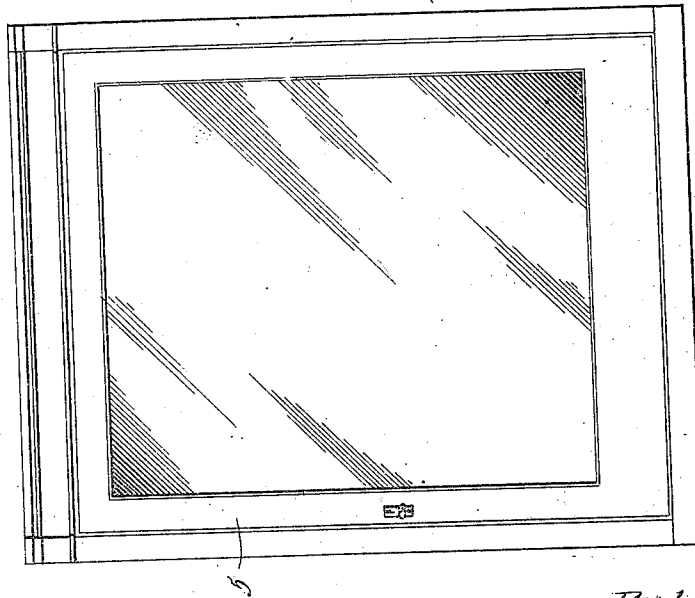
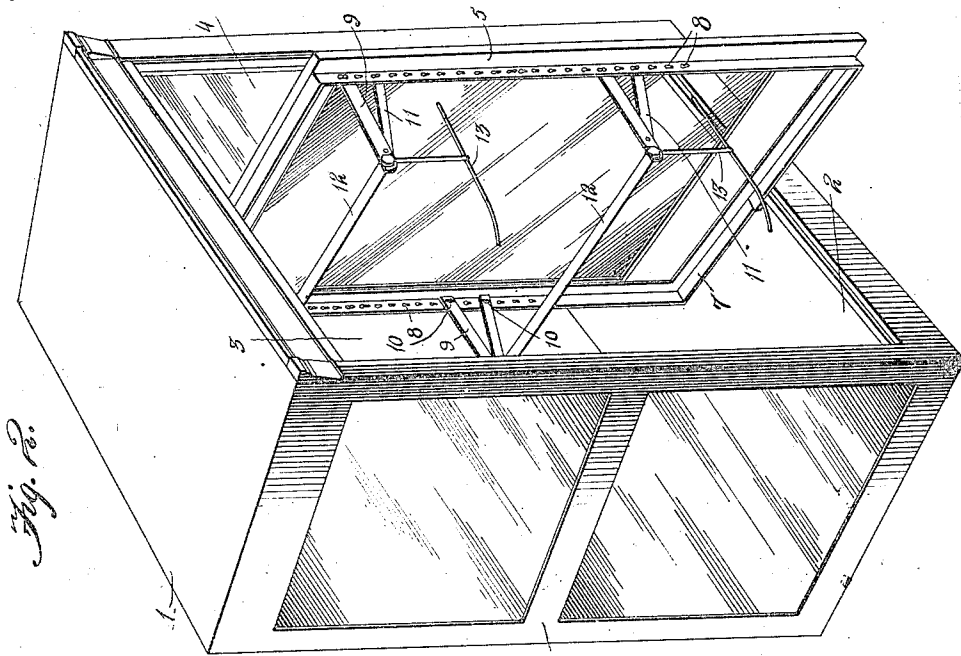


P. SCHIEFER.
CLOTHING CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1911.

Patented Apr. 23, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,024,366.



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1,024,366.

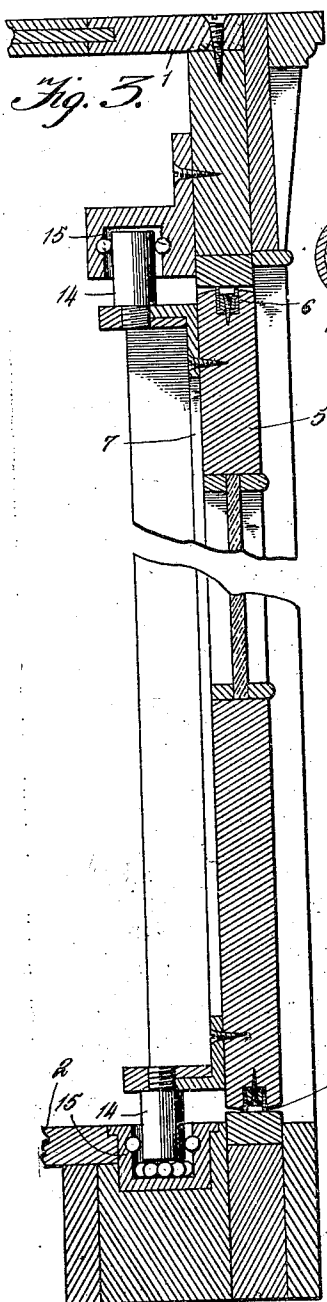


Fig. 3.

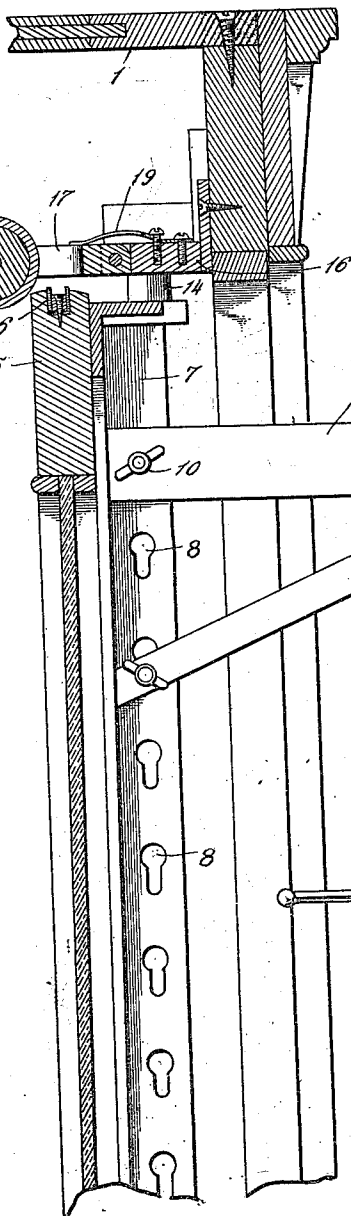


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL SCHIEFER, OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA.

CLOTHING-CABINET.

1,024,366.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 23, 1912.

Application filed October 14, 1911. Serial No. 654,701.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL SCHIEFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Diego, in the county of San Diego and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Clothing-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The invention is specifically intended to supply a cabinet for clothing which when closed maintains a close joint to exclude dust and which when open exposes the clothing in convenient position either for display or for ready access.

The invention contemplates a cabinet of the character hereinbefore stated embodying a door which is centrally pivoted, one side of the door having a metal frame secured thereto and adapted to receive brackets and rods, said brackets having adjustable connection with the metal frame to support the rods at the required elevation to best suit the length of clothing to be inclosed within the cabinet for protection.

The invention further contemplates mountings and dust excluding means of unique and peculiar construction and arrangement for the door.

The invention consists of the novel features, details of construction and combination of parts, which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claim.

Referring to the drawings, forming a part of the specification, Figure 1 is a front view of a cabinet embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cabinet with the door swung so as to expose the inner side thereof provided with the brackets and rods. Fig. 3 is a vertical central transverse section of the front portion of the cabinet, showing the parts on a larger scale and having the intermediate portion of the door broken away. Fig. 4 is a view of the upper portion of the cabinet and door illustrating the parts on a larger scale and showing the bumper and the position of the door when turned to throw the clothes supporting means outward.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description, and indicated in all the views of the drawings, by the same reference characters.

The cabinet may be of any size or construction and comprises a top 1, bottom 2,

back 3 and sides 4, the front being open and supplied with a door 5, which is mounted to turn about a centrally disposed vertical axis. The design of the cabinet will depend upon the finish and cost. The door 5 may be of any construction and embodies a frame and panels, the frame being preferably of wood and the panel or panels being of any material such as wood, plate glass, or the like. The edges of the door frame are formed with grooves in which are fitted strips 6 of felt, rubber or like packing generally employed for securing a close joint. The packing strips are retained in the grooved edges of the door frame by means of securing strips or in any desired way. A metal frame 7 is secured to the inner side of the door and serves to strengthen and reinforce the same. The metal frame 7 is formed of angle iron, which insures both a light and substantial structure. The vertical members of the metal frame 7 have a plurality of keyhole slots 8, which provide for vertical adjustment of brackets 9, which are secured to the metal frame by means of fastenings 10 consisting of bolts and thumb nuts, the latter admitting of tightening the fastenings after the brackets have been adjusted. The keyhole slots 8 admit of adjusting of the brackets 9 without necessitating the removal of the fastenings 10 therefrom. When it is required to adjust the brackets the fastenings 10 are loosened sufficiently to admit of their free movement in the slots 8, the heads of the bolts passing through the larger ends of the slots and when the brackets are in position the fastenings enter the smaller ends of the slots 8 and are tightened by turning up the thumb nuts. The outer ends of the brackets 9 are supported by means of braces 11, which are adjustably connected to the vertical members of the metal frame 7 in a manner similar to the brackets 9. The outer ends of the brackets are recessed and receive rods 12 from which the clothing is suspended. Coat hooks or hangers 13 of any design may be attached to the outer ends of the brackets 9. The brackets may be adjusted vertically to adapt them to the length of the clothing to be housed within the cabinet. Journals 14 are secured to the horizontal members of the metal frame 7 at a central point and enter sockets 15 secured to the upper and lower portions of the cabinet. Balls are placed

within the sockets 15 to insure an easy turning or rotation of the door when swinging the same open or closed.

A bracket 16 is secured to the upper portion of the cabinet at one side of a central line and a frame 17 is pivoted thereto, said frame being forked and supporting a roller 18, which is rubber faced to constitute a bumper to check the opening movement of the door and to hold the same in open position. A flat spring 19 is secured at one end to the bracket 16 and its opposite end engages with the frame 17 and exerts a downward pressure thereon to hold the wheel 18 within the path of the door. The frame 17 is limited in its downward movement by reason of the rule joint connection thereof with the bracket 16.

The cabinet may be of any construction and may be supplied with the door or may be constructed by the user, the door and adjunctive parts being factorially constructed and supplied to the trade. It is contemplated to construct the cabinet so that it may be shipped in a knockdown form, thereby reducing the cost of transportation to the smallest amount possible.

The clothing to be protected by the cabinet is suspended by means of the brackets either from the rods 12 or the hangers 13 or both. The height and relative position of the brackets will depend upon the nature of the clothing to be placed within the cabinet. When the cabinet is closed the door occupies a position with the brackets facing inward and with the strip edges of the door opposite the inclosing portion of the front

of the cabinet. When the cabinet is open the door is turned so as to throw the bracket outward, thereby exposing the clothing so that the same may be displayed to advantage or access readily had thereto.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I now consider to be the embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claim appended hereto.

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

In combination a cabinet having an open front, a door for closing the front of the cabinet, a metal frame secured to the inner side of the door for stiffening and strengthening the same, journals secured to the upper and lower horizontal portions of the metal frame, and sockets fitted to the upper and lower portions of the cabinet above and below the door opening and receiving the respective journals.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PAUL SCHIEFER.

Witnesses:

H. S. MARVIN,
AMY STARRIETTE.