March 6, 1934. W. J. CONWELL 1,949,827

KITCHEN CABINET

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Fig. 1.

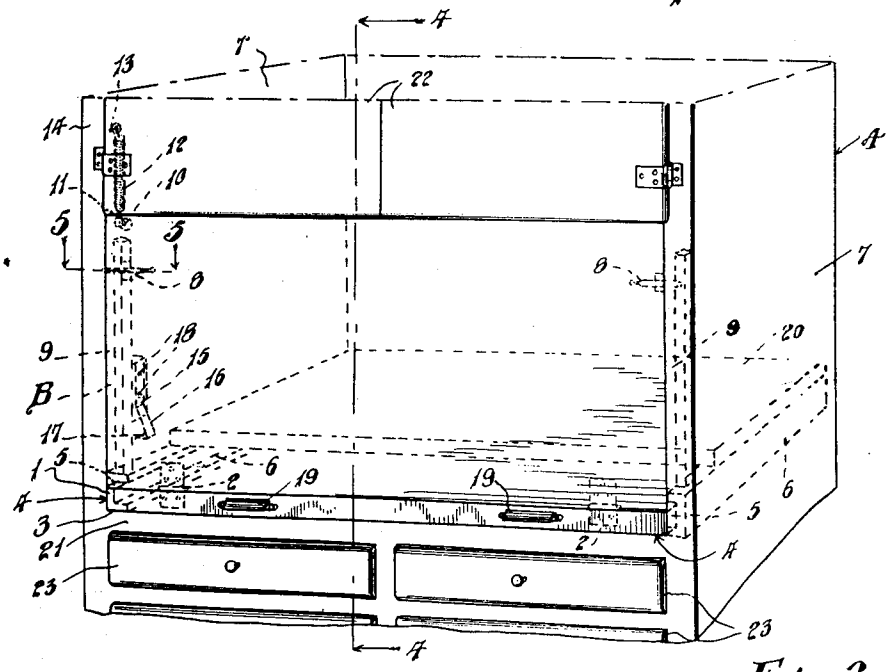
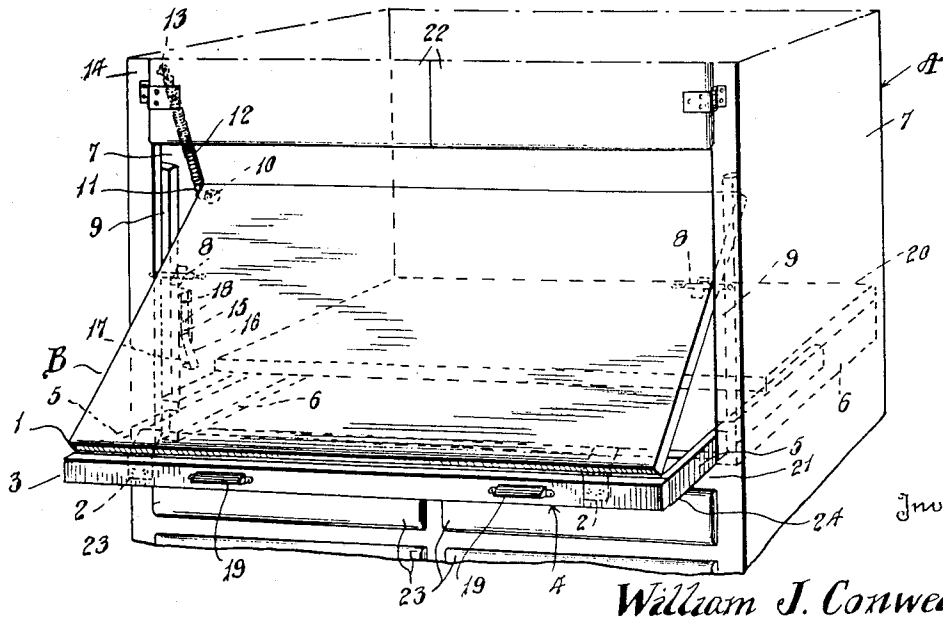


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

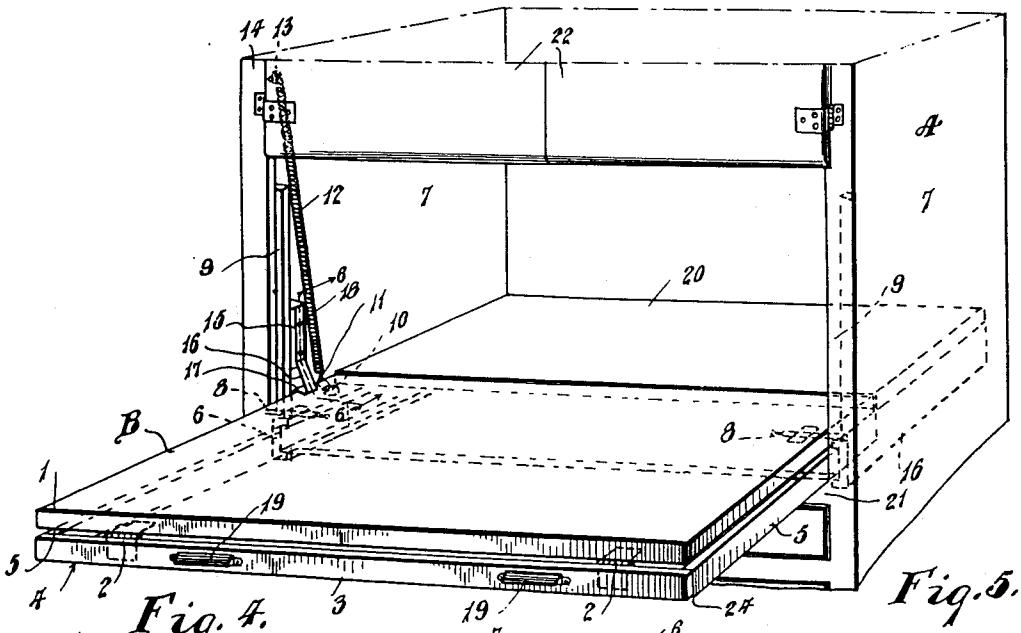


Fig. 4.

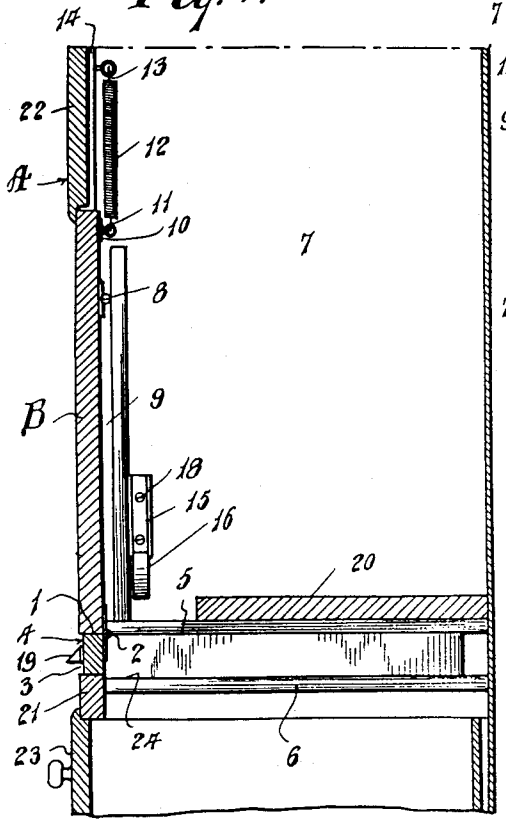


Fig. 5.

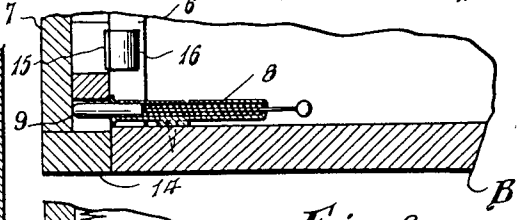


Fig. 6.

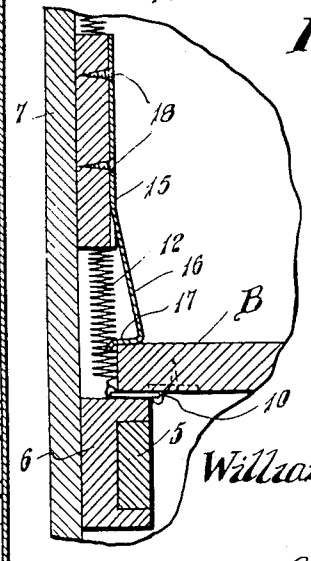


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,949,827

KITCHEN CABINET

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Application April 15, 1933, Serial No. 666,376

1 Claim. (Cl. 312—161)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in kitchen cabinets.

One object of my invention is to provide a kitchen cabinet that will provide more storage space and occupy less floor space than any of the conventional types of cabinets now in use.

A further object of my invention is to provide a kitchen cabinet with a work table which is disposed in a vertical position when not in use and serves as a door for the corresponding front section of the cabinet, and which assumes a horizontal position when in use.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a work table that may be readily removed from the cabinet for cleaning, replacement and repairs.

Still another object of my invention is to provide a kitchen cabinet that gives a more pleasing or attractive appearance than the types now generally in use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view that will appear as the nature of my invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings and more particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, which are for illustrative purposes only and are therefore not drawn to scale:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of the work table and corresponding section of the cabinet, the former closed.

Figure 2 is a similar view, the work table partially open or lowered.

Figure 3 is also a view similar to Figure 1, with the work table completely lowered and locked in horizontal or operative position.

Figure 4 is a vertical transverse section, taken on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary horizontal section through a corner of the cabinet and showing the work table in closed position.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary vertical section through the spring lock and showing the work table in horizontal position.

Figure 7 is a view in detail of the ring by which the counter-balancing spring is attached to the work table.

Referring to the drawings for a more particular description of my invention and in which drawings like parts are designated by like reference characters throughout the several views, A designates the kitchen cabinet, as a whole, and B the work table.

In carrying out my invention, the lower edge 1 of the work table is hinged, as at 2, to the inner face of the front rail 3 of the carrier frame 4, having end rails 5 which slide back and forth in the horizontal guides 6, suitably fastened to the inner faces of the side walls 7 of the cabinet. Spring actuated bolts 8 are secured to the inner face and opposite ends of the work table B and work in vertical guide channels 9. Said spring actuated bolts guide the movement of the work table from a vertical to a horizontal position or vice versa.

A pivoted ring 10 is fastened to the inner face of the work table, adjacent one of its upper corners, and one end, as 11, of a counter-balancing coil spring 12, is hooked in said ring. The upper or opposite end 13 of said spring is permanently fastened to the corresponding front stile 14 of the cabinet. A spring lock 15 with an inwardly inclined lower end 16, and horizontal bottom catch 17, is fastened at its upper end, as at 18, to the inner face of one side wall 7 of the cabinet and is so positioned that when the work table is lowered from a vertical to a horizontal position, the free inclined lower end 16 of the spring lock, will be pressed out by the adjacent edge of the work table to permit the latter to pass, but will instantly spring back into normal position and cause the bottom catch 17 to engage the edge of the work table when the latter assumes a horizontal position. The purpose of the aforesaid spring lock is to hold the work table in a horizontal position against the upward pull of the counter-balancing spring 12.

The front rail 3 of the carrier frame 4, is provided with handles 19 and the cabinet is provided with the bottom shelf 20, front rail 21 situated immediately below the rail 3 and the doors 22 and drawers 23. Attention is invited to the fact that the bottom edges 24 of the end rails 5 of the carrier frame 4, are disposed slightly below the bottom edge of the front rail 3, whereby, when the cabinet is closed with the work table B in a vertical position, the lower front edges of the end rails 5 will extend below the upper edge of the front rail 21 of the cabinet and secure the work table in this position.

The operation of my invention may be briefly described as follows:

Assuming the cabinet to be closed, an upward lift and forward pull on the handles 19, will raise the front ends of the end rails 5 of the carrier frame 4, above the upper edge of the front rail 21 of the cabinet and start them sliding outwardly in the guides 6. A continuation of this

outward pull will cause the work table B to swing downwardly on the hinges 2, guided in its movement by the spring actuated bolts 8. When the work table is partially lowered, it will be checked from further downward movement by the counter-balancing spring 12, and to bring the work table finally into horizontal or operative position, it will be necessary at this point, to exert a downward push thereon. The spring lock 15 will hold the work table in horizontal position until released by the operator.

To return the work table into vertical or inoperative position, the spring lock 15 is first released by applying pressure on the lower free end 16 thereof, to permit the table to swing upwardly. Pressure is then applied on the handles 19 to cause the carrier frame 4 to slide back in the guides 6, when the work table will be guided into position by the spring actuated bolts 8 and secured in vertical position in the manner heretofore described.

A special feature of my construction resides in the fact that the work table may be removed from the cabinet for a thorough cleaning, replacement or repairs. To accomplish this, the following method is employed. With the work table in an upright position, and the upper doors 22 open, the counter-balancing spring 12 is unhooked from the pivoted ring 10 and the spring actuated bolts 8 withdrawn from the guide channels 9. By then lifting up and pulling forwardly on the work table, the latter together with the carrier frame to which it is hinged, will slide completely out of the cabinet.

The outer working surface of the work table may be made of porcelain or other suitable material.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings, it is thought that the construction, operation and advantages of my invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportions and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principles or sacrificing any of the advantages of my invention, as defined in the appended claim.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

In a kitchen cabinet of the character specified, a carrier frame slidably mounted therein, a work table hinged at its lower edge to the front edge of the carrier frame, said work table adapted to assume a vertical position when the carrier frame is pushed in and a horizontal position when the carrier frame is pulled out, means including a counter-balancing spring and spring actuated bolts carried by opposite ends of the work table and working in vertical guide channels at opposite sides of the cabinet, to control and guide the work table in its movement from one position to another and a spring lock fastened to one wall of the cabinet for holding the work table in horizontal or operative position.

WILLIAM J. CONWELL.