

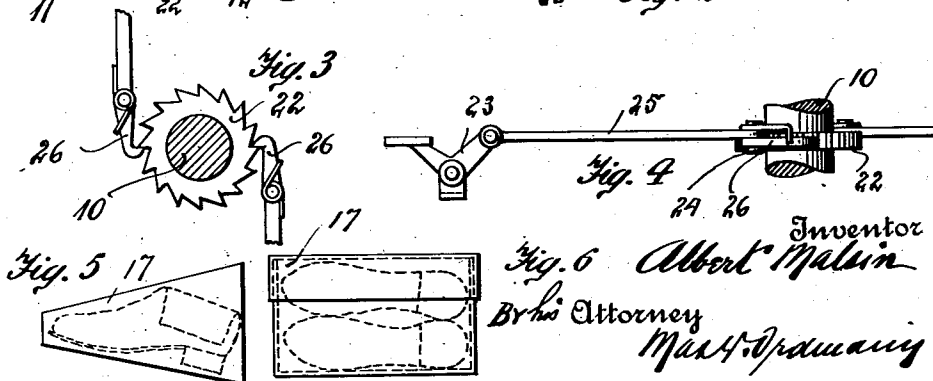
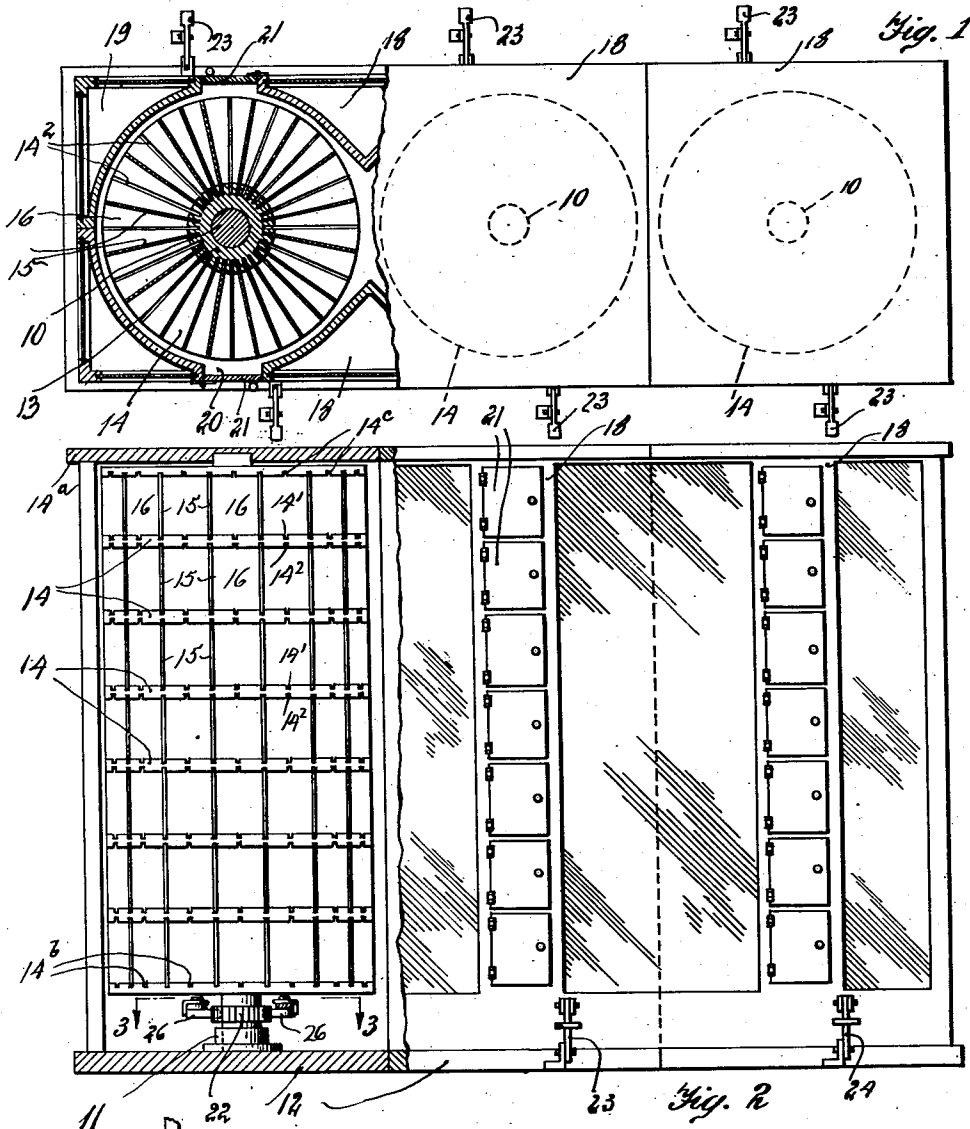
Sept. 9, 1924.

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FIXTURE FOR SHOES OR THE LIKE

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ALBERT MALSIN, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

FIXTURE FOR SHOES OR THE LIKE.

Application filed July 23, 1921. Serial No. 428,149.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT MALSIN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Mount Vernon, county of Westchester, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fixtures for Shoes or the like, of which the following is a specification.

The hitherto used system of stocking shoes in stores has been by placing the shoes of each pair in reversed position opposite one another in a rectangular box of a standard size and storing such boxes on stationary horizontal shelves built along the walls of the store. Such system, however, has been found unsatisfactory for many reasons. Not only do the shelves and boxes lend the store a monotonous, unsightly appearance, but they render the walls useless for other displays. This disadvantage is more particularly felt in stores that do not specialize in shoes but carry some as a side line.

A more serious disadvantage, however, offered by such system is the loss of a great amount of labor and time entailed in fitting a customer, as the clerk often has to run from one end of the store to the other and climb ladders up and down to find a pair to suit his customer.

My invention has for its object to obviate these disadvantages. I have found that by packing the shoes of each pair vertically above one another to fit in tapered pockets or compartments formed in revolvable cases a greater number of pairs of shoes can be stored in a given space, the handling of the shoes by the clerks be considerably facilitated and that such cases can be conveniently arranged in the middle of the store or intermediary between the walls to be easily and readily accessible from two sides leaving the walls free for other display.

My invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of fixtures as will be hereinafter more fully described and defined in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawing, Fig. 1 is a sectional top plan of my novel shoe fixture; Fig. 2 a sectional elevation thereof; Fig. 3 a part of the fixture operating device; Fig. 4 a side elevation of the latter; Fig. 5 a plan view of a novel shoe box, and Fig. 6 a side view thereof.

In the drawing 10 denote vertical spindles rotatively supported in suitable bearings 11 provided on a base or bases 12.

13 denote cylindrical bodies mounted on said spindles to revolve with the latter. These bodies 13 are each formed with a number of vertically superposed substantially circular or annular shelves 14 and are arranged in close proximity, almost tangentially, to one another with their axes laying in a single vertical plane. The shelves 14 may each be provided on their upper and lower surfaces with a plurality of radial grooves 14' 14" in range with one another and equidistantly distributed on said surfaces. These grooves serve for the removable support of partitions 15 which are to divide the spaces between the superposed shelves into a plurality of inwardly tapering compartments 16. The lowermost shelf 14 and the top 14" may have radial grooves only on one of their surfaces as at 14' and 14". The partitions 15 can be adjusted in the grooves to enlarge or reduce the width of the compartments 16 according to requirement.

The shoes may be stored in these compartments in pairs by placing the shoes in each compartment one above the other so that their soles and heels will be even with one another and facing one side of the compartment, with the upper part of each shoe folded upon itself. The shoes thus stored will conveniently fit in the tapered compartments. Instead of placing the shoes directly into the compartments, they may be packed in boxes 17 made of card board and given a laterally tapered shape, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The boxes may be made to vary in size according to size of shoes they are to contain. The boxes are adapted to fit in the compartments 16.

The revolvable fixtures arranged in proximity to one another as shown, may be enclosed by stationary parts, such as frames or show cases 18, or the like, so that only a single vertical row of compartments 16 of each fixture will be exposed to view or be accessible. The show cases 18 may be given such shape as to fit in the free spaces between adjoining fixtures, and around the outer parts of the end fixtures as shown in Fig. 1 and may be advantageously connected in any suitable manner on top and bottom of one another to form a single rigid enclosure. Through the openings 20 formed in the stationary parts 18, the shoes can be removed from or placed into the compartments. A door 21 for each com-

partment or a single door for the entire opening 20 may be suitably hinged to the frames or show cases, as shown in Fig. 2.

To facilitate the turning of the revoluble fixture in order to allow access to the different compartments thereof, a suitable operating mechanism may be provided on each side of a fixture. In the present example a pedal mechanism is used. The same comprises a ratchet wheel 22 fixed on the lower end of the spindle 11 of each fixture, a pedal lever 23, and a spring actuated pawl 26 connected to said pedal lever by a rod 25. The pedals project outwardly from the enclosure so that they may be conveniently operated by the user.

By virtue of this novel shoe fixture the salesman will be in a position to serve his customer quickly and with least labor.

The fixture, as already stated, can be placed at any convenient place to be accessible from two sides.

It is, of course, understood, that the structure may be modified in various ways without departing from the spirit of my inven-

tion. I, therefore, do not wish to confine myself to the details described and shown.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A fixture for shoes or the like, comprising a plurality of revoluble cylindrical units arranged almost tangentially relative to one another, each formed with adjustable radial compartments, show cases the inner walls of which are substantially concentric to the outer part of a unit and serve as corner pieces and intermediate show cases the inner walls of which are curved to be concentric to the outer parts of two adjoining units, said show cases being all joined to form a single casing, the different show cases being in front and back separated a space equal to the width of the outer end of a compartment to permit access to said compartment and doors for closing said spaces.

ALBERT MALSIN.

Witnesses:

MAX D. ORDMAN,
JESSIE WEIL.