

(No Model.)

L. P. LOWRY.

RIBBON AND LACE SHOW CABINET.

No. 264,543.

Patented Sept. 19, 1882.

fig 1

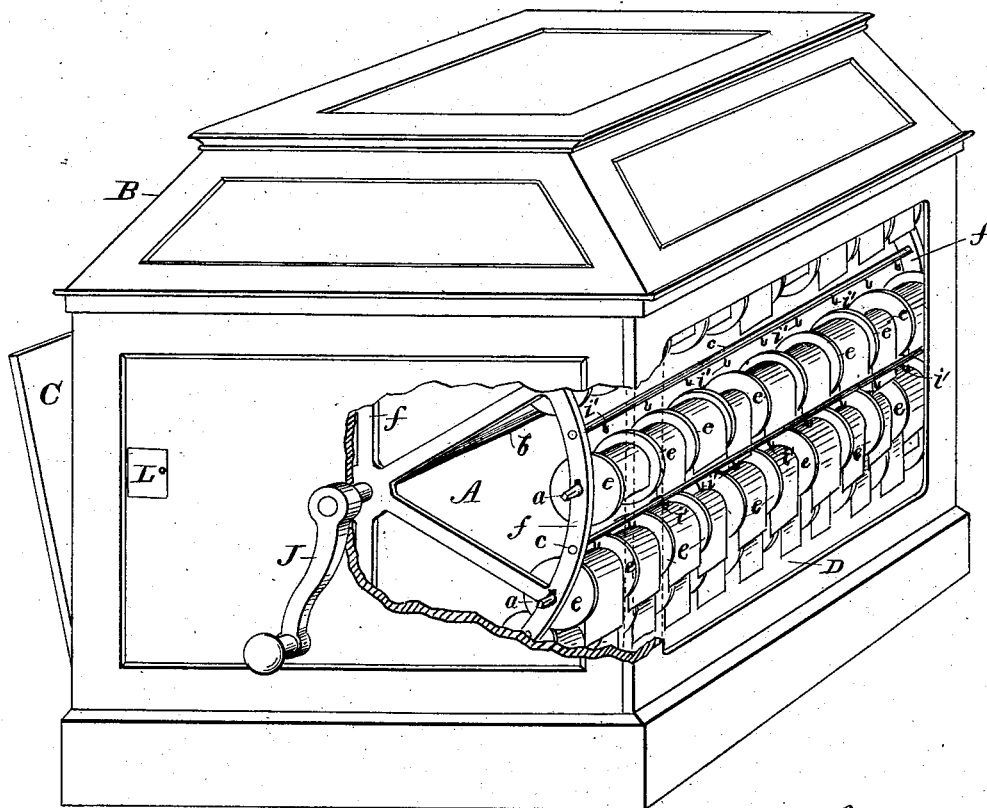
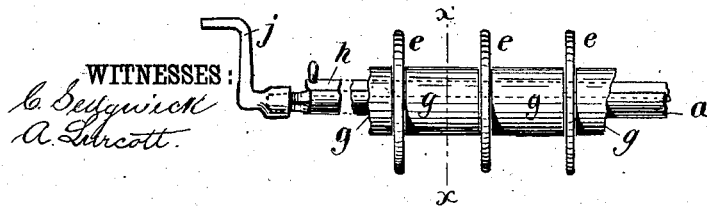


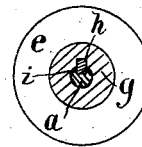
fig 2



WITNESSES:

C. Sedgwick
A. Lubcott.

fig 3



INVENTOR:

L. P. Lowry

BY

Miner Hg
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUCIEN P. LOWRY, OF AURORA, TEXAS.

RIBBON AND LACE SHOW-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,543, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed June 10, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUCIEN P. LOWRY, of Aurora, Wise county, Texas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Ribbon and Lace Show-Cabinets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved ribbon and lace rack or cabinet for merchants' use.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, of my new and improved ribbon and lace cabinet. Fig. 2 is a detailed view of one of the shafts, showing the key and crank in place for filling the rollers; and Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 2.

A represents the frame, which is placed in the cabinet B. This frame is by preference composed of the circular end pieces, *ff*, fixed upon the central shaft, *b*, and tied together by the rods *c c*. Journaled in these circular end piece, *ff*, are the series of shafts *a a*, to which are fixed the series of flanges *e e*. Between these flanges, upon the shafts, are placed loosely the rollers *g g*, upon which the ribbon or lace is to be wound.

h is the key for locking the rollers upon the shaft while being filled. This key consists of a bar or rod of iron or wood of about the same length as the shafts, and is adapted to be passed through the grooves *i*, formed in the rollers, and through corresponding passages formed through the flanges, as will be understood from Fig. 2; and *j* represents the crank by which the shafts may be turned. This crank is removable, and when not in use may be placed in the cabinet, out of sight.

The cabinet is made with the doors C at the back, and the front D is of glass, so that the goods may be seen without opening the case and exposing the goods to dust and unnecessary handling; or this front D may be closed with glass doors, if desired.

To the tie-rods *c* are attached the hooks *v*, one for each roll of ribbon or lace. These hooks are adapted to hold one end of a tape-measure for measuring the goods as they are sold. Instead of attaching these hooks to the rods, as shown, they may be attached to the flanges *e*.

The frame A is adapted to be revolved in the cabinet, for bringing the rolls of goods to the doors C, for removing the goods sold, or for

carrying them to the front D for inspection, by means of the crank J, applied to one end of the shaft *b*, as shown in Fig. 1.

L is a small sliding door made in one side of the cabinet, through which the key *h* may be passed for locking the rollers *g g* to the shafts *a* for filling them and the same withdrawn for releasing the rollers when filled.

To fill the rolls, the key having been inserted for locking them to the shaft, it is only necessary to apply the crank *j* through the door L to the shaft and revolve the shaft, which may be done without removing the frame from the cabinet.

Instead of making the frame A a permanent attachment of the cabinet B, a separate frame for supporting the revolving frame A might be provided, which could be placed in and removed from the cabinet at pleasure. In this case the crank J would be omitted, and the shaft *b*, instead of being journaled in the sides of the cabinet, as shown, would be journaled in the said separate frame, and the two frames would have to be removed from the cabinet for filling the rolls.

By the use of this device the necessity of frequent handling of the goods is obviated, and much time is saved in the exhibition of them and in taking account of stock, and the cabinet aids in selling the goods, as they are exhibited by it to greater advantage than when laid out upon the counter in boxes or kept in boxes placed in an ordinary show-case.

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

1. The combination, with a cabinet, B, of the rotary shaft *b*, journaled in the sides of the cabinet, the end pieces, *ff*, made fast on said shaft and connected by rods *c*, the rotary shafts *a*, arranged between said rods *c* and carrying fixed flanges *e*, the loose rollers *g* between said flanges, and a hook for each roller, arranged over it on rods *c*, as shown and described.

2. The combination of a cabinet, B, having the door L, the loose longitudinally-grooved rollers and shafts *g a* on a rotary frame, and the rod *h*, whereby the rollers may be locked for filling without being removed from the frame, as described.

LUCIEN P. LOWRY.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM L. TEAGUE,
ALISON W. KILLOUGH.