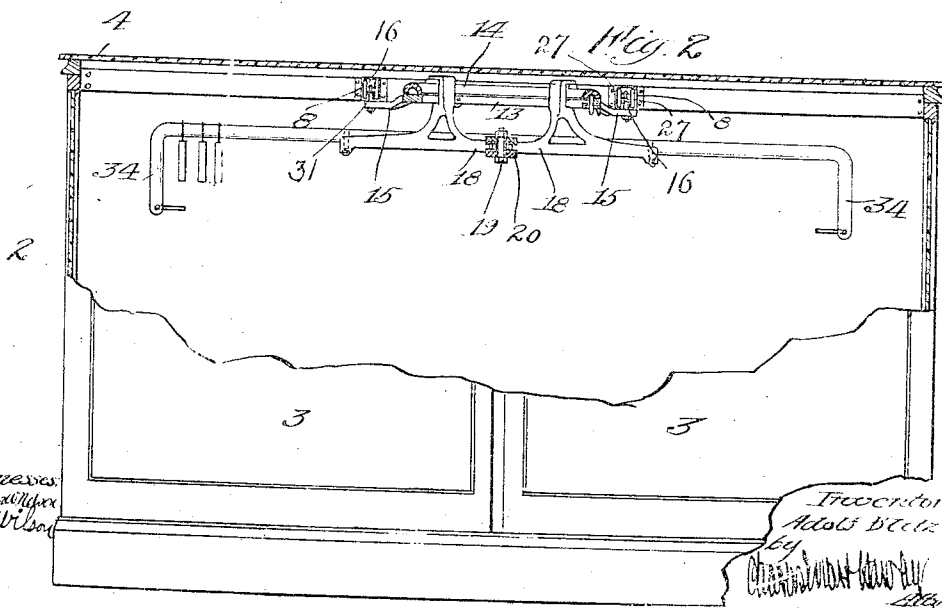
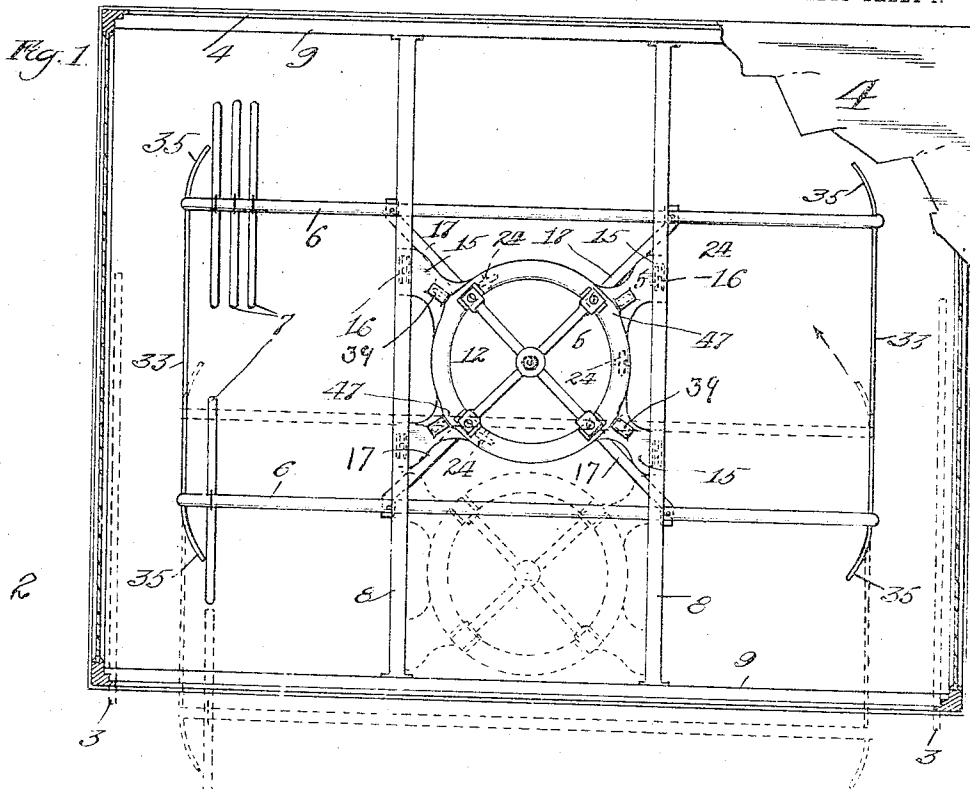


BLITZ.
CLOTHING MERCHANT'S DISPLAY CABINET,
APPLICATION FILED MAY 13, 1911.

1,046,142.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses
John A. Wilson
E. F. Wilson

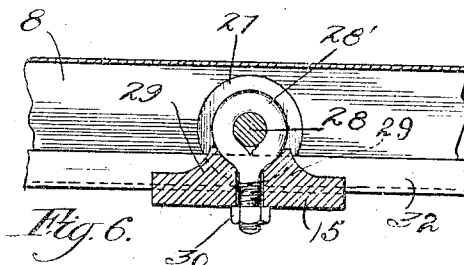
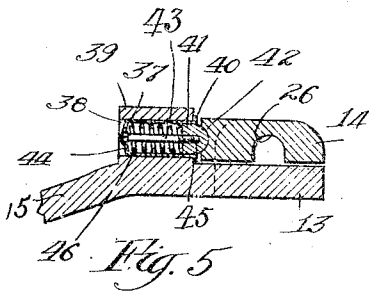
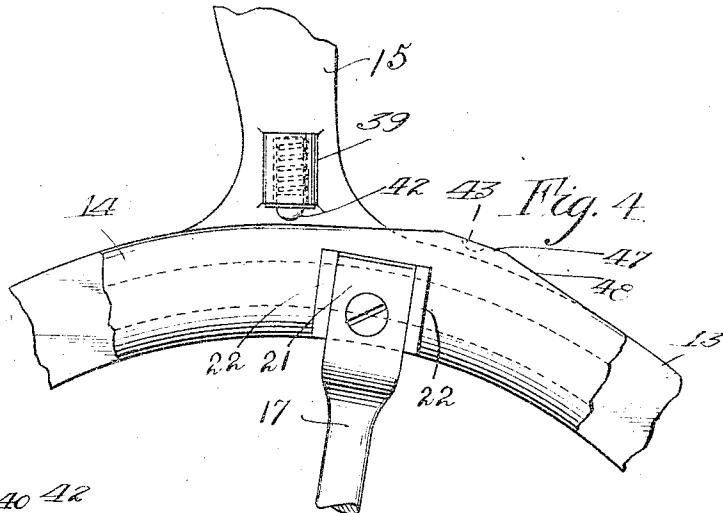
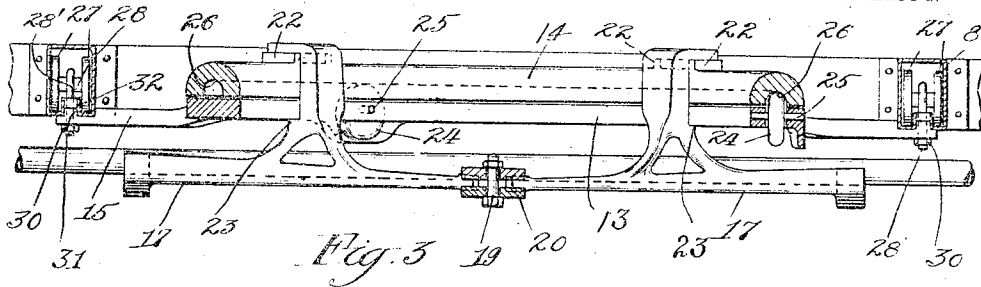
Inventor
Attest Blitz
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CHARLES MONTGOMERY
1912

A. BLITZ.
CLOTHING MERCHANT'S DISPLAY CABINET.
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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
Arthur Wilson
Edward F. Wilson

Inventor
Adolf Blitz
by *Amos H. Stanley* Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLF BLITZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HERMAN BLITZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CLOTHING-MERCHANT'S DISPLAY-CABINET.

1,046,142.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

Application filed May 13, 1911. Serial No. 627,043.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADOLF BLITZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Clothing-Merchants' Display-Cabinets, of which the following is a full, true, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in clothing display cabinets and has particular reference to cabinets for the convenient storage and display of garments in a hanging or suspended position.

The object of my invention is to provide a movable hanger or rack from which clothing may be suspended, and preferably in a suitable cabinet, and which rack is capable of being easily rotated and moved back and forth to facilitate the inspection of the clothing carried thereon.

A further object of my invention is to provide a rack carrying or supporting mechanism which is so constructed that even when loaded to its full capacity, it can be rotated and moved back and forth with little effort and which when carrying an unbalanced load will still be freely movable to any desired position.

Another object of my invention is to provide a mechanism for supporting the garment rack, which will retain the rack rotatively in a certain predetermined relation to the inclosing case with a rigidity sufficient to resist any slight effort to rotate it, and which will automatically permit the rotation of the rack upon the application of a greater rotative effort.

A particular object of my invention is to provide a clothing display device upon which garments can be suspended and by means of which they can be withdrawn from a case or cabinet for inspection, said device being so constructed that but a minimum of vertical space will be necessary in which to install and to operate it.

My invention resides in a clothing display device having the characteristics outlined and by means of which the above mentioned objects are attained together with others hereafter appearing and all as hereafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

My invention will be more readily under-

stood by reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a garment display cabinet equipped with a garment supporting mechanism, the whole embodying my invention and the cabinet being shown with the top plate broken away to expose the mechanism to view; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the cabinet, the upper part being shown in central longitudinal section; Fig. 3 is an enlarged central sectional view of the supporting mechanism; Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail plan view of a portion of the supporting mechanism illustrating the action of the spring stop. Fig. 5 is a detail section through the spring stop taken on the line 5-5 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 6 is a detail longitudinal section of one of the trolley rails showing the method of mounting the trolley wheels.

In said drawings 2 represents a display cabinet provided with suitable disappearing doors 3 and preferably having glass in its front and ends and covered by a glass plate 4.

In order to make the best use of the space within the cabinet and obtain the greatest possible room for hanging the garments within a prescribed floor area, I support the clothes hanger entirely from above, making the case itself of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of the mechanism and of the garments carried thereby from its upper parts without causing any undue strain in any of its members. This supporting mechanism which forms the particular subject matter of this present application provides a means for hanging the garment rack in the upper part of the cabinet leaving the whole interior free for the storage of garments, and I preferably form the hanger itself of two parallel horizontal bars spaced apart to permit the hanging of two rows of men's coats, one behind the other as indicated by the coat hangers 7.

I support the hanger or rack 5 from above in such a manner that it can be easily pulled to the front of the case, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, in which position the garments upon the front bar are exposed for inspection, and when the hanger is in this position it can be revolved in a horizontal plane in either direction to reverse the position of the bars and thus bring the rear bar with its garments to the front where they

may be examined. For the purpose of more fully and economically utilizing the floor space, I prefer to make the rack 5 considerably longer than it is wide and conform the cabinet itself to these dimensions, and when this is done, the forward movement of the frame 5 within the case carries it away from the rear wall of the cabinet into a position in which it can be freely revolved without contact therewith. To support the rack 5, I provide a pair of fixed horizontal hollow rails 8 extending from front to back in the case and placed immediately below the cover plate 4. The rails are arranged in the middle portion of the case and secured at their ends to the longitudinal bars 9 which form parts of the cabinet and which in turn are secured to and supported by the corner posts 10 of the cabinet. I spread the rails 8 apart a considerable distance in order to make room between them for the supporting turn-table trolley carriage, so that this carriage with the rails will require the least possible height. The spreading of the rails 8 accomplishes another important object in that it provides a sufficiently wide foundation for the rack 5 to prevent undue friction upon the bearings even when the rack is unevenly loaded. Between the rails I arrange a turn table 12 which comprises a lower non-revolving bearing ring 13 and an upper rotatable bearing ring 14. The ring 13 is provided with two pairs of rigid arms or brackets 15 which extend laterally beneath the rails 8 and are secured at their ends to wheeled trolleys 16 mounted within the rails.

The upper ring 14 forms a part of the garment frame 5 and is rigidly connected to the bars 6 by means of diagonally extending brackets or arms 17 which are bolted at their lower ends to the bars 6 and at their upper ends to the ring 14. The brackets have horizontal extensions 18 which meet below the center of the ring bearings where they are rigidly secured together by the bolt 19 and clamping washers 20. By means of this construction, I am enabled to produce a very rigid and strong garment rack without going beyond a reasonable limit in weight. I form the upper ends of each of the arms 17 with a foot or bracket 21 which projects over the upper face of the ring 14 and is bolted to the ring between radial ribs 22. It is also formed to project beneath the lower ring 13 at 23 whereby when the parts are assembled and secured in position the brackets or arms lock the two rings together and the parts are prevented from becoming separated even when the rack is loaded in such a manner that it tends to tip up at one end.

I provide a turntable of reasonable cost and one which can be rotated with practically no friction even when the rack is loaded to its full capacity by providing what I term a three point bearing. I provide three anti-

friction rollers or wheels 24 interposed between the two bearing rings and rotatably mounted on bearing pins 25, in the lower bearing ring 13, and in order to save head room, I provide the underface of the upper ring 14 with a groove 26 in which these rollers run. One advantageous feature of the three point bearing is that the weight is substantially equally distributed upon the supports at all times. I make the bearing rings of comparatively large diameter so that even when the garment rack is unevenly loaded, it will not be cramped or bound but will on the contrary turn or revolve easily and freely under all conditions. Each wheeled trolley 16 preferably consists of two wheels 27 loosely mounted upon the ends of an axle 28 which is rigidly bolted to the outer end of one of the arms or brackets 15 by means of an eye bolt 28'. The eye bolt receives the axle through its opening and the arm 15 is provided with upward extending projections 29 formed to embrace the lower portion of the eye of the bolt. The bolt projects through the arm 15 and is drawn down and clamped rigidly in place by a nut 30 upon its lower end. This construction provides a wheeled trolley of very reasonable cost and one which can be quickly and securely assembled with little expenditure of time and labor.

The rails 8 themselves as has been noted are hollow. They have longitudinal openings or slots 31 on their lower sides to receive the eye bolts and the projections 29. The rails are provided with upwardly turned flanges 32 bordering the slots 31 which not only provide smooth edges for the slots but also provide grooves or tracks in which the wheels 27 are adapted to roll.

I strengthen the frame 5 and make it more rigid by means of a horizontal cross bar or rod 33 at each end of the frame. These bars connect or unite the ends of the hanger bars 6. The outer ends 34 of the hanger bars 6 are bent downwardly and the cross bars 33 are passed through openings close to the lower end and are secured rigidly to each of the bars. The cross bars are thus located below the plane of the hanger bars and serve to hold the garments on the rods 6 and out of contact with the walls of the cabinet. As shown, the outer ends 35 of the cross bars 33 are curved inwardly the better to hold the garments in the position desired.

A particular feature of my invention resides in the ease with which the rack 5 can be placed parallel with the cabinet and in the means which I have devised for retaining it in this parallel position while it is being moved forward and backward in the cabinet, at the same time leaving it practically free to be revolved at all times or regardless of its position in the cabinet. For

this purpose I provide a spring pressed bolt or stop pin 36 which locks the rack against rotation and which I have shown as being mounted upon the lower bearing ring 13 and projecting inwardly in the plane of the upper bearing ring, and adapted to engage therewith. As the bolt 36 is a relatively small device, I prefer to make it up as a separate article and mount it in a suitable socket or opening provided to receive it. It comprises a thin metal shell or tube 37 which fits within the radial opening 38 provided in the boss 39 on the lower bearing ring 13. The shell 37 is held in place by means of a flange 40 on its inner end. A head 41 having a spherical or conical outer end 42 projects from the inner end of the tube 37 in position to enter a socket or opening 43 provided in the outer edge of the upper bearing ring 14. This head 41 is adjustably held in the tube by means of a screw bolt 36 which is squared immediately under its head where it enters through a square hole in the rear end wall 44 of the tube 37, to hold it against rotation when the head 41 is being adjusted. The head 41 is provided with a central screw threaded opening 45 fitting the threaded end of the bolt 36, and it is adjusted in or out by turning it on the bolt. The head 41 is held at the inner limit of its movement or toward the center of the bearing ring by a compression spring 46, which surrounds the bolt 43 within the tube 37 and bears against the rear wall 44 of the tube 37. The outer periphery of the upper bearing 14 is provided with two diametrically arranged radially projecting portions 47 having inclined sides or cam faces 48 and having the sockets 43 in their outer edges or rubbing faces.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the upper ring rotated out of its locked position and it will be seen that in this position the head 41 does not project inwardly far enough to touch the edge of the upper bearing ring and hence when the two rings are in unlocked condition the spring bolt offers no resistance to the free rotation of the garment frame, until it contacts with one of the inclined surfaces 48. The upper ring can easily be swung around to its locked position as shown in Fig. 1, as the inclination of the surfaces 48 is slight and there is consequently considerable leverage to force the spring bolt back into the tube and compress the spring. When, however, the garment frame reaches its central position the head 41 enters the socket 43 and retains the frame in this position against any slight rotative effort. When, however, it is desired to rotate the garment frame, the spring bolt is easily released by a quick sharp pull upon the end of one of the rods 6. I provide two of the sockets 43 for the purpose of holding the garment frame in locked condition

with either bar 6 at the front of the case, and for further security I sometimes provide two of the spring bolts one placed diametrically opposite to the other and the two locking simultaneously.

It will now be seen that the supporting mechanism is such that it occupies very little room vertically and for this reason one cabinet or compartment for short garments can be placed on top of or above another one without raising the upper one so high that it is out of reach. Furthermore, as the racks are supported from above, the two racks in a double cabinet can be arranged so that they are independent of each other and consequently the position of one of them can be adjusted without disturbing the other one.

As many modifications of my invention will readily suggest themselves to one skilled in the art, I do not limit my invention to the specific structure herein shown and described.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. The herein described improvements, for use in clothing cabinets, comprising parallel rails, in combination with a frame supported by said rails and movable back and forth thereon, said frame containing a circular opening, a ring superimposed upon said frame and revoluble about the circular opening, arms having their upper ends connected to said ring and extending downwardly therefrom, through said openings of said frame and ring and a clothing rack carried by said arms.

2. The herein described improvements, for use in clothing cabinets, comprising a frame containing a central circular opening, a ring superimposed upon said frame and revoluble about the margin of said central opening, arms having their upper ends connected to said ring and thence extending downwardly through the openings of said ring and frame, and thence outwardly beneath said frame, and a clothing rack attached to the lower ends of said arms.

3. The herein described improvements, for use in clothing cabinets, comprising supporting bars, in combination with parallel rails to the ends of which said bars are attached, a frame supported by said rails, said frame containing a central circular opening, a ring superimposed upon said frame and revoluble about the margin of said central opening, arms having their upper ends connected to said ring and extending inwardly and downwardly therefrom, and a clothing rack carried by said arms.

4. The herein described improvements for use in clothing cabinets, comprising supporting bars, in combination with rails to the ends of which said bars are attached, a

frame supported by said rails, said frame
containing a central supporting member, a
ring superimposed upon said frame and rev-
oluble about the central member, arms
5 having their upper ends connected to said
ring and extending downwardly therefrom,
shoulders on said arms adapted to slidingly
engage the lower face of said circular mem-
ber and prevent relative vertical movement
10 between said member and said ring, braces

holding said arms in operative positions, and
a clothing rack carried by said arms.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand this 10th day of May, 1911, in the
presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADOLF BLITZ.

Witnesses:

EDWARD F. WILSON,
JOHN R. LEFEVRE.