

No. 646,012.

J. L. & C. D. STROW.
DISPLAY CABINET.

Patented Mar. 27, 1900.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Apr. 12, 1898.)

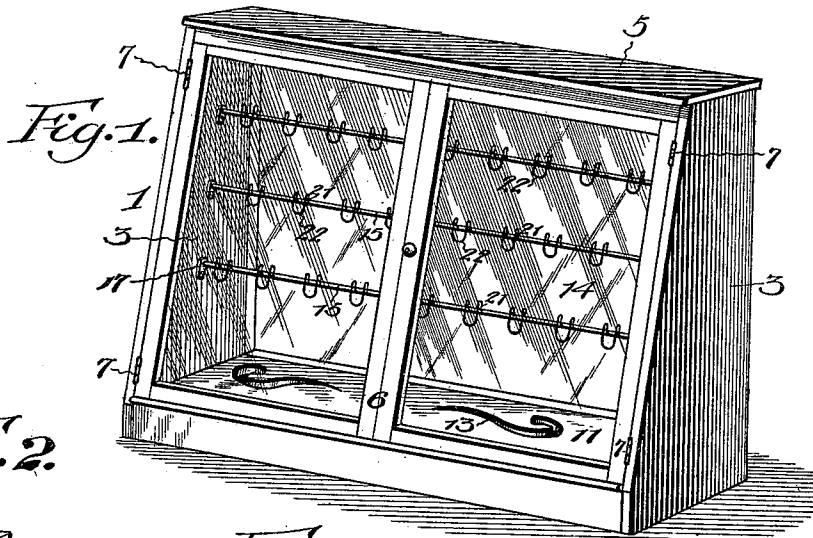


Fig. 2.

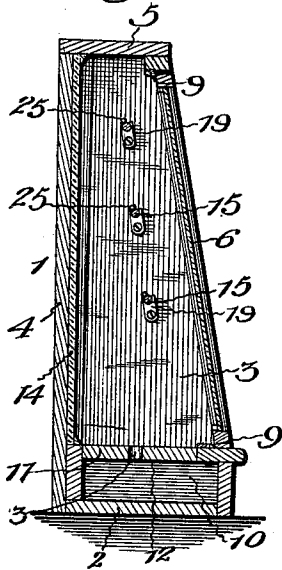


Fig. 4.

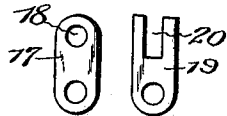


Fig. 6.

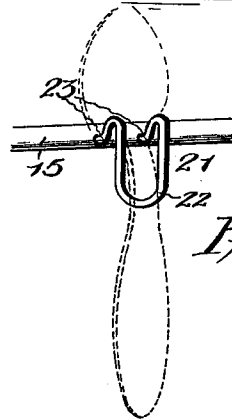
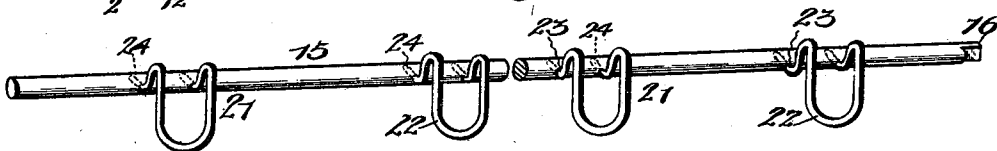


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. STROW AND CLARENCE D. STROW, OF FORT DODGE, IOWA.

DISPLAY-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,012, dated March 27, 1900.

Application filed April 12, 1898. Serial No. 677,361. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN L. STROW and CLARENCE D. STROW, citizens of the United States, residing at Fort Dodge, in the county of Webster and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Display-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in display-cabinets.

10 The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of display-cabinets, more especially the means for supporting the articles to be exhibited, and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient device adapted to support a spoon in an upright position, 15 to display the same to the greatest advantage.

The invention consists in a cabinet provided with a series of horizontal rods having clips arranged at intervals, each clip consisting of a substantially-vertical loop located in 20 advance of the rod and extending above and below the same and the arms connecting the upper ends of the sides of the loop with the rod and extending upward above the latter 25 to throw the weight of the bowl of a spoon against the rods, said loop being arranged to support the handle of a spoon and the bends of the clip being adapted to be opened and closed to change the position of the loop, 30 whereby the position of the spoon may be changed to display the same to the greatest advantage.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a display-cabinet constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken transversely of the cabinet. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the supporting-rods, illustrating the arrangement of the clips. Fig. 4 is a detail 40 view of the bearing-plates of the supporting-rod. Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of a fragment of the rod with one of the clips thereon, a spoon being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view illustrating the manner of mounting the clips and showing the arrangement of the same relative to the rod.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings. 50

1 designates a cabinet composed of a bottom 2, end walls 3, a back 4, a top 5, and

glass front doors 6, which are hinged at 7 to the end walls, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings. The cabinet 55 is provided with horizontal stop-strips, which are attached to the top and bottom just in rear of the positions assumed by the doors when closed, and to secure tight joints the said strips are preferably lined with packing 60 9, of felt or other suitable material.

The cabinet is provided at its bottom with a chamber 10, designed to receive camphor or its equivalent, and the base is rabbeted at 12 to provide a seat for a false bottom 11, having ventilating slots or openings through 65 which the camphor fumes may pass from the chamber into the cabinet. The back of the cabinet is preferably provided with a mirror 14. 70

Within the cabinet is arranged a series of supporting-bars 15, arranged in a horizontal position and extending from one end of the cabinet to the other. These bars, which are arranged at suitable intervals, are preferably 75 circular in cross-section and are supported by bearing-plates 17 and 19, secured to the inner faces of the ends of the cabinet. The bearing-plate 17 is provided with a circular aperture 18 for the reception of one end of 80 the rod, and the other bearing-plate has an angular slot or notch 20 to receive the adjacent end 16 of the rod, which is polygonal at that point, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 3 of the accompanying drawings, to prevent it 85 from being rotated by the weight of the spoons. This construction also enables the rods to be readily removed from the cabinet and replaced therein. Each rod is provided at intervals with clips 21, preferably constructed 90 of a single piece of wire and consisting of a substantially U-shaped loop 22 and arms 23. The loop, which is arranged in a vertical position in advance of the rod, as illustrated in Fig. 6 of the accompanying drawings, is offset from the same by the arms 23 and extends 95 above the said rod. The arms 23, which are suitably fixed to the rods, are provided with bends and extend upward above the rod and form shoulders, which are arranged in advance of the lower or inner edges of the bowl of the spoon, as illustrated in Fig. 5 of the accompanying drawings, whereby the said bowl is caused to rest against the rod. The 100

bottom of the approximately U-shaped loop is located below and in advance of the rod and is adapted to support the handle of the spoon. The narrow portion of the handle of the spoon is placed between the sides of the clip, and as the spring is supported upon the rod and has its handle resting against the bottom of the bend it will be apparent that by simply opening and closing the bends of the sides of the clip the bottom thereof may be moved inward and outward and the position of the spoon will be changed. By this construction the spoon may be readily placed in and removed from the clip and the latter may be readily arranged to display the spoon to the greatest advantage. The spoon is maintained in proper position by its weight, and it is held against lateral swing or edgewise displacement, and the article is arranged in a way to expose both of its faces, as one side of the spoon may be viewed through the glass front of the cabinet and the other side will be reflected by the mirror. The clips on adjacent rods are in alternate relation and the alternate rods are designed to be in vertical alinement, whereby the spoons may be placed on the rods in zigzag order, so that the bowls and handles will not interfere one with the other.

It will be seen that the clips arrange the spoons in such a manner that they will be supported at the bowl by the rods and that the bottom of the loops support the handle at a point in advance of the rods, and that the position of a spoon may be changed by

opening and closing the bends of the sides of the clip.

What is claimed is—

A device of the class described comprising a horizontal rod, and a series of clips arranged at intervals on the rod, each clip consisting of a substantially U-shaped loop disposed approximately in a vertical plane and located in advance of the rod and extending above and below the same, and the arms fixed to the rod and extending upward above the same to the upper ends of the sides of the loop, and cooperating with the rod to form seats to receive the inner or lower edge of the bowl of a spoon, and provided with shoulders adapted to throw the bowl of the spoon back upon the rod, the bottom of the loop being arranged to receive and support the handle of the spoon and the bends of the arms being adapted to be opened and closed to change the position of the bottom of the loop with relation to the rod, whereby a series of spoons may be supported in different positions and at different inclinations and may be readily adjusted to display them to the greatest advantage, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN L. STROW.

CLARENCE D. STROW.

Witnesses:

GEORGE ANSON ABBOTT,

EDWIN J. STROW.