

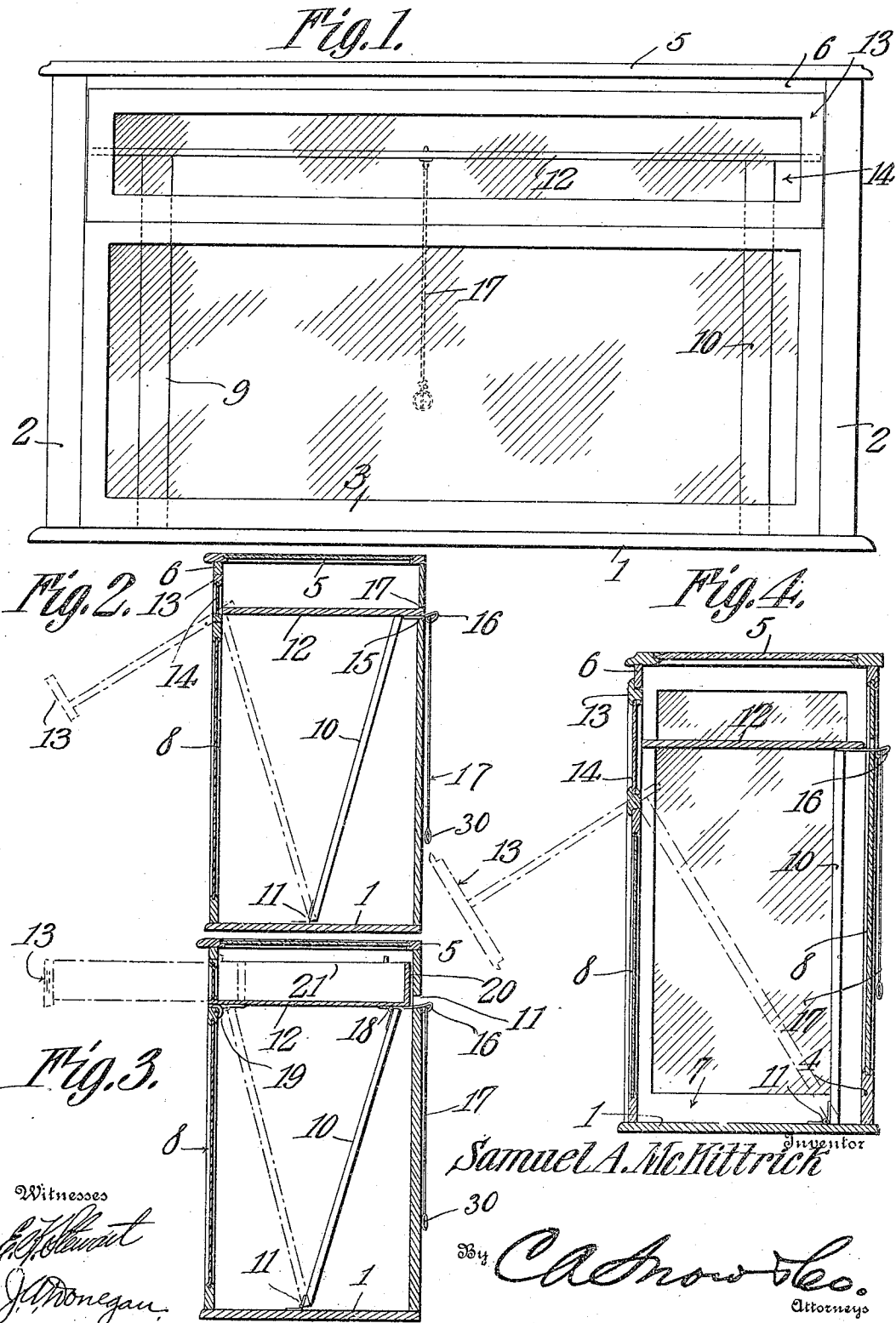
S. A. MCKITTRICK.

CIGAR CASE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 29, 1909.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL A. McKITTRICK, OF SANDUSKY, OHIO.

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Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 22, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL A. McKITTRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sandusky, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Cigar-Case, of which the following is a specification.

One object of the invention is to provide the case with a movable tray which may be projected outwardly so as to place the cigars or other articles carried by it within reach of a customer.

Another object is the provision of a locking member to hold the tray within the case in such a manner that the tray can be released only from the rear of the case.

A further object is to provide a device simple in construction, and comparatively inexpensive to manufacture, embodying few working parts, and these so disposed that derangement or breakage of the same will be reduced to a minimum.

With these and other objects in view, as will more fully hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in certain novel details of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in that portion of this instrument wherein patentable novelty is claimed for certain distinctive and peculiar features of the device, it being understood that, within the scope of what hereinafter thus is claimed, various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of the device may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a show case fitted with my device. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a modified form of the device, and Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a further modification.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout.

In carrying out the invention I arrange within a show case a pair of standards the lower ends of which are pivoted to the floor of the case, and the upper ends secured to the lower face of a display element of any suitable construction, the same, in the present instance, being illustrated in the form of a tray, so that when the locking

member which is attached to the tray and in engagement with the case is released from the latter the standards will rock on their pivots and project the tray through an opening in the case. The latter may be of any suitable shape and is herein shown to be upright having a floor or bottom 1, from the corners of which rise the four end posts 2, provided with longitudinal rabbets or grooves for the reception of the front and back frames 3 and 4 and the side frames 7. The front frame 3 is of less height than the back frame, so that an opening exists between its upper edge and the top 5, which is supported in the usual manner by the back 4 and sides, and is provided at its front side with a batten 6, disposed on the lower face of the top and in a vertical plane with the upper side of the front frame 3. It is to be understood that the front, back and side frames carry the usual glass panels 8, which form the walls of the case.

By referring now to Figs. 1 and 2 it will be seen that a pair of standards 9 and 10 are arranged within the case, and secured to the upper face of the floor or bottom 1. These standards may be of any suitable material and have their lower ends pivotally connected to the floor by means of hinges 11. The latter are disposed adjacent the opposite ends and at the longitudinal center of the bottom 1. The length of each standard is a trifle greater than the height of the front frame 3, so that when they are rocked on their pivots toward the front or back of the case, the opposite ends of the arc described by this movement will be adjacent the front and back walls of the case and in a horizontal plane with the upper edge of the front wall 3, or substantially so. A tray 12, of a length to conveniently enter the opening formed by the upper edge of the front frame and batten 6 and of a width to fit between the front and back walls is supported in position by the standards 9 and 10, each of which is secured to the lower face and adjacent the rear side of the tray. Thus it will be seen that when the tray is within the case the standards will be inclined toward the back of the case and the longitudinal center of the tray being in direct alinement with the pivoted ends of the standards the tendency of the tray will be to move inward. Secured to the outer edge of the tray is a vertical wall, designed to seal the opening formed by the upper edge

of the front frame 3 and lower edge of the batten 6. The wall is shown to consist of a frame 13 into which is fitted a glass plate 14, conforming to the rest of the case, so that when the parts are in position as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 the opening to the interior of the case will be sealed, but when the standards and tray are moved outwardly the wall 13 will be moved away from the opening.

In order that the tray may be projected outwardly as already described and also held locked within the case, a suitable locking member or keeper is employed which consists of a resilient arm 15, one end of which is secured to the lower face of the tray, while the opposite end projects beyond the rear edge of the tray and is bent upon itself to form an eye or head 16, which enters and projects through an opening 17 formed in the back of the case. The opening is disposed a trifle above the lower edge of the eye 16, so that the latter will yield upwardly when passing through the opening and drop to engage the outer face of the back when the opening is cleared.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that in order to project the tray the head 16 is forced upwardly and outwardly through the opening 17, sufficient force being applied to move the upper ends of the standards outwardly and beyond their vertical centers. The tray will then be gravitationally operated to move outward as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

In order to control the movement of the tray after the standards have passed the points in alinement with their pivoted ends, and to further provide a means for restoring the tray within the case without the necessity of going to the front, a suitable cord 17; or the like is employed, one end of which is fastened to the eye 16. The length of this element is a trifle greater than the width of the tray, so that when the latter has moved outwardly, as shown by dotted lines, there will be sufficient cord left depending through the opening 17 to form a hand grip. The cord 17 is provided at its lower extremity with a weight 30 and, when the tray moves out of the case, the cord 17 engaging the edge of the opening in the back of the case, serves as a friction-brake to limit the outward movement of the tray, the weight 30 increasing the friction between the cord 17 and the edge of the aperture through which it passes.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 3, the tray is designed to occupy a horizontal position when fully projected, as shown by dotted lines. In order to accomplish this the standards 9 and 10 are a trifle less in length than those previously described and have their upper ends pivotally connected to the lower frame of the tray by a hinge 18. The

position of each standard is the same as in Figs. 1 and 2, but owing to their length a small space will exist between their upper ends and the lower face of the tray, when the latter is within the case as shown in full lines in Fig. 2. Fitted to the front wall of the case, so as to project beyond the upper edge of the front frame 2 is a roller 19, upon which rests the tray 12, so that when the latter is projected the standards will describe an arc of less length than those in Figs. 1 and 2, owing to their outward movement being limited by the roller 19.

When the tray has traveled to the limit of its outward movement, a portion of its inner end will remain within the case bearing on the roller 19, while the lower face of the tray will bear on the upper end of the standards. It will also be observed that the form of tray used is provided with an inner end wall 20 and side walls 21, the heights of which will be somewhat less than the width of the opening through which they pass, so as not to bind when the standards move outwardly. It can be readily seen when the tray has been projected downward movement will be prevented by the side and inner end walls.

In Fig. 4 a form of tray is shown designed to operate gravitationally when released by the eye 16; with this construction the standards 9 and 10 have their lower ends pivotally secured adjacent the back frame 4 while their upper ends are rigidly secured adjacent the inner side of the tray and perpendicular to their pivots 11. Thus it will be seen that the weight of the tray will be sufficient to move the standard outwardly when the lock 16 is lifted from engagement with the case.

It will be understood with the two modifications just described the trays 12 are provided with walls or closures similar to the closure 13 already described.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a device of the class described, a case provided with an opening in its rear wall; a standard pivoted within the case; a display element mounted upon the standard and arranged to move gravitationally from the case; a flexible element assembled with the case and arranged to extend through the opening in the wall thereof and to depend upon the exterior of the case; a weight carried by the end of the flexible element; the flexible element being arranged to engage the case to constitute a friction brake during the movement of the display element from the case, and constituting a means for retracting the display element within the case.

2. In a device of the class described, a case provided with an opening in its rear wall; a standard pivoted within the case; a display element carried by the standard and arranged to move gravitationally from the case; a resilient locking member assembled

with the display element and arranged to extend through the opening in the rear wall of the case and to engage the rear wall in locking relation; a flexible element connected at one end with the locking member and arranged to depend upon the exterior of the case; and a weight carried by the free extremity of the flexible element; the flexible element being engageable by the case during the movement of the display element from

the case, to constitute a friction brake, and constituting a means for retracting the display element within the case.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL A. MCKITTRICK.

Witnesses:

JAMES M. FRENCH,
MARGARET NOLAN,