

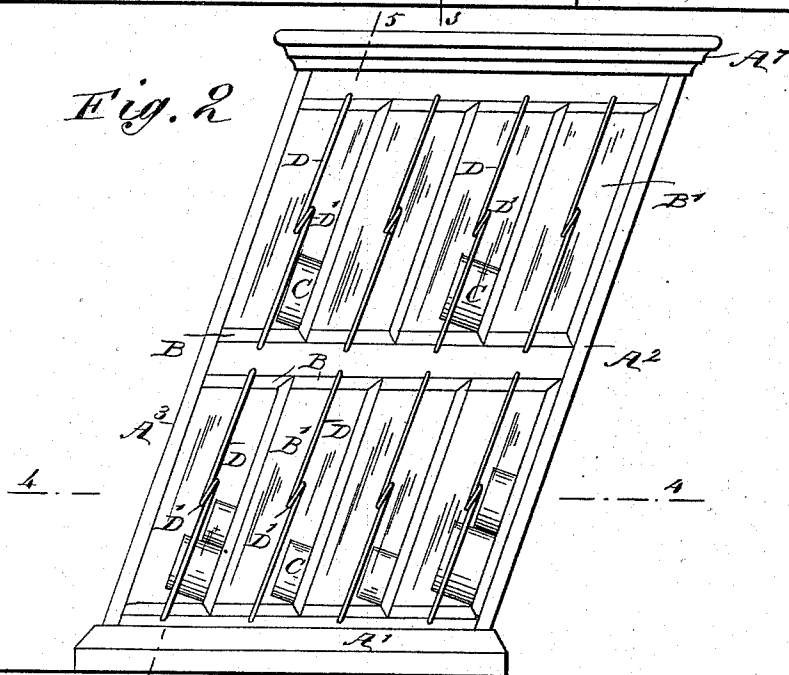
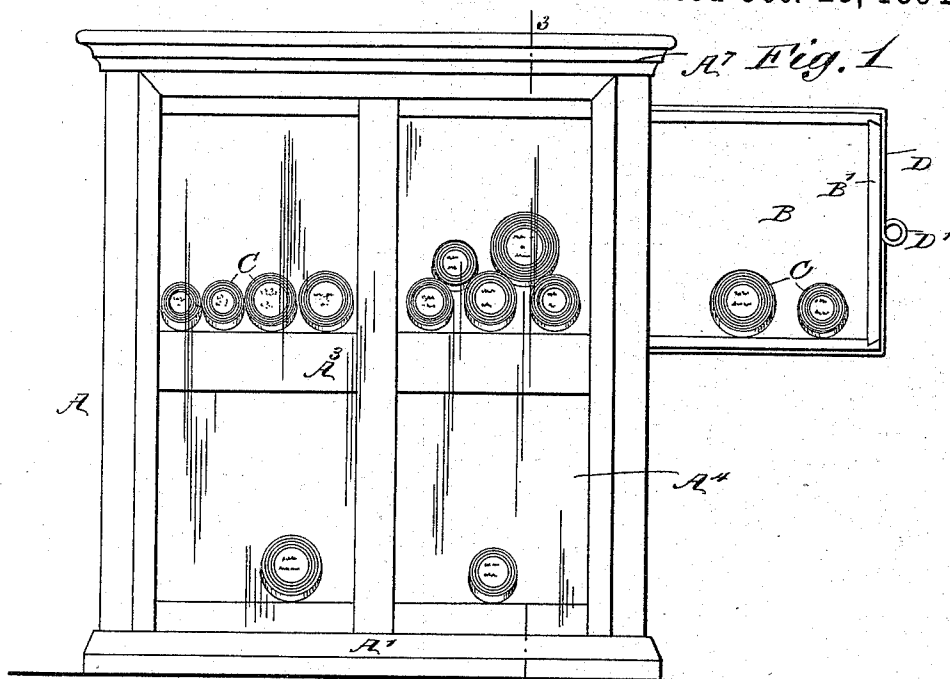
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

L. SCHOOLHOUSE.
RIBBON DISPLAY CABINET.

No. 528,035.

Patented Oct. 23, 1894.



WITNESSES:
C. Neveu
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR
L. Schoolhouse
BY *Munn & Co*
ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

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Fig. 3

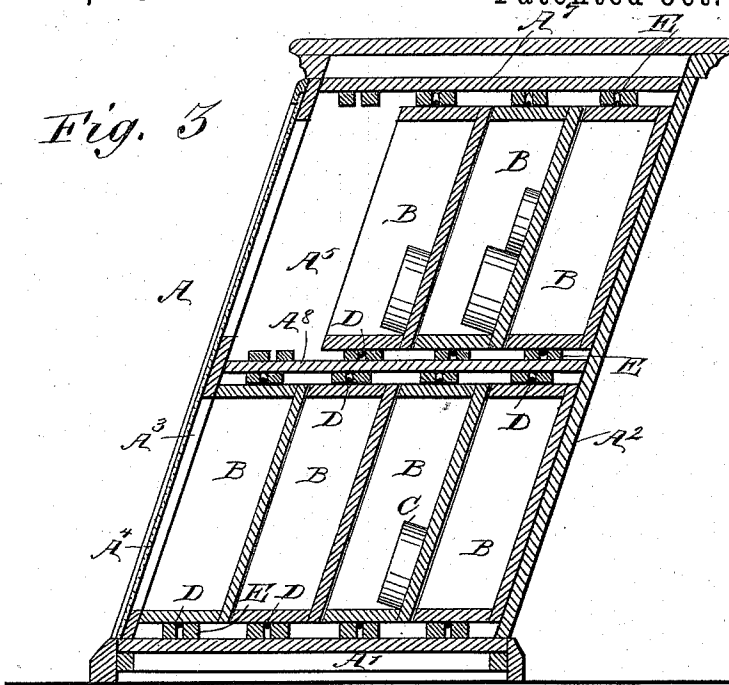
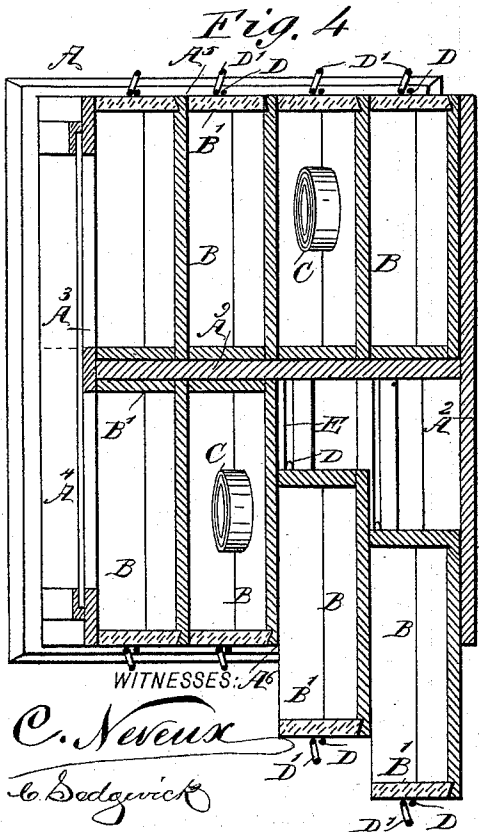


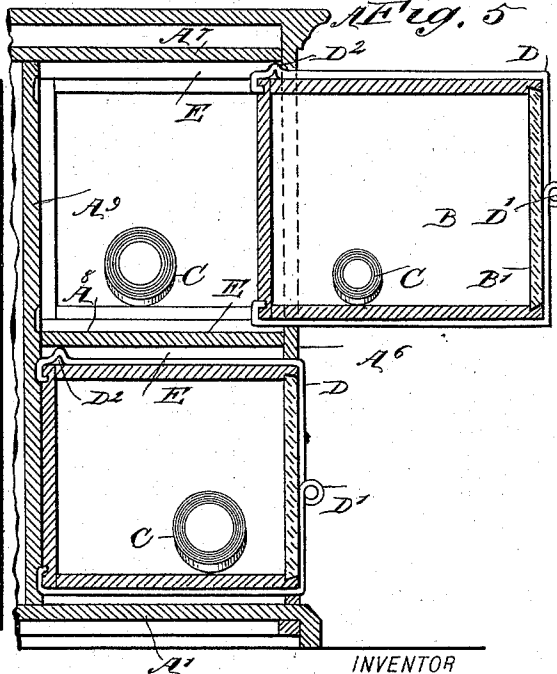
Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

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Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS SCHOOLHOUSE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

RIBBON DISPLAY-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,035, dated October 23, 1894.

Application filed April 20, 1894. Serial No. 508,280. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS SCHOOLHOUSE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Ribbon Display-Cabinet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved ribbon display cabinet, which is simple and durable in construction, and arranged to conveniently support a large number of rolls of ribbon and display their size and color to great advantage.

The invention consists of certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improvement with one of the drawers partly drawn out. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view of the same on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, and with drawers pulled partly out; and Fig. 5 is a sectional front elevation of the improvement.

The improved display cabinet is provided with a casing A, made of suitable material and size, and provided with a base A', from which extends upwardly and rearwardly the solid back A², and the open front A³ covered by a pane of glass A⁴, or other suitable transparent or translucent material. The casing A is also provided with the open sides A⁵ and A⁶, in which are fitted to slide longitudinally the drawers B, set on edge and having an open face presented to the front of the casing and also provided with a translucent front B', flush with the sides A⁵ and A⁶ of the casing, whenever the drawers are in their innermost or closed position. The casing A is also provided with a solid top A⁷, and with a horizontal partition A⁸, and a transverse partition A⁹, dividing the interior of the casing into four compartments, each of which contains a series of drawers B.

It is understood that I do not limit myself to the number of horizontal partitions as the

same may be increased for larger cabinets or the partitions may be omitted for smaller cabinets having but two compartments for two sets of drawers B. The drawers are adapted to support the rolls of ribbon and each drawer preferably supports the same colored ribbons of different width.

Now, it will be seen that the first or front drawers B display the ribbons through the pane of glass A⁴, while the goods in the remaining boxes are visible from the sides of the casing through the transparent or translucent fronts B' of the said drawers. Each drawer B is provided with a guideway formed of a single piece of wire D, made preferably in U-form so as to extend with its sides over the top and bottom of the drawer and with its middle portion over the front B', as plainly illustrated in the drawings with special reference to Figs. 1 and 5.

The inner ends of the wire D are bent over and clinched into the inner side of the drawer, as plainly shown in Fig. 5, to securely hold the wire in place approximately at the middle of the drawer. The middle portion of the wire is preferably formed with a loop serving as a handle D', to conveniently pull the drawer out or push it in as the case may require. The upper portion of the wire D is formed near its end with a hump D², adapted to abut against the respective side A⁵ or A⁶, to limit the outward sliding motion of the corresponding drawer. See Fig. 5. The upper and lower portions of the wire D are fitted to slide in guideways E secured to the under side of the top A⁷, the top and bottom of the horizontal partition A⁸ and the upper side of the base A', as plainly shown in Fig. 3, it being understood that an upper and lower guideway are provided for each drawer.

By the arrangement described, the different colors of ribbons can be readily viewed from the outside, and when a customer has selected the desired color the salesman pulls out the drawer containing the selected ribbon, to take from the drawer the roll of ribbon of the width desired by the customer. The salesman then closes the drawer, and as the transparent fronts B' of the drawers fit snugly in the sides of the casing A, the latter is rendered dust-proof and consequently the rolls of ribbon do

not deteriorate in quality. The casing and drawer are made slanting rearwardly as shown and described, so that the rolls of ribbon are readily retained within the drawers when the latter are run in or out, and at the same time the rolls can be readily placed in the drawer in filling the cabinet.

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

1. A ribbon display cabinet, provided with a drawer having a transparent front, and a wire projecting from the drawer to form a guide therefor, said wire being bent over the front, top and bottom of the said drawer, the said wire being provided with a hump to limit

the movement of the drawer, substantially as shown and described.

2. A ribbon display cabinet, provided with a drawer having a transparent front, and a wire projecting from the drawer to form a guide therefor, said wire being bent over the front, top and bottom of the said drawer, the middle portion of the said wire being formed into a handle, and the ends of the wire being fastened to the inner side of the drawer, substantially as shown and described.

LEWIS SCHOOLHOUSE.

Witnesses:

GEO. MAYER,

ARTHUR F. WHEATLEY.