(No Model.)

J. W. MORRISON.

SLIDING SASH FOR BOOK CASES, &c.

No. 304,222. Patented Aug. 26, 1884.

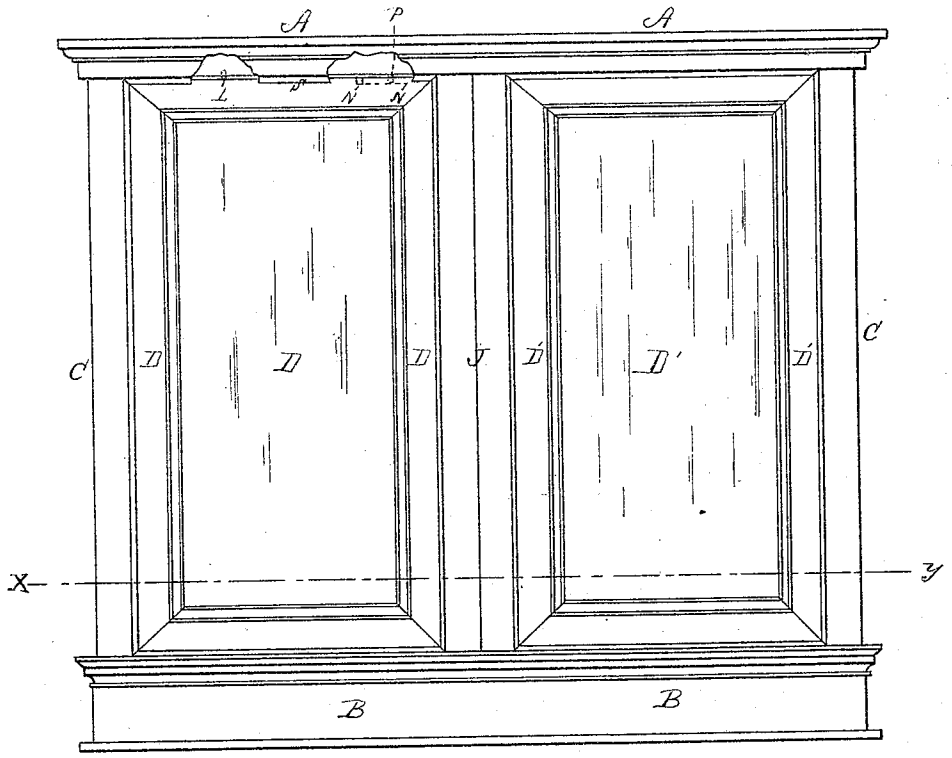


Fig. 1.

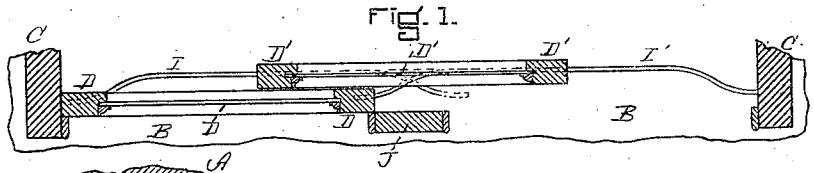
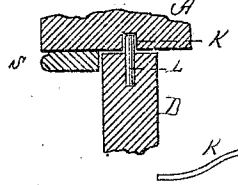


Fig. 2.



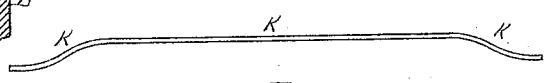


Fig. 3.

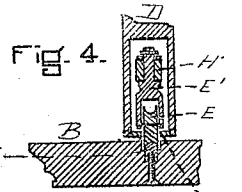


Fig. 4.

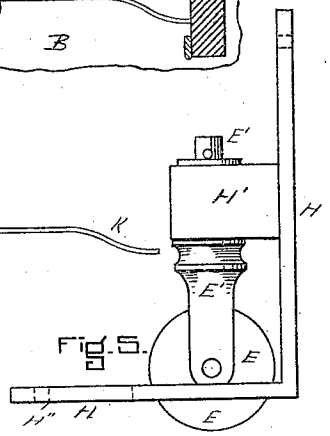


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES.

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JOHN W. MORRISON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SLIDING SASH FOR BOOK-CASES, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,222, dated August 26, 1884.

Application filed April 10, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. MORRISON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sliding Sashes for Book-Cases, &c., of which the following is a specification.

One of the objections to sliding sashes as at present constructed is that an unfinished appearance is produced at the meeting-point of the two sashes, when they are closed, owing to the fact that as they are necessarily adapted to slide by each other on parallel tracks they are not flush or on the same line at said point, but one sash overlaps the other.

It is the object of this improvement to allow the sashes to slide by each other, and yet when closed to produce a finished front by being flush with each other, or on the same line.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a book-case provided with a pair of sliding sashes embodying my invention, small portions being represented as broken out for the better illustration of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on line *x y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan of the guiding-groove in the inner side of the top of the case. Fig. 4 is a cross vertical section in detail of upper and lower portions of the sash. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of one of the wheels detached.

A represents the upper portion or top, B the lower portion or base, and C the sides, of a case for containing books or other articles; and D D′ are the horizontally-sliding sashes or doors. Each sliding door is provided at each end of its lower portion with a grooved wheel or caster, E, hung in the stock E′, which is swiveled or adapted to rotate in the bracket H′, extending from the angle-plate H, whose lever or horizontal portion is provided with an opening or slot, H″, (see Figs. 4 and 5,) made broad enough to allow a limited amount of play or slight turning in the wheel E by means of the swiveled stock E′, so that the wheel can turn on a curved track. The plates are secured to the bottom corners of the sashes, and the wheels rest on the tracks I I′, and by being swiveled as above described adapt themselves to the curves in said tracks. The ends of each of the two tracks I and I′ are at points which would be a portion of a single straight line parallel with the front of the case, but each track bends backward from such points at each end, as shown in Fig. 2. Each sash, when closed, rests upon both tracks—that is to say, its opposite wheels rest one on each track. For example, the supporting-wheels of the sash D, when closed, rest upon the forward left ends of the tracks I I′, (see Fig. 2,) and the supporting-wheels of sash D′, when closed, rest upon the forward right ends of the tracks I I′. Now, when the sash D is to be opened or slid by the sash D, its right wheel runs back upon the track I′ and its left wheel on the track I, and the rear portions of said tracks being on the same line, the sash D′ is readily slid behind the sash D. It will thus be seen that when one of the sashes is open it is parallel with the closed sash, while when both sashes are closed they are on the same line and flush with each other. A central post, J, covers the vertical space which would otherwise be left between the inner ends of the two sashes. A horizontal groove, K, of the shape shown in Fig. 3, is made in the under side of the top A, and into this groove project vertical pins L, extending from the upper edges of the sashes. The outer sides of this groove K, it will be observed, correspond with the outer ends of the tracks I I′.

Corresponding with the inner ends of the tracks I I′ are grooves N, made in the upper edges of the sashes, into which extend pins P, secured to the top A. Thus, while the sashes are being opened and closed by running on the track, as above described, they are kept vertical and steady by means of the pins L P in the grooves K N. The entrance or mouth of the groove N may be easily hidden by a suitable bead, S.

This improvement may be applied to sliding sashes or doors not only in book-cases, but in pantries, china-closets, and wherever else it may be of service.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a sliding sash, of

a base provided with the curved track I of the shape shown and described, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the sliding sashes D D′, provided with the swiveled wheels or casters E, and the base B, provided with the curved tracks I I′, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the base B, provided with the curved tracks I I′, the sliding sash D, provided with pin L, and groove N, and the top A, provided with a pin, P, and groove K, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. The combination, with a sliding sash, of the angle-plate H, provided with the bracket H′ and opening H″, and the wheel E, supported by the stock E′, swiveled in said bracket, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN W. MORRISON.

Witnesses:
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