(No Model.)

C. E. GOULD.

Spool Exhibiting Case.

No. 243,443. **Patented June 28, 1881.**

Fig. 1.

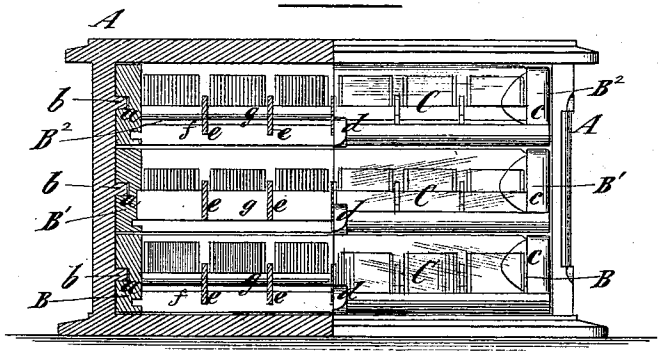


Fig. 2.

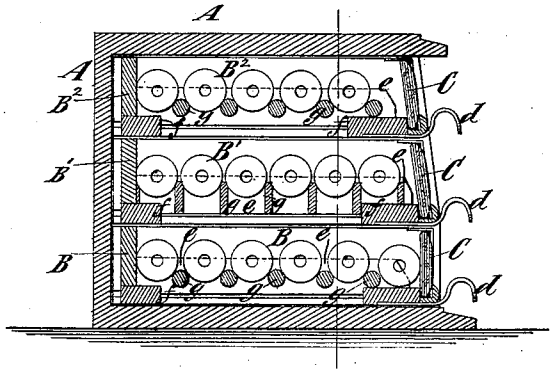
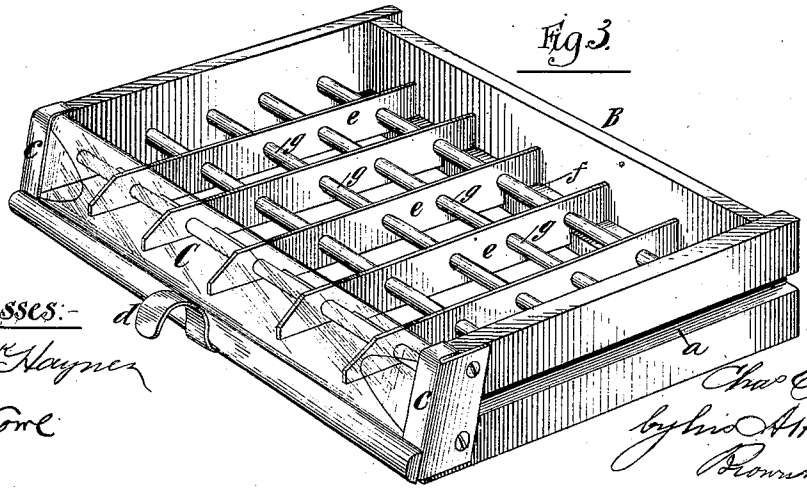


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES E. GOULD, OF FLORENCE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE FLORENCE MACHINE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SPOOL-EXHIBITING CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 243,443, dated June 28, 1881.

Application filed March 5, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES E. GOULD, of Florence, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases for Exhibiting Spools, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cases or cabinets containing drawers which are employed for holding spools, balls, or rolls of silk, thread, or other material; and the object of the invention is to provide for readily dusting off the silk or thread in each drawer, both upon the under and upper sides of the spools, and also to prevent dust from accumulating in the drawers.

To this end the invention consists in a drawer for containing spools or balls of silk or thread or rolls of other material, having a skeleton bottom containing openings which are less in width than the diameter of the spools, rolls, or balls, but which are greater in length than the axial length of said spools, rolls, or balls, whereby dust and dirt is not retained as it would be in a drawer having a solid imperforate bottom, and provision is afforded for readily dusting off the spools, rolls, or balls both upon their under and upper sides. The bottom of the drawer is preferably composed of two series of intersecting partitions, forming spaces for spools, balls, or rolls, and less in width than the diameter of the spools, balls, or rolls, but greater in length than the axial length of said spools, balls, or rolls.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a front view and partial section of a case embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section thereof at right angles to Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 represents a perspective view of one of the drawers upon an enlarged scale.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A represents the case, which may be of any design and ornamentation, and B B′ B² designate drawers, which are made to slide within the case, one above another, and in this example of my invention are provided with grooves or slideways *a*, which fit upon ribs or rails *b* on the interior of the opposite sides of the case, as seen in Fig. 1. The drawers preferably have glass fronts C, which may be secured by clamps *c* at each end, and have also hand-pieces *d*, for moving the drawers in and out.

The drawers B B² are alike, and will first be described.

Instead of having a solid bottom, as is usual, these drawers have a skeleton bottom composed of a series of strips or cross-bars, *e*, which extend at right angles to the front of the drawer, and which rest upon ledges *f f* at the front and back of the drawer, and a second series of cross-bars, *g*, extending at right angles to and intersecting the first-mentioned series and parallel with the front of the drawer. In this instance the cross-bars *g* are round rods, which fit in holes in the deep and narrow strips or cross-bars *e*. The two series of intersecting bars form spaces which should be less in width—that is, between the bars *g*— than the diameter of the spools, rolls, or balls to be placed in the drawers, but which should be greater in length—that is, between the cross-bars *e*—than the axial length of the spools, rolls, or balls. The spools, rolls, or balls will then fit loosely between the cross-bars *e*, and will rest upon and between and be held against rolling by the cross-bars *g*.

The drawer B′ has its bottom composed of strips *e*, or cross-bars extending at right angles to the front, and other cross-bars, *g*, extending parallel with the front; but in this case the cross-bars *g*, instead of being round rods, as in the drawers B B², are flat strips similar to the strips *e*, and the two series may be notched and halved into each other at their intersecting points.

It is obvious that a drawer thus made is lighter than one in which the intersecting strips or cross-bars are placed upon a solid bottom, and it will be clearly seen that the strips offer little surface to catch dust, and that by taking out a drawer the spools of silk or other articles contained in it may be brushed or dusted off upon their under and upper sides.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A sliding drawer for exhibiting spools of silk, having its bottom composed of the front and rear longitudinal ledges, *f f*, the series of

upright rigid cross-bars, and the series of rigid cross-bars *e*, resting on the ledges *f f*, said cross-bars being of a height less than the height of the drawer, and constituting a skeleton bottom to the latter, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A sliding drawer for exhibiting spools of silk, having its bottom composed of a series of intersecting longitudinal and transverse rigid bars or strips, *g* and *e*, of a height less than the walls of the drawer, which bars or strips constitute subdivided spaces less in width than the diameter of the spools, but greater in length than the axial length of the spools, for the purposes described, and providing a drawer in which the bottoms of the spools are exposed when the drawer is withdrawn from the casing, as set forth.

CHARLES E. GOULD.

Witnesses:
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