No. 846,319. PATENTED MAR. 5, 1907.

Z. KNAPP.

KITCHEN CABINET TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

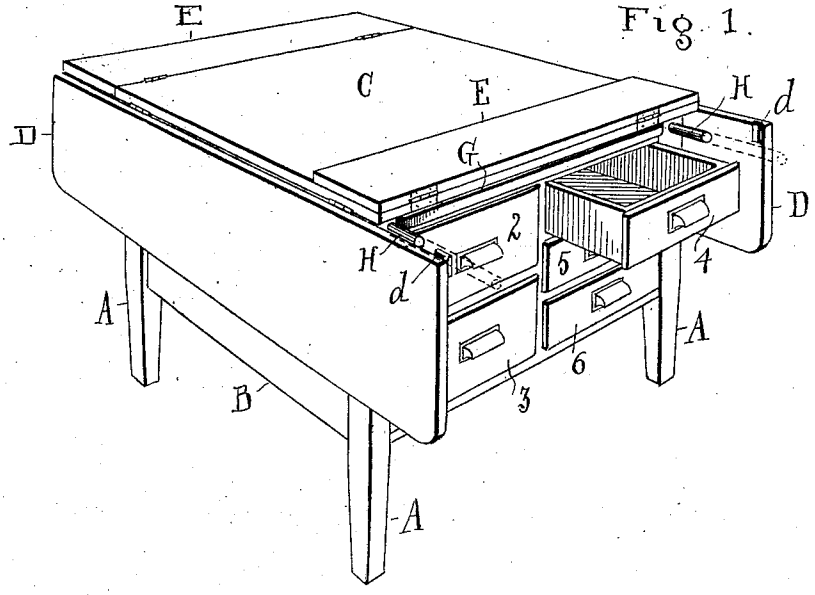
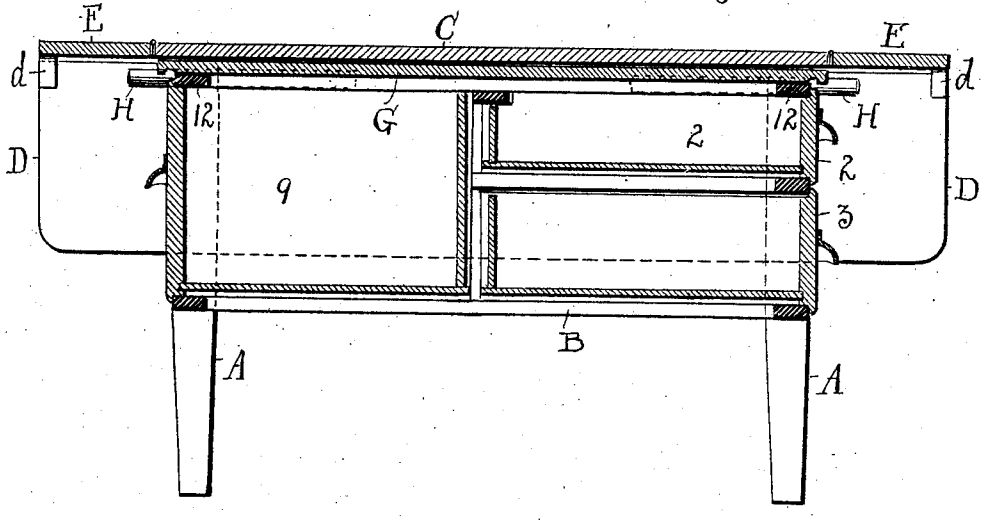



Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

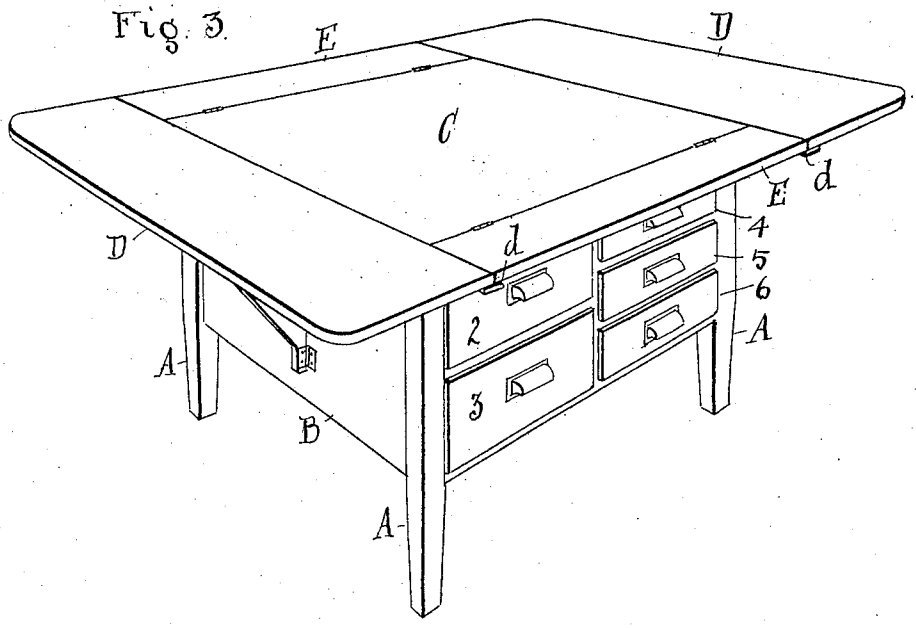
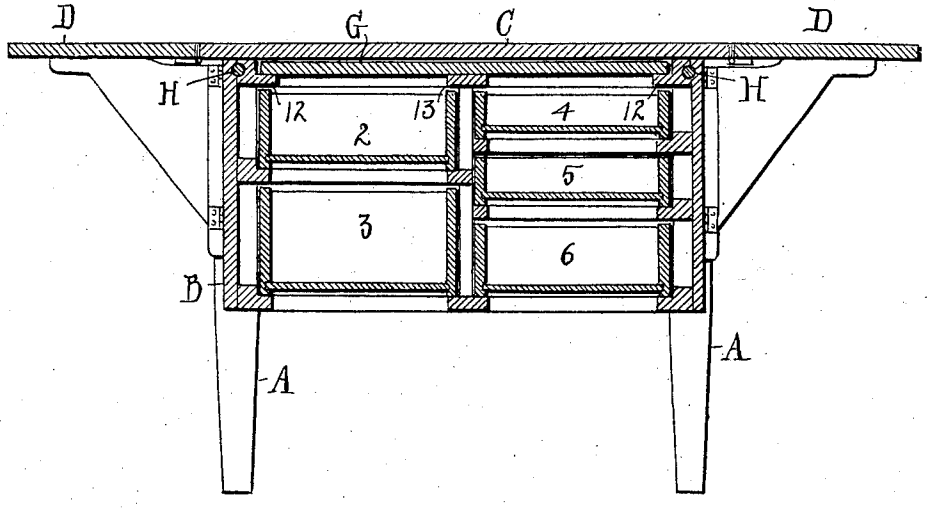



Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## KITCHEN CABINET-TABLE.

No. 846,319. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 5, 1907.

Application filed January 24, 1906. Serial No. 297,594.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ZERA KNAPP, a citizen of Canada, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kitchen Cabinet-Tables; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to kitchen cabinet-tables, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my new and improved cabinet-table, showing one of the upper drawers drawn out and the corresponding end leaf or board folded back upon the top of the table. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the table. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the table with the wings on both sides open or extended, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the table as it is shown in Fig. 3.

The main object of this invention is to provide a kitchen-table which will in itself make up for the common lack in many homes of kitchen accessories and furnishings.

It is not unusual in many of the homes of common people to find kitchens which are not only small in point of size or floor area, but which have practically no equipments or conveniences for storing the things belonging to the kitchen—such as flour, bread, table-linen, spices, tableware, and a great many other things which should be kept under cover and out of the way when not used. Often, too, it is very desirable to economize the room of the kitchen because it is small and cramped and there is no spare space for these things about the walls or other places; hence the present invention, which utilizes a space which hitherto has been unoccupied and has been as so much waste in an otherwise valuable portion of the room, all as will now more fully appear. Thus the table has four legs A, as usual, a body B between said legs, a fixed top C, side wings D, folding end leaves E, and a series of drawers in the body B, (indicated by numerals 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9,) as shown.

Two sets of drawers side by side are shown at the exposed end, Figs. 1 and 3, and I have two other sets side by side at the other end of the table, and at least one of these drawers is for flour and designed to be of a size to receive a quarter-barrel sack of flour comfortably. This drawer 9 is shown in section, Fig. 2. Altogether there are eight drawers in this table; but there may be more or fewer and of such sizes and styles as convenience may suggest. When closed, all the drawers are dustproof, as they are perfectly inclosed from without, as shown. The table itself may be regarded as of ordinary size and occupying the usual floor-room; but by utilizing the space between the sides thereof, which has always heretofore been wasted and lost, I am enabled to bring a very great convenience to the housewife and make up for the common deficiencies in kitchen construction. Other and associate features are the end wings or leaves E of the top of the table, which extend transversely of the table and are hinged to the top thereof, so as to rest down flush with said top and constitute a part thereof practically in use, but which can be thrown back upon the top C and gotten out of the way when one of the several drawers is to be drawn out and opened to get at the contents. This makes these drawers as available as if the table were not extended over them and yet leaves the table the full length for use as fully as if no such hinged leaves were used. In this connection and as a means of support for said leaves I provide projections or rests *d* oppositely on the inner edges and ends of the side wings D, and these projections are on the under side of said wings and extend beyond the inner edges thereof relatively, as shown, and are of such shape and construction as to support the outer edges of transverse leaves E whether the wings D be up, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or down, as in Figs. 3 and 4, and said side wings can be turned up or down without affecting the leaves E. Another novel and useful feature is the board G, which lies over the upper drawers lengthwise of the table and immediately beneath top C on suitable supports 12 and 13, on which it is slidable its full length in either direction, according as it may be convenient to use it at one or the other end of the table. This board is especially adapted for use as a kneading-board, but makes a very good work-table for other purposes and which can be so used when the table itself may be covered with linen and

dishes. The said board having the full length of the body of the table gives it a long working end or portion and at the same time a long bearing in its supporting end within the table. Finally, the table is provided at each end and opposite sides at its top with rods H, adapted to be drawn out and pushed back within limits in ways defined between the body-walls of the table and the supports 12, respectively, and serving especially well for towel-racks and the like, and they project beyond the body of the table normally about as seen in Figs. 3 and 4 and are used as handles for carrying the table when carrying is necessary. Each end of the table has its own set of these rods, which may be of wood or metal.

The table may be made with one or two side wings D of greater or less width, and the arrangement of drawers may be extended still lower down than shown, if preferred; but this is not at present deemed desirable. It will be noticed that the wings and top of the table extend such distance outward from the ends of the body that it leaves plenty of room beneath leaves E for the comfort of those occupying the immediate ends of the table between legs A.

Obviously the use of the kneading-board is materially facilitated by having the cross-leaves E hinged to fold back on the table, as this enables the work to be done close to the body of the table when there is much less spring in the board than farther out.

The fixed top portion C of the table is referred to in the claims as the "top" of the table and the leaves E are extensions thereof.

What I claim is—

1. A kitchen cabinet-table having side wings hinged at its sides and adapted to be raised and lowered, in combination with leaves hinged transversely on the ends of the top of the table and means on said side wings to support the outer edges of said leaves in both positions of said wings.

2. A kitchen cabinet-table having side wings hinged at its sides and adapted to be raised and lowered, in combination with leaves hinged transversely of the ends of the top of the table, and means on said side wings to support the outer edges of said leaves in both positions of said wings, comprising projections on the under side of said side wings extending beyond the inner edge thereof.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

ZERA KNAPP.

Witnesses:
R. B. MOSER,
OTIS MUNSON.