the edge of the plate 1 for connection with the bowed portion of the joint-strip and has an inwardly-projecting arm K^2, with which is connected a screw or bolt K^3, receiving the nut K^4, a rubber or other cushion K^5 being arranged between the arm K^2 and the abutted plate 2, as best shown in Fig. 4. As shown in Fig. 2, the connection between the plates of glass is through the bracket, which is connected directly with the abutting plate and with the abutted plate, and the resilient joint-strip forms a cushion between the plates, which operates to take up all jar, and so tends to avoid injury to the case.

In practice the joint-strip may be of suitable metal, nickeled, or, as preferred, of polished German silver, and is arranged to grip the edge of the abutting plate and slide at its opposite free edges along the opposite faces of the said plate.

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

1. A joint-strip for show-cases having a longitudinal corrugation forming a cushioning-spring and edge wings, and provided with a fastening-bracket secured at one end within the joint-strip to the longitudinal corrugation thereof, substantially as set forth.

2. A joint-strip for show-cases having an intermediate longitudinally-corrugated bow portion forming a cushioning-spring and provided at its inner and outer edges with the projecting wings of sufficient length to lap on opposite sides of the plate to which it is applied, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination in a show-case of the abutted and abutting plates, the joint-strip fitting between said plates, the bracket secured to the joint-strip having a wing secured to the abutting plate, and an arm for connection with the abutted plate, said wing and arm being arranged within the show-case, and means connecting the said arm with the abutted plate, substantially as set forth.

4. A joint-strip in the form of a clasp having side wings and notched in the edge of one of said wings, and a fastening-bracket secured at one end within the strip and extending between its ends through the edge slot of the wing, substantially as set forth.

5. In a show-case, the combination of the joint-strip, for application to adjoining glass plates and having inner and outer projecting wings, to lap alongside the edge of one glass plate, and having its inner wing notched for the passage of the bracket, the bracket fitting in said notch and arranged for connection with one of the adjoining glass plates, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination of the abutted and abutting plates, the resilient joint-strip fitted to the edge of the abutting plate and between the same and the abutted plate, the connecting-bracket secured to the resilient joint-strip and having a wing extending along the inner side of the abutting plate and secured thereto, and the screw or bolt secured to the said bracket, and means operating in connection with said screw for securing the abutted plate substantially as set forth.

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