

H. H. LYONS.
 DISPLAY FIXTURE.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1914.

1,189,371.

Patented July 4, 1916

Fig-1.

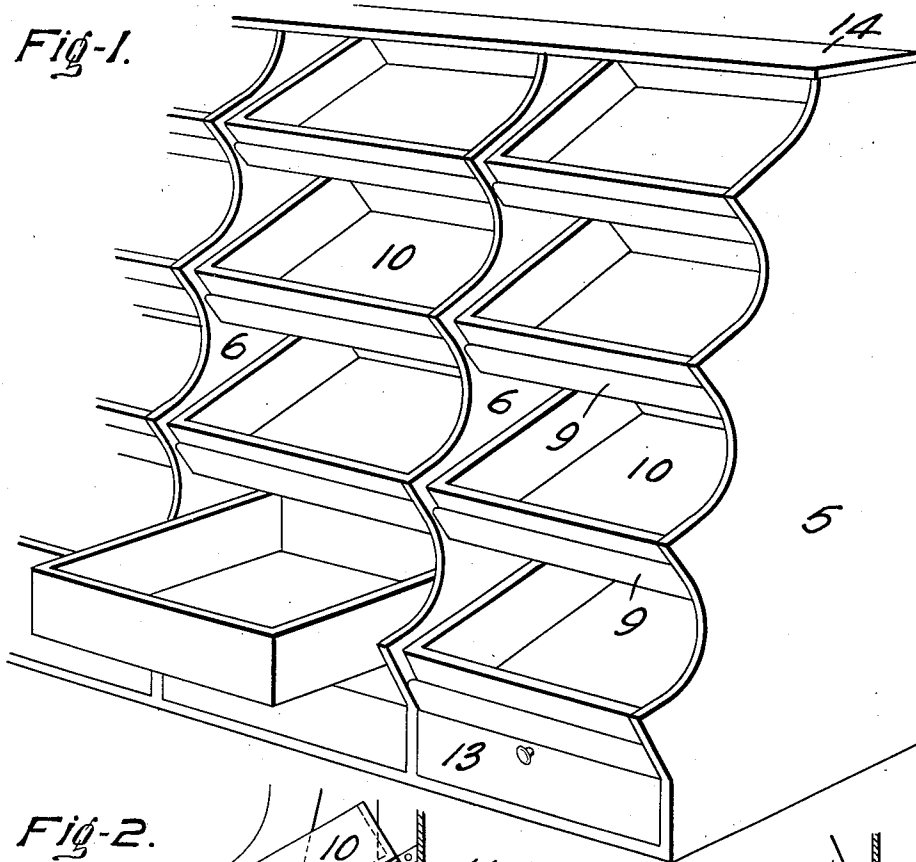


Fig-2.

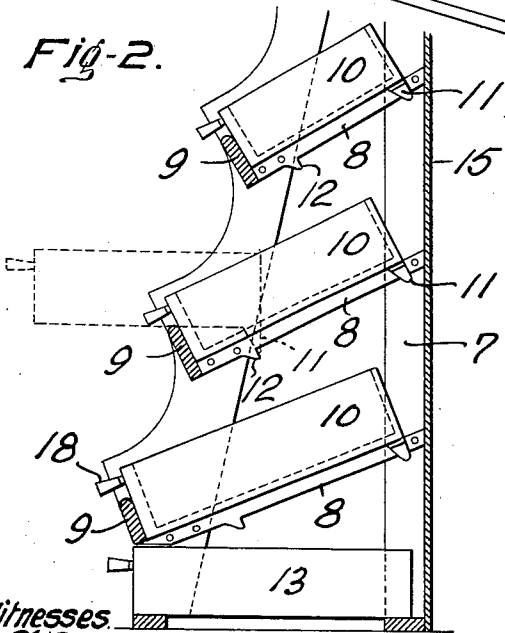
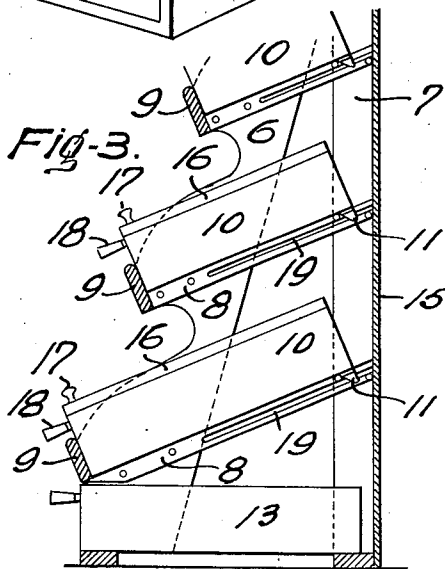


Fig-3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DISPLAY-FIXTURE.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT H. LYONS, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of the city of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Display-Fixtures, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in display fixtures, and the object is to provide a case adapted to display a large number and variety of small articles in a very small space.

A further object is to provide a device so arranged that customers may examine the goods at their leisure, without it being necessary for the clerk to take each individual article from the case and hand it to the customer.

The device consists essentially of a framework having a plurality of inclined drawers which may be drawn forward into horizontal position. The inclination and spacing of the drawers is such that practically the entire contents of every drawer is visible to a person standing in front of the fixture. Each drawer is provided with means holding it against removal from the case.

In the drawings which illustrate the invention:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing the arrangement of drawers and structure of the case. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing some slight alterations in structure.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 5 designates one of the end members of the frame or case, which is shaped as shown in the drawings. Between the ends of the case, a plurality of frames are arranged each comprising an inclined front piece 6 shaped to correspond with the front edge of the end members, and a vertical back member 7. Inclined drawer slides 8 are secured on opposite sides of the members 6 and 7 extending from the front to the back of the case, as clearly shown. Similar slides 8 are of course secured to the inner surface of the end members. A number of longitudinal strips 9 are provided at the lower or front ends of the drawer slides 8. These strips form checks and prevent the drawers from running down on the slides by the force of gravity. Each of the drawers 10 is provided at its rear corners with small hooks or brackets 11, which engage under

the drawer slides and act as pivots permitting the front of each drawer to be raised, but holding the back down on the slides. Stops 12 are provided on the slides and are positioned to engage the brackets 11 and check forward movement of the drawer when the same has reached a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 2. The lower part of the case may be provided with a drawer 13 of the usual type, while at the top of the case a suitable top 14 may be provided. The back 15 of the case may be formed either of stationary channels or of doors, which may be opened to enable the removal of any or all drawers.

While it is preferred to arrange the drawers at different angles, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to give a better view of the contents, the drawers may be arranged in parallel relation, as shown in Fig. 3. In this figure, a number of slight modifications are shown, one of which resides in the shaping of the front frame members 6, which permits the strips 9 to be continuous from end to end of the case, and attached to the edges of the frame and end members by screws or the like. In this figure, each of the drawers 10 is shown provided with a hinged cover 16 which may be of glass, so as to permit the inspection of the goods, but at the same time protect them from dust. These doors 16 are preferably provided with handles or knobs 17 to permit easy opening, and for the same reason the drawers are provided with handles 18. The drawers shown in Fig. 2 may also be provided with handles, but this is not so necessary, as the edge of the drawer may be grasped owing to the absence of doors. Another slight modification resides in the use of slots 19 in the drawer slides in which the brackets 11 engage. This arrangement eliminates the stops 12 as the front end of the slots will check forward movement of the drawers.

The operation of this case is extremely simple. The fixture is conveniently placed in the store, so that the customers will have easy access thereto, and may examine the goods displayed at their leisure. Small articles may be taken out of the case for examination without shifting the drawers, but other articles can be removed by the customers on the withdrawal of the drawers. The drawers are opened by first raising and then pulling forward the front part of the drawer slides on the upper edge of the strip 9, while

the rear part moves on the slides 8. The brackets 11 engaging under the slides keep the drawer which is fulcrumed over the strip 9 from dropping out if the greater weight is in front of the fulcrum point, and also check the forward movement of the drawer when it reaches a horizontal position, that is to say, when sufficiently withdrawn to completely expose the contents.

10 This case enables a number of customers to examine and select goods themselves, so that a single clerk can attend to several customers at once, practically his only duties being to parcel the selected goods and

15 receive payment therefor. In this way, a large number of customers may be served much more expeditiously and by a fewer number of clerks than heretofore possible. The varying angular disposition of the

20 drawers ranging from the lower drawer, which is nearly horizontal, to the topmost drawer which is nearly vertical, displays the goods in a plane substantially perpendicular to the line of vision, so that a customer can locate the goods he wishes to examine at a glance.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is: —

In a display fixture, a framework, a plurality of inclined guides extending downwardly from back to front of the case, transverse members at the lower or forward ends of said guides projecting above the plane of the guides, trays slidably mounted on the guides and normally held against forward and downward movement by said transverse members, brackets at the rear corners of said trays pivotally and slidably connecting the trays with the guides whereby only the fronts of said trays may be lifted above the transverse members, and projecting stops on said guides in the path of the brackets positioned to stop movement of the trays when the same have been drawn forwardly into approximately horizontal position.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

HERBERT H. LYONS.

Witnesses:

S. R. W. ALLEN,
G. M. MORELAND.