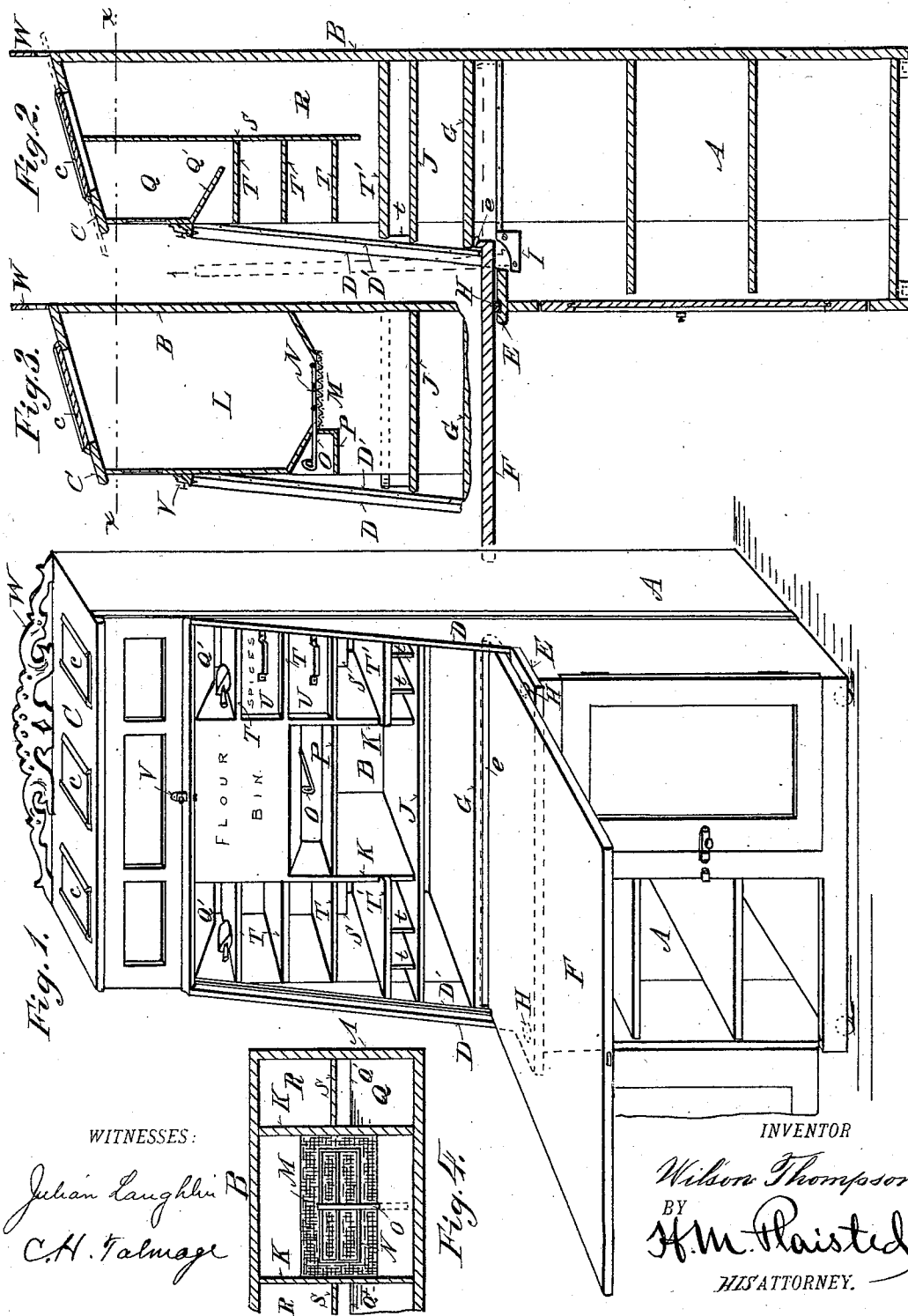


(No Model.)

W. THOMPSON.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 527,030.

Patented Oct. 2, 1894.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HORACE C. MOSHER, OF GALESBURG, ILLINOIS, AND JAMES S. BECKWITH,
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KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,030, dated October 2, 1894.

Application filed June 7, 1893. Serial No. 476,835. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILSON THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kitchen-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in kitchen cabinets, the peculiarities of which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings on which like reference letters indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my cabinet in its open position; Fig. 2, a vertical sectional view when one of the sides is removed; Fig. 3, a partial vertical sectional view through the center of the cabinet, and Fig. 4 a horizontal sectional view on the line $x-x$ of Figs. 2 and 3.

The letters A A designate the sides of a cabinet; the letter B, the back thereof; and the letter C, the top provided with covers c , preferably sliding to give access to the compartments immediately below. The sides A, are preferably constructed in two pieces, one running from top to bottom, and the other jointed thereto and inclined at its upper front edge to about mid-way of its length as shown at D.

A shoulder to support a cross piece or board E, Figs. 1 and 2, forms a shelf and serves as a support for a slidingly pivoted front lid F when in its lowered position. When said lid is thrown up, it closes in the front of the cabinet between the inclined edges D, and rests on strips D' on the inner faces of the sides A to prevent the admission of dust. The body of the cabinet below the cross shelf E, is closed in front by doors, and divided by shelving, as shown. This front lid F, when thrown to a horizontal position serves as a bread board of adjustable width, as it is mounted to slide under a shelf G, which holds down the inner edge of the board when drawn out to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The inner end of the board has a lip e , preventing the flour working over the end of the board. The shelf G extends across the

whole width and depth of the cabinet, giving large space for placing the utensils within reach, while the bread board may be adjusted to the size desired. It also projects forward to a point just in the rear of the strips D to lap over the edge of the bread board, and afford a maximum depth of shelf and bread board combined. Rubber cushions H, are interposed between the board and the cross shelf E, to prevent marring the parts, and their audible scraping while in use.

Any form of pivotal connections may be used for the inner end of the board whereby it may fit closely against the edge of the cross piece E, when thrown upward to form the front lid of the cabinet. In Fig. 2 curved blocks I, support the inner and lower end of the lid as it is rotated upward. The lip e , is adapted to engage with the lower end of the strip D', as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2, to prevent drawing the board out too far. By throwing the board into the dotted position, Fig. 2, it may be lifted and disengaged from the cabinet.

Above the shelf G, is another partition shelf J, of substantially similar size, from which extend two vertical partitions K to the top C, and from the front to the back. This shelf also extends outward between the inclined sides, as shown. In the central compartments thus formed is located a flour bin L, Fig. 3, taking up the main portion of the compartments and provided with a hopper bottom and a fixed screen M, Figs. 3 and 4. This screen is of relatively large size and an agitator N, formed of bars extending laterally from the handle O, is slidingly operated from the front as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. This arrangement of the bottom facilitates sifting the flour, and prevents its clogging. As will be seen by inspection of the figures, there is no danger of the flour lodging and refusing to discharge as is ordinarily the case. A shelf P is placed in the front of the space below the bin, being located under the front sloping bottom of the flour bin—for small articles in frequent use, such as salt, pepper and other seasoning. This shelf does not interfere with operation of the sifter, as is apparent from the sectional view, Fig. 3.

Between the partitions K, and the sides A A respectively, the space is divided into vertical and horizontal compartments. The vertical compartments are arranged in pairs, one back of the other and of different depths, as is shown at Q and R, Fig. 2. The common dividing partitions S, extend from the top C, a considerable distance below the inclined bottom Q' of the front compartments.

Horizontal shelves T extend from the partition S to the front of the cabinet, and divide the space below the compartments Q into open compartments, which may be filled by movable boxes, used as shown at the right of Fig. 1. A shelf T', directly below the bottom edge of the partition S, extends from the front to the back B, and receives the material from the compartment or bin R. The upper of the shelves T answers the same purpose for the compartment or bin Q. Between the shelves T' and the shelf J are vertical partitions, *t*, forming pigeon-hole compartments, as shown in Fig. 1. These are adapted to receive spoons, forks, &c., frequently required.

The covers *c* in the top C, previously mentioned, fit tightly in their respective grooves to prevent the admission of dust, &c. They are preferably constructed to slide and the partitions S, are in substantially the middle of the opening covered. By this arrangement the cover may be slid forward and backward as indicated by the dotted lines, Fig. 2, to expose only the rear or the front compartments respectively, when filling the same. The top C, is preferably fast so that but one of the ver-

tical compartments need be exposed at a time, the others remaining covered.

The inclined front lid may be secured in place by a catch at the top, as indicated at V, and an ornamental crest W adds to the appearance of the cabinet, as shown.

In my previous patent, No. 469,842, dated March 1, 1892, I have shown some front and rear vertical compartments with a zigzag removable partition between them. In the present form this partition is a simple, straight, vertical partition extending downward from the top C, where it cuts across the middle of respective opening under the cover *c*.

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

A kitchen cabinet with shelves, bins and compartments, substantially as shown and described, in combination with a specific form of bread board front and particular means for controlling its position, consisting of a board loosely mounted to slide in horizontal guides below a main inner cross shelf bearing on its rear, and above an outside cross shelf having frictional contact therewith, stops between the board and cabinet, and supports for the inner lower end of said board, in rotating it upward when fully drawn out.

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

WILSON THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

HORACE C. MOSHER,
D. M. HULL.