No. 658,480. Patented Sept. 25, 1900.

J. R. BURTON.

CASE OR CABINET.

(Application filed June 19, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 3.

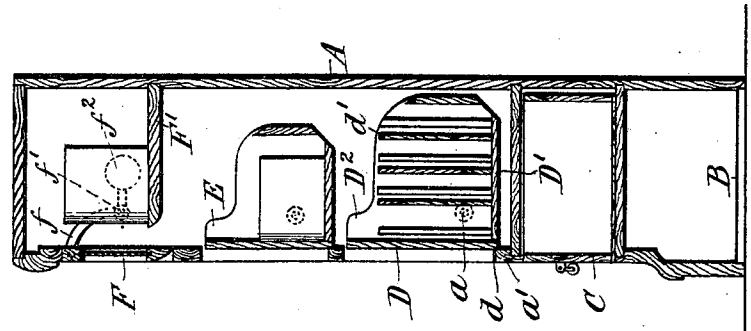


Fig. 2.

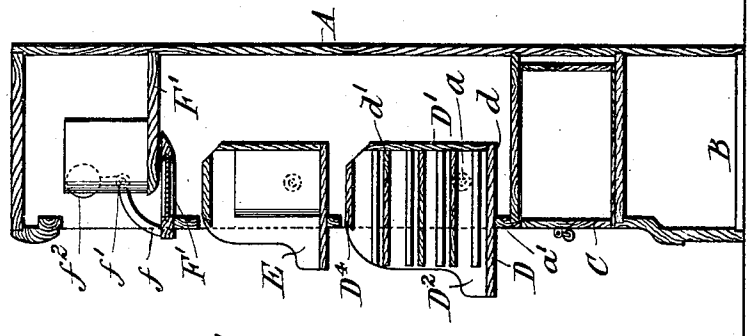
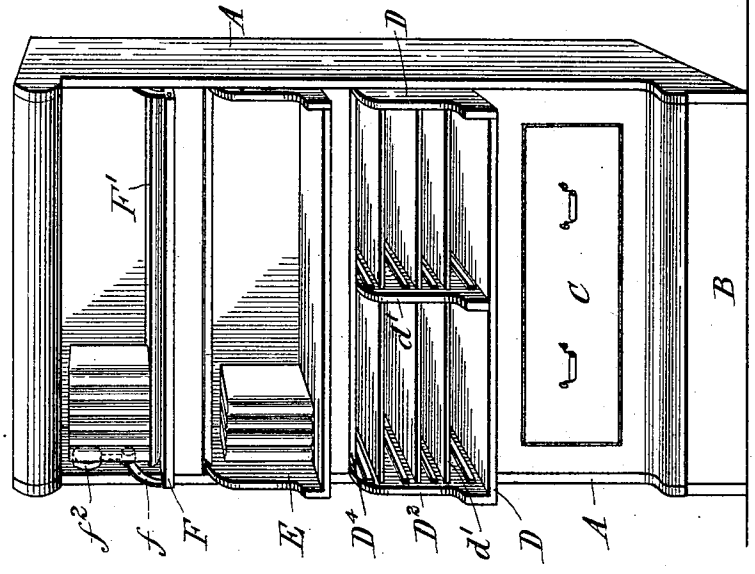


Fig. 1.



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JOHN READ BURTON, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CASE OR CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 658,480, dated September 25, 1900.

Application filed June 19, 1900. Serial No. 20,867. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN READ BURTON, mahogany and timber merchant, a subject of the Queen of England, residing at 32 Rivington street, Curtain road, London, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cases or 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.

This invention relates to certain improvements in cases or cabinets devised, primarily, to economize space and to provide ready access to the books, documents, papers, or the like contained in the case or cabinet.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a case or cabinet, showing three different arrangements of the interior, all being open; and Figs. 2 and 3 are sectional side elevations of same in the open and closed positions, respectively.

The same parts are lettered to correspond in the three figures.

A is the outer shell of the case or cabinet, B is the base of same, and C is a bottom drawer of any ordinary construction and forming no part of this invention.

D D′ is a right-angled tray, fitted with two cheek-plates or side pieces D^2 D^3 and a top D^4, all the five parts being securely fastened together, so as to form a rigid frame. This frame is pivoted at *a*, Figs. 2 and 3, or it may be otherwise mounted to the sides of the outer shell A of the case or cabinet in such manner that it can be rotated partly within the said shell A through an angle of ninety degrees or thereabout. In the closed position, Fig. 3, the shelf D of the tray D D′ is flush or approximately flush with the front of the case or cabinet and forms a door to the void made in the cabinet-front, through which void the pivoted frame works. In the open position, Fig. 2, the same shelf D is horizontal or approximately horizontal and projects for part of its length forward from the front of the case or cabinet supported on the top of the ledge or stop *a′*. The center of motion *a*, on which the tray-frame turns, is so chosen that the tray-frame is so mounted thereon as to be in unstable equilibrium when partly turned on its pivots or mountings, the ledge or stop *a′* serving to limit its backward as well as its forward movement, as said stop *a′* lies in the path of the heel or rear end *d* of the shelf D; but separate stops may be used to limit the forward and backward movements of the tray-frame, if so desired. For the purpose of economizing space in the construction the side pieces D^2 D^3 of the tray-frame are made of the curved form shown, the curves being substantially arcs struck from the center of motion *a*. The tray-frame (marked E in the drawings) is of exactly similar construction and is fitted in the shell A in an exactly similar manner to that already described and marked D to D^4. The two tray-frames differ only in the manner in which their interiors are divided, D to D^4 being provided with vertical and horizontal partitions *d′* and adapted for the reception of document-files, while the tray-frame E has no partitions and is adapted to receive books arranged thereon side by side, as shown. The trays may be provided with any number of partitions arranged vertically or horizontally or both, according to the uses for which the tray-frame is designed.

In the upper part of the case a modified construction is shown, in which only the front F falls down, and when open exposing a tray or shelf F′, fixed in position to the shell A of the case or cabinet. This form is adapted as a book-shelf and avoids the necessity of turning all the books through a right angle, as in the form E. As before stated, F′ is a fixed shelf, and the drop-front F is made in the form of a panel or door, glazed if desired, to close the void in the case or cabinet. To each end of panel F a bracket *f* is rigidly secured, said brackets being centered at *f′* and provided with counterweights f^2, so placed as to keep the panel in the full-open or full-closed position, as will be well understood. The ends of the shelf F′ are fixed to the shell A in the ordinary way, and the shelf F′ is so located that the panel F when open passes thereunder, as shown in Fig. 3. If desired, an additional shelf may be fixed to the shell A above the shelf F′ shown, as will be obvious.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A case or cabinet comprising an outer shell, having an opening in its front, a panel or door fitting said opening, brackets on said panel or door mounted on centers of motion in the shell behind said opening so that the panel or door can rotate partly within and partly without said shell, counterweights on said brackets, and stops on the shell to limit the movements of the panel or door, substantially as described.

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

JOHN READ BURTON.

Witnesses:
G. D. NEVILLE,
T. J. OSMAN.