

(No Model.)

J. SORENSON.  
Cabinet.

No. 238,452.

Patented March 1, 1881.

Fig. 1.

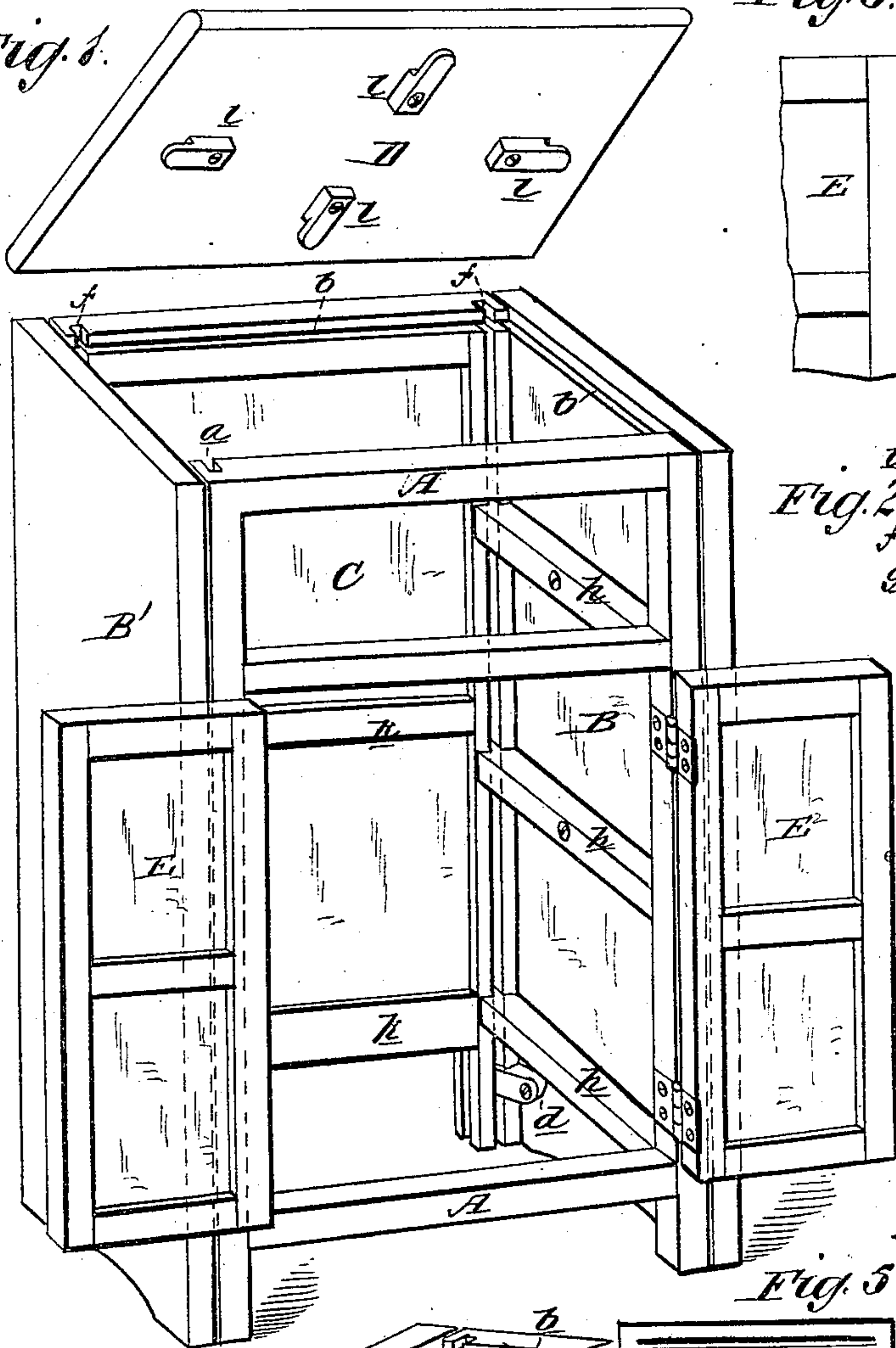


Fig. 3.

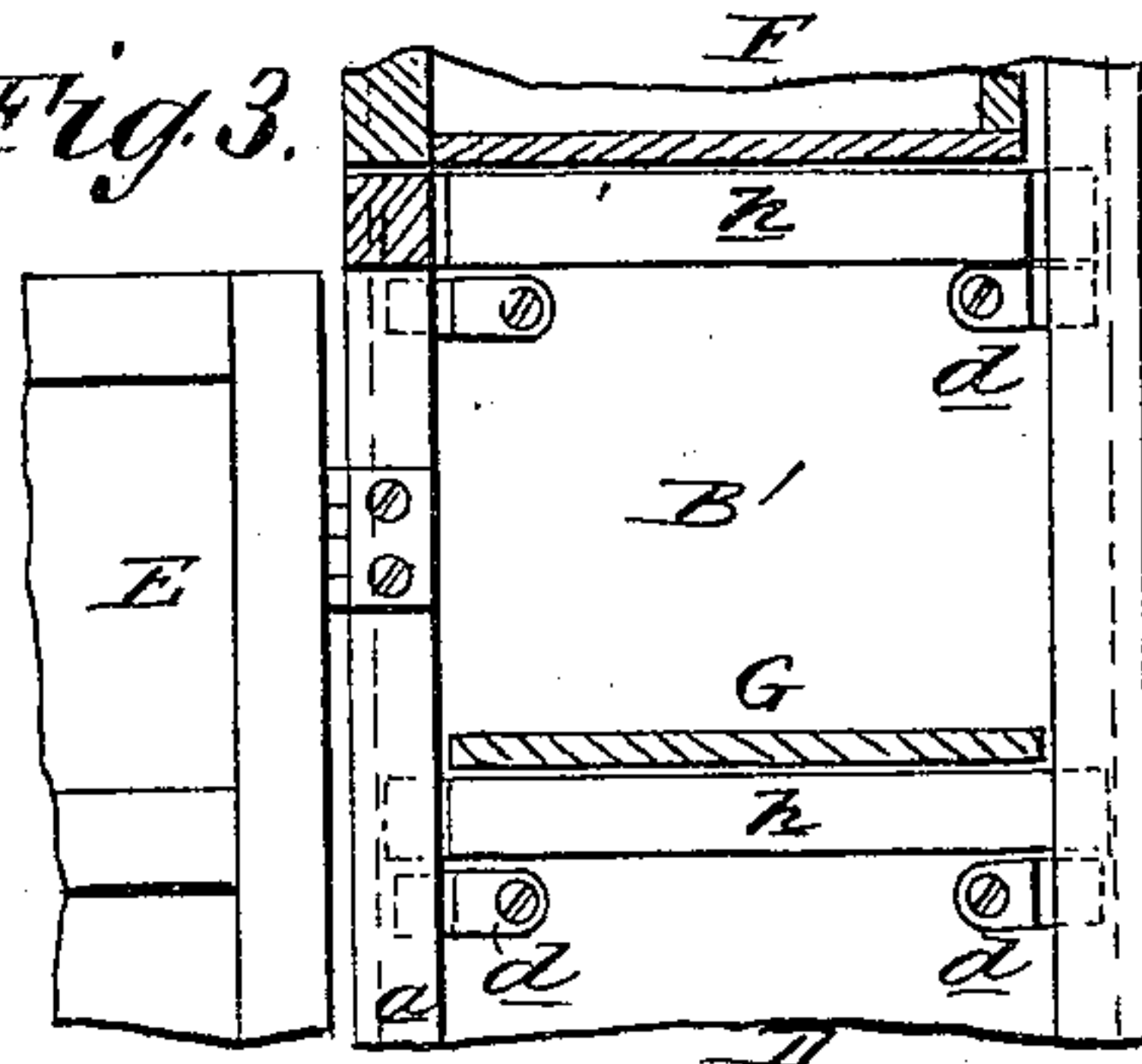


Fig. 2.

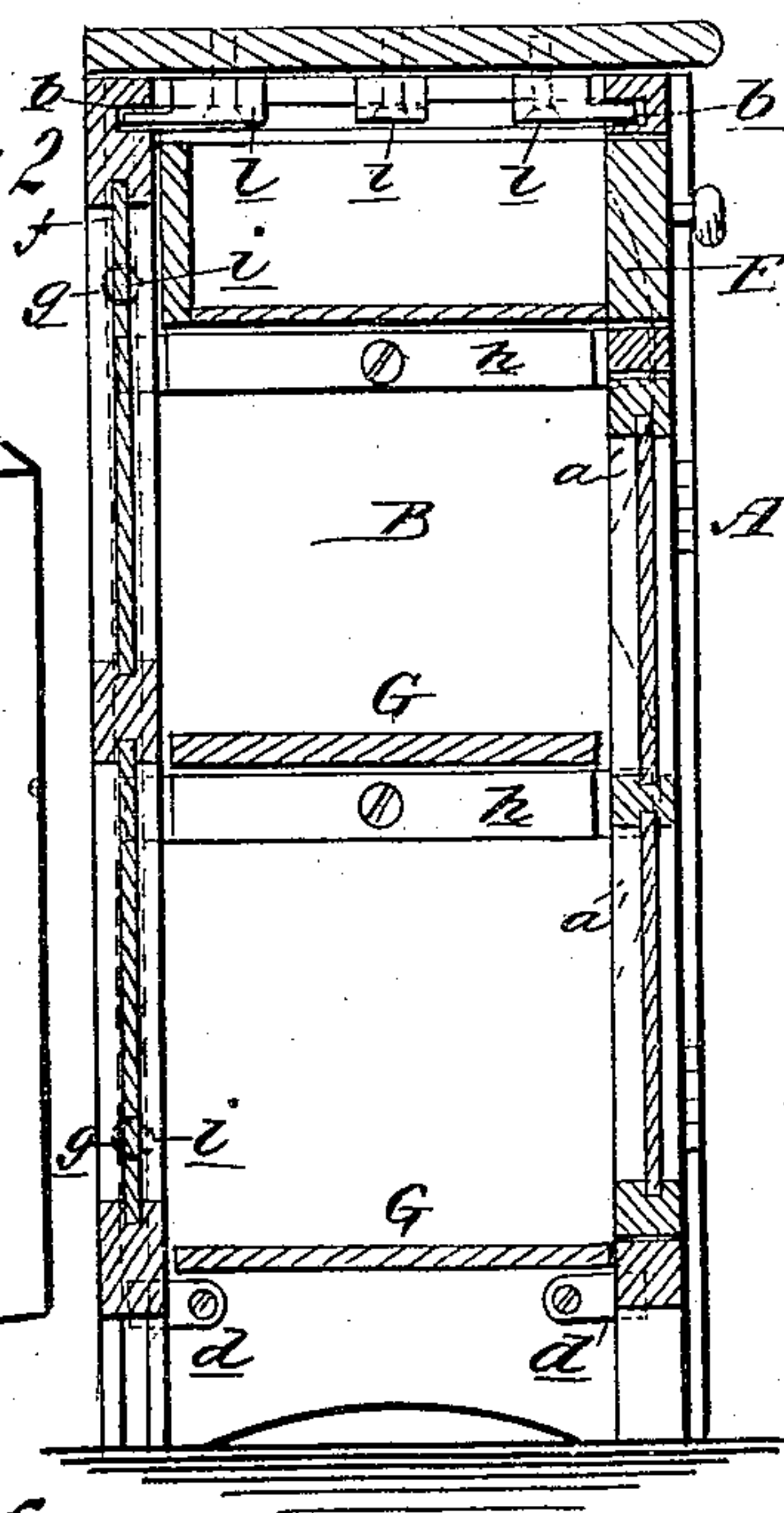


Fig. 5.

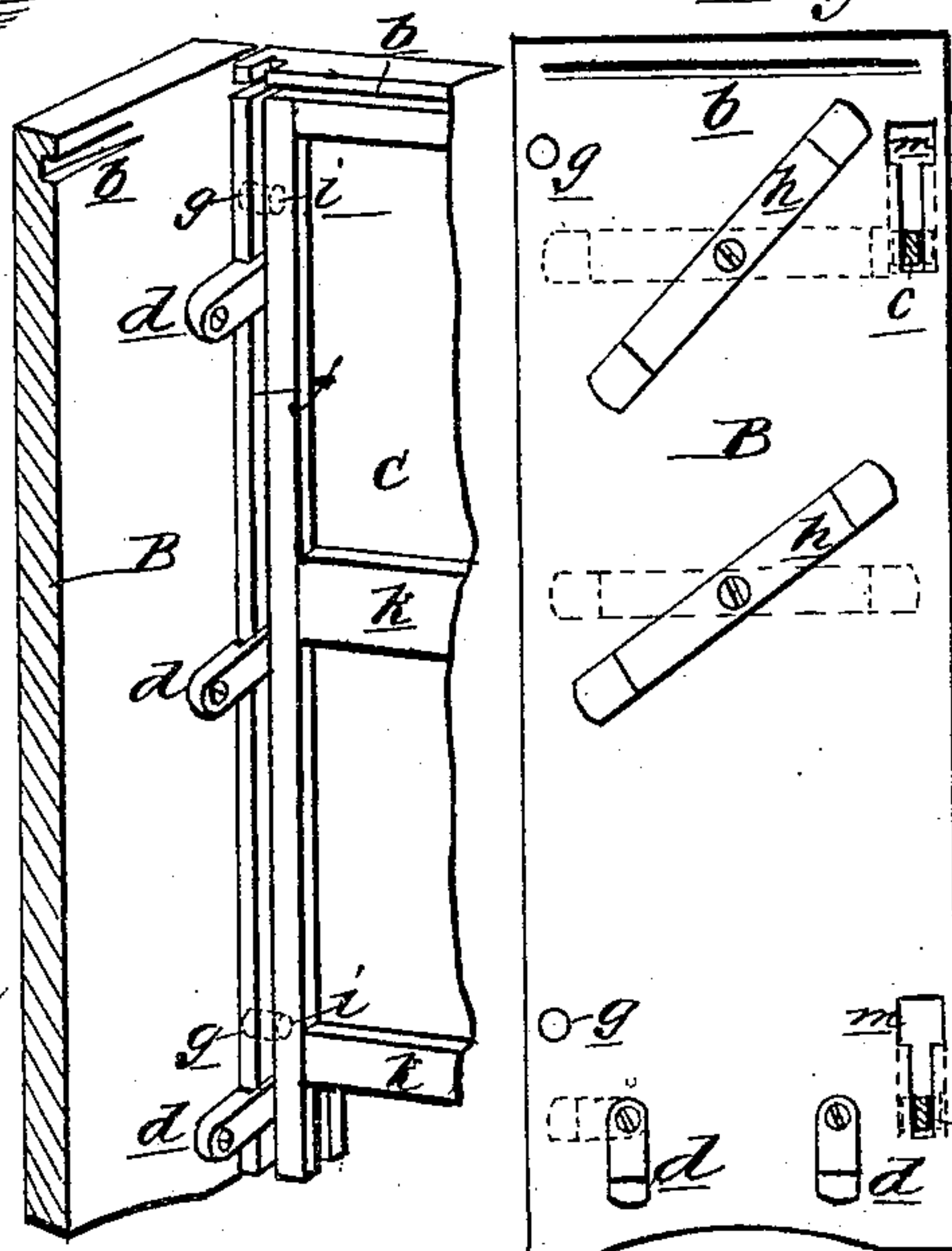
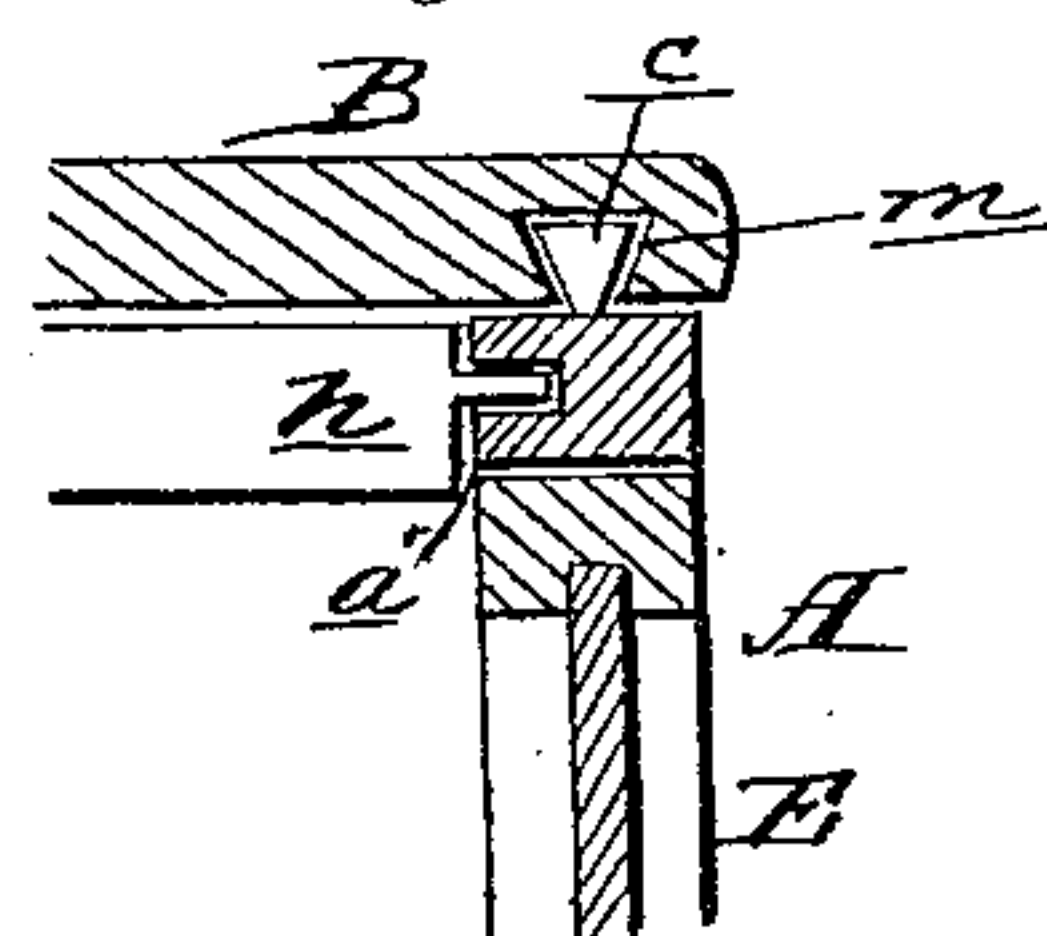


Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

J. M. Arde  
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

J. Sorenson  
Mum & Co  
ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SORENSON, OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

## CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,452, dated March 1, 1881.

Application filed January 11, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN SORENSON, of Leavenworth, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cabinets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to construct cabinets and other articles of furniture without nails, screws, or glue, so that they can be knocked down and packed in small compass and easily set up again for use.

The invention consists in furnishing parts of the frame of a cabinet—the top and sides, for instance—on the inside with pivoted brackets, and forming grooves in the other parts, for the engagement therein of said brackets, and also in providing some of the parts with fixed dowels or tongues, that enter corresponding holes or grooves in the other parts, whereby the various parts are all locked or held together.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet with doors open and top lifted off. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional end elevation of the device. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional end elevation of a portion of the cabinet. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the inside of a portion of a side and back of the cabinet. Fig. 5 is a vertical elevation of the inside of an end of the cabinet. Fig. 6 is a transverse section across a corner of the cabinet.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, A represents the front of the cabinet, having on the inner face, near one edge, a continuous vertical groove, *a*, for the reception of the thin or tongued ends or tenons of the short brackets *d* of the side B', and near the opposite edge an interrupted or broken groove, *a'*, for the reception of the ends of the pivoted bracket *h* of the side B; and near the upper edge of said front A, on the inner face thereof, is a horizontal groove, *b*, for the reception of the end of a short bracket, *l*, of the cabinet-top D. Projecting from one edge of said front A are dovetailed tongues *c*, that are designed to be entered into corresponding grooves or sockets *m* of the side B, and in the other edge of said front A are dowel-holes *i*, for the reception of the dowels *g* of the side B'. The side B' has pivoted along each edge, on

the inside, several short brackets *d*, one above the other, that are designed to be turned when the cabinet is put together so that their ends shall enter one of the vertical grooves, *a*, of the front A, and one of the vertical grooves, *f*, of the back C of the cabinet; and said side B' has formed on its inside, near its upper edge, a horizontal groove, *b*, for the reception of an end of a bracket, *l*, of the cabinet-top D. Said side B' is also provided with dowels *g*, projecting inward near its edges, that are designed to be entered into corresponding holes *i* in the front A and back C of the cabinet.

The opposite side, B, has a groove, *b*, and dowels *g*, like those of the side B', and designed for like purpose, and has brackets *h* centrally pivoted on its inner face, one above the other, that extend across the inner face and are designed to be turned horizontally, with their thin or tongued ends entering a groove, *a'*, of the front A and a groove, *f*, of the back C of the cabinet; and near the bottom of the side B, near its edges, are short brackets *d*, that also engage in the said grooves *a*, and when in that position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, serve as rests for removable brackets *h*, and said removable brackets *h* may be applied to assist in holding the side B' in position, as shown in Fig. 3.

The back C of the cabinet is also provided with a horizontal groove, *b*, near its upper edge, for the engagement of a bracket, *l*, of the top D, and has also near each edge, on the inside, a vertical groove, *f*, for the reception of the ends of the brackets *d* *h*, and has also in its edges holes *i*, for the reception of the dowels *g*. Said back C is also provided on the inside with horizontal strengthening-braces *k*.

The top D is a flat board, designed to be placed on the upper edges of the front, sides, and back, A B B' C, and is fastened down in place by turning its brackets *l* so that their ends will enter the grooves *b*.

The cabinet is put together by setting the front, sides, and back, A B B' C, in an upright position and then introducing the tongues *c* into the sockets *m*, the dowels *g* into the holes *i*, the brackets *d* and *h* into the grooves *a* *f*, and in then placing the top D in position and engaging the brackets *l* in the grooves *b*.

By disengaging the tongues *c*, dowels *g*, and



brackets *d h l* from their respective sockets, holes, and grooves, the cabinet can be knocked down and moved without trouble.

Hinged to the front A, in the usual manner, are doors E, and a drawer, F, is inserted through the front A, as usual, and supported on brackets *d h*. Shelves G, when used, are supported on the brackets *d* and *h*, as shown. Both sides, B B', may be provided altogether with brackets *d* or *h*, or with some of each of them, as may be desired. This mode of construction can be applied to various articles of household furniture.

I do not confine myself to the precise arrangements of grooves, sockets, dowel-holes, dowels, tongues, and brackets herein shown, as it is evident that they may—any or all of them—be arranged in other positions and yet effect perfectly the object of my invention, and dowels may be substituted for tongues, and dowel-holes for grooves, without departing from my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A cabinet, made substantially as herein shown and described, with grooved and ten-

oned sides, frame and top, and pivoted brackets, as set forth.

2. The cabinet-frame A B B' C D constructed with grooves *a f*, in combination with swinging brackets *d h l*, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In a cabinet, the dowels *g*, in combination with the grooved end pieces, B B', and swinging brackets *d h l*, substantially as herein shown and described.

4. In a cabinet, the pivoted brackets *d h*, constructed with thin tenons, in combination with the grooved end pieces, B B', and shelves or drawer G F, as herein shown and described, said pivoted brackets forming supports for the drawers and locks for the frame and side pieces, as set forth.

5. In a cabinet, the combination, with the pivoted brackets *d h l* and grooved and tenoned frame and side pieces, A B B' C, of the loose brackets *h*, substantially as herein shown and described.

JOHN SORENSON.

Witnesses:

AL. ROTHENBERG,  
NATHAN SCHLOSS.