

No. 747,062.

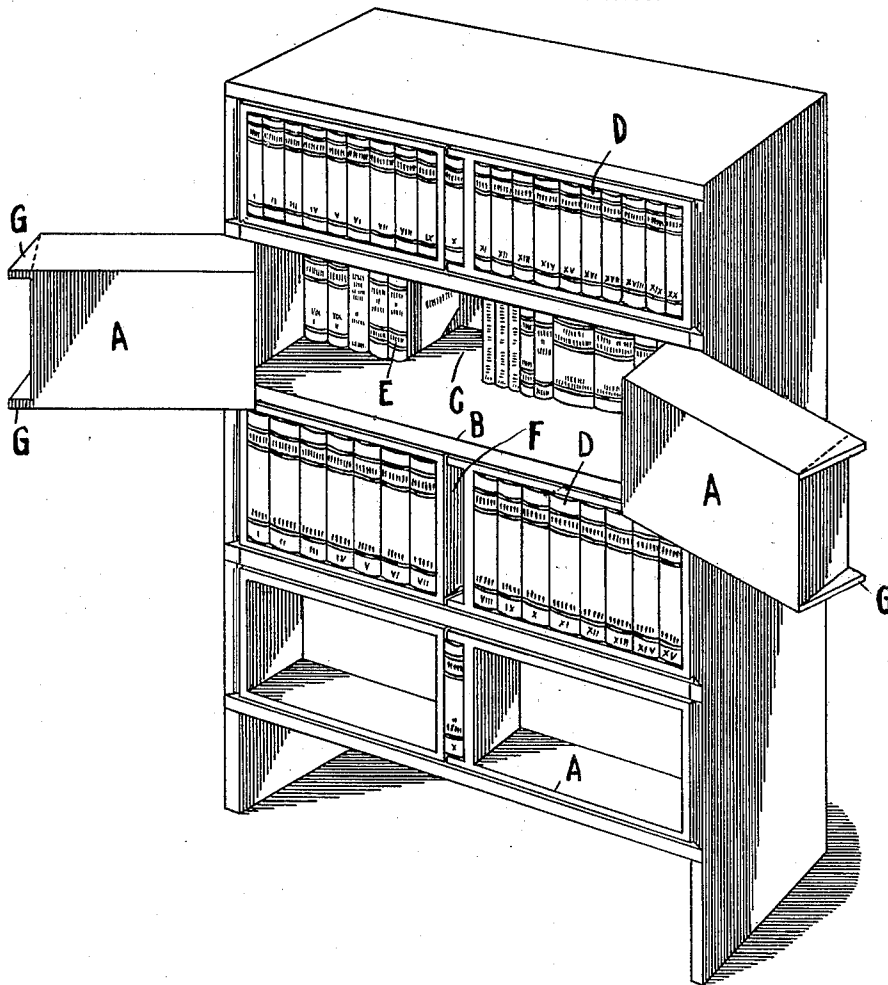
PATENTED DEC. 15, 1903.

H. J. GILL.
BOOK SHELF OR CASE.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 6, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.



Witnesses.

Cassell Severance.

Edwin E. Vroman.

Inventor.

Henry Joseph Gill
By Mason Tenwick Lawrence
his Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

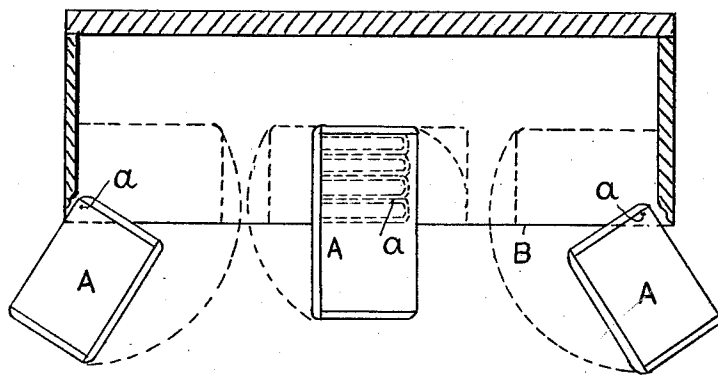
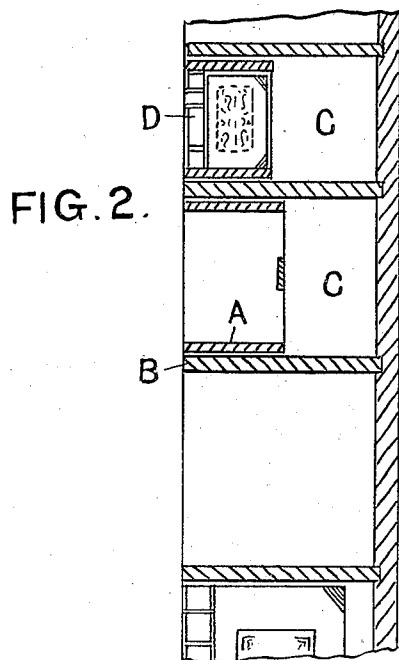


FIG. 3.

Witnesses

Cassell Severance

Edwin E. Trooman

Inventor

Henry Joseph Gill

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY JOSEPH GILL, OF CLONSKEAGH, IRELAND.

BOOK SHELF OR CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,062, dated December 15, 1903.

Application filed December 6, 1902. Serial No. 134,191. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY JOSEPH GILL, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing in Clonskeagh, county of Dublin, Ireland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Book Shelves or Cases, (for which application has been made in Great Britain, No. 18,675, dated August 25, 1902, and in Germany, filed October 7, 1902,) of which the following is a full, clear and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application.

In nearly all bookcases the shelves are made deep enough from front to back to hold the largest books, and consequently those of the shelves in which smaller books are placed have a lot of waste space at the back.

The object of my invention is to utilize this vacant space behind and to permit of it being readily got at, so that paper-covered pamphlets and roughly-bound books, &c., which are an eyesore in front, can be stored at the rear, thus giving much additional space.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a general view of a bookcase with my invention applied thereto; Fig. 2, a vertical section; Fig. 3, a sectional plan.

I provide those shelves in the bookcase which require to be used for small volumes or for books that leave a vacant space behind with open-front cases A, hinged or pivoted at one end, so that they can be swung into the shelf B and lie parallel with the front thereof. These cases A are about the same height as the shelf B; but at rear they leave a vacant space C behind, and they can also be swung outward clear of the shelf, so as to give complete access to the said space at the rear. The volumes D are placed in these open-front cases in rows like any ordinary book-shelf, being exposed for inspection when the cases are closed in the same manner as in ordinary bookcases, and other volumes E can be placed in the space behind out of sight. Access can readily be had to those at rear without removing any of the volumes in front by simply swinging the loaded case A out on its pivot, and by so doing the space at rear is fully exposed to view and access had to the contents thereof. A further advantage of the invention is that it prevents the

books D at the front being pushed too far back, and thus they are all kept in approximate alinement.

The open-front cases A (which can, however, be provided with glass or other doors in front, if preferred) can be made of any suitable length. A convenient plan is to provide two cases A for each shelf placed end to end and pivoted, respectively, at opposite ends of the shelf B. Any suitable number of these cases can, however, be used as required. There is a gap F between the ends of the cases A to permit of their closing without interference with each other, in which gap a book can be placed which will prevent the accidental opening of the cases. In order to prevent this being lower than the others by the thickness of the bottom of the case, the bottoms (and tops also, if desired) are continued at G and the adjacent edges cut diagonal, so that they will abut together when the cases are swung into the shelves and form a support for a book thereon.

Fig. 3 shows a book-shelf with three cases to each shelf, pivoted at *a*. The shelves and cases are made sufficiently strong at the parts where the latter are pivoted, so as to resist the weight and leverage pressure of the cases when loaded. I prefer to place the pivots at or near the front corner in such a manner that when the case is swung out it will almost or entirely clear the sides of the shelf and nearly fully expose the space at the rear. The center case is pivoted a little distance from the center, as shown, so as to avoid it going farther into the shelf than the others when swung into the shelf.

Instead of being pivoted to the shelf the cases could be hinged to the sides of the bookcase on the inside.

I declare that what I claim is—

1. In book-shelves, the combination therewith of open-front cases pivoted at their corners to the front of said shelves, said hinged cases being of less depth than the bookshelves whereby a space for smaller books is left in the rear and the books in the pivoted cases are exposed for inspection when said pivoted cases are closed, substantially as described.

2. In book-shelves, the combination therewith of cases pivoted at their corners to the

front of the shelves, said pivoted cases being of a length to leave a space between their adjacent ends when closed to afford free opening and closing and to accommodate a book, 5 which when in place will retain the pivoted cases in closed position, substantially as described.

3. In book-shelves, the combination therewith of open-front cases or boxes for books 10 of such a size as to leave vacant spaces for other books or articles at the rear, and hinged or pivoted to the shelves so that when swung into the shelves there will be a gap left between

their adjacent ends in which a book can be placed, and extension-pieces G at the adjacent ends of cases with their edges cut diagonally in such manner that they will abut together to form a support for a book placed in the gap.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed 20 my name, this 20th day of November, 1902, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY JOSEPH GILL.

Witnesses:

ROBERT H. BEAUCHAMP,
JOHN D. O'MARA.