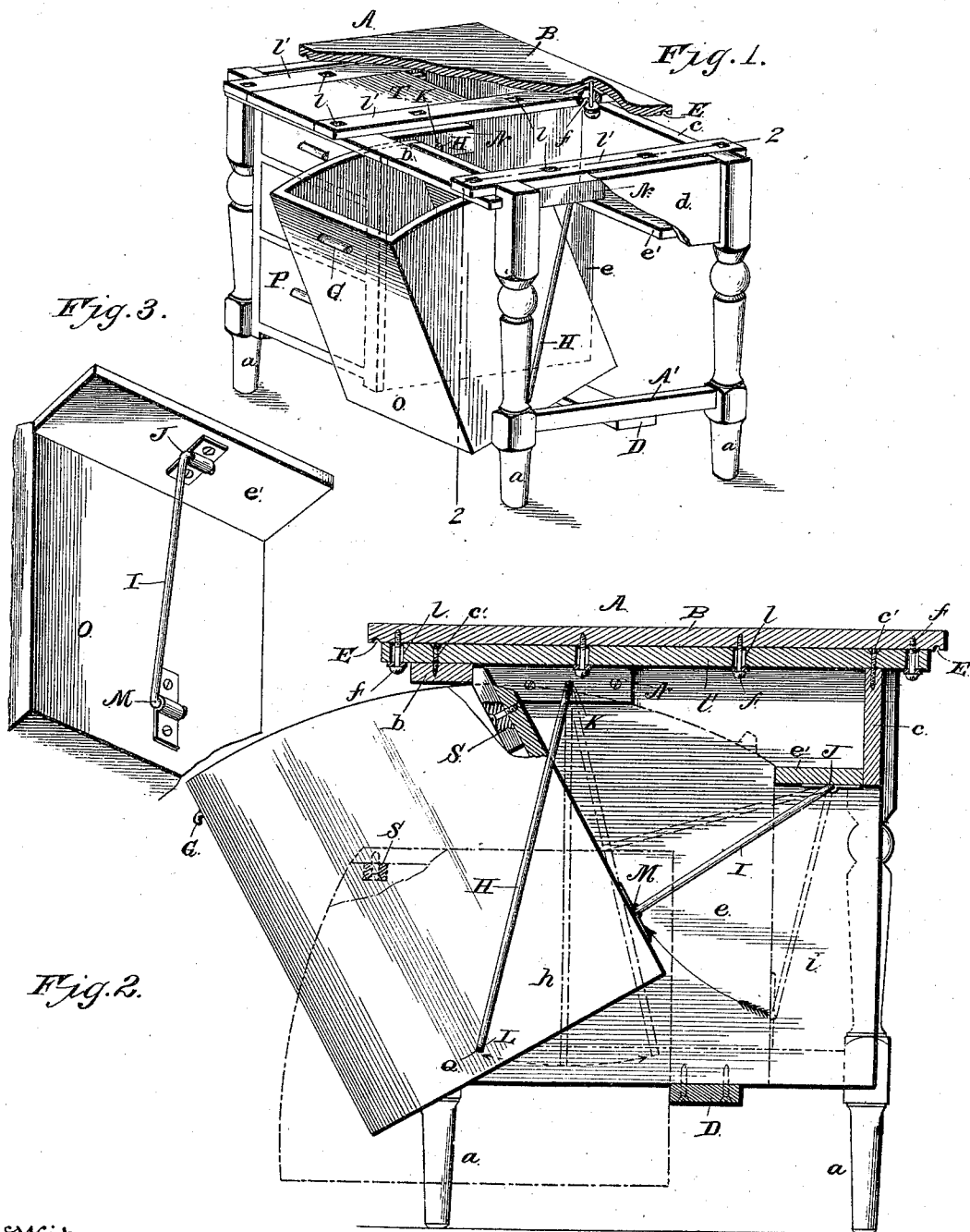


(No Model.)

F. B. INGER.
KITCHEN CABINET TABLE.

No. 541,858.

Patented July 2, 1895.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRANK B. INGER, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

KITCHEN-CABINET TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,858, dated July 2, 1895.

Application filed January 11, 1895. Serial No. 534,598. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK B. INGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 2406 Tracy avenue, Kansas City, county of Jackson, and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Kitchen-Cabinet Tables, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to kitchen cabinet tables, and more particularly to that class which embodies a flour or meal bin, a sliding board upon which meats or other substances or articles may be sliced or cut, and a tier or nest of superimposed drawers, wherein articles may be kept.

My object is to provide a generally improved structure of this character, whereby allowance is made for the contraction and expansion of the table-top, and thus prevent the same from warping or parting at glue-joints or elsewhere by reason of unseasoned material, heat, dampness, or atmospheric changes; to provide for the exclusion from the interior of the cabinet of water or other liquid matter spilled or intentionally poured upon the table-top for purposes of cleaning, &c.

My principal object, however, is to provide a bin for flour or meal which may be operated either to or from its normal position with a minimum of power, and which may also be turned on its pivot until its normally vertical or front face occupies a horizontal position, that it may be easily, quickly and thoroughly cleaned.

To this end, the invention consists in certain novel and peculiar features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In order that the invention may be fully understood, I will proceed to describe it with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly broken away, of a cabinet table embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view of the same enlarged and on line 2-2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, showing the connection between a part of the table structure and the back wall of the flour or meal bin.

Similar letters refer to corresponding parts in all the figures, in which—

A, designates the general structure. *a*, designates the supporting legs of the same, which are disposed relative to each other in the form of a rectangle, the sides of which are longer than the ends, though it is to be understood that they may be disposed relative to each other in any suitable manner desired. Connecting the front pair of legs near their upper ends, is the lintel *b*, and connecting the rear pair of legs is the board *c*, which depends a suitable distance below the plane of the soffit of the lintel. An end-board *d*, connects one of the front legs with the adjacent back leg, (see Fig. 1,) and has its lower margin in the same horizontal line as the lower margin of the board *c*, and projecting inwardly from the lower end of the said board *c*, is the board *e'*. Said board *e'* extends from the end-board *d*, to the vertical partition *e*, which divides the space between the legs of the table and below the top B thereof into two compartments, one of which is occupied by the tilting bin O, and the other by a nest or tier of superimposed drawers P.

The top B of the table rests upon the upper ends of the legs, and also upon the strips *l'*, running from front to rear, and resting at their opposite ends upon the lintel *b* and the upper edge of the back-board *c*. These strips are secured in place by screws *c'*, and are provided at intervals with slots *l*, through which project upwardly the screws *f*, which secure the top B in position, and at the same time permit the same to expand and contract under varying influences. A washer is preferably interposed between the head of each screw *f* and the under side of said strips.

Near their lower ends the front and rear table-legs are connected by horizontal bars *A'*, and said bars are connected rearward of their center by the tie and brace-bar D; said bar tying the lower portion of the framework together to keep the legs from spreading, and serving to support the bin O in its inverted position, as hereinafter more particularly referred to.

The table-top B projects beyond the ends and sides of the structure, or in other words overhangs the same, and to prevent water or

other liquid spilled upon the table-top getting into the operative parts of the cabinet and spoiling or injuring the contents thereof, said table-top is provided in its under side near its outer margins with an annular groove E. It will thus be seen that any liquid which flows inward upon the under side of the table-top will be arrested at the junction of said surface with the outer margin of the groove, and owing to the fact that it will not run up hill, it cannot cross said groove, but drips upon the floor. Sliding between the two strips or cleats *l'*, above the nest or tier of drawers, and interposed between the lintel and the table-top, is a slicing or bread board T, which is provided with a finger-grip or cavity (not shown) in its under side, whereby it may be grasped to pull it outward when desiring to use it. The bin O is preferably of rectangular form, having its opposing walls parallel and its bottom at right-angles to its walls. The rear wall preferably corresponds in height with the vertical distance between the upper side of the tie and brace-bar D and the upper side of the supporting-bar *e'*, while the front-wall is of greater length, exceeding the length of the rear-wall a distance about equal to the vertical distance between the planes of the upper side of the bar *e'* and the soffit or under side of the lintel *b*. These proportions, of course, may be varied as circumstances direct. The sides of the bin are contiguous to the opposing sides of the end-bar *d*, and the partition *e*. The bin, proportioned as specified, fits snugly when in its operative position, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and in order that it may tilt forwardly without interruption by the lintel *b*, the top edges of the side-walls are curved from the upper edge of the front wall to the upper edge of the rear wall, approximately in a line concentric with the tilting axis of the bin, as hereinafter more particularly referred to. The bin is supported by means of a pair of swinging hangers or rods H at opposite sides thereof, and by the hanger I, which performs the function, alternately, of a support and of a tilt-actuating lever for the bin. The hangers H at their upper ends are bent laterally at right-angles, and are pivotally fixed as at K, in removable blocks N, which are screwed or otherwise secured to the end-board *d* and the partition *e*. At their lower ends said hangers are bent at right-angles inwardly as at L, and pivotally engaging the bin near its lower edge, to form the tilting point Q, at a suitable distance forward of its center, preferably. This tilting point swings with the bin. The hanger I, at its upper and lower ends, is bent at right-angles, and said bent ends are journaled or find a bearing, respectively, between the supporting-bar *e'* and the plate secured thereto, as shown at J (see Fig. 3), and the back-wall of the bin and a similar plate secured thereto, as shown at M. The connection of said hangers I at M is with the center of the back-wall

of the bin, a suitable distance from its lower edge.

When the bin occupies its normal or inoperative position, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, it will be apparent that the hanger I will occupy the position shown in dotted lines at *i*, and the hangers H will occupy the position shown in dotted lines at *h*. (See Fig. 2.) Therefore it is obvious, owing to the fact that the tilting axis of the bin is forward of its center, that the tendency of the bin is to tilt backward, but as this tendency is resisted by the hanger I and the front edge of the supporting-bar *e'*, it is evident that the bin maintains the required vertical position, and it is also evident at this time that the hanger I serves as the principal support of the bin. When, however, the handle or gripping-lug G, secured to the front side of the bin near its upper end, is grasped and pulled outward, it is obvious that this outward pull upon the upper end of the bin causes the hanger I to swing forwardly and upwardly in the direction indicated by the feathered arrow, Fig. 2, and this causes it positively and reliably to tilt the bin forward upon its axis, when the hangers H swing forwardly to the position shown in full lines, same figure, and the outward movement of the upper end of the bin is limited by means of the pivoted button S, coming in contact with the rear edge of the lintel *b*, as shown clearly in Fig. 2. At this time it is evident that the weight formerly sustained principally by the hanger I is supported mostly by the hangers H. It is also obvious that the contact of the turn-button S with the lintel prevents the bin from turning over on its face pivotally, and that the bin, when in this inclined position, cannot return by gravity or accidentally to its original position, owing to the fact that the weight is forward of its tilting axis. It is also obvious, when the bin is in this position, that the hanger I extends almost in a radial line with the axis of the bin, and thus performs the duty or function of a brace, and assists the turn-button in preventing the accidental return of the bin to its original position, and furthermore, acts as a toggle-joint in connection with the bin and the tilting-axis. To cause the bin to assume its original position, the upper end is pushed rearwardly, and as the hanger I can swing downward in a single plane only, or on the dotted line indicated, it is evident that the bin must and does easily tilt rearward upon its axis Q, and the weight in part is transferred from the hangers H to the hanger I.

When it is desired to clean the bin thoroughly for any purpose, the turn-button S is pivotally operated out of the path of the lintel, and the bin is lowered to its inverted position, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 2, until the bottom bears against the brace-bar D, and its front and rear sides occupy horizontal positions, as shown. When in this position it

is obvious that it can be easily, quickly and thoroughly cleaned.

From the above description, it will be apparent that I have produced a kitchen cabinet table, which is simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive of construction.

It is obvious that slight changes in form, arrangement and detail construction of the parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

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

1. A kitchen cabinet table, comprising a suitable framework, a bin, a pair of swinging hangers pivotally connected at their lower ends to said bin and pivotally connected at their upper ends in the framework, a pivoted hanger, which performs the function alternately of a support and brace, connecting the bin and the framework and a turn-button carried by the rear wall of the bin and adapted when in operative position to come in contact with a portion of the framework when the bin is tilted forwardly, substantially as set forth.

2. In a kitchen cabinet table, the combination with a suitable framework, having a lon-

gitudinally extending bar near its lower end as a part thereof, of a bin mounted near its lower end upon a pair of swinging hangers, and a hanger which alternately performs the function of a support and a brace, pivotally connecting the back-wall of the bin near its lower end with a part of the table framework, substantially as set forth.

3. In a kitchen cabinet table, the combination with a suitable supporting framework divided by a vertical partition below the top of the table into two spaces, containing, respectively, a nest of drawers and a tilting bin, strips extending from front to rear, supported above the nest of drawers and tilting-bin, a tabletop secured upon said strips, as hereinbefore described, and overhanging the margin of the table, and provided with an annular groove in its under side to protect the contents of the various drawers and bin from injury by water or other liquid, and a sliding board for slicing or kneading purposes, all arranged substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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