

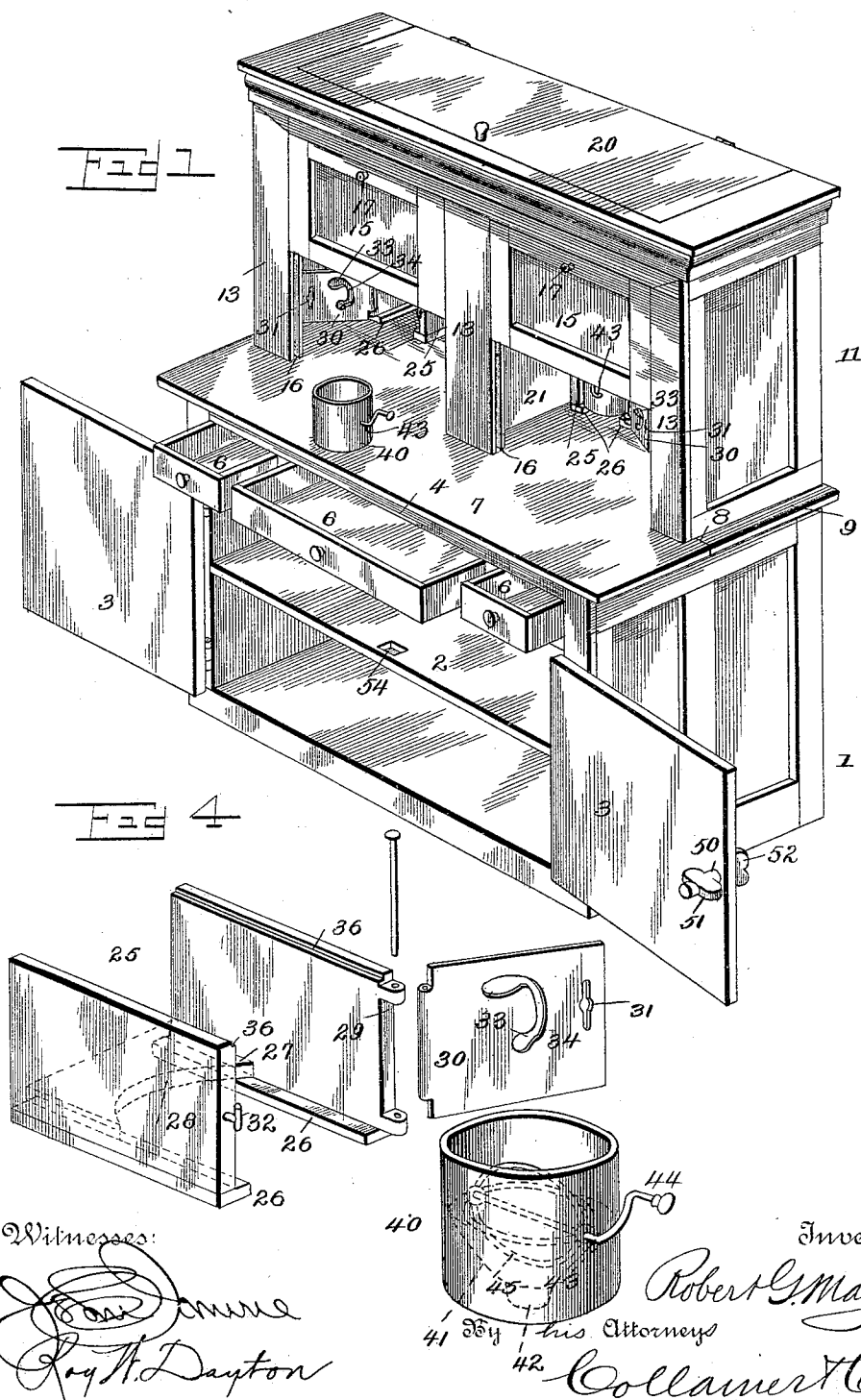
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. G. MAY.
KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 487,629.

Patented Dec. 6, 1892.



THE NORRIS PETERS CO.; PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

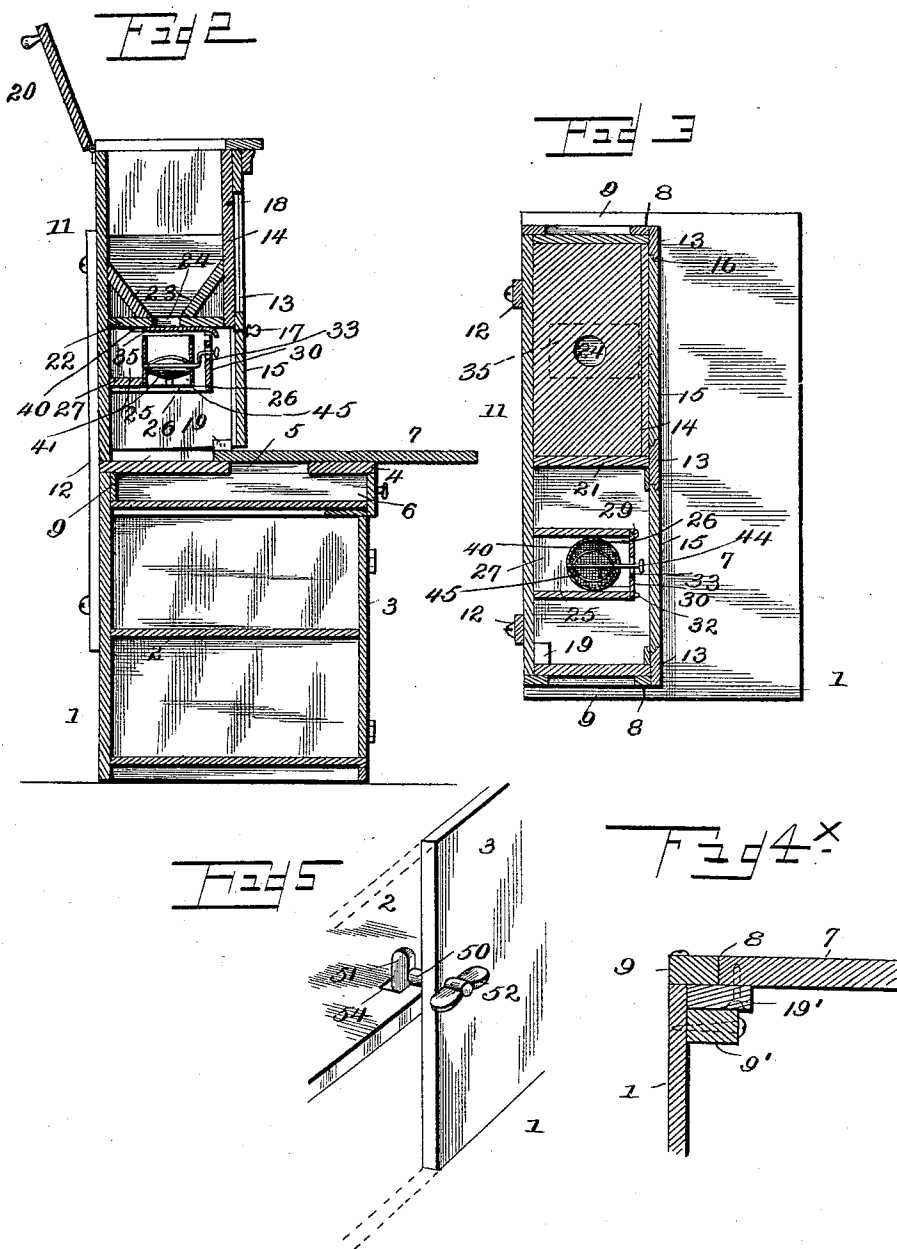
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Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT G. MAY, OF GRAND VIEW, INDIANA.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 487,629, dated December 6, 1892.

Application filed March 15, 1892. Serial No. 425,006. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT G. MAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grand View, in the county of Spencer and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kitchen-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.

This invention relates to furniture, and more especially to that class thereof known as "kitchen-cabinets;" and the object of the same is to produce certain improvements in devices of this character.

To this end the invention consists in the details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a general perspective view of the entire cabinet, both its lower doors being open, both of the slides raised, some of the drawers partially drawn out, and one of the sifters removed. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the center of one of the sifters in place, and also showing the table as being drawn out, and the slide lowered, but the cover raised. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken through the door of one hopper and through the center of the opposite sifter. Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective detail of one of the sifter-cases, its sifter, its door, and the stirrer, all slightly separated. Fig. 4^x is a sectional detail of another manner of securing the table detachably to the base. Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective detail of the button and parts for locking the lower doors.

Referring to the said drawings, 1 designates the base of this cabinet, preferably having a horizontal partition 2, and its front closed by hinged doors 3. The top 4 of this base has a transverse opening 5, and just under the top move three (more or less) drawers 6. Over and upon this top slides the table 7, which is of the same breadth and length as the top, but is cut away, as at 8, at the rear sides of its ends, whereby it may pass between cleats 9, secured on the top at its ends.

11 is what I shall call the "body" of this cabinet, which is a box-shaped member resting

on the cleats 9, and 12 are two or more (preferably) spring-strips, as of well-seasoned wood, screwed to the backs of the base and body, and connecting them in such manner as to permit the head to be sprung slightly to the rear, as seen in Fig. 2. The front of the body comprises three vertically-grooved strips 13, between the upper ends of which are secured panels 14, and two slides 15 move in the grooves 16 of these strips and in front of the panels, whereby the entire front of the body may be closed when desired. The shanks of knobs 17 pass through the slides near their upper edges, and when the slides are raised the shanks may be pressed into holes 18 in the panels to hold the slides in elevated position. The strips 13 are just long enough to permit the table 7 to pass under their lower ends, and the slides when lowered rest on said table, as will be clear. The table can be drawn forward until the blocks 19 at the rear corners thereof strike within the end strips 13, and to completely withdraw the table and expose the opening 5, so that the sifted flour or dough can be swept into the drawer 6, the body is tilted to the rear, so that the blocks 19 may pass under these end strips, all as best seen in Fig. 2.

20 is a cover hinged to the body and adapted to close the top thereof.

The body is divided centrally and vertically, as at 21, and from the lower edge of each panel 14 a horizontal partition 22 leads to the back of the body, the interior walls of each half of the body being caused to converge downwardly, as at 23, so as to form two hoppers having mouths 24.

Secured beneath each partition 22 is what I call the "sifter-case" 25, which consists of two vertical members open at their front ends, having ledges 26 along their lower edges and connected at their rear ends by blocks 27, resting on the ledges and preferably having curved front faces 28. To the front end of one member is hinged at 29 a door 30, having an oval opening 31 at its free edge adapted to pass over a button 32, secured to the other member, and in the body of this door is a central hole 33, from which extends laterally a curved slot 34.

35 is a slide-door moving in horizontal grooves 36 along the upper inner corners of

the members 25 and just beneath the hopper-mouth 24. When this door is pushed in, the hopper-mouth is closed. At other times it may be wholly withdrawn, passing under the raised slide 15, or partially withdrawn to feed the substance in the hopper as fast as desired.

40 is the sifter, which comprises a cylindrical body open at top and bottom and of a size to pass into the case 25, rest within the curved front face 28, fit closely under the hopper-door 35, and be held in place by the hinged door 30. Within this body is secured a funnel-shaped sieve 41, preferably having a chute-mouth 42. Above the sieve a shaft 43 is journaled horizontally through the body 40, and 44 is a curved crank-handle on the front end of this shaft and adapted to pass through the curved slot 34 when the shaft passes through the hole 33, provided for it in the hinged door, as will be clear.

Secured on the shaft 43 is a wire stirrer 45, of basket shape, as seen in Fig. 4, and when the handle is turned this stirrer rotates within the body 40, close above the sieve 41, and prevents the clogging of material thereon.

Through the free edge of the right (or left) lower door 3 is journaled a shaft 50, having a transverse head 51 on its inner end and a transverse button 52 on its front end standing at right angles to the head 51. When the two doors 3 are closed and the button turned so as to pass over the free edge of the (here) left door and hold it closed, the same action passes the head 51 into a cavity 54, which is cut in the partition 2. The button is wider than the head, so that the latter may clear the edge of the left door in closing; but the button will engage it to hold this door fastened. A button of this character is especially useful in a kitchen-cabinet having a partition, as 2, or when this is wanting the cavity 54 may be cut in the top or bottom wall of the base 1.

The uses and advantages of this cabinet will be clear to persons familiar with the art. The flour or other meal to be sifted is put into the hoppers, a dish passed under the case 25, the door 35 withdrawn the desired distance to permit the flour to pass down to the stirrer, and the crank of the latter turned to prevent clogging. When not in use, the slide 15 may be lowered.

To clean the sifter, its crank is turned to stand opposite the curved slot 34 in the door 30 and the button 32 turned to align with the oval opening 31, after which the door may be swung open and the sifter bodily withdrawn. When the table 7 is withdrawn and the opening 5 exposed, the flour may be sifted directly onto the top 4 and afterward brushed or scraped through the opening 5 into one or more of the drawers 6. The latter are at other times used for the storage of spices and the like, as may also be the base. The sizes and proportions of parts are immaterial and considerable departure from the precise

construction above set forth may be made so long as there is no departure from the gist of the invention.

I have described above one form of the table and the blocks 19, connected thereto; but in Fig. 4^x I have shown another construction which may be used. In this case the end boards of the base 1 have ledges 9' below the cleats 9, and the table 7 where it is cut away at 8 is provided with a projecting strip 19', adapted to ride on the ledge 9' under the cleat 9. The strip 19' and ledge 9' may be employed in addition to the blocks 19 and spring-strips 12. This construction permits the table to be withdrawn from the base without tilting the body to the rear, as above set forth, and I sometimes use it in place of the blocks 19.

What is claimed as new is—

1. A kitchen-cabinet comprising a base whose top has a transverse opening, a drawer within the base under said opening, a kneading-table sliding over said top and adapted to close the opening, a body supported above the table and open at its bottom above the top in rear of said opening, and a sifter in the body, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A kitchen-cabinet comprising a base, cleats secured across the rear half of the ends of said base, a body resting on said cleats, spring-strips screwed to the backs of the base and body, and a table sliding upon said base under the body, substantially as described.

3. A kitchen-cabinet comprising a base whose top has a transverse opening, cleats secured across the rear half of the ends of said base, a head resting on said cleats, spring-strips screwed to the backs of the base and head, a sifter in the head, a table sliding upon said top and having its rear corners cut away and passing between said cleats, and blocks on the cut-away corners impinging against the front of the head when the table is drawn out, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a hopper having a mouth, a case below the same, a hinged door closing the front of the case and having in its body a central hole and a radiating slot, and a button holding the door closed, of a sifter removably inserted within said case and a rotary stirrer within the sifter and having a crank on its shaft, the latter being adapted to pass through and fit closely in said hole and the crank to pass through said slot, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a kitchen-cabinet, the combination, with the base having a horizontal partition provided with a cavity, of two doors hinged to the side edges of the base and their free edges closing together, a shaft journaled through one door, a button on the front end of said shaft and of a length adapted to reach over onto the other door, and a head on the inner end of the shaft set at right angles to the button and shorter than said button, this head being adapted to seat in the cavity

when the button engages the other door, substantially as hereinbefore described.

6. The combination, with a base having cleats secured upon its ends at the rear halves of their lengths and extending inwardly beyond said ends, of a table sliding on the top of the base and having cut-away rear corners to receive said cleats, strips secured under said table and projecting into the cut-away corners so as to pass beneath said cleats, and

ledges secured to said ends and on which the strips slide, all as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

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

ROBERT G. MAY.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. KEELER,
J. C. GUDGEN.