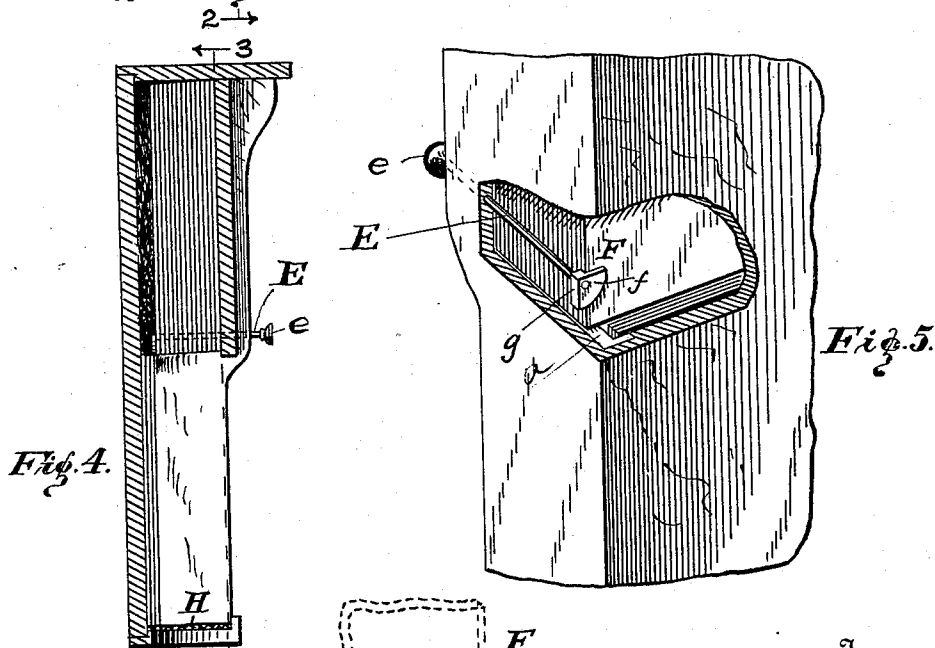
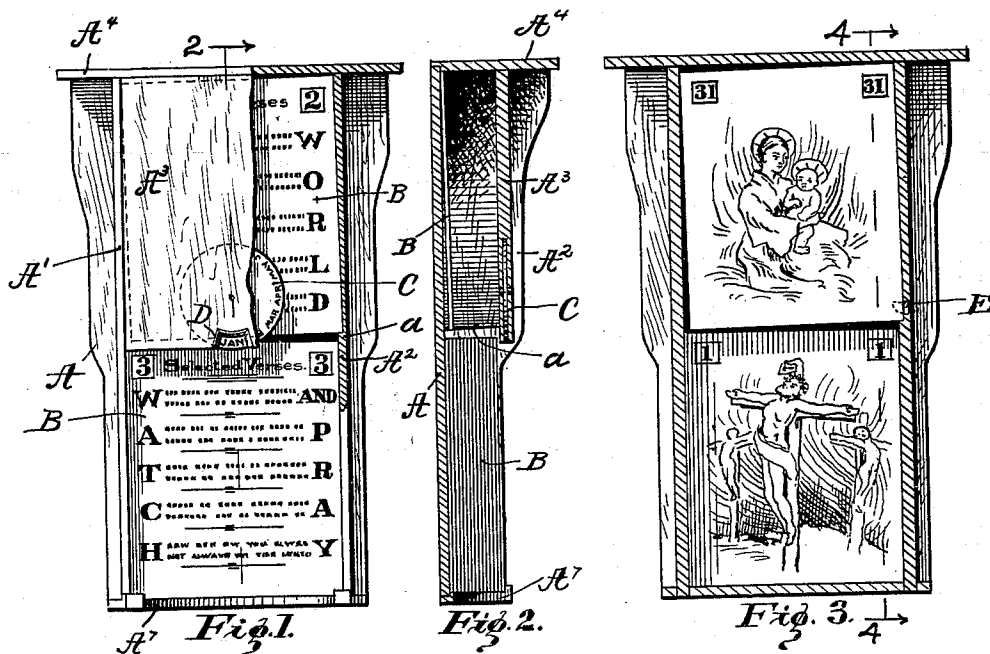


(No Model.)

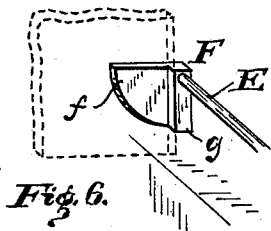
W. H. WICKERS.
CARD DISPLAY CABINET.

No. 604,221.

Patented May 17, 1898.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WICKERS, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

CARD-DISPLAY CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,221, dated May 17, 1898.

Application filed September 27, 1897. Serial No. 653,229. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WICKERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Card-Display Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to calendars in which the days of the month are indicated on cards, one for each day, which are brought successively into view and which have educational or advertising matter, besides the day of the month, printed on them.

The object of the invention is to provide means for bringing the cards into view one at a time in proper order in a convenient and economical manner.

I accomplish the objects of the invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of my cabinet, showing the front partially in section. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view in vertical section, on the line 3 3 of Fig. 4, of a modified form of my cabinet, showing a knob with rocker-bar and attachments for pushing the cards off of their support. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail in perspective, showing a part of my cabinet from the rear, broken away in part to show the rocker-bar and the cards; and Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the inner end of the rocker-bar and its head and shows one of the cards in dotted lines.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

The case or cabinet, within which the calendar-cards are located, comprises the back A, sides A' and A², front A³, which covers approximately the upper half of the case, top A⁴, which projects out beyond the front and forms a shelf on which bric-à-brac and such articles as are usually displayed on shelves can be placed, and A⁷ is the bottom, on which the cards will rest while exposed to view opposite the open front of the cabinet. This bottom A⁷ will be cut back in the middle to make the cards accessible from below. The sides A' and A² are parallel with each other,

and the side A² approximately midway of its length is notched or cut back to form a shoulder a, which extends the full width of the side and supports the cards in their elevated position.

B represents the cards, which will preferably be thirty-one in number, with numerals from "1" to "31" printed at their upper corners, whereby one or the other of the dates can always be seen from any part of a room in which the calendar is located. The card will also have selected verses from the Bible or from other sources, or information or pictures which will form a profitable daily lesson to all who see it. It is intended that the matter on each card shall be different, and the thirty-one cards will provide one for each day of the longest months. One card for every day in the year might be provided and would only be objectionable because of the size of the cabinet required to contain so many cards. The month will be indicated by the revoluble disk C, which has the names of all of the months printed on its margin, all of which will be covered except one, which will be exposed through a notch D, made in the lower edge of the half-front A³. The card will be rotated by hand till the desired month is brought into view.

At the beginning of the month the cards, in proper order numerically, will be placed in the base of the cabinet in the manner as shown in Fig. 2, and at the end of the first day the outside card will be raised by hand and its corner caught on the shoulder a. This exposes the card for the second day, and the operation will be repeated until the last day, when the cards will be arranged again in a body and started from the base in the original manner above described. The shoulder will slope from front to rear to cause the cards to work back easily out of the way of the next card.

In order to hold the upper tier of cards firmly and to keep any of them from jarring off of the shoulder when the new ones are pushed up into place and also to hold their tops horizontally, so they will drop down into the base without binding, I make the inner wall of the side A², from the notch or shoulder a up, at an inclination which starts with

the inner line of the shoulder and ends with the normal inner surface of the side at the top. This inclined side compels the card to take the desired position while it is in the top part of the case.

5 In the modification shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the drawings the cabinet proper is the same as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and has the rock-shaft E as an additional feature.
 10 In this modified construction the cards are collected in a body at the top of the cabinet at the beginning of the month and the cards are dropped from the rear of the collection, as shown in Fig. 4. The rock-shaft E is
 15 mounted in the side wall of the casing and has the knob *e* on its outer end, by which it will be rotated or rocked. A head F, having a flange *f*, which presses against the rear card, is secured to the inner end of the shaft E,
 20 and a thickened portion *g* of the head lies against the edge of the card. By throwing the head inwardly and upwardly by a turn of the shaft the card next to the head will be pushed off of its support and will drop down
 25 into view by gravity. The shaft is then rocked back and pulled out till the head engages the next card, and this operation is repeated until all of the cards have been dropped. In reloading the cabinet at the
 30 end of the month the rod is pushed in, so the head will be back of the last card.

H is a cushion on the bottom of the case to prevent damage to the ends of the cards when they drop.

35 This invention is specially desirable in families of children, where the daily lessons afforded will soon become fixed in their minds, after which and as frequently as desired the cards can be exchanged for new ones.

40 Having thus fully described my invention,

what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A cabinet for the purposes described having approximately one-half of its front covered and having the inner side of one of its side walls cut away to form a shoulder, and adapted to receive a plurality of removable cards approximately the same in width and one-half the height, inside measurement, as the cabinet, substantially as described and specified.

2. A cabinet having the upper half of its front covered and having one of its sides of uniform thickness and having its other side of normal thickness at the top but sloping outwardly and downwardly on the inner side to approximately half the normal thickness midway of the length of the wall where the inclined part terminates forming a shoulder, said cabinet being adapted to receive a plurality of cards removably secured within the cabinet, substantially as described and specified.

3. A cabinet having the upper half of its front covered and having one side cut away to form an inside shoulder, a rock-shaft adjacent to the shoulder with an outside knob and an inside flanged and notched head, substantially as described, to engage and push the cards off of the shoulder, and adapted to receive a plurality of cards, all substantially as described and for the purposes specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1897.

WILLIAM H. WICKERS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. MINTURN,
CARL SCHLEGEL.