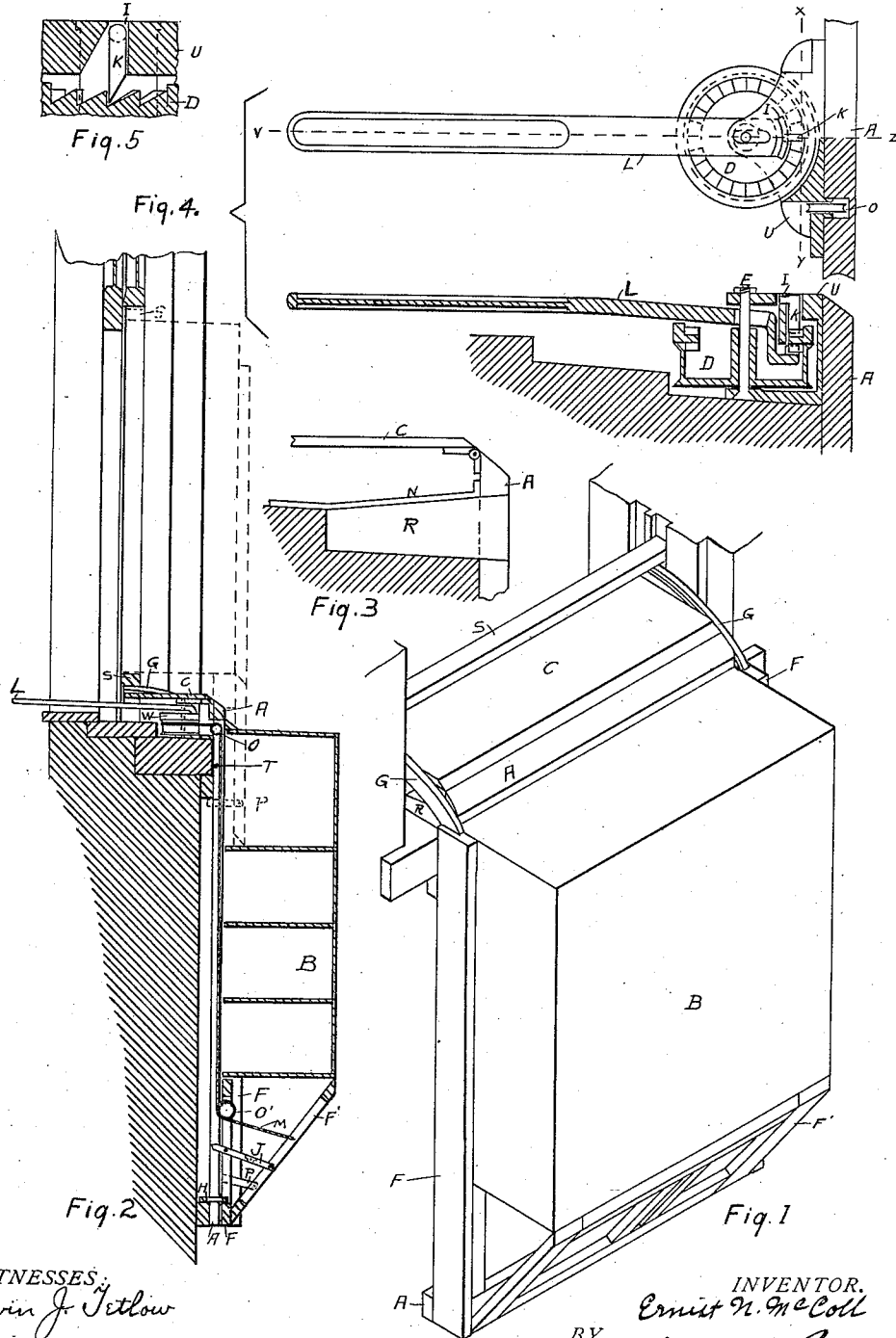


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WINDOW CABINET FOR PROVISIONS.
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WINDOW-CABINET FOR PROVISIONS.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST N. McCOLL, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Window-Cabinets for Provisions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in window cabinets for provisions. It pertains particularly to a window cabinet which serves as a receptacle for the storage of food stuffs, particularly in cool weather, thus saving ice.

The novel cabinet is designed to be placed outside of a window so that it rests on and extends below the window-sill in such a manner as not to obstruct the light and the view when the cabinet occupies its normal position. The cabinet is so arranged that it can be quickly and easily brought up before the window opening so that its contents may be easily reached from the inside of the room without exposing the operator to the inclemency of the weather.

The cabinet is thoroughly sanitary, extremely convenient, easily and quickly operated and safe to the point of being "fool proof."

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 represents in perspective view a window cabinet for provisions which embodies in desirable form the present improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the cabinet and the window to which it is applied, and Figs. 3, 4 and 5 illustrate various details.

Similar characters of reference denote like parts in all the figures.

Referring to the illustration the "housewife's window cabinet" consists primarily of the following parts: A represents an apron attached to, resting on, and extending below the window sill. The lower portion of this apron rests against the side of the house and may or may not be attached thereto. F is a movable frame fitting over the edges of the apron A so as to move freely. The upper portion of this frame F terminates in a cross bar, the ends of which move in the grooves of the upper sash of the window. A supplemental frame F¹ is hinged to the lower edge of the frame F and to the lower outer edge of the box B forming the cabinet for storing the provisions. The cabinet has

one or more shelves with the open side toward the window. The cabinet is suspended in and articulated to the frame F. W is a windlass for the operation and control of the movements of the frame F and the cabinet B by means of a cord M. The windlass is attached to the apron A and rests on the window sill, or may rest on a bracket attached thereto when the window sill is too narrow to accommodate the windlass W.

The details of the apron A may be varied to suit convenience or to meet the variations in building constructions in various localities, but a preferred form of it may be described as follows: The apron A consists of four upright strips of wood, two of these form the outer perpendicular edges of the apron, the two other ones being placed perpendicular at equal distance from the center line of the apron forming a slot of convenient width for the passage and free operation of the cord M, the end of the brace J, the tie bolt H, and the free operation of the sheave O'. These four uprights are bound together by cross-bars. As shown in Fig. 2 one of these is shown at the bottom of the apron and another just below the window at any convenient point. The third upright is a cap bar and is shown at the top of the apron in Fig. 1 and appears just above the cabinet B. The spaces between the uprights forming the sides of the apron and those forming the slot may be left open or closed tight with wood or metal sheeting or provided with screens as may be found most expedient for ventilation or the exclusion of dust. A method of attaching the apron A to the window sill is shown in Fig. 3.

R is a block framed into the upright at the side of the apron A and fitting the window sill. A metal strip N is attached to the apron A and the block R and to the wooden sill securely binding them together. Further support is given to the apron A by the attachment of the windlass W to the apron, see Fig. 4 which consists of two parts, a plan and a cross-section through *v-z*. To protect the windlass from the weather the cover C, shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3, is provided. A method of attaching this cover to the apron A is shown in Fig. 3.

A preferred form of the frame F is constructed as follows, though all details may not be followed in practice. Two uprights are provided at each side of the apron; the box and apron being of the same widths.

The lower part of these uprights are joined together by a cross frame, of suitable depth and rigidity, below the bottom of the box. This frame consists of two cross bars located at the upper and lower sides and has two uprights one on each side of the center line forming a slot to correspond to the slot in the apron. The main uprights of the frame F terminate at the top of the box B and are connected with the cross bar S by means of curved metal guides G. These curved guides are provided with grooves on their inner sides to receive knobs or pins with which the box B is provided on the upper forward corners. These pins are made to move freely in these grooves. The bar S to which the guides G are attached is made to move freely in the grooves of the upper window sash.

To the lower part of the cross frame of F is hinged the supplementary frame F¹, the upper edge of which is in turn hinged to the lower outer edge of the box B. The frame may be constructed as shown in Fig. 1 and is provided with a slot at its center line to correspond with the slot in the apron A and the frame F. The box B is hinged at the lower outside corner to the supplemental frame F¹ and the upper forward corner is supported by the pins above mentioned. The curve of the guides has a radius equal to the width of the frame F¹ so that the box B is always in an upright position when the upper part of the frame F¹ is swung inwardly.

The windlass W shown in detail in Figs. 4, 5, the latter being a section through X—Y of Fig. 4 consists of a frame U in which is placed the spindle E on which revolves the drum D operated by the lever L through a slot in which passes the spindle E. The upper portion of the drum D is provided with two sets of ratchet teeth. The lower set of ratchet teeth in the inside of the drum D engages the teeth on the forward part of the lever which bends downwardly and then forward for that purpose. The lever is moved to the right in a horizontal direction revolving the drum D and winding up the cord M shown in Fig. 2. Raising the end of the lever in the hand disengages the teeth and the lever may be moved back and the operation repeated as many times as necessary. The drum D when released is prevented from revolving in the opposite direction by the trigger K, shown in Fig. 5, engaging the upper set of teeth on the drum.

To release the drum D the lever L is swung around until it is at right angles to the cabinet and is then pulled toward the operator. Then a downward movement of the end of the lever in the hand of the operator raises the opposite end and presses upward the trigger bolt I. The trigger K is attached to I so that K is also raised and

releases the drum D. At the same time the lever L comes in contact with the rim of the drum D and acts as a brake to control the movements of the drum which controls the movements of the box B and the frame F through the cord M. When not in use the lever L is swung to the right and entirely outside of the window and is covered by C and is easily reached by raising the sash a few inches as the cover C protects it from the weather and also protects the operator. When the box B is in position before the window, the sash is then raised the balance of the way; the sash is again lowered to the level of the cover C before the box is released and lowered.

Now referring to Fig. 2, which is a vertical section through the center of the window and of the cabinet, the windlass W is situated just to the left of the center of the cabinet so that the pulley O would be on the center line. To operate the cabinet the flexible wire cord M is led from the windlass W over the pulley O down through the slot of the apron to O' a pulley located in the upper part of the slot in the cross brace of the frame F, thence to a proper point of attachment in the slot of the supplemental frame F¹. Below or otherwise arranged so as not to interfere with the cord M is a jointed brace J which holds the supplemental frame from swinging or revolving inwardly until the proper time.

H is a tie bolt which prevents the frame F from moving outward from the apron A while allowing free vertical motion of the frame F by moving freely in the slot of the apron A. When the drum D is revolved, the cord M is wound up raising the frame F and the box B together, the ends of the cross bar S following the sash grooves and so maintaining a steady vertical movement.

The trip pin T is so placed that when the lower inside corner of the box B sufficiently clears the upper edge of the apron A the projecting inner end of the brace J will come in contact with the trip pin T and thereby tripping or bending the brace J at its center joint allowing the upper edge of the supplemental frame F¹ to swing in toward the frame F and the box B assumes the position before the window shown by the dotted lines.

With the supplemental frame F¹ swings on the lower hinges the plunger P enters an opening provided for it in one of the uprights and prevents any further vertical motion of the frame F until the brace J has again fallen into its position to act as a rigid brace, so that the frame remains stationary when the drum is released till the box has swung clear of the apron and window sill and the box and frame can then descend as a unit.

The cabinet shown in approved form is

especially adapted to windows in brick buildings but may be attached to other buildings by extending the window sills by means of brackets or the apparatus may be modified to meet the requirements of wooden buildings and may be modified so that the windlass W, in modified form, may be placed entirely inside the window, dispensing with the cover C and modifying the apron A, the block R, and the metal strip N.

I claim as my invention:

1. A window cabinet for provisions comprising an apron below the window, a frame movable on said apron and having a top cross bar movable in the grooves of the upper window sash, a food cabinet in said movable frame, and means in connection with said movable frame for raising and lowering the cabinet and locking and releasing it in the raised position.

2. A window cabinet for provisions comprising an apron below the window, a frame movable on said apron and having a top cross bar movable in the grooves of the upper window sash, a shelved food cabinet in said movable frame, a supplemental frame hinged to the bottom of the main frame and to the lower edge of the cabinet, and means in connection with said supplemental frame for raising and lowering the cabinet and locking and releasing it in the raised position.

3. A window cabinet for provisions comprising an apron below the window, a movable frame on said apron, curved metal guides at the top side ends of said frame, a crossbar connecting said guides and movable in the grooves of the upper window sash, a food cabinet in the movable frame, a supplemental frame below hinged to the main frame and cabinet, a cord attached to the supplemental frame, sheaves for said cord, and a windlass attached to the top of the apron for the operation and control of the movable frame and cabinet by means of the cord.

4. A window cabinet for provisions comprising an apron below and outside of the

window, a movable frame on said apron, grooved metal guides at the top side ends of said frame, a cross bar connecting the guides and movable in the grooves of the upper window sash, a food cabinet in the movable frame, a supplemental frame below hinged to the main frame and cabinet, a cord attached to the supplemental frame, sheaves for said cord, a windlass attached to the top of the apron comprising a frame, a spindle in said frame, a drum on said spindle, a lever adapted to revolve said drum for winding the cord, and a cover for protecting the operating parts.

5. In a window cabinet for provisions, an apron located outside and below the window and composed of two outer uprights, two inner uprights at equal distance to the center line of the apron forming a slot, a movable frame on the apron, a food cabinet in said frame, a supplemental frame hinged to the bottom ends of the main frame and cabinet, a cord secured to the supplemental frame and traveling in the slot formed by the inner uprights of the apron, sheaves for said cord, means for operating the cord, and means for locking and releasing the cabinet when in the raised position.

6. In a window cabinet for provisions a cord operated food cabinet with top cross bar moving in the grooves of the upper window sash, a windlass for the operation and control of the cabinet by means of the cord comprising a frame, a spindle in said frame, a rotatable drum on said spindle, two sets of ratchet teeth on the upper portion of the drum, a horizontal lever with teeth on the forward portion adapted to actuate the teeth of the drum, and a trigger preventing the drum from revolving in the opposite direction when released.

Signed at New York, N. Y., this 19 day of March 1913.

ERNEST N. McCOLL.

Witnesses:

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