No. 763,291. PATENTED JUNE 21, 1904.

I. KLAYMAN.

VENDING SHOW CASE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1904.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

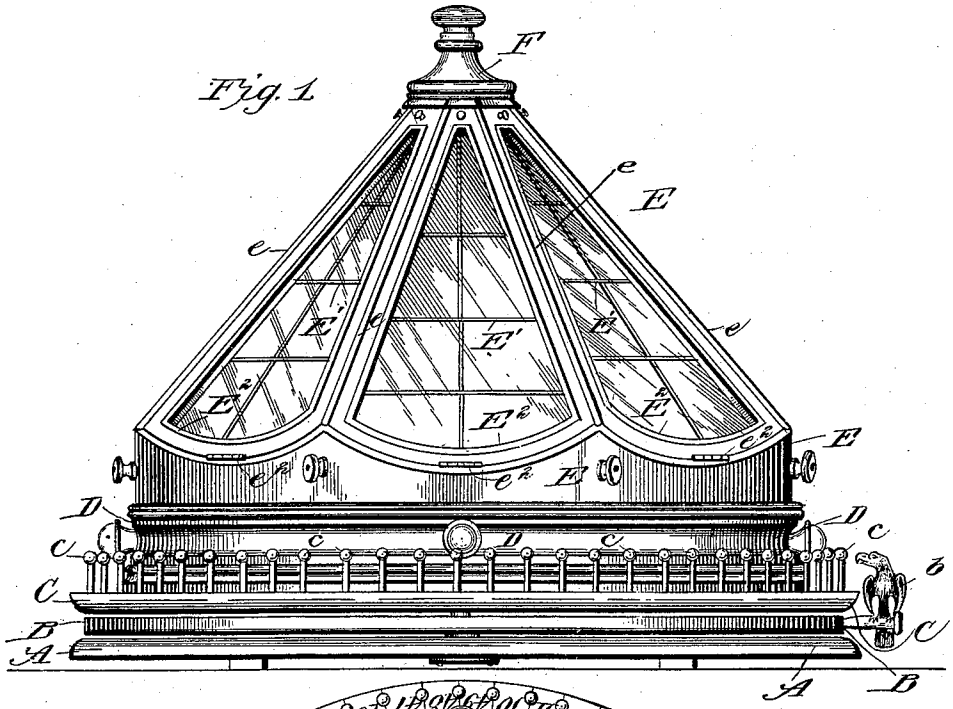
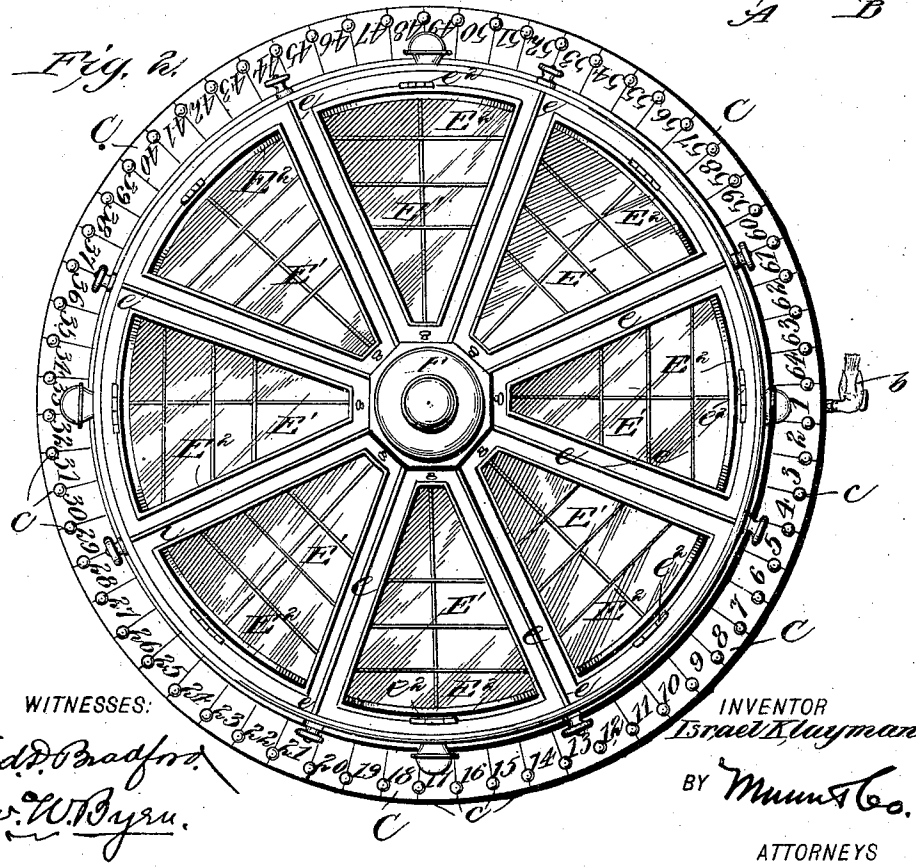


Fig. 2.



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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

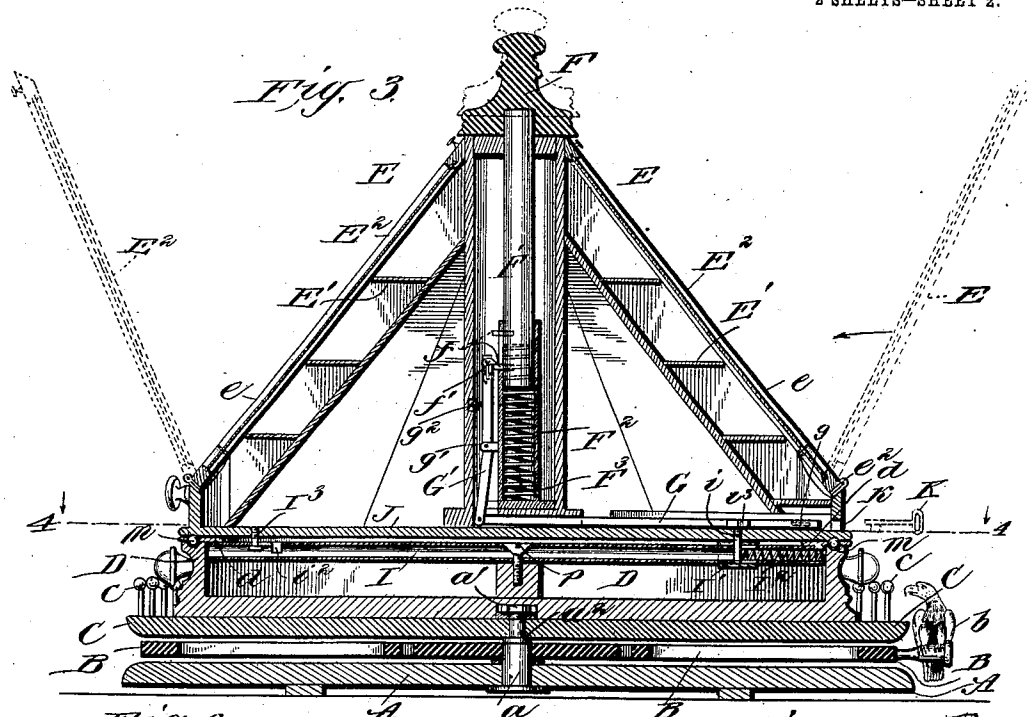


Fig. 6.

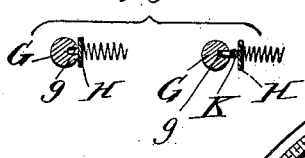


Fig. 5.

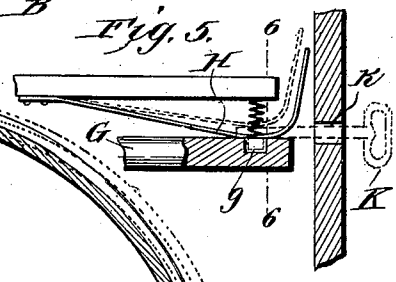
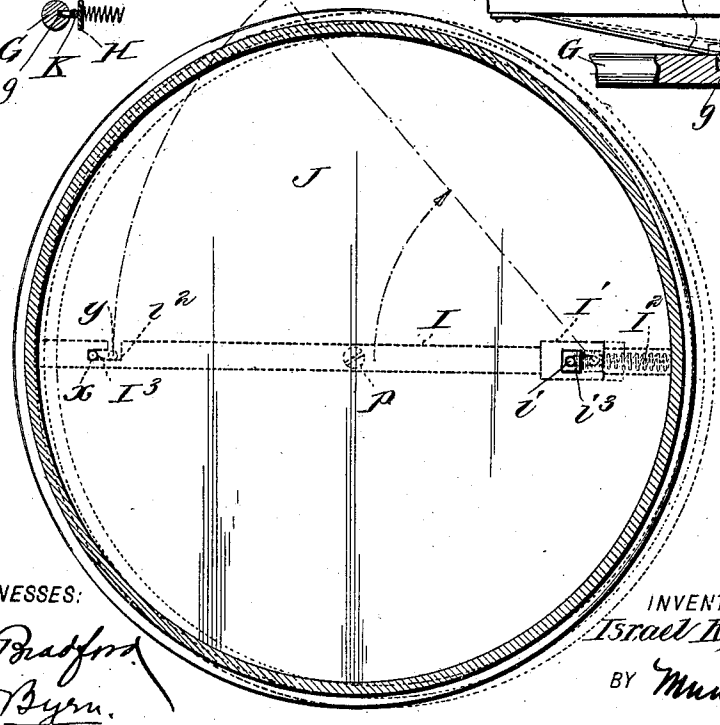


Fig. 4.



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No. 763,291. Patented June 21, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISRAEL KLAYMAN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO MORRIS FETTERMAN, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

VENDING SHOW-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 763,291, dated June 21, 1904.

Application filed January 30, 1904. Serial No. 191,270. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISRAEL KLAYMAN, a subject of the Czar of Russia, residing at Baltimore city, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Vending Show-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of a vending show-case for retail tradesmen for containing all sorts of small articles held for sale, such as candies, spool cotton and silk, screws, nails, bolts, and various other small articles which are kept in assorted sizes, styles, and prices.

It consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the show-case in which the contained articles are safely locked and from which they may be readily and conveniently retailed, as will be hereinafter more fully described with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the show-case. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a central vertical section; Fig. 4, a sectional plan view on line 4 4 of Fig. 3, showing in dotted lines the locking devices for the base-chamber; and Figs. 5 and 6 are details of the unlocking devices for the doors, Fig. 5 being a sectional plan and Fig. 6 two positions in cross-section on line 6 6 of Fig. 5.

In the drawings, A represents a stationary circular base, through the center of which rises a fixed pivot-bolt a. This bolt is shouldered at a^2, and upon its shoulder is supported a fixed circular table C, which is clamped in place by a nut a', which is turned onto the reduced and screw-threaded upper end of the bolt a and clamps the table C between it and the shoulder of the bolt.

Between the base A and the table C is arranged a light turn-table B, pivoted upon the bolt a and arranged to turn freely about the same. This turn-table is simply a light skeleton frame and bears at its outer edge a pointer b, which, as shown, is constructed in the form of a bird, but which may be a pointer or indicator-hand of any desired shape.

On the top of the table C is mounted a hollow circular chamber D, and on the top of this is movably mounted a pyramidal show-case E. The show-case E is, as shown, of octagonal shape, but may have any desired number of sides. Each side is of a triangular shape, and each triangular space is formed by partitions E′ into a series of cells or compartments. Inclined stationary ribs e run from the base of the pyramid to its apex and divide one triangular nest of cells from the next and form the door-frames for the series of triangular doors E^2. These doors have glass panels to show the goods in the cells, and each triangular door is hinged at its bottom about a horizontal axis, so as to allow the door to open outwardly, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, in giving access to the cells within. The doors are all locked shut or are unlocked when desired by a single locking device F. This is a vertically-adjustable cap which when pressed down overlaps the top edges of all the doors sufficiently to prevent them from being turned open. This cap is held in this position by special locking devices, but is arranged to be lifted when desired, so as to permit any or all of the doors to be opened.

The means for operating the cap are shown in Fig. 3. The cap is formed with a central and vertically-adjustable stem F′, which runs down through the central boxing of the show-case and enters a stationary tube F^2 and rests on top of a spiral spring F^3, whose tendency is always to throw the locking-cap up. The stem F′ of the locking-cap has near its bottom a laterally-projecting pin or lug f, which extends through a vertical slot in the upper portion of the tube F^2. This pin is adapted to be caught beneath a bevel-faced catch f', pivoted in the upper end of a lever G′. This lever is fulcrumed at g' and below its fulcrum is connected to an operating pull-rod G, so that when this rod G is pulled outwardly the upper end of lever G′ pulls the catch f' away from the pin f, and the stem F′ of the locking-cap being then released the subjacent spring F^3 throws up the stem F′ and the locking-cap to permit the doors E^2 to be opened, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 3. To lock the cap down, it is simply forced down and the

pin on its stem is made to pass the bevel-face of the catch and be engaged thereby.

Various means for operating the rod G may be employed; but to make it more difficult for unauthorized persons to open the case I form the rod G with a longitudinal slot g, Fig. 5, in it near its outer end, which is adapted to receive the bit of a key K. A flat bent spring H normally lies over this slot g in the side of the rod, as seen on the left of Fig. 6, and a keyhole k, Figs. 3 and 5, is made in the rim of the casing at a point between the bend of spring H and the end of the rod G, which is entirely hidden inside the case. When the key K is inserted through the keyhole k and passes between the bent spring H and rod G, the spring is slightly forced back. The key is then turned axially, and as soon as its bit turns into registration with the slot g, as seen in dotted lines in Fig. 5, the spring H forces the bit into the slot, as seen on the right of Fig. 6. The key is now engaged with the pull-rod, and the latter may be pulled out by the key to unlock the pin f and release the cap. The key is disengaged by a lateral twist that throws the spring H back and allows the bit of the key to pass out of the slot g. The pull-rod G is normally held in by a spring g^2.

When the articles which are placed in the cells of the show-case for sale are sold out from any one compartment, they are to be replaced by others, and for this purpose I form in the bottom of my show-case a storage-compartment D, in which the articles may be kept as reserve stock. Access is had to this storage-compartment in a peculiar way. The entire show-case E is made to form the movable top of this storage-compartment, and the show-case is adjusted laterally, so as to uncover and give access to the storage-compartment, as follows:

The compartment D has at its upper edge an inwardly-projecting flange d, extending all around the same, and beneath this flange is permanently locked a diametrical hollow bar I. This bar may turn about a central pin p, but can never be lifted out of the compartment D on account of the flange d. This hollow bar forms an anchorage into which the show-case above is locked, as follows: The hollow bar has near one end a longitudinally-sliding sleeve I′, to which is rigidly secured a bolt i, that passes entirely through a longitudinal slot in the bar I. A spiral spring I^2 is arranged in the hollow bar I at one end and bears against the bolt i, so as to force it toward the left in Fig. 4. The bolt i extends up through the bottom board J of the show-case and is secured by a nut i^3 and forms a vertical axis about which the show-case may be swung horizontally. Near the other end of the hollow bar there is cut a peculiar slot i^2, something in the nature of a bayonet-slot, one portion, x, of the slot being longitudinal and the other portion, y, being transverse. A headed pin I^3 is fixed to the bottom of the show-case and is adapted to enter the slot i^2 and be locked or be released, as the case may be. If the headed pin is in the part x of the slot, the head of the pin is under the edges of the slot and the show-case can neither be lifted nor swung sidewise about the pivot i; but if the entire show-case is pressed bodily to the right in the direction of the locking-rod I, as indicated by the dotted lines, the bolt i and sleeve I yield against the spring I^2, and this yielding of the entire show-case takes the headed pin I^3 from the longitudinal part x of the slot to the transverse outlet y, and then a lateral swing of the show-case (indicated by the arrow) turns it about the bolt i, and the entire show-case is moved sidewise off from the subjacent storage-compartment D to give access to its contents for replenishing the cells. To render this movement easy, ball-bearings m are placed between the hollow base D and the floor J of the case E. Only the dealer knows how to open and close the case.

As so far described my show-case is applicable to the uses and needs of any retailing merchant. It may, however, be conveniently adapted to the vending of articles by chance, and for this purpose the turn-table B and pointer b are brought into use. On the table C where it extends beyond the storage-compartment D there is a circular row of graduations extending around the entire table and marked by equal spaces on the edge of the table or by a circular row of pins c or by both, as shown. Each of these spaces is numbered consecutively, and the total number of the entire circular series corresponds to the number of cells or compartments in the show-case, which are to be correspondingly numbered in sequence. The idea is that the customer is to deposit a coin—a nickel, for instance—and is entitled to spin the pointer b, and the number at which the pointer stops indicates that the purchaser is to receive one of the articles in the correspondingly-numbered cell or compartment. As there are no empty compartments and no blank graduations and the number of graduations exactly equal the number of compartments, every customer will obtain something for his money; but the value of the articles may vary sufficiently to make this mode of selling of interest to the customer and profit to the dealer.

The show-case may have an indefinite number of sides and may take the form of a cone, if desired, which, geometrically considered, is a pyramid of an indefinite number of sides.

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

1. A show-case of pyramidal shape having triangular doors hinged at the bottom about a horizontal axis and locking devices for the apices of the triangular doors substantially as described.

2. A show-case of pyramidal shape having triangular doors hinged at the bottom about a horizontal axis and a single locking device arranged at the apex to engage the tops of all the doors and simultaneously lock the same.

3. A show-case of pyramidal shape having triangular doors hinged at the bottom about a horizontal axis and with their apices converging to the top and a vertically-adjustable cap arranged to lap over and lock said apices substantially as described.

4. A show-case of pyramidal shape having triangular doors hinged at the bottom about a horizontal axis and with their apices converging to the top, a vertically-adjustable cap overlapping the tops of the doors, said cap having a central stem with laterally-projecting pin, a tubular case with subjacent spring for said stem, a vertical lever bearing a catch on its upper end adapted to engage the pin of the stem and a horizontal pull-rod attached to the bottom of the lever and extending outwardly along the base of the case substantially as described.

5. A show-case of pyramidal shape having triangular doors hinged at the bottom about a horizontal axis and with their apices converging toward the top, a vertical cap overlapping the tops of the doors, said cap having a central stem with laterally-projecting pin, a tubular case with subjacent spring for said stem, a vertical lever bearing a catch on its upper end adapted to engage the pin of the stem, a horizontal pull-rod attached to the lower end of the lever and having at its outer end a slot to receive a key-bit and a flat spring covering said slot and adapted to be removed from the slot by the entrance of the key and in turn to force the key-bit into the slot substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

6. A show-case combined with and forming the top of a subjacent base-chamber and locking devices for connecting these two parts, said show-case having a pivotal connection to the base at one side of its center and being made bodily shiftable in a horizontal direction about its pivot to uncover the base-chamber substantially as described.

7. A show-case combined with and forming the top of a subjacent base-chamber, said base-chamber having an inwardly-projecting flange at its upper edge and a diametrical locking-bar underlapping said flange at its ends and formed with a right-angular slot $x\,y$ at one end and a sliding spring-seated pivot-pin near its other end, the show-case being pivoted on said pin and having near its other side a downwardly-projecting headed pin adapted to engage the right-angular slot to lock and unlock the case by an integral movement of the same first in the direction of the length of the locking-bar and then around its pivot-pin as a center substantially as described.

ISRAEL KLAYMAN.

Witnesses:
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MORRIS FETTERMAN.