

(No Model.)

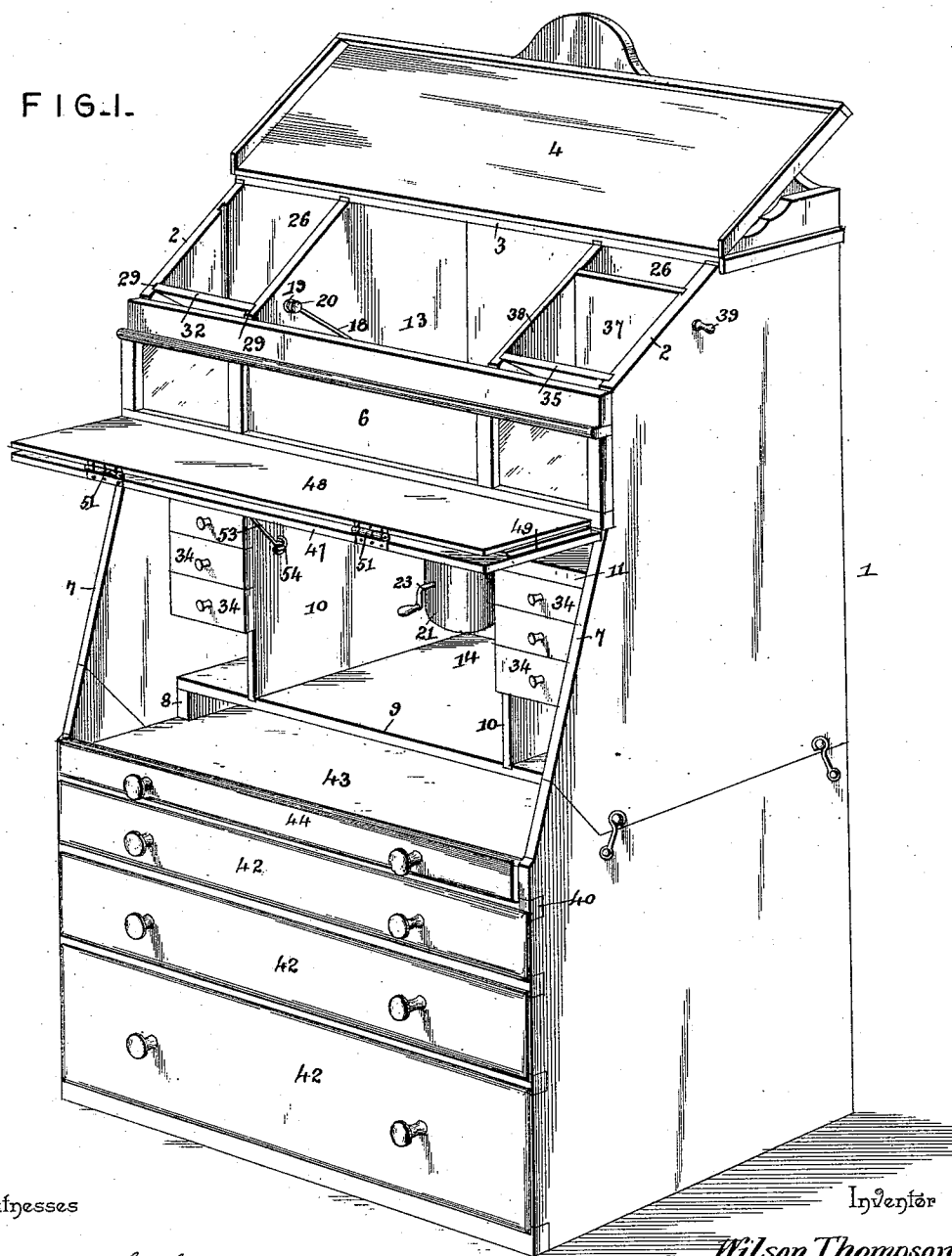
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. THOMPSON.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 469,842.

Patented Mar. 1, 1892.

FIG. 1.



Witnesses

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By his Attorneys,

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Inventor

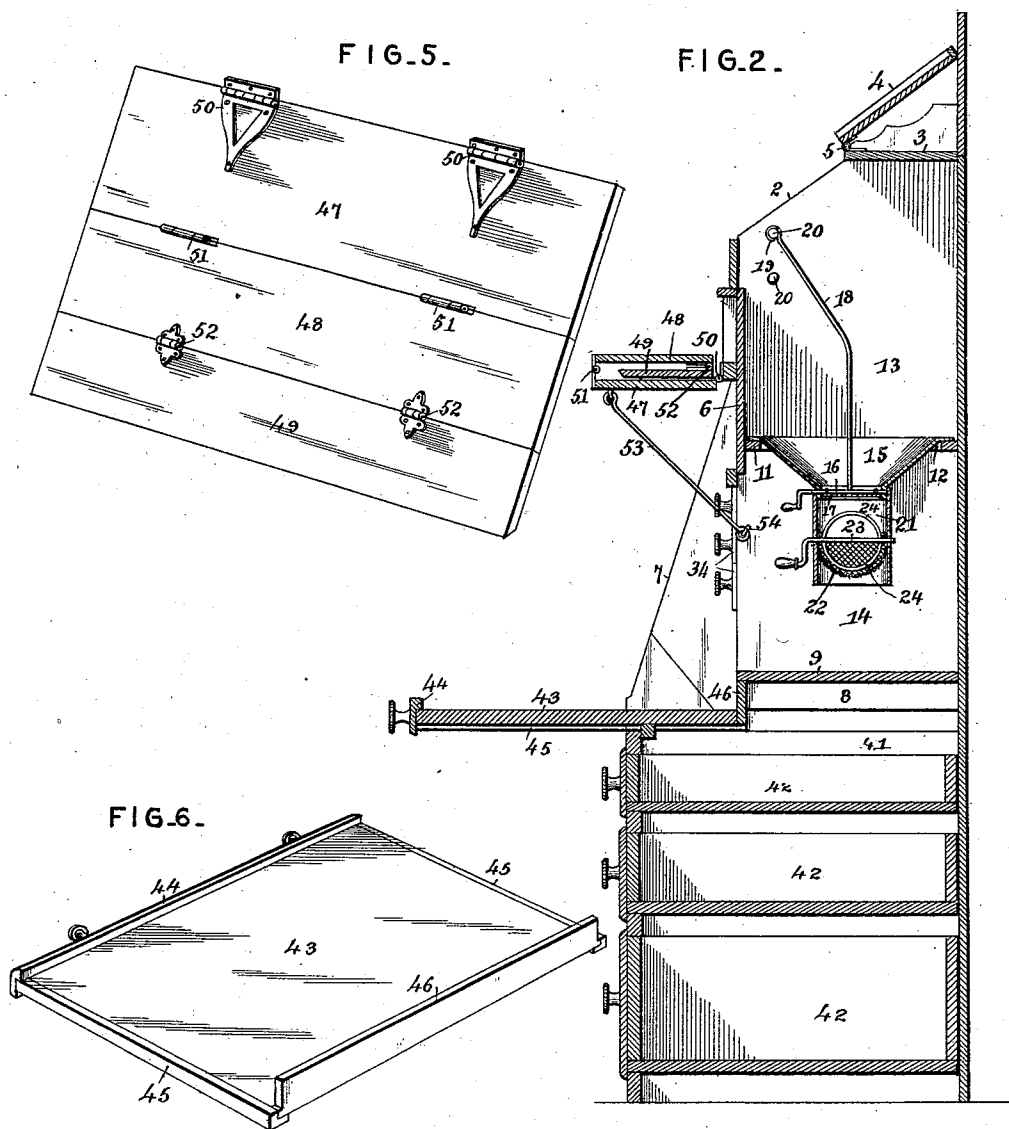
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. THOMPSON.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 469,842.

Patented Mar. 1, 1892.



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(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

W. THOMPSON.
KITCHEN CABINET.

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FIG. 3.

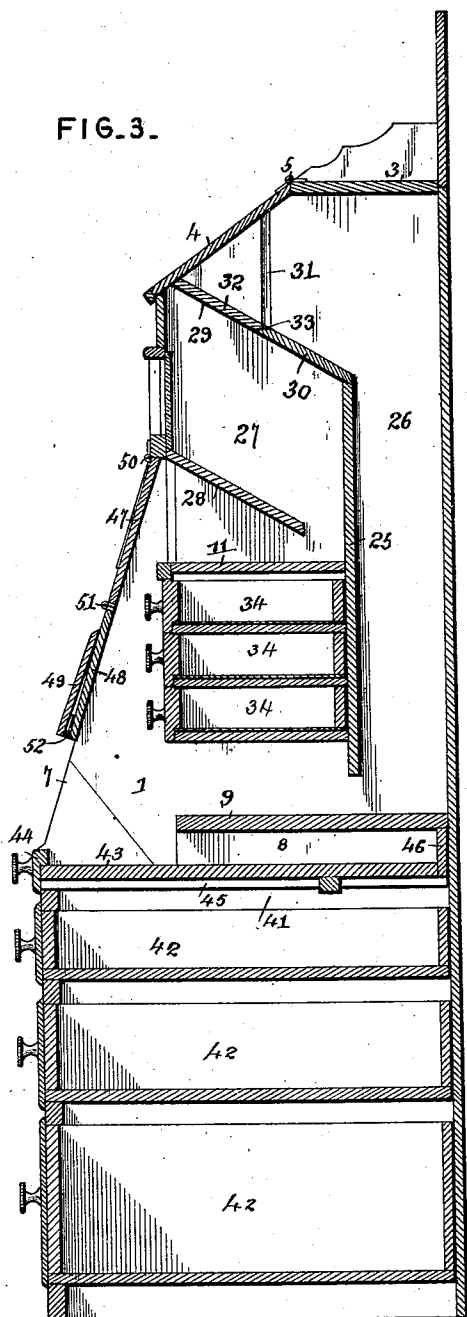
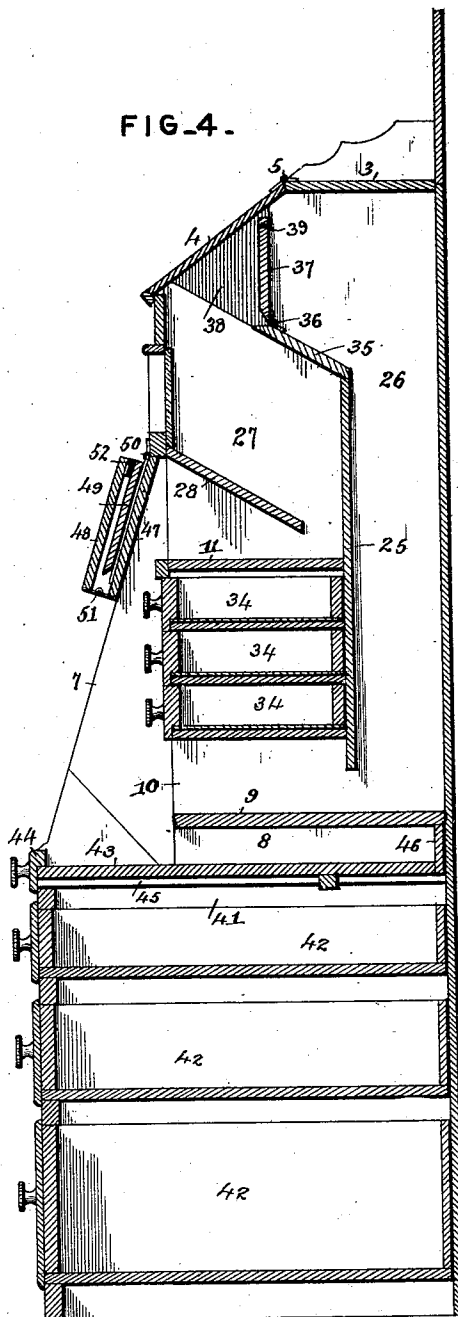


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILSON THOMPSON, OF WHITWELL, TENNESSEE.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,842, dated March 1, 1892.

Application filed August 5, 1891. Serial No. 401,784. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILSON THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Whitwell, in the county of Marion and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Kitchen-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in kitchen-cabinets for holding flour and various other stuffs, spices, sugars, &c.

The objects of my invention are to provide a cabinet having an interior chest of drawers, an intermediate flour-chamber, and a foldable lid for covering the chamber and drawers and adapted to be partially or wholly folded and conveniently supported in any of its positions, whereby access to said chamber and drawers, either in whole or in part, may be had.

A further object is to provide below the flour-chamber a bread-board adapted to be withdrawn for use from the cabinet, and when so withdrawn, by reason of its construction, to be self-supporting and rigid and to obviate the working of flour back of the same and into the cabinet.

A further object is to provide in the bottom of the flour-bin a discharge-hopper having a sifter, and a valve adapted to be operated from above and to let a predetermined quantity of flour into the hopper to be sifted, and when not in operation as a sifter to prevent the weight of the flour resting thereon and injuring the sifter.

A final object is to provide at opposite sides of the flour-bin pairs of bins, one arranged in front of the other and having a common entrance for the admission of stuffs, and means for conveniently deflecting the stuffs through the entrance into either of the compartments or bins.

With the above objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction hereinafter specified, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a cabinet constructed in accordance with my invention, the lids being open. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section, the dough-board being withdrawn and the front lids entirely opened. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section at one side of the center,

one of the lid-sections being elevated and the rear of the upper pair of bins being adapted to receive stuffs. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken at the opposite side of the center, two of the lid-sections being elevated and the front of the two upper bins being adapted to receive stuffs. Fig. 5 is a detail in perspective of the front folding lid. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the dough-board.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In the drawings, 1 designates the opposite side walls of the case or cabinet, and the same have their upper front corners cut away on an incline, as at 2, and in rear of the same covered by a crown or roof 3, fixed in position. The inclined corners are covered by a hinged lid 4, the same being connected by hinges 5 to the front edge of the crown and adapted to be swung back upon the same. A flange or bead surrounds the front and sides of the lid 4 and embraces the side walls of the cabinet.

6 designates the front fixed wall of the cabinet, which connects the side walls immediately below the inclined or cut-away corners and constitutes the front walls of the central flour and two front side bins hereinafter described. Below the fixed front wall 6 the front edges of the side walls 1 are formed on an incline 7, and below the same are vertical from the lower ends of the incline to the bottom of the cabinet.

A pair of cleats 8, transversely disposed, are secured opposite each other to the inner faces of the walls 1, and the same are located near the transverse center of the cabinet and support a horizontal shelf 9. From the horizontal shelf 9, at equal distances from the center of the same, rise vertical partitions 10, which partitions combine to form a central space and opposite side spaces. This space is subdivided by a horizontal partition 11, arranged between the shelf 9 and the crown of the cabinet, and has its center provided with an opening 12. By the provision of the shelf or partition 11 an upper flour-bin and a lower sifted-flour chamber is formed, the same being designated by the numerals 13 and 14, respectively. A funnel-shaped hopper 15 is located in the opening 12, and the same has pivoted in its mouth by a pintle 16 a circular

valve or cut-off 17, adapted to oscillate upon the pintle and to be oscillated through the medium of an upwardly-disposed rod 18, pivoted at its lower end to the valve and terminating at its upper end in an eye 19, which may be engaged over any one of a pair of pins or hooks 20, whereby the cut-off may be locked in an open or closed position, and hence permit or wholly prevent the discharge of flour. An open-ended cylinder 21 is removably applied to the lower end of the hopper and is provided with a concaved reticulated bottom or sifter 22. A shaft 23, journaled in the cylinder 21, terminates outside the same in a crank, and within the cylinder carries semicircular agitators 24. If desired, the pintle 16 of the cut-off may also terminate in a crank, as shown, whereby it may be operated for the purpose of letting down at intervals small quantities of flour to be afterward sifted through the sifting-cylinder 21 and deposited in a receptacle thereunder or upon the horizontal shelf 9.

The horizontal shelf 11 does not extend to the rear wall—that is, those portions thereof between the outer walls of the casing or cabinet and the partitions 10—but only about midway, and abuts against a pair of vertical partitions 25, located at the rear edges of the shelf 11 and connecting the partitions 10 with the walls 1. The vertical partitions 25 subdivide the two side spaces into two compartments or bins, designated as the “rear” compartments 26 and the “front” compartments 27, the latter having inclined bottoms or guides 28, located above the actual bottoms formed by the shelf 11, and terminate short of the partitions 25, so that their contents are fed from the front bins 27 to the shelf 11 thereunder. The partitions 25 terminate some distance below the crown of the cabinet, and leading from one of the same to the lower end of the inclined wall and partition, 1 and 10, is a pair of inclined opposite grooves or ways 29, formed in the inner faces of said wall and partition. The rear halves of these grooves 29 are occupied by an inclined board 30, the front edge of which is beveled, as shown, and from the front edge thereof there is upwardly disposed a pair of vertical grooves or ways 31, leading to the inclined edges 2 of the wall 1 and partition 10, and disposed, therefore, at an angle to the grooves 29.

32 designates a guide-board adapted to fit and be removably inserted into either of the pair of grooves 29 and 31, and said guide-board has its rear edge beveled, as at 33, in contradistinction to the beveled edge of the board 30. When the board 32 is located in the vertical grooves 31, it will be seen that it, in connection with its companion board 30, forms a tight joint and a portion of the rear wall of the front bin 27, and by elevating the lid 4 stuffs may be poured into the bin. By withdrawing the board 32 and inserting it in the inclined grooves 29, the beveled edges of the two boards again form tight joints, the

board 30 serving to close the mouth of the front bin 27, and in connection with the board 30 constitute an inclined way, over which stuffs may pass and be guided to the rear bin 26. The bin 26 extends below the bin 27 and discharges upon the shelf 9, near the rear edge thereof. The front spaces bounded by the partitions 25 and 10 and the side walls 1 have their upper portions filled with a chest of drawers 34, while below the drawers a space is left for the insertion of a scoop for removing discharged contents of the rear bin 26.

The construction just described relative to the removal of the board 32 applies only in this instance to those bins 26 and 27 located at one side of the cabinet, while the construction of the opposite pair of bins is preferably different, for the reason that they are intended for the reception of such larger stuffs, as rice, hominy, &c. In this latter pair of bins I omit the groove, but employ the rear board 35, which corresponds to the board 30, described, and hinge to the front edge of the same, as at 36, a front board 37, which corresponds to the board 32, and at its edges is adapted to swing in a quarter-circle in recesses 38, at the upper ends of which spring-bolts 39 are located for engaging and holding the front board 37 in an elevated position. The functions of this board are precisely the same as those of the board 32, though it will be seen that it is more easily operated or swung from one position to the other than the board 32, and therefore I prefer such construction where the bins are to be used for coarse stuffs, as enumerated, for the reason that they do not require such tight joints as may be formed by the boards where they are beveled and not hinged, but slide one upon the other.

Below the inclined edges of the side walls 1 to the bottom of the cabinet said side walls are connected by transverse front strips 40, and parallel with each of the same and connected to the side walls 1 are pairs of drawer-supporting cleats 41. Upon each of the pair of cleats and the strips, with the exception of the upper ones, drawers 42 are mounted for sliding, and upon the upper pair of cleats and strip there is mounted for sliding the bread or dough board 43.

The bread or dough board is provided at its front edge with a facing-strip 44, which extends below the strip 40, and also below the upper face of the board, and at opposite sides has secured along its edges L-shaped binding-strips 45, which serve to strengthen and prevent the board from warping and also to slide upon the cleat 41. The binding-strips 45 fit loosely between the cleats 41 and the cleats 8, and upon the rear edge of the dough-board a vertical strip 46 is secured, which latter completely fills the space from the board to the under side of the horizontal shelf 9 and serves, when the dough-board is drawn out, to aid in the support of the same, as will readily be apparent. This strip also prevents loose dough,

flour, &c., from working back into the cabinet, in addition to its function as a support.

From the foregoing description, read in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be apparent that I have provided a cabinet embodying many detailed though important points of improvement, all combining to render the use of the cabinet more convenient, and the cabinet as a whole better adapted for the purposes in view.

The space existing between the lower edge of the front strip or panel 6 is covered by a folding door or cover, the same being formed in this instance in three sections, designated as the "upper" section 47, the "middle" section 48, and the "lower" section 49, the latter at its lower edge fitting down upon the dough-board in rear of the front strip 44 of the same. The upper edge of the section 47 is hinged to the lower edge of the front strip or panel 6 by means of ordinary hinges 50, the leaves of which are secured to the outer faces of said front strip and upper section. The middle section 48 is hinged by hinges 51 to the lower edge of the section 47, the edges of the sections 47 and 48 having the leaves of the hinges let therein, whereby when the section 48 is folded up over and upon the section 47 a space intervenes between the adjacent faces of the two sections. This space is occupied, when the cover is entirely elevated, by the lower section 49, which latter is, by hinges 52, secured to the faces of the sections 48 and 49, adapted to fold flatly upon the section 48. By reason of the inclination given the side walls 1 at 7 the cover as a whole is inclined and sufficiently that when the section 49 is thrown up upon the section 48, it will remain in that position without any other support. So, also, is said inclination sufficient to support the sections 49 and 48 when folded up against the section 47. When, however, it is desired to raise the entire cover, the section 49 is first folded upon the section 48 and the two latter upon the section 47, and a rod 53, loosely connected to the sections 47, is engaged at its rear end, which is bent for the purpose, with an eye 54, located in the position 10, whereby the entire cover in a folded condition is securely supported in a horizontal position.

As shown in the drawings, I make the cabinet of two sections, the top section containing the main compartments resting on the lower section and secured to it by hooks and eyes or equivalent fastenings.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a kitchen-cabinet, the combination, with the bin located in the center of the same

and having its bottom provided with an opening, through which depends a conical hopper having a discharge and containing a sifter, of a pintle journaled in the wall of the hopper, a circular cut-off mounted on the pintle, a rod for operating the valve pivotally connected therewith and terminating at its upper end in an eye, and hooks for engaging the eye secured to the wall of the bin and adapted to maintain the valve in an open or closed position, substantially as specified.

2. In a kitchen-cabinet, the opposite side walls inclined, as at 3, and the front connecting-panel, combined with the cover-sections 47, 48, and 49, the hinges 50, secured to the front faces at the meeting edges of the front panel and the upper section 47, the hinges 51, located between and let into the meeting edges of the sections 47 and 48, the hinges 52, secured to the outer faces opposite the meeting edges of the sections 48 and 49, and the hook-shaped rod loosely connected to the under side of the section 47 and adapted to engage with the eye within the cabinet, substantially as specified.

3. In a kitchen-cabinet, the wall 1 and partition 10, the transverse partition 25, connecting the two, and the horizontal shelf 11, extending from the partition 25 to the outer edge of the cabinet, in combination with the inclined board 35, leading from the upper edge of the partition 25 midway to the front wall, the board 37, hinged at its rear edge to the board 35 and having its edges mounted in segmental recesses formed in the wall 1 and partition 10, and catches located at the upper ends of the recesses, substantially as specified.

4. In a kitchen-cabinet, the opposite side walls inclined, as at 3, and the front connecting-panel, combined with the cover-sections 47, 48, and 49, the hinges 50, secured to the front faces at the meeting edges of the front panel and the upper section 47, the hinges 51, located between and let into the meeting edges of the sections 47 and 48, and the hinges 52, secured to the outer faces opposite the meeting edges of the sections 48 and 49, whereby the sections of the cover are self-supporting by reason of the inclination of the side walls on which they rest, substantially as specified.

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

WILSON THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

F. M. COX,

J. A. FERGUSON.