JOHN ARTHUR BRANDT, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

STAINING AND FINISHING CABINET.


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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ARTHUR BRANDT, a citizen of the United States, and resident of St. Louis, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Staining and Finishing Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

The objects of my invention are to construct, a simple compact sanitary non-inflammable inexpensive, dust-proof cabinet with a specially constructed working surface, that will also perform the function of a door for a portion of the cabinet, and is so attached to the cabinet as to permit of its being folded out of the way of the operator when not in use.

A further object is to form compartments in the device for the storage of material and for the placing of material that is being used by the operator.

A still further object is to construct a hinge and lever device for the working surface or door that will form a stand for the surface when in use and will fold immediately adjacent the panels of the case when not in use.

The cabinet finds its greatest utility when used in manual training schools or large paint shops where the paint and stain cabinet must be used by large numbers of mechanics. The present benches are inadequate to such an extent that although installed in a great many shops are but rarely used.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention has relation to certain novel features of construction and operation, examples of which are described in the following specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my cabinet with the working surface and door partly open. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of my cabinet with some of the shelves shown by dashed lines. Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation along the line 3—3 Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a fragmental sectional view along the line 4—4 Fig. 2.

In the drawings numeral 5 designates four vertical posts connected by the upper front rail 6 and the upper side rails 8 and 9 respectively (9 is not shown in the drawings); 7 designates an angle iron connecting the top and back. The posts 5 are connected near their lower extremities by the lower front rail 10, and the lower side rails 12 and 13, the latter is shown by dashed lines; the upper rails 6—8—9 are covered by the top 14 which protrudes slightly over the rails 6—8—9.

The bottom 15 is supported on the lower rails 10—12 and 13. 11 designates an angle iron, connecting the bottom and back. The back 16 is supported between the two rear posts 5 and the angle 7, partition 22 and the bottom 15. The sides 17 and 18 are supported between the posts 5 the rails 8 and 12 and the rails 9 and 13 respectively. The shelves 19 and 20 are supported at their ends by sides 17 and 18 and at their rear by back 16; at their rear corners by two of the posts 5.

21 designates a horizontal rail connecting the two front posts 5 at or near their center. The partition 22 dividing the cabinet into two compartments 23 and 24 is supported at its corners by the posts 5 at its ends by the sides 17 and 18 at its front by the rail 21 and at its rear by the back 16.

25 designates a vertical stile connecting rails 10 and 21 and dividing the front of compartment 23 into two equal areas. One of these areas is covered by the door 27 and the other by the door 27 both hinged to the posts 5 at their outer vertical edge and selectively locked to the rail 25 at their inner edges.

The upper compartment 24 is covered on its front by the working surface and door 28 hinged to the rail 21 at 29. The door 28 is of the conventional type with rails on its four sides with a panel in the center and a specially constructed working surface on its inner side. To the side panels are secured the journals, castings or hinge 30 and 35. The supports 31 and 36 are revoluably secured to said journals, castings or hinges. To the two front posts 5 and below the rail 10c 21 are secured the journals 32 and 37. The arms 33 and 38 are revoluably secured to said journals. Arms 36 and 38 as well as arms 31 and 33 are revoluably connected at points 34 and 39 respectively. The arm lengths of 31 105 and 33 as well as of 36 and 38 are so proportioned and the journals 33, 37 as well as 30 and 32 so positioned as to cause the door 28 to rest in a horizontal plane when swung down and open on the hinges 29, when the 11c
bottoms of supports 31 and 36 are on the same horizontal plane as the pedal extremities of the posts 5.

Fig. 2 shows the working surface and door 28 in its closed position & c., with the supports 31 and 33 as well as 36 and 38 fitting snugly adjacent the front face of the front posts 5.

40—41 and 42 represent locks and handles for the upper as well as for the two lower compartments. The supports 31 and 36 are made to take a positive proper supporting position by the arms 33 and 38. A woven wire shelf 51 is slidably secured in compartment 27. The working surface or door 28 is composed of two parallel members 43 and 44 between which is positioned, an insulator such as asbestos 45. The entire structure is preferably made of steel, with as few pieces as possible, so placed relative to each other as to practically hermetically seal the compartments. The bent on itself type of joint is used on the ends of 28. All joints between posts and rails top, bottom and sides, as well as between rails and stiles are of the conventional type. The purpose of making the device practically air tight is obvious for the materials to be stored therein are highly inflammable. The device is the embodiment of the idea of excluding the necessary air for combustion.

Revolubly secured to the geometric center of partition 22, in the center of compartment 27, by means of the short rod 47 is the ring 48 by means of straps 49. On the ring 48 at various intervals are hung the hooks 50. By this means a portion of the various materials to be placed in this compartment can be hung on these hooks. A rotation of the ring 48 will facilitate the handling of such materials.

What I claim is:

In a device of the character described, in combination with horizontal and vertical elements, a combined door and staining plate, said vertical elements secured to said horizontal elements to form compartments substantially adjacent each other, said door and staining plate hingedly secured to one of said horizontal elements, supports pivotally secured to said door and staining plate, arms pivotally secured to certain of said vertical elements, said arms pivotally secured to said supports, said arms and supports being positioned laterally adjacent each other so that said supports form pedestals for said door and staining plate when said door and staining plate is in an open position and so that said arms form braces for said supports, when said door and staining plate is in an open position, in such a manner that said door and staining plate will lie in a horizontal plane when open, and so that said arms and said supports will be held firmly adjacent certain of said vertical elements when said door and plate is in a closed position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN ARTHUR BRANDT.

Witnesses:
MILDRED STOCKE, J. A. NOLAN.