Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

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The invention relates to display cabinets for glaziers' supplies and the general aim thereof is to provide a cabinet of this nature which is convenient, sturdy, neat in appearance, and in which the articles may be compactly stored and neatly presented for sale.

In vending glaziers' supplies, it is not customary to make a display thereof particularly with respect to the stock of variously dimensioned panes of glass. Instead, such stock has usually been widely scattered, thus occupying more space than is required and, furthermore, being decidedly inconvenient.

An object of the invention, therefore, is to provide a cabinet which may be cheaply manufactured and wherein all of the appurtenances of the glazier may be neatly arranged within a relatively small space.

A further object is to provide a display cabinet which embodies as a part thereof a glass cutting device whereby a pane of glass may be selected and cut to the required dimensions at the cabinet.

Other objects and advantages will become apparent in the following description and from the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cabinet embodying the features of the invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical section through the cabinet and is taken along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary, longitudinal, sectional view on an enlarged scale showing structural details of the glass cutting device.

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary section taken as indicated by the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Figure 5 is a top plan view of the cabinet, partially broken away.

Figure 6 is an enlarged fragmentary section of the cabinet taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

While the invention is susceptible of various modifications and alternative constructions, I have shown in the drawings and will herein describe in detail the preferred embodiment, but it is to be understood that I do not thereby intend to limit the invention to the specific form disclosed, but intend to cover all modifications and alternative constructions falling within the spirit and scope of the invention as expressed in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawings, wherein is shown one form of cabinet for illustrative purposes, 10 indicates generally a skeleton supporting frame preferably formed of sheet metal and comprising upright corner standards 11 supporting a top, a bottom and side walls 12, 13 and 14, respectively.

The front is open and a cross bar 15 preferably supports the front of the top 12. Intermediate the top and bottom is a transversely extending cross bar 16 (Fig. 3) which is disposed at a height convenient to the average person.

The supporting frame is adapted to receive a plurality of cabinet sections in the form of separately fashioned members and two such sections, designated 17 and 18, are shown herein. The sections are preferably of wood and are capable of being inserted as individual units, the upper section 17 being supported by the intermediate bar 16. The lower section rests upon the bottom 13 and may be secured in place by such means as screws 19a (Fig. 6) extending through the bar 16 into side portions 19 on the lower section.

The upper section 17 comprises a back wall 20, a bottom wall 21, side walls 22, a transverse partition 23 above and parallel to the bottom wall 21, and a plurality of vertically extending partitions 24 all joined rigidly together in any conventional manner. Thus, a plurality of forwardly facing compartments are provided in which panes of glass A of different sizes may be displayed. Preferably, one or more of the vertical partitions may be interrupted by a transverse dividing wall 25 to form compartments for the smaller panes of glass. The space between the bottom wall 21 and the transverse partition 23 may be used to display glaziers' articles, such as putty and tools, generally indicated 26, as well as to provide a storage space for a supply of gummed paper 27 or the like.

The lower section 18 has a bottom wall 28, side walls 29 connected by spaced strips 30, and a plurality of vertically extending partitions 31 which provide additional compartments for glass.

It is preferred, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, that the lower section be deeper from front to back than the upper section and that the lower section be the higher so that some of the compartments therein may accommodate the larger sized panes of glass. Legs 11a support the forwardly extending part. Extending partially across the front of the cabinet adjacent the cross bar 16 and supported by the upper ends of certain of the partitions 31 is a flat shelf 32. Underlying the inner end of the shelf and interrupting several partitions is a transverse wall 33 forming the bottom wall of a compartment for a drawer 34. A similar partition 35 supports a second drawer 36. This second drawer is spaced downwardly from the top of the lower section and is at one side of the end of the shelf to provide an opening 38 (see...
Figs. 1, 5 and 6) thereinto which is unclosed even when the drawer is shut. The purpose of this opening will hereinafter be explained.

The front of the cabinet supports a glass cutting device by which a salesman may readily shape a pane of glass to the required dimensions. A preferred form of device is one which occupies a minimum amount of space, is located in an out of the way position, and yet is convenient to the user. To this end, the cross bar 16, above the inner side of the drawer 36, supports the lower end of an upright standard 39 constituting the base of the glass cutting device. The upper end of the base 39 is rigidly connected with a bracket 40 which is mounted on the top of the frame 10. On the front face of the base 39 is a guide bar 41 provided with a straight-edge 42, said guide bar being mounted for movement, as a whole, toward and away from the base to permit insertion of a pane of glass therebetween. To so mount the guide bar, spaced and horizontally facing bearings 43 (Figs. 3 and 4) are fixed in the upper end of the base 39 and in the cross bar 16 immediately beneath the lower end of the base. The guide bar 41 carries appropriately spaced studs or bolts 44 which extend through said bearings and have heads 45 on the free ends thereof. Springs 46, interposed between the bearings and the heads, exert a force normally urging the guide bar against the base. The aperture through the upper bearing, as shown in Fig. 3, is oval-shaped with a vertical major axis whereby the guide bar may tilt slightly with respect to the base without binding the studs in the bearings.

Preferably, the guide bar is fashioned of sheet metal and is generally of U-shaped cross section to provide a flange defining the straight-edge 42. Moreover (see Fig. 4) the base of the U is arcuate or in the shape of a shallow V in cross-section. Thus, only the longitudinal edges of the guide bar support the pane of glass to insure a close binding engagement thereof with the pane as well as to produce an accurate relationship between the straight edge and the glass. A suitable handle 47 facilitates manipulation of the guide bar 41.

Convenient means is provided for measuring the dimensions of a pane of glass prior to cutting and, in this embodiment, such means comprises a rulied indicating member 48 (Figs. 5 and 6) which is supported upon the cross bar 16 rearwardly of the shelf 32 and partially in the facial plane of the base 39. The member 48 and the base are at right angles to each other. Preferably, in order to accommodate panes of glass of all sizes, an extension 49 of the member 48 is hingedly secured at the outer end of the member, said extension being appropriately ruled on both sides.

In operating the device, a salesman selects from the convenient assortment a pane of glass, the dimensions of which closely correspond to those required. The guide bar is pulled away from the base 39, the pane of glass inserted between the parts, as shown at A in Figs. 1 and 2, and the bar released to firmly bind the pane in position. As the bar is released, the proper measurements are taken to locate the line of cutting at the straight edge. This line having been determined, the cut is made along the straight edge by means of the glass cutting tool and the waste end of the pane broken away.

As may be seen at 50 in Fig. 4; the cross bar 16 is notched or recessed to permit the guide bar to extend past the cross bar. Particularly is the cross bar cut away immediately beneath the straight edge 42. Moreover, the drawer 36 is downwardly spaced away from the lower end of the cutting device. Hence, the cutting tool may uninterruptedly follow the straight edge completely across the pane of glass and especially the lower part thereof in making the cut. The opening 38, which communicates with the interior of the drawer 36, permits the operator to conveniently dispose of the scraps acquired from cutting operations.

To enhance the attractiveness of the display, jams 51 mounted in the top of the cabinet, in the compartment 26, and otherwise as desired, may be employed to illuminate the articles. Preferably, the upright partitions 24 have one or more apertures 52 therein so that light may be reflected laterally through the apertures into adjoining compartments, thus pleasingly diffusing the light.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that a novel display cabinet for glaziers' articles has been produced which is simple in construction and may be cheaply manufactured, which presents a compact and attractive display of said articles, and which is convenient in that all of the operations necessary in vending glass may be performed at the cabinet.

I claim as my invention:

1. A display cabinet for glaziers' supplies comprising, in combination, a skeleton frame of sheet metal having corner supports, a top, a bottom and a transverse cross bar intermediate said top and bottom, a wooden section within the upper portion of said frame supported by said cross bar, said section having vertical partitions defining compartments for panes of glass and a transverse partition providing a storage space for supplies, a second wooden section in said frame below said first mentioned section having partitions therein defining compartments for panes of glass and for drawers, and a glass holding device supported on said cross bar and extending in a vertical plane across the front of the upper one of said sections.

2. A cabinet for glaziers' supplies comprising, in combination, a skeleton frame, an upper and a lower cabinet section inserted and mounted in said frame, a cross bar on said frame intermediate said sections for supporting the upper section, said sections including means therein defining compartments for panes of glass and a device supported between the frame and the cross bar across the front of the upper part of the cabinet, said device including a member having a straight edge terminating below the cross bar, said cross bar being recessed adjacent said straight edge to permit a cutting tool to be drawn uninterruptedly across the length of the straight edge.

3. A cabinet for glaziers' supplies comprising, in combination, a skeleton frame, an upper and a lower cabinet section inserted and mounted in said frame, a cross bar on said frame intermediate said sections for supporting the upper section, said sections including means therein defining compartments for panes of glass, and a device supported between the frame and the cross bar across the front of the upper part of the cabinet, said device including a member having a straight edge for guiding the movements of a cutting tool across a pane of glass, said lower section hav-
ing an open compartment therein adjacent the
straight edge to receive scraps of glass.

4. A cabinet for glaziers' supplies comprising,
in combination, a frame, a cabinet section in said
frame, a cross bar on said frame, said cabinet sec-
tion including means therein defining compart-
ments for panes of glass, a member having meas-
uring indicia on its upper face mounted on the
cross bar to extend partially thereacross, a sup-
port secured to the cross bar at the end of said
member and extending upwardly therefrom across
the face of the cabinet section, a bar having a
straight edge disposed on the front face of said
support, and means for mounting said bar on the
support for movement toward and away from
said support including resilient means normally
urging the bar toward the support.

5. A cabinet for glaziers' supplies comprising,
in combination, a frame having compartments
for panes of glass, a cross bar on said frame in-
termediate its top and bottom, a device for hold-
ing a pane of glass while a working operation is
performed thereon supported by said cross bar
across the front of the upper part of the cabinet,
said device including a member having a vertical
straight edge terminating below the cross bar,
said cross bar being recessed adjacent said
straight edge to permit uninterrupted use of the
straight edge throughout the entire length there-
of, and a drawer positioned below said straight
edge to receive scraps of glass, said drawer being
spaced from the lower end of said straight edge
to provide additional clearance below said
straight edge.

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