

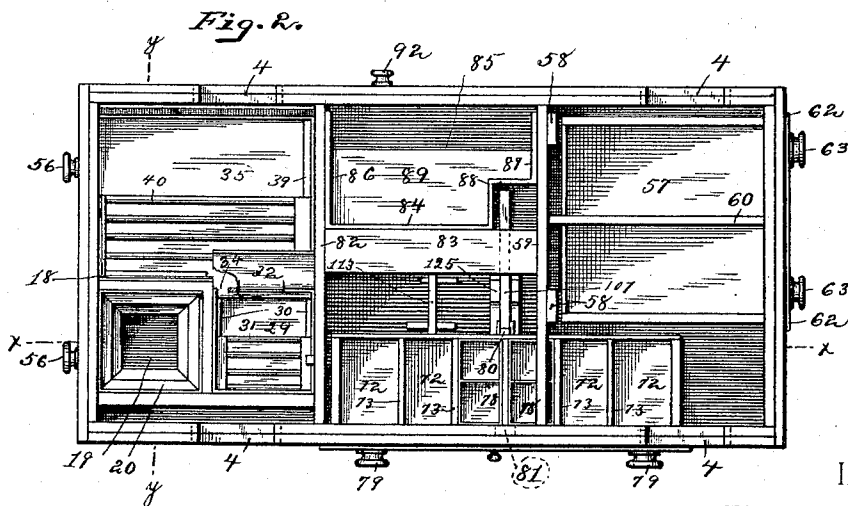
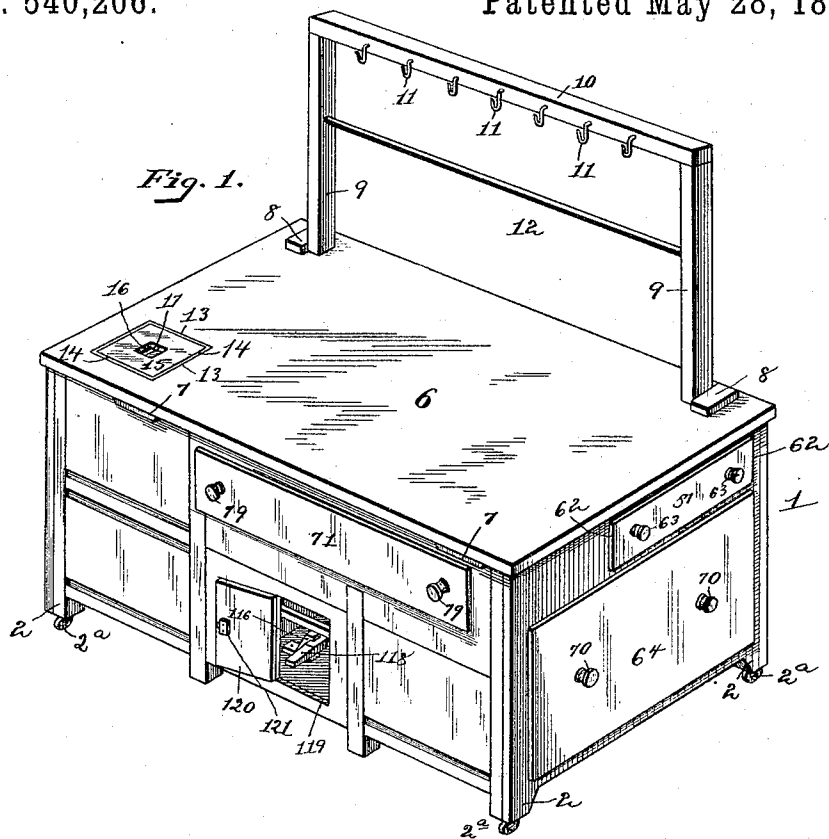
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. M. BROOKS.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 540,206.

Patented May 28, 1895.



Inventor
John M. Brooks.

Witnesses

Walter Farnsworth

J. R. Devereux

By his Attorneys.

Cash & Co.

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. M. BROOKS.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 540,206.

Patented May 28, 1895.

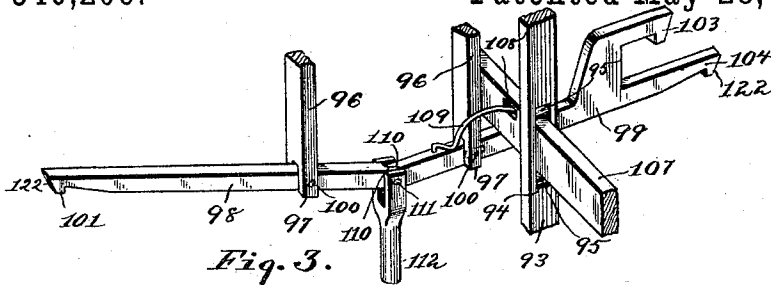


Fig. 13.

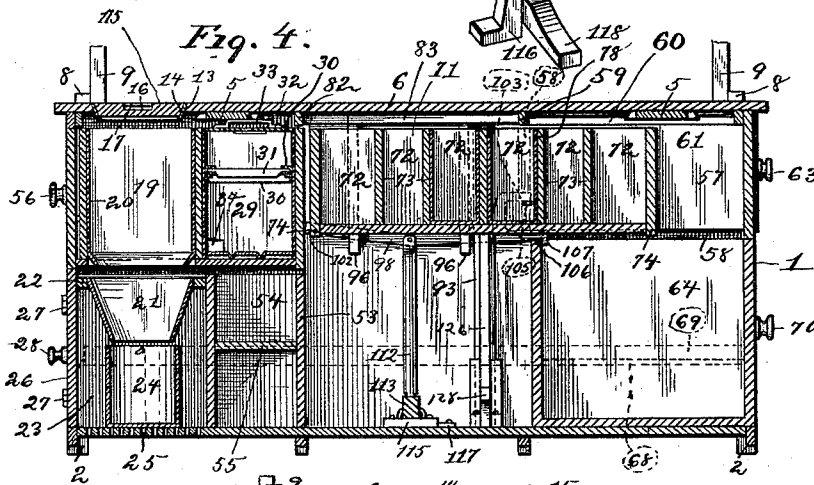
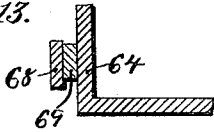
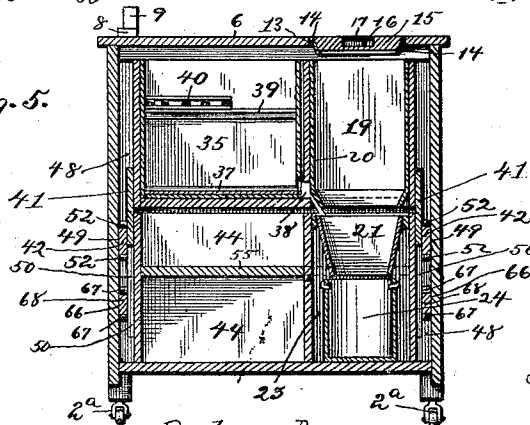


Fig. 5.



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Walter F. H. H. H.

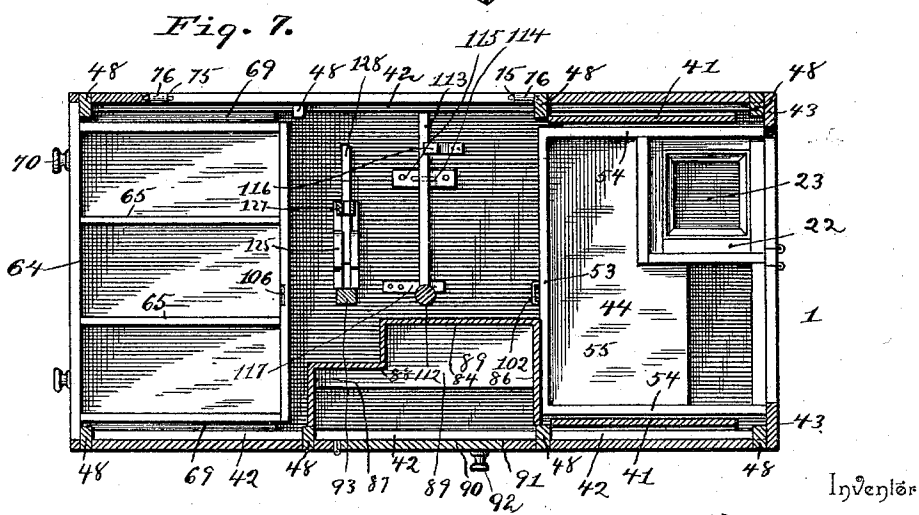
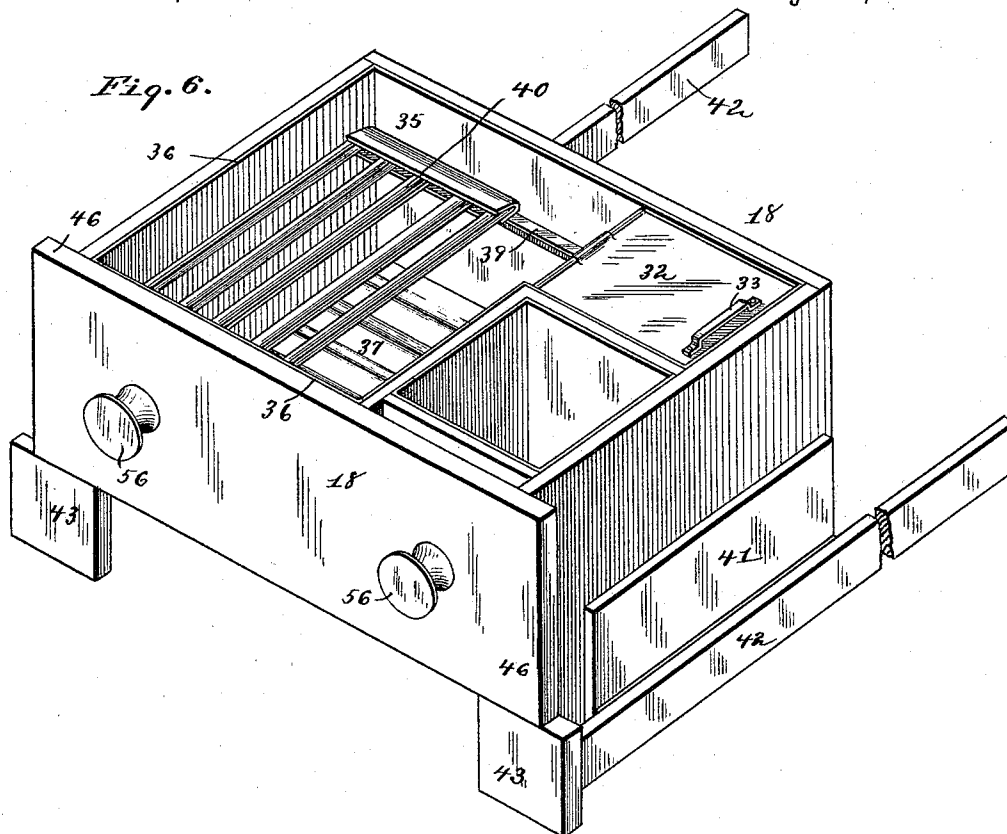
J. B. Devereux

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C. A. Snow & Co.

4 Sheets--Sheet 3.

Patented May 28, 1895.



By His Attorneys.

Walter Famariss
J. B. Owens.)

John M. Brooks.

Chas. Snow & Co.

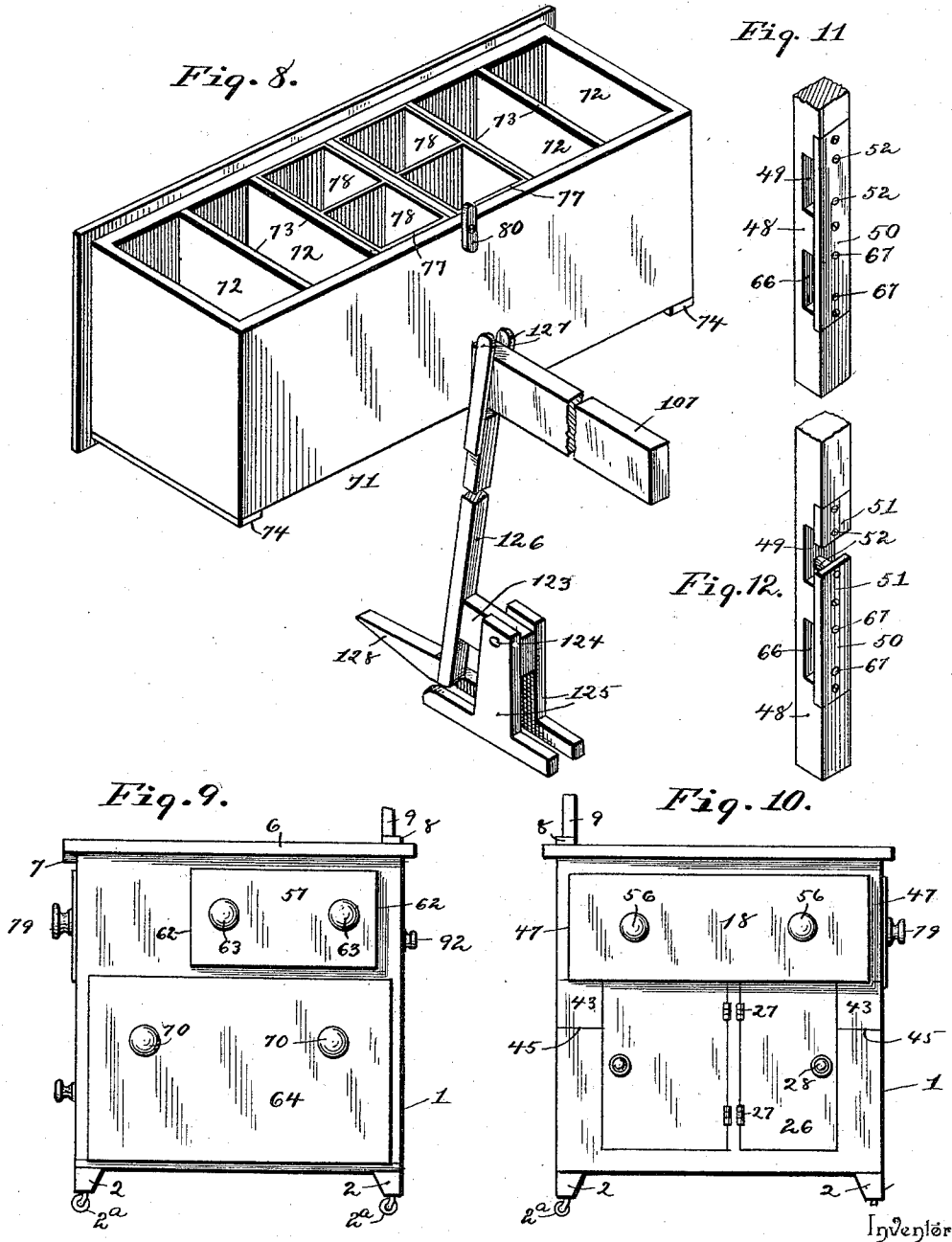
(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

J. M. BROOKS.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 540,206.

Patented May 28, 1895.



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By his Attorneys.

John M. Brooks.

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. BROOKS, OF SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEXAS.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 540,206, dated May 28, 1895.

Application filed May 11, 1894. Serial No. 510,908. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. BROOKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Sulphur Springs, in the county of Hopkins and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Kitchen-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

The general object of this invention is to provide a more complete and convenient kitchen cabinet. A subordinate object is to supply a kitchen cabinet with an effective and desirable sink attachment, whereby dirty water may be easily disposed of.

A further object is to provide a system of locking-levers for the several drawers and compartments of the safe, so that the contents thereof may be placed under lock and key.

Various other objects are contemplated, and the complete attainment of all will be apparent from the following specification.

To these ends the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combination and arrangement of parts which will be more fully described hereinafter and finally embodied in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my complete device; Fig. 2, a plan view thereof, showing the top removed; Fig. 3, a perspective view illustrating the catches or locks for the several drawers of my device and showing them dissociated from the remaining parts; Fig. 4, a longitudinal section taken through the line xx of Fig. 2; Fig. 5, a cross-section on the line yy of Fig. 2; Fig. 6, a perspective view showing the refrigerator-compartment detached from the body of the cabinet; Fig. 7, a horizontal section taken directly below the refrigerator-compartment and illustrating in particular the method of mounting the compartment in place; Fig. 8, a detail perspective of the spice or condiment compartment and showing it with its operating mechanism attached; Fig. 9, an elevation of one end of the cabinet; Fig. 10, an elevation of the opposite end; Fig. 11, a detail perspective of one of the ribs for holding the horizontal compartment-bars; Fig. 12, a similar view of another rib; Fig. 13, a detail section.

The casing or frame of the cabinet consists of a rectangular box 1, formed of wood and secured together in any preferred way.

2 indicates short legs or standards, upon which the cabinet is mounted, and these are provided with casters 2^a, which facilitate moving the frame about when so desired.

Formed in the upper edges of the casing 1, and transversely aligned therein, are the dove-tailed notches 4, which are four in number, two for each side, and which are respectively adapted for the reception of the dove-tailed portions 5 of the top 6. These dove-tailed portions consist of transverse cleats rigidly secured to the under side of the top and having their ends formed with downwardly and outwardly inclined sides. Rigidly secured to one side of the top 6, and directly adjacent to the ends of the cleats 5, are the stop-blocks 7, which are one for each cleat, and which are adapted to engage the adjacent side of the casing 1, and by that means to prevent excessive movement of the top during the operation of engaging the cleats 5 with their notches 4.

Rigidly secured to the blocks 8 of the top 6, are the vertical standards 9, and these are two in number and extend upwardly for any suitable or preferred distance. Rigidly secured to the upper ends of the standards 9, is the cross-beam 10, which extends from one standard to another and is provided with the hooks 11, by which cooking-utensils, such as spoons, cups, plates, &c., may be suspended in convenient position.

12 indicates an additional bar, which extends from one of the standards 9 to another, and which is located about midway their vertical extent. The purpose of this bar is very similar to that of the bar 10, while it is particularly adapted for the reception of towels and other linen.

Formed in the top 6, and at one corner thereof, is the square and beveled opening 13, adapted for the reception of the sheet-metal bushing 14, which is seated therein and which is provided so that the opening may be metal-lined. Seated within the bushing 14 is the top 15, which is shaped so that it will conform with the bushing and which lies flush with the upper surface of the top 6. 16 indicates a countersunk recess which is formed in the upper surface of the top 15, and which is adapted for the reception of the bail or handle 17. This handle, 17, is of a height that will place it below the plane of the top 15,

thereby giving the table a smooth and unbroken surface, upon which the operator may work.

Arranged in the casing 1, and below the opening 13, is the refrigerator compartment of my invention, and this consists of a rectangular box 18, of such a size and shape as will fit within and fill one end of the casing. This compartment is provided with a vertical passage 19, which extends through the same, and which has a sheet-metal lining 20, covering every part thereof. The lower end of the lining 20 is converged so as to form a chute-like opening, and this is adapted to empty into the correspondingly converged or tapering passage 21, which is seated within the square frame 22, and which has its lower end arranged to empty into the compartment 23, directly below it and in vertical alignment with the opening 13 and with the passage 19. This compartment 23 is adapted for the reception of the slop bucket 24, which is seated therein so as to receive the contents of the tube 21. The bottom of the compartment 23 is that of the casing or frame of the cabinet; and such bottom is, at this particular point, perforated, as shown at 25, so that all waste or drippings will be allowed to pass out of the casing and not be retained therein to the detriment of health and cleanliness.

26 indicates a door, which is hinged to the casing by the hinges 27, and provided with a button 28 by which it may be opened or closed. The parts directly adjacent to the compartment 23 will be left for subsequent description.

Returning to the refrigerator compartment, 18, this is provided with the ice-box 29, which is formed of sheet-metal, and which is longitudinally aligned with the opening 19, and which is provided with the transverse ribs 30, upon which the rack 31 is seated so as to be capable of sliding laterally thereon. This rack, 31, is of a width equal to a little more than one-half that of the ice-box 29, so that its lateral movement on the ribs 30 will be possible; and it is provided to facilitate placing dishes of food within the ice-box.

32 indicates the lid of the ice-box, which lid is hinged to the upper edge thereof, and provided with a bail or handle 33, by which it may be readily raised or lowered.

Formed in the lower side of the ice-box 29, and at the inner side thereof, is the opening 34, which is adapted to permit the exit of water due to the melting of the ice, and by which opening such water passes into the food-chamber of subsequent mention. Occupying the remainder of the compartment 18, is the food-chamber 35, which is provided with a sheet-metal lining 36, and with an inwardly and downwardly inclined bottom 37, said bottom having at its lowest point the longitudinally elongated water-emitting slot or passage 38, which empties into the chute 21, and which makes the water pass directly by, though outside of, the converged lower

ends of the sheet-metal lining 20. By this construction the drainings from the ice-box are allowed to pass into the bucket 24, while the water passing down the passage 19 is effectually prevented from resulting back into the chamber 35, or its companion 29.

It will be understood that the water from the ice-box passes first into the food-chamber, via opening 34, and thence into the passage 19, by way of the slot 38.

39 indicates two transversely-extending ribs, which are arranged horizontally in the food chamber 35, and which are adapted to furnish support for the rack 40, which is of a width equal to about one-half that of the chamber 35, so that its lateral movement will be permitted. This capability facilitates the shifting of the rack so that the dishes contained in the compartment 35 may be adjusted.

It will be observed that owing to the arrangement of the compartment 18, the ice of box 29 will be placed well toward the interior of the casing, thereby tending to cool the entire cabinet. Rigidly secured to the lower sides of the compartment 18, and projecting downwardly therefrom, are the plates 41, which are one for each side of the compartment, and which have the longitudinal bars 42 rigidly secured to their lower ends, and on the outer side thereof. These bars extend to the forward end of the compartment 18 and are there joined to the rigid and downwardly-extending plates or lugs 43, thereby insuring their immovable adjustment. Thus it will be seen that the bars 42 are secured to the plates 41 so as to lie beyond the same, and the plates 41 are adapted to lie between the side boards of the compartment 44 and the interior of the casing 1, a space being left between such parts in which the plates may be received, while the studs or plates 43 are adapted to lie, when the compartment is in place, in the space 45, left in one end of the casing and directly adjacent to the compartment 44. The compartment 18 is provided with the flanges 46, which are one for either side and which project out laterally therefrom. These flanges are adapted to lie in the rabbet-grooves 47, formed in the adjacent end of the compartment, and to effect an air-tight joint or connection.

Located on the interior of the casing 1, and extending vertically therein, are the ribs 48, which are preferably eight in number, four for each side of the casing and arranged equidistant throughout the longitudinal extent thereof. These ribs are each formed with the horizontally-aligned notches 49 therein, and the notches of the inner ribs are provided with the plates 50, which make the notches practically inclosed eyes. On the other hand, the notches of the outer ribs are provided with studs 51 merely, which project a slight distance toward the center of the notch, and both plates and studs, 50 and 51, have for their purpose to guide the bars 42 in their

passage through the notches of the several bars. Revolvably mounted in the upper and lower ends of each of the notches 49 are the anti-friction rollers 52. These rollers are adapted to furnish an easy passage for the bars 42 and to reduce the friction which would otherwise attend the operation of these parts. Thus it will be seen that the compartment 18 is mounted in the casing so as to be capable of easy withdrawal, and so that it may be moved out of the casing 1 for a distance equal to its complete longitudinal extent, thereby facilitating reaching into the ice-box 29 with ease.

I will now proceed with the description of the compartment 44, aforesaid. This consists of a secondary casing arranged within the lower portion of the casing 1, and having three sides, namely, the inner or rear side 53, and the sides proper 54, said latter sides being disposed parallel with, though inside of, the sides of the casing, so as to leave the before-referred to space in which the plates 41 are to be arranged. The compartment 23 takes up a portion of this compartment, 44, while the remainder of the compartment is adapted for the reception of various provisions, such as preserves, canned goods, lard, and similar things, and to this end I provide the shelf 55, which extends horizontally throughout the compartment.

56 indicates two buttons, which are fixed to the outer side of the compartment 18, and by which said compartment may be withdrawn and replaced.

Arranged in the end of the casing which is opposite the compartment 18, and occupying a portion of the upper side thereof, is the drawer 57, which is seated on the bars 58. The bars 58 are two in number and extend from the end of the casing inwardly and horizontally for a distance equal to about one-third the length thereof, whereupon they proceed upwardly to the brace 59, fixed, in turn, to the upper sides of the casing and extending across the same.

60 indicates a brace which is fixed to the bar 59, and which extends longitudinally to the end of the casing, which brace has for its purpose to strengthen the parts with which it is connected.

The drawer 57 is provided with a compartment or partition 61, which extends longitudinally therein and which divides the drawer into two compartments. The outer end of the drawer is formed with the overlapping ledges 62, which are adapted to bear against the end of the casing, and by such operation to form an air-tight joint or connection.

The drawer 57 is provided for the storage of provisions, and is particularly adapted for the reception of sugar.

63 indicates two buttons which are fixed to the outer edge of the drawer 57 and which permit the easy operation of the same.

64 indicates a compartment which is ar-

ranged below the drawer 57, and which occupies the entire space below the same. This compartment is provided with the vertical partitions 65, which are two in number and which operate to form the compartment into three sub-compartments, adapted respectively for the reception of various provisions, such as flour and meal.

Formed in the ribs 48, below the notches 49 are the notches 66, which are horizontally aligned in their respective ribs, and which are one for each. The notches 66, which are formed on the inner ribs, are bounded on their inner sides by the plates 50, aforesaid, which operate in the same connection as they do with the notches 49. Revolvably mounted in the upper and lower ends of the notches 66 are the anti-friction rollers 67, and these are arranged in the upper and lower ends of the notches respectively and operate to reduce the friction which attends the bars 68. The bars 68 are two in number, one for each side of the compartment 64, and consequently for each side of the casing, and are of a length which is equal to the length of the casing. These bars are secured to the compartment 64 by means of the plates 69, which lie between the bars and the sides of the compartment and serve to project the bars beyond the sides of the compartment, while the width of the plates 69 is less than that of the bars, so that the latter will be able to pass within the space inclosed by the plates 50. Thus it will be seen that the compartment 64 is mounted in the casing in a way similar to the mounting of the compartment 18, and that both compartments are capable of easy manipulation and of being drawn out to their fullest extent.

The compartment 64 is provided with buttons 70 by which it may be operated.

Arranged in one side of the casing of the cabinet, and in the upper portion thereof, is the spice and condiment compartment 71, which is longitudinally elongated and provided with the lateral compartments 72, formed by the partitions 73, extending laterally across the width of the compartment. The compartment 71 is provided at its lower ends with the transverse ribs or tracks 74, which are adapted to operate in the indentations 75 of the casing, and such indentations are provided with anti-friction rollers 76, whereby friction between the two parts is reduced and their easy operation insured. The compartments 72 may be provided with sheet-metal linings, if so desired, and the preferred form of these devices is shown to be placed in two of such compartments. These linings preferably consist of sheet-metal vessels 77, which may be further divided into longitudinal compartments 78, if the convenience of the user so require. The compartment 71 is especially adapted for the reception of spices and condiments, and to this end the sub-compartments thereof need be but comparatively

small. The compartment may be withdrawn by means of the buttons 79, which are preferably two in number, though these buttons are not the only means by which the operation of the compartment may be effected, as will appear in detail hereinafter. Rockably mounted on the middle inner side of the compartment 71, and capable of swinging so that its upper edge will pass above the upper end of the compartment, is the button 80, which is adapted to pass above the compartment and to engage with the block 81 of the casing, whereby excessive outward movement of the compartment 71 is prevented. It will be seen that by turning down the button 80 the compartment 71 will be allowed to move out of the casing, and this for a purpose hereinafter explained.

Extending longitudinally from the brace 59 to the brace 82 is the beam 83, which is rigidly secured to each of the braces and which is formed so that it will be capable of standing a great deal of strain. Arranged to lie with its upper end in engagement with one side of the beam 83, and with its lower end resting upon the floor of the cabinet, is the casing 84, which is formed with a longitudinal and vertical wall 85, having at one end a transverse wall 86, while its remaining end is provided with the wall 87, formed with the right-angled indentation 88 therein. The indentation 88 is provided to admit the location and operation of the drawer locking and operating devices, as will be better described hereinafter.

The casing 84 occupies all of the space between the beam 83 and the unoccupied side of the main casing, or body-portion 1, and is provided with the horizontal shelves 89, upon which provisions may be placed. Access is obtained to the space inclosed by the casing 84 by means of the door 90, which commands an opening 91 in the side of the casing, and which swings to open and close the same, as will be understood. The door 90 is provided with the usual button 92, by which its operation may be effected.

The class of provisions which the casing 84 is adapted to contain is canned goods, preserves, &c. It will be understood, however, that the use of this casing, indeed the use of all the other receptacles with which my cabinet is provided, is not limited to the class of goods specified, since they could obviously be used for the reception of many, indeed, all other kinds of food and provisions.

I will now describe the mechanism for locking and for operating the various compartments of my cabinet.

Rigidly secured to the bottom of the cabinet, and to the under side of the beam 83, is the vertical standard 93, which is provided with the vertically-elongated opening 94, provided at its upper and lower ends respectively with the rollers 95, by which friction between the parts movable therein is reduced. Rigidly

secured to the under side of the beam 83, and projecting downwardly therefrom, are the arms 96. These arms are two in number and are bifurcated at their lower ends to form the arms 97, which respectively embrace the levers 98 and 99, and which serve as a fulcrum therefor, the levers being secured in place by the pins 100, which pass through the arms and through the levers, respectively. The lever 98 is provided at its outer end with the downwardly-extending hook, 101, which is adapted to engage the staple or eye 102, rigidly secured to the inner lower end of the compartment 18, and projecting outwardly therefrom. Thus it will be seen that the compartment 18 is held securely in place by the lever 98, and that the only way by which it will be possible to withdraw this compartment is to raise the outer end of the lever, thus disengaging the hook and staple. Formed integral with, or rigidly secured to, the outer end of the lever 99, are the two hooks 103 and 104. The former of these hooks is raised above the level of the lever and projects downwardly so that it will be capable of engaging with the staple 105, secured to the inner end of the compartment 57. This hook and staple mechanism operates similarly to that just described and will be understood. The hook 104 also projects downwardly and is adapted to engage the upper rear edge of the compartment 64, and to facilitate this the said upper rear edge of the compartment is notched at 106, so that the hook will be easily received and effectively secured. Thus it will be seen that the removable drawers or compartments of my cabinet are secured in place and rendered incapable of removal, except that which is subject to the will of the person having control of the cabinet. Rigidly fixed to the inner side of the compartment 71, and projecting laterally and inwardly therefrom, is a bar 107, which passes through the opening 94 in the standard 93, and which projects some distance beyond the same. This bar is formed on one side with the recess or indentation 108, which is adapted to receive the end of the arm 109, rigidly fixed to and arising from the lever 99, at a point adjacent to its inner end. It will be seen that this arm 109 moves, with the lever 99, in the arc of a circle, thus throwing its point toward and from the bar 107 and in and out of the opening 108. When engaged with the opening 108, it will be impossible for the arm 107 to move outward, since the arm 109 will engage with the standard 93, and hold the parts stationary. By this means the compartment 71 may be secured in position and released in unison with the release of the companion compartment. The releasing operation takes place when the arm 109 is moved out of opening 108, thus allowing the arm 107 to move irrespective of arm 109. The levers 98 and 99 project from their respective arms inwardly and toward each other, and their meeting ends are reduced to form the studs

110, which are pivotally connected to each other by the pin 111 and to the pitman 112, by means of such pin, the pitman being bifurcated at its upper end so as to receive the levers. The pitman 112 extends downwardly from its levers to a point just above the floor of the casing, where it is pivotally connected to the bifurcated inner end of the lever 113. The lever 113 extends approximately horizontally and is fulcrumed to the staple 114 of the pillar-block 115, rigidly secured to the floor of the casing.

116 indicates an arm, which is rigidly secured to the floor of the casing, and which projects upwardly and thence horizontally so as to overhang the free end of the lever 113, and so as to limit the movements of the same, the purpose of such arm being to restrain the lever 113 in its movements and to prevent excessive action of the same. Rigidly secured to the floor of the casing, at a point directly under the inner end of the lever 113, and adapted to be engaged by said inner end of the lever, is the cushion-block 117, which has for its purpose to receive the blows of the lever 113, occasioned by the operation thereof. The free or outer end of the lever 113 extends to a point directly adjacent to one side of the casing of the cabinet, and is there formed with the tapering or reduced point 118, so as to permit easy operation of the lever, as will hereinafter appear. Formed directly adjacent to that point of the casing to which the lever 113 projects, is the opening 119, which is provided with the door 120, swinging to open and close the same.

121 indicates a lock by which this door may be closed and secured, for a purpose that will be hereinafter explained. The opening 119 is adapted to form a passage by which the lever 113 may be reached, and it is through this opening that such lever will be operated. Thus it will be seen that by swinging the lever on its fulcrum 114 the pitman 112 will be raised or lowered in a vertical line, which will be followed by an oscillation of the levers 98 and 99, and a consequent engagement or disengagement of the several hooks in connection therewith. By depressing the end 118, of the lever 113, the pitman 112 will be raised and the outer ends of the levers 98 and 99 moved downwardly, thus causing the hooks formed thereon to engage their respective staples, and effect a locking of the compartments to which the staples are respectively attached. On the other hand, to disengage the hooks and staples, the lever 113 should be raised at its end 118, which will disengage the hooks and staples and permit the removal of the compartments. The hooks 101, 103 and 104 may be provided with beveled outer edges 122, if so desired, and the purpose of this construction is, as will be understood, to permit the automatic and independent engagement of the parts. Thus, when one compartment has been withdrawn and it is desired to

lock it in place again, this may be done by simply moving the compartment into engagement with its hook. However, this construction is not essential, since the same result can be attained with almost the same ease by means of the lever 113, and the operations just described.

I have provided means for effecting the withdrawal of the compartment 71 from the opening 119, and these consist of a rod 123, fulcrumed to the pin 124, mounted in turn between the upright lugs or standards 125. The standards 125 are secured to the floor of the casing, and extend parallel with each other so as to form a secure bearing for the arm 123. Rigidly connected to the free end of the arm 123, and extending at right angles thereto, is the approximately vertical rod 126, which extends above and below the arm 123, and from the floor of the casing to a point about level with the floor of the compartment 71. The upper end of the rod 126 is bifurcated to form the arms 127, which are adapted to lie one on either side of the bar 107, and to normally bear against the rear or inner side of the compartment 71. The lower end of the rod 126 is provided with the foot 128, and this projects at right angles to the rod 126 and toward the side of the casing 1, terminating at a point adjacent thereto and to the opening 119, aforesaid. Thus it will be seen that as the compartment 71 is moved in place, the rod 126 will be made to assume a position approximately vertical, which will place the foot 128 in an approximately horizontal position and raised a slight distance above the floor of the cabinet. Now, upon depressing the foot 128, the arm 123 will be caused to swing on its fulcrum, the pin 124, and throw the rod 126 outwardly. This will move the compartment 71 out of its place and in such a position that its sub-compartments, and consequently its contents, will be in easy reach of the attendant. It will be observed that the button 80, engaging block 81, will prevent excessive movement of the compartment 71, thereby insuring the operative adjustment of the parts. It will also be observed that the arm 123, rod 126, and foot 128 combine to form a lever, and that the leverage which may be given to the upper bifurcated end of the rod 126 is comparatively great, and sufficient in every respect for the purpose in hand.

In the use of my invention the several drawers and compartments are placed in their respective places, and filled with provisions, as has been explained. Supposing that it is desired to lock the compartments in place, all that will be necessary is, after having moved the compartments completely into their places, to depress the end 118 of the lever 113, which will result in a downward movement of the hooks attached to levers 98 and 99, and in a consequent engagement of the staples in connection therewith. The door 120 should now be closed and locked, by means

of the lock 121 before described, whereupon all access to the operating mechanism will be cut off. To open the compartments, the door 120 should first be unlocked, whereupon it will be possible to raise the end 118 of the lever 113, and thereby disengage the hooks and staples of prior mention, thus permitting the compartments to be easily withdrawn. It will be understood that this operation of the lever 113 will be effected by the attendant's foot, thus permitting him to work upon the top 6 without having to stop and reach down to the lever. The foot 128 of the mechanism for releasing the compartment 71, is also operated by foot-power, and owing to this capability a decided advantage is attained, for by its means the compartment may be withdrawn so as to facilitate reaching thereinto without the use of the attendant's hands, thus enabling him to continue his work at the table without soiling the cabinet by touching it with his hands, which are generally covered with the food which he is engaged in preparing.

The purpose of the top 6 is to furnish a cook-table upon which food may be mixed and prepared, as will be understood.

It will be observed that the several parts of my cabinet are capable of complete removal from the casing so as to air and ventilate the parts, as is known to be essential to the well-being of such devices. Thus, upon disengaging the hooks and staples which sustain the compartments, they may be withdrawn so as to leave the casing unattended by anything which will obstruct the passage of air through it. This will permit a complete ventilation of the casing and compartments. It will also be possible, owing to this attribute, to effectively wash the casing and its compartments, thereby ridding it of the impurities which it necessarily gathers during the course of its use.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A kitchen cabinet consisting of a casing or body portion, two drawers therein and capable of being withdrawn in diametrically-opposite directions, two levers located between the said drawers and each having one arm engaged with the respective drawers, the remaining arms of the levers being pivotally connected to each other, and a second lever connected to the first two levers at their pivotal connection and capable of swinging the said first two levers on their fulcrum, substantially as described.

2. A kitchen cabinet consisting of a casing or body portion, two drawers located therein and capable of being removed in directions diametrically opposite, two levers located within the casing and between the said drawers and each having one arm engaged with the respective drawers, a downwardly-extending rod connected to the remaining ends of

the levers, and an additional lever located in the bottom of the casing or body portion and having one end connected to the downwardly-extending rod and the remaining end projected to the side of the casing or body portion, the same being formed at that point with an opening whereby access may be had to the said additional lever, substantially as described.

3. A kitchen cabinet consisting of a casing or body portion provided with three drawers, two of which are movable in diametrically-opposite directions while the third is movable at right angles to the first two, two levers arranged within the casing and between the said drawers, and each having one of their ends engaged with the respective oppositely-movable drawers, a bar or arm rigidly fixed to the remaining drawer and projecting across one of the levers, a rigid arm on the lever across which the said arm of the lever projects, the said rigid arm being adapted to swing with its lever and to engage the arm of the drawer concurrently with the engagement of the levers with their respective drawers, and an additional lever connected to the first two levers and capable of operating the same, substantially as described.

4. A kitchen cabinet consisting of a casing or body portion, a drawer therein, a bar or arm fixed rigidly to said drawer and projecting inwardly therefrom, a lever fulcrumed within the casing or body portion and adjacent to the bar or arm of the drawer, a second arm rigidly fixed to the lever and capable of engaging the bar or arm of the drawer, and a second lever connected to the first lever and capable of causing said lever to swing on its fulcrum, whereby the arm thereof is disengaged from the bar or arm of the drawer, substantially as described.

5. A kitchen cabinet comprising a casing provided on its interior sides with vertically-extending ribs, said ribs being formed with notches on their inner sides, plates secured to the ribs so as to inclose the notches, anti-friction rollers journaled in the upper and lower ends of each notch, a drawer or compartment removably arranged within the casing, and two longitudinally-extending bars rigidly secured one to each side of the drawer or compartment, and capable of projecting through the notches in the several ribs and of sliding therein so as to removably mount the drawer or compartment, substantially as described.

6. A kitchen cabinet comprising a casing, a drawer or compartment removably arranged therein and having at its inner side a bar projecting inwardly therefrom, a bell-crank lever provided with a bifurcated upper end embracing the bar and engaging directly with the drawer or compartment, the casing having an opening at its lower end through which the main arm of the bell-crank lever may be

reached, the bell-crank lever having a rod projecting outwardly therefrom, and a pair of lugs or standards projecting upwardly from the bottom of the casing and between
5 which the rod is mounted, substantially as described.

my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN M. BROOKS.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SIGGERS,
GEO. C. SHOEMAKER.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as