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3,028,206

GOODS DISPLAY, CAN DRAINING AND TOWEL DISPENSING CABINET

Filed Dec. 5, 1955

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

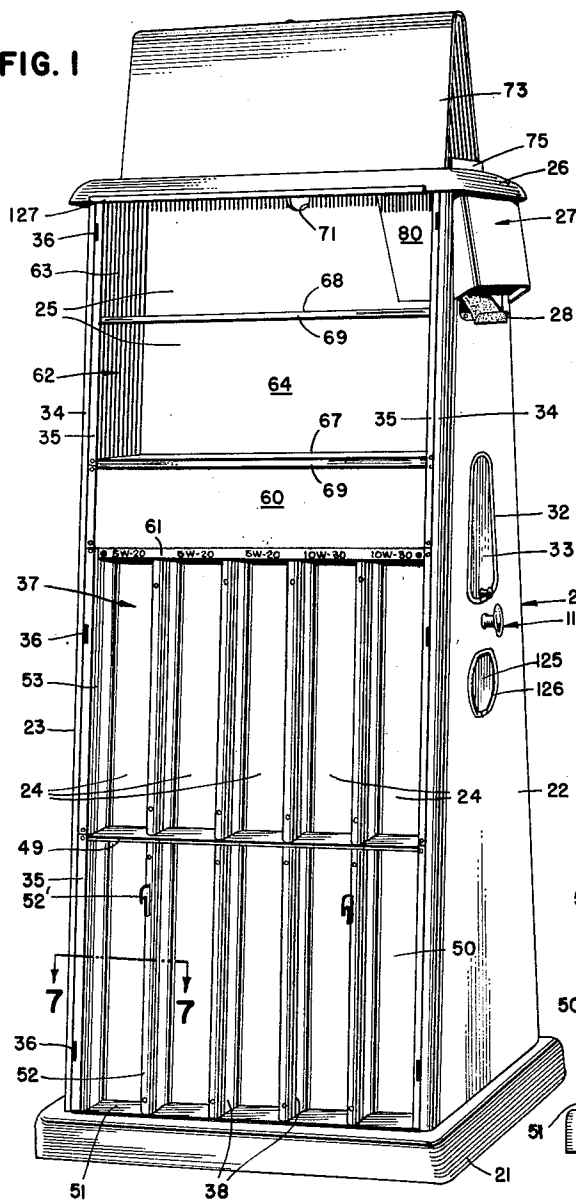
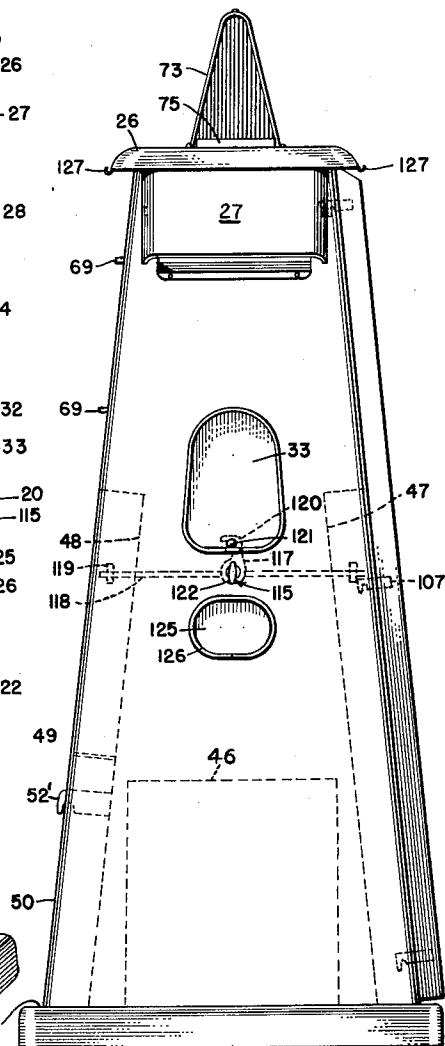


FIG. 2



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FIG. 3

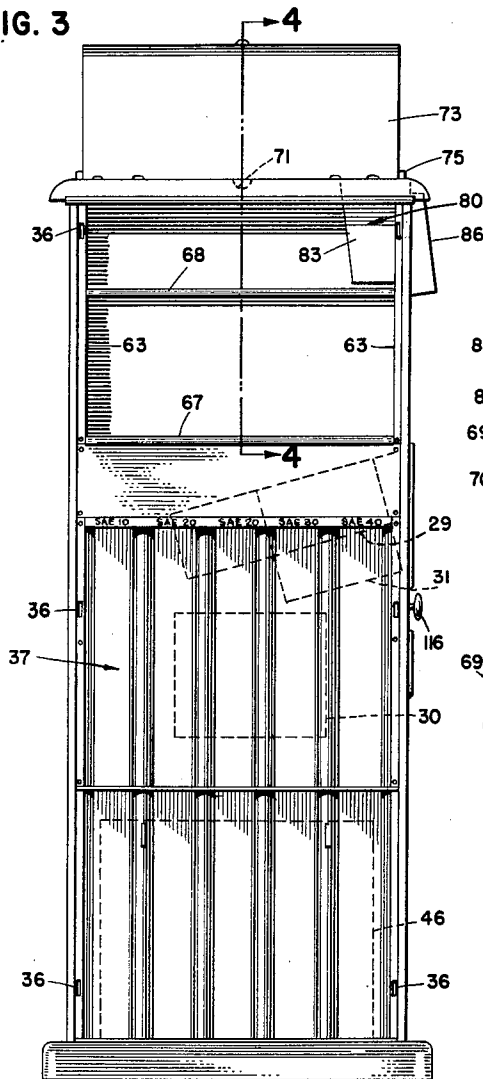


FIG. 4

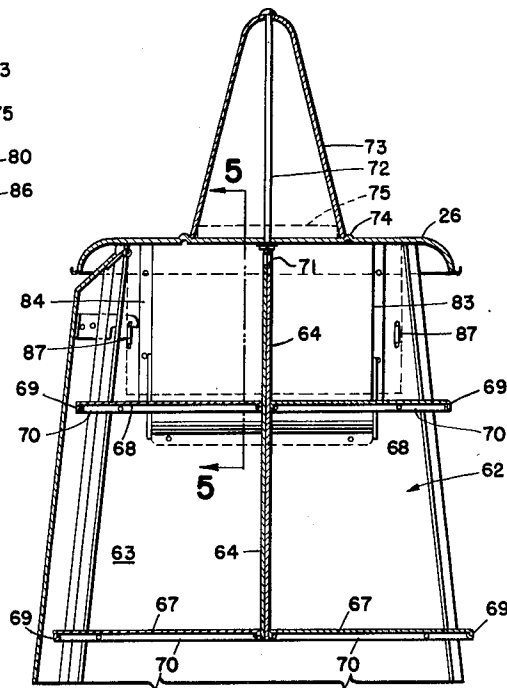


FIG. 6

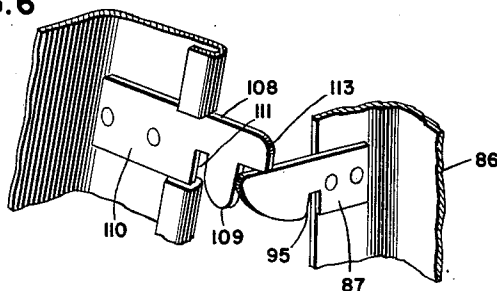
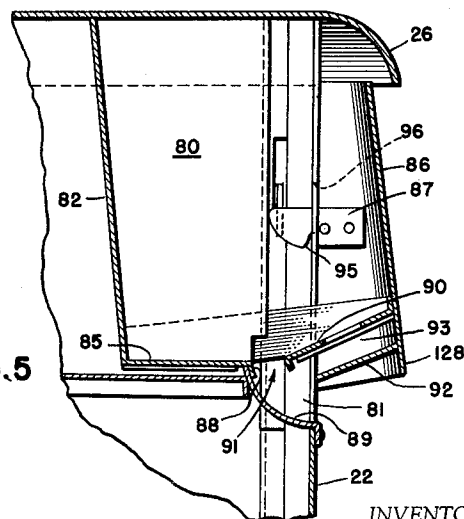


FIG. 5



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GOODS DISPLAY, CAN DRAINING AND TOWEL DISPENSING CABINET

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FIG. 7

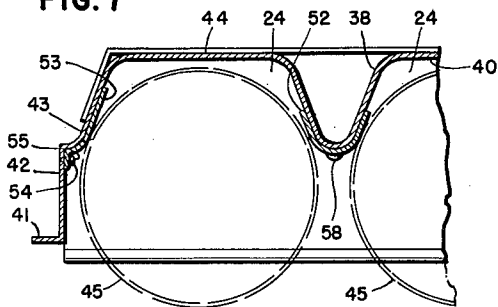


FIG. 8

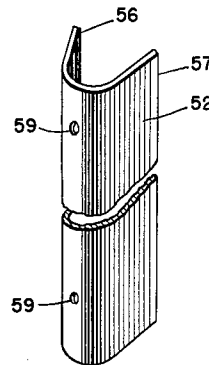


FIG. 9

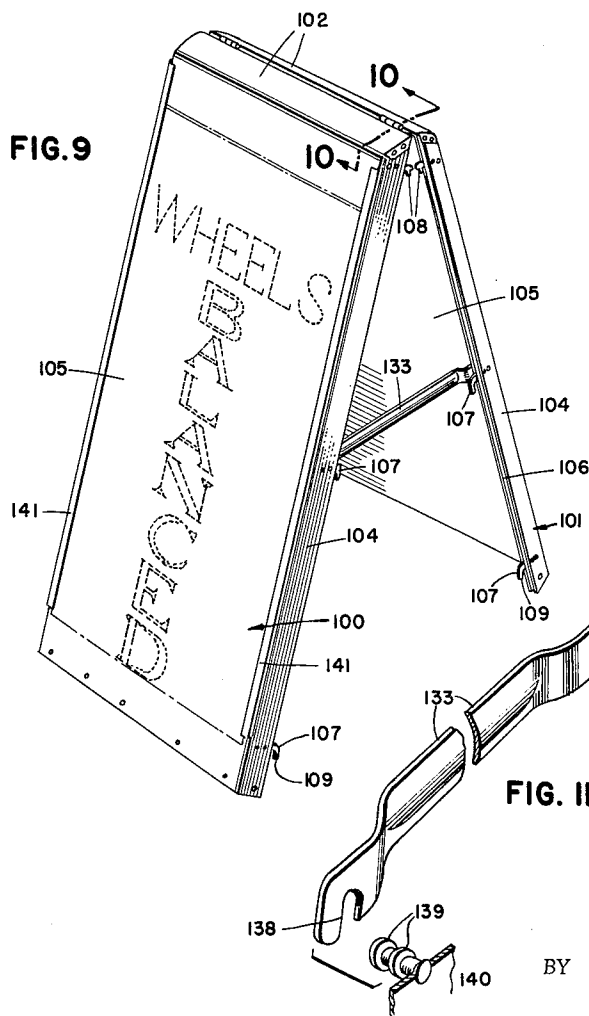


FIG. 10

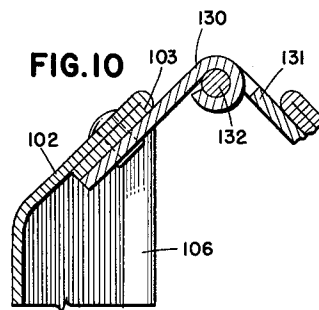
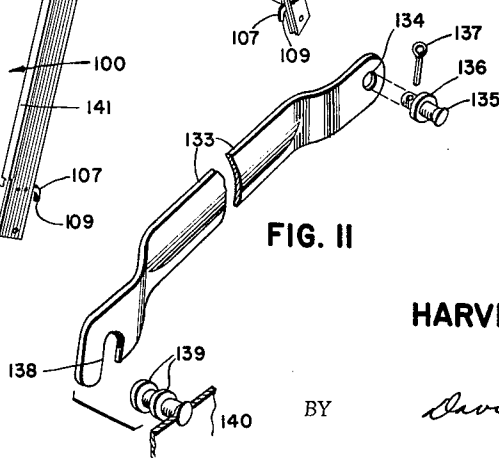


FIG. 11



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GOODS DISPLAY, CAN DRAINING AND TOWEL DISPENSING CABINET

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3 Claims. (Cl. 312—35)

This invention relates to oil display and can draining service cabinets for use in automobile service stations and more particularly to a display and can draining service cabinet having in combination with a conventional display area an auxiliary display area for merchandise and also other improvements. Related display cabinets having national distribution by the same inventor are disclosed in U.S. Letters Patent No. 2,320,159, issued May 25, 1943; No. 2,343,248, issued March 7, 1944; No. 2,432,445, issued December 9, 1947; No. 2,443,837, issued June 22, 1948; No. 2,525,002, issued October 10, 1950; No. 2,619,150, issued November 25, 1952, and pending application Serial No. 502,404, filed April 19, 1955; and others.

Display service cabinets presently employed in automobile service stations for exhibiting mass displays of motor oil attractively have not considered the provision for the display and the accessibility of other and related merchandise which may be purchased normally at such establishments. The absence of other display cabinets for accommodating this related merchandise is due primarily to the very limited space that is available on the conventional pumping island and also the fact that it is impractical to provide a number of various types of display cabinets which will be in harmony with one another so as to present an attractive display appearance. In addition, the conventional service cabinets presently in use, and similar to those disclosed in the above identified patents, do not have provisions made for accommodating additional display areas beyond the vertical oil-can receiving channels.

At the present time the now conventional cabinets for displaying cans of motor oil have been in use for several years and have been subjected to considerable wear, particularly in the can-receiving channel portions of the cabinet. This wear has been produced principally from the constant striking and scratching action as new cans of oil are replenished in the oil-can receiving channels in order to restock or resupply a depleted stock of full cans. Despite the use of superior materials and the high quality of the finishing materials and processes used in applying the paint finishes to these cabinets, they are unable to withstand the abrasive action and abuse to which they are subjected. Gradually, after constant use, the paint finished surfaces become worn or the paint is chipped from the cabinet, thereby exposing the bare metal to the oxidizing action of the elements. Unless constantly maintained, such as by refinishing, the bare metal will become oxidized within a short period of time and the cabinet will become unsightly thus requiring replacement or refinishing long prior to the time that the other parts of the cabinet require replacement or repair.

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide a can draining service display cabinet for use particularly in service stations for displaying cans of oil and other related merchandise within the same cabinet display area but in separate compartmented display areas within the same cabinet.

A further object of the present invention is the provision of a can draining service display cabinet combination having sufficient capacity to accommodate in one area a number of vertical rows of oil cans directly above

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which there is another display area for accommodating additional merchandise within the cabinet structure.

Still another object of the present invention relates to a can draining service display cabinet in which a display panel for holding vertical rows of oil cans is provided with means for preventing the marring and wearing of the channel surfaces by linearly supporting individual cans for slidable movement within the respective channels.

Yet a further object of the present invention is the provision of a combination can draining service display cabinet for accommodating vertical rows of oil cans which rows may be spaced laterally from one another by wear resistant channel separators, and an auxiliary display area located above the display area for the vertical rows of oil cans, and also a towel dispenser incorporated into the cabinet housing.

Still a further object of the present invention is the provision of a combination can draining service cabinet for massively displaying cans of oil and other goods in combination with a towel dispenser which cabinet display areas may be enclosed by removable cover panels when the cabinet is out of use and whereby the towel dispenser may be closed by a locking action with the cover panels.

Another object of the present invention relates to a canned oil display and can draining cabinet having a towel dispenser in combination therewith and cover panels to enclose the display areas of the cabinet and in which the cover panels are so constructed as to be combined when not used in an enclosing relationship with the cabinet for use as display signs.

And still another object of the present invention is the provision of a can draining service display cabinet in which the display areas may be enclosed by cover panels and the cover panels may be used as display signs when not mounted to enclose the display areas of the cabinet.

Other and further objects and many of the attendant advantages of this invention will become readily apparent as the invention becomes better understood from the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a front perspective view of an oil can display and can draining cabinet embodying the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational view of the display cabinet of FIG. 1 illustrating a towel dispenser mounted within a side enclosure panel;

FIG. 3 is a front elevational view of the cabinet of FIG. 1 indicating in outline form a can draining chute and oil receiving chamber;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged partial vertical sectional view taken substantially along the plane of line 4—4 of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a greatly enlarged partial sectional view taken substantially along the plane of line 5—5 of FIG. 4 illustrating the towel dispenser;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the locking mechanism between the towel dispenser cover and a removable display panel cover;

FIG. 7 is an enlarged partial sectional view of a can receiving channel in a display panel illustrating a can positioned therein as taken substantially along the plane of line 7—7 of FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 is an enlarged perspective view, with a central portion removed therefrom, of a channel division guard strip;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view illustrating the employment of a pair of cabinet enclosure panels for use as a display sign;

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FIG. 10 is a greatly enlarged partial sectional view of the pivotable hinged releasable locking engagement of the panels taken substantially along the plane of line 10—10 of FIG. 9;

FIG. 11 is an enlarged perspective and exploded view, with a portion removed, of a sign spacer bar and its components.

Referring to the drawings and more particularly to FIGS. 1 through 3, there is illustrated broadly a canned oil and goods display and can draining cabinet housing 20 comprising a rectangular cabinet base 21, usually securely anchored in position on a pump station platform or island, from which base a pair of symmetrical truncated side enclosure panels 22 and 23 are supported in spaced lateral relation in order to provide massive displays of goods in the exposed surface areas of the cabinet in the form of canned oil receiving partitioned channels 24 at the lower portion of the display area, and horizontal display areas 25 at the upper portion of the entire display area for receiving automobile sundries or other articles of merchandise. Top cover 26 is securely mounted to the top of each of the side enclosure panels 22 and 23 to enclose the basic cabinet housing as employed in an open display condition. A towel dispenser cabinet 27 is installed at an accessible level in the side enclosure panel 22 so as to expose the conventional wiping towel 28 when the cabinet is in the open and operating condition.

It will be readily apparent that as in the above-cited patents the present cabinet will also have mounted within the cabinet interior the standard can draining chute 29 for receiving empty oil cans thereon from which empty cans residue oil may drain from the chute into a suitable reservoir 30 below the chute. A can opener storage shelf 31, positioned immediately beneath the the drain chute 29, will hold a can opener thereon (shown only in outline form in FIG. 3). Storage shelf 31 may be inclined downward to drain residue oil from an opener into the reservoir 30 below. Furthermore, the present cabinet may also accommodate the can crushing mechanism as described in copending patent application Serial No. 502,404, filed on April 19, 1955, for cooperation with the discharge end of the oil can draining and receiving chute 29.

As in previous cabinet embodiments access for depositing an empty oil can onto the drain chute is provided through the opening 32 in a side enclosure panel which opening may be closed by the vertically slidable door 33.

Since the display areas and structure of the panels are substantially similar, with the exception of a removable lower section of the lower display panel which will be present normally on only one front of the cabinet for the removal of drained cans, only one such display area will be described in detail. The vertical edges 34 of the side panels 22 and 23 are provided with a suitable curvature to form the leading corners on the panels and each edge is continued to be turned inwardly for a short distance and then turned normal to the panel to form short flanges 35. Each flange 35 is provided with spaced cabinet cover latch receiving openings 36, the purpose of which will be described hereinafter.

The lower portion 37 of the display area between the side panels 22 and 23 is occupied by a plurality of vertically reaching oil can receiving channels 24 which are laterally spaced from each other and reach between the side enclosure panels. The can receiving channels are preferably formed of sheet metal which when fabricated finally will have a corrugated-like surface by forming vertically reaching open ribs 38 that are laterally spaced from each other and of sufficient depth to receive and retain therebetween cans of oil stacked vertically above one another.

As will be more clearly shown in FIG. 7, the sheet material constituting the lower panel portion 40, reaching between the side panels, is provided with edge flanges

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41 for fastening to the side panel flanges 35. The panel portion 40 has a straight side portion 42 extending toward the cabinet interior which continues with a tapering offset 43 for linear element supporting contact with a can periphery. The base 44 of each can receiving channel may be substantially normal to the side enclosure panels for an extent sufficient to support a can therein and to provide sufficient clearance between the base of the channel and a can 45 to avoid contact. This clearance is preferably determined by locating the first partition or channel divisional rib 38 a predetermined distance from the tapering offset 43, said rib preferably having a similar complementary taper or inclination as the offset 43 so as to provide linear element contact with a can positioned within a channel. Each of the ribs forming the channel panel is substantially V-shaped in cross section, with preferably a suitable radius of curvature at the apex.

The remaining partitional ribs 38 constituting the lower panel are similar to that shown in FIG. 7 and are arranged in spaced lateral relation throughout the width of the display panel which panel will terminate with a straight side portion and edge flange to complement the first described straight side portion 42 and flange 41 so as to be attached finally to the opposite side panel flange 35. Thus the plurality of substantially identical channels are positioned similarly in the panel to constitute a corrugated display panel which is mounted to the side enclosure panels 22 and 23 with an inclination from the vertical corresponding to the edges of the side panels.

From a distance upon casual inspection of a fully stocked cabinet there is no indication that at least one of the lower display panels is articulated at the lower section in order to facilitate the removal of a receptacle 46 into which drained cans are collected upon discharge from the drain chute 29 within the interior of the cabinet. This articulated structure is more clearly exhibited by reference to FIGS. 1 and 2 wherein, particularly in FIG. 2, one panel 47 is continuous throughout its vertical extent and is irremovably affixed by suitable fastening means to the side panels. However, the other display panel area exhibits the top section 48 which is irremovably affixed to the side enclosure panels and is provided with a can supporting platform 49 intermediate the vertical reach of the oil can display area and at the base of the top section. In the lower portion of this display area there is provided a removable lower section 50 in which the can receiving channels are coincidental with the channels of the top section 48, with the base of this removable section having a can supporting platform 51, also. Suitable short bottom section lifting hooks 52 are inconspicuously fastened to the lower section ribs to facilitate periodic removal of this lower section in order to provide access for the removal of the empty can receptacle 46. In removing the entire lower section 50 the cans stacked in the channels may remain in position since they are supported on the bottom supporting platform 51.

During extended years of service under all conditions of care and weather, conventional cabinets described in the above patents have been subjected to considerable wear particularly in the area of the partitional ribs and the base of the can receiving channels. This wear is encountered primarily during the period of stacking full oil cans to replenish a depleted stock. The full cans of oil are virtually mounted one above the other and strike the ribs and channel base with sufficient impact to either chip, crack or wear the finished surfaces from the metal. Elimination of this objection is provided by fabricating the partitional ribs so that they will support a can in such a manner as to afford some clearance between the back of a can stacked within a channel and the base 44 of the channel, as shown in FIG. 7. In addition, each of the ribs and the tapering side walls of each display panel may be protected by providing the ribs and side walls 43 with corrosion and wear resistant metallic facial guard strips 52 and 53, respectively. The side wall facial guard

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strips 53, one of which is mounted on each side of the lower display channels, are contoured so as to lie contiguous to the short tapering section of a side wall. Each strip 53 may also be provided with a short flange 54 for fastening by any suitable means, such as the screw fastener 55, to the side wall 42, as illustrated more clearly in FIG. 7.

The arcuate facial guard strip 52 for the partition ribs 38 is contiguous with a rib and the divergent legs 56 and 57 follow closely the contour of a rib for a short length. Suitable screw fasteners 58 may be inserted through openings 59 in the strip 52 so as to support the strip on the outer exposed portion of the rib. Obviously other suitable frictional type fastening means may be employed.

Referring further to FIG. 7, a can 45 is shown in outline form as it will be retained by tangential contact along two linear elements about the cylindrical periphery of the cans, so as to support the can in spaced relation away from the channel base 44 with sufficient clearance therebetween to prevent the can from striking or abrading the channel base. Also, the extent of the divergency of the legs of the facial guard strip is sufficient so as to be contacted by the periphery of the can to maintain this desirable spaced relation throughout the periphery of the can in order to prevent wear on any of the painted or finished surfaces of the display panels.

It has been determined that guard strips made from stainless steel have been very satisfactory, however, it is contemplated that other metallic and some non-metallic materials having suitable corrosion and wear resistant characteristics may be suitably employed for this purpose.

Immediately above the top of the irremovable display panels on each display side and intermediate the cabinet vertical reach is a display sign card holder 60 which consists of a transverse sheet of metal extending across the display area and may be fastened at both ends to the side panel flanges 35. A narrow strip card 61 may be attached to the lower edge of the card holder 60 to designate the oil viscosity corresponding to the vertical row of cans stacked within a channel.

In order to increase the sale of other goods relating to automobiles as well as other merchandise sold at service stations there is provided above the motor oil display panels a top auxiliary display cabinet 62 for these various and sundry articles of merchandise. The auxiliary cabinet 62 constitutes the upper display area of the basic cabinet and may be formed by having the backs of two half-depth separate shelf cabinets abutting each other. The side walls 63 and divisional rear wall 64 of each half depth cabinet may be formed from a single sheet bent at right angles, as is shown in FIG. 4. Suitable flanges may be provided at the terminal free ends of the side walls 63 to engage with the side enclosure panel flanges 35 for fastening theretogether. Since both auxiliary cabinets are similar only one will be described in detail.

As clearly shown in FIGS. 1 and 4, the auxiliary display area at the upper section of the cabinet includes a stationary lower and an adjustable upper horizontal shelf 67 and 68, respectively, each of which shelves reaches between the side walls 63 of the auxiliary cabinet and both shelves are supported above the card holder 60 with the lower shelf immediately above the card holder. The upper shelf 68 is supported in spaced vertical relation to the lower shelf. Both shelves of a side have a depth which is preferably slightly greater than one-half the depth of the top portion of the cabinet, that is greater than the distance from the side panel edge to the center of the side panel, so as to have the leading edge 69 of each shelf project slightly beyond the edges of the side panels, as is also shown in FIGS. 2 and 4. The terminal end flanges 70 of the shelves 67 and 68 may be fastened by suitable fasteners to the side walls 63. In turn the side walls 63 may be fastened by suitable fastening means to the side panel flanges 35. As will more clearly appear in FIG. 4, the divisional rear wall 64 for each set

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of shelves extends vertically between the top of the card holder 60 to the top cover 26 of the cabinet at substantially the medial line which is the perpendicular bisector of the side enclosure panels.

A recess 71 is provided intermediate the top edges of the divisional rear walls of the auxiliary cabinet so as to provide adequate space to threadably make the fastening connection between the sign fastening bolt 72 which retains the top triangular display sign 73 in position on the cabinet top cover member. Thus the base of the triangular sign 73 may be retained within the confines of the sign stops 74 on the top of the cover. In addition, the sign fastening bolt 72 will pass through an opening within the base of a shallow trough 75 which is partially concealed behind the top display sign 73 which trough is intended to be an accessible depository for retaining a windshield cleaning solution container (not shown).

Positioned preferably in the top corner of the auxiliary merchandise cabinet is a towel container 80 in which disposable towels may be stored for dispensing through an opening 81 in a side enclosure panel 22. The towel dispenser cabinet is supported within the interior of the auxiliary cabinet and is provided with a rear wall 82, two side walls 83 and 84, and a base 85, with the top cover 26 of the cabinet serving as the top of the dispenser cabinet and a portion of the side panel 22 of the cabinet cut away to expose the towel dispenser interior. A towel dispenser cover member 86 is retained on the side panel member by means of projecting lugs 87, to be described hereinafter. At the outside end of the base 85 there is provided a downturned edge 88 for conducting a towel onto the discharge chute 89 which discharge chute has one end placed beneath the edge 88 to lead a towel through the opening 81 in the side panel 22. The other end of the discharge chute is fastened to the exterior of the side panel 22. Supported as by gussets or other suitable means, a projecting towel support ledge 90 extends from the towel cabinet which ledge protrudes outwardly to support a stack of towels or wiping tissues in position over the opening 91 formed between the end of the base 85 and the ledge 90 to direct the removal of towels from the cabinet. The lower horizontal baffle 92 on the cover 86 extends beneath the ledge 90 to form a cavity or recess 93 therebetween.

When towels are to be dispensed the edge of one towel from a package is made accessible through the opening 81 and as it is withdrawn the next succeeding towel edge will be exposed. To place the towel dispenser out of operation it is only necessary to fold back the exposed towel edge into the recess 93 formed between the baffle 92 and the ledge 90.

Whether the towel dispenser is in the closed position or the open position, the recessed portion 95 of the lug 87 will register within the opening 96 to support the dispenser cover 86 against the side panel 22. The manner of securely locking the towel dispenser cover will be described hereinafter.

During those hours in which a service station is not in operation the service display cabinet may be closed and locked by placing substantially identical cabinet enclosure cover panels 100 and 101 over the display areas with the cans remaining in stacked position within the channels and the other merchandise remaining in position on the shelves 67 and 68. Each cover panel is provided around three sides with a flanged frame in which the top edge 102 is inclined inwardly at an angle so as to be received beneath the protruding edge of the top cover 26. Top edge 102 is also provided with a return lip edge 103. The vertical sides 104 of the cover panels are normal to the planar surface 105 of the cover panel which sides are also provided with a return edge molding 106. Each of the sides 104 of the cover panels will be cooperatively received on the cabinet so that edge molding 106 will be positioned along the parallel side panel flange 35.

Obviously, the depth of the flanged vertical sides 104 will be sufficient so as to enclose the projecting portion of the stacked cans which may overhang or project partially from within the channels.

Securely fastened and spaced longitudinally along the cover panel moldings 106 are cover panel locking lugs 107 and 108 which lugs, with the exception of lugs 108 are similar. Each of the lugs 107 and 108 is provided with a hooklike projection 108 which projection is spaced from the securing base 110 to provide a locking recess 111. Each of the cover panel lugs 107, 108 are cooperatively receivable within the lug receiving opening 36 in the side panel flanges 35. When in registry with the corresponding openings 36 the cover panels may be lowered so that the recesses 111 will engage the bottom edge of the opening. Lugs 108 fastened on the upper level of the cabinet cover panels are modified slightly from the lugs 107 by having a towel dispenser locking pawl 113 that projects axially from the lug. As more clearly shown in FIG. 6, the towel dispenser cover 86 is lowered when the lug recess 95 will register with the edge of the side panel opening 96. In this position the towel dispenser cover may be locked in position when the cover panels are mounted on the cabinet by having the pawls 113 of the lugs 108 engage with the top surface of the lug 87 to urge the lug recess in registry with the bottom of the opening 96.

In each instance, the lug receiving openings are sufficiently larger than their entering lug so that when a lug fully enters an opening the cover may be lowered slightly for registry of the lug locking recesses and the cover panels may not be removed without lifting vertically and outwardly.

Final locking of the cabinet cover panels will occur upon rotation of the locking mechanism 115 which mechanism is provided with a rotatable handle 116 to which is connected a rotatable cam plate 117. A pair of cover panel locking arms 118 are pivotally connected to the cam plate 117 so that upon rotation of the locking handle 116 the arms may be slidably projected outwardly through guide straps 119, mounted securely on the cabinet interior, in order to engage the top surfaces of a pair of opposed lugs 107, as depicted in FIG. 2. In addition, the cam plate 117 has a hooklike projecting member 120 which will extend from the plate periphery in order to engage with a stud 121 mounted to the inside of the slidable door 33. A conventional pin tumbler lock 122 is mounted within the handle 116 and may be locked to prevent rotation of the handle when the cabinet is to be placed out of service when the service station is closed. Therefore, in the locked cabinet position the cover panels 104 enclose the canned oil display and other merchandise areas as well as lock the towel dispenser cover 86 so that it may not be raised. The leading edge of a towel may be readily folded back into the recess 93 as described above.

A spring loaded door 125 is horizontally hinged to a side enclosure panel beneath the slidable door 33 and rotatable handle 116 in order to cover the opening 126 through which used towels and other refuse may be disposed for collection within the removable empty can receptacle located at the bottom of the cabinet interior.

It has been found desirable, since the conventional cabinet is exposed to the elements at all times, to provide the top cover with a drain gutter 127 to reduce as much as possible the flow of rain water from the top cover into the cabinet display areas. Furthermore, the towel dispenser cover 86 is provided with an added or elongated edge 128 at the bottom so that any rain impinging against the dispenser cover will tend to drop from the edge rather than continue to flow into the towels where the water may be absorbed by capillary action, thus ruining the towels.

It has been found to be particularly desirable in replenishing a depleted stock of cans of oil to load the

fresh stock from the bottom as by raising an entire column of oil cans vertically so as to place new stock at the bottom of the column. By use of the wear resistant channel strips this method of replenishing stock is most practical since there is no abrasive action on the painted surfaces of the channels or ribs.

Formerly, when the cabinet was opened for service to display cans of motor oil the cover panels would normally be stored in a convenient location within the service station. However, the cover panels may be utilized to advantage by serving as billboards or signs for displaying suitable advertising subject matter simply by mounting or fastening the cover panels together at their top flanges 102.

As shown in FIGS. 9 and 10, the butt hinge leaves 130 on one side of a pair of hinges are mounted on the inclined top flange of a cover panel with the mating hinge leaves 131 on the other cover panel so that the hinge leaves may cooperatively engage with one another and be connected together by the hinge pin 132 as illustrated in FIG. 10.

To provide the proper supporting member for retaining the cover panels at a suitable angle so as to furnish a desirable display the cover panels are held in triangular relationship by a spacer bar 133 which is pivotally connected through the bar opening 134 to a vertical flange cover panel 104 by means of a pivot pin 135 over which a washer 136 is passed and finally fastened in position by the cotter pin 137. The spacer bar 133 is offset intermediate its ends and is provided at the free end with a stud engaging recess 138 so as to register between the collars 139 of the stud 140 which is fastened securely to the vertical flange 104 of the other cover panel. Advertising placards carrying suitable legends are supported in the longitudinal sign retaining flanges 141 at the edges of the cover panels. The converted cover panels now provided with advertising material may be used for display purposes at a suitable location on the service station grounds.

Obviously many modifications and variations may be made in the construction and arrangement of the auxiliary display cabinet and the channel arrangement including the wear protective guards as well as modifications made to the towel dispensing unit incorporated within the cabinet housing in the light of the above teachings without departing from the real spirit and purpose of this invention.

It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims many modified forms of structure as well as the use of mechanical equivalents may be reasonably included and modifications are contemplated.

What is claimed is:

1. A canned oil display service cabinet of the character described for displaying cans of oil or the like and other goods and also having can draining means therein, comprising a cabinet housing including a base, truncated side enclosure members mounted on the base in spaced relation to each other, and a top cover member secured to the tops of the side enclosure members, front and rear display areas, each of said display areas having a lower and an upper portion, said lower portion including a panel at the front and rear display areas and being supported between the side enclosure members in an inclined position from the vertical, each of said panels having can-receiving vertical channels, each of said panels being provided with vertically reaching ribs spaced laterally from each other to define the can-receiving channels, protective wear guards facially mounted to the ribs, each of said channels being so constructed and arranged as to provide clearance between the base of the channel and a can positioned therein, said guards on adjacent ribs being spaced to support a can by tangential contact with the wear guards on adjacent channel defining ribs, a horizontal merchandise-supporting shelf spaced vertically above the vertical channels between the side enclosure members and beneath the top cover member, and a divi-

sional wall partitioning the depth of the shelf intermediate thereof.

2. A compartmented service cabinet of the character described for displaying cans of oil and other goods comprising a cabinet housing including a base, truncated side enclosure members reaching vertically in lateral and parallel spaced relation from the base, and a top cover member mounted on the side enclosure members defining front and rear display areas in the cabinet, each of said display areas having a lower and an upper portion, said lower portion including a panel supported in an inclined position from the vertical adjacent to the forward edges of the side enclosure members, vertically reaching ribs spaced laterally from each other to define a plurality of vertical can-receiving channels on said panel, each of said ribs being so constructed and spaced as to provide clearance between the base of a channel and a can positioned therein, a horizontal shelf spaced vertically above the vertical channels in the upper portion and reaching between the side enclosure members, and closure doors removably supported by the side enclosure members to enclose the cabinet contents displayed in the upper and lower portions of the cabinet when the cabinet is out of service.

3. In a service cabinet for displaying cans of motor oil, a cabinet housing including a base with truncated side enclosure members extending vertically from the base in lateral spaced relation to each other and a top cover member mounted to the top of the side enclosure members, front and rear display areas formed between said side enclosure members with each of the display areas having open lower and upper portions, the lower portion including a panel supported in an inclined position and having can-supporting channels, said upper portion presenting a display area above the lower portion and having at least one horizontal shelf, a towel cabinet support in

the upper display area adjacent to one of said side enclosure members, said one side enclosure member having a towel discharge opening communicating with said towel cabinet to present a towel through the side enclosure member, a vertically movable towel cabinet cover member supported on the side wall from the closed to an open position for the towel discharge opening, said towel cabinet cover member and said one side enclosure member having cooperative means for supporting the cover to the enclosure member, removable service cabinet display closure panels having means thereon for releasably securing the panels to the side enclosure members, means on said removable closure panels to cooperate with said means for supporting the towel cabinet cover to lock the towel cabinet cover in a closed position upon placing the closure panels on the service cabinet to conceal the upper and lower display areas.

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