

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. E. MILLER.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 408,125.

Patented July 30, 1889.

Fig. I.

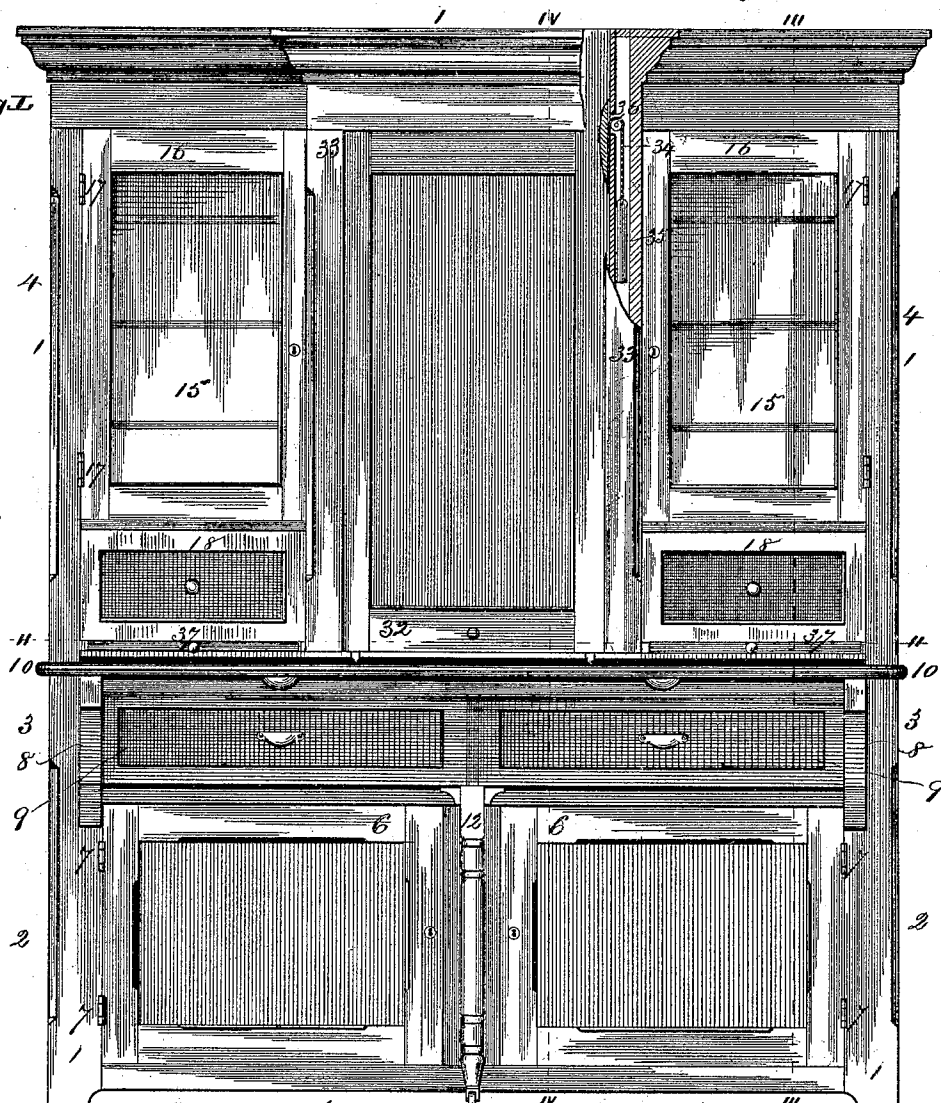
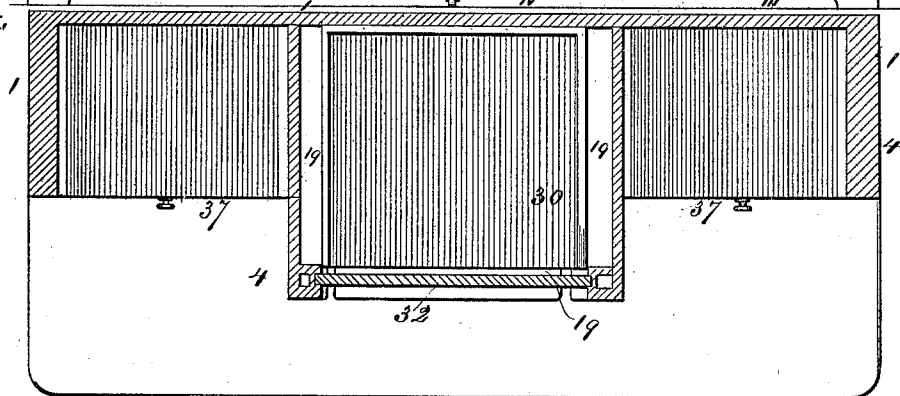


Fig. II.



Attest:
E. Arthur
George Frise

Inventor: George E. Miller
By Wright Bros. attys.

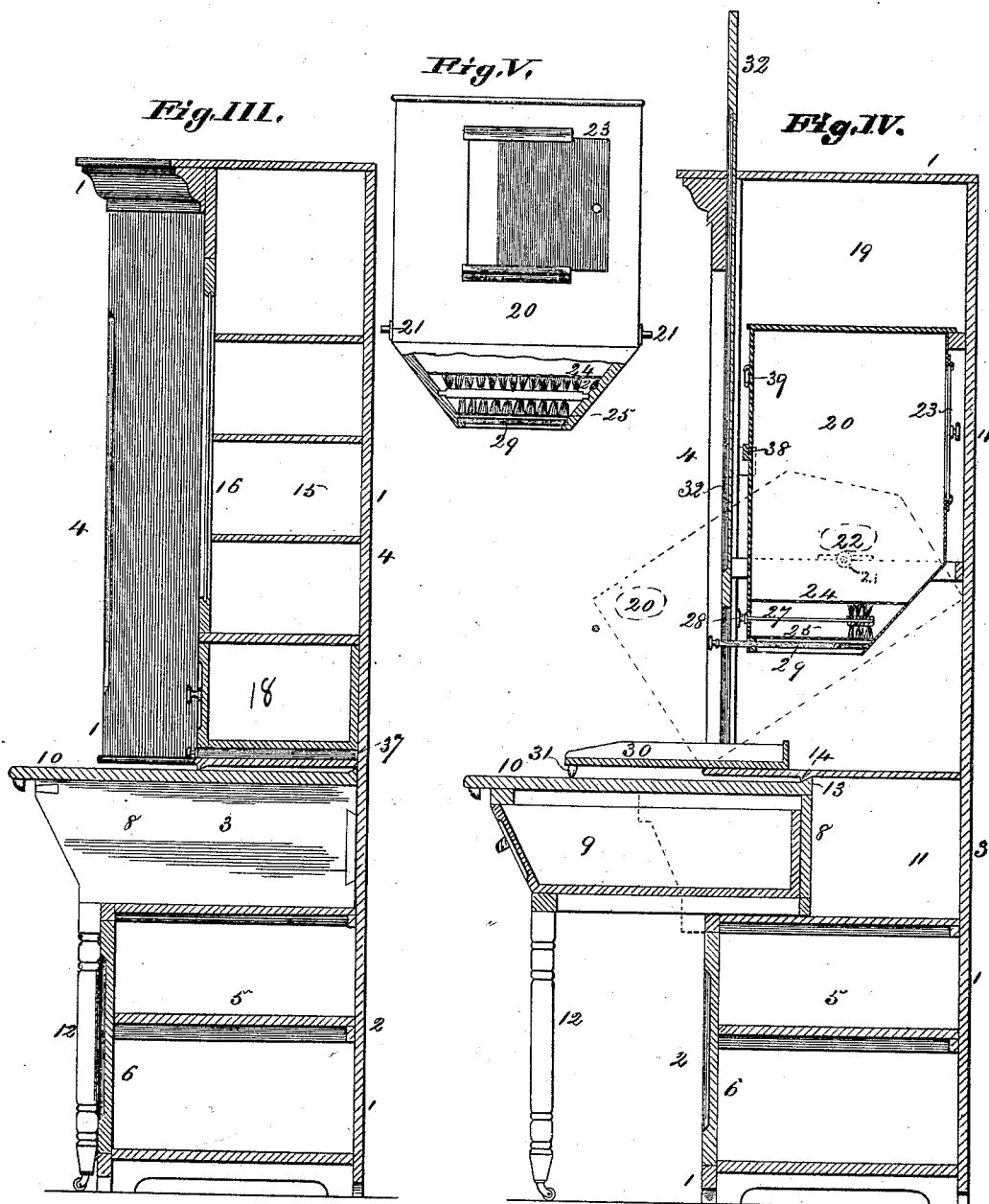
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. E. MILLER.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 408,125.

Patented July 30, 1889.



Attest;
E. Arthur
George G. Guss

Inventor;
George E. Miller.
By Knight Bros.
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. MILLER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 408,125, dated July 30, 1889.

Application filed November 14, 1888. Serial No. 290,814. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. MILLER, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Kitchen-Cabinets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This is a piece of kitchen-furniture containing a tilting flour-bin with sifter and several other conveniences, as will be hereinafter described.

Figure I is a front elevation with the parts closed. Fig. II is a horizontal section at II II, Fig. I. Fig. III is a vertical transverse section at III III, Fig. I. Fig. IV is a vertical transverse section at IV IV, Fig. I, showing parts drawn forward in working position. Fig. V is a rear view of the flour-bin, part in section.

The cabinet has any suitable frame and casing 1 for support and inclosing of the parts, which will be now described. The cabinet has three somewhat distinctly marked divisions 2, 3, and 4, one above the other. The lower division or base 2 has two cupboards 5, with doors 6 hinged to the main frame or casing at 7. The middle part 3 has a sliding frame 8, in which fit two sliding drawers 9. The top 10 of the frame 8 forms a table. The frame 8 works in a recess 11, and when in its outer position it is supported at the outer side by a leg 12. At the back of the table 10 is a raised rib 13, to prevent any object being accidentally carried over the back of the table. This rib may be used as one member of a stop to limit the outward movement of the frame 8, the other member of the stop being shown at 14. (See Fig. IV.)

The upper division or part 4 of the cabinet has at each side or wing a cupboard 15, with door 16 hinged to the frame or casing at 17, drawers 18 beneath the cupboards, and between the cupboards a recess or space 19, containing a tilting flour bin or hopper 20. The bin is supported upon trunnions 21 at its sides, which rest in bearings 22 at the sides of the recess. The construction and arrangement of the bin are such that the bin may be swung out into the position shown in broken

lines in Fig. IV, and this is done when putting flour into the bin.

23 is a sliding door, which is opened to admit flour. At the bottom of the bin when in its normal position, as seen in full lines in Fig. IV, is a coarse wire screen 24, taking the main weight of the flour, and thus serving to relieve the finer gauze strainer 25 below. These wire screens or sieves are parallel with each other, and between them are sliding brushes 26, whose bristles bear against both of the sieves. (See Figs. IV and V.)

27 is a rod fixed to the brushes at the inner end and carrying at the outer end a handle 28. By means of this the brushes are moved backward and forward to brush the flour from the meshes of the sieves and cause it to pass through them.

29 is a sliding valve by which the discharging-mouth of the bin may be stopped.

30 is a flour-drawer sliding beneath the bin into the recess 19. This drawer has at the front edge of its bottom feet 31, preferably of rubber, to support the front end upon the table when the drawer is in its outer position, as seen in Fig. IV.

32 is a sash or slide, closing, when down, the recess 19. This sash works in guides 33, and is balanced on sash-cords 34 and weights 35, the cords working on sheaves 36. Below the drawers 18 are sliding boards 37, one of which may be used for a pie-board and the other for a steak-pounding board.

38 is a bar to keep the flour hopper or reservoir in an upright position.

39 is a pull to tilt it forward on the trunnions.

I claim herein as new and of my invention—

1. The flour-hopper herein described, having eccentric trunnions, its upper end being closed and having an opening at its back, in combination with a frame having bearings for said trunnions, said frame being open at the front a considerable distance above and below the trunnions to permit said hopper to move a distance of more than a quarter of a circle, whereby one of its edges is adapted to come in contact with said frame and bring the opening to the top, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with an outwardly-swing-

ing flour-hopper mounted in a suitable frame, a removable cross-bar to keep the hopper in upright position, substantially as set forth.

3. In combination with a flour-hopper supported on trunnions, a flour-drawer beneath having feet at its front end and a sliding table beneath the drawer, upon which the drawer is supported when the table is drawn out, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination, with a flour-hopper, of a coarser and finer sieve secured to the hopper, with a chamber between them, and movable brushes in said chamber and bearing on both of said sieves, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. The combination, in a flour-hopper, of

the described coarser upper sieve and finer lower sieve at the discharge of the receptacle, brushes between the sieves bearing upon the sieves, and slide-valve controlling the discharge of the receptacle, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination, in a kitchen-cabinet, of a sliding table having a projection at the rear and a projection above the table, with which aforesaid projection comes in contact to limit the movement of the table, substantially as set forth.

GEORGE E. MILLER.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,

BENJN. A. KNIGHT.