No. 655,275. Patented Aug. 7, 1900.

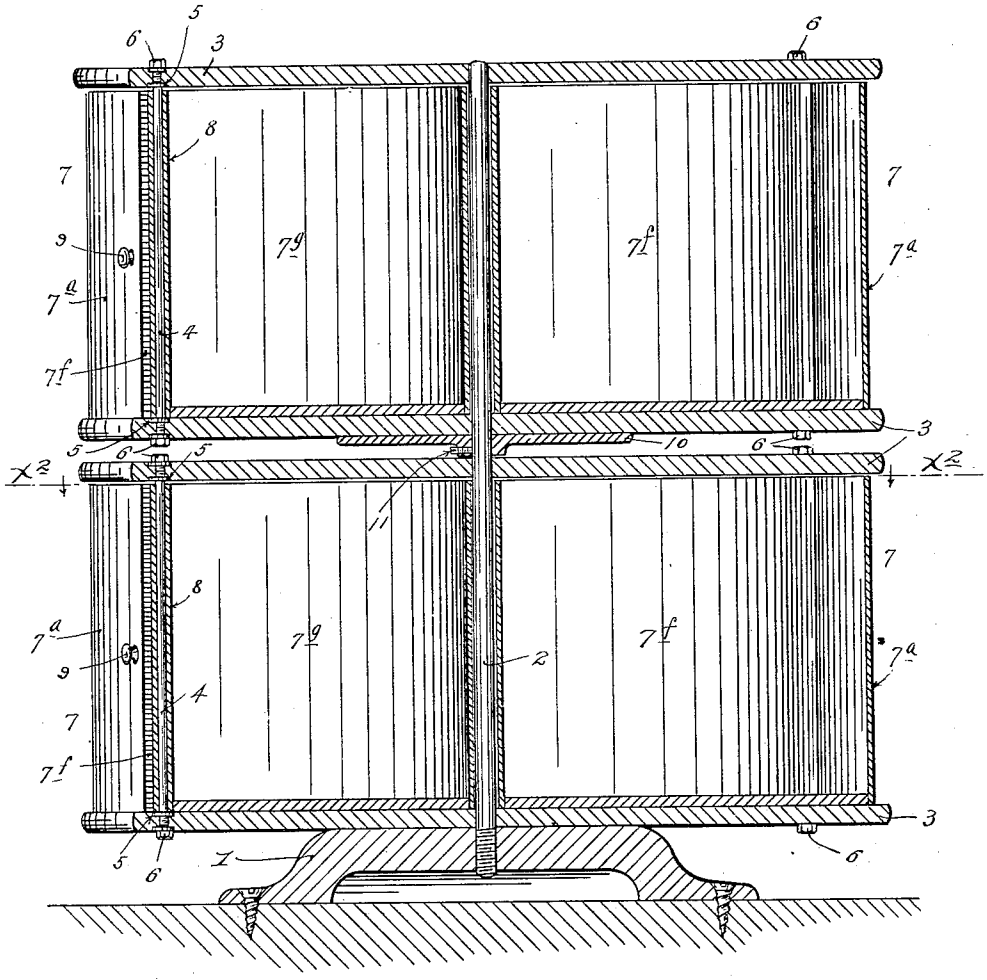
H. G. ROTH.

CABINET.

(Application filed Feb. 16, 1900.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.



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Fig. 2.

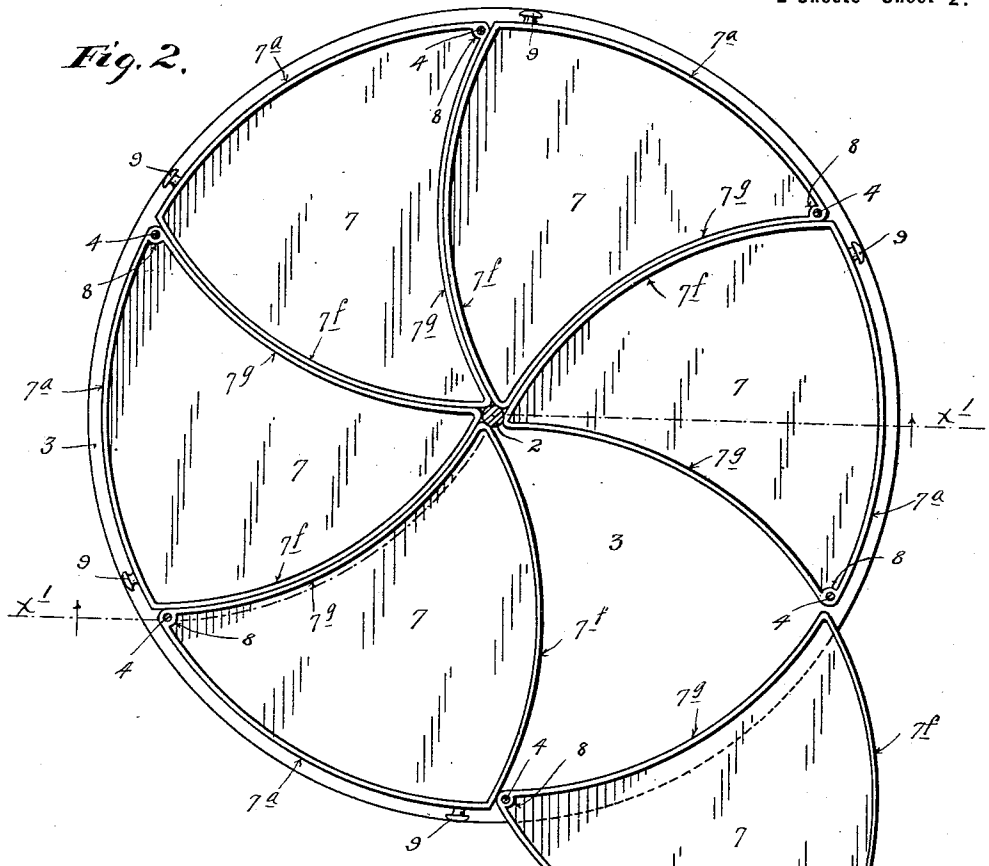
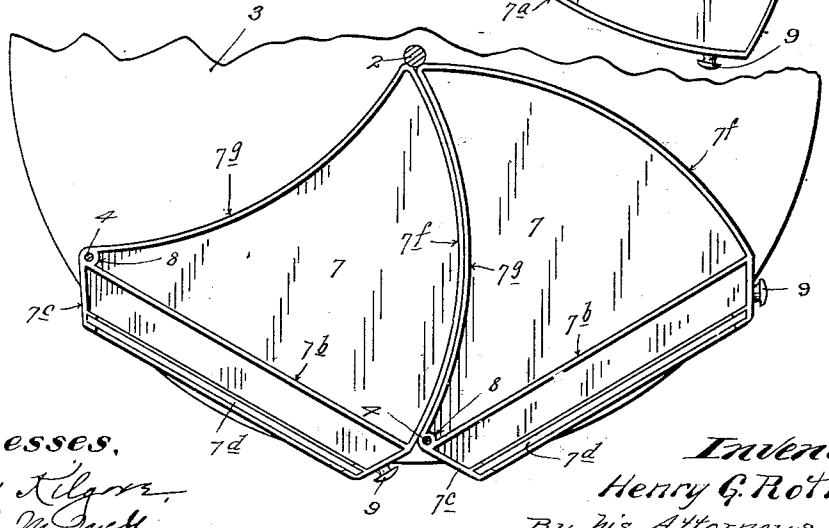


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. ROTH, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 655,275, dated August 7, 1900.

Application filed February 16, 1900. Serial No. 5,408. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. ROTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My present invention has for its object to provide an improved cabinet or case having a plurality of drawers or receptacles and adapted to contain small articles or fine materials and especially serviceable for use in retail stores or as a sample-case for more general use.

To the above ends my invention consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section taken on the irregular line $x' x'$ of Fig. 2, showing a cabinet or case constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line $x^2 x^2$ of Fig. 1, one of the pivoted drawers or receptacles being shown as opened; and Fig. 3 is a view corresponding to Fig. 2, but with some parts broken away and others removed, illustrating a modified construction of the outer walls or sides of the drawers or receptacles.

In the arrangement illustrated the pivoted drawers or receptacles when closed closely fit without any clearance or waste space to speak of, and they form a cylinder or an approximately-cylindrical body. The pivots of the several drawers or receptacles are located on the same or approximately the same cylindrical surface; but the outer walls or sides of the drawers or receptacles may take various forms with various effects, certain of which will be hereinafter noted.

It is a known fact that the radius of a circle will divide the circumference into six equal parts and that triangles formed by the radii and chords will be equilateral triangles, of which there will be six.

As one of the important features of my invention I construct the drawers or receptacles of the cabinet with three sides, at least the two inner sides of which are extended on curved lines having a radius equal or approximately equal to the radius of the cylindrical case which they form inclosed. These drawers or receptacles are hinged at one corner or angle, with the axes of said pivots or hinges located in the same cylindrical surface. With this arrangement it follows that when the drawers or receptacles are closed they will closely fit each other, with practically no waste space within the cylindrical cabinet or case formed thereby.

This construction, more specifically described in connection with the illustration given, is as follows:

The numeral 1 indicates a base which is provided at its center with an upright standard, pivot-rod, or support 2, upon which the one or more sections of the cabinet are preferably mounted, with freedom for rotation thereon. As shown, there are two of the cabinet-sections; but there may be more or less.

Each section of the cabinet comprises a pair of flat disks or heads 3, located vertically one over the other and spaced apart in parallel arrangement by six hinge or pivot rods 4. As shown, the rods 4 are provided with fixed collars 5, which engage the inner surfaces of the disks 3 and space them apart, while nuts 6, screwed onto the outer ends of the said rods, engage the outer surfaces of said disks and secure them in position. By means of the said rods 4 the heads 3 are thus properly spaced and rigidly secured together, so that a framework or support for the drawers or receptacles is thus afforded. The rods 4 serve as pivots for the so-called "drawers" or "receptacles," and hence, as already indicated, they are equally spaced and are located in the same cylindrical surface, which cylindrical surface must be imagined as struck from the center of the supporting rod or standard 2.

The drawers or receptacles are indicated by the numeral 7 and they are hinged or pivoted at one corner, each on one of the peripheral rods 4, as indicated at 8. As illustrated in Fig. 2, the outer wall or side 7^a of

each drawer is a curve struck from the center of the rod or standard 2 and by a radius which is just a trifle more than the radial distance from the axis of the said rod 2 to the axis of one of the rods 4. This outside wall may, however, be given other forms and may, for instance, be provided with a simple straight wall, as indicated at 7^b in Fig. 3, or it may, in addition to this wall, be provided with a false front or extension 7^c, having a seat 7^d, in which a label, card, glass, or other device may be placed.

The side 7^f of a given box and the adjacent side 7^g of the adjacent box are struck from a radius the center of which is the axis or approximately the axis of the first-noted box. In the construction illustrated in Fig. 2 the radius by which the contacting outer surfaces of the walls 7^f and 7^g are struck is very slightly less than the distance between the axes of the rods 4 or between the axes of the standard 2 and one of the rods 4. This causes the inner ends or edges of the drawers or receptacles to slightly overlap and to fall slightly short of the axis of said standard or rod 2, and thus leaves space between them for the said standard 2.

Each drawer or receptacle 7 is shown as provided with a knob or finger-piece 9. The drawers may be constructed in various ways and may be entirely of metal or, as shown, partly of metal and partly of wood, the rim being metal and the bottoms thereof being of wood.

In Fig. 1 the upper section of the cabinet is shown as supported by a plate 10, which is secured on the standard or rod 2 by a set-screw 11. Hence the sections of the cabinet may be independently moved.

The forms indicated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 are generically referred to as a "cylindrical" cabinet or case, although, as clearly stated, the outer surface of the cabinet may be considerably varied from that of a true cylinder. The pivots 8, even with the construction illustrated in Fig. 3, are, however, located in the same cylindrical surface, which would be generated by the revolution of one of the pivot-rods concentrically around the center of the case as an axis.

From the foregoing description and statements made it is thought to be evident that my invention above described is capable of quite a large range of modification.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. A cabinet or case having six symmetrical drawers or receptacles each having three curved sides of approximately the same dimensions, and each being pivoted at one corner on a bearing the axis of which is spaced from the adjacent bearing approximately the distance of the radius of the circle intersecting the said pivots, substantially as described.

2. A cabinet or case comprising a support and six pivoted drawers or receptacles mounted on pivots intersected by a cylinder struck from the axial center of the cabinet, the adjacent sides of said drawers being curves struck approximately from the pivot of one of said drawers, whereby the said drawers when closed fit closely and without waste clearance, substantially as described.

3. In a cabinet or case, the combination with a suitable support having the general outline of a cylinder, of a supporting-rod passed axially through said support, and six pivoted drawers or receptacles 7 hinged or pivoted at 8, and provided with the adjacent sides 7^f and 7^g, the contacting surfaces of which are curves struck from the pivotal axis of the drawer having the side 7^f, and by a radius which is slightly less than the distance between the axis of said cabinet and the axis of one of said pivots 8, whereby the said drawers when closed will fit closely and a passage will be left at the axis of said cabinet for the passage of the supporting-rod, substantially as described.

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

HENRY G. ROTH.

Witnesses:
F. D. MERCHANT,
M. M. MCGRORY.