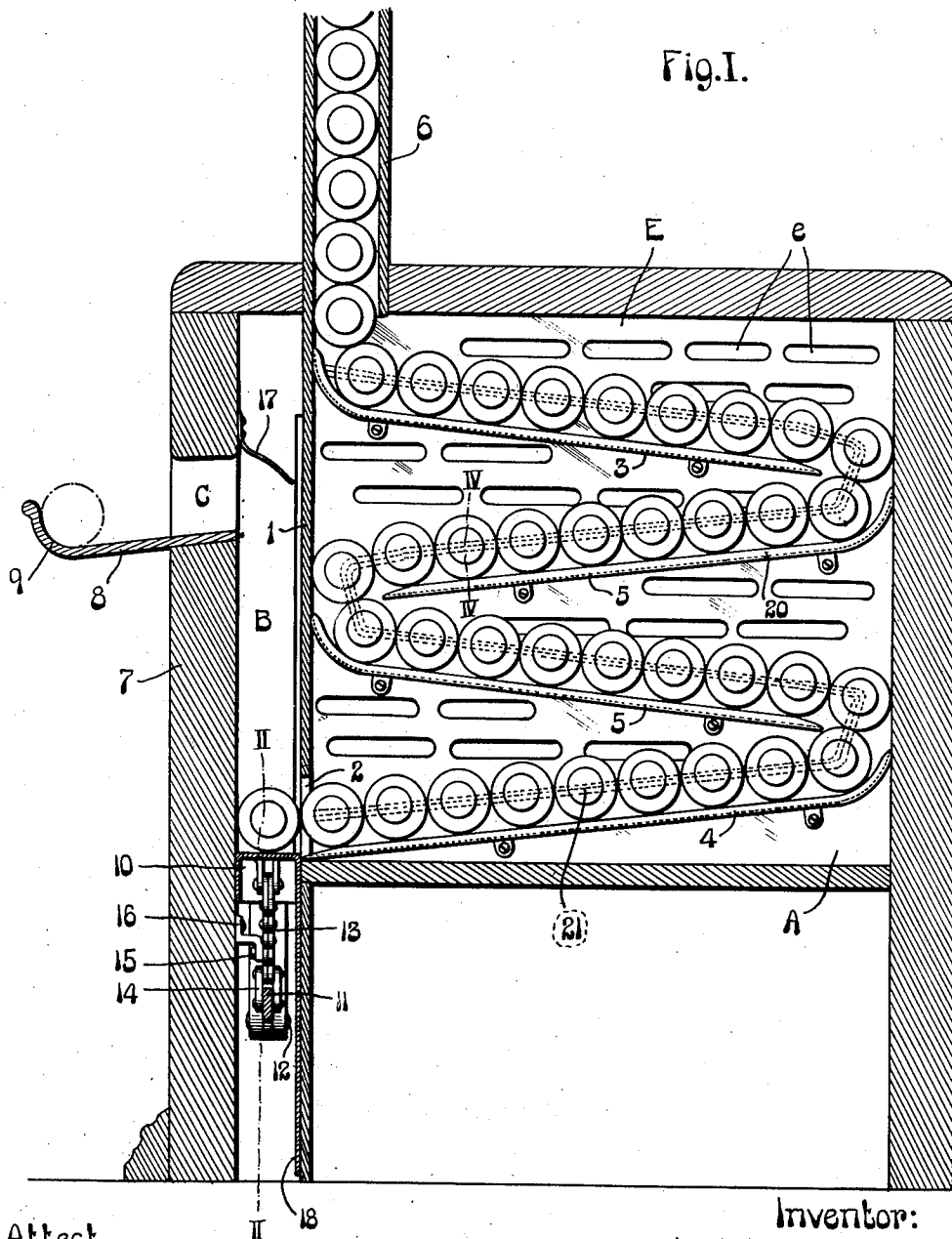


1,004,998.

L. J. CRECELIUS.
BOTTLE CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1911.

Patented Oct. 3, 1911.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Attest

a. g. McCauley
E. B. King

Inventor:

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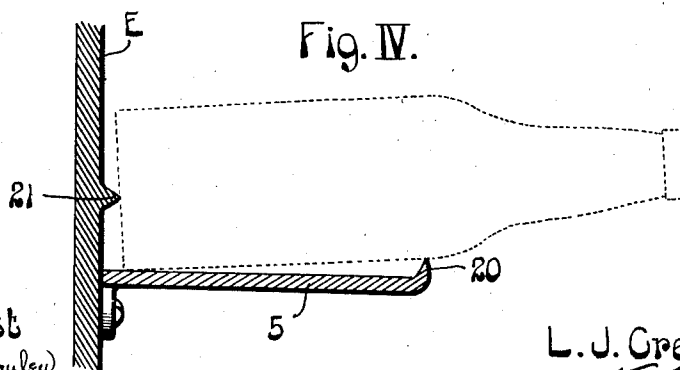
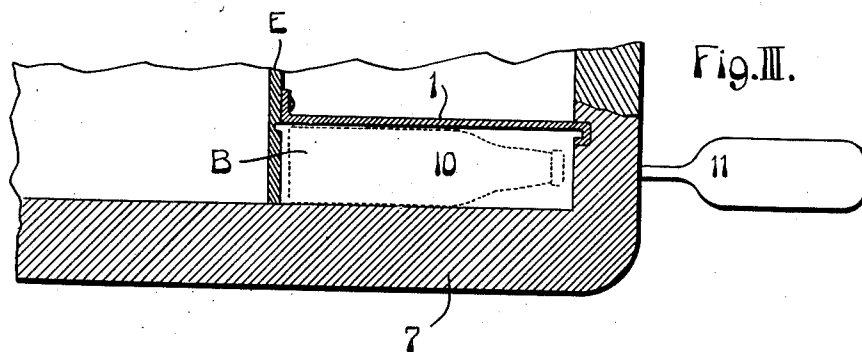
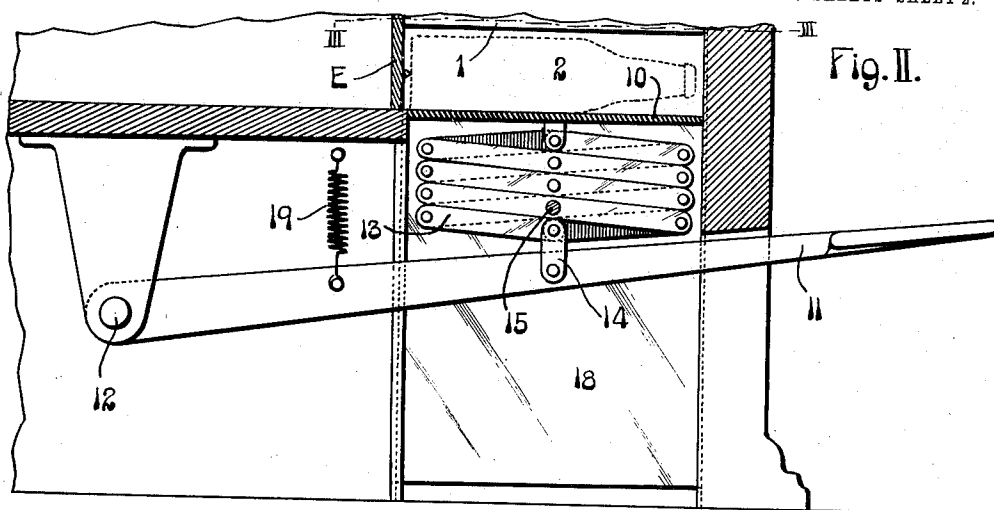
ATT'YS *Knight & Cook*
BY *E. J. Knight*

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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Attest
W. J. McCauley
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS J. CRECELIUS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO MILLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF MISSOURI.

BOTTLE-CABINET.

1,004,998.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 3, 1911.

Application filed January 30, 1911. Serial No. 605,454.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS J. CRECELIUS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Cabinets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to a bottle cabinet provided with a runway, or runways, upon which a plurality of bottles are adapted to travel to a given point, and the invention relates further to means by which the bottles are delivered after they have reached the given point referred to and elevated to a point at which they are discharged singly from the cabinet.

This cabinet is intended more particularly for use in connection with, or incorporated in, a refrigerator to provide for bottles contained in the cabinet being kept at a low temperature in order that their contents will be preserved or kept cold, and the bottles may be discharged from the cabinet singly when it is desired to dispense the contents of the bottles.

Figure I is a longitudinal section through my cabinet. Fig. II is a cross section taken on line II—II, Fig. I. Fig. III is a horizontal section taken on line III—III, Fig. II. Fig. IV is a vertical section taken on line IV—IV, Fig. I.

A designates a storage compartment that is inclosed by suitable walls. At one end of the storage compartment A is a wall 1 in which is an opening 2.

3 designates an upper runway, 4 a lower runway, and 5 an intermediate runway. The runways 3 and 5 extend from one of the walls of the compartment A to a point near the opposite wall thereof, the lower ends of the upper and intermediate runways being spaced away from the walls to allow bottles to descend on the various runways from the top of compartment A to the opening 2 at the bottom thereof.

6 designates a chute through which bottles may be delivered to the compartment A.

7 designates an outer wall arranged parallel with the wall 1 of the cabinet to provide a lift-way B between said walls, and which is in communication with the compartment A by reason of the presence of

the opening 2 in said wall 1. At the upper end of the lift-way B is an exit C.

8 is a receiving ledge located exteriorly of the cabinet at the front of the wall 7, and onto which the bottles are discharged after they have been elevated through the lift-way B to its exit to be discharged therefrom. The ledge 8 is preferably curved, as shown in the drawings, to provide a stop against which the bottles will lie after they have been discharged onto the ledge.

10 designates an elevator arranged in the lift-way B and movable vertically therein. This elevator, when in its lowered position, as seen in the drawings, occupies such a position that its upper face is substantially in alinement with the plane of the upper face of the lower runway 4, and consequently a bottle, after having traversed said runway will pass through the opening 2 and move onto said elevator. The elevator 10 is operated by a foot lever 11, pivotally supported at 12 and connected to the lower end of lazy tongs 13 by links 14. The lazy tongs 13 are connected to the bottle cabinet by a pivot pin 15 supported by a bracket 16. The elevator is connected to the upper end of the lazy tongs and it will therefore be readily understood that depressing the free end of foot lever 11 will move the lower end of the lazy tongs away from the stationary pivot pin 15, with the result of elongating the lazy tongs and causing the elevator to move upwardly in the liftway B. When the elevator is nearing the end of its upward stroke, the bottle carried thereby engages a yieldable deflector 17 and is discharged through the discharge opening C to the receiving ledge 8. The yieldable deflector 17 is considered one of the important parts of my invention, because it prevents breakage by serving as a cushion for the bottles while they are being discharged from the elevator. To prevent the bottles from passing through the opening 2 while the elevator is elevated, the elevator is provided with a leg, 18, that closes said opening during the operation of the elevator.

19 designates a spring, connected to the foot lever 11, for restoring the movable parts to normal positions.

My bottle cabinet is intended more particularly for use in conjunction with a refrigerating chamber, as previously mentioned, and when it is so used, the cabinet

includes, or has associated with it, a chamber in which ice or other cooling agent may be placed. The refrigerating chamber, in such instances, is separated from the storage chamber A by the separating wall E provided with apertures *e* furnishing communication between the compartments.

The several runways 5 upon which the bottles are supported and travel in the storage compartment A are provided at their outer side edges with vertical side flanges, one of which is indicated at 20, Fig. IV, upon which the bottles rest. The bottles are arranged upon the runways with their ends lying on the runways at the rear edges of the runways, and the side flanges just mentioned support the bottles near their necks so that they lie in inclined positions on the runways, and are caused to roll more perfectly downwardly thereon. This rolling movement is further facilitated by a V-shaped rib 21 formed on the wall E so as to engage the ends of the bottles.

While I have shown my cabinet as having the discharge opening C leading from the side of the lift-way B, it is obvious that the bottles may be discharged from the lift-way otherwise than through such opening. For instance, a discharge opening may be provided at the end of the runway, or the runway may be open at its upper end, in order that the bottles may be elevated directly through the lift-way and discharged at the top of the cabinet.

I claim:—

1. A bottle cabinet provided with a storage compartment and a liftway in com-

munication with said storage compartment having an exit at its upper end, a runway in said storage compartment, an elevator in said liftway for receiving bottles from said runway and raising them in the liftway, lazy tongs pivotally connected to said elevator, a foot lever pivotally connected to the lazy tongs, means for securing said lazy tongs to the cabinet, and a spring for collapsing the lazy tongs.

2. A bottle cabinet provided with a storage compartment and a liftway in communication with said storage compartment, a runway in said storage compartment leading to said liftway, an elevator operable in said liftway to raise the bottles therein following their delivery into the runway above the elevator, an operating lever pivoted to the bottle cabinet, and lazy tongs connecting said lever to the elevator.

3. A bottle cabinet of the character described, provided with a storage compartment, one of the walls of said compartment having a substantially V-shaped rib adapted to engage the ends of bottles, and a runway secured to said wall below said rib to constitute a support for the bottles, said runway having a flat main portion and provided at its free edge with a vertical flange extending upwardly from the body of the runway, said flange forming a track for the bottles supported by the runway.

LOUIS J. CRECELIUS.

In the presence of—

E. S. KNIGHT,

A. J. McCAULEY.