Jan. 30, 1923.

1,443,858

M. WINDECKER.
TOILET CABINET.
FILED NOV. 14, 1921.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1

FIG. 2.

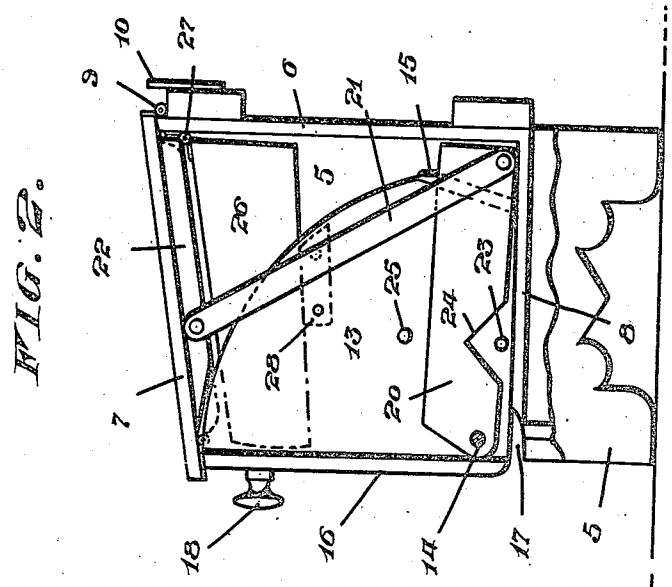
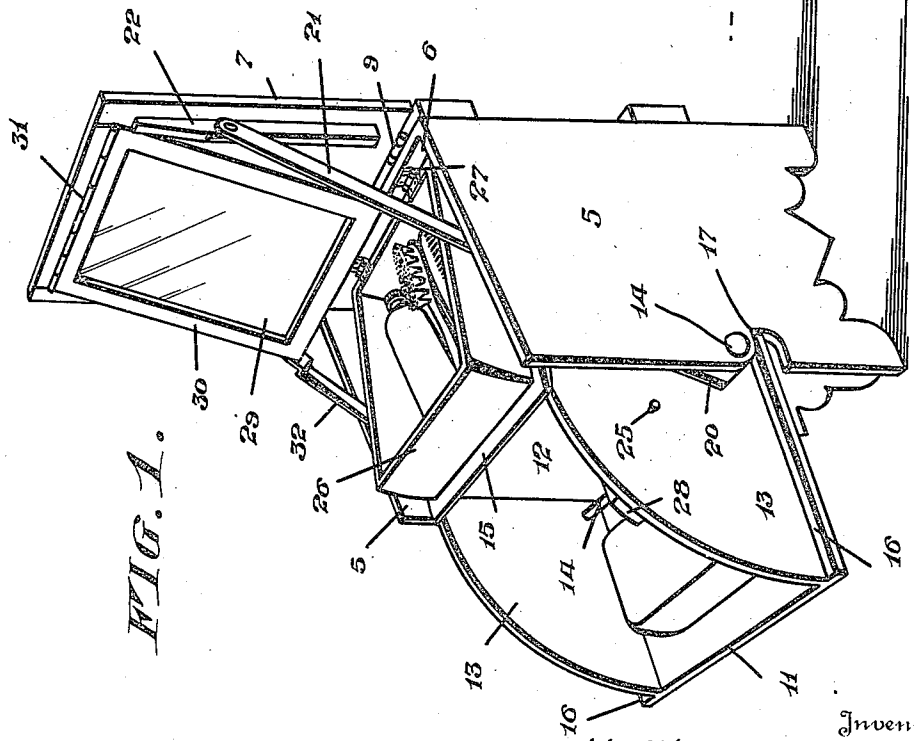


FIG. 1.



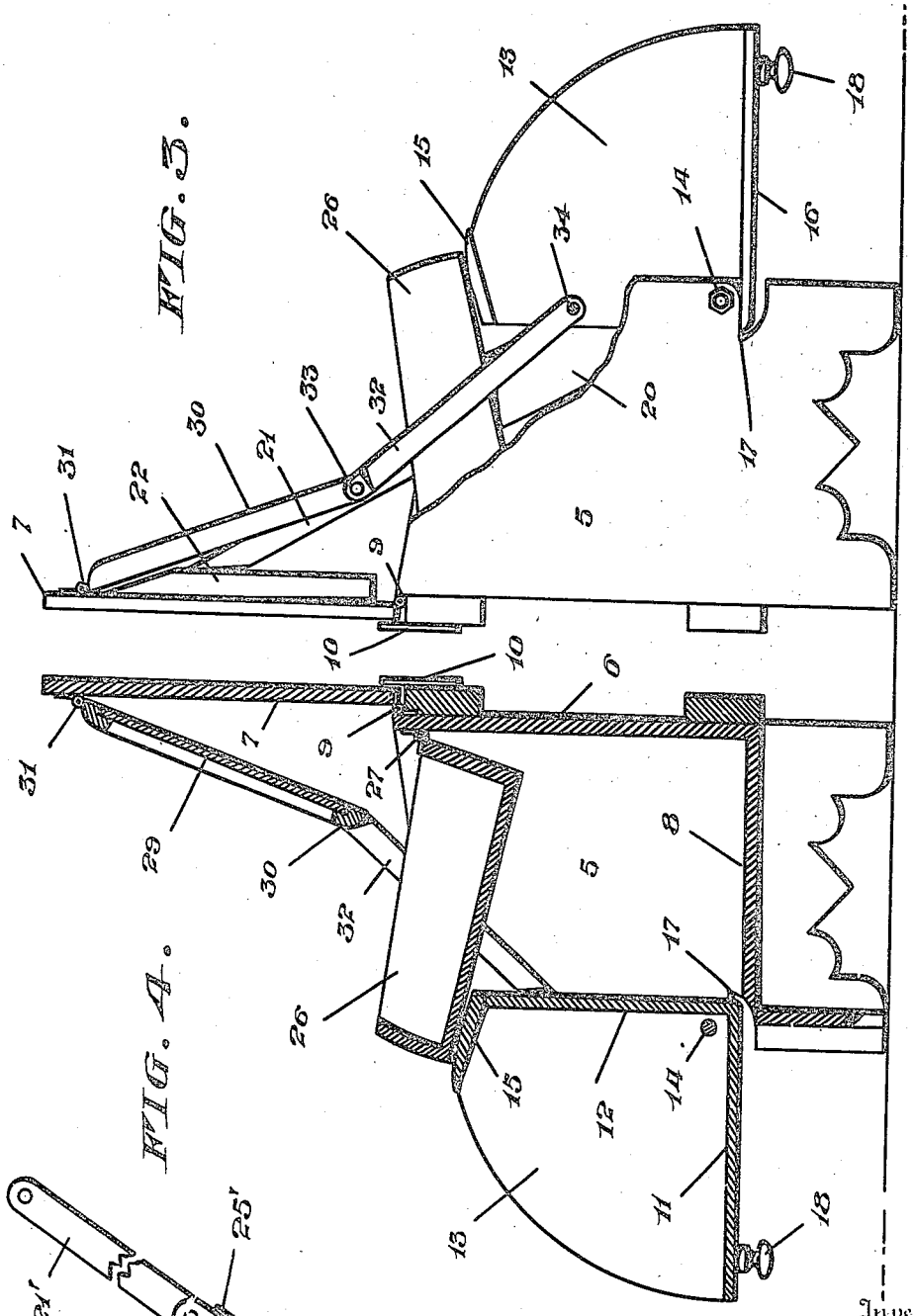
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Jan. 30, 1923.

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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2



Patented Jan. 30, 1923. 1,443,858

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN WINDECKER, OF PONCHATOULA, LOUISIANA.

TOILET CABINET.

Application filed November 14, 1921. Serial No. 515,035.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN WINDECKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ponchatoula, in the parish of Tangipahoa and State of Louisiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Toilet Cabinets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention relates to a cabinet or holder for toilet articles, and aims to provide a novel and improved foldable cabinet for holding such articles as soap, tooth brushes, tooth paste, combs, and the like, and which is adapted especially for use out-of-doors inasmuch as the articles contained in the cabinet are protected from the weather when the cabinet in folded.

This invention is also an improvement over the soap holder disclosed in my Patent No. 1,390,184 granted September 6, 1921, and it is a further object of the invention to provide in addition to the soap holder, a receptacle for containing the tooth brush, comb, tooth paste, and other toilet articles, such receptacle or tray being foldable in connection with the soap holding receptacle in a novel manner.

Another object is the provision of such a cabinet having a hinged top for covering the receptacles when the cabinet is folded, and which is swung upwardly to uncover the receptacles when the cabinet is unfolded, as well as providing means for the support of a mirror.

A still further object is the provision of a mirror hinged or similarly connected to the top, and means for swinging same to an inclined or other suitable position when the cabinet is unfolded, in order that the mirror will be in a convenient position.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will be apparent as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes can be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet in open or unfolded position.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the cabinet in folded position, a portion of the near side wall being broken away to show the interior parts within the casing.

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the cabinet unfolded looking from the direction opposite to the line of view in Figs. 1 and 2, a portion of the near side wall of the casing being broken away.

Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the cabinet in unfolded position.

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a modified form of jointed arm for raising and lowering the top or cover.

The cabinet comprises a casing constructed of wood or other suitable material, and having the opposite side walls 5, back wall 6, top or cover 7, and raised bottom 8. The side walls are extended downwardly below the bottom and provide legs for supporting the cabinet on a bench, table, or other support. The top 7 is hinged, as at 9, to the upper edge of the back wall 6, whereby said top can be swung upwardly and rearwardly to upright position, and the upper ends of the side walls 5 are inclined so that the top 7, when swung downwardly to closed position, slopes forwardly for shedding rain so as not to pass down into the casing. The casing may also be suspended from a wall or other support, by means of suitable hangers 10 secured to the back wall 6.

Mounted within the casing is a tilting receptacle including the front wall 11 and bottom wall 12 disposed at right angles to one another, and forming the front and false bottom of the casing when the receptacle is in closed position, as seen in Fig. 2. The walls 11 and 12 are connected by the side wings 13, the free edges of which are curved about an axis adjacent to the corner between said walls. The receptacle is hingedly mounted within the casing by means of a transverse rod 14 extending through the wings 13 adjacent to the corner between the walls 11 and 12 and through the sides 5 of the casing adjacent to the forward edge of the bottom 8. The receptacle is thus swingable forwardly and rearwardly over said rod out of and into the casing, respectively. A strip 15 is secured to the rear edge of the wall 12 and the edges of the wings 13, whereby to conveniently retain the cake of soap or other article in such receptacle, when the receptacle is swung into the casing. The side edge portions 16 of the wall 11 extend beyond the wings 13 to abut the forward

edges of the side walls 5, when the receptacle is closed, thereby forming a weather tight joint, and the free edge of the wall 11 is moved under the projecting forward edge portion of the top 7, when the parts are folded together. The forward edge portions of the sides 5 have notches 17 below the ends of the rod 14 to receive the corresponding end portions of the flanges 16 when the receptacle is swung to open position, with said flanges entering the notches and bearing upwardly against the upper edges of said notches, to assist in supporting the receptacle, with the wall 11 extending horizontally forward or outward to form a shelf for supporting the cake of soap or other article thereon, while the wall 12 forms a back for such shelf. The wall 12 preferably has a suitable knob or handle 18 on the outer side thereof for conveniently swinging the receptacle open.

The top 7 is automatically opened and closed when the soap receptacle is swung outwardly and inwardly, respectively, and, for this purpose, a jointed arm is used composed of the pivotally connected links 20 and 21. The link 20 is disposed between one wing 13 of the soap receptacle and the corresponding side wall 5 of the casing, with its end engaging the rod 14, while the opposite end of the link 21 is pivotally connected to a cleat 22 secured to the bottom surface of the top 7 adjacent to one side edge thereof. The corresponding wing 13 of the soap receptacle has a stud or pin 23, as seen in Fig. 2, to contact with the link 20, when the soap receptacle is swung to open position, for swinging the link 20 upwardly, thereby causing the link 21 to swing the top 7 upwardly and rearwardly to upright position. The link 20 has a notch 24 for the engagement of the stud 23, and the corresponding wing 13 has another stud or pin 25 at that side of the link 20 opposite to the stud 23, for limiting the outward movement of the jointed arm, and, furthermore, for swinging the link 20 inwardly and downwardly, when the soap receptacle is swung into the casing, so that the jointed arm pulls or swings the top 7 down to closed position on the walls 5.

As suggested in Fig. 5, the upper link 21′ can have a stop 25′ to contact with the lower link 20′ when the jointed arm is straightened out, for limiting the swinging movement of said arm when the soap receptacle has been opened and the top raised.

A second receptacle is mounted in the casing for swinging movement, and is adapted for holding a tooth brush, comb, tooth paste, and other toilet articles. This receptacle is in the form of a tray 26 disposed within the upper portion of the casing, and is slightly narrower than the soap receptacle, so that the tray or receptacle 26 can be positioned between the wings or sides 13 of the soap receptacle, when the cabinet is folded. The rear end or wall of the tray or receptacle 26 is hinged, as at 27, to the back wall 6 of the casing near the upper edge thereof, and when the cabinet is unfolded, the forward free portion of the tray 16 rests upon the strip 15 of the soap receptacle. A cleat or lug 28 is secured to the inner side of one wing or side 13 of the soap receptacle, for supporting the tray 26 when the parts are folded, as seen in Fig. 2, and such cleat or lug also serves as a cam for swinging the tray 26 upwardly slightly, when the soap receptacle is swung open, and when the cleat or lug 28 is removed from the tray 26, the strip 15 is moved under said tray for supporting it.

The top 7 is also used for supporting a mirror 29 mounted in the frame 30, and the upper edge of the mirror frame is hinged, as at 31, to the bottom surface of the top near the forward free edge thereof, whereby the lower edge of the mirror can be swung forwardly when the top is raised. Automatic means is provided for swinging the lower portion of the mirror forwardly to bring the mirror to a suitable inclined position, when the cabinet is unfolded. For this purpose, a link 32 has its upper end pivoted, as at 33, to one side edge of the mirror frame near the corresponding lower corner, and the other end of said link is pivoted, as at 34, to one wing or side 13 of the soap receptacle, said link 32 being located between that wing 13 of the soap receptacle and wall 5 opposite to those between which the jointed arm is located, so that there will be no interference. The soap receptacle being swung outwardly, will not only result in the top 7 being swung to upright position, but the link 32 being pulled by the soap receptacle, will swing the mirror forwardly to the desired inclined position, as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 4.

In using the cabinet, by pulling the knob or handle 18 forwardly, the soap receptacle is swung forwardly and downwardly to the position shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 4, and the cake of soap will drop from the wall 12 onto the wall or shelf 11 to be conveniently removed and replaced. When the soap receptacle is swung upwardly, the link 20 is raised by the stud 23, thereby shoving the link 21 upwardly, which will swing the top 7 upwardly to outright position, and, at the same time, the cleat or lug 28 moving under the tray 26, will swing said tray upwardly slightly, and the tray 26 will come to rest on the strip 15 when the soap receptacle is completely opened. The outward movement of the soap receptacle will also result in the link 32 swinging the mirror into the desired inclined position. The soap, tooth brush, comb, and other toilet

articles are then readily acceptable, and when replaced, the cabinet is conveniently folded by simply swinging the soap receptacle upwardly and rearwardly. The link 32 will swing the mirror back against the top 7, and the stud 25 contacting with the link 20, will swing said link downwardly, so that the link 21 is pulled for swinging the top down against the side walls. The strip 15 of the soap receptacle is moved rearwardly and downwardly away from the tray 26, and the cleat 28 is again moved under the tray for supporting the tray within the soap receptacle, as seen in Fig. 2. The two receptacles thus fold together, one within the other, to provide a compact arrangement. The top 7 closes the casing and receptacles from above, while the wall 11 of the soap receptacle closes the front of the casing.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. A cabinet comprising a casing having a hinged top, a tilting receptacle mounted for swinging movement into and out of the casing, a link having a limited swinging movement relatively to the receptacle, the receptacle having means to contact with and swing said link when the receptacle is swung the limited amount relatively to said link, and a link pivotally connected to said link and the top for swinging the top open and closed when the receptacle is swung out of and into the casing, respectively.

2. A cabinet comprising a casing having sides and a back, a top hinged to the back, a receptacle mounted for tilting movement between the sides to be swung into the casing and to swing upwardly and forwardly out of the casing, a mirror hinged to the top near the forward edge thereof to be disposed under said top when the top is closed, and operative connections between said receptacle and the top and mirror for swinging the top upwardly and rearwardly when the receptacle is swung out of the casing and to swing the mirror forwardly away from the top to an inclined position.

3. A cabinet comprising a casing having a hinged top, a mirror hinged to the top to be disposed under same when the top is closed, a receptacle mounted for tilting movement into and out of the casing below said top, a link connection between said receptacle and top for opening and closing the top when the receptacle is swung outwardly and inwardly, respectively, and a link connection between said receptacle and mirror for swinging the mirror away from the top when the receptacle and top are opened.

4. A cabinet comprising a casing, and a pair of receptacles hinged to the casing at different points to swing into and out of the casing, the receptacles being so arranged that when they are swung into the casing one receptacle is at least partially received and nested by the other, with said receptacles folded together, one receptacle having means for swinging the other receptacle outwardly when such receptacle is swung outwardly.

5. A cabinet comprising a casing, a receptacle mounted for tilting movement into and out of the casing, a second receptacle hingedly mounted in the casing above the firstnamed receptacle and adapted to swing downwardly into the firstnamed receptacle when same is swung into the casing, the firstnamed receptacle having portions for raising and supporting the second receptacle when the firstnamed receptacle is swung out of the casing.

6. A cabinet comprising a casing having a hinged top, a pair of receptacles hingedly mounted in the casing and arranged to be disposed one within the other within the casing, one receptacle being adapted to be swung into and out of the casing and having portions for swinging the other receptacle to position and supporting it when the first mentioned receptacle is swung open.

7. A cabinet comprising a casing having a hinged top, a receptacle mounted for tilting movement below the top to swing into and out of the casing, a second receptacle hingedly mounted within the casing and movable partially within the firstnamed receptacle when the firstnamed receptacle is swung into the casing, the firstnamed receptacle having portions for swinging the second receptacle upwardly and supporting it when the firstnamed receptacle is swung out of the casing, said top when closed being disposed over the receptacles, and means for swinging the top open and closed when the firstnamed receptacle is swung out of and into the casing, respectively.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MARTIN WINDECKER.

Witnesses:
HELEN HUDSON,
L. S. CALLIHAN.