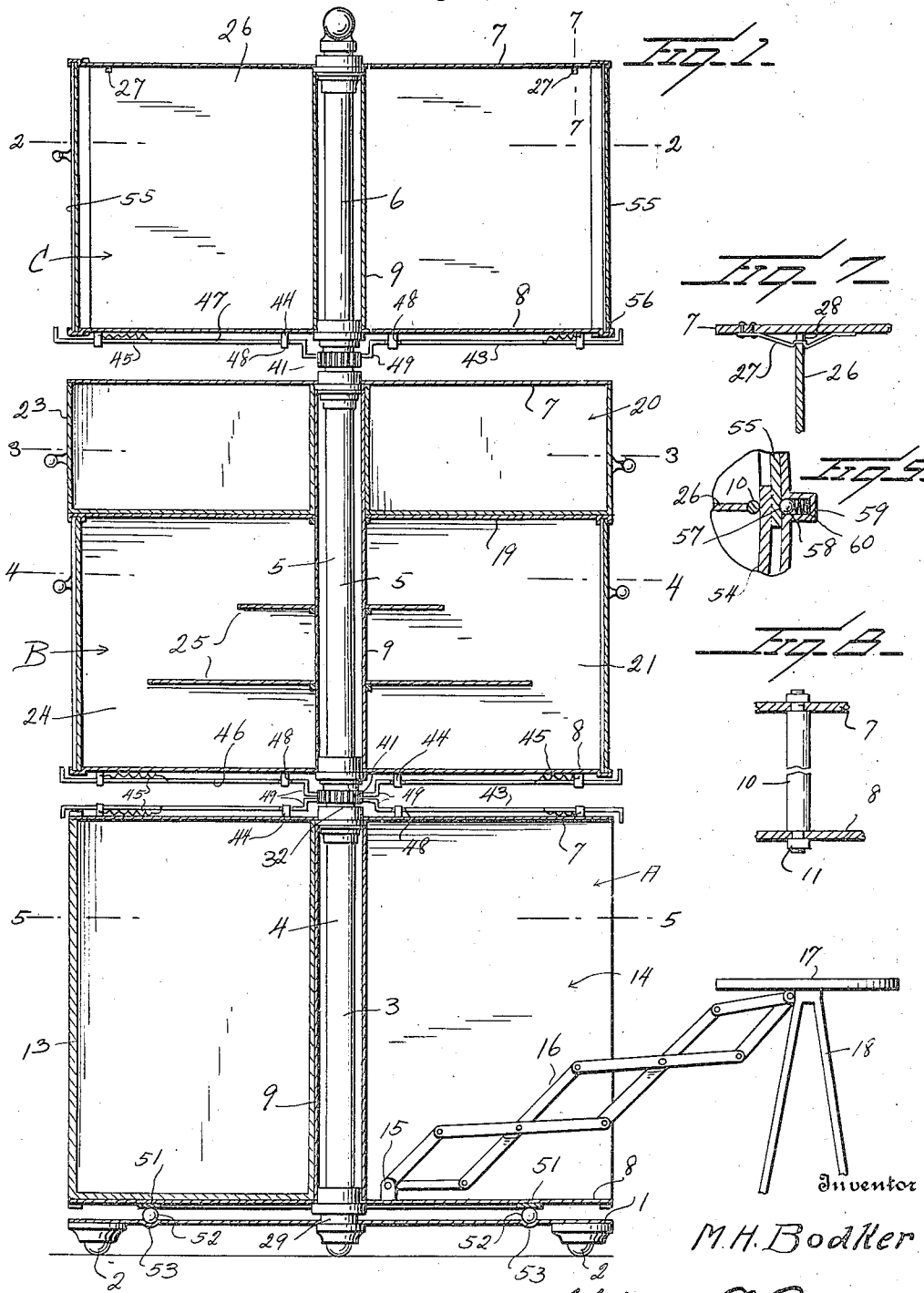
Mar. 13, 1923. 1,448,253

M. H. BODKER

KITCHEN CABINET

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KITCHEN CABINET

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Fig. 2.

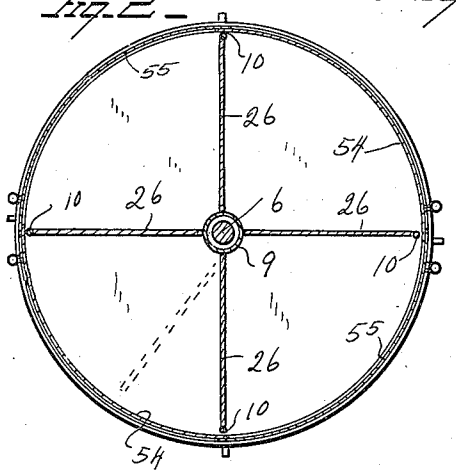


Fig. 6.

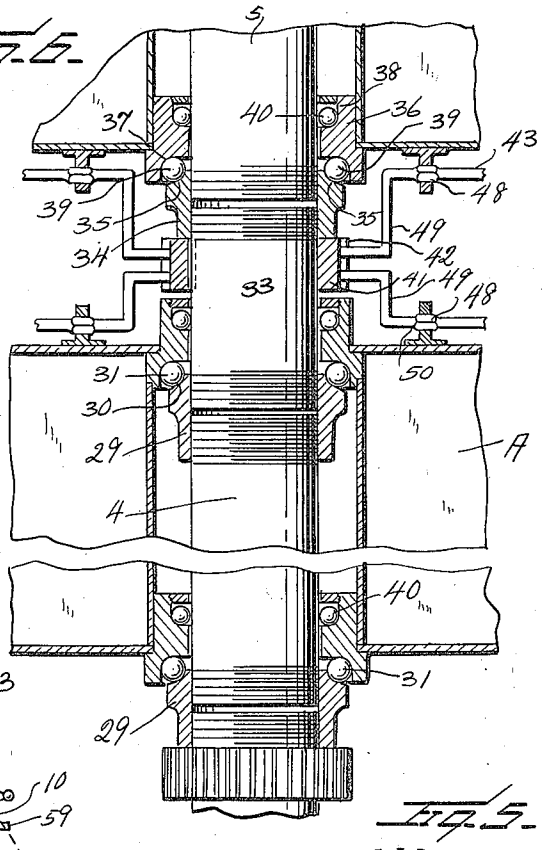


Fig. 3.

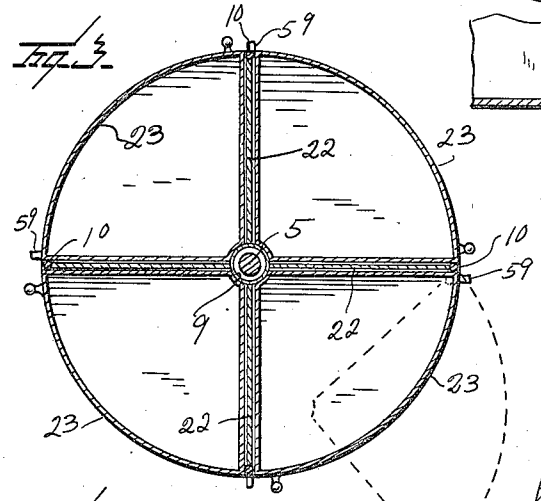


Fig. 5.

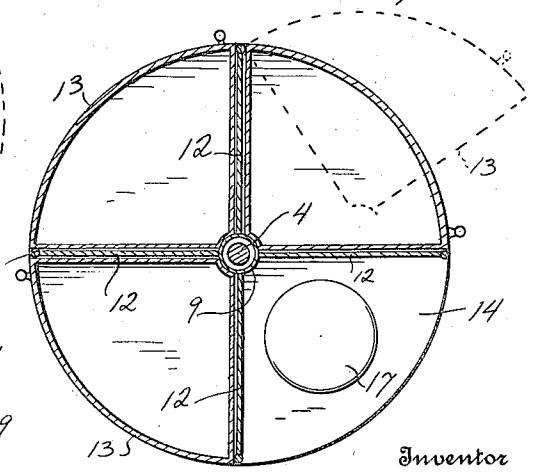
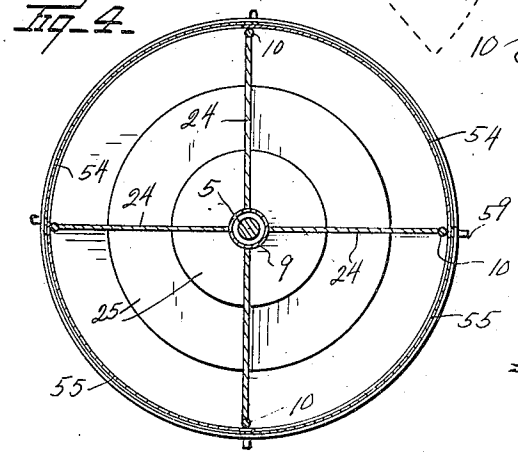


Fig. 4.



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Patented Mar. 13, 1923. 1,448,253

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN H. BODKER, OF BUTTE, MONTANA.

KITCHEN CABINET.

Application filed August 1, 1921. Serial No. 488,851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN H. BODKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Butte, in the county of Silver Bow and State of Montana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kitchen Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to cabinets and more particularly to kitchen cabinets, the principal object of the invention being to provide a cabinet having a plurality of compartments all of which are readily accessible to the operator so that all the utensils, supplies, condiments and so forth may be conveniently obtained.

Another object of the invention is to provide a kitchen cabinet which is perfectly sanitary, being constructed of metal throughout, and in which the parts may be assembled and disassembled for the purpose of cleaning without requiring the assistance of a mechanic.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a cabinet having independently rotatable compartments any one of which may be conveniently placed within the reach of the operator, and also means for holding each compartment in adjusted position preventing accidental rotation thereof, thus permitting the operator to remove or replace any article without accidentally rotating the compartment out of reach.

Still another object of the invention is the provision of a cabinet constructed of a plurality of independently rotatable sections, any one of which may be readily removed and replaced by a compartment of different size or having different containers.

Still another object is the provision of a cabinet having a section therein with compartments which are adjustable as to size so that articles of varying dimensions may be contained therein.

Further objects of the invention will appear as the following specific description is read in connection with the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application, and in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section,

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1,

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1,

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 1,

Figure 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Figure 1,

Figure 6 is an enlarged detail vertical section showing the method of connecting the sections of the supporting shaft or upright,

Figure 7 is a detail vertical section on the line 7—7 of Figure 1,

Figure 8 is a detail section showing the method of connecting the top and bottom plates of the cabinet sections together, and

Figure 9 is a detail horizontal section showing the method of locking the sliding doors.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 represents a base which is supported upon suitable casters 2, and has rising from the center thereof the cabinet section supporting shaft or upright generally indicated at 3. This shaft is constructed of the plurality of sections 4, 5 and 6, connected together, as will be hereinafter described, and upon which is mounted the sections A, B and C of the cabinet, all of which are freely rotatably mounted upon the shaft 3, as will be presently understood.

As disclosed in Figure 1, each section of the cabinet embodies top and bottom plates 7 and 8 respectively connected together at their centers by a tubular shaft 9 which surrounds the shaft 3 and also by the spaced rods 10, each of which are reduced and threaded at their outer ends to receive the lock nuts 11. The section A is divided into four compartments by the radial quarterly spaced partitions 12 connected to the tubular shaft at one edge and to the rods 10 at the other edge, and in three of these compartments I preferably mount bins 13 of triangular formation in horizontal section, which are hinged at one corner to the rods 10, as shown in Figure 5. These bins have their bottoms resting upon the bottom 8 of the section when in closed position and their outer sides are formed on the arc of a circle, as shown, which conforms with the other bins to produce a complete circle. As shown in the fourth compartment indicated at 14, I secure to the bottom plate 8 an ear 15 to which is pivoted a pair of lazy tongs 16, having connected to their outer end a stool 17

which is supported upon the floor when in open position by the legs 18. The operator may, after securing the required articles from the bins 13, remove the chair or stool from the compartment 14, sit upon the same and operate the other sections to secure any articles therefrom that may be desired.

The section B also embodies the top and bottom plates 7 and 8 and an intermediate plate 19, circular in outline and connected to the plate 8 by the rods 10 and to the plate 7 also by the rods 10. The plate 19 divides the section B into upper and lower halves, indicated at 20 and 21, the former of which is divided into four compartments by the quarterly spaced radial partitions 22, having mounted therein the substantially triangular trays or shallow bins 23, pivoted at one corner to the rods 10, as shown. The lower compartment 21 of the section B is also divided into four compartments by the quarterly spaced radial partitions 24 and in which compartments of this half of the section B is located suitable shelves 25, upon which may be supported kitchen utensils or other similar articles. These shelves are supported directly by the partitions 24 and by the central tubular shaft 9.

The upper section C is, as shown, composed of the top and bottom plates 7 and 8 respectively connected together by the rods 10, and in this instance, the partitions 26, which are normally arranged in quarterly spaced relation radially of the shaft 9, are so connected to the top and bottom plates that they may be adjusted by swinging their outer edges, using the outer face of the shaft 9 as a pivot point, thus increasing the width of one compartment and decreasing the width of the next adjacent one so that relatively small articles such as cups, salt and pepper shakers and the like may be contained therein, and large articles such as soup tureens, platters and so forth may be contained in the enlarged compartment. In such instances, the partitions are held in adjusted position by means of spring clips 27 secured to the top plate 7, each having a notch 28 into which the upper edge of the partition snaps, as will be readily seen from inspection of Figure 7.

As before stated, the shaft or upright 3 is formed of the plurality of sections 4, 5 and 6, each of which is rigidly connected to the other as follows: The section 4 has threaded upon its upper end a cone 29 having a ball race 30 adapted to receive the anti-friction balls 31, and secured to the upper plate 7 of the section A is a ball cup 32, having a race to receive the balls 31, as will be readily understood.

Threaded into the cone 29 is a short section 33 which carries upon its upper end a cone 34, having the ball race 35 arranged therein. The plate 8 of the section B carries a ball cup 36 having ball races 37 and 38 therein, the former adapted to receive anti-friction balls 39 which are arranged between the cup 36 and the cone 34, while the latter ball race 38 contains anti-friction balls 40, bearing directly against the section 5 of the shaft 3.

The short sections 33 of the shaft carry rigid collars 41 which have formed on their outer faces circular racks 42 adapted to be engaged by the ends of the brake rods 43, as shown in Figures 1 and 6. The section A carries a brake rod upon the upper plate 7, while the section B carries a brake rod upon the lower plate 8, and the section C carries a similar brake rod on the lower plate 8. All of these brake rods are slidably mounted in bearings 44 and are normally projected so as to cause their inner ends to engage the rack teeth by the springs 45. Similar brake rods 46 are arranged upon the plates 7 and 8 of the sections A and B respectively, at diametrically opposite points to the brakes 43, and a brake 47 is arranged diametrically opposite to the brake 43 on the bottom plate 8 of the section C. This arrangement is made so that the sections may be locked in operative position when the operator is at either side of the cabinet.

It will be noted from an inspection of Figure 6 that each brake rod 43, 46 or 47 is made of round stock with square portions 48 which enter the corresponding openings in the bearings 43 so that when the offset ends 49 which engage the rack teeth are in engagement with the same, the brake rods cannot turn in the bearings. The corresponding brake rods on opposite sides of the sections are normally held in inoperative position by withdrawing the offset ends 49 which withdraws the square portion 48 from the bearings. Then by turning the rods slightly in the bearings, the square portion will not properly engage the opening and the shoulders 50 formed thereby will engage the bearing and hold the offset end out of engagement with the rack teeth. After the operator has turned the section to the required position, the brake rod can then be turned so that the square portion 48 registers with the opening in the bearing when upon release of the brake rod, the offset end 49 will be projected by the spring 45 into engagement with the rack teeth and the section locked in the position desired.

It will be noticed from an inspection of Figure 6 that both of the bearings which are represented by the balls 31 at the top and bottom of each section are thrust bearings supporting the weight of the section and the bearings represented by the balls 40 take up any tendency to lateral tilting of the section on the shaft and coact with the thrust bearings 31 to insure free rotation of the section.

As noted in Figure 1, the bottom section A has secured to the plate 8 thereof a bearing ring 51 which rests upon a series of anti-friction balls 52 seated in depressions 53 formed in the base 1.

The section C has its compartments, which are defined by the partitions 26, closed by sliding doors 54 and 55 slidable in grooves 56 formed in the top and bottom plates as shown in Figure 1, and the door for each section or compartment is preferably secured in closed position by being provided with a recess 57 engaged by the spring press locking ball 58 actuated by the spring 59 which is seated in a recess formed in the offset 60 formed on one of the doors.

It will be noted that I may revolve either of the sections independently of the other and may lock the section A from either side of the case and revolve the sections B and C or I may lock either of the sections B and C and rotate the section A.

What I claim is:

In a kitchen cabinet, a base, a sectional standard mounted upon the base and embodying alternate long and short sections, bearing members connecting the sections of the standard together, cabinet members surrounding the long sections of the standard, and bearing members carried by the cabinet sections at the upper and lower ends thereof and coacting with the bearing members connecting the standard sections which they surround with the adjacent short sections whereby the cabinet sections are independently rotatable and are held in spaced relation, together with means carried by each of said cabinet sections upon one end thereof and coacting with means on said short sections for locking the sections against rotation.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

MARTIN H. BODKER.