

C. FAUST.
CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1911.

1,009,141.

Patented Nov. 21, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.

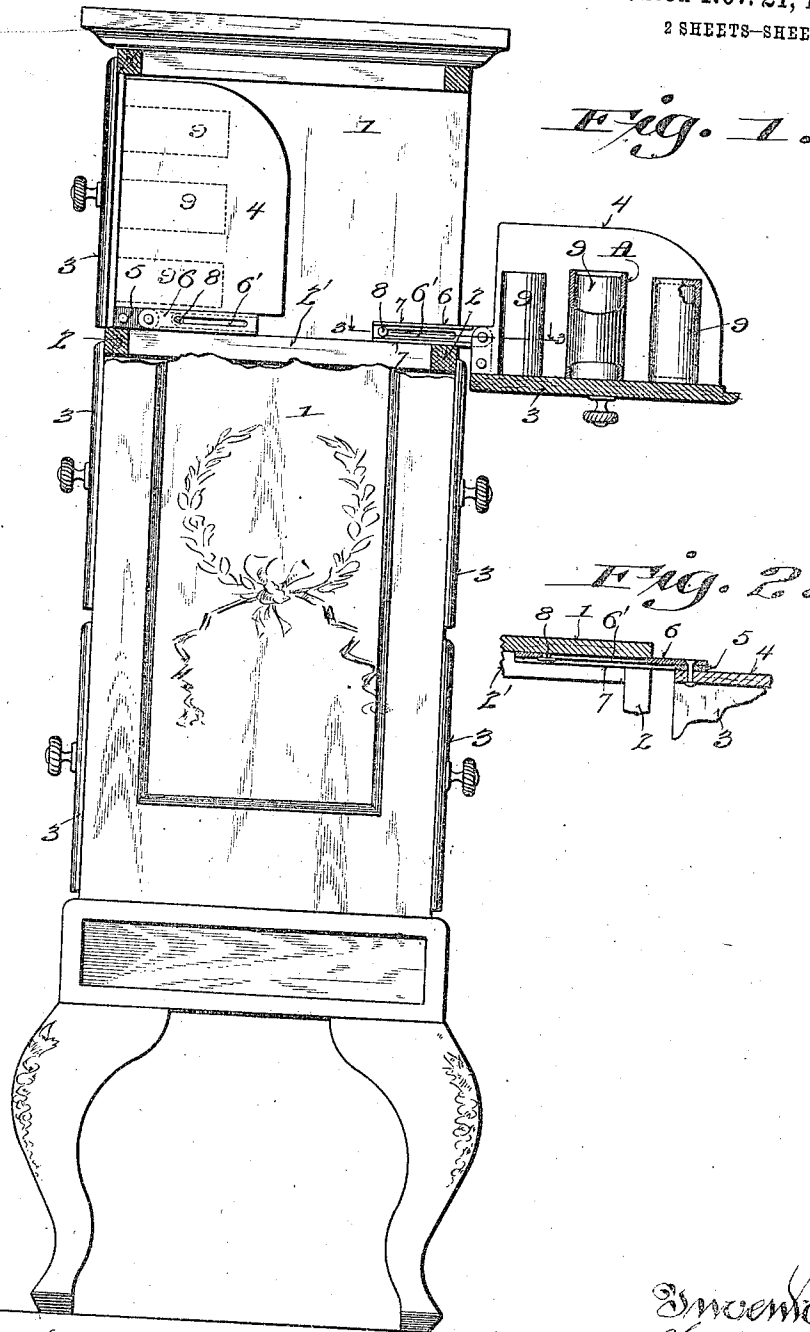


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Witnessed:
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

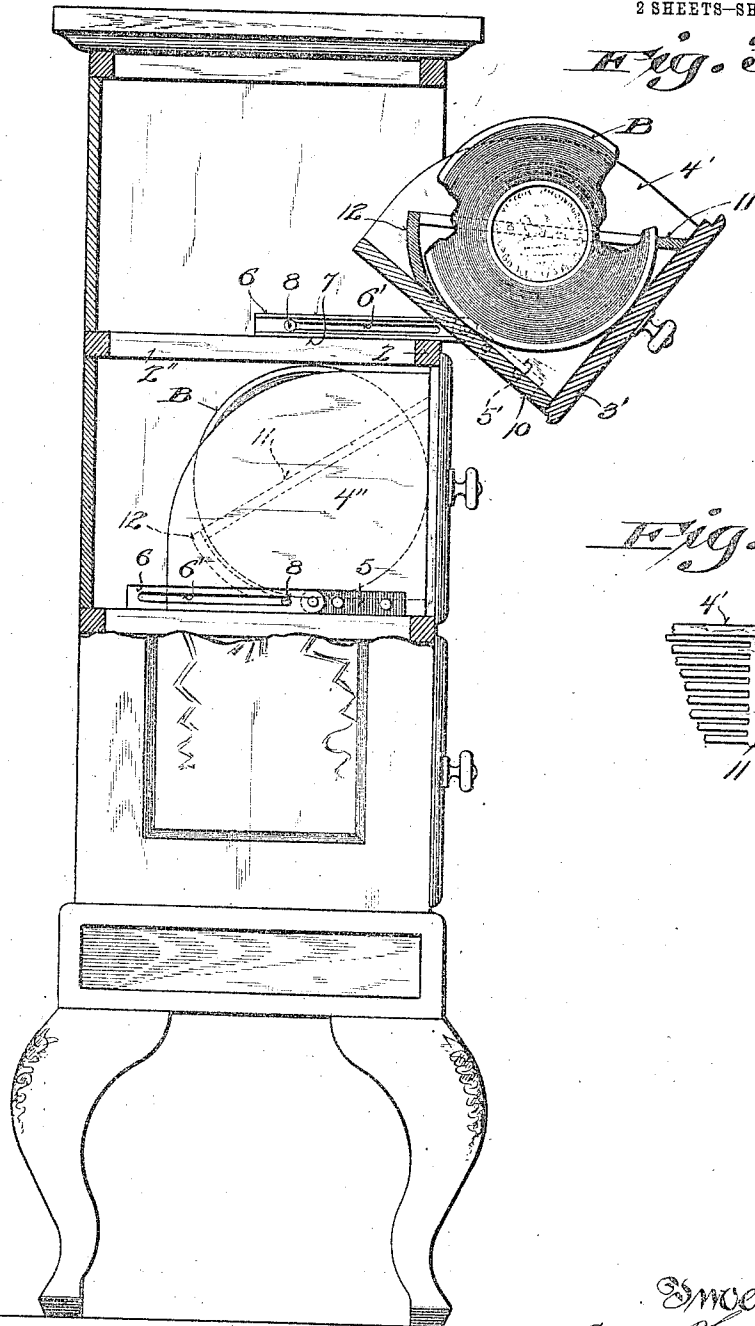
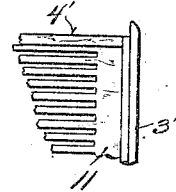


Fig. 4.



Witnessed:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CASPER FAUST, OF OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

CABINET.

1,009,141.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 21, 1911.

Application filed May 12, 1911. Serial No. 626,672.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CASPER FAUST, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Oshkosh, in the county of Winnebago and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention refers to cabinets particularly adapted to hold phonographic records either in tube or disk form, its object being to provide a simple, economical and convenient combination slidable and tiltable skeleton drawer provided with a series of holders whereby a number of such disks or cylinders can be separately stored.

The invention therefore consists in certain peculiarities of construction and combination of parts as are fully set forth herein after with reference to the accompanying drawings and subsequently claimed.

In the drawings Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a cabinet partly broken away and in section equipped with a series of skeleton drawers embodying the features of my invention, the drawer being shown as equipped for holders for the reception of phonographic records in cylindrical form; Fig. 2, a detail plan sectional view of a portion of one of the drawers showing one of its sliding hinge connections with the cabinet wall; Fig. 3, represents a side elevation partly broken away and in section of a cabinet provided with skeleton drawers embodying the features of my invention and equipped with holders for the reception of the disk form of phonographic records, and Fig. 4, a fragmentary plan view of one of the disk drawers illustrating the comb-like false bottom for the reception of series of disks whereby they are separated from each other.

Referring by characters to the drawings with especial reference to Figs. 1 and 2, 1 represents the side walls of a cabinet provided with front and side division rails 2, 2', respectively, between each set of which is fitted the front panel 3 of a skeleton drawer. Secured to the ends of the panel and flush with its edges are side-boards 4 and at the junction of their inner corners with the panel 3 there is bolted or otherwise secured a hinge-section 5 in the form of a leaf, which leaf is hinged to a longitudinal slotted hinge section 6, the same being pro-

vided with longitudinal flanges 7, that terminate abruptly, adjacent to the pintle-connection between said hinge-members, the flanges at this point forming stop-shoulders against which the panel hinge-section 5 abuts when the drawer is swung to its closing or full open position as shown and when the drawer is swung downward, as shown to the right hand of the cabinet, the weight of the same is sustained by the lower flange shoulder. Each hinge-section 6 is arranged to have sliding engagement with a division rail 2', the said section being provided with a longitudinal slot 6' for the reception of a retaining screw or stud 8, the studs for each pair of the hinge sections 6 being fast in the opposite side-walls 1 of the cabinet. Thus said hinge sections 6 are held in position and are rendered capable of sliding in or out relative to the front edges of the cabinet. The studs 8 are so positioned relative to the width of the cabinet and the length of the hinge section slot in which they are fitted, that sufficient play is had whereby said sliding hinge section moves in or out the required distance to permit the panel 3 of the drawer to be fully closed or when opened to swing about its pintle connections, the said drawer in swinging upon the hinge pintle being arranged to travel through approximately a quarter of a circle. The panels 3 are shown equipped with a series of thimbles or hollow plugs 9, constituting holders, which plugs are preferably composed of light, fibrous material and are arranged to receive a series of record cylinders A, and as shown, when the drawer is swung full open the record cylinders are readily accessible.

Fig. 3 of the drawings illustrates a cabinet similar to the cabinet just described with reference to Fig. 1. The sliding hinge sections 6 which are connected by pintles to the drawer hinge sections 5 are also similar to those previously described, but in this instance the hinge sections 5 are secured to a bottom board 10 that forms part of the skeleton drawer, the said bottom board being secured to the front panel section 3' and side boards 4'. The position of the hinge-pintles in this case is located approximately midway of the width of the bottom board, and hence when the drawer is to be opened and tilted down for access thereto, it is not necessary to slide said drawer the

full width of the bottom board in order to obtain the tilt, a drawer being shown at the top of the cabinet in Fig. 2 in tilted position. It is understood that the drawer when tilted to the position just mentioned, that it is checked in its swing by the lower flange 7 in a similar manner to that previously mentioned in connection with the drawer of the cylindrical type of holder. In order to properly secure a plurality of disks within the skeleton drawer the latter is provided with a false bottom 11 which is angularly disposed with relation to the bottom 10 and secured in any suitable manner. This false bottom is provided with a series of saw kerfs to constitute a comb, whereby a disk B may be inserted within each kerf. The front edges of the disks when placed in position within the drawer rest upon the panel 3' and the rear edges of said disks are arranged to abut a curved back 12 which springs from the bottom-board 10 and is connected to the rear end of the false bottom 11. Thus a series of retaining pockets are formed for the disks which will hold the latter securely when the drawer is opened or closed and when so opened these disks are conveniently located for removal.

While I have shown the cabinets provided with division rails between the tiered drawers it is apparent that in place of this skeleton construction solid panels may be substituted.

I claim:

A cabinet comprising side-walls, studs extending therefrom, rails secured to the side-walls below the studs, oppositely disposed independent slotted hinge sections slidably mounted upon the rails, the slots thereof being engaged by the studs, a skeleton drawer provided with a series of holders, hinge sections secured to the drawer, pintles connecting the ends of said hinge sections with the ends of the slotted hinge sections whereby a permanent hinge joint is effected between the pair of slidable hinge sections and drawer hinge sections, and non-flexible horizontally disposed inturned strengthening flanges projecting from the body of said slotted hinge sections and paralleling the slots therein, the lower flanges being stopped short of the pintle ends thereof to constitute stops in the path of the swing of the drawer hinge section with which said flange ends have abutting engagement when the drawer is open and swung down upon its pintles whereby the drawer is held suspended and clear of the cabinet face.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand at Milwaukee in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin in the presence of two witnesses.

CASPER FAUST.

Witnesses:

MAY DOWNEY,
GEO. W. YOUNG.