C. A. HORNIG.

KITCHEN SUPPLY CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1908.

899,399.

Patented Sept. 22, 1908.

FIG. 1.

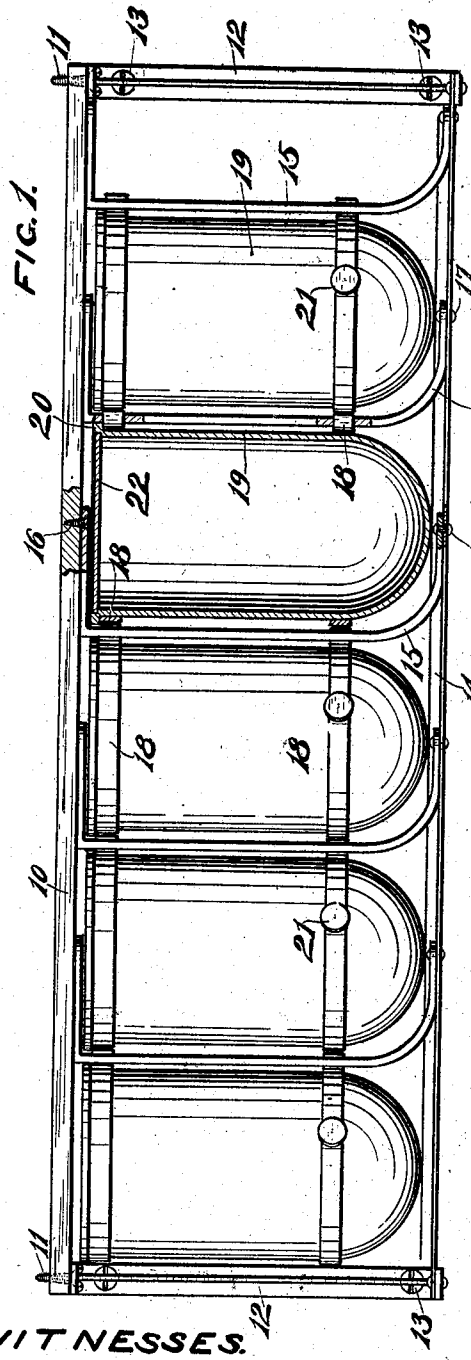


FIG. 3.

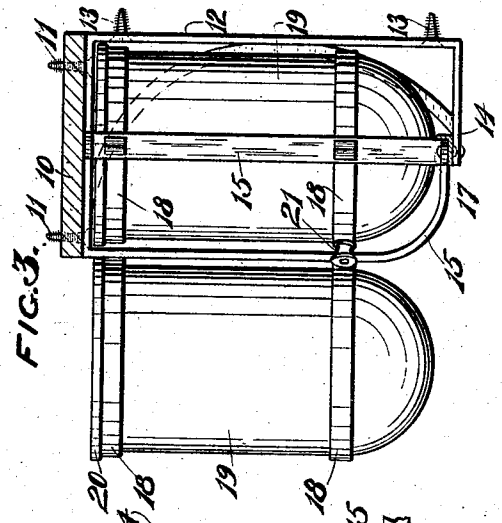


FIG. 4.

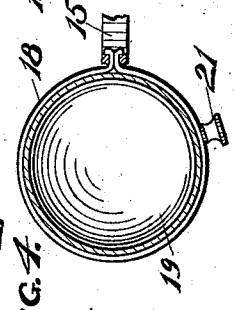
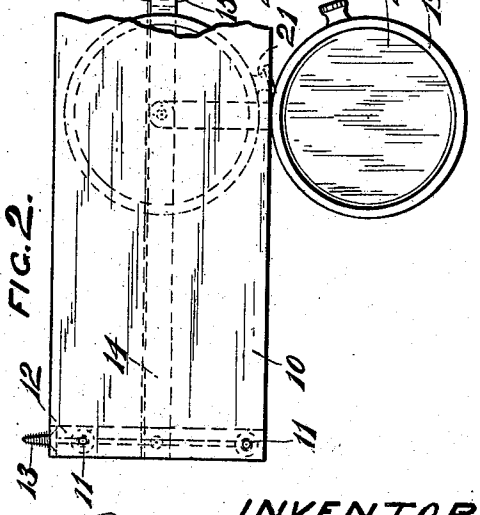


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES.

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KITCHEN SUPPLY-CABINET.

No. 899,399. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 22, 1908.

Application filed May 25, 1908. Serial No. 434,797.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. HORNIG, residing in Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Kitchen Supply-Cabinets, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which are a part of this specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a cabinet for containing various domestic supplies especially those required for cooking, which will safely store them against injury and render them conveniently accessible.

Another object of the invention is to perfect details of construction of such supply cabinets, whereby they may be made compact and conveniently positioned upon a wall or beneath a shelf or similar location, the several receptacles being arranged in alinement and each being adapted to swing forward around the receptacle next thereto to a position where its contents may be accessible.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the supply cabinet herein claimed, its parts and combinations of parts and all equivalents.

Referring to the accompanying drawings in which like characters of reference indicate the same parts in the several views; Figure 1 is a front elevation of a supply cabinet constructed in accordance with this invention, one of the receptacles and other parts being sectioned; Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof with one receptacle drawn forward in a position to have its contents removed, a portion of the top frame being broken away to show a receptacle beneath; Fig. 3 is a sectional end elevation thereof; and, Fig. 4 is a sectional plan view of one of the receptacles.

In these drawings, 10 represents a top frame which is preferably a light wooden strip capable of being secured to the under side of a shelf or other projection by means of screws 11, there being double brackets 12 at its ends likewise adapted for screws 13 to secure the device to a wall or other vertical support. The lower forwardly projecting ends of the double brackets 12 are connected by a bottom frame 14, which as here shown constitutes an angle iron strip.

A series of swinging frames 15, with their ends bent to lie horizontal, are pivotally connected between the bottom frame and the top frame, their upper ends being connected by screws 16 threaded into the wooden strip 10 and their lower ends being connected by rivets 17 with the angle iron strip 14. The swinging frames 15 are preferably made of band iron and each supports a pair of sheet metal rings or bands 18 by having the ends of the strips forming said rings pass through slots therein and bent over thereagainst as shown in Fig. 4. Receptacles 19 of glass or other desirable material, preferably of the cylindrical shape as shown, are fitted in the pairs of rings 18, being held in position therein by the engagement of flanges 20 at their top ends with the upper rings.

One of the rings 18 may be provided with a knob 21 or other suitable handle by means of which the frame 15 and the receptacle supported thereby may be swung upon its pivotal connections with the top and bottom frames around the adjacent receptacle, the pivotal points for the frame of each receptacle being preferably in the line of the center of the adjacent receptacle when the latter is in its normal position. The positioning of the knobs or handles 21 may be such that they constitute stops for limiting the forward movement of the adjacent receptacle by engaging the ring or frame thereof, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Each receptacle 19 is desirably provided with a removable cover plate 22, which may be of metal or other material and is preferably let into a recess around the mouth of the receptacle to avoid occupying space above it, an object being to bring the mouth of the receptacle as close to the top frame 10 as possible.

In use the device may be attached by the screws 11 beneath a shelf in a position where it will be out of the way and still be convenient, the forward movement of the receptacles serving to bring them out beyond the shelf where their contents may be easily reached, or the device may be attached to a wall by the screws 13 in the double brackets 12, when the upper frame 10 becomes a cover for the receptacles when closed to shield them from dust and to protect them from injury. In some locations it may be possible to attach the device both above and at the rear.

In the receptacles may be kept the materials required for cooking, such as sugar, flour, salt and the like, and when the receptacles are made of glass the quantity of such materials is readily seen, so that the supply may be replenished as needed. With the materi-

als thus grouped together they are more convenient and accessible than when stored separately, it being only necessary to swing outwardly that frame which supports the receptacle containing the material desired when some of the material may be removed and the receptacle quickly and easily restored to its normal position. By means of the invention also the receptacles are kept in order and are prevented from accidental injury, being permanently mounted in place and only requiring to be swung from one position to another to change them from their normal protected position to their position for use.

The receptacles may be removed when desired for cleaning by slipping them out of their rings 18, but it is not necessary to remove them for filling, as they may be filled when in the extended position.

The construction of the swinging frames and their connection with the rings 18 results in the receptacles being rigidly supported against tilting in either position thereof.

Obviously, while principally designed for holding materials for cooking and for domestic use, the device is capable in different sizes to serve for various other purposes without departing from the invention.

What I claim as my invention is;

1. A supply cabinet, comprising a supporting frame with end pieces and top and bottom strips connecting the upper and lower ends of the end pieces, swinging frames pivotally connected to the top and bottom strips, and receptacles mounted on the swinging frames, each receptacle being located between the pivotal connections for the adjacent receptacle.

2. A supply cabinet, comprising a supporting frame with double end brackets and a top board connecting the upper ends of the end brackets and an angle iron strip connecting the lower ends of the double brackets, swinging frames pivotally connected to the top board and to the angle iron strip, and receptacles mounted on the swinging frames, each receptacle being located between the pivotal connections for the adjacent receptacle.

3. A supply cabinet, comprising a supporting frame with double end brackets and a top board connecting the upper ends of the double brackets and an angle iron strip connecting the lower ends of the double brackets, swinging frames pivotally connected to the top board and to the angle iron strip, a pair of metal rings mounted on each of the swinging frames by having their ends pass through slots of said swinging frames and turned over thereon, and receptacles fitting in the pairs of rings, each receptacle being normally located between the pivotal connections for the adjacent receptacle.

4. A supply cabinet, comprising a supporting frame with double end brackets and a top board connecting the upper ends of the double brackets and an angle iron strip connecting the lower ends of the double brackets, swinging frames pivotally connected to the top board and to the angle iron strip, a pair of metal rings mounted on each of the swinging frames by having their ends pass through slots of said swinging frames and turned over thereon, receptacles fitting in the pairs of rings, each receptacle being normally located between the pivotal connections for the adjacent receptacle, and knobs on one of the rings for each receptacle by which the receptacle may be swung forwardly and adapted to form a stop for limiting the swing of the adjacent receptacle.

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

CHARLES A. HORNIG.

Witnesses:

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