Sept. 16, 1930. J. W. MYERS 1,775,654

SAFETY CABINET

Filed March 1, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

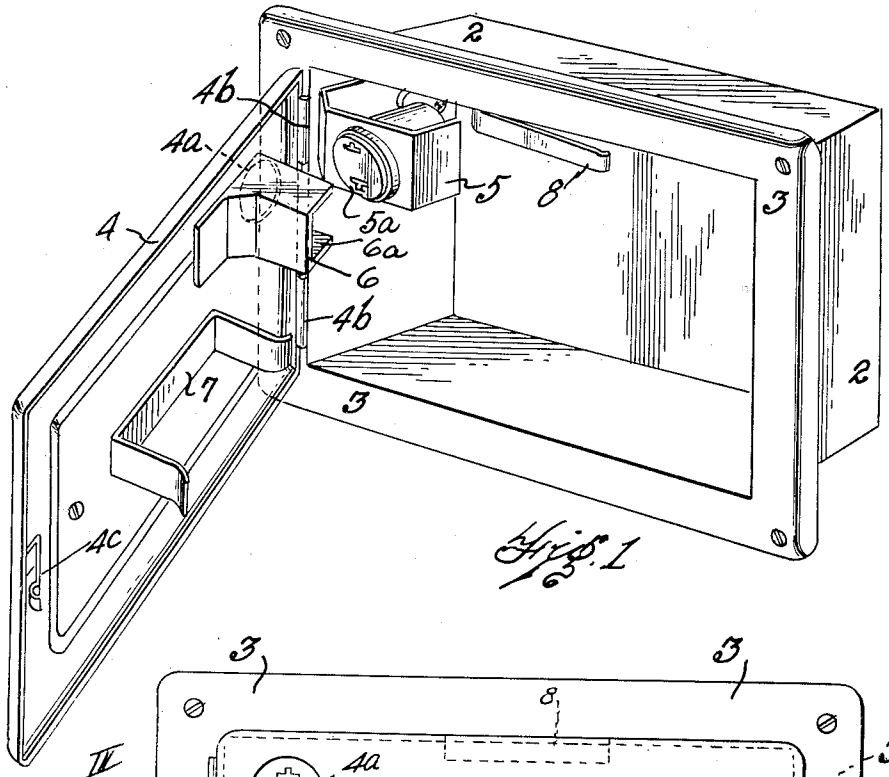


Fig. 1

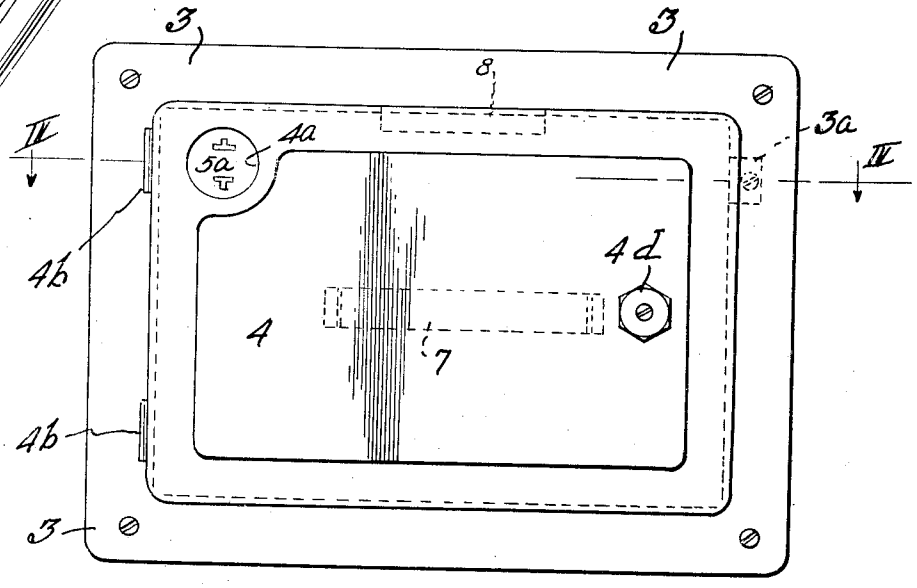


Fig. 2

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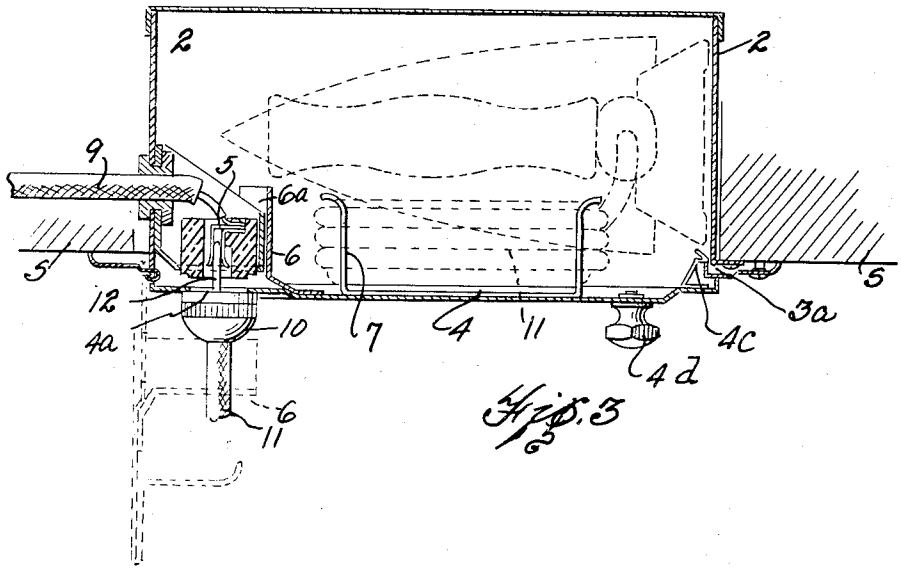


Fig. 3

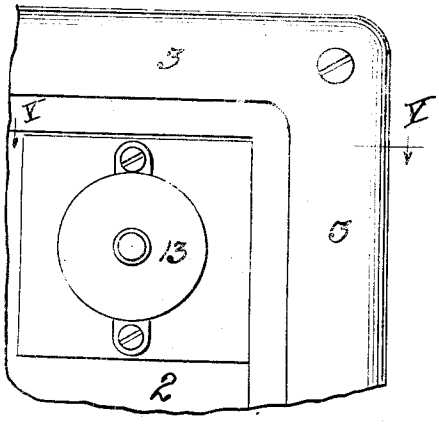


Fig. 4

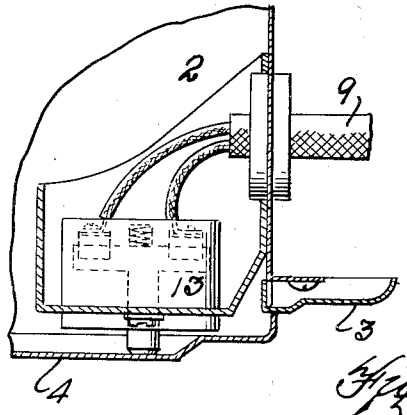


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SAFETY CABINET

Application filed March 1, 1929. Serial No. 343,772.

My invention relates to a safety cabinet for electric flatirons or other articles, and an object of my improvements is to provide a receptacle such that the articles shall be de-energized, so as not to overheat, when stored therein.

I secure this object in the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a receptacle embodying my invention, with the door open.

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a section on the line III, III, Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a detail elevation of the upper right hand corner of the receptacle with the door removed, showing a modified construction.

Figure 5 is a section on the line V, V, Figure 4.

2 is a sheet-metal box like construction having its front open. I preferably insert this in a wall, the edge of its open front coming flush with the surface S—S (Figure 3) of the wall of a room, which may be a kitchen or laundry. I then secure to the surface of the wall the ornamental frame 3 covering the edges of the receptacle.

The receptacle may also be set into a cabinet which houses a built-in ironing-board of the folding type, in which case the front of the box is substantially flush with the front of the paneling of such a cabinet.

4 is a door in the frame 3 adapted to swing about hinges 4^b at one of its vertical edges. 5 is an outlet receptacle, or energizing fixture, for the electric current secured to an end wall of the receptacle 2, with its front face close to the door 4 when the latter is closed. 5^a are the sockets in the outer surface of the fixture 5. 4^a is a circular hole through the door 4, so located that it shall give access to the sockets 5^a.

10 is the attaching plug. 11 the cord and 12 the tangs extending from the plug 10. The cord 11 is adapted to be connected to the iron and the tanks 12 to enter the sockets 5^a. The aperture 4^a through the door 4 is circular in form and smaller than the plug 10, so that the plug cannot pass into said aperture, as shown in Figure 3, but the tangs 12 may pass through said aperture and engage in the sockets 5^a.

6 is a guard plate having a vertical face and two horizontal flanges 6^a. The plate 6 is secured at one end to the inner surface of the door 4, in such a position that it shall come in front of the face of the sockets in the fixture 5 when the door is thrown open, as shown in dotted lines in Figure 3 and indicated in full lines in Figure 1. The relative location of the plate 6 and the sockets 5^a is such that the plate shall prevent the inserting of the tangs of the plug 10 into said sockets, whenever the door is open. The horizontal flanges 6^a come above and below the fixture 5 when the door is closed.

The construction is such that the opening of the door shall be limited to about 90 degrees to its closed position.

7 is a bracket secured centrally to the inner surface of the door 4 and adapted to have the attaching cord coiled thereon, as indicated in dotted lines in Figure 3.

4^c is a catch adapted to engage an edge of the frame 3 to hold the door 4 completely closed, as indicated in Figure 3. 4^d is a knob by which the door 4 may be manipulated.

8 is a spring secured to the upper-inner surface of the receptacle 2, in such position as to press against the door 4 when the latter is closed.

It is desirable to have the outlet receptacle 5 enclosed as above described. In any case the construction is such that the cord must be in part outside of the receptacle 2 when connected to the energizing fixture and, therefore, the door must be more or less open to permit the passage of the cord.

An alternative form of construction is described as follows:

9 is the energizing cable.

13 is a push button construction located in such a position as to be closed by the contact of the door when the latter is completely closed and so constructed that it shall open the circuit when not constrained by the door. In this case also the cord would be connected from the outside of the receptacle, as above

described, and the opening of the door break the energizing circuit.

An iron may be put in this receptacle even while it is hot and the door closed, but the cord cannot be attached to the receptacle 5 except when the cord is outside of the receptacle and the door 4 is closed.

The spring 8 acts to push the door 4 open, to a limited extent, whenever the catch 4^c is not engaged. The door, opening even to a limited extent, acts upon the plug 10 by the engagement of its wall surrounding the aperture 4^a to pull the tangs out of the sockets 5^a a sufficient distance to break the circuit.

Whenever the door is even slightly open the circuit is broken through the push button construction 13 and the circuit is only complete here when the catch 4^c is engaged.

The energizing circuit will be broken whenever the door is open wherever the intake receptacle 5 is located.

What I claim is:

1. The combination of a receptacle, a door therefor, an energizing fixture in said receptacle and means connected with said door by which the attachment of an electric plug to said fixture is prevented except when said door is closed.

2. The combination of a receptacle having a door, an energizing fixture in said receptacle, means whereby an electric plug may be connected to said fixture from the outside of said receptacle only and means connected with said door to prevent the connection of said plug with the said fixture when the door is open.

3. The combination of a receptacle, an article to be stored therein having an electric attaching cord by which it is operated, with an attaching plug thereon, an energizing fixture in said receptacle, a door for said receptacle, an aperture in said door permitting the plug on the connecting cord to engage said fixture, said aperture being too small to permit the passage of the plug, the door being adapted to engage said plug to withdraw the same from engagement when the door is open and means on said door for preventing the engagement of the cord in said fixture when the door is open.

4. In an apparatus of the kind described, the combination of a receptacle, an article adapted to be stored therein, an attaching cord for said article adapted to conduct an operating current thereto when connected to an energizing fixture, an energizing fixture adapted to have said cord attached thereto only from the outside of said receptacle, a door for said receptacle and means whereby the energizing circuit is broken when said door is open.

5. In an apparatus of the kind described, the combination of a receptacle, an article adapted to be stored therein, an attaching cord for said article adapted to conduct an operating current thereto when connected to an energizing fixture, an energizing fixture adapted to have said cord attached thereto only from the outside of said receptacle, a door for said receptacle and means whereby the opening of said receptacle prevents the engagement of said fixture.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification.

JOSEPH W. MYERS.