Feb. 15, 1927. 1,618,126

W. G. HIMMELWRIGHT

KITCHEN CABINET

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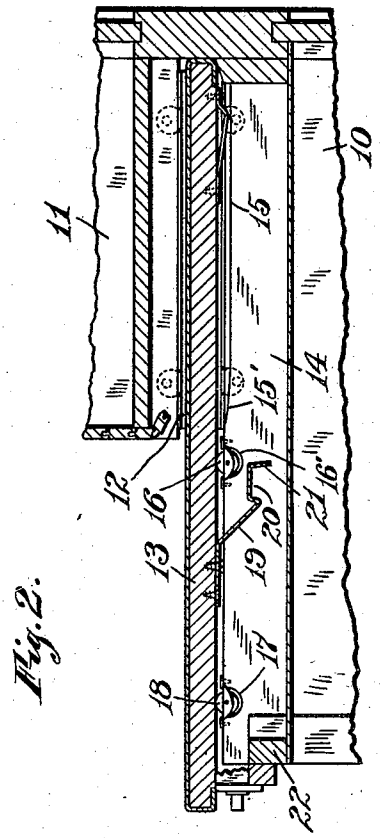


Fig. 2.

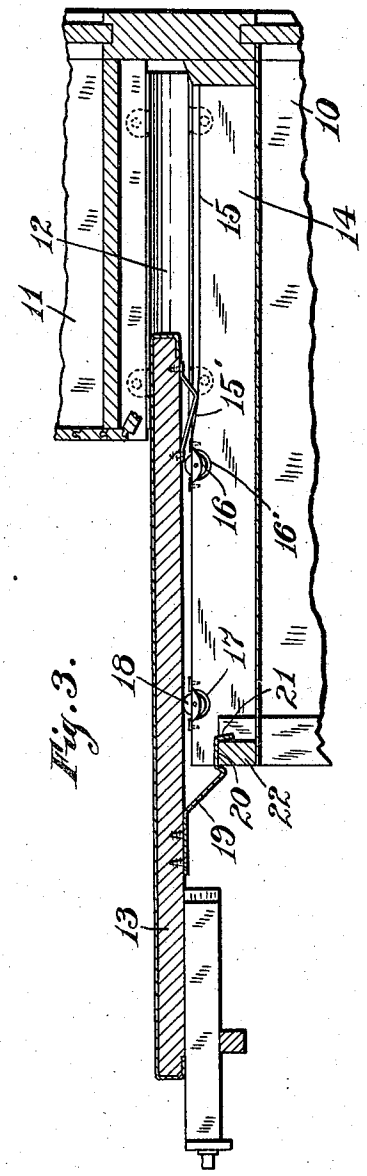


Fig. 3.

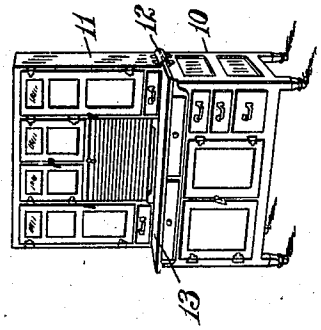


Fig. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALLACE G. HIMMELWRIGHT, OF FRANKFORT, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO McDOUGALL COMPANY, OF FRANKFORT, INDIANA, A CORPORATION OF INDIANA.

KITCHEN CABINET.

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In kitchen cabinets it has long been the practice to provide a sliding work-board, preferably provided with a metal-enameled upper face, which is slidably mounted between lower and upper portions of the cabinet and considerable difficulty has been experienced in providing a construction which, while making necessary allowances for practically unavoidable variations in dimensions, will permit easy manipulation, and at the same time firmly support the board in extended working position.

The object of my invention is to provide a structure of the character described, wherein the board may at all times be readily slid out and in and which, when extended, will be firmly supported both horizontally and vertically.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention. Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet embodying my invention; Fig. 2 a central vertical section, with the work-board in normal, retracted position, and Fig. 3 a central vertical section with the work-board extended to working position.

In the drawings 10 indicates the substructure of a kitchen cabinet upon which is supported a superstructure 11 by means of channelled spacers 12 which are conveniently U-shaped sheet metal members providing channels in which the work-board 13 is mounted. Each side top bar 14 of the base 10 is rabbetted at its inner rear corner to form a relish or slide 15 extending to about the front of the superstructure 11 and ending in an upwardly inclined portion 15′.

At about midway of the fore-and-aft length of board 13, in the upper inner corner of each side rail 14, I form a shallow pocket 16′ in which I mount a roller 16, the casing of which is supported at opposite sides of the pocket. Near the front of each side rail I form a second pocket 17 in which is mounted a second roller 18. The work-board is thus normally supported on four rollers and these are preferably so placed that, when the board is retracted (as shown in Fig. 2) the center of gravity of the board lies between the pairs of rollers 16 and 18 and in advance of rollers 16.

Upon the under side of the work-board, near each rear corner and above each relish 15 is a sheet-metal shoe or runner adapted to engage an inclined portion 15′ when the work-board is drawn out to working position, and crowd the rear edge of the work-board upwardly so as to wedge it firmly against the upper arms of the channels 12.

Secured to the under face of board 13 is a spring catch 19, having a shallow pocket 20 ending in a depending finger 21, so positioned that, when the work-board is projected so as to have its rear edge firmly wedged, as stated above, pocket 20 will embrace the upper edge of a piece 22 of the substructure and finger 21 will prevent accidental withdrawal of the work-board from channels 12 (as shown in Fig. 3).

To return the board to the position shown in Fig. 2 the outer or forward edge of the board is first raised so as to withdraw pocket 20 from piece 22, the board pushed inward slightly while resting on rollers 16, then dropped so as to rest upon all of the rollers 16 and 18, and then pushed back to the position shown in Fig. 2.

To remove the board from the cabinet the forward edge is raised so that finger 21 may clear piece 22, and then drawn forwardly until the rear edge of the board emerges from channels 12. By the above described construction and arrangement, I find that the board may be easily manipulated at all times even tho there is considerable lateral play between the side edges of the board and the channels 12.

I claim as my invention:

1. A kitchen cabinet comprising a substructure and a narrower superstructure supported thereon and vertically spaced therefrom, a work board slidably mounted between the said structures, two pairs of rollers carried by the substructure in front of the superstructure, and supporting the work board as it is shifted back and forth, the rear rollers lying closely adjacent the middle of the board, an upwardly and forwardly inclined run-way formed on the substructure beneath the superstructure, a portion carried by the work table near its rear edge for engaging said run-way and crowding the rear edge of the work table, in its projecting position, upwardly against the superstructure, and a latch carried by the work table and adapted to engage the substructure, when the work table is projected, to resist retroprojection thereof.

2. A kitchen cabinet comprising a substructure and a narrower superstructure supported thereon and vertically spaced there-

from, a work board slidably mounted between said structures, two pairs of table-supporting rollers carried by the substructure in front of the superstructure, two of said rollers being near the front edge of the substructure and the other two of said rollers being closely adjacent the middle of the work board in its upward position, an upwardly and outwardly inclined run-way formed in the substructure near each side of the work board and just beneath the front of the superstructure and a projection carried by the work board near each rear corner and adapted to engage said run-ways when the work board is projected to crowd the rear edge of the work board upwardly against the superstructure, the arrangement being such as to permit withdrawal of the work board from beneath the superstructure by swinging the forward edge of the work table upward, and a latch carried by the under side of the work board and adapted to engage the substructure, when the work board is projected to resist rearward movement of the work board.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Frankfort, Indiana, this 16th day of February, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty four.

WALLACE G. HIMMELWRIGHT.