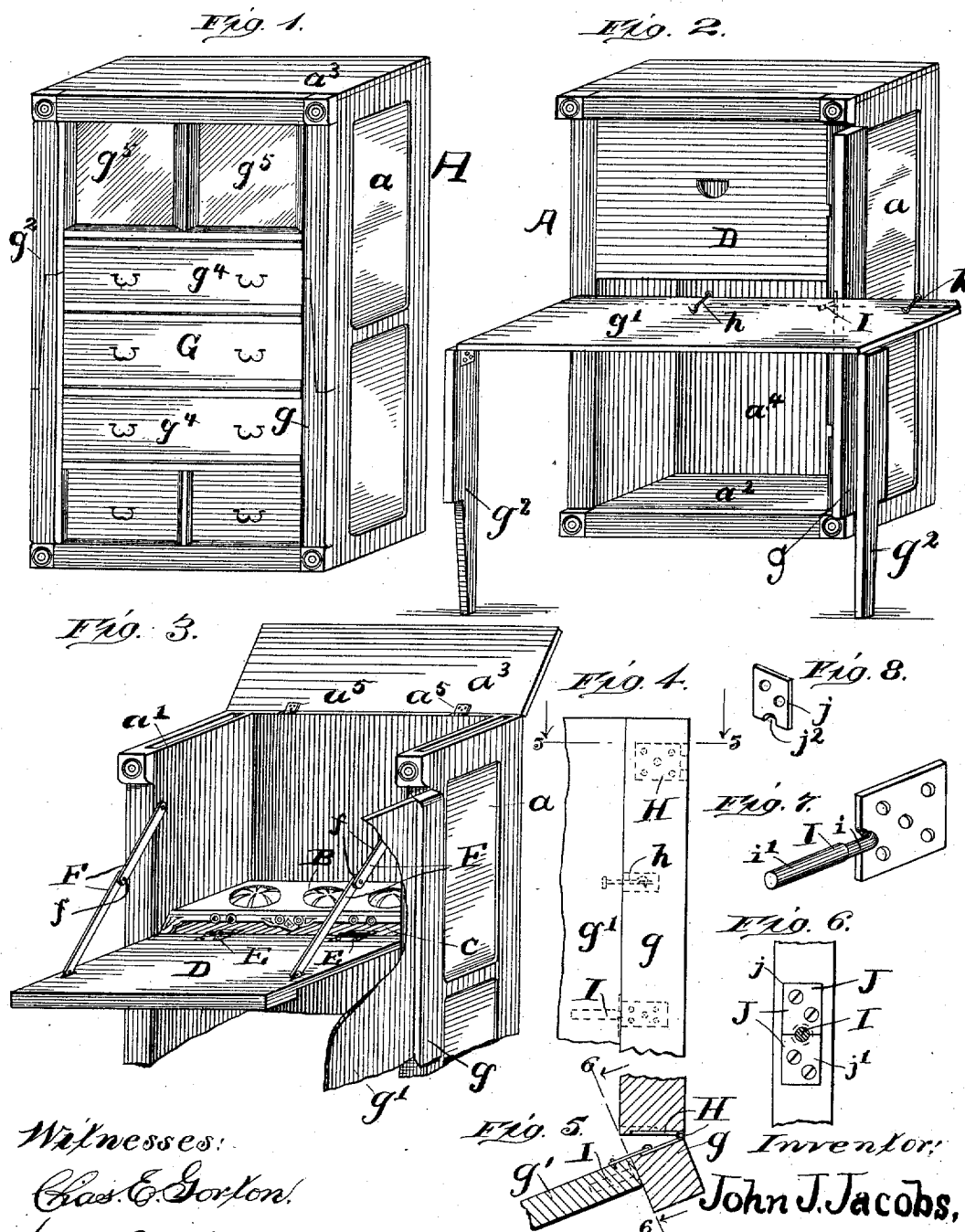


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CABINET FOR STOVES, DISHES, AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

(Application filed June 17, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

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Fig. 5. Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Fig. 8.
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Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. JACOBS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CABINET FOR STOVES, DISHES, AND KITCHEN UTENSILS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,963, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed June 17, 1901. Serial No. 64,778. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. JACOBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Stoves, Dishes, and Kitchen Utensils, of which the following, when taken in connection with the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof, is a full and complete specification, sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to understand, make, and use the same.

This invention relates to cabinets designed to be placed in living-rooms and intended to be slightly in appearance and in which cabinet articles designed for frequent but not for continuous use are placed, such cabinets so constructed as to be readily opened up for use and quickly closed when the same have been used.

The object of this invention is to obtain a cabinet in which a gas, gasoline, electric, or oil stove may be placed and in which may be placed also dishes and kitchen utensils and a cabinet which may be easily opened and put into position so that the stove and dishes may be used and readily closed when the same have been used.

A further object of this invention is to obtain a cabinet of the kind described which will have, when closed, a pleasing appearance as an article of furniture and which when open may be used as a support for a stove and also as a kitchen and dining-room table, or either one thereof.

In the drawings referred to, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet embodying this invention, such cabinet being closed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same partly open and with the part thereof intended, when the cabinet is open, to form a dining-room table placed in position for use. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the upper portion of the cabinet, such cabinet being open, with the part thereof forming a kitchen-table in position for use and so that the stove also may be used. Fig. 4 is an elevation of a portion of the part forming the dining-room table when open and the front of the cabinet when closed, with the hinged support of such part and the connections between it and such hinged support. Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view of

a portion of the several parts illustrated in Fig. 4 on line 5 5 of such Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is an elevation of a portion of such parts on line 6 6 of Fig. 5 and viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the principal connection between the part forming a table (and also the front of the cabinet) and of its hinged support; and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a part of one of the elements of the cabinet embodying this invention, hereinafter termed a "plate," which is designed to hold the support illustrated in Fig. 7 to the part forming the table and front of the cabinet, so that the same will not become detached therefrom.

A reference-letter applied to designate a given part is used to indicate such part throughout the several figures of the drawings wherever the same appears.

A is a cabinet. a a' are the sides, a^2 the bottom, a^3 the top, and a^4 the back, of such cabinet. Top a^3 is hinged to back a^4 by an ordinary hinge, as a^5 , Fig. 3.

B, Fig. 3, is a stove placed in cabinet A on shelf C.

D is a table hinged to shelf C, as by hinges E E, and provided with the supports F F to maintain it in a horizontal position when open. When table D is closed, it constitutes the front of the section or part of the cabinet set aside to contain the stove B, and as a storage-receptacle for kettles, fry-pans, and other articles used in connection with the stove. The supports F F preferably consist, respectively, of two parts pivotally connected, as at f , one of such parts pivotally attached to the table D and the other thereof to the sides of the cabinet. (See Fig. 3.) When table D is in a raised or vertical position, forming the front of the part of the cabinet containing the stove B, (see Fig. 2,) it also constitutes a protecting-wall between such stove and any odor arising therefrom and the main front of the cabinet, hereinafter described.

The part or portion of the cabinet A which is underneath the shelf C is designed to be used for the storage of dishes and other articles. A small ice-box or refrigerator may be stored or built therein, if preferred, or shelves may be used.

G is the front of the cabinet and is prefer-

ably constructed of a hinged bar or side rail, as g , which is secured to one side of the cabinet by hinges, as, say, $H H$, and the table part g' , which is pivotally connected to the hinged bar or side rail g by the pivotal support I , and latches $h h$, tending and designed to prevent the rotation of such part g' on such pivotal support I when such part g' is swung, with side bar or side rail g , as a door. (See Fig. 3.) Such part g' is also provided with the legs $g^2 g^2$, which may be hinged thereto, as by the hinges $g^3 g^3$, respectively. When the part g' is in a vertical plane, as in Fig. 1, and attached firmly to the hinged bar or side rail g , as by the pivotal support I and latches $h h$, such legs may be folded against the part g' to present substantially the same appearance as does the front of the hinged bar or side rail g , as is shown in Fig. 1.

$g^4 g^4$ are imitation drawers on the exposed face of part g' of the front G when such part is in a vertical position, as in Fig. 1, and $g^5 g^5$ are mirrors, also on such exposed face of part g' . It is evident that I do not confine myself to any particular shape or number of such imitation drawers or such mirrors and that a single mirror may constitute the entire front of such part g' when the same is closed, as in Fig. 1. When the latches $h h$ are disengaged and the hinged bar or side rail g is turned on hinges $H H$ from the position illustrated in Fig. 1 one-quarter way around, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, or is turned more than one-quarter way around, the part g' may be turned on the pivotal support I from a vertical plane into a horizontal plane, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the legs $g^2 g^2$ may be turned on the hinges $g^3 g^3$, and the face of such part g' constituting the inner surface thereof when the cabinet is closed may be used as a table for dining and other purposes. When the part g' is opened to form a table in the position illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the part D may be lowered from the vertical plane in which the same is shown in Fig. 2 into the horizontal plane in which the same is shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, as such part D is hinged to shelf C above the top of table part g' when such part g' is in the horizontal plane. The hinged part g may, however, be turned one-

half way around on hinges $H H$, as can be seen on examination of Fig. 5 of the drawings, at which time part g' is brought entirely from under table D , (provided such table D is also in a horizontal plane.)

To prevent the part g' from coming off the pivotal support I as such part g' is being turned from a vertical into a horizontal plane and also to prevent it becoming disengaged from such pivotal support while in use as a table, I make use of the plate J , Fig. 6, composed of two parts $j j'$, one of such parts being shown in perspective in Fig. 8. The recess j^2 in Fig. 8 forms one-half of an aperture fitting loosely to part i of pivotal support I , such aperture being of less diameter than part i' of such pivotal support.

It is evident that hinges $H H$ and pivotal support I , together with the hinged bar or side rail g , must be made of sufficient size and quality of material to furnish the foundation for the part g' of the front of the cabinet.

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

1. In a parlor cabinet-kitchen a rail hinged to one of the sides, and a body part pivotally attached to the hinged side rail, such rail and body part forming a door closing the front of the cabinet and such body part rotatably mounted on its pivot to form, when in a horizontal position, a table, and legs to such pivotally-attached body part; substantially as described.

2. In a parlor cabinet-kitchen, the combination of a main body part, to serve as a receptacle for a stove or other article, with a door thereto, such door comprising a side rail hinged to the body part, hinges and a part pivotally attached to such hinged rail, a pivot and legs, whereby when the pivotally-attached part is turned into a horizontal plane such legs and the pivot maintain it in position to be used as a table; substantially as described.

Signed and executed at Chicago, Illinois, this 13th day of June, A. D. 1901.

JOHN J. JACOBS.

In presence of—

CHARLES TURNER BROWN,
C. A. ADAMS.