T. R. CHENEY.

DISPLAY CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1918.

1,289,657.

Patented Dec. 31, 1918.

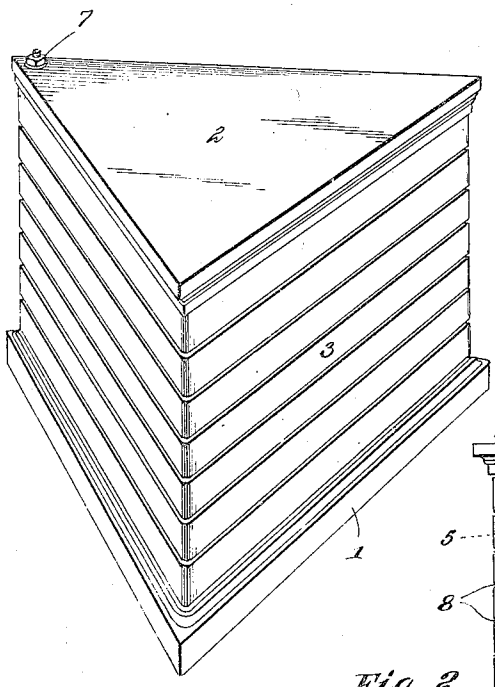



Fig. 1

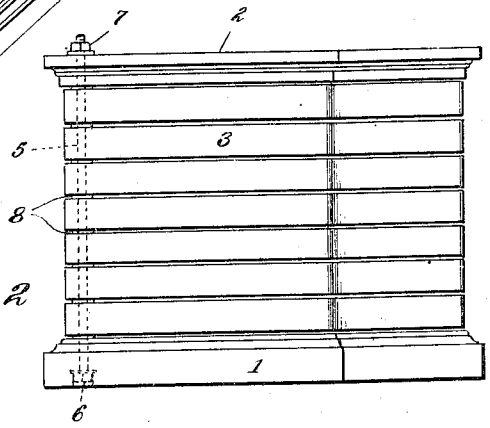



Fig. 2

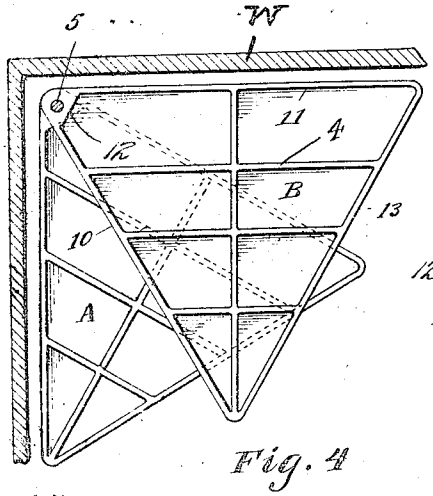



Fig. 4

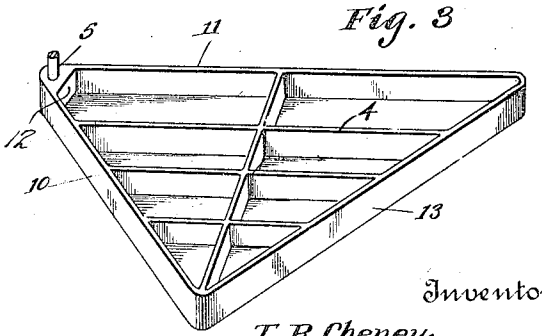



Fig. 3

Witnesses

C. F. Rudolph

N. L. Cleaver

Inventor

T. R. Cheney,

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS REEVES CHENEY, OF JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

## DISPLAY-CABINET.

1,289,657. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 31, 1918.

Application filed January 5, 1918. Serial No. 210,567.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS R. CHENEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, have invented new and useful Improvements in Display-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to store furniture, and more especially to display stands; and the object of the same is to produce a cabinet having a number of trays pivotally supported between the cover and base of the cabinet and occupying very little room when so disposed, while they are capable of being swung to open positions when desired to display their contents.

This object is carried out by constructing the cabinet so that it will stand in a right angular room-corner, all as more fully hereinafter described and claimed and as shown in the drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view and

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of this cabinet,

Fig. 3 is a perspective detail of one tray, and

Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the cabinet as standing in the square corner of an ordinary room.

In the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a base which is herein shown as ornamental and having some considerable thickness, the numeral 2 designates a cover which is herein shown as flat on its top and ornamented on its edge, the numeral 3 refers to a series of trays herein shown as of identical construction and size and provided with internal partitions 4 sub-dividing them into compartments herein shown as identical in the several trays, although that is not necessary, the numeral 5 designates an upright shaft and is fixed at its lower end in one angle of the base as at 6 and extends upward loosely through the corresponding angles of all the other elements, the numerals 7 are nuts on the shaft although other means could be employed for holding it in place, and the numerals 8 are washers or other spacing devices between the various elements.

Attention is invited to the fact that the several elements of this device are substantially equilaterally triangular in contour. It is essential that the sides, as 10 and 11, of any element shall form an angle 12 with each other which is acute or less than a right angle, whereas the remaining side 13 which is in effect the front of the element and is herein shown also as flat, might have other configuration or possibly be ornamented without departing from the principle of my invention. I would prefer, however, that all elements have the same contour whatever it is, and also that all elements be of substantially the same size excepting perhaps for the ornamentation on the cover and the base; although the trays might differ in depths and, as above suggested, the disposition of the partitions 4 within the trays is optional and the several trays in the series may be variously sub-divided. The materials and sizes of parts are not essential.

When the parts are nested or arranged in exactly superposed relation as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, they occupy very little space. The cabinet may be set up against a flat wall, or it may be set in an angle between two walls as shown in Fig. 4. At this time the acute-angled base 1 will of course pass close up into the angle at the corner of the room and even a right-angular base would pass into a right-angular corner. But the fact that the other elements are of acute angularity permits them to be swung from side to side as shown in Fig. 4. If they are formed in the shape of equilateral triangles as shown, any tray A may be swung to one side whereas all others as B may be swung to the other side within the corner of the room, and at least one-half of the tray A will be exposed; and then by reversing the position of all trays, the other half of the tray A will be exposed. Thus an angular cabinet whose sides form acute angles, or at least form less than right angles, may be stood in a right-angular corner and operated successfully to permit access to the various trays or display of the contents if any.

When this device is disposed in the center of a room or store, it is quite obvious that the several trays may be swung around their common pivot which is the shaft 5, and their contents exposed or displayed to a large degree, whereas at other times the trays may be nested or superposed as seen in Fig. 1, and the entire cabinet will occupy but very little room. I prefer to use the washers 8 between the pivots of the various elements so that the latter will not strike each other as they are moved from side to side. Changes in details and elaboration in the elements or features of the invention may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim as new is:—

A display cabinet having a base of triangular form, a top of similar form, a pivot member arranged in one corner of the cabinet and extending from the top to the base, and a series of correspondingly-sized trays of a triangular form pivotally mounted on the member, each tray resting directly on and acting as a cover for the subadjacent tray, the trays individually or collectively being capable of swinging in either direction on the member without interruption.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

THOMAS REEVES CHENEY.