

(No Model.)

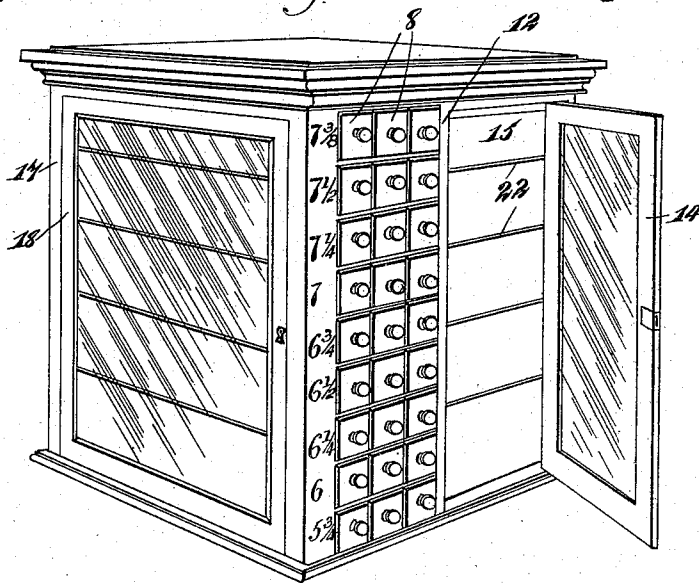
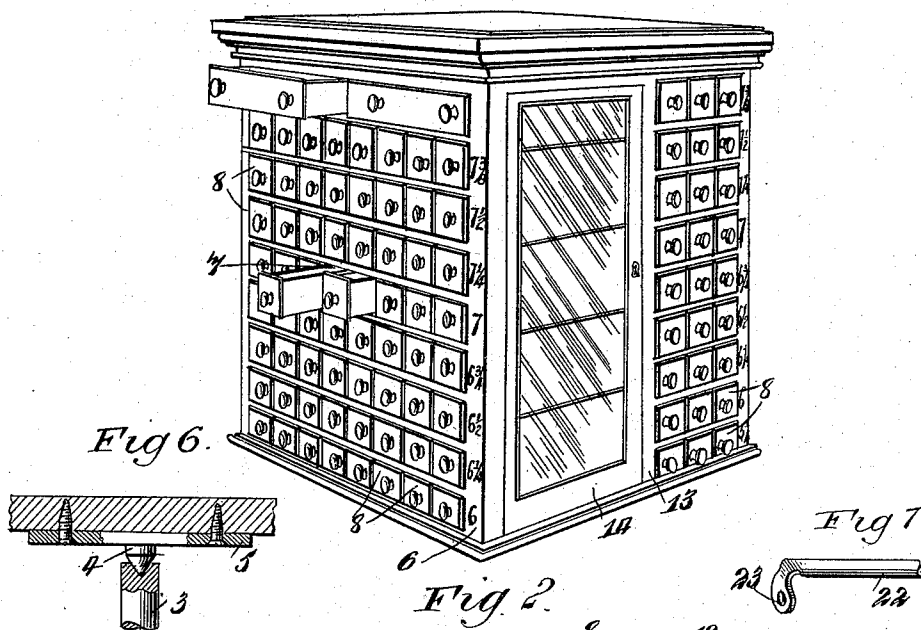
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. A. MURRAY.
GLOVE CABINET.

No. 565,779.

Patented Aug. 11, 1896.

Fig 1.



WITNESSES:

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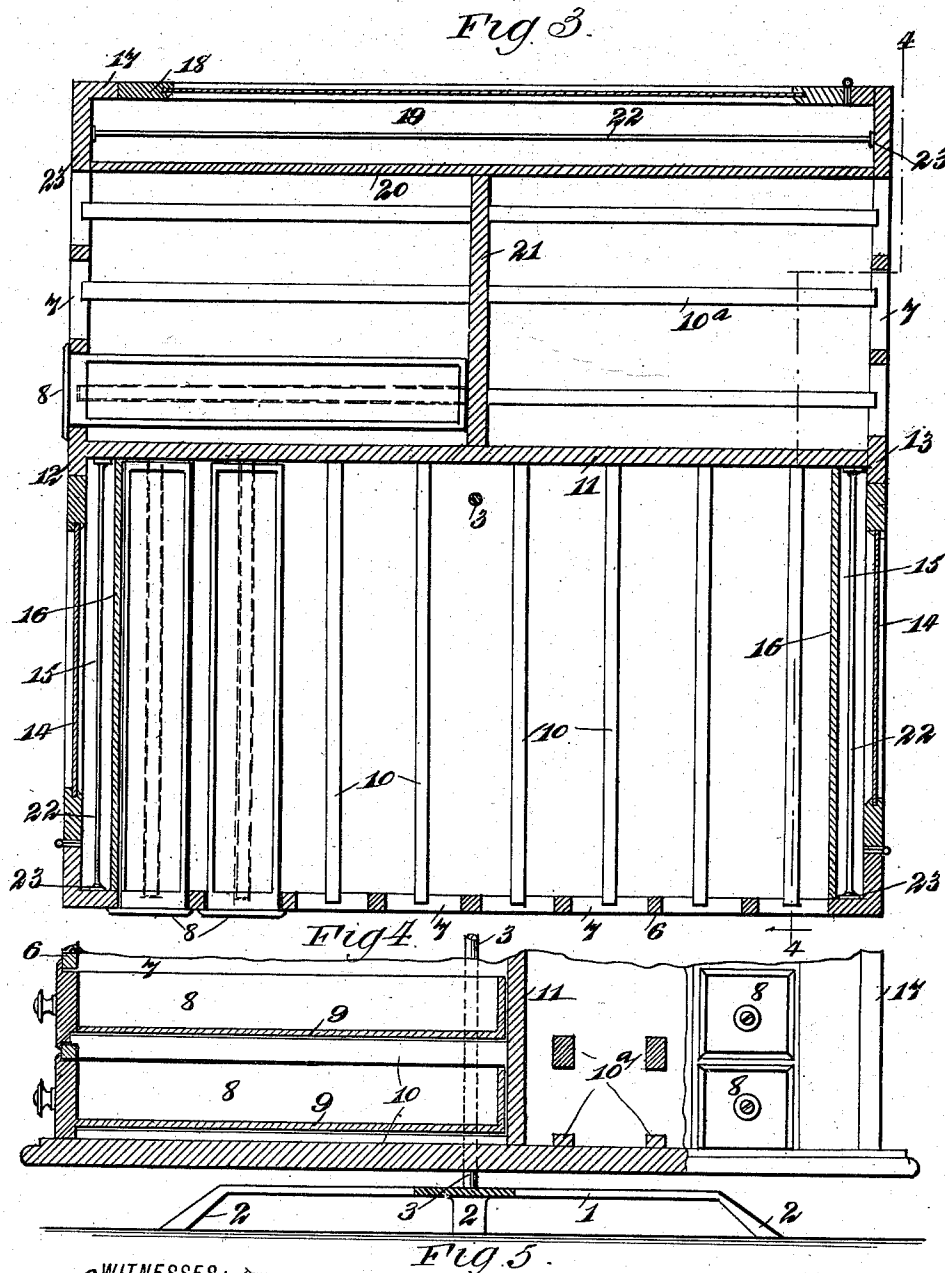
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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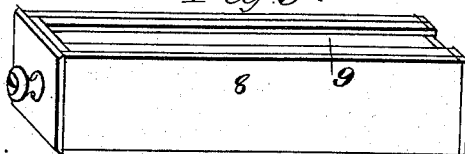
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. MURRAY, OF PUNXSUTAWNEY, PENNSYLVANIA.

GLOVE-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,779, dated August 11, 1896.

Application filed September 3, 1895. Serial No. 561,255. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. MURRAY, of Punxsutawney, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Glove-Cabinet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improvements in that class of cabinets employed for holding and exhibiting gloves and the like, and has for its object to provide a device of this character of a simple, inexpensive, and compact construction, adapted to hold a stock of gloves or similar articles in such a way that said articles are easy of access, and also provided with means for exhibiting the articles.

The invention consists in a cubical cabinet so constructed that it may be suspended from the top of a central post without creating dead space or lessened capacity, the cabinet being so balanced on the post that it may be revolved by but slight pressure.

The invention also consists in a cabinet having a series of drawers of sufficient capacity to hold a full retail stock of gloves or like articles in such a compact and convenient form that any drawer may be conveniently reached by a salesman, the said drawers being arranged to open at one side and on one-half of each of two other sides of the cabinet, the wall opposite to the first-named side at which the drawers open, and the walls of one-half of each of the two other sides of the cabinet whereat the drawers open being constructed to form exhibition chambers or compartments wherein may be exhibited samples of the stock of the cabinet.

The invention also contemplates certain novel features of the construction, combination, and arrangement of the various parts of the improved cabinet, whereby certain important advantages are attained and the device is made simpler, cheaper, more convenient, and otherwise better adapted for use than various other forms of cabinet heretofore devised, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

The novel features of the invention will be carefully defined in the claim.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,

in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a cabinet constructed according to my invention viewed from one side. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the cabinet viewed from the opposite side. Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view drawn to an enlarged scale and showing the interior arrangement of the cabinet. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken in the plane indicated by the line 4 4 in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing one of the drawers employed in my improved cabinet. Fig. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional detail view showing the pivotal point of the cabinet, which rests and turns on the upper end of the standard; and Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective detail view showing one end of one of the rods employed for supporting the gloves in the exhibiting-cases.

The cabinet, which will usually be constructed of wood in a highly ornamental form, is of a cubical shape and is mounted to turn on a base 1, having four feet 2, adapted to rest on a counter and provided with a vertical standard 3, extending up centrally through the bottom of the cabinet, and provided in its upper end with a recess or step to receive the conical lower end of a pin or bearing-stud 4, depending from a bracket 5, secured by suitable means in the upper part of the cabinet.

At one side 6 of the cabinet the same is provided with horizontal series of drawer-openings 7, any preferred number of series being employed, dependent on the size of the drawers and the height of the cabinet, and said openings 7 serve to receive drawers 8 of the form shown in Fig. 5, being provided in the under sides of their bottoms with longitudinal central grooves 9 to fit and slide on tongues 10, extending from the central lower part of the respective openings 7 to a transverse partition 11, arranged across the interior of the cabinet, as clearly seen in Fig. 3. Each tongue 10 forms a guide and slideway for the drawer which works upon its upper side, and also extends down and engages the top of the back end of the drawer directly beneath it, thus preventing that drawer from leaving its guide or slideway and from tipping

when partly withdrawn from the cabinet. At the same time the tongues firmly brace and strengthen the cabinet, thereby dispensing with floors or ceilings for the drawer-openings and vertical partitions between said openings, so that the cabinet is made lighter, stronger, and more perfect in operation and an economy in its cost is effected.

The partition 11 extends entirely across the cabinet, and the side walls 12 and 13 of the cabinet on opposite sides of wall 6 are provided with door-openings closed by hinged doors 14, provided with glazed panels, as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, said openings extending from top to bottom of the said side walls 12 and 13 and opening into chambers or compartments 15, extending from partition 11 to wall 6 of the cabinet, and separated from the interior space, wherein the drawers 8 play, by means of partitions 16, extending parallel to the side walls 12 and 13, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

The side 17 of the cabinet opposite to the wall 6 is provided with a large door-opening closed by a glazed door 8, leading into a compartment or chamber 19, extending along that entire side of the cabinet, the back of said chamber 19 being formed by a partition 20, extending parallel to, but spaced apart from, the partition 11 above mentioned, and the space between the partitions 11 and 20 is divided in half by a central partition 21, extending between said partitions 11 and 20, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

The side walls 12 and 13 of the cabinet are provided with series of drawer-openings 7, similar to the drawer-openings in the wall 6 and leading into the space between the partitions 11 and 20, and said drawer-openings are provided with drawers 8, having their under sides grooved to receive tongues or guides 10^a, extending from said side walls 12 and 13 to the central partition 21, as clearly shown in the drawings.

The several chambers or compartments 15 and 19 of the cabinet form exhibiting-cases for the gloves or like articles contained in the cabinet, and to facilitate the arrangement of the gloves therein each of said chambers is provided with a series of transverse rods or bars 22, as clearly seen in the drawings, said rods or bars having their ends bent at right angles and flattened and perforated, as shown at 23 in Fig. 7, to receive screws, whereby they may be secured in place in the cabinet. By this arrangement it will be seen that the ends of the rods or bars 22 are arranged to turn on the screws, whereby the said rods may be adjusted toward or from the front or back walls of the exhibiting-cases.

By the construction of the device as above described it is evident that a very compact and convenient cabinet is produced adapted to hold a large stock of gloves or similar articles, and the construction is such that the device is not only compact and neat in appearance, but is also strong, light, and inex-

pensive. The chambers 15 and 19 for exhibiting the gloves being arranged along the sides of the spaces wherein the drawers play, and which would otherwise be blank wall-spaces, not only afford a considerable economy in space and cost of construction, but add materially to the appearance and utility of the device. Furthermore, the arrangement of the guides or tongues 10 10^a to engage grooves at the centers of the drawers lightens and lessens the cost of the cabinet and affords economy in space, it being possible by this construction to arrange the drawers closer together than would be otherwise possible. It will also be evident from the above description of my invention that considerable modification may be made in the construction of the cabinet without material departure from the principles and spirit of my invention, and for this reason I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to the exact form of the device herein set forth.

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

A cabinet having four longitudinal slides forming an interior space, a main and an auxiliary partition within said space, the partitions forming a main and two auxiliary compartments, one side of the cabinet having a door, an additional partition within the cabinet and adjacent to said door, the additional partition thereby forming a display-chamber, the opposite side of the cabinet being formed throughout with a series of openings all extending to the main compartment, a tongue for each opening, the tongue being held horizontally in the main compartment and being respectively located at the lower edges of the openings therefor, a drawer movable through each opening and supported on the respective tongues, the two remaining sides of the cabinet each having a door at points opposite to each other and adjacent to the main compartment, an additional partition for each of the said last-named doors, said additional partition being located in the main compartment and forming two display-chambers respectively commanded by the two last-named doors, the remaining portions of the said two remaining sides of the cabinet being formed throughout with openings respectively leading to the auxiliary compartments, tongues fixedly held within the auxiliary compartments and respectively level with the lower edges of the openings for the auxiliary compartments, the tongues of the auxiliary compartments extending at right angles to the tongues of the main compartment, and a drawer movable through each opening of the auxiliary compartment and respectively guided on tongues of such compartments, substantially as described.

EDWARD A. MURRAY.

Witnesses:

JACOB L. FISHER,
NORMAN A. BAIR.