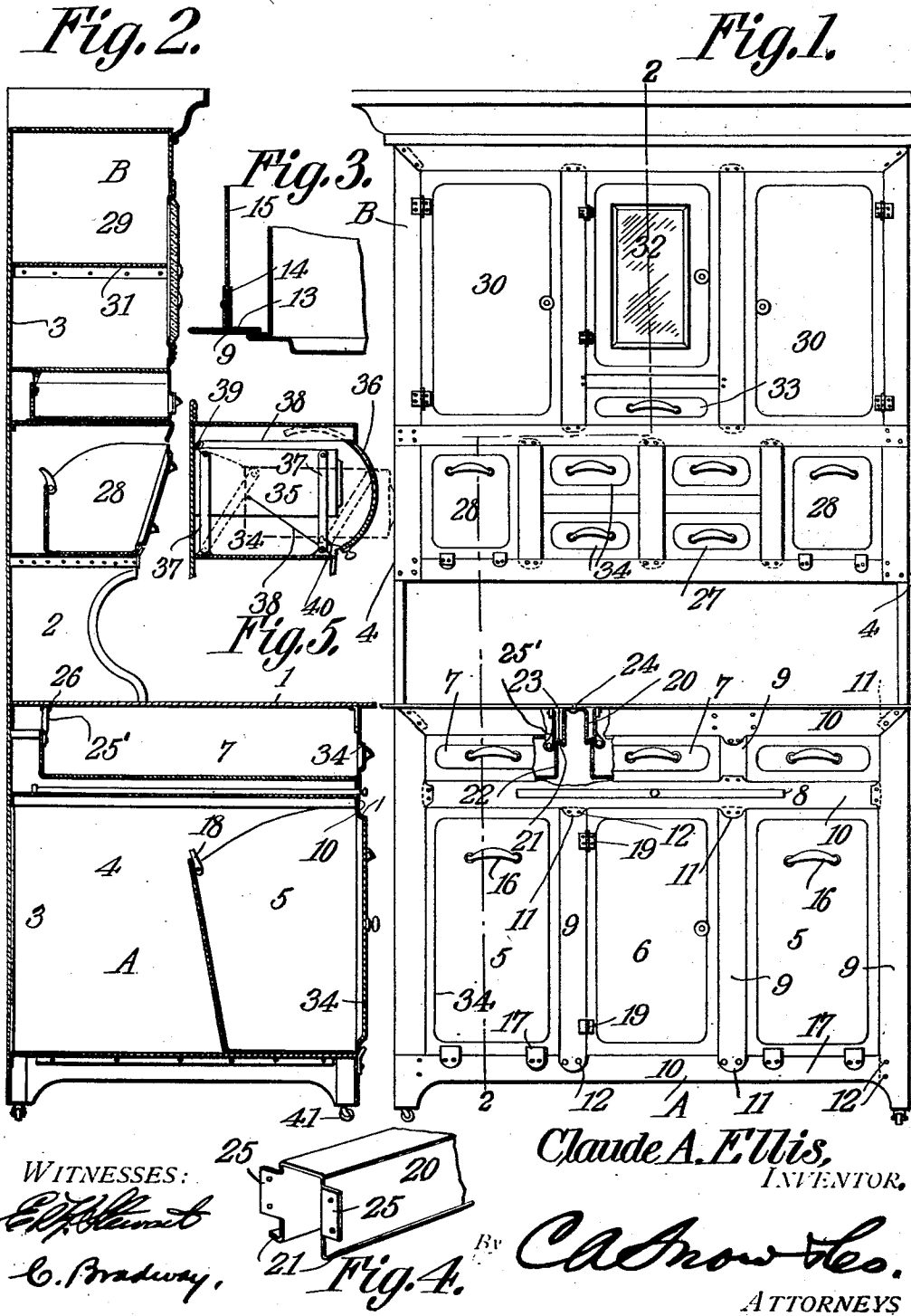


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C. A. ELLIS.
KITCHEN CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 27, 1906.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDE A. ELLIS, OF CARLISLE, INDIANA.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

No. 848,979.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 2, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUDE A. ELLIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Carlisle, in the county of Sullivan and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Kitchen-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to kitchen furniture, and relates more particularly to a portable storage and working cabinet.

The invention has for one of its objects to provide a kitchen-cabinet which is made throughout of sheet metal and enameled inside and out, so as to be thoroughly sanitary.

A further object of the invention is to improve the construction of devices of this character so that the various receptacles, doors, and other parts may be readily and conveniently removed for cleansing and airing, so as to render the same highly sanitary and so that the various compartments will be sufficiently tight to prevent the entrance of vermin, ordors, dampness, and the like, so as to protect the contents of the cabinet and keep them pure and wholesome.

With these objects in view and others, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the invention comprises the various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, which will be more fully described hereinafter and set forth with particularity in the claims appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one of the embodiments of the invention, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the cabinet with a portion broken away to show certain details of construction. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail section of a portion of one of the drawers and the post or rail adjacent thereto. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of one end of the drawer-carrying members. Fig. 5 is a detail view in section of one of the compartments of the cabinet, showing a swinging drawer mounted therein.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are indicated throughout by similar characters of reference.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the lower section of the cabinet, and B the top or upper section thereof. The cabinet is constructed approximately entirely or wholly of suitable sheet metal, such as steel of such a gage as to render the cabinet perfectly rigid and substantial. The section A, which is rectangular in shape, is provided

with a flat top 1, that forms a work-table. Between the top 1 and the section B is a space 2, which is open at the front, so as to enlarge the area of the table and, if desired, to permit various articles to be placed where they will be conveniently accessible to the housewife while working on the table 1 and without being in the way.

The rear wall 3 of the two sections of the cabinet may be made of a single strip or sheet of metal or of parts riveted or otherwise connected. The sides 4 are similarly constructed and are riveted or otherwise suitably secured to the back wall. The front of each section of the cabinet is made up of rails arranged to form compartments for drawers, bins, &c.

The arrangement of the compartments may be varied to suit any given requirement. By preference the lower section A is constructed with three large compartments, in the two end ones of which are arranged tilting bins 5, while the intermediate compartment, which is closed by a door 6, is adapted to receive pans and other cooking utensils. Above these three compartments are arranged a number of drawers 7, a dough-board 8 being mounted between the drawers and lower compartments.

The front of the lower section A is made up of vertical rails or members 9 and horizontal rails or members 10. These rails have overlapping portions, such as lugs 11 or similar means, which receive rivets 12 for securely holding the parts together. The members 9 and 10 are preferably each made of suitably-shaped pieces which are turned back along each edge to form the portions 13, Fig. 3, and then turned in a right-angular direction to form the slightly-spaced rearwardly-extending portions 14. By thus bending portions of the members 9 and 10 a substantially T-shaped structure in cross-section is produced, thereby materially strengthening the construction. Between the spaced portions 14 of the rails are partitions 15, the partitions and portions 14 being riveted or otherwise secured, as shown in Fig. 3. These partitions are preferably provided between all of the various compartments of the two sections of the cabinet, thus making each compartment independent and dust and vermin proof. In addition to this function of the partitions they also strengthen the front and rear walls of the cabinet and tie the two together. The edges of the partitions other than those se-

cured to the rails 9 and 10 are riveted to the adjacent walls or parts with which they abut, as will be readily understood.

The bins 5, which are designed to hold flour, meal, or the like, are of the usual shape and mounted to tilt on their front lower edges. Each bin is provided with a pull 16 for facilitating the opening and closing thereof. At the lower front edges of each bin are arranged forwardly-inclined lugs 17, which permit of the bins being readily tilted and at the same time permitting of their being removed when desired. To prevent the bins from being drawn open too far, each is provided with a pivoted stop 18, Fig. 2, which is adapted to abut the intermediate horizontal rail 10 when the bin is fully opened. By swinging the stop to one side on its pivot a bin can be easily taken out for washing. The hinges 19 of the door 6 are preferably of that type having removable pintles, so that the door can be conveniently taken off for the purpose of cleaning. The compartment closed by the door 6 is large enough to permit of easy access for the purpose of scrubbing the interior.

The drawers 7 are mounted to slide on ledges formed on the transversely-extending members 20, as clearly shown at the broken-away portion of Fig. 1 and in Fig. 4. These members 20 are bent in the form of an inverted U in cross-section, and their free edges are turned outwardly to form ledges 21. The sides 22 of the drawers 7 are bent outwardly to form flanges 23, which engage the ledges 21, and thereby support the drawers. One of these members 20 is provided between adjacent drawers, so as to form a common support therefor. The outermost members 20 are obviously formed with only one ledge 21, as will be readily understood. The several drawer-supporting members 21 are rigidly secured, as by means of countersunk rivets 24, directly to the top 1, and the ends of the members are provided with flanges 25, as shown in Fig. 4, for riveting to the back wall 3 and to the top rail 10 of the front. The said members 21 thus considerably reinforce the top 1 and prevent the same from sagging. In order to prevent the drawers from sagging and binding or pulling completely out when they are fully extended, each drawer is provided at its rear wall with a pivotally-mounted arm or arms 25', having antifriction-rollers 26, which run on the under side. By abutting the top rail 10 the rollers prevent the drawers from being withdrawn. By swinging the arms down laterally out of the way of the top rail 10 the drawers can be completely taken out for washing. Obviously any other stop device for the drawer may be employed for the purpose mentioned.

The same general features of construction

already described in connection with the lower section A are preferably employed in the top section B, and the location of the various compartments may follow any desired arrangement—as, for instance, the lower part of the top is provided with a nest of small drawers 27, and on each side thereof is arranged a bin 28 of the same type as the bins 5. Above these drawers and bins the remaining space of the section B is divided into shelf-compartments 29, Fig. 2, which are closed by doors 30. The shelves in these compartments, one of which is designated 31, Fig. 2, are removable, as are also the doors 30. The middle shelf-compartment, whose door 30 is provided with a mirror 32, is smaller than the other two compartments, so as to provide the compartment below the same for the drawer 33. The drawers, bins, and doors of the two sections of the cabinet are preferably pressed out at their front walls in the shape of panels 34, so as to add somewhat to the attractiveness of the cabinet.

In Fig. 5 a modified form of drawer is shown to take the place of one of the small bins 28. The compartment 34, in which the swinging drawer 35 is mounted, is normally closed by a sliding cover 36. This cover in vertical section is arc-shaped and is mounted to swing in and out of the compartment in a vertical plane. The receptacle 35 swings on parallel links 37 between the dotted and full line positions.

In order that the receptacle 35 may be moved forward to an accessible position by the mere opening of the cover 36, the receptacle is connected with the cover by flexible elements or cords 38. One cord is connected at the rear upper corner of the receptacle and extends around the pulley 39 above the receptacle and thence to the upper edge of the cover. The other cord 38 is attached at its front end to the lower edge of the cover and passes around the pulley 40 to the rear of the receptacle. Thus as the cover 36 is raised the lower cord 38 draws the receptacle forward to the dotted-line position and as the cover is closed the upper cord restores the receptacle to a full-line position.

To facilitate the moving of the cabinet about on the floor, should this be desirable at any time, the cabinet is provided with casters 41.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains. The cabinet is comparatively simple and inexpensive to manufacture and being made of enameled iron is easy to keep in a sanitary condition. Furthermore, the various compartments of the cabinet being comparatively tight, the entrance of dust, vermin, and dampness and the like is positively prevented.

What is claimed is—

1. A kitchen-cabinet comprising a sheet-metal body including vertical and horizontal rails on its front, said rails each being composed of a strip of metal bent back on itself at both edges and having spaced rearwardly-extending portions, partitions extending between the said spaced portions of the rails for dividing the said body into compartments, and receptacles arranged in the compartments.

2. A kitchen-cabinet comprising a sheet-metal body including a table-top, vertical and horizontal members riveted together and to the body to form the front of the latter, partitions riveted to the said rails for dividing the body into compartments, inverted-U-shaped members having longitudinal flanges forming ledges and provided with lugs at their ends, fastening devices for securing the said U-shaped members to the under side of the table-top for reinforcing the latter, fastening devices for securing the lugs of the U-shaped members to the body, and receptacles in the compartments some of which are supported on the ledges of the U-shaped members.

3. A kitchen-cabinet including an enameled sheet-metal table-top, a plurality of supporting and reinforcing members, each formed of sheet metal and of U shape in cross-section, said members being permanently secured to the under side of the table-top to reinforce the same, and the lowermost edges of their vertical sides being turned out-

ward to form ledges, and slidable drawers arranged between adjacent members, said drawers having outwardly-extending flanges movable on and supported by said ledges.

4. A kitchen-cabinet front comprising a plurality of connected horizontal and upright rails riveted together to form a skeleton structure, each rail comprising a sheet-metal body bent back on itself from both edges and having spaced rearwardly-extending portions, and horizontal and vertical partitions connected with said rearwardly-extending portions of the rails.

5. A kitchen-cabinet comprising a frame divided into compartments, a cover for one of the compartments, a receptacle mounted in the said compartment, parallel links on which the receptacle is mounted, and connections between the cover and receptacle for moving the latter by the cover.

6. A kitchen-cabinet comprising a supporting-frame made of sheet metal, a compartment therein, a cover for the compartment, a receptacle mounted in the compartment to move in and out of the open end thereof, and flexible elements connecting the cover with the receptacle for moving one by the other.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto allixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CLAUDE A. ELLIS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES D. NALLEY,
VERNOR JOHNSON.