

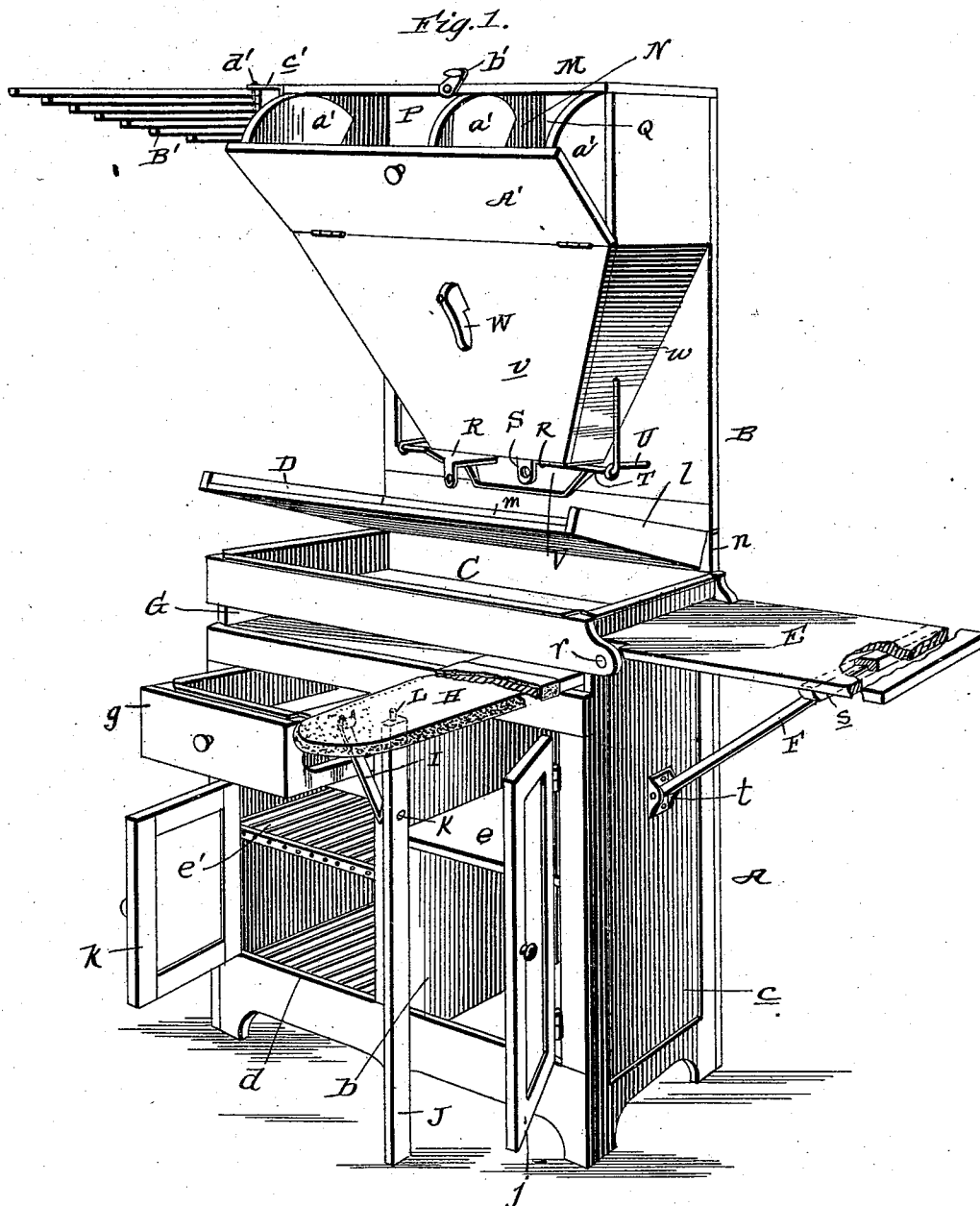
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. SWENSON.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 551,606.

Patented Dec. 17, 1895.



witnesses:
C. A. Raeder
N. F. Matthews

Inventor
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By James Sheehy
Attorney

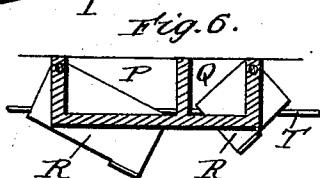
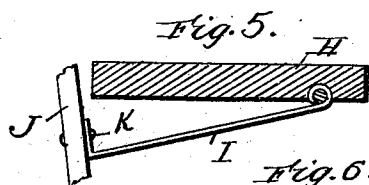
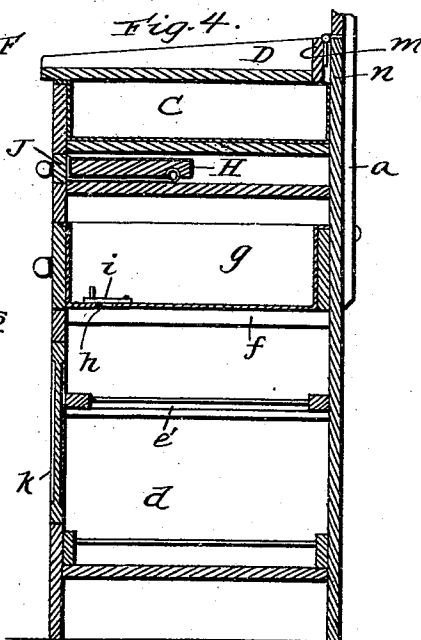
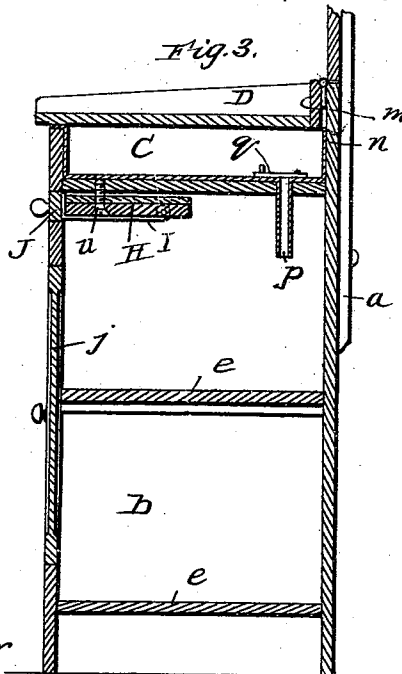
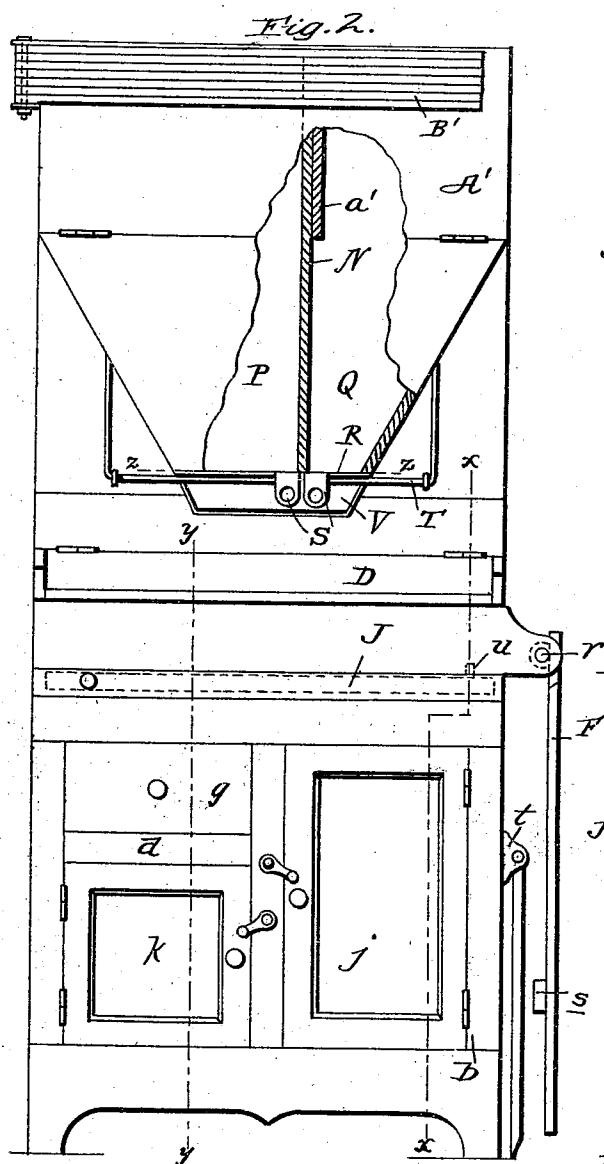
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. SWENSON.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 551,606.

Patented Dec. 17, 1895.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM SWENSON, OF CRESCO, IOWA.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 551,606, dated December 17, 1895.

Application filed September 20, 1895. Serial No. 563,056. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM SWENSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cresco, in the county of Howard and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kitchen-Cabinets; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in kitchen-cabinets, and it contemplates in a single structure the provision of a flour and meal chest, a clothes-rack, a kneading-board, a sink, a folding shelf or drain-board, an ironing-board, a cupboard, and a refrigerator.

The invention and its many advantages will appear from the following description and claims when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved device, illustrating the parts in an open position and the ironing-board and drain-board or shelf partly broken away. Fig. 2 is a front view with the flour and meal chests partly broken away and partly in section, so as to illustrate the interior. Fig. 3 is a broken sectional view taken in the plane indicated by the dotted lines *xx* on Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken in the plane indicated by the dotted line *yy* on same figure. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the ironing-board, illustrating the hinged or pivoted support partly broken away; and Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view taken in the plane indicated by the dotted line *zz* on Fig. 2.

Referring by letter to said drawings, A indicates the lower section, and B the upper section of my improved apparatus. These two sections are of a form substantially as shown and are detachably connected together by means of a suitable number of vertical strips *a* and screws or other fastening devices arranged on the back of each section so as to permit them to be readily disconnected in transporting and storage, and thereby occupy but little space.

The lower section A is divided into two vertical compartments by a central vertical partition-wall *b*, so as to form a cupboard *c*

and a refrigerator *d*. The cupboard is provided with a shelf *e*, although there may be more employed, and the refrigerator is provided with a suitable number of ledges to rest slotted trays *e'* or the like, there being two of such trays shown in the present illustration. Above these trays in the refrigerating-chamber I provide ledges *f* for supporting a drawer *g*. This drawer is lined with metal or other suitable material designed to hold ice or water, and it is provided in its bottom near its outer end with a hole *h*, through which the contents may be drawn off, and this hole or discharge-aperture is normally closed by the employment of a hinged cover *i* or other suitable device for closing said aperture. Ice placed in the drawer is designed to refrigerate the chambers beneath, and in some cases where it is designed to keep the contents from freezing hot water may be placed in the box or in the drawer, there being sufficient space left above and around the drawer to permit the heat or cold, as the case may be, passing into the refrigerating-chamber. The cupboard is provided with a door *j* and a suitable locking device, while the refrigerating-chamber is provided with a door *k* and fastening device.

On the top of the lower section A is arranged a sink C, and above this sink is provided a kneading-board D. The kneading-board, which is provided with forwardly-sloping side walls *l* and a back vertical wall *m*, is hinged to the rear vertical wall *n* of the lower section A, so that it may be raised on its hinges and thereby serve the twofold function of a kneading-board and a cover for the sink. The sink is provided in its bottom at a suitable point with a discharge pipe or tube *p*, which leads into the cupboard, where a bucket or other vessel may be placed to receive the contents of the sink when it is desired to discharge the same, the discharge being normally closed by a hinged or pivoted cover *q*, or the like.

E indicates a board of a sufficient length and width which is hinged at one end by means of a bolt or rod *r* to one of the upper sides of the lower section A, and is designed to fold down against the side of said section

when not in use. This board will be found very convenient for many purposes, such as a dish-holder or drip-board, as well as for supporting various articles as used in a kitchen. The board is provided on its under side with a cross-strip *s*, and a prop *F* is hinged at one end to the outer side of the section *A*, as shown at *t*, the opposite end of said prop being designed to engage with the cross-strip on the board and may enter a notch therein.

Between the cupboard and refrigerator and the bottom of the sink is a horizontally-disposed interspace *G*, which is designed to receive the ironing-board *H*. This ironing-board, as better shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, is pivoted at or near one of its inner corners within the interspace and near one end thereof, by means of a screw *u*, or the like. Hinged to the under side of this board and near one of its longitudinal edges is an arm *I*, which arm is pivotally connected at its opposite end to a strip *J*, as shown at *K*, and this strip, which serves as a leg or support for the ironing-board at one end, is of a length and width equal to the length and thickness of the slot or interspace *G*, so that when the board is not in use the said strip may be turned up against the outer longitudinal edge of said board and when the board is turned on its pivot into the space *G* the said strip will close the space from view and serve as a finish to the cabinet. The strip may have a tenon or pin *L* at one end to enter an aperture in the under side of the ironing-board and in drawing out the board it is simply necessary to pull the strip at the end carrying the pin when both the strip and board may be drawn out and by then turning the strip on its pivot with the arm *I* it may be conveniently placed to serve as a leg for the board.

M indicates a flour-chest. This flour-chest has a front wall *v*, which slopes downwardly and rearwardly, as shown, and is covered in on the sides by two converging walls *w*, the top of the chest being of a rectangular form, as shown. The chest is divided by a vertical wall *N* into two compartments *P* and *Q*, and both may be used for flour, or one may be used for flour and the other for meal. The contents of these compartments are designed to be discharged at the lower reduced ends, and at these discharge-openings I provide gates *R*, designed to close the same and be opened so as to discharge in desired quantities. These gates may be composed of flat plates of metal pivoted at one of their inner corners and provided at one of their outer corners with a finger piece or pull *S*. Arranged across the discharge-openings of the chest I provide a support for the gates, so as to hold them properly and closely against the openings. This support may be composed of a piece of wire or other suitable material secured at its opposite end to the converging

walls *w*, and thence carried horizontally, as shown at *T*, allowing a sufficient space for the proper working of the gates, and this support may be strengthened by means of rods or arms *U*, extending from the rear vertical wall of the section *B*.

V indicates a spout which is secured to the vertical wall of the section *B* and pitches forwardly across the discharge-openings of the flour-chest, so as to direct the contents upon the kneading-board. The front wall *v* of the chest is provided with a turn-button *W*, which is designed to receive the outer edge of the kneading-board when raised and hold it up when the sink is in use. It will be observed by this construction that the gates or valves of the chest cannot be opened so as to waste the contents until the kneading-board has been let down.

A' indicates a door for the flour-chest. This door is hinged to the upper edge of the wall *v* and carries on its inner side three segmental strips *a'*. These strips when the door has been opened serve as guards to the flour or meal in filling the chest, and should both materials be placed in the chest at the same time these strips will prevent them from mixing. The door may have a suitable knob and a catch or turn-button *b'* is provided for holding the door closed.

B' indicates a clothes-rack. This rack comprises a series of arms which are hinged to one side of the flour-chest, as shown, by means of a bracket *c'* and a pivot pin or rod *d'*, so that they may be separated for individual use and the whole closed when desired and turned snugly against the door of the chest and out of the way.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The kitchen cabinet described, comprising the lower section *A*, and the upper section *B*, detachably connected as set forth, the lower section having a cupboard and a refrigerator with an ice drawer, a sink with an interspace below the sink, the ironing board pivoted at one corner within the interspace, and having the hinged arm *I*, and the strip *J*, pivotally connected to the opposite end of said arm and adapted to serve the two-fold function of supporting the ironing board and closing the interspace for the reception of said board, the laterally disposed hinged board and prop for the same, and the kneading board hinged above the sink so as to form a cover therefor, the upper section *B*, having the flour chest with converging sides and a downwardly and forwardly inclined front, pivoted gates for the discharge of said chest, the support for said gates, and a spout at the mouth of the chest, the hinged door carrying the segmental pieces and the clothes rack, all combined and adapted to operate, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. In a kitchen cabinet, the frame having the sink and the cupboard and refrigerator

beneath the same, and also having the interspace at the base of the sink, in combination with the ironing board pivoted at one corner in said interspace and adapted to turn therein, the arm I, hinged at one end to the under side of the board and the strip J, pivoted to the opposite end of said arm, said strip being adapted to support the board and close the

interspace when said board has been turned therein, substantially as specified. 10

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

WILLIAM SWENSON.

Witnesses:

GEORGE HENRY,
OSCAR NEBEL.