H. DE HAVEN.

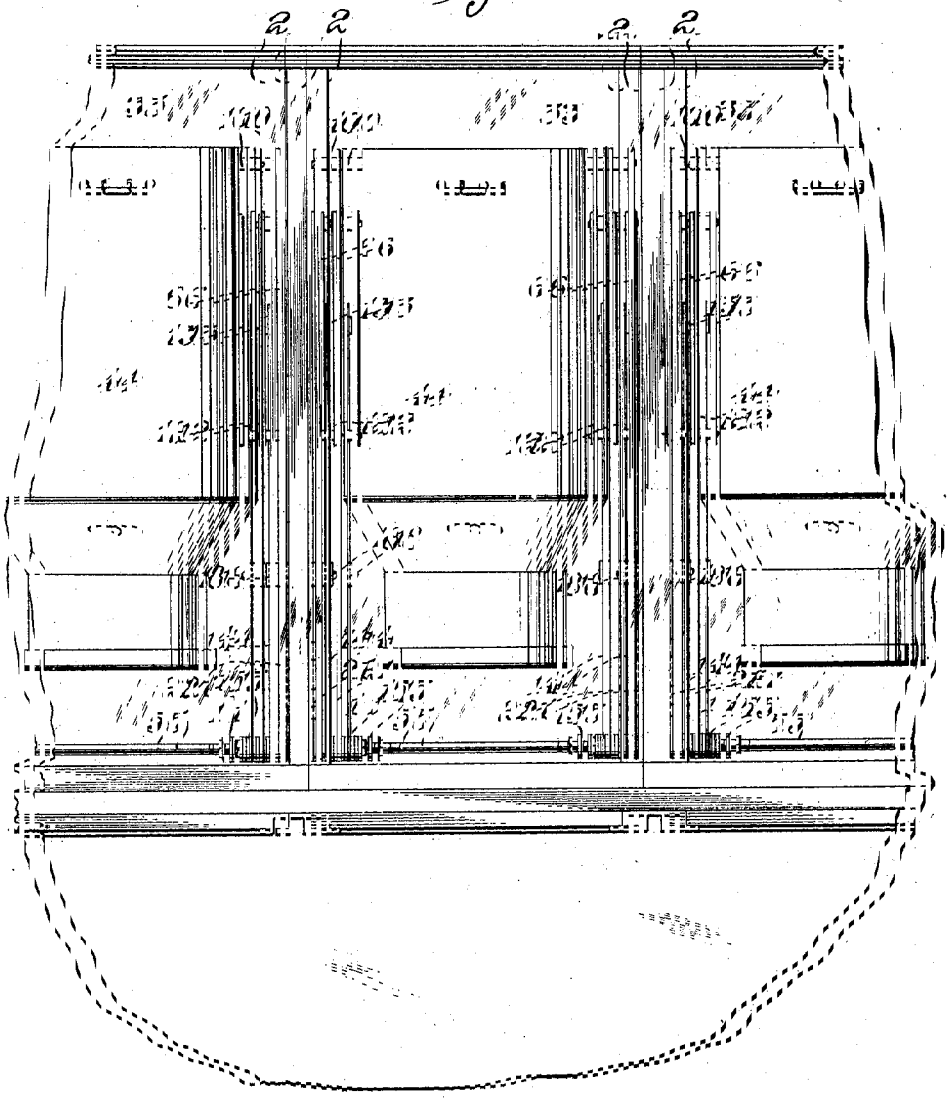
CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1920.

1,369,303. Patented Feb. 22, 1921.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2

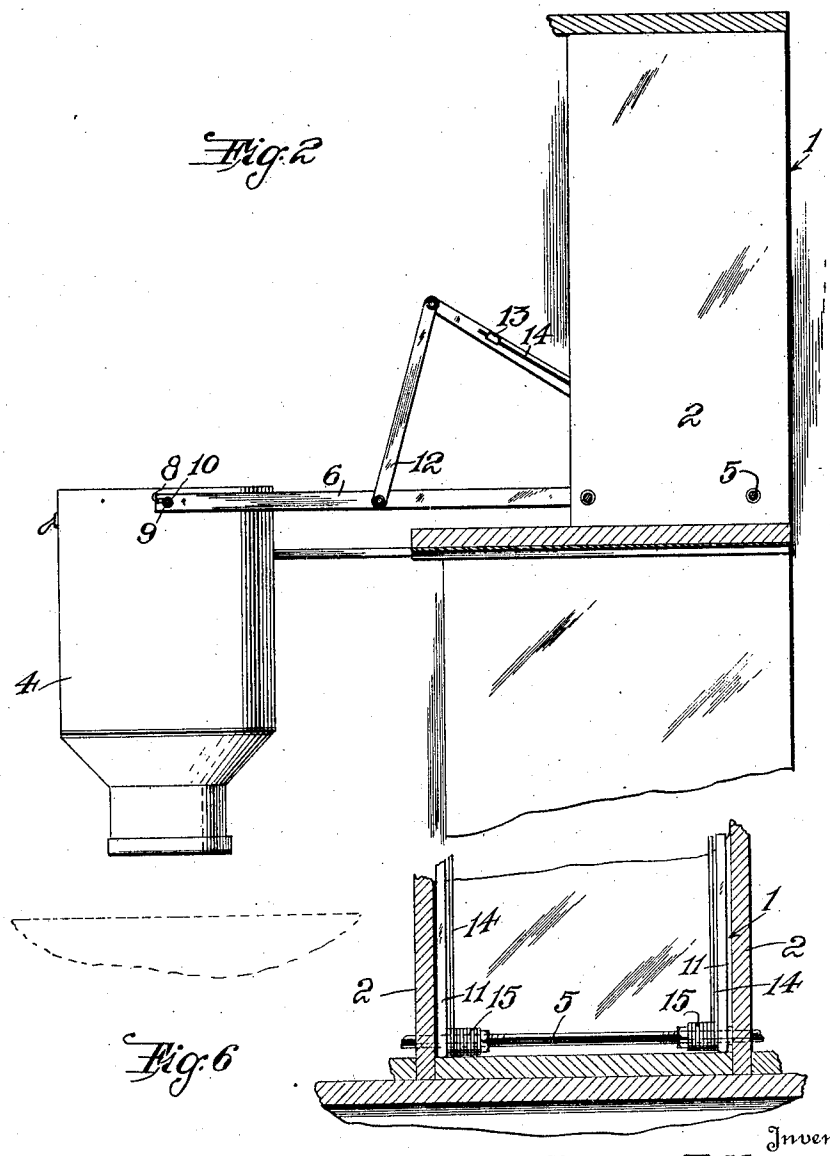


Fig. 6

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

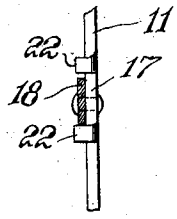


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

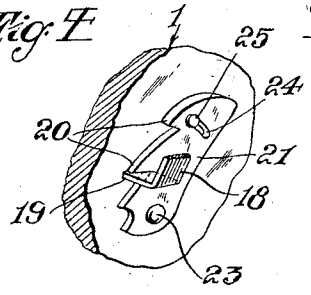
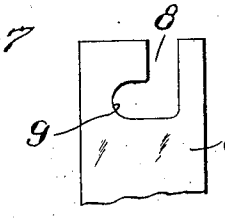


Fig. 7



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY DE HAVEN, OF RED LODGE, MONTANA.

CABINET.

1,369,303. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Feb. 22, 1921.**

Application filed August 11, 1920. Serial No. 402,797.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARVEY DE HAVEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Red Lodge, in the county of Carbon and State of Montana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to a cabinet, and more particularly to an apparatus by which a receptacle is normally retained within the cabinet but may be extended or projected beyond the cabinet for discharging the contents of the same.

The object of the invention is the construction of a simple and efficient apparatus which will be comparatively easy to operate for permitting the receptacle or container to be projected beyond the cabinet and then, when the receptacle is not in use, it can be easily and quickly returned into the cabinet.

With this and other objects in view, my invention comprises certain novel combinations, constructions and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary view, in elevation, of a cabinet with the receptacles and means for actuating the same, constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of a cabinet showing one of the receptacles in an extended or discharging position.

Fig. 3 is a vertical, sectional view of the cabinet, showing in dotted lines the position of the receptacle when in an extended or discharging position, as well as when the receptacle is entirely within the cabinet.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of one of the pivoted racks.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view, taken on line 5—5, Fig. 3, and looking in the direction of the arrow.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view, taken on line 6—6, Fig. 3, and looking in the direction of the arrow.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged view, in elevation, of the upper or outer end of one of the primary bars.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 designates the cabinet which is provided with partitions 2, dividing the cabinet into compartments 3. In each compartment 3 is a container or receptacle 4.

A rod 5 extends through the partitions 2 at the back of each compartment 3. A pair of primary bars 6 are pivotally mounted, at 7, near the front edge of each compartment, these bars 6 being attached to the partitions 2. In the upper end of each primary bar 6, there is a slot 8 provided with socket portion 9, in which socket portions rest the pins 10, which pins 10 are attached to opposite portions of the receptacle 4, near its top. Each receptacle 4 is pivotally suspended upon the pair of bars 6 and is also detachably carried by these bars. A pair of auxiliary bars 11 are pivotally mounted at their lower ends upon the rod 5, within each compartment, and each contiguous bar 6 and 11 are connected by link 12; this connecting link 12 is pivotally secured at one end to the upper end of the auxiliary bar 11 and is pivotally connected to the primary bar 6 near its center.

A hook portion 13 is formed upon the outer face of each auxiliary bar, near the top, and in this hook portion rests the outer end of spring 14; spring 14 is coiled at 15, around the rod 5 and the inner end 16, Fig. 3, of the spring is fastened to the back of the cabinet. The springs 14 exert pressure upon the auxiliary bars 11 for holding them in their normal vertical position within the compartments, whereby the receptacles 4 are retained normally within the compartments but these receptacles can be pulled outwardly to the position shown in Fig. 2, at the will of the operator.

To lock the receptacle in the extending position (Fig. 2), the following structure is involved: On each auxiliary bar 11 is a forwardly-extending extension 17, and on this extension is a pivotally mounted catch 18, on which catch 18 is an inwardly-extending end 19, Fig. 4, that is adapted to hook under one of the teeth 20 formed upon the pivoted rack 21. A pair of inwardly-extending lugs 22 limits, somewhat, the pivotal movement of the catch 18, preventing it from falling too far downwardly; the catch 18 is always in position to ride over the upper edge of the rack 21 and hook under one of the teeth for holding the receptacle 4 in its extended or discharging position.

The rack 21 is pivotally mounted, at 23, upon one of the partitions 2, and the rack is provided with an elongated aperture 24, in which aperture is positioned a headed member 25, whereby the latch is permitted to swing upon the pivot 23 for allowing the catch 18 to pass down over the toothed outer edge of the rack, and then, upon the operator pulling quickly down upon the receptacle 4, the catch 18 will pivot further downwardly, allowing the catch to pass up along the face of the under edge of the rack, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, and then allow the springs 14 to return the receptacle 4 into the compartment 3. One set of the catch and rack device in each compartment would be sufficient for locking the receptacle in its extended position, or unlocking the same, at the will of the operator, but I have preferably indicated, in Fig. 1, the pair of the catch and rack devices in each compartment, at the sides.

From the foregoing description, it is understood that the receptacle in each compartment can be quickly drawn out of said compartment, locked in said extended position, and after the receptacle has been used, the contents discharged, by slightly pulling downward on the receptacle, the catches will be released from the racks and then, through the action of the springs, exerting pressure upon the bars, the receptacle will be returned to its normal position in the compartment of the cabinet.

While I have described the preferred embodiment of my invention, and have illustrated the same in the accompanying drawings, certain minor changes or alterations may appear to one skilled in the art to which this invention relates, during the extensive manufacture of the same and I, therefore, reserve the right to make such alterations or changes as shall fairly fall within the scope of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination with a cabinet provided with a compartment, of a pair of primary bars pivotally mounted upon the cabinet within said compartment, a receptacle movably supported upon said primary bars, a pair of auxiliary bars pivotally supported upon the compartment within said receptacle, links connecting said primary and auxiliary bars, a catch and a rack supported within said compartment for locking said receptacle and bars in an extended position outside of the compartment, said catch and rack including means for releasing the catch when additional strain is placed upon the receptacle and primary bars, and means within the compartment and exerting pressure upon the auxiliary bars for returning the receptacle into the compartment when the catch and rack are released or unlocked.

2. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination with a cabinet provided with a compartment, of a rod in the compartment and supported upon the cabinet, auxiliary bars pivotally mounted at their lower ends on said rod, primary bars pivotally mounted upon the cabinet within the compartment, a receptacle carried by said primary bars, links connecting said primary and auxiliary bars, each auxiliary bar provided with a hook portion on its outer face, and springs coiled around said rod, each spring having one end engaging the hook portion of an auxiliary bar and its other end fastened to the cabinet.

3. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination with a cabinet provided with a compartment, of primary and auxiliary bars pivotally mounted upon the cabinet within said compartment, links connecting said primary and auxiliary bars, a receptacle carried by the primary bars, a pivotally mounted rack secured to the cabinet, said rack provided with teeth on one edge and with an elongated aperture, a headed member in said aperture and limiting the pivotal movement of the rack, and a catch pivotally mounted upon one of the auxiliary bars and provided with a right-angled extension adapted to travel over the toothed edge of the rack and hook under one of the teeth and then be permitted to pass down over the rack and travel upward against the under or back face of the rack for permitting the bars to assume their normal, substantially vertical position within the compartment.

4. In an apparatus of the class described, the combination with a cabinet provided with a compartment, of pairs of primary and auxiliary bars pivotally mounted upon the cabinet within said compartment, a link connecting the primary and auxiliary bars of each pair, each auxiliary bar provided with an inwardly-extending extension between its ends, right-angled-extending lugs at the upper and lower ends of said extension, an angle catch pivotally mounted on said extension between said lugs, a rack carried by the cabinet on each side of the compartment and positioned in the path of movement of a catch, catches adapted to engage the racks and lock the bars and receptacle in an extended position, and then upon an additional movement downwardly of the receptacle and bars the catches will be released by the same passing under and over the back of the catches, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

HARVEY DE HAVEN.