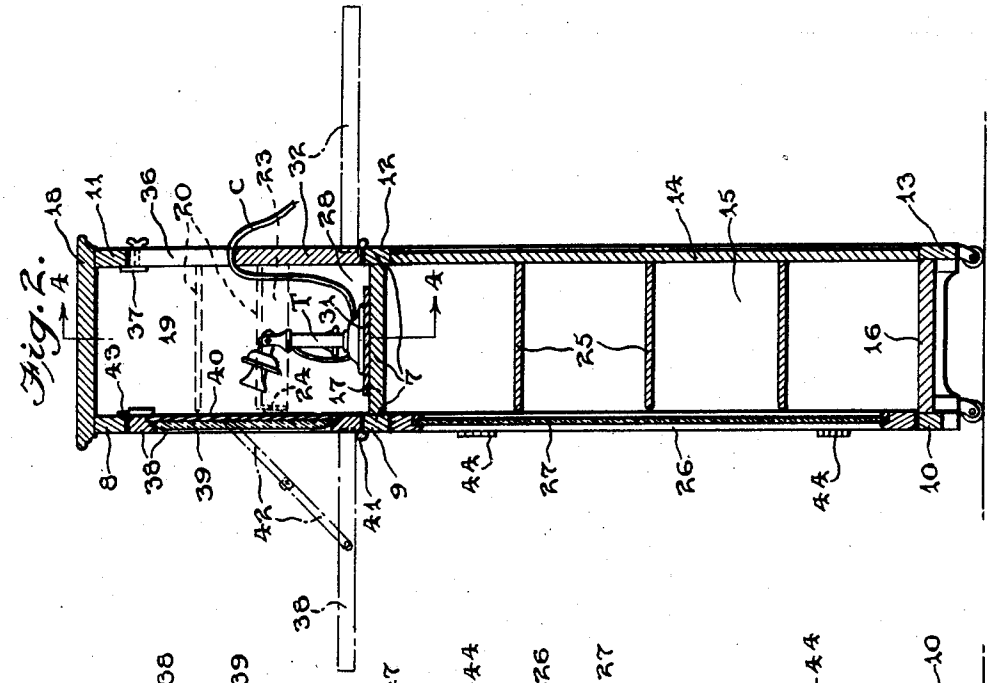
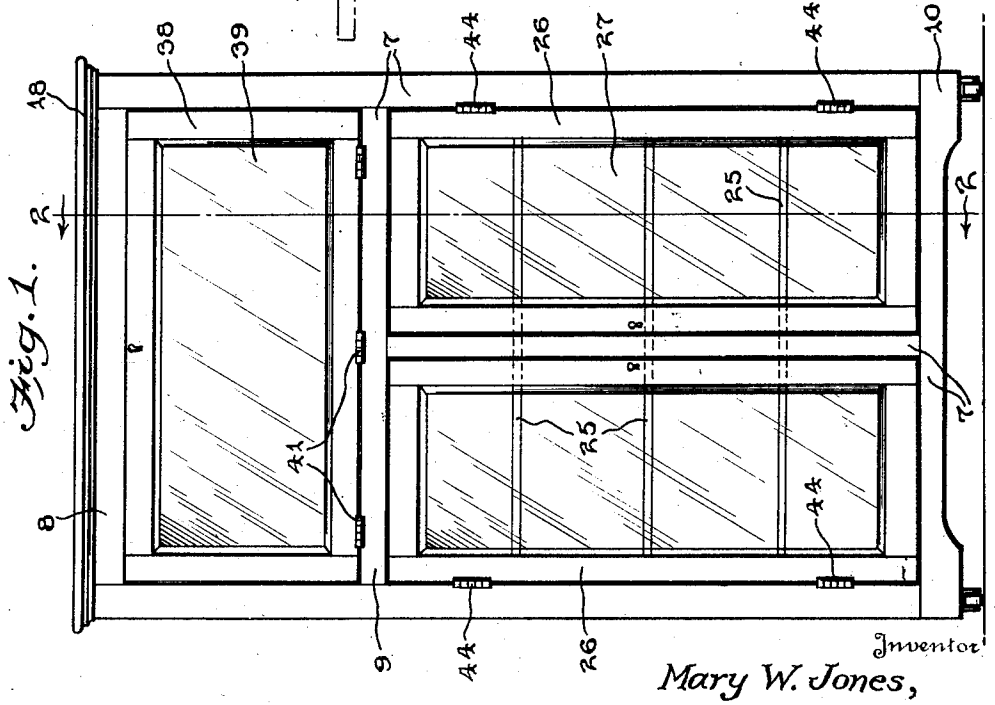
Nov. 4, 1930. M. W. JONES 1,780,353

COMBINATION CABINET

Filed July 3, 1928 2 Sheets-Sheet 1





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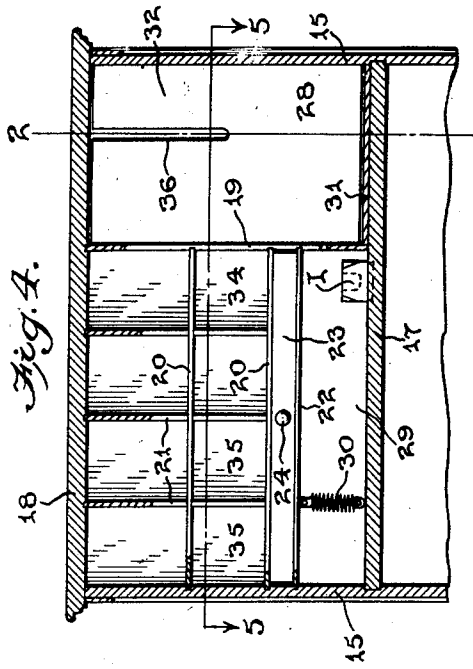


Fig. 4.

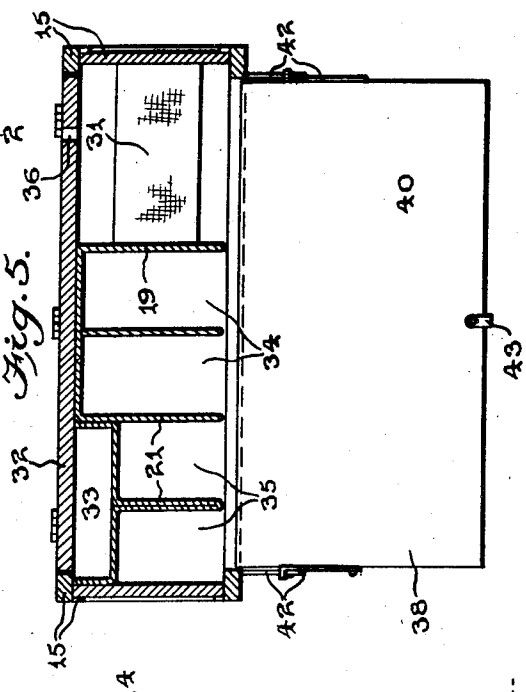


Fig. 5.

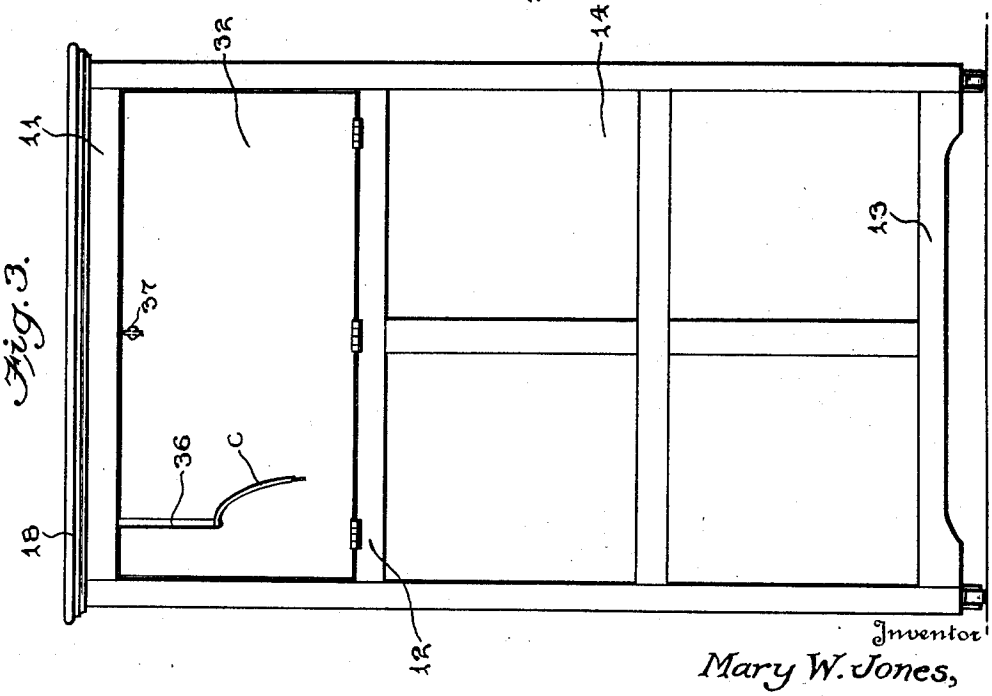


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMBINATION CABINET

Application filed July 3, 1928. Serial No. 290,102.

This invention relates to furniture, and especially to an improved combination cabinet to which I may apply any appropriate trade name.

One object of this invention is to provide a compact, attractive and convenient unitary structure which constitutes an exceedingly convenient storage cabinet for books, papers, stationery, a telephone, a small radio set, and other articles, and at the same time includes a writing desk and one or more mirrors.

Another important object of this invention is to provide a cabinet of this character with a telephone chamber having front and rear doors, the rear door being provided with a slot which is open at one edge and receives the conducting cord of the telephone, whereby the telephone can be placed in the chamber without disconnecting the conducting cord.

Another object of this invention is to provide a combination cabinet of this character of such shape and proportions that the resemblance is that of a modern radio cabinet, and is of such comparatively simple construction that it can be manufactured at a relatively low cost.

Other objects and important features are pointed out or implied in the following details of description, in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved combination cabinet.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view, along the line 2—2 of Figures 1 and 4.

Figure 3 is a rear elevation, a part of the telephone conducting cord being shown through the slot of the rear door.

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view along the line 4—4 of Figure 2, the telephone being omitted, and an ink well being shown in a cavity provided therefor.

Figure 5 is a horizontal sectional view along the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Referring to these drawings in detail, in which similar reference characters correspond to similar parts in the several views, and in which the telephone T, its conducting cord C, and the ink well I are shown to help illustrate the purposes of the cabinet, the invention will now be described in detail as follows:

The cabinet includes a frame work or body which is generally indicated at 7, including front horizontal bars or strips 8, 9 and 10; rear horizontal bars 11, 12 and 13; a rear panel 14; end walls 15; a bottom or lower floor 16; an upper floor 17; and a top or cover 18. This framework or rigid structure also includes a partition 19, shelves 20 supported by this partition and one of the end walls 15, partitions 21 which combine with the shelves 20 to form pigeon holes, and a drawer-supporting shelf 22 on which a drawer 23 is mounted to be pulled outward and pushed inward by means of a knob 24.

The rigid structure described in the foregoing may also include book shelves 25, although such shelves may, instead of being fixed, be removable and adjustable in a manner which is publicly well known. Doors 26 are hinged to the uprights which form parts of the end walls 15, and these doors preferably include transparent bevelled glass panels or panes 27, and suitable locks or fastening means (not shown) may be provided for these doors of the book-case.

The horizontal partition or shelf 17 forms a top of the book-case, and the bottom or floor of the compartments or chambers which include the previously described pigeon holes, the telephone-chamber, and the stationery chamber. The telephone chamber is generally indicated by the number 28, and extends from the right-hand wall 15 to the partition 19, while the series of pigeon holes and the stationery compartment 29 (Figure 4) extend from the left-hand wall 15 to the partition 19. A conventional form of pen and pencil holder is indicated at 30, within the stationery compartment or chamber 29.

Within the telephone chamber, a mat or cushion 31 may be provided to receive the telephone. The upper rear part of the cabinet is provided with a door 32 which extends from one to the other of the side walls 15, so it not only closes the rear part of the telephone chamber, but also closes a secret compartment 33 behind some of the pigeon holes, as shown in Figure 5. In this figure, you

will see that some of the pigeon holes may be deep, as indicated at 34, while others are relatively shallow, as indicated at 35, thereby providing for relatively long and relatively short envelopes and other papers, and at the same time providing the secret compartment 33 at which access can be obtained only by opening the rear door 32. This rear door is provided with a slot 36 which is open at one end, the upper end, as here shown, and this is an important feature of the invention, for it permits the telephone and the connected end of the conducting cord to be placed in the telephone chamber without having to disconnect the telephone cord. Therefore, when a person buys one of these cabinets, it is only necessary to open the rear door 32, place the previously installed telephone on the floor 17 or mat 31, and close the door 32 while guiding the telephone cord into the slot 36. The door 32 may be provided with any appropriate form of lock, latch or button as indicated at 37, in Figure 2. The upper front part of the cabinet is closed by a mirror-frame and mirror, the frame being indicated at 38, and the mirror at 39, the latter having bevelled edges as shown.

The mirror 39 is backed by a sheet of material indicated at 40, which may be of any appropraite kind for protecting the mirror while serving as a horizontal surface on which stationery may be placed while writing thereon when the upper door 38—39—40 is open or in the horizontal position shown in Figure 5, and in broken lines in Figure 2. The door 38—39—40 is hinged at 41, on the frame 7, and pivotally connected supporting strips are shown at 42. These supporting strips are of previously well known construction, so it is sufficient to explain that they fold for permitting the door 38—39—40 to be raised from its horizontal position to its vertical or normal closed position, and that they combine with the hinges 41 for supporting the door 38—39—40 in its horizontal position, for use as a writing shelf. Any appropriate form of lock or latch may be employed for securing the door 38—39—40, as indicated at 43 (Figure 2).

The hinges of the doors 26—27 are indicated at 44.

Although I have described this embodiment of my invention very specifically, it is not my intention to limit my patent protection to the exact constructions and arrangement shown and described, for the invention is susceptible of numerous changes within the scope of the inventive ideas as implied and claimed.

What I claim as my invention is:

In a combination portable cabinet, the combination of a hollow frame provided with a horizontal partition that divides it into an upper chamber and a lower chamber and forms a top for the lower chamber while forming a floor for the upper chamber, a rear door hinged on said frame and provided with a slot which opens through one edge of the door so a telephone's conducting cord can be passed thereinto while a telephone is being passed through the open rear doorway, to be seated on said partition, and a front door hinged to the frame at the front edge of said partition and movable into positions for closing and opening the doorway thereof so the telephone can be moved out therethrough from said partition, and means to combine with the hinges of the front door for supporting it in an open and substantially horizontal position in which it conveniently receives and supports the telephone when it is moved forward from said horizontal partition.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

MARY WADE JONES.