T. VAUGHAN.

SHOW-CASE.

No. 188,832. Patented March 27, 1877.

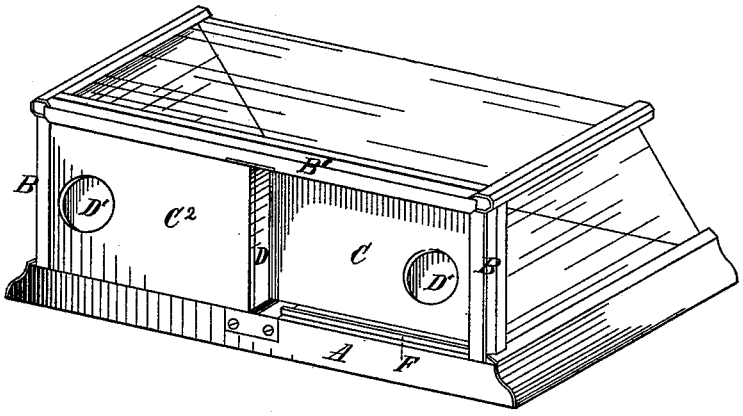

Fig. 1.

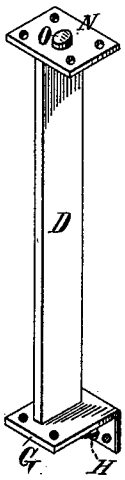

Fig. 2.

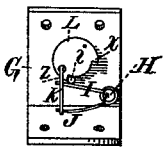

Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS VAUGHAN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOW-CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **188,832**, dated March 27, 1877; application filed October 21, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS VAUGHAN, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Show-Cases, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical projection; Fig. 2, a view of the standard detached; and Fig. 3, a sectional view, showing the spring of the standard.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawing.

My invention relates to that class of show-cases which are principally employed for exhibiting goods on counters, in shop-windows, &c.; and consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the standard, in combination with a sliding door or doors, by which many advantages are attained over the cases of this character in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of my invention will be readily obvious to all conversant with such matters from the following description:

In the drawing, A represents the bottom of the case; B′, the top rail; and B, the frame. The doors C C^2 are fitted to slide longitudinally in the ways F, and provided with openings D^e for convenience in operating them. A flattened standard, D, the upper end of which is journaled at O in the plate N, and the lower end, similarly journaled in the plate G, is erected vertically between the contiguous ends of the doors, as seen in Fig. 1. The doors are not arranged to slide on the same vertical plane, the door C being a distance slightly exceeding the thickness of the standard D nearer the front of the case than the door C^2, the inner ends of both doors, when closed, abutting against the opposite sides of the standard and near its opposite edges. The journal corresponding with the journal O on the lower end of the standard passes through the plate G, and has attached to it a disk, L, provided with notches *x c*, which intersect with the stop *i*, to prevent it from entirely revolving. A coiled spring, H, is arranged around a projecting stud on the lower side of the plate G, its free end J being connected with the disk L by the link K, and its opposite end I pressing against the stud *i*. This spring acts to keep the standard at a right angle to the doors, but yields to permit the same to partially revolve on its journals when the doors are opened. The standard D has its axial line centrally between the inner side of the door C^2 and the outer side of the door C, so that when either door is opened, or caused to slide toward or past the other, it will strike the outer or inner edge of the standard, as the case may be, partially rotating the same, and moving it into a position to close the space between the doors. When the doors are closed the spring H will cause the outer edge of the standard to press against the end of the door C^2, and its inner edge against the end of the door C, thus preventing the ingress of all foreign substances, such as dust, insects, &c.

It will be obvious that the standard always moves in the same direction when acted upon by opening the doors, and is not necessarily caused to make but one-fourth of a full revolution.

Having thus explained my improvement, what I claim is—

1. In a show-case, the standard D, provided with the spring H, in combination with the sliding doors C C^2, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and specified.

2. In a show-case, substantially such as described, the standard D, in combination with the sliding doors C C^2, the standard being arranged to support the rail B^1, and also to close the aperture between the doors, substantially as described.

THOMAS VAUGHAN.

Witnesses:

C. A. SHAW,

IVORY GOODWIN.