June 15 , 1926. 1,588,771

H. B. RICHARDSON

CABINET

Filed July 11, 1925

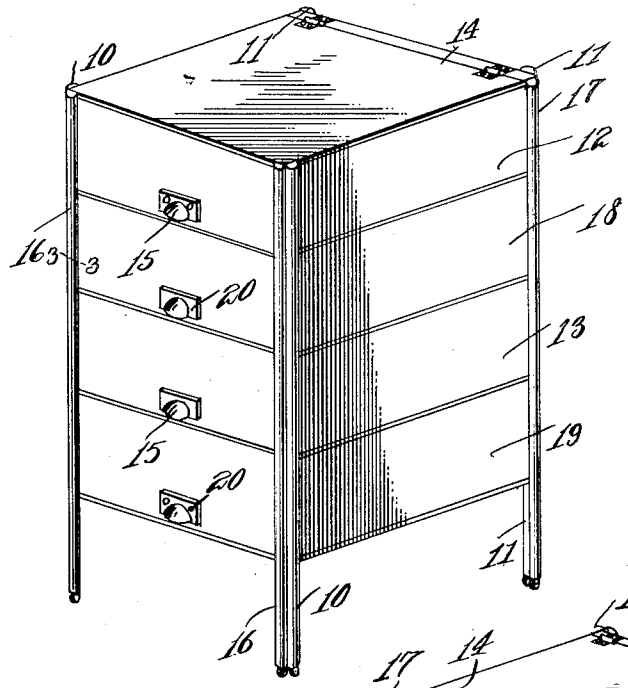


Fig. 1.

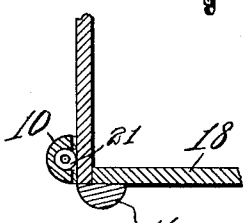


Fig. 3.

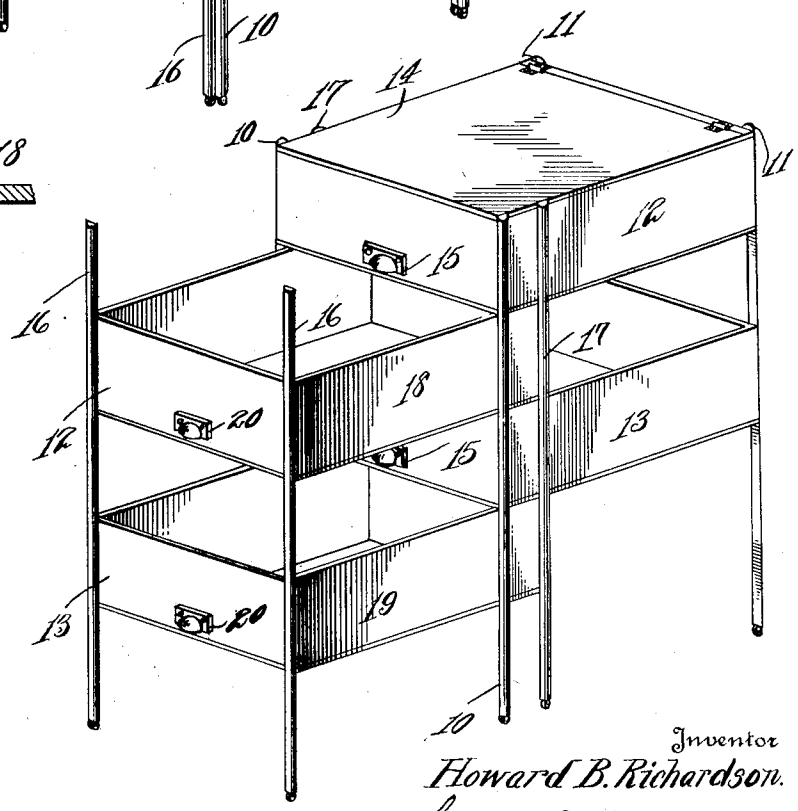


Fig. 2.

Inventor

Howard B. Richardson.

By Horace C. Hamilton

Attorney

Patented June 15, 1926. 1,588,771

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOWARD B. RICHARDSON, OF CLEMSON COLLEGE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

CABINET.

Application filed July 11, 1925. Serial No. 42,915.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in cabinets.

One object of the invention is to provide a cabinet which includes a plurality of storage compartments, normally disposed in covering relation to each other, and so arranged that certain of the compartments may be moved with relation to the other compartments, whereby to permit access to all of the compartments at the same time.

Another object is to provide a cabinet of this character wherein certain compartments are connected together for relative movement, simultaneously, with respect to the remaining compartments which are connected together.

A further object is to provide efficient supporting means for the connected compartments, whereby such compartments will be held in proper spaced relation whether in extended or withdrawn position.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet in normal closed position.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the cabinet, certain of the compartments being withdrawn to permit access to the different compartments.

Figure 3 is an enlarged horizontal sectional detail view, on the line 3—3 of Figure 1, showing the roller.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawings, 10 represents a pair of uprights, disposed at the front of the cabinet, while 11 represents a similar pair of uprights disposed at the rear of the cabinet. Disposed with their forward ends between the front uprights 10, and their rear ends between the rear uprights 11, are the vertically spaced drawers 12 and 13, said drawers being secured to the front and rear uprights. A cover 14 is hinged at its rear end to the upper edge of the rear end wall of the upper drawer 12. The lower ends of the uprights 10 and 11 are provided with suitable casters to permit easy movement of the cabinet, about the room. The front end wall of each of the drawers 12 and 13 is provided with a handle 15.

A second similar structure, consisting of the front uprights 16, the rear uprights 17, and the drawers 18 and 19, which are secured to the uprights 16 and 17 in the same manner as the drawers 12 and 13 are secured to the uprights 10 and 11. These drawers 18 and 19 are, however, disposed respectively between the drawers 12 and 13, and below the drawer 13, whereby when the drawers 18 and 19 are in withdrawn position their front ends, which carry handles 20, similar to the handles 15, will be in vertical alinement with the fronts of the drawers 12 and 13, so that the cabinet presents the appearance of a vertical tier of drawers.

It will be noted that the rear uprights 17 are disposed for forward and rearward movement between the front and rear uprights 10 and 11, the lower ends of the uprights 16 and 17 being equipped with casters, so that upon placing a hand on one of the drawers 12 or 13, and the other hand in grasping relation to one of the handles of the drawers 18 or 19, and pressing backwardly on the first drawers, and at the same time pulling frowardly with the other hand, the portion of the cabinet which contains the drawers 18 and 19 will slide forwardly beyond the drawers 12 and 13, so that access to the drawers may be had from the top.

Carried by the front uprights 10 are the rollers 21, which bear against the sides of the drawers 18 and 19, to render the inward and outward movement thereof easy. This is clearly seen in the detail sectional view, Figure 3.

The uprights 17 are also provided with rollers indentical with the rollers 21, and arranged in the same manner in said uprights for engagement with the sides of the drawers 12 and 13, as the drawers 18 and 19 are pulled out or pushed in. While this construction and arrangement of the rollers of the uprights 17 are identical with that shown in connection with the rollers 21, in Figure 3, an illustration thereof would be a duplication of said figure.

It will be noted that the rear uprights 17, when the movable portion of the cabinet is in normal closed position, bear against the rear uprights 11, to prevent any further movement inwardly, while the said uprights 17 bear against the front uprights 10, when the drawers 18 and 19 are pulled out, to limit this outward movement.

What is claimed is:

1. A cabinet comprising a set of quadrangularly spaced uprights, receptacles se-

cured to and lying between the uprights in vertical spaced relation, a second set of quandrangularly spaced uprights one pair of which are arranged for movement in vertical planes at the sides of said receptacle and bewteen the first uprights, and receptacles secured to and lying between the second uprights in vertical spaced and alternate relation with respect to the first receptacles for movement into and out of superimposed relation to the first receptacles.

2. A cabinet comprising a set of quadrangularly arranged uprights, a receptacle secured to and lying between the upper ends of the uprights, a second receptacle secured to and lying between the uprights in spaced relation below the first receptacle, a second set of quadrangularly arranged uprights certain of which are disposed between the first uprights outwardly of the sides of the said receptacles and movable between the first uprights, a receptacle secured to and lying between the second uprights in position to move in a plane between the first receptacles, and a second receptacle secured to and lying between the second uprights in position below the first receptacle thereof and adapted to move in a plane below the lower of the first receptacles.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

HOWARD B. RICHARDSON.