A. A. WEST.

METAL REVOLVING CABINET.

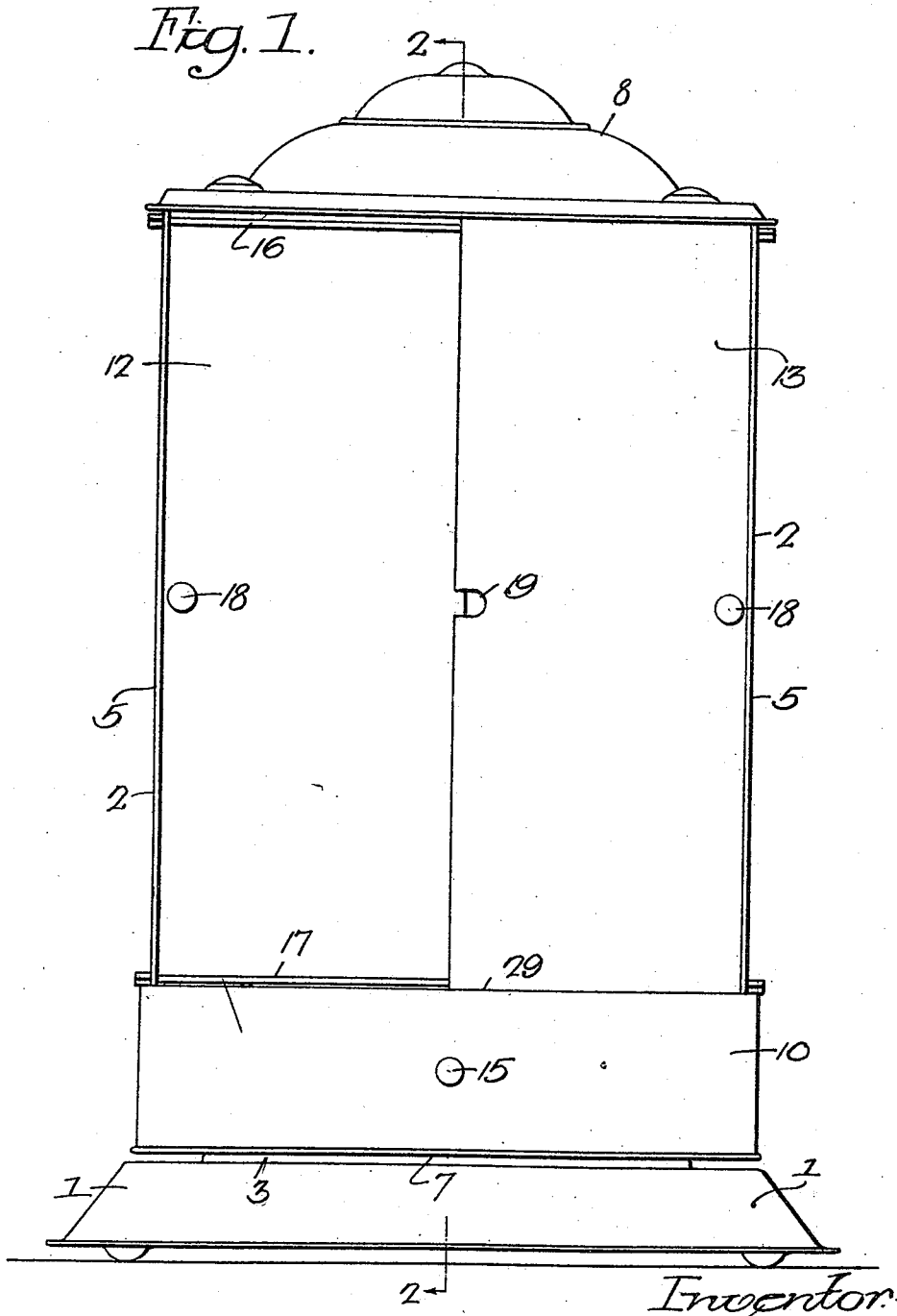
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 27, 1922.

1,421,331.

Patented June 27, 1922.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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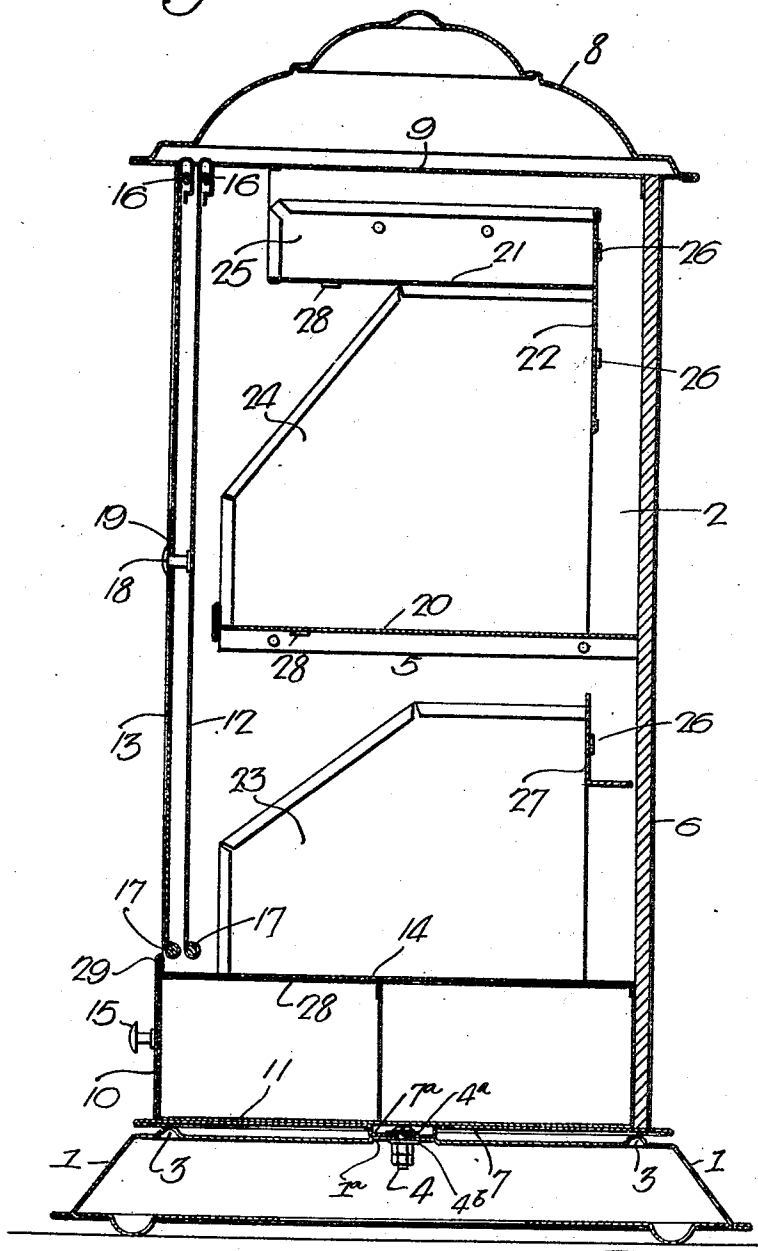
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 4.

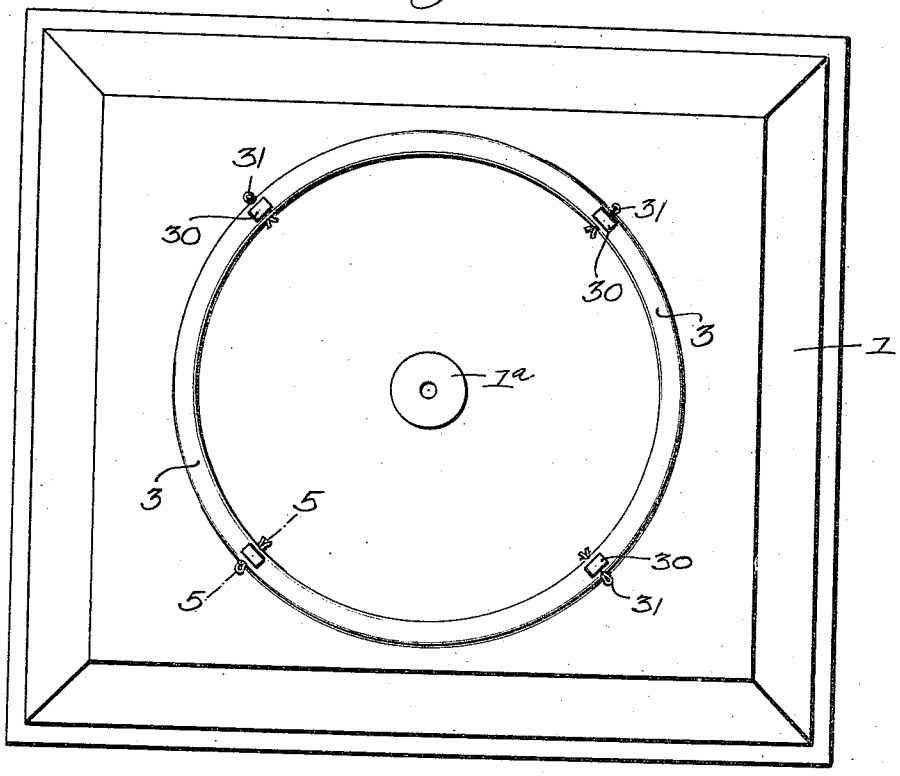


Fig. 5.

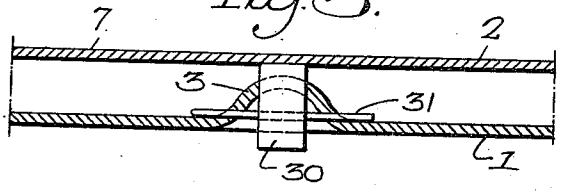
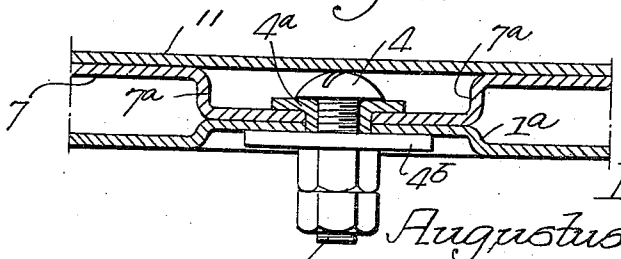


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS A. WEST, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO WEST ELECTRIC HAIR CURLER COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

METAL REVOLVING CABINET.

1,421,331. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented June 27, 1922.**

Application filed January 27, 1922. Serial No. 532,161.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS A. WEST, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a Metal Revolving Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cabinets of an advertising nature adapted to hold small articles placed for sale, the object of the invention being to provide such a cabinet having certain novel and improving features of construction rendering it particularly well suited to the purpose for which it is intended, and rendering its manufacture comparatively cheap.

In the attached drawings:

Figure 1, is a front elevation of a cabinet made in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2, is a vertical section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Fig. 3, is an enlarged fragmentary section showing the details of the pivotal mounting of the body upon the base;

Fig. 4, is a plan view of the base illustrating a modification within the scope of the invention, and

Fig. 5, is a fragmentary section on the line 5—5, Fig. 4.

With reference to the drawings, 1 represents the base of the cabinet preferably formed, as in the present instance it is shown, of sheet metal. Mounted upon the base 1 is the body 2 of the cabinet, which body normally rests upon an annular elevation 3 in the top of the base 1, and is secured to the base at its center by means, in the present instance, of a screw 4, which constitutes in addition to the securing means a pivot upon which the body 2 may be revolved upon the base.

The body 2 of the cabinet consists of the two side plates 5, 5, the back 6, a floor 7, and in the present instance a dome-shaped top 8, there being provided at the top of the cabinet and below the dome a ceiling plate 9 which substantially separates the interior of the dome from the main chamber of the body.

As best shown in Fig. 3, the base 1 has in the top thereof, in addition to the elevation 3, a central circular elevation 1^a of less height, while a corresponding depression 7^a is formed in the floor 7 of the body. Both the floor 7 and the top of the base 1 are apertured, respectively at the center of the depression and the elevation, for the reception of a sleeve 4^a through which the screw 4 passes, and a washer 4^b is provided at the under side of the top plate of the base 1 with a pair of nuts for retaining the parts together. By reason of the elevation 1^a and depression 7^a, the floor 7 of the body is supported at the center at a height corresponding approximately with the top of the elevation 3, while the depression further functions as a countersink for the head of the screw 4, whereby the latter is cleared by the floor of the drawer 11.

The front of the cabinet consists of the front plate 10 of a drawer 11 which is established in the bottom of the body portion upon the floor 7, and a pair of laterally sliding and suspended doors 12 and 13 which are adapted to close the entire upper portion of the body 2. A partition 14 constitutes the top of the drawer compartment in the base of the body 2 and the floor of the main compartment of the cabinet which includes the remainder of the interior of the body. A knob 15 is provided at the front of the drawer to facilitate the opening and closing thereof.

The sliding doors 12 and 13, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, each covers approximately one-half of the front of the cabinet, and these doors are suspended in the present instance from a pair of horizontal and parallel wires or rods 16, 16, which extend between the sides 5, 5, of the body of the cabinet at the top and front. At the bottom of the cabinet, the doors 12 and 13 are slidably secured to a second pair of wires or rods 17, 17, which latter also extend between the sides 5, 5, of the body portion at a point slightly above the partition 14. These doors, as with the remainder of the cabinet, are preferably formed of sheet metal, and in the present instance, as shown in Fig. 2, are beaded or bent over at both the top and bottom to embrace their respective rods 16 and 17.

As shown in Fig. 1, the doors 12 and 13 when in their respective normal positions completely close the front of the cabinet and are adapted to slide upon their respective rods so as to open either side. To facilitate the moving of the doors, each is provided with a knob 18, and the door 13, which in the present instance is mounted in front of the other, is recessed at 19 to provide for

shifting the doors to the full extent of their travel upon the wires or rods, the knob 18 entering the said recess, as will be clearly apparent from the drawings.

In the present instance, the interior of the main chamber of the body 2 of the cabinet, access to which is obtained through the doors 12 and 13, is divided into a series of chambers by means of horizontal partition plates 20 and 21, the latter partition having a vertical backing plate 22 which constitutes a false back for the upper chamber. Vertical partitions 23, 24 and 25, are also provided upon the horizontal partitions 14, 20 and 21, whereby the aforesaid chambers may be divided into any desired number of compartments. Any desired method may be employed for securing the vertical partitions in place, they in the present instance being equipped with tongues 26 which extend through slits in the backing plate 22, and in the case of the partitions 23 in the securing plate 27, and are bent over to retain the partitions in place, similar tongues 28 also extending through the horizontal partitions 14, 20 and 21.

It will be noted that the annular projection 3 in the base 1 not only constitutes a support for the body 2 of the cabinet whereby the latter is retained firmly in an upright position, but also acts as a track or bearing for the body 2 to revolve upon.

It will further be noticed that the front body of the drawer 11 is flanged at the edges in such manner as to extend upwardly at 29 to cover the exposed space between the rods 17, 17, and the floor partition 14, this adding greatly to the appearance of the cabinet and preventing the entrance of dust and dirt.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5, I have illustrated a series of rollers 30 mounted in the annular elevation 3 in such manner as to constitute roller bearings for the body 2, this having been found preferable where the weight of the body or its contents is considerable. As clearly illustrated, the top of the elevation is apertured for passage therethrough of the rollers, and the latter are supported on pins 31 passed laterally through the elevation near its base.

The construction, as herein described, has been found peculiarly efficient, strong, and durable.

I claim:

A cabinet comprising a base, a body revolubly mounted on the base, an annular elevation at the top of the base having apertures therein, rollers extending through the apertures to constitute bearings for the body, and pins extending laterally through the sides of the elevation and constituting bearings for the rollers.

AUGUSTUS A. WEST.