C. A. SONNENBERG.

CABINET DOOR.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1920.

1,386,738. Patented Aug. 9, 1921.

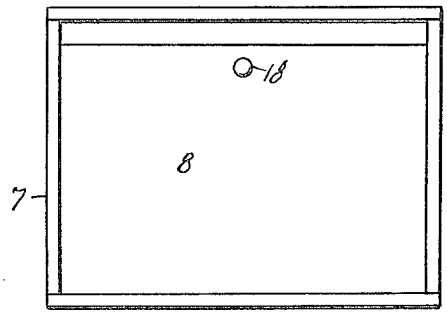


Fig. 1.

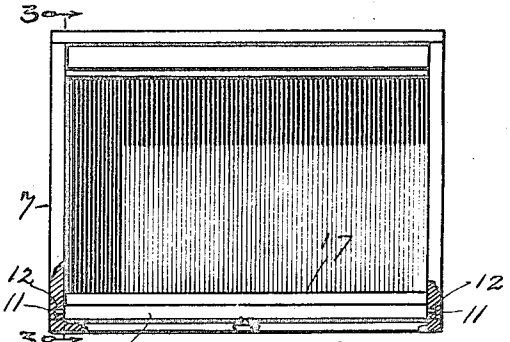


Fig. 2.

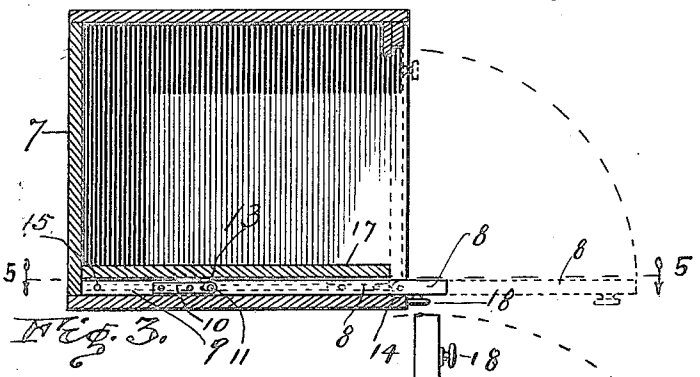


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

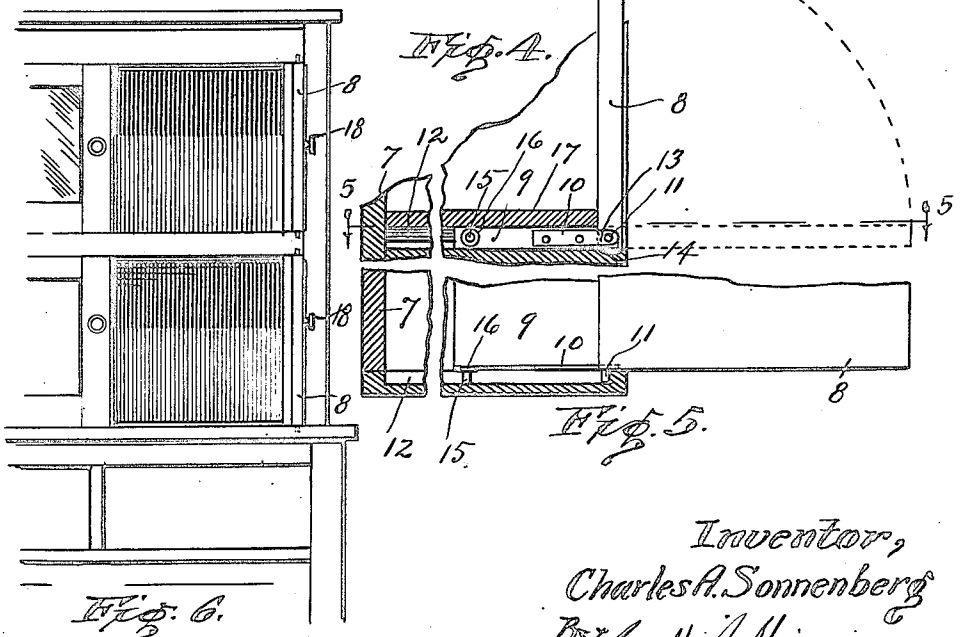


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Inventor,
Charles A. Sonnenberg
By Joseph A. Minturn
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. SONNENBERG, OF COLUMBUS, INDIANA.

CABINET-DOOR.

1,386,738. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 9, 1921.

Application filed June 23, 1920. Serial No. 391,143.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. SONNENBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Bartholomew and State of Indiana, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Doors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in doors for phonograph cabinets, desks, kitchen cabinets, and all construction where an opening is to be closed by a hinged door, and the object of the invention is to provide a means wherein a hinged door may be pushed back into a recess out of the way when the door is open.

I accomplish the above and other objects which will hereinafter appear, by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1, is a view in front elevation of a box, showing in a conventional way the application of my invention to cabinet work where a door is hinged at its lower edge to swing out and down and then to be pushed back under a false bottom. In this view the door is closed. Fig. 2, shows the same with the door open, and portions of the box sectioned to expose the dowel pin grooves. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a fragment in section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2, on a larger scale than is shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5, is a similarly enlarged fragment in horizontal section on the lines 5—5 of Figs. 3 and 5, and Fig. 6, is a fragment in front elevation of a kitchen cabinet showing my invention applied thereto in changed relation wherein a vertical instead of a horizontal edge of the door is hinged.

Like characters of reference indicate like parts in the several views of the drawing.

A box 7 is here shown as typifying any cabinet article having an opening to be closed by a door. The embodiment shown in the first five figures represents the door as hinged at its lower edge, which, however, is not an arbitrary feature as my invention is equally operative with the hinging at the top or either side of the door.

The door 8 is hinged to a follower board 9 by means of metal straps 10, 10, secured by screws to the ends of the follower board which is preferably shorter than the width of the door by an amount equal to the thickness of the two strips in order to make room for the latter; and the door itself is recessed to receive the projecting ends of the strips in flush with the end as shown in Fig. 5. These projecting ends are perforated for the passage through them of wooden or metallic dowel pins 11, 11. The latter are seated in the door and in addition to serving as hinge pins they are extended to enter horizontal channels 12, 12, in the sides of the box which form runs or guides to control the sliding adjustments of the door. The inner corner of the door is rounded at 13 for freedom of swinging movement but the outer corner is left square and intact for the double purpose of preventing the swing of the door past the plane of the follower board, and to make a better finish at that edge when the door is swung to its closed position. This last object is made more effective by forming a shallow channel 14, in the bottom of the box whereby the lower edge of the door may be mounted to touch the plane of the bottom of the box in the closed position of the door.

The follower board is provided with dowel pins 15, 15, which also enter the channels 12, 12, and washers 16, are placed around the pins to fill out the space made by shortening the follower board to receive the straps 10.

A false bottom 17 provides a recess for the free working of the sliding follower board and door and the door is opened by being swung down to the same plane as the follower board and is then pushed into the recess out of sight and out of the way.

The above construction is equally applicable where the door is to be hinged vertically, as in the examples shown in Fig. 6.

My invention is applicable to barn, garage, house and doors of every description and it is not desired to limit its application in any way.

While I have here shown and described the best embodiment of my invention now known to me, it is obvious that many modifications in the hinging and guiding mechanism and other details are possible without departing from the spirit of the invention and I therefore do not desire to be limited unduly to the mechanism here shown, but what I do claim as new and wish to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. As a new cabinet manufacture, a door-receiving compartment separate from the body of the cabinet, said compartment having inclosing members two parallel ones of

which are channeled on opposed surfaces, a follower, means for slidingly controlling its movement by said channels without binding therein, a door hinged to the follower and adapted to swing to the same plane with the follower and to slide with it in and out of the door receiving compartment and held from binding and sagging by said follower-control means.

2. As a new cabinet manufacture, a door receiving compartment separate from the body of the cabinet and defined by inclosing members two opposite ones of which are channeled on sides toward each other, a rectangular follower, a door, a pair of metal straps rigidly secured to opposite ends of the follower, hinge-pins seated in the door and passing through said straps and projecting into the adjacent channels, and dowel pins remote from the hinge-pins seated in the follower and entering the channels to aid the hinge-pins in supporting and guiding the follower so it will not bind when slidably moved longitudinally of the channels.

Signed at Indianapolis, Indiana, this the 31 day of May, 1920.

CHARLES A. SONNENBERG.