

No. 845,707.

PATENTED FEB. 26, 1907.

M. W. RANDOLPH.
CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

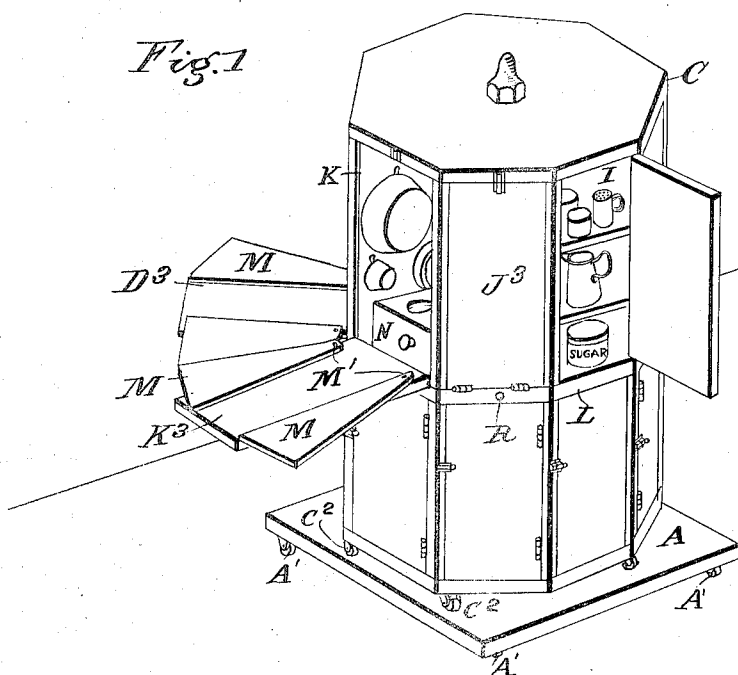
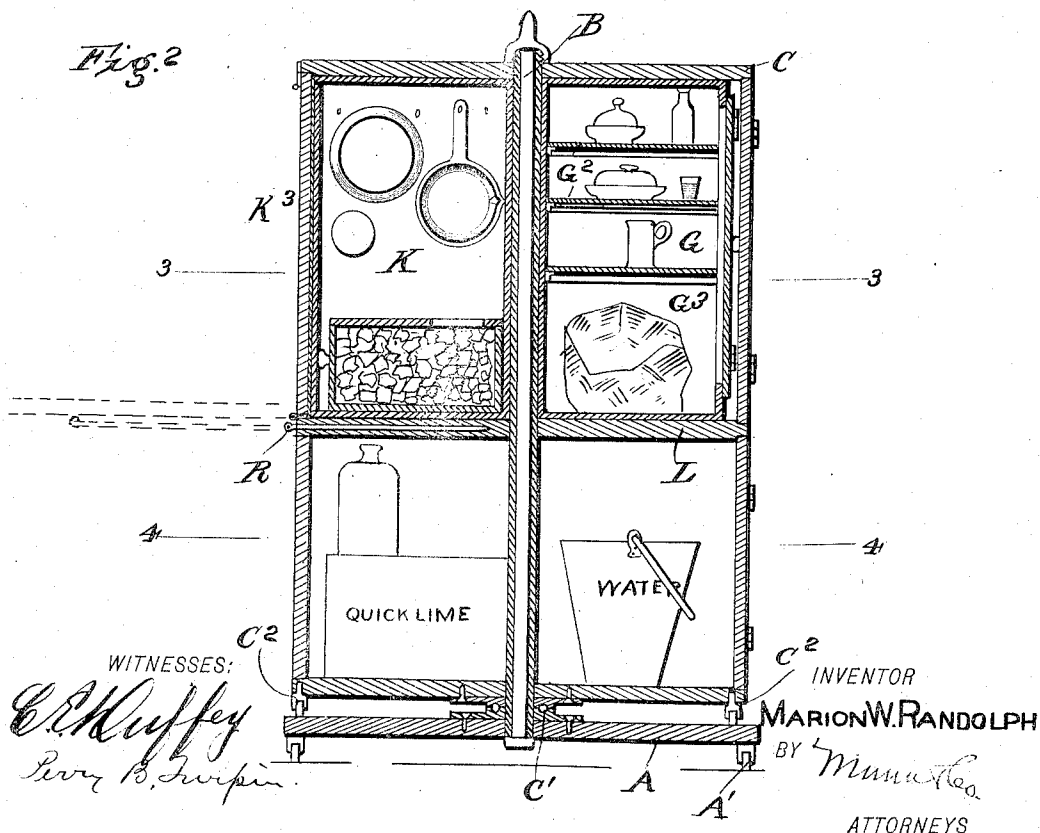


Fig. 2



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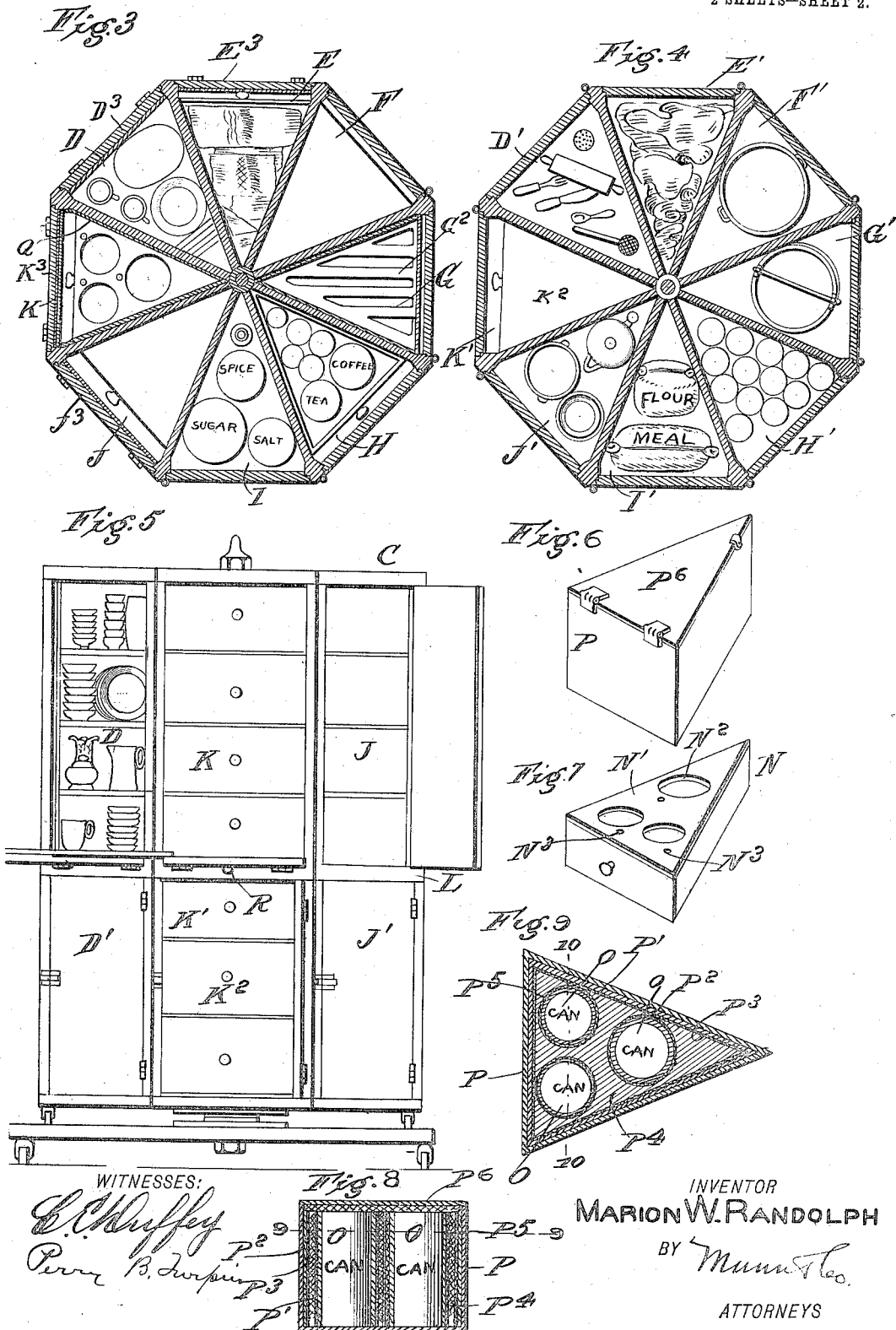
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARION W. RANDOLPH, OF SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

CABINET.

No. 845,707.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 26, 1907.

Application filed March 24, 1906. Serial No. 307,934.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARION W. RANDOLPH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in cabinets, being in the nature of a cabinet intended for use by those living in apartments of a few rooms where there are no housekeeping conveniences; and the present invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet embodying my invention with some of the doors of the upper series of compartments open. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the cabinet. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on about the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on about the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the cabinet with the doors of some of the compartments open. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the casing of the heat-retaining device. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view of the casing of the stove. Fig. 8 is a vertical section drawn through the heat-retaining device on about line 10 10 of Fig. 9 with the cooking-vessels in place. Fig. 9 is a horizontal section on about the line 9 9 of Fig. 8.

My invention is intended especially for use by those who live in apartments of a few rooms where there are no housekeeping conveniences and for those cases where there would be objections to odors which commonly result from the use of gas, coal-oil, or alcohol, and the invention also seeks to avoid the objectionable odors ordinarily experienced in cooking fish, cabbage, onions, or the like.

In carrying out my invention I employ a suitable base A, mounted on rollers A' and having an upright shaft B, upon which turns the body or casing C of the cabinet. This casing C turns on ball-bearings C' at its center and is provided adjacent to its outer edges at its lower end with rollers C'', so it can be readily rotated upon the base A to bring any of its several compartments to any desired position.

The cabinet C has a series of upper com-

partments D, E, F, G, H, I, J, and K and a corresponding series of lower compartments D', E', F', G', H', I', J', and K', the upper and lower compartments being separated by a transverse partition L, as will be understood from Figs. 1, 2, and 5 of the drawings. The upper compartments D, E, G, H, and I may be utilized, respectively, for receiving cooking utensils, clean linen, cooking-boxes for refrigerating purposes and stores—such as tea and coffee, sugar and salt—and the compartment J may receive a cooking-box and the compartment K the heater or stove proper, all of which will be hereinafter described, and some of these compartments may be utilized for receiving dishes or for other purposes. The lower compartment K' may have a series of drawers K² for any suitable stores, the compartment D' may receive cooking utensils, the compartment E' soiled linen, the compartments F' and G' water or other buckets, the compartment H' canned goods, the compartment I' stores, such as meal and flour, and the compartment J' coffee-pots and other vessels used in cooking, so that when the cabinet is closed it will form a storehouse for all of the household articles and when rolled to one side will occupy little space in an apartment, which quite frequently is limited as to space.

The upper and lower compartments are provided with doors, those of the lower compartments being ordinarily hinged at one side, while the upper compartments have some of their doors hinged at the sides and others at the lower edges, the doors J³, K³, D³, and E³ being hinged at their lower edges to turn down, as shown in Fig. 1. When so turned down, these doors K³ to E³ cooperate with pivoted extension-boards M to form a complete table, which may be utilized for dining or other purposes, as desired. These extension-boards M are pivoted adjacent to their inner ends at M' to their respective doors near the hinged edges thereof, and may be swung laterally to close the gap between the adjacent edges of the doors when the latter are lowered, and when covered with a silence-cloth and table-cloth form a convenient table.

For cooking purposes I use a heater or stove in which quicklime is utilized when water is applied to produce the heat for cooking purposes, the cover-plate N' of the stove N being supplied with openings N², through

which the cooking vessels O may be inserted and removed and in which openings said vessels fit snugly, and also with small perforations N³, through which the water may be supplied to the quicklime in the stove N, the latter being conformed as to shape to the compartment in which it is placed and being provided with openings N² in any suitable number and arrangement to economize the space within the said compartment. The stove is preferably removable from the compartment in which it is utilized, so it can be readily removed when desired, and, if desired, two or more stoves may be used. After the cans or vessels O, with their contents, have been thoroughly heated or brought to the boiling-point they may be removed and placed in the heat-retaining device P, (shown in detail in Figs. 6, 9, and 10,) and comprising metallic or other boxes P', lined with a woolen or other non-conducting pad P² and the latter with a paper or similar lining P³, and the space within the paper lining and surrounding the cans being filled with a non-conducting filling P⁴, such as asbestos, and the can sockets or receptacles are also preferably lined with any suitable cloth or other non-conducting lining P⁵, as will be understood from Figs. 8 and 9 of the drawings. The heat-retaining device P has a suitable lid P⁶, which may be closed to retain the heat in the cans, so the contents thereof will cook thoroughly and will remain heated until ready for use. The doors and walls of the compartments receiving the stove or heater and the heat-retaining device may be lined with metal, as shown at Q, in Fig. 3.

The compartment G may be utilized as a refrigerator and be supplied with racks G² above the ice-space G³, and on which racks butter cream, &c., may be placed.

While quicklime may be preferred, it will be understood that other suitable means adapted for generating heat may be utilized without departing from some of the principles of my invention.

When it is desired to use alcohol, oil, or other stoves instead of the quicklime-heater, the openings N² may be covered with any suitable metal plates, and the gas, alcohol, or other stove placed thereon.

As best shown in Fig. 2, rods R slide longitudinally in the partition L below their respective doors K³, J³, D³, and E³, and may be pulled out, as indicated in dotted lines,

Fig. 2, to support the said doors when the latter are lowered.

With my improved cabinet a woman can put her dinner to cook in the morning before she goes to the office or store and find it ready to eat when she returns, and also when the doors of the cabinet are closed there is nothing to show that the room is kitchen, dining, as well as living room.

Manifestly the body or casing of the cabinet may be of any suitable cross-sectional shape, such as round, square, or triangular, as well as the particular cross-sectional shape shown, without departing from some of the broad principles of my invention.

The stove shown and described herein is not claimed in this application, but forms the subject-matter of a separate application filed by me February 5, 1907, Serial No. 355,822.

I claim—

1. A cabinet having a series of adjustable compartments, doors for said compartments hinged at their lower edges and adapted to swing outwardly to horizontal position, rods sliding in the cabinet below said doors and adapted to be pulled out to support the doors when lowered, and extension-boards pivoted to their respective doors and adapted for adjustment to cover the gap between the adjacent doors, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the cabinet having a series of adjustable compartments, of doors hinged at their lower edges and adapted to be adjusted to close their respective compartments or to horizontal position to cooperate in forming a table, and extension-boards pivoted to their respective doors and adapted for adjustment to close the gap between the adjacent doors when the latter are open, substantially as set forth.

3. A cabinet having a door hinged at its lower end and provided upon the inner face of said door with extension-boards overlapping the door at one edge and pivoted to the door adjacent to the hinged edge thereof and adapted when the door is opened to be moved laterally in planes parallel to the plane of the door whereby to form lateral extensions of the door, substantially as set forth.

MARION W. RANDOLPH.

Witnesses:

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M. E. BALDI.