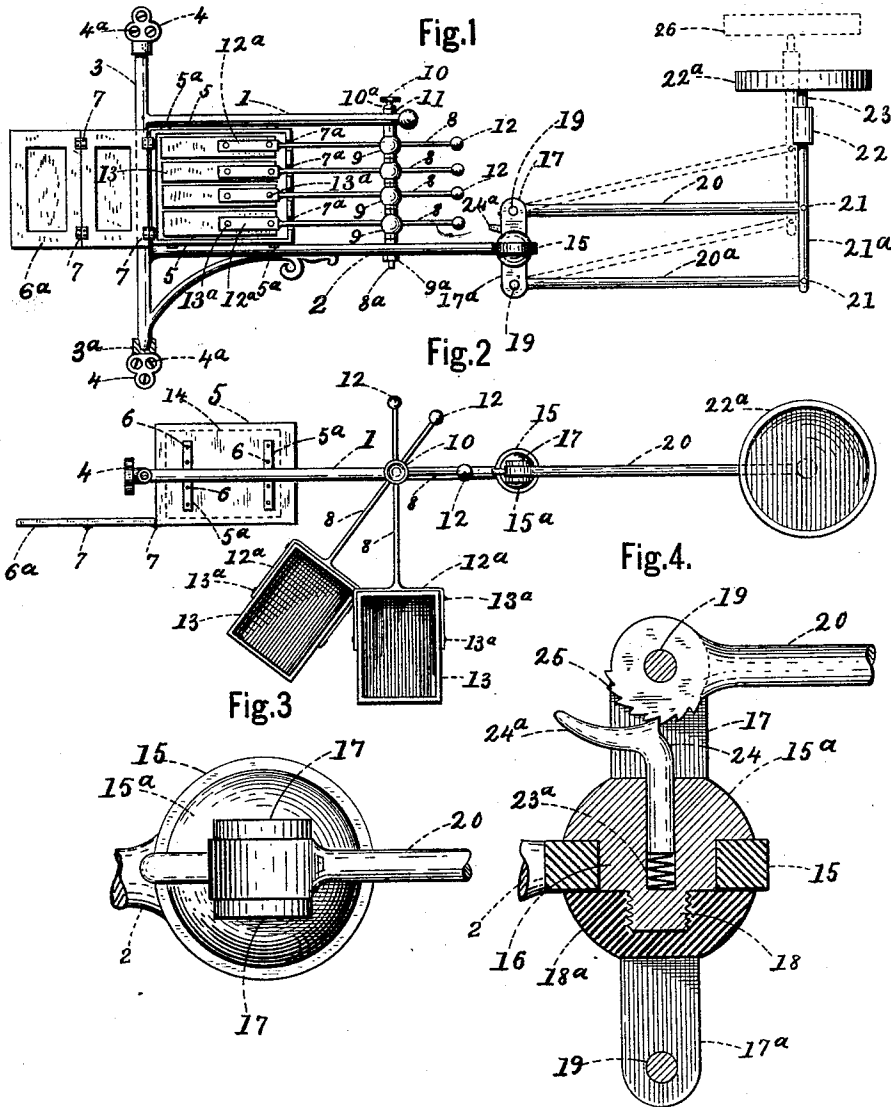


(No Model.)

C. A. HERR.
DENTAL CABINET.

No. 480,261.

Patented Aug. 9, 1892.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DENTAL CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,261, dated August 9, 1892.

Application filed August 24, 1891. Serial No. 403,545. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN A. HERR, a citizen of the United States, residing in Osborn, in the county of Greene and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dental Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in a new and improved cabinet for the use of dentists or for any other use where a large variety of instruments are required to be stored, so that any one or more of them can be conveniently and quickly got at when required; and it will be fully and clearly hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device complete, a portion of one of the lower bearing-supports being in section, so as to expose the lower supporting-pivot. Fig. 2 is a top plan view, some of the pivoted trays being turned outward from their holding-case. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the universal joint by which the outer tray may be moved laterally either way or elevated or lowered and secured in position. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional elevation showing the interior construction of the same.

In said drawings is represented a pivoted bracket consisting of two horizontal frame-pieces 1 and 2, each rigidly secured to a vertical pivoted bar 3 or formed in one piece with it. (See Fig. 1.) The vertical supporting-bar 3 is provided with tapering ends, the lower one of which is shown at 3^a by the broken section in Fig. 1, both ends being substantially alike. This bracket is intended to be supported by means of socketed supporting-pieces 4, in which the tapering ends fit, so as to allow it to be made to swing easily from side to side. The socketed pieces 4 may be secured by screws 4^a either to the wall or to any suitable point of support, so as to hold the bracket-frame securely and still allow it to be moved to one side or the other. Within this bracket-frame is secured a case 5 by means of metal pieces 5^a, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) which are either a part of or rigidly secured to the horizontal frame-bars 1 and 2 and to the case 5 by screws or bolts 6. This case is open at one side and is provided with a door

6^a, mounted thereon on hinges 7. At the outer end of the case 5 is a series of slots 7^a, which cut into the center of the end of the case or a little beyond it.

At or near the outer ends of the horizontal bars 1 and 2 is pivoted a series of arms 8 by means of a bolt 8^a, which passes down through the enlarged portions 9 of the arms 8, which enlarged portions are made to project from each side far enough to keep the arms 8 the proper distance apart and also to keep them in line and to prevent any lateral up or down movement. The bolt 8^a passes down through the whole of the portions 9 and then into a screw-nut 9^a. (See Fig. 1.) The top of the bolt is provided with a thumb-nut 10, having an enlarged portion 10^a, which rests on top of a projecting lug 11, (see Fig. 1,) so that by turning the thumb-nut 10 the arms 8 may be tightened more or less, so that when turned they will stay at any point to which they may be moved.

At the outer end of each arm 8 is a knob 12, by which it is turned back and forth, and at the front ends of each of said arms is a forked portion 12^a, between which is secured a tray 13 by means of rivets or screws 13^a, which construction holds them rigidly in place. These trays are made sufficiently deep to hold dental or other instruments; but the series may be made of different heights, so as to answer for large or small instruments, and are each of the proper size to allow them to be turned in place within the case 5. (See dotted lines 14 in Fig. 2.)

From the above construction it will be seen that the trays 13 can be easily turned into the case 5, either one or all, so that the operator can readily select and turn out the tray holding the instruments wanted, and where the trays are all within the case the door can be closed, so as to keep everything safely in place, and, if desired, a lock can be placed upon the door in any well-known way to lock the cabinet when desired.

To one end of one of the horizontal bars 1 or 2 (to the lower bar 2, preferably) is rigidly attached to or forms a part with it a ring 15, and within the ring 15 is nicely fitted a holding portion 15^a, so that its lower portion 16 (see Fig. 4) will turn easily thereon. At the top of the

part 15^a are two upright pieces 17, and at the bottom is a downwardly-projecting screw portion 18, (see Fig. 4,) onto which is screwed a lower portion 18^a, which holds the ring portion 5 15 securely in place and allows the parts 16 and 18^a (shown in Fig. 4) to turn freely therein. At the bottom of the portion 18^a is rigidly secured or formed in one part with it two downwardly-projecting pieces 17^a, similar to the holding-pieces 17, and to the holding-pieces 10 17 and 17^a are pivoted by pins 19 two parallel rods 20 20^a, having their opposite ends pivoted by pins 21 to a vertical rod 21^a, having an enlarged socketed portion 22, (see Fig. 1.) 15 in which is placed a tray 22^a, having a downwardly-projecting holding-pin 23, adapted to pass down into and fit the socket in the socketed portion 22, thereby making the tray 22^a easily removable for the purpose of cleaning or other purposes. In the part 15^a, between 20 the two holding-pieces 17, is a hole, in which is placed a spiral spring 23^a. (See Fig. 4.) Above the spiral spring is fitted a ratchet-pawl 24, adapted to slide up or down in the hole and having a thumb-piece 24^a, by which 25 it is operated. The pawl 24 is adapted to engage with the teeth 25 (also shown in Fig. 4) in the pivoted end of the bar 20.

From the above construction it will be seen 30 that the tray 22^a can be turned either to one side or the other or elevated or lowered and fastened at any desired point in its vertical adjustment. (See dotted lines 26 in Fig. 1.)

I claim as my invention—
35 1. In a dental cabinet, the combination of a series of trays provided with handles or arms extending outward, each having an enlarged portion 9 at its pivotal center and adapted to lie in a line one above the other,

a pin or bolt 8^a, passing down through the portions 9, and upper and lower supports 1 and 2, to which the whole are secured together, substantially as above described, a case provided with openings 7^a for allowing room for the arms as the trays are swung into it, and a 45 hinged door for inclosing the trays when in place within the case, whereby either one or more or all of the trays may be conveniently turned outward when required, as above set forth. 50

2. In a dental bracket consisting of a pivoted main bracket carrying an inclosing case and a series of pivoted horizontally-swinging trays, the combination therewith of a universal joint consisting of a ring projecting 55 from the main bracket, an upper portion having a shank adapted to fit and turn in the ring and having two upwardly-projecting portions 17, a lower portion constructed to screw onto the upper portion and inclose the 60 ring and having two downwardly-projecting portions 17^a, an upper supplementary bracket-arm pivoted between the upper portions 17, having ratchet-teeth on its pivoted end, a spring-actuated pawl for holding it in its up- 65 ward adjustment, a means for releasing the pawl from its engagement with the teeth and having its opposite end pivoted to a vertical bar 21^a, carrying a tray, and a lower supplementary bracket-arm pivoted between the 70 lower portions 17^a and having its opposite end pivoted to the bar 21^a, so as to be parallel with the upper supplementary arm, for the purpose set forth.

CHRISTIAN A. HERR.

Witnesses:

ELI HERR,
H. C. HERR.