

E. KAISER.

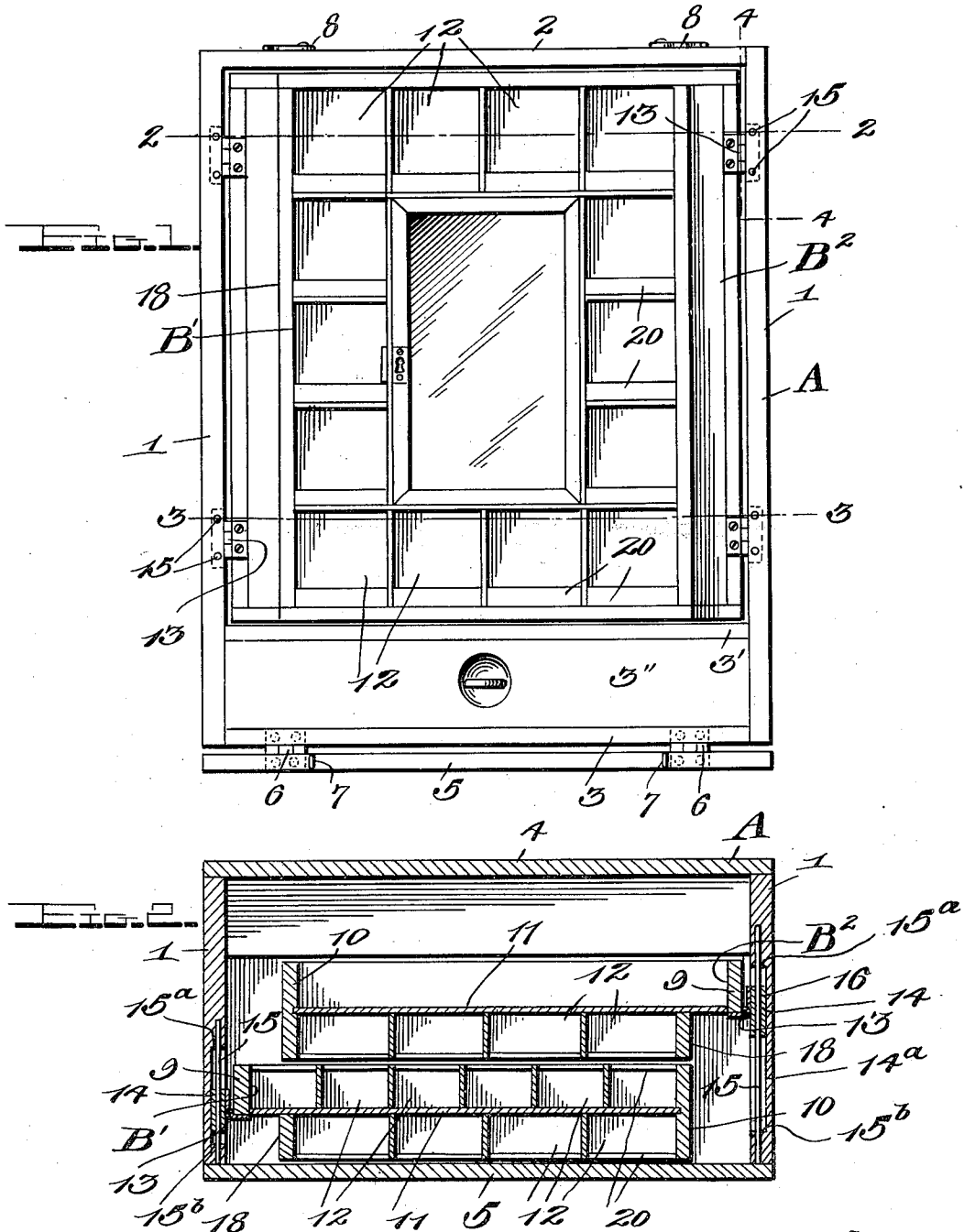
CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1912.

1,052,591.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Inventor

E. Kaiser,

Witnesses

Chas. L. Griesbauer.

A. B. Norton.

By

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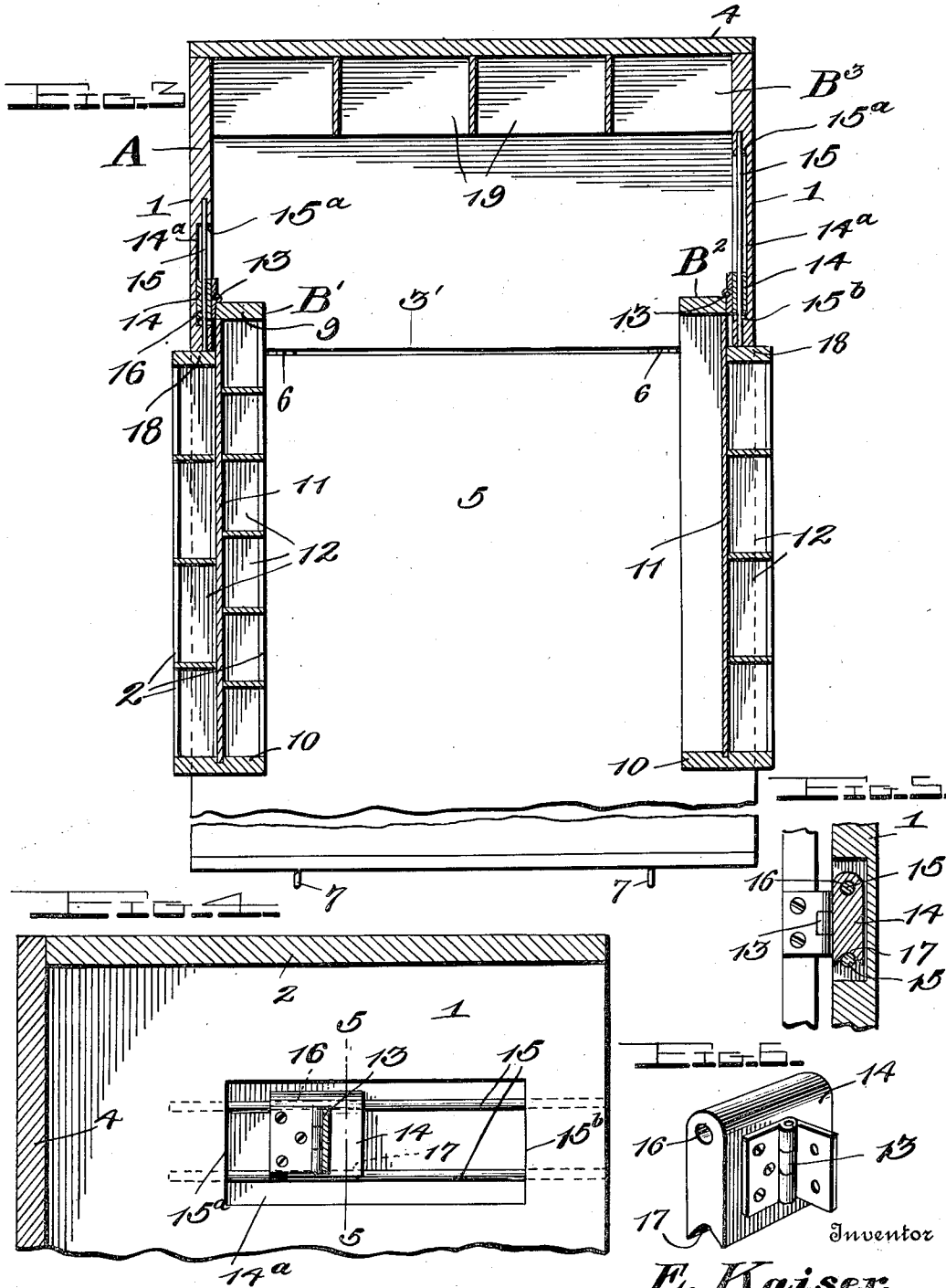
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CABINET.

1,052,591.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.

Application filed May 25, 1912. Serial No. 699,767.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL KAISER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in cases or cabinets of the compartment type, the present invention being designed particularly as a medicine chest or cabinet for household, surgeons or physicians, or field use or service, although it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in this regard, but is equally applicable for manifold other uses which will readily suggest themselves to those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains.

The invention has for its primary object a simple, compact and efficient construction of cabinet embodying a plurality of sleeves or article holding frames which are so mounted in the main casing of the cabinet that they may be compactly stowed therein when not required for use and easily removed bodily forward by a sliding movement and swung outwardly, in a lateral direction, one after the other, so as to expose and render easily accessible the pigeon holes or other compartments embodied therein.

The invention also has for its object, in a device of this character, an improved construction and arrangement of sliding and swinging connection between these frames and the sides of the casing, whereby when the frames are moved forwardly and subsequently swung outward to stand at right angles to the plane of the casing they will be rigidly and securely held in relatively open position without undue strain upon the hinges and without any tendency to sway or sag.

A further object of the invention is the provision, in a cabinet of the type specified, of a compartment especially designed to contain medicines of a poisonous nature, access to said compartment being possible only after opening a locked door and provision being preferably made so that an

audible signal will be produced so as to apprise the operator or others at a distance that said compartment has been opened, whereby, should a child or other individual presumably not aware of the dangerous nature of the contents of said compartment obtain access thereto, the opening of the compartment would be instantly signaled to others.

The invention also comprehends the use of a mirror for the door leading into the compartment, above mentioned, whereby the surrounding pigeon holes of such compartment may be conveniently used to hold cosmetics, or the like, whereby the cabinet may be used as a toilet case in addition to its primary function as a medicine chest. And the invention also aims to generally improve devices of this class and to render them more useful and commercially desirable.

With these and other objects in view, as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions and arrangements and combinations of the parts that I shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved cabinet, the front or door leading into the same being shown in open position. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view on a plane indicated by the line 3—3 of Fig. 1 but with the compartment frames swung out into open position. Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary view of the inner wall of one side of the casing of the cabinet. Fig. 5 is a detail transverse section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of one of the frame carrying blocks hereinafter specifically referred to.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views in the accompanying drawings by like reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, the letter A

designates the main casing of my improved medicine chest or cabinet, the same embodying relatively upright sides 1, a top 2, a bottom 3, back 4 and front or door 5, the latter being hinged as indicated at 6 to the front edge of the bottom 3, whereby the front may be swung outwardly and downwardly and constitute a prescription desk, or table leaf for writing purposes generally, or the like. The front 5 may be held in closed position in any desired way. In the present instance the means illustrated for that purpose consists of staples or keepers 7 secured to the upper edge of the front and engageable by swinging hooks 8 secured to the top 2. Preferably above and spaced from the bottom 3 is a false bottom 3' between which and the main bottom 3 I may mount a sliding drawer 3'' to contain different toilet or surgical instruments, or appliances, adhesive plasters, absorbent cotton or other articles.

In the present embodiment of the invention there are two article holding frames, designated by B' and B², respectively, each of said frames including side pieces 9 and 10 and a middle transversely extending partition wall 11 upon both sides of which are formed a plurality of pigeon holes or compartments 12, as clearly illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. The side 9 of each of these compartment frames is connected by hinges 13 to upper and lower supporting blocks 14 designed for forward and backward movement on upper and lower pairs of horizontally disposed supporting rods 15. It is to be understood that my invention is not limited to any particular means for slidably mounting the blocks 14 upon the rods 15. In the present instance for the purpose of illustration, I have shown the blocks as formed with upper bores or openings 16 and lower edge grooves or recesses 17 to receive the respective rods. The blocks 14 are movable within mortises 14^a formed in the inner walls of the sides 1 of the casing A, the movements of the blocks being limited in any desired way as by inner stop shoulders 15^a and outer stop shoulders 15^b, and the hinged sides 9 of the frames are respectively formed with inwardly set shoulders 18, these parts being so proportioned that when the blocks are slid outwardly or forwardly to the outer limit of their movements, the frames B' and B² may be swung outwardly, one after the other, to the positions illustrated in Fig. 3, at which time the shoulders 18 will contact with the front edges of the sides 1 and the article holding frames will be firmly held in their open position without any liability of swaying or sagging and without undue strain upon the hinges.

If desired, the cabinet A may contain, in

addition to the article holding frames just mentioned, a relatively stationary article holding frame B³ including any desired number of compartments 19, or shelves, as desired. If the compartments of the cabinet are especially designed for holding vials or the like, they are preferably provided with strips 20 extending thereacross so as to form shallow pockets to prevent the articles held therein from easily tipping and falling out.

In the preferred use of my improved cabinet, it is to be understood that I propose to designate each individual compartment so as to render it distinct from all of the others either by letters or numbers, or the like, for different articles and to provide a catalogue or index, whereby when any article, such as a medicine is required for use, the owner may conveniently turn to the catalogue and thereby immediately ascertain in which compartment the desired medicine is to be found. It will thus be seen that I have provided a very simple and efficient construction of cabinet which will be particularly desirable for use as a medicine chest and which will not only be compact, but in which all of the compartments will be rendered easily accessible when desired.

It is to be understood that my invention is not limited to any number of shelves or compartments nor to the other details of construction embodied in the preferred form of the invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings, but that various changes may be made in the construction and arrangement and proportions of the parts without departing from the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

What I claim is:—

1. A cabinet, including a casing, upper and lower sets of guide rods secured to the side of the casing on the inner wall thereof, blocks slidably mounted on said rods, the casing being formed with stop shoulders against which the blocks are adapted to abut to limit the outward movement of the blocks, and an article holding frame having a laterally swinging connection with said blocks, as set forth.

2. A cabinet, including a casing, the casing being formed in its side and on the inner wall thereof with mortised portions, upper and lower sets of horizontally disposed rods secured in the cabinet and extending across said mortised portions, blocks formed with openings by which they are mounted for a forward and rearward sliding movement on said rods, and an article holding frame having a hinged connection at one side with said blocks, as set forth.

3. A cabinet, including a casing, upper and lower sets of guide rods secured to the side of the casing on the inner wall thereof, blocks formed with openings and grooves

receiving said rods, whereby the blocks are
slidingly mounted on the rods, the casing
being formed with stop shoulders against
which the blocks are adapted to abut to limit
5 the movement of the blocks, and an article
holding frame having a laterally swinging
connection with said blocks.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my
signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EMIL KAISER.

Witnesses:

GEO. S. LIVINGSTON,
FREDERICK S. STITT.
