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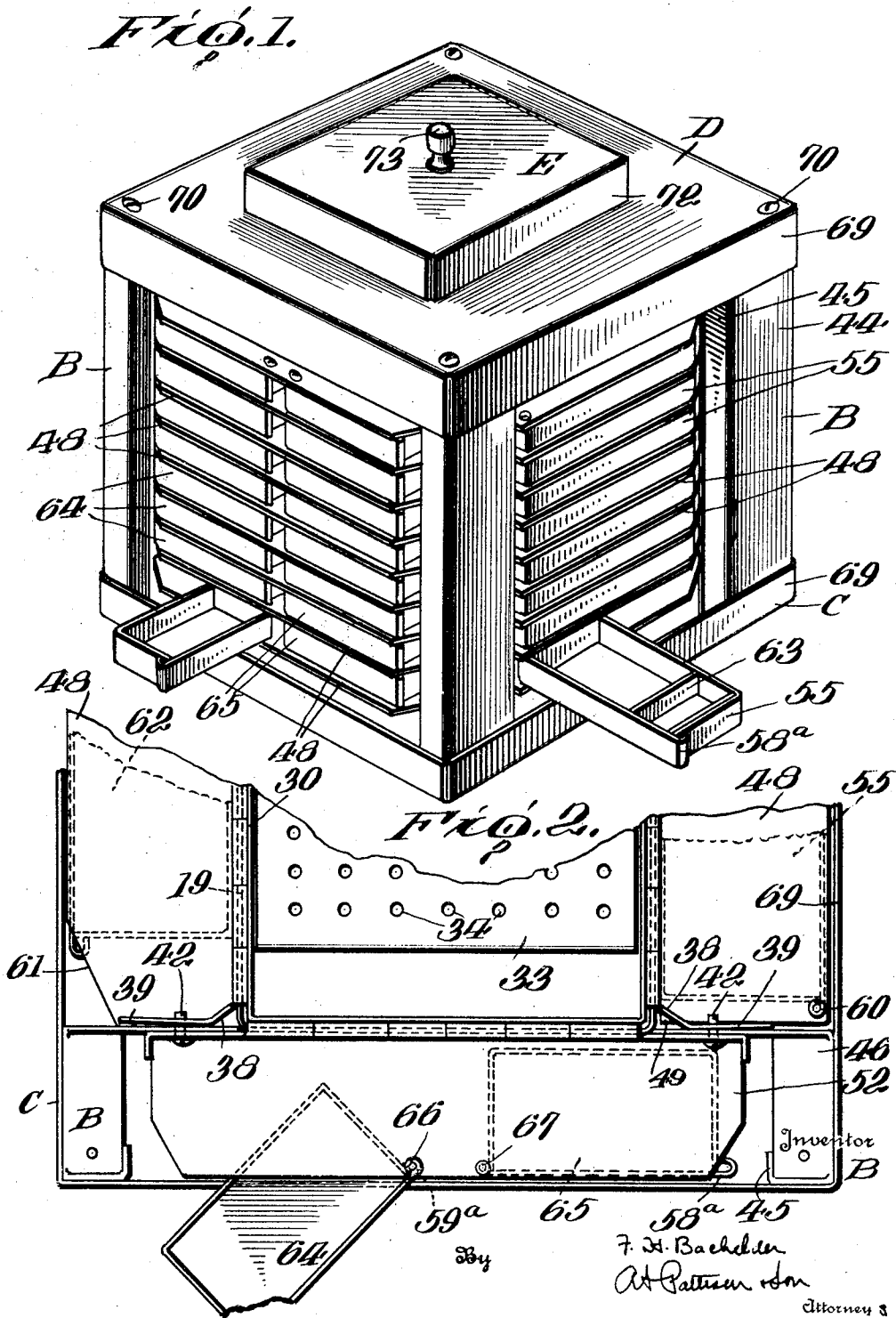
F. H. BACHELDER

1,785,666

TOOL CABINET

Filed Sept. 22, 1928

3 Sheets-Sheet 1



Dec. 16, 1930.

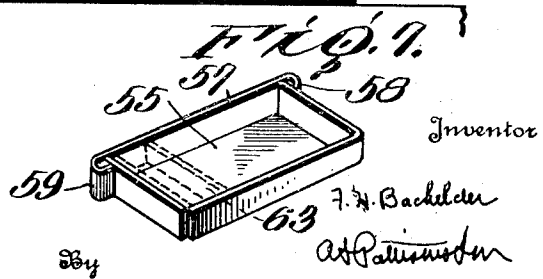
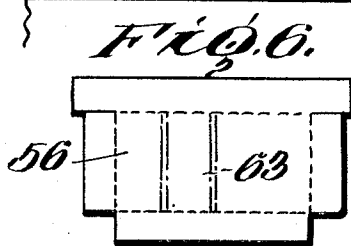
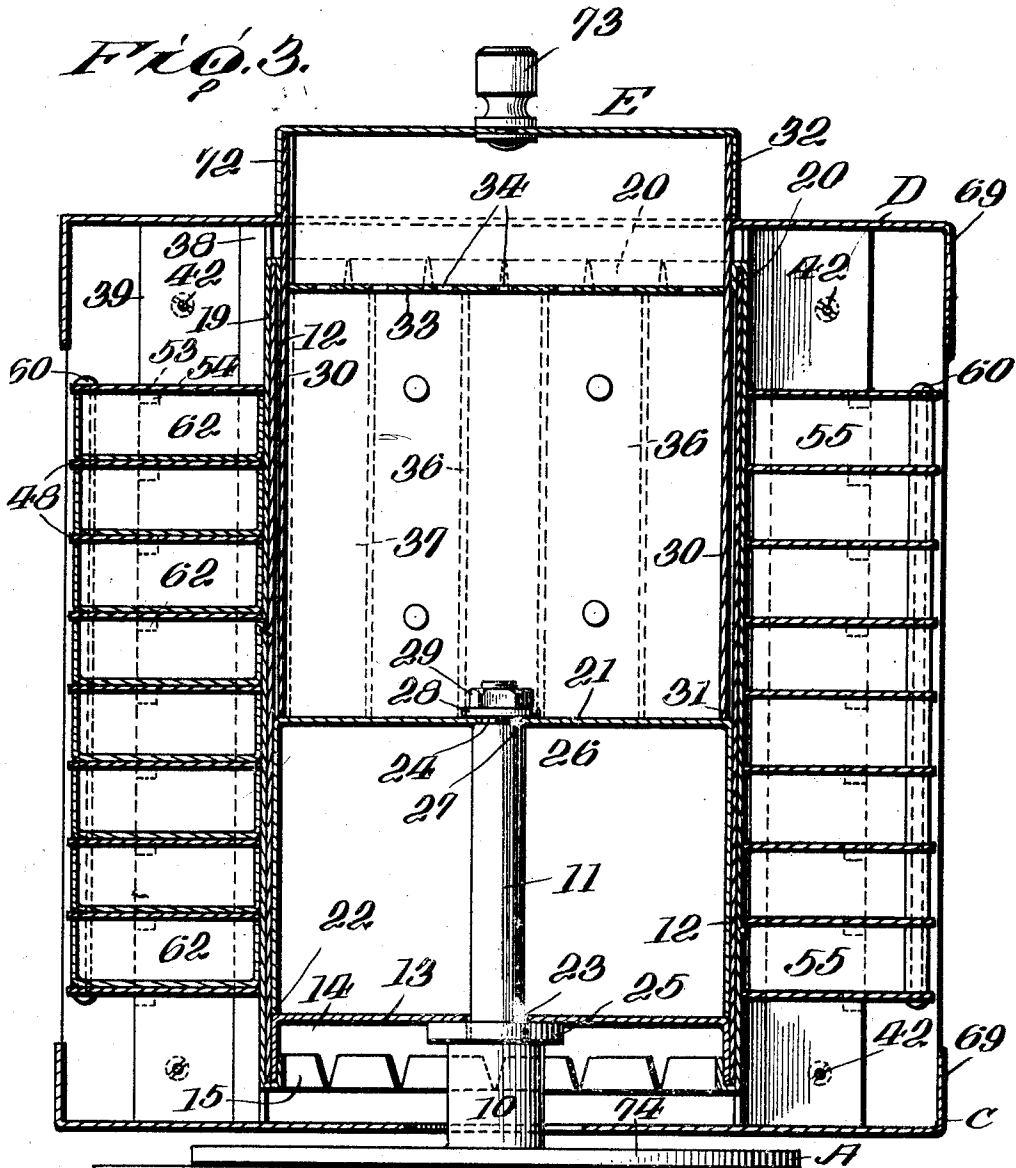
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FIG. 4.

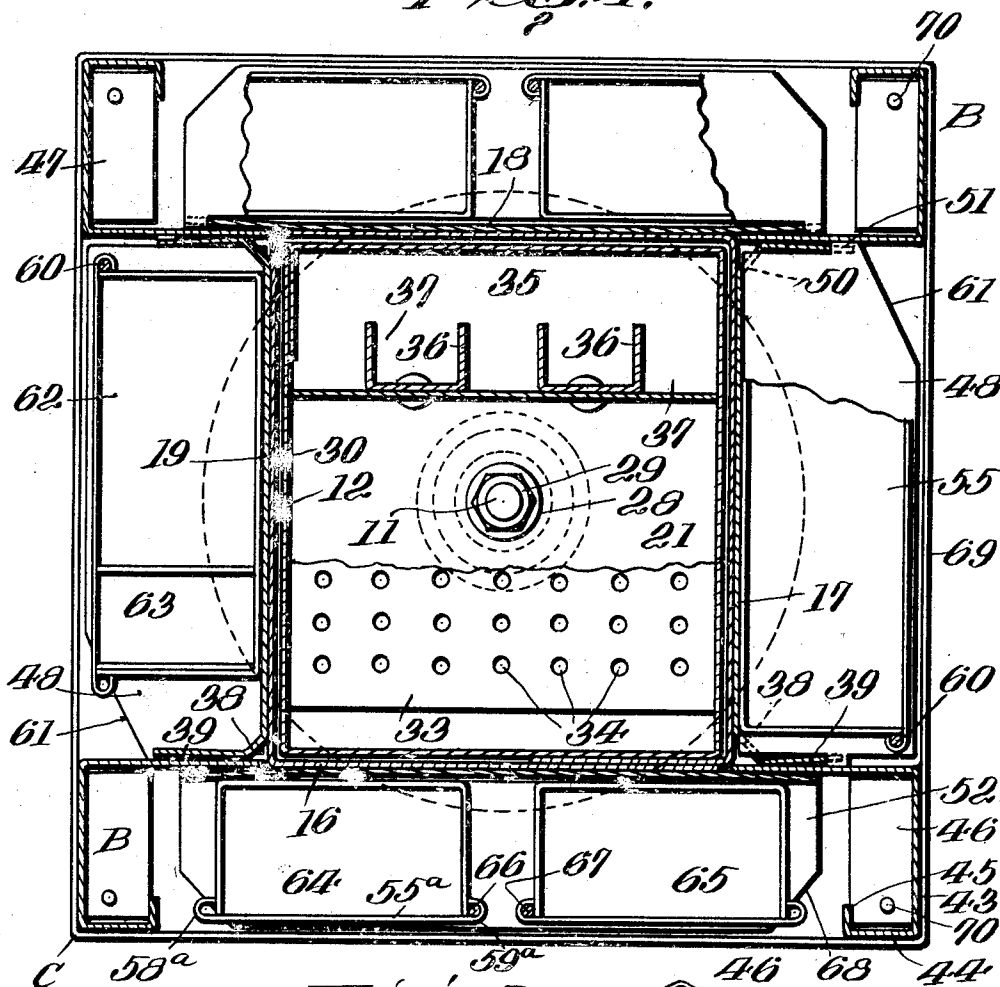
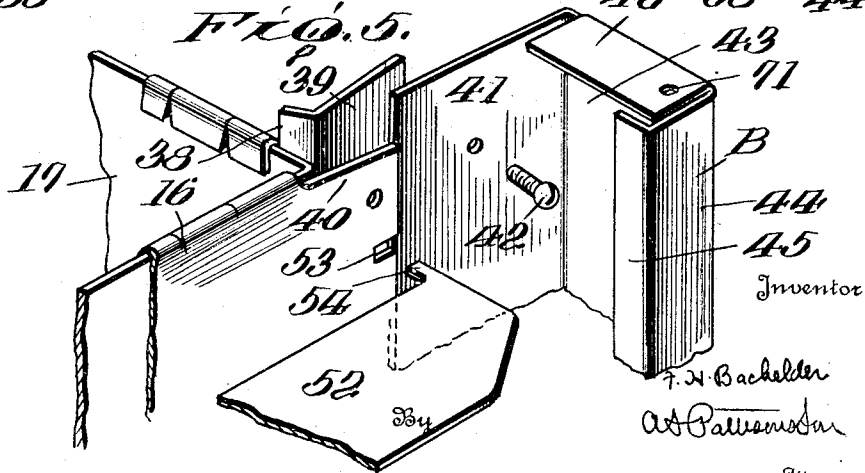


FIG. 5.



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TOOL CABINET

Application filed September 22, 1928. Serial No. 307,595.

This invention relates to cabinets being more particularly and specifically directed to what might be termed a tool cabinet inasmuch as it is primarily adapted as a cabinet for drills.

This cabinet is particularly adapted for use in hardware and other stores which sell and dispense drills, in that it is rotatably mounted upon a pedestal which permits the cabinet to be set upon a counter or the like.

In use the cabinet is particularly advantageous because it can be so placed on the counter as to readily be rotated from either front or rear of the counter and due to its particular construction it has a capacity for a great number of drills while at the same time it is so compact as to utilize or monopolize a very small space in the store.

A store having drills in a cabinet of the nature heretofore described can give much quicker and more accurate service to its customers than has been heretofore possible with other cabinets in use, for the reason that the clerk can readily and quickly place his hand upon the particular size of drill which the customer desires as in the majority of instances each individual size of drill is carried in an individual pocket or receptacle. As all of the pockets or receptacles can be swung into open position the particular drill desired can be readily found and dispensed.

The construction is also such that it is practically impossible for the clerk or purchaser to mix the drill sizes when handling them as one pocket only of the cabinet would be opened at a time. It will also be seen that this cabinet has advantages over other cabinets in that the pockets can not be entirely removed from the cabinet and upset as is possible in respect to the cabinets now known and in use for dispensing small tools of the nature of drills.

From the foregoing general description of the invention it would naturally follow that one of the primary objects of the invention is to provide a rotary cabinet of the pedestal type having a plurality of pockets or receptacles for containing the individual sizes of the articles it is desired to dispense.

Another and further object of the inven-

tion is the provision of a cabinet having pockets or receptacles the interior of which can be rapidly and easily reached but at the same time so mounted as to prevent the pocket being entirely removed from the cabinet, thus obviating the possibility of upsetting the contents of the pocket.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a cabinet for use in dispensing articles which is so made and constructed as to add to the efficiency in both speed and ease in the dispensing of the articles contained in the cabinet.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a cabinet having the advantages heretofore pointed out which is of novel construction in both the finished cabinet and its mode of assembly in manufacture.

Other further objects, novel features of construction and improved results of the invention not heretofore specifically mentioned will be pointed out in the following description and accompanying drawings:

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of the cabinet built in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary enlarged top plan view of the cabinet with the cabinet top removed.

Figure 3 is a view in vertical section of the cabinet.

Figure 4 is a horizontal sectional view of the cabinet.

Figure 5 is an enlarged detail perspective view of one corner of the cabinet illustrating the manner in which the cabinet parts are assembled.

Figure 6 is a plan view of a metal sheet from which one of the pockets of the cabinet is formed.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a completed pocket.

Referring now to the drawings and describing the invention in detail, it will be seen that there is a pedestal A having an upstanding hub 10 from which extends upward a shaft 11 of reduced dimensions. This shaft 11 extends into a hollow open ended rectangular inner housing or tube 12. The lower

end of this housing or tube 12 is closed by a bottom 13 which is of a U shape and provided with a downwardly extending peripheral edge 14, which edge is clamped into position by the inwardly and upwardly bent tongues 15 of the four back plates 16, 17, 18 and 19.

The back plates parallel the outer faces of the four sides of the tube or housing 12 and in addition to being secured at the lower ends by the tongues 15 to the tubing they are secured at their upper ends to the tubing by the inwardly and downwardly bent tongues 20.

A cap 21 of a size to fit within the housing 12 is mounted in the housing above the bottom 13 thereof and is supported therein by reason of its lower ends 22 resting upon the bottom 13.

The bottom 13 is provided with an opening 23 of a size to permit the passage of the shaft 11 and the cap 21 is provided with an opening to permit the passage of the reduced end 24 of the shaft 11. A washer 25 is loosely seated upon the upper end of the hub 10 and the housing 12 is supported upon this washer through the engagement of the bottom 13 of the housing with the washer. To assist in supporting the housing and the cabinet parts which it carries, in a manner which will hereinafter be described, the edge 26 of the opening in the cap 21 rests upon the shoulder 27 at the upper end of the shaft. Above the cap 21 the shaft is provided with a washer 28 and a nut 29.

A secondary tube 30 of rectangular shape is mounted within the housing 12 and its lower end 31 rests upon the cap 21 while its upper end 32 extends outwardly and beyond the upper end of the tubing or housing 12.

A U shaped plate 33 is slidably and removably mounted within the secondary tube 30 and is provided in its upper face with a plurality of openings 34 the purpose of which will be hereinafter described. This plate 33 is of a width less than the width of the tube within which it is mounted to leave at one side an opening or space 35 and upon the side wall of the plate and extending into this opening are fastened a pair of U-shaped channel irons 36 to provide a plurality of vertical spaces or storage spaces 37.

By reference to Figures 2 and 4 of the drawings it will be seen that the back plates 17 and 19 adjacent the corners of the tube or housing 12 are bent outwardly on an angle 38 and then continue outwardly at right angles to the tubing in outwardly extending legs 39 while the back plates 16 and 18 parallel the outer wall of the tubing 12 but have extensions 40 beyond the corners of the square tubing or housing.

The cabinet is provided with four corner columns B which are bent into the desired shape from a single piece of metal. By reference to the drawings and particularly Fig-

ure 5 it will be seen that each of these columns has a rear wall 41 which when the cabinet is assembled lies in between the legs 39 of the back plates 17 and 19 and the extensions 40 of the back plates 16 and 18 and are secured firmly therebetween by suitable screws 42.

The columns further comprise an outer face 43 which is bent and extends at right angles to the back 41 and an outer face 44 which is bent and extends at right angles to the adjacent outer face 43. The sheet metal forming the column is further again bent inwardly at right angles to the outer face 44 to form a finish or marginal edge 45 for the opening or space which is between each of the four columns of the cabinet. The upper and lower ends of the columns are provided with a top 46 and a bottom 47 which are in reality no more than the elongated extensions of the outer column face 43 bent inwardly and downwardly at right angles.

A tier of shelves or division plates 48 arranged in horizontal separated parallel relation extend across the openings between the columns B at the opposite ends of these back plates. These shelves or division plates are secured in position by having their inner corners 49 extend through suitable openings 50 in the outwardly extending portions 38 of the back plates. These ends 49 are crimped downwardly behind the walls 38 and thus secure the inner corners of the shelves securely to the back plates. Adjacent their short edges these shelves are provided with outwardly extending tongues 51 which extend through suitable slots in the front edges of the legs 39 of the back plates and are bent and crimped downwardly to lock them in place.

In view of the fact that the back plates 16 and 18 are of slightly different construction from the back plates 17 and 19 the shelves 52 are supported in the spaces between the corner columns B in a slightly different manner. By reference to Figure 5 it will be seen that the outer edges of the extending portions 40 of the back plates are provided with slots 53 which receive tongues 54 carried by the inner corners of the shelves 52. These tongues extend inwardly through the slots 53 and are crimped downwardly to hold the shelves firmly in place.

A series of pockets or swinging drawers 55 are mounted between the spaced plates or shelves 48 carried by the back plates 17.

These drawers are bent up from a single piece of sheet metal 56 illustrated in Figure 6 of the drawings and the finished pocket is of a shape and configuration such as is illustrated in Figure 7 of the drawing, from which it will be seen that the front wall 57 of the pocket is provided with elongated ends 58 and 59 which are curled backwardly and inwardly so that 58 provides a bearing for attaching the pocket to the vertical shaft 60 which extends through the outer left-hand corners of the several

shelves while the portion 49 acts as a finger grip to permit the pocket to be manipulated by the finger of the clerk or other person desiring to swing the pocket outwardly. To enable the operator's finger to readily engage the finger-hold 59 and enter the space between the cabinet column B and the end of the shelf 52 the outer right-hand corner of the shelf is cut or beveled off as at 61.

Pockets 62 are supported in place between the shelves 48 carried by the back plate 19 in a manner similar to that described in respect to the pockets 55 and the pockets are of a similar construction with the exception that a division wall 63 is placed intermediate the length of the pockets to divide the pockets into two compartments. In respect to these pockets there is a similar shaft 60 and the corners of the shelves 48 are cut or tapered away at 61 as previously described.

Due to the construction and placing of the columns B the spaces in front of the back walls 16 and 18 are of greater length than are the spaces in front of the back walls 17 and 19 and between the shelves 52 at these sides of the cabinet two pockets 64 and 65 are mounted between the shelves. These pockets are of identical construction as the pocket 55 heretofore specifically described except that they are slightly shorter and more shallow as to depth. In respect to these pockets here again the front walls which are identified by the numeral 55^a are provided with extensions 58^a and 59^a which serve the same function as the extensions 58 and 59. To permit these pockets to be swung two shafts 66 and 67 are provided which extend downwardly through all of the shelves. By reference to the drawings it will be seen that the adjacent outer corners of the pockets have their connection to these shelves and that the outer corners 68 of the shelves are cut or beveled away to permit the finger of the operator to be inserted to reach the finger-holds 58^a of the pockets.

The cabinet is given a finished and pleasing appearance by providing a bottom C, top D and removable cover E. The bottom C and top D are provided with marginal flanges 69 which extend upwardly and downwardly respectively and the two closures are secured in place by suitable screws 70 at the corners of the closures which screws engage suitable openings 71 in the tops 46 and bottoms 47 of the columns B.

The cover E is provided with a peripheral flange 72 and this cover surrounds and closes the upwardly extending open end 32 of the supplemental tubing or central housing 30. A handle or knob 73 is provided for the purpose of removing and replacing this cover.

Although it is not so illustrated in the drawings, suitable plates or tickets indicating the size of the drill or other tool in each particular pocket can be mounted upon the front of each of the pockets. Those

pockets designated by the numeral 62 having therein two compartments are designed to carry two sizes of drill and these pockets will be used for drills of very short fine wire which will go into the small compartments crosswise thereof. The drills which are of a length and size too great for the pockets having the two compartments will be carried in the larger pockets and so on until that type of drill is reached wherein the drill has a bit stock or square shank. The five larger sizes of drills of this type are carried in the central housing or well in the spaces 37 while the smaller drills of this character are dropped through the holes 34 in the plate 33 of the well and allowed to hang by their shanks.

The size of the drills carried in each row of openings is intended to be designated by a suitable identifying strip carried on the upper face of the plate 33.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a cabinet constructed in accordance with this invention has all of the advantages heretofore pointed out and in addition by having the drills in individual pockets or suspended by their shanks through openings does away with the possibility of the drills jumping from one compartment to another as is the case with a drawer with tills when opened or closed quickly.

Furthermore the cabinet in itself is pleasing an appearance and is an actual addition and attraction to the furnishing of any store.

By operating the cabinet illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings and swinging the pockets outwardly to a right angle or less in respect to the shelves, it will be seen that the full end of the pocket rests upon its individual shelf thereby relieving the hinge of the strain of the weight of the contents of the pocket.

It will be obvious that the cabinet due to its pedestal A can be put upon a counter or the like and as it may be desirable in some instances to fasten the cabinet in place suitable openings 74 are provided in the pedestal A for the receipt of screws or bolts or the like.

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

1. A dispensing cabinet, comprising a top and bottom supported in separated parallel relation by vertical columns, a housing forming a well centrally and vertically arranged in respect to said cabinet top and bottom, back plates attached to and carried externally of the walls of said housing, shelves arranged in separated parallel relation vertically of said back plates, said shelves at their corners having interlocking connection with said back plates, and pockets swingingly attached to the cabinet and telescoping the space between said shelves, for the purpose described.

2. A dispensing cabinet comprising a top

and bottom supported in separated parallel relation, open spaces at the sides of said cabinet, tiers of pockets vertically arranged in said open spaces and mounted to swing outwardly in respect to the cabinet, a housing forming a well centrally arranged in said cabinet and positioned behind said pockets, said housing provided with a bottom and a cap, a pedestal having an upwardly extending shaft, and said housing bottom and cap rotatably supported upon said pedestal shaft, whereby the cabinet is rotatable upon the pedestal.

3. A dispensing cabinet comprising a hollow tube closed at one end by a bottom and at its upper end by a removable cover, back plates paralleling the outer faces of said tube and attached thereto by means of tongues at their upper and lower edges, a cabinet top and a cabinet bottom carried and supported by said back plates, columns in spaced relation intermediate the cabinet bottom and top, vertical tiers of horizontal shelves in spaced relation extending across the spaces between said columns, and horizontally swinging pockets telescoping the spaces between said shelves, for the purpose described.

4. A dispensing cabinet comprising a top and a bottom supported in separated parallel relation by vertical columns, a housing forming a well centrally arranged in said cabinet and provided with article receiving and supporting means, a cover for said housing, back plates carried exteriorly upon the wall of said housing, shelves arranged in separated parallel relation upon said back plates and positioned within the spaces intermediate said columns, shafts extending vertically through said shelves, pockets swingingly attached to said shafts and telescoping the spaces between said shelves, a pedestal having a vertical shaft, and said cabinet rotatably supported upon said shaft.

5. A dispensing cabinet comprising a hollow central housing closed at its lower end by a bottom and provided intermediate its length with a cap to form above the cap a well, article receiving and supporting means within said well, back plates paralleling the outer faces of said housing and clamped thereto at their upper and lower edges, corner columns for said cabinet supported by said back plates and extending outwardly beyond the same to form spaces surrounding the central housing, a cabinet top and a cabinet bottom carried and supported by said columns, a cover for said well, and article receiving pockets positioned in the spaces between said columns and mounted to be swung outwardly in respect to said spaces and cabinet, for the purpose described.

6. A dispensing cabinet comprising a top and bottom supported in separated parallel relation by vertical columns, a central and

vertically arranged housing carrying exteriorly of its walls back plates clamped thereto at their upper and lower edges, said parts arranged to provide open spaces at the sides of the housing intermediate said columns, a plurality of shelves arranged in horizontal separated parallel relation vertically of said back plates and attached thereto by the medium of tongues penetrating said back plates and clamped thereupon, and a plurality of pockets pivotally supported in respect to said shelves and telescoping the spaces therebetween, for the purpose described.

7. A dispensing cabinet comprising a top and bottom supported in separated parallel relation by vertical columns, a housing forming a well centrally arranged in said cabinet, back plates carried exteriorly upon the walls of said housing, the vertical edges of said back plates paralleling and receiving between them and the walls of said housing a portion of said columns for supporting the same, a plurality of shelves arranged in horizontal separated parallel relation upon said back plates and positioned between said columns, said shelves supported upon said plates by tongues having interlocking and clamping relation with the plates, and pockets telescoping the spaces between said shelves and mounted to be swung horizontally outwardly in respect to the shelves and the cabinet, for the purpose described.

8. A dispensing cabinet comprising a hollow housing closed at its lower end by a bottom and provided intermediate its length with a cap forming thereabove a well, vertical columns forming between them a space at the outer sides of said housing, article receiving and carrying pockets pivotally mounted in respect to the cabinet within said spaces to be swung outwardly in respect to the cabinet, a cabinet top and a cabinet bottom supported upon and carried by the ends of said vertical columns, said cabinet top provided with an opening corresponding in size and registering with the open end of the central housing, a lining in said central housing, said lining extending upwardly through the opening in the cabinet top and beyond the same, and a cover for the upper end of said housing lining for closing the upper end thereof.

9. A dispensing cabinet comprising a vertically arranged hollow tube, back plates paralleling the outer faces of said tube and attached thereto, a cabinet top and a cabinet bottom, columns in spaced relation intermediate the cabinet bottom and top, vertical tiers of horizontal shelves in spaced relation extending across the spaces between said columns, and horizontally swinging pockets telescoping the spaces between said shelves, for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

FRANK H. BACHELDER. 130