

Oct. 30, 1923.

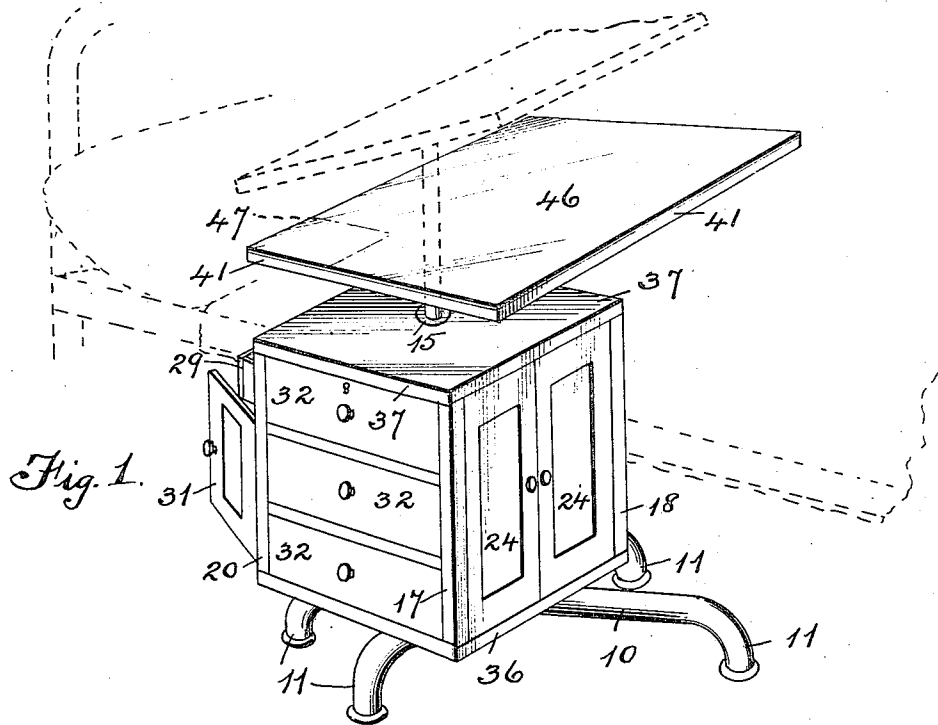
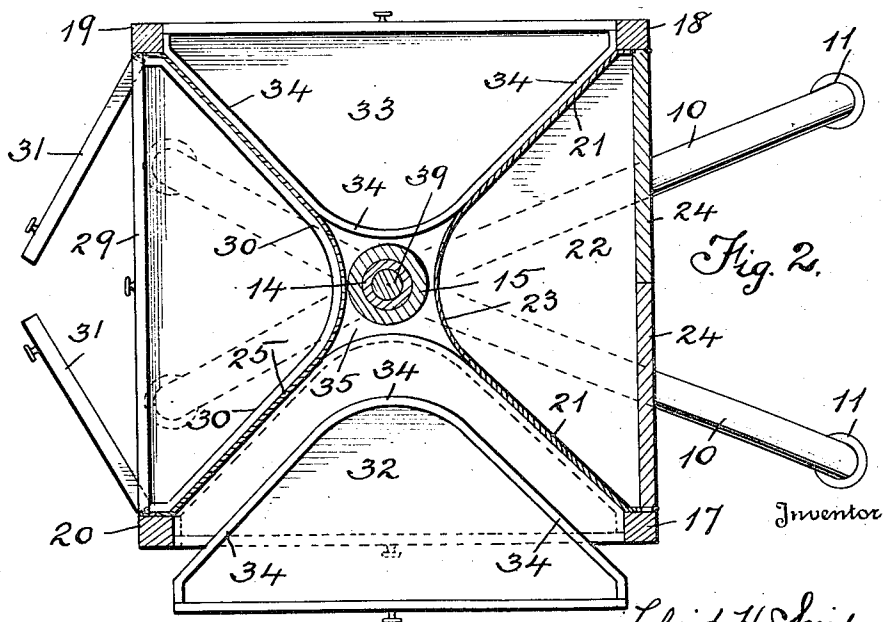
1,472,570

L. H. SNIDER

CABINET TABLE

Filed May 15, 1920

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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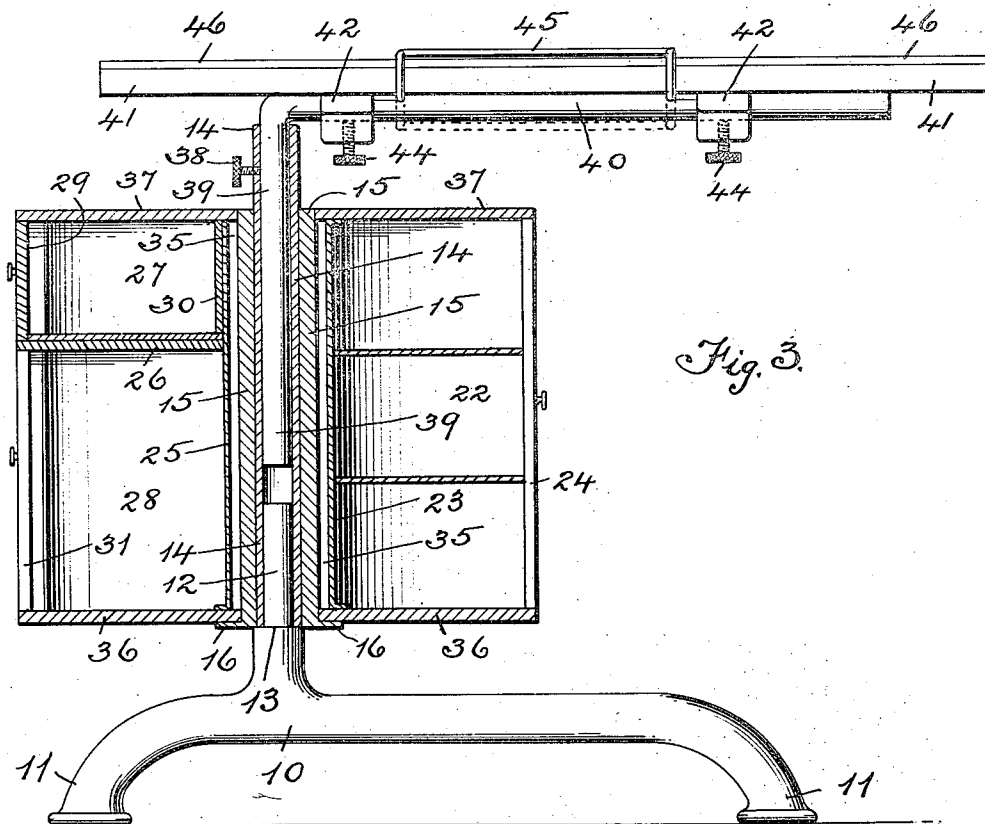


Fig. 3.

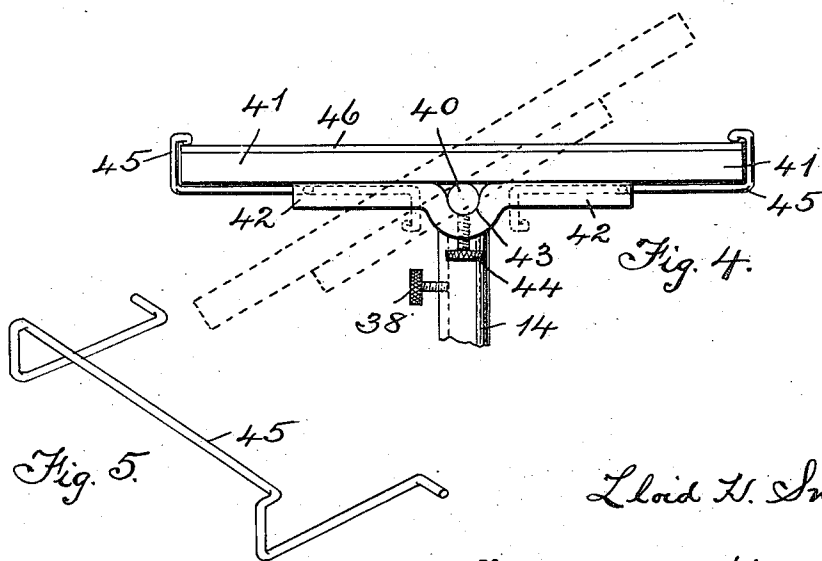


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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Patented Oct. 30, 1923.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LLOYD H. SNIDER, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

CABINET TABLE.

Application filed May 15, 1920. Serial No. 381,693.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that LLOYD H. SNIDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, has invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined cabinet and table and has for its object to provide an improved construction, combination and arrangement of stand, cabinet and table that is especially useful in hospitals or sick-rooms, but may obviously be used as a work-stand or for other purposes.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein,—

Fig. 1. shows the improved device in perspective view.

Fig. 2. illustrates the same on an enlarged scale and in horizontal cross-section.

Fig. 3. shows the stand and table in side elevation but the interposed cabinet in vertical section.

Fig. 4. illustrates the table in end elevation, and

Fig. 5. shows a perspective detail of one of the table clip-wires detached.

Referring to the drawing the numeral 10, designates a stand or supporting structure comprising a plurality of substantially horizontal bars each of which has a downturned end that forms a foot 11. Preferably four of these bars are provided and they are so arranged that in top view they present the appearance of the letter X whereby to provide a substantial support for the structures hereinafter to be described.

At the point where the bars merge the stand is provided with a short vertical post 12, having an annular bearing shoulder 13 around the base thereof, as clearly shown in Fig. 3, of the drawing.

A vertical tube 14, has its lower end fitted down on the vertical post 12, and the extreme lower end of this tube seats on the bearing shoulder 13 of the stand while the upper end extends a considerable distance above the upper end of the post. The vertical tube is preferably tight on the post either by a snug fit with the post or by any mechanical means that will lock the two together, whereby the tube will be kept from turning or rotating about the post.

A bearing tube 15, telescopically fits around the vertical tube 14, and has an annular flange 16, at the lower end thereof

which seats on the bearing shoulder 13, of the stand. This bearing tube is free to revolve around the tube 14; is of less height than the latter, and forms a central support for a cabinet structure which will now be explained.

I have found from observation that in hospitals or sick-rooms it is desirable to provide both drawer and cupboard compartments for the use of the patient for personal effects and sick-room requisites, and I have therefore designed a cabinet embodying both of these features, and at the same time, I avoid angles on the interior of the cabinet that tend to collect dust and dirt and which can only be avoided with the most careful attention.

To these ends I provide a cabinet that is provided with four corner posts 17, 18, 19 and 20, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing, and from two of said posts, such as 17 and 18, I sustain a vertical partition plate 21 which latter extends inwardly to the side of the vertical bearing tube 15 and then outwardly again to the post 18, so as to form a vertical compartment 22, with a curved wall 23, at its back so that all corners and angles are avoided. In the present instance this compartment 22, is closed at the front by a double-door 24, and has shelves therein.

In precisely the same manner I provide a curved partition plate 25, at the opposite side of the bearing tube 15, which plate extends from corner post 19 to corner post 20, but at this side, I employ a horizontal partition 26, to form an upper compartment 27 and a lower compartment 28.

The upper compartment 27, is provided with a drawer 29 which latter, as shown in Fig. 2, of the drawing, is provided with a rear wall 30, that conforms to the cross-sectional shape of the partition 25, and thus produces a drawer that is free of angles or corners at its inner end.

Doors 31, serve to close the lower compartment 28, as can be seen in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

On the other two opposite sides of the cabinet are provided a series of drawers 32 and 33 each of which has a rear wall 34, that extends continuously from one side of the drawers to the opposite side thereof without angles at the inner portion thereof.

By shaping the partitions 21 and 25, and the rear walls 34 of the drawers as shown and described I am able to provide cupboard and drawer space at all four sides of

the cabinet and leave a central vertical passage 35, between the curved inner portions of said drawers and partitions for the passage of the vertical bearing tube 15, as clearly
 5 seen in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawing.

The cabinet has a bottom plate 36, which is provided with a central opening for the passage of the bearing tube 15, and the
 10 upon the flange 16, on the lower end of said bearing tube as clearly seen in Fig. 3 of the drawing.

A top plate 37 forms the top of the cabinet and this plate has a central perforation in
 15 which the upper end of the bearing tube 15, snugly fits.

From the above explanation it will be seen that the entire cabinet is sustained by the bearing tube 15, while the latter is rotatably mounted on the vertical tube 14, which
 20 is sustained by the vertical post 12.

By this means the cabinet may be readily rotated to present one or another of the four sides to a person so that access to any of
 25 drawers or compartments may be easily gained.

By reference to Fig. 3 of the drawing it will be noted that the inner vertical tube 14, has its upper end projecting from the upper
 30 end of the bearing tube 15, and that it extends above the cabinet top 37. This is done so that a set-screw 38, may be provided in the upper projecting end of the inner tube for a purpose that will presently be explained.

A vertical rod 39, extends down into the
 35 upper end of the inner tube 14, and may be adjustably sustained therein by the set-screw 38, and this rod is provided with a horizontal extension 40, that projects laterally
 40 over the top of the cabinet.

Above the rod-extension 40, I provide a flat table top 41, whose under-side carries spaced-apart bearing plates 42, which have
 45 concave recesses 43, in which the rod seats, and set screws 44, pass through the plates and impinge against the rod for the purpose of adjustably securing the top to the rod.

Suitable clip wires 45, are pivotally attached to the bearing plates 42, and may be
 50 swung up over the opposite edges of the table to clamp a cloth, paper or periodical on the top as is common in tables of this character.

In the present instance a plate 46, such as
 55 glass is shown on the upper side of the table

top, and may be secured thereon in any suitable manner.

I have also shown at one corner of the table top, see Fig. 1, an outline 47, to indicate that a chart may be placed under the
 60 glass plate on which the date or information noted by the nurse for the physician's use may be placed.

Obviously the top 41, may be swung horizontally or inclined as indicated by broken
 65 lines in Fig. 4, or the entire top may be moved horizontally on the extension 40, of the rod so that the table may serve many useful purposes.

Having described my invention, I claim,— 70

1. The combination with a base having a plurality of bars with a short vertical stud extending upwardly at the point of merger of said bars,—said stud having an annular bearing shoulder below its upper-most end,
 75 of a vertical tube whose lower end telescopes the stud and is supported on the annular bearing-shoulder of said stud, a cabinet mounted about the tube and of less height than the latter whereby the upper end of
 80 the tube may be exposed above the cabinet, a rod entering the upper projecting end of the tube and extending down therein toward the upper end of the short vertical stud and a table top carried by said rod above the
 85 upper end of the tube and cabinet.

2. The combination with a base having a plurality of bars with a short vertical stud extending upwardly at the point of merger of said bars,—said stud having an annular
 90 bearing shoulder below its upper-most end, of a vertical tube whose lower end telescopes the stud and is supported on the annular bearing-shoulder of said stud, an outer tube rotatable about the first-named tube and
 95 also seated on the said annular bearing shoulder said rotatable tube being shorter than said first-named tube, a cabinet carried by the rotatable tube and revoluble with the latter about said first-named tube, a rod telescoping the longer inner tube, means on the
 100 projecting end of the inner tube for engaging the rod, a table top carried by the rod above the cabinet and upper end of the inner tube and said rod and table top being rotatable
 105 independently of the cabinet on the outer tube.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LLOID H. SNIDER.