

No. 653,539.

Patented July 10, 1900.

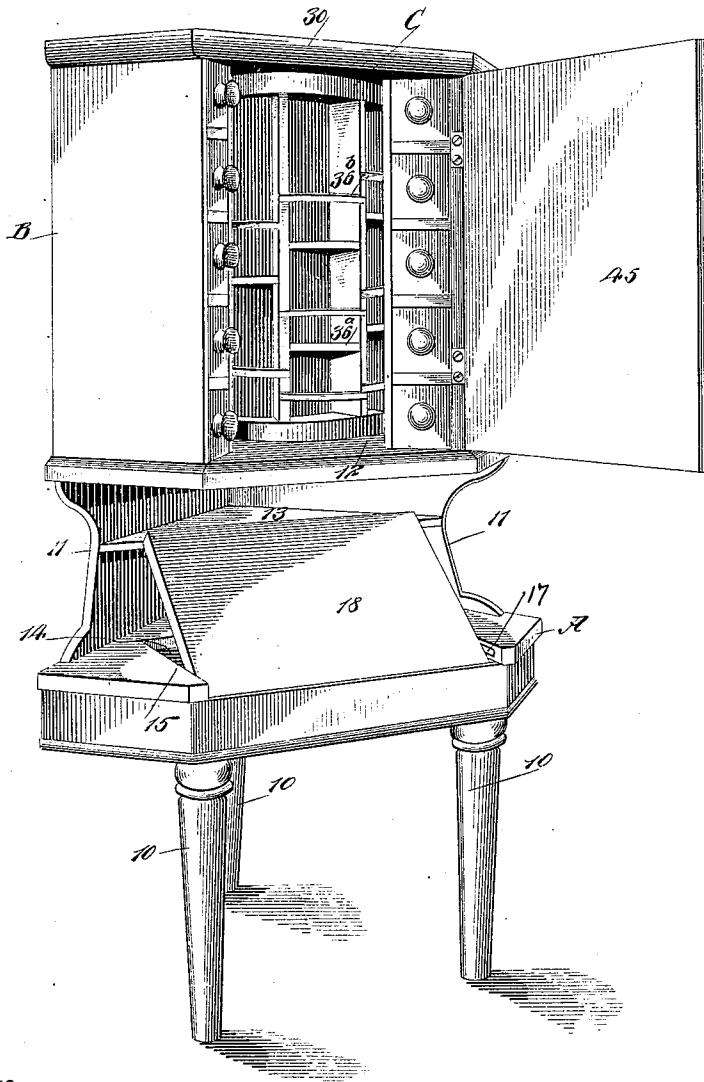
F. WADELL.  
CABINET.

(Application filed Feb. 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

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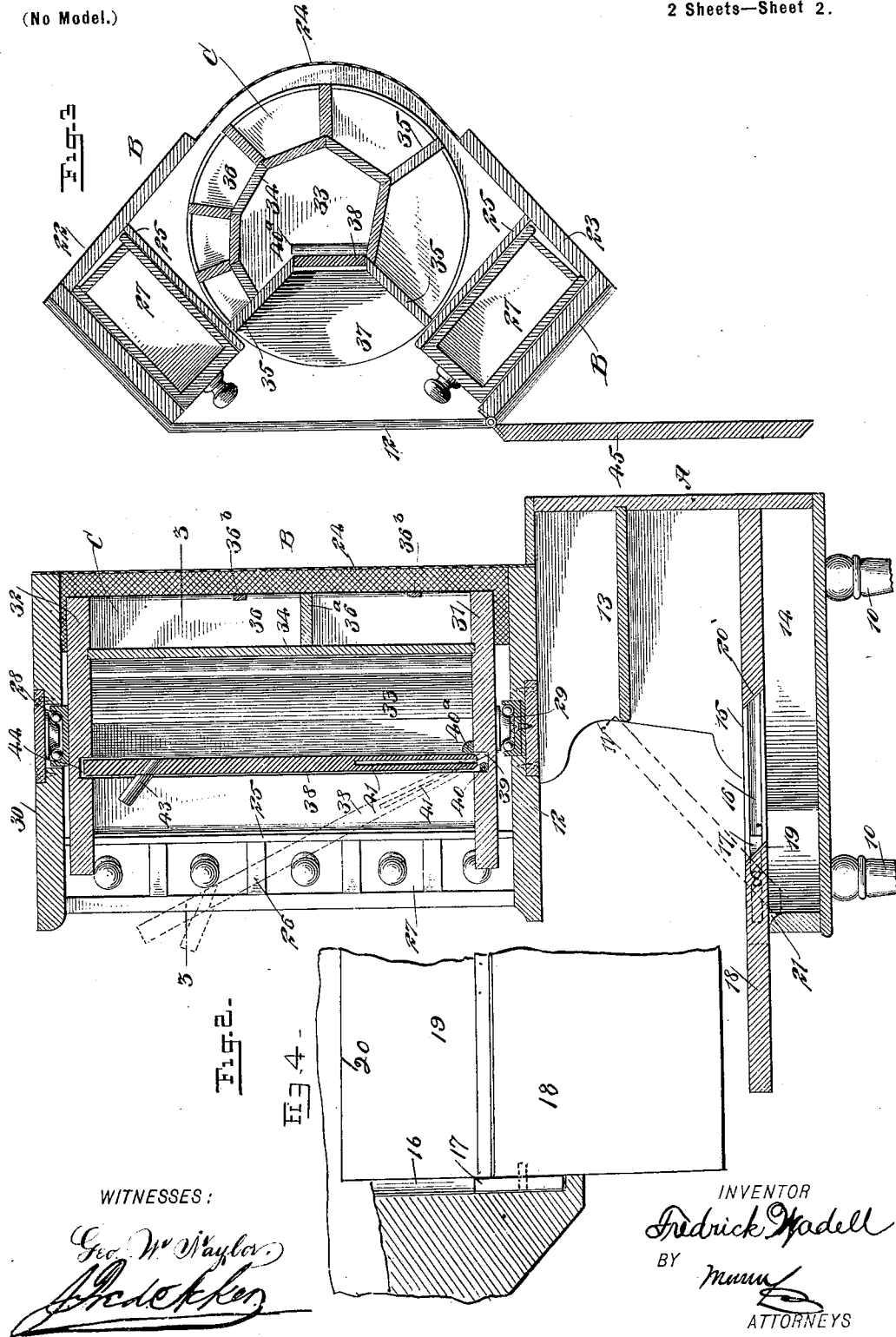
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F. WADELL.  
CABINET.

(Application filed Feb. 9, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 653,539, dated July 10, 1900.

Application filed February 9, 1900. Serial No. 4,649. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDRICK WADELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and Improved Cabinet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a cabinet for medicines or articles of any description and to so construct the cabinet that it may be utilized as a writing or as a reading desk.

Another purpose of the invention is to produce an article of furniture in which stationary receptacles are provided in conjunction with a revolving receptacle, which receptacles are so arranged that they may be compactly combined and wherein the revolving receptacle will contain an interior chamber accessible only to initiated persons.

Another purpose of the invention is to construct the cabinet with a desk-section, which desk-section is provided with a sliding cover which may be manipulated to disclose the interior of said desk-section or carried to such position without removal that the cover may be utilized as an inclined support for a book or other article.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of these several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved cabinet, the movable cover of the desk being opened and in an inclined position.

Fig. 2 is a central vertical section through the improved cabinet. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken practically on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a partial plan and partial section showing a sliding and swinging cover employed.

The base A of the cabinet is of box-like construction and may be given any desired shape in plan view. As illustrated, the rear portion of the base is inclined in opposite directions to a central point, and said base is supported upon legs 10. Back boards 11 are se-

cured upon the rear or inclined portion of the base, at the top thereof, and these back boards 11 serve to support a table 12, which table carries the main portion B of the cabinet. A shelf 13 is usually attached to the back boards 11 between the base A and the table 12, and a chamber 14 in the said base A is accessible through an opening 15, made in the upper surface of the base. The side walls of this opening 15 are provided with longitudinal grooves 16, as shown in Fig. 2, and in these grooves blocks 17 are held to slide. A cover 18, which fits the opening 15 and is adapted to close the same, is pivotally attached to the blocks 17, so that the cover may be raised to an inclined position when necessary, as shown in Fig. 1. Usually the inner end 19 of the cover 18 is inclined, as shown in Fig. 2, and is arranged to engage with the rear wall 20 of the opening 15, which is correspondingly inclined, as is also shown in Fig. 2. Under this construction a tight and hardly-perceptible connection is obtained between the rear of the cover 18 and the wall of the opening 15 with which the cover is to engage. The front wall 21 of the opening 15 is preferably more or less curved in an inward direction, as shown in Fig. 2, in order that when the cover 18 has been drawn outward to uncover the opening 15 and is turned up to a bearing against the forward edge of the shelf 13 the curved or inclined front surface 21 at the upper portion of the base A will constitute a rib which will prevent a book or other articles sliding off from the cover when placed thereon and the cover is in the said inclined position.

The cabinet proper, B, described as located on the shelf 12, is preferably made in two angular sections 22 and 23, as shown in Fig. 3; but the cross-sectional shape of the cabinet may be changed as fancy may dictate. When the cabinet is made in the two sections shown in Fig. 3, the sections at the back are connected, preferably, by a foraminated material 24. Vertical partitions 25 are erected within the sections 22 and 23 of the main portion of the cabinet parallel with the front walls of the said sections, and the space between the front walls and partitions 25 of the sections is divided into compartments through the medium of transverse partitions

26, and each compartment may be provided with a drawer 27, as shown in the drawings, or the drawers may be omitted.

A revolving receptacle C is located between the stationary sections 22 and 23. This revolving section C is usually circular in cross-section and is provided with ball-bearings 28 at the top and with similar bearings 29 at the bottom, the bearings 29 resting upon the upper face of the central portion of the table 12, while the bearings 28 are located at the under central portion of a top board or plate 30, which connects the fixed sections 22 and 23 of the body portions of the cabinet, as shown in Fig. 2.

The revolving receptacle comprises a circular bottom 31, a circular top 32, and vertical partitions 34, which partitions are so grouped that their arrangement is polygonal, and the arrangement of these partitions 34 is such that a central chamber 33 is formed in the revolving receptacle. A second series of vertical partitions 35 extends from the inner series 34 usually to the edges of the top and bottom of the revolving receptacle, as shown in Fig. 3, and the second series of partitions 35 are preferably connected with the inner or first-named series 34 where the latter partitions connect. In this manner a series of pockets 36 is formed around the inner partitions 34, and these pockets 36 may be divided into compartments of any desired dimensions by inserted shelves 36<sup>a</sup>, and racks 36<sup>b</sup> may be employed in connection with the said shelves, so as to prevent bottles or like objects from being shaken from the shelves when the revolving receptacle is turned upon its axis. One of the pockets (designated in the drawings as 37) is usually much wider than the others, and this particular pocket 37 is provided with a removable door 38, through which door only is access gained to the central chamber 33 of the revolving receptacle. The door 38 is opened in a peculiar manner, since the chamber 33 is designed to be a secret one for the purpose of receiving valuable instruments or highly-poisonous compounds or any material requiring particular security from curious or unauthorized persons.

The bottom of the door 38 is adapted to enter a groove or channel 39, made in the upper surface of the bottom of the revolving receptacle, and a bar 40 is located in the bottom of the channel 39, adjacent to its front wall. The bottom portion of the door has a longitudinal slot 41 made therein, which extends from one side edge to the other and upward as far as necessary, as indicated in Fig. 2. The object of this slot 41 is to permit the lower portion of the door to be pressed inward or transversely contracted. A second channel 44, corresponding to the channel 39, is made in the under face of the upper portion 32 of the revolving receptacle, and the upper channel 44 is adapted to receive the upper end of the door 38, when said door closes the opening leading

into the central chamber 33 of the revolving receptacle. A peg 43, a knob, or the equivalent thereof is located upon the outer face of the door 38, usually near its upper end, and when the door 38 is closed this knob or peg may be utilized for receiving an instrument, for example, or any object in order to conceal the purpose of the peg and disguise its real object, which is to afford a handhold by means of which the door can be manipulated or removed. When the door 38 is closed, its ends are in the channels 39 and 44. Consequently the door cannot be readily opened, and indeed its presence is hardly discernible. In order to open the door 38, it is necessary to press inward the lower portion of the door to such an extent that the bottom end of the door may drop down in the channel 39, back of the bar 40, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, whereupon through the medium of the peg or knob said door may be drawn outward and removed entirely from the receptacle C. When the door is to be replaced, its lower end is introduced into the channel 39, and its upper end is pressed inward until it is beneath the upper channel 44, whereupon the door is carried upward until it enters the upper channel 44, at which time the members at the lower portion of the door will spring apart, and the door will be held in its upright position, since one of the members at the lower portion of the door will practically rest upon the bar 40. A suitable cleat or stop 40<sup>a</sup> is secured to the portion of the revolving receptacle at the rear of the channel 39 to limit the inward movement of the lower end of the door 38. The front of the cabinet B may be closed by a door 45, hinged to one of the stationary sections of the cabinet and arranged for engagement with the opposing section.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a cabinet, stationary receptacles, a receptacle mounted to revolve between the stationary receptacles and provided with an inner chamber and outer compartments, and a door for the inner chamber, having a concealed locking mechanism.

2. In a cabinet, stationary receptacles, a receptacle mounted to revolve between the stationary receptacles and provided with a central chamber, and a series of exterior compartments and having channels in its upper and bottom sections, the central chamber having a door slotted at its lower end and arranged to enter the channels in the upper and bottom portions of said revolving receptacle, and a check located in the lower channel into which the lower or slotted end of the door enters.

3. A receptacle having a channel in the top and in the bottom and a barrier in the bottom channel, and a door, the ends of which are adapted to enter the said channels, the

bottom portion of the door being longitudinally slotted at a point between its inner and outer faces, as set forth.

4. In a cabinet, stationary receptacles divided into compartments and a receptacle mounted to revolve between the stationary receptacles, the revolving receptacle having exterior pockets and an inner chamber, a door for the said chamber, and means for holding the door in closed position in an invisible manner, as set forth.

5. In a cabinet, a box-base having an opening in its upper surface, exposing the interior of said base, opposite walls of which opening

are provided with longitudinal grooves, blocks held to slide in said grooves, a cover for the opening, having connection with the said blocks, and a structure on the base against which the cover may engage to provide an inclined book-rest for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDRICK WADELL.

Witnesses:

HENRY HARBSMIUS,  
EMIL PLAETNER.