G. N. DAVIDSON.

CABINET.

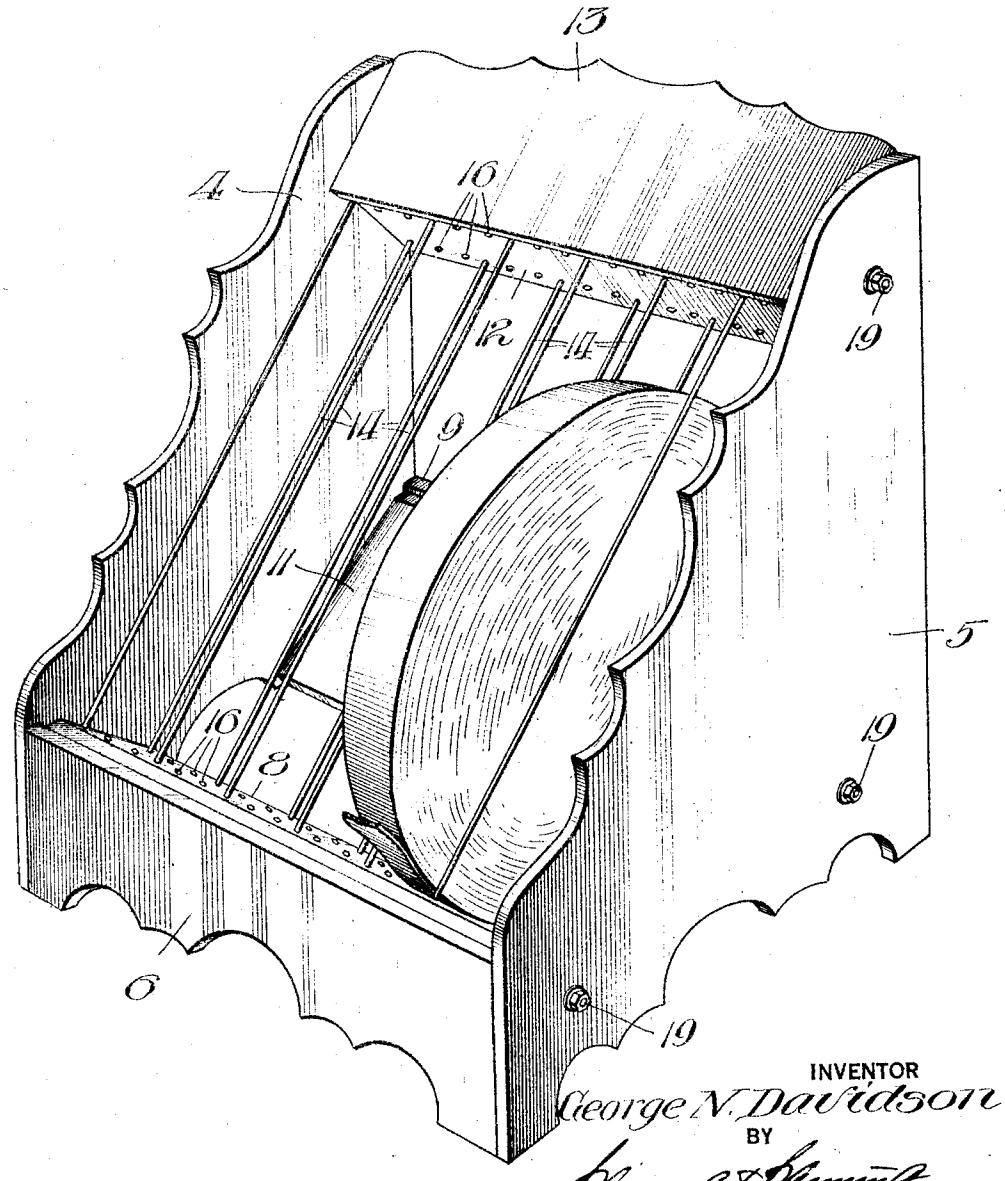
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1,367,358.

Patented Feb. 1, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



INVENTOR

George N. Davidson

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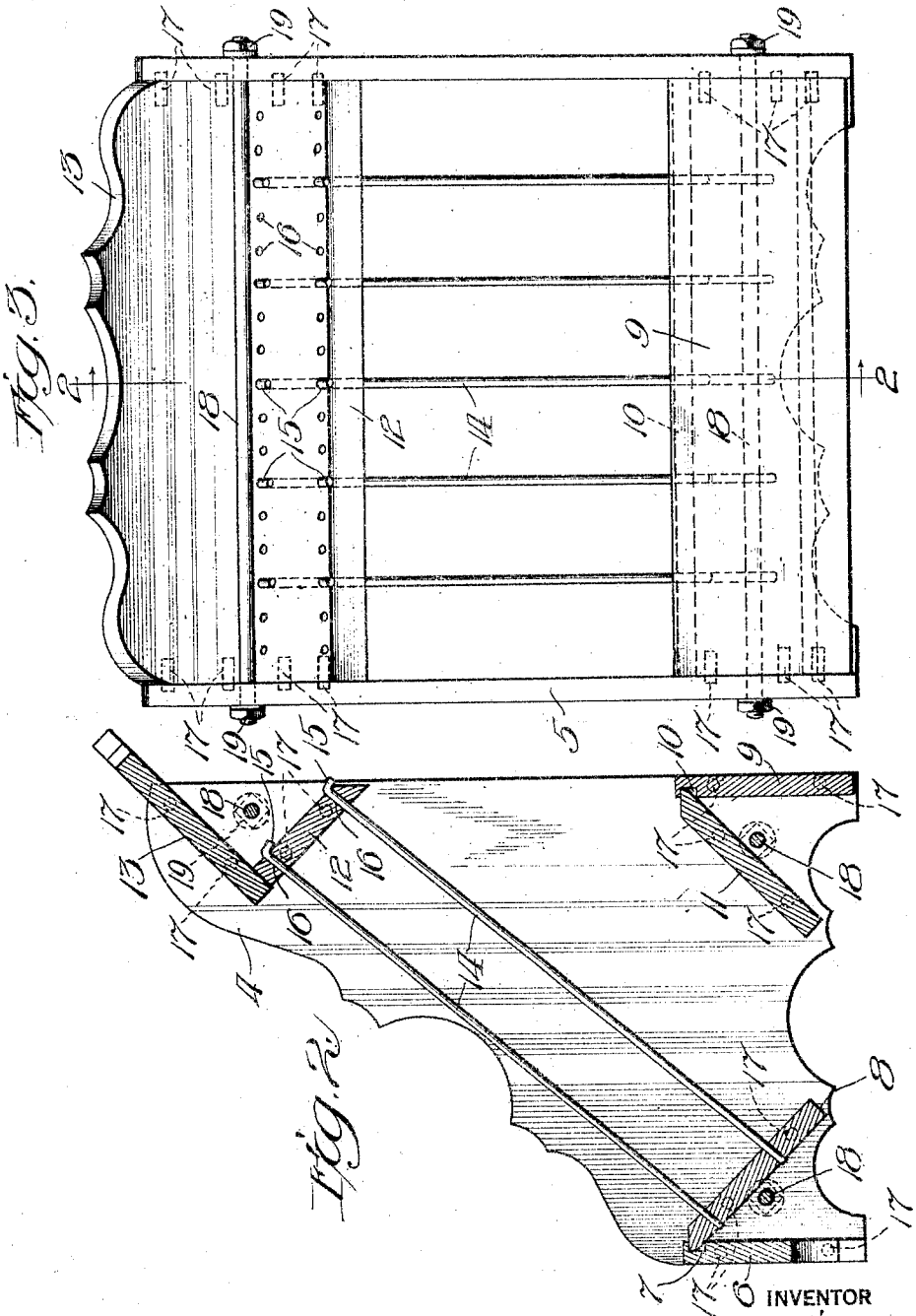


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE N. DAVIDSON, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THOMAS DUNHAM COMPANY, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

CABINET.

1,367,358. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 1, 1921.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE N. DAVIDSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Aurora, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined storage and display cabinet adapted to receive rolled material. In the form herein shown, the cabinet is particularly suited for holding rolls of narrow fabric lining from which pieces are to be cut from time to time.

In connection with this cabinet it has been my object to devise a structure which may be taken apart and knocked down for purposes of packing and shipping and thereafter be readily assembled and set up for use; a structure which presents the merchandise or other material contained therein in an accessible and attractive manner; a cabinet which may be readily adjusted to receive rolled materials of different widths; and a cabinet which is light without sacrifice of strength, and which may be produced at small expense.

As an exemplification of this invention reference may be had to the accompanying drawings in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet containing a single roll of material; Fig. 2 is a transverse section therethrough taken on line 2—2 of Fig. 3; and Fig. 3 a rear elevation thereof.

The materials of which the cabinet may be made are of relative unimportance to this invention, but sheet metal or wooden boards are suggested as appropriate for the purpose. The construction which is shown and which will be described in detail is such as would be made from wooden boards, but as already stated, other materials may be employed.

In the form shown, use is made of end or side walls 4 and 5, each of which may be a counterpart of the other, and between which are arranged certain boards, preferably in groups of two. The numeral 6 designates a front base board which may be channeled on its rear side near its upper edge as at 7 to receive the upper edge of a second board 8 which is arranged in oblique relation thereto, the two boards forming, in effect, what may be termed a single angle board. I provide also a rear base board 9 which corresponds with the front base board 6, having a channel 10 corresponding to the channel 7 so as to receive the upper edge of a second obliquely arranged board 11, these latter two boards also forming a single angle board which lies to the rear of the angle board first mentioned. Because of the relation existing between the boards 8 and 11, there is formed in effect a trough extending crosswise of the cabinet, but open at its bottom, adapted to afford two supporting surfaces for rolled material when placed within the cabinet, as indicated in Fig. 1.

As indicated clearly in the drawings the ends or sides of the cabinet are in the general form of a right-angle triangle having its upper extremity substantially over the rear base board. In this upper part and extending between the ends of the cabinet are two other boards designated as 12 and 13 respectively, the board 12 being in substantial parallelism with the board 8. The board 13 may be upwardly extended and be appropriately configured to present an attractive and ornamental surface for the reception of advertising or other display matter.

Extending between the parallel boards 8 and 12 are a plurality of rods 14 each of which may have one end turned as at 15 to provide in effect a head which limits their downwardly sliding movements. These several rods are received within holes 16 which are formed in both of the boards 8 and 12, a large number of such holes being preferred so as to permit of many adjustments. The rods are used as partitions between the rolls of material to be accommodated within the cabinet, and, besides providing light and easily cleaned compartments, are readily adjustable into whatever holes are required to accommodate desired merchandise.

The several boards that are arranged crosswise of the cabinet between the two ends are positioned in place preferably by the use of dowel pins 17 that may be secured to the boards in position to lie within appropriate openings that are formed in the end walls of the cabinet. In order that the component parts of the cabinet may be securely and readily assembled in place, tie rods 18 may be employed having their heads and nuts 19 disposed on the outer side of the cabinet ends so that when tightened up all parts will assume a rigid relation. It is preferred that these several tie rods should

be arranged crosswise of the cabinet within the crotch formed between each pair of boards that meet in angular relation so as to be entirely concealed from view.

The cabinet that has been described possesses the advantage of being capacious and ornamental in a high degree such as to render it a desirable adjunct to a sales-room. The merchandise accommodated within it may be readily withdrawn or replaced or selected lengths cut therefrom. It may, of course, be constructed in different forms, but in respect of such as are defined by the appended claims, I desire that protection be accorded under this patent.

I claim:

1. A cabinet comprising in combination end walls between which are arranged base boards both front and rear, an obliquely inclined supporting board extending inwardly from each base board, the board inclined rearwardly of the front base board being formed with a plurality of openings therein, an upper board arranged substantially over the rear oblique board in parallelism with the front oblique board and having therein a plurality of openings corresponding to those in the front oblique board, a plurality of rods extending through the openings in both boards to provide vertical partitions within the cabinet, each rod having a head adapted to act as a stop by abutting the upper side of the upper oblique board, a top board extending upwardly from the forward edge of the upper oblique board and acting to conceal the rod heads there behind, dowel pins extended from the end of each of the several boards adapted to lie within openings formed in the end walls to thereby position said boards in place, and a plurality of tie rods extended transversely between the end walls of the cabinet to hold its several parts in unitary relation.

2. A cabinet comprising, in combination, end walls having between them three angle boards of like formation two of which are disposed side by side near the base of the cabinet so as to present base boards both front and rear and converging boards adapted to support between them an article, the third angle board being arranged above the rear lower board, partition means extending from the upper angle board to the forward lower angle board, and means for securing the third angle board between the end walls in unitary relation.

3. A cabinet comprising, in combination, end walls between which are arranged three angle boards, two of them side by side near the base of the cabinet and each disposed to present its diverging component boards in a downward direction, the third angle board being above the lower rear one and disposed to present its diverging component boards in a rearward direction, the two lower angle boards each presenting a surface which converges toward the other so as to support therebetween an article, there being a plurality of openings in the upper and lower front angle boards, a rod extended through certain of said openings to thereby provide a vertical partition, and a head on the rod adapted to receive support from the upper angle board and rest on the rear side thereof.

GEO. N. DAVIDSON.

Witness:
J. W. ERICKSON.