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PATENTED APR. 17, 1906.

G. H. HERRNECKER.
CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED APR 10, 1905.

Fig. 1.

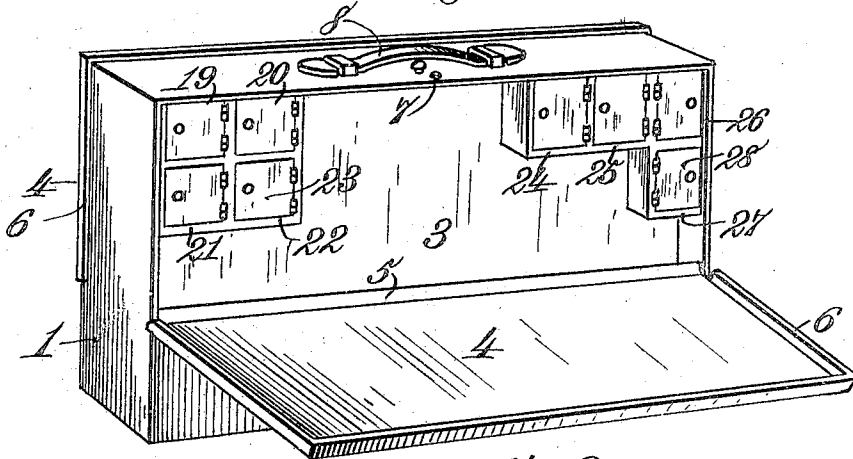


Fig. 2.

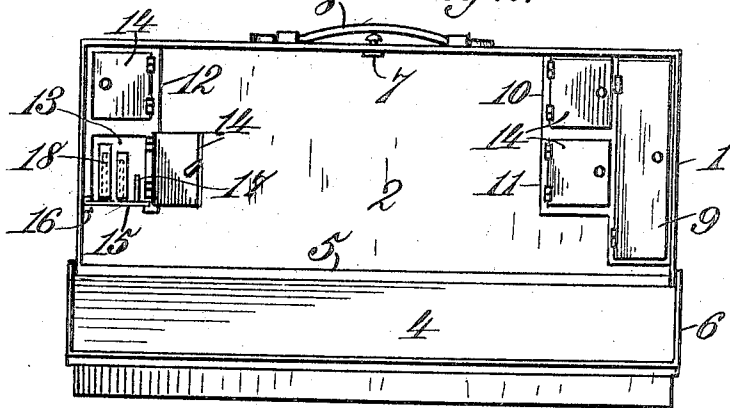
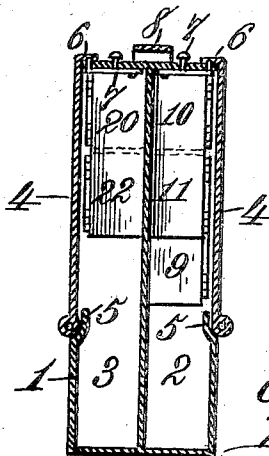


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CABINET.

No. 818,248.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. HERRNECKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hornellsville, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a cabinet for use by locomotive engineers, firemen, and other railway employees for conveniently storing and transporting tools, instruments, mechanical attachments, protective clothing, articles of food, cooking utensils, cutlery, and the like.

The improved cabinet has been devised to meet the demands particularly of engineers and firemen and is constructed of light sheet metal, preferably aluminium, and the compartments are so separated that the tools and implements, as well as attachments, such as sight-glasses for oil-cups or other small parts, and the protective clothing, such as jumpers and overalls, will be held separate and prevented from coming in contact with the articles of food, cooking utensils, and culinary devices that may be contained in the remaining part of the cabinet. The advantage of providing storage means for articles of food, cooking utensils, and culinary devices is that engineers and firemen frequently are delayed in their trips by breakdowns, storms, wash-outs and other causes in out-of-the-way places where food is inaccessible, and therefore are frequently subjected to suffering and extreme hardships, and the cabinet embodying the features of the invention having means therein for storing food and articles relating thereto will be exceptionally convenient under the foregoing circumstances.

By constructing the cabinet of light sheet metal its strength and durability is assured, especially when compared with the ordinary leather bags usually carried by engineers and firemen and which soon become dirty and grimy or burned and break through at different points. The improved cabinet is also formed with joint means between the body thereof and drop-doors arranged at opposite sides for excluding moisture, dust, and dirt from the interior thereof. The cabinet also has details of construction and other advantages and conveniences which will be more fully hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective

view of a cabinet embodying the features of the invention, showing one of the drop-doors open and also exposing one of the compartments particularly adapted for holding sight-glasses for oil-cups. Fig. 2 is a side elevation looking toward the cabinet in a position reverse to that illustrated by Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section through the cabinet with the side doors closed.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the views.

The numeral 1 designates the body of the cabinet, which may be of any desired shape, but, as shown, is of rectangular form and is completely divided into two main compartments 2 and 3, which are respectively adapted for holding tools, attachments, and protective clothing, such as jumpers and overalls, and food articles, utensils, and culinary devices. Each compartment is rendered accessible by a drop-door 4, hinged at its lower end by suitable means to the side sheathing, the latter being projected above the point of hinge attachments of the doors and struck inwardly, as at 5, to form a water and dust proof joint when the doors are closed. The doors have annular end and top flanges 6, which overlap portions of the ends and top of the body 1 and cooperate with the upwardly-projected inwardly-struck flanges 5 to render the joints between the doors and the body fully water and dust proof. The doors also have suitable locks or catches 7, and to the top of the body a leather or other flexible grip 8 is secured for convenience in transporting the cabinet. The compartment 2 has at one end an elongated receptacle or subcompartment 9, and adjacent thereto at a suitable elevation are transversely-extending compartments 10 and 11. At the opposite end of the compartment 2 at an elevation above the bottom of the cabinet are other subcompartments 12 and 13, the compartments 10, 11, and 13 being adapted to receive tools or implements or such other devices as may be desired to store therein. Each of the subcompartments has a hinged door 14, which swings inwardly, and the compartment 9 is likewise provided with a door, and all of the doors are supplied with suitable spring-latches. The compartment 13 has a slidable bottom 15 disposed in opposite guides 16, as clearly shown by Fig. 2, and rising from the said bottom are a series of

pins 17, on which sight-glasses 18 are placed in upright position. By this means a large number of sight-glasses may be stored within the compartment and supported against breakage by disposition over the pins 17. When it is desired to obtain these glasses, the bottom 15 is drawn outwardly and any size desired may be readily withdrawn and the bottom 15 afterward pushed back and the door of the compartment 13 closed to hold the bottom against movement. Below the subcompartments and between the latter the main compartment 2 is used for storing protective clothing, such as jumpers and the like. The main compartment 3 at the opposite side of the cabinet has at one end a series of subcompartments 19, 20, 21, and 22, each provided with a hinged door 23, and at the opposite end of the compartment 3 is a second series of subcompartments 24, 25, 26, and 27, also having hinged doors 28. These subcompartments in the main compartment 3 are at an elevation above the bottom of the cabinet, and said main compartment below the subcompartments will be used for the storage of articles of food and such cooking utensils as may be too large to place in the several subcompartments in the upper portion of the main compartment 3. The subcompartments 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, and 27 will be utilized for receiving small cooking and eating utensils and culinary devices, as well as receptacles of condiments and the like. The improved cabinet will be found exceptionally useful and economical, because it will outwear a number of leather bags, which are affected by the heat of the engine-cab and are liable to become scorched and burned and soon rot away. An additional advantage in the improved cabinet is the means for storing clothing and articles of food, and one of the most important features in this structure is the complete separation of the clothing and tools in the main compartment 2 from the articles of food, cooking utensils, and relative devices in the main compartment 3.

The cabinet as an entirety will be of such dimensions that it can be disposed in a comparatively small space and if constructed of sheet aluminium, as preferred, it can be easily kept clean. In securing the main partition which extends centrally through the body of the cabinet rivets of a suitable nature will be employed, and similar fastenings will also be used in holding the remaining parts of the body together.

The drop-doors 4 are hinged at an elevation above the bottom of the body 1, and the partition 1* is rigid or immovable and extends fully from the longitudinal center on the top to the similar center of the bottom of the body. The bottom portion of the body is jointless or practically continuous, and one

compartment—for instance, the compartment 2—can be made accessible by opening the door 4 thereof without opening the remaining compartment 3. This is a material advantage in a cabinet of the type embodying the features of this invention, particularly in view of the dust and dirt about a locomotive or the work performed by engineers or firemen, and the contents of the several compartments can thus be protected to a greater extent than in ordinary immediately-opening grip-sacks, hand-bags, and like devices. Furthermore, by the arrangement of the jointless bottom, the separate compartments, and the drop-doors 4 the auxiliary smaller or sub compartments in the main compartments will be preserved in one position, so that the contents thereof will not be upset or become disarranged.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is —

1. A cabinet of the class set forth, having a body with a jointless bottom and immovable side portions extending above the bottom a considerable distance, the body also having a jointless top, a central partition immovably secured to the top and bottom and dividing the cabinet into independent compartments, subcompartments mainly disposed in the upper portion of the main compartments against the partition, clear spaces being formed between the lower maximum projections of the said subcompartments of the bottoms of the latter and the bottom of the cabinet, and drop-doors hinged at their lower edges to the immovable side portions of the cabinet-body.

2. A cabinet of the class set forth constructed of light sheet metal and having a body with a jointless bottom and top and side portions immovably extending upwardly thereover a considerable distance, a fixed partition extending from the center of the top to the bottom of the body and fully between the opposite ends to provide two main compartments at opposite sides of the cabinet, subcompartments supported against the opposite sides of the partition and located mainly in the upper portion of the two compartments formed by said partition, clear places being provided below the said subcompartments and inclosed by the bottom and the upwardly-extending side portions of the body, and drop-doors hinged to the upper edges of the immovable side portions of the body for rendering the opposite compartments accessible.

3. A cabinet of the class set forth divided longitudinally to form opposite compartments for respectively receiving tools, and clothing, and articles of food, cooking and eating utensils, the opposite sides being immovably extended upwardly from the bottom of the cabinet and terminating in upper inwardly-bent edges extending fully through-

out the length of the cabinet, and drop-doors
hinged to the upper extremities of the im-
movable sides below the upper edges of the
latter, and having means to embrace portions
5 of the ends and top of the cabinet, whereby
dust-proof joints are formed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set

my hand in presence of two subscribing wit-
nesses.

GEORGE H. HERRNECKER.

Witnesses:

FRED M. HALSTEAD,

ELMER L. REED.