

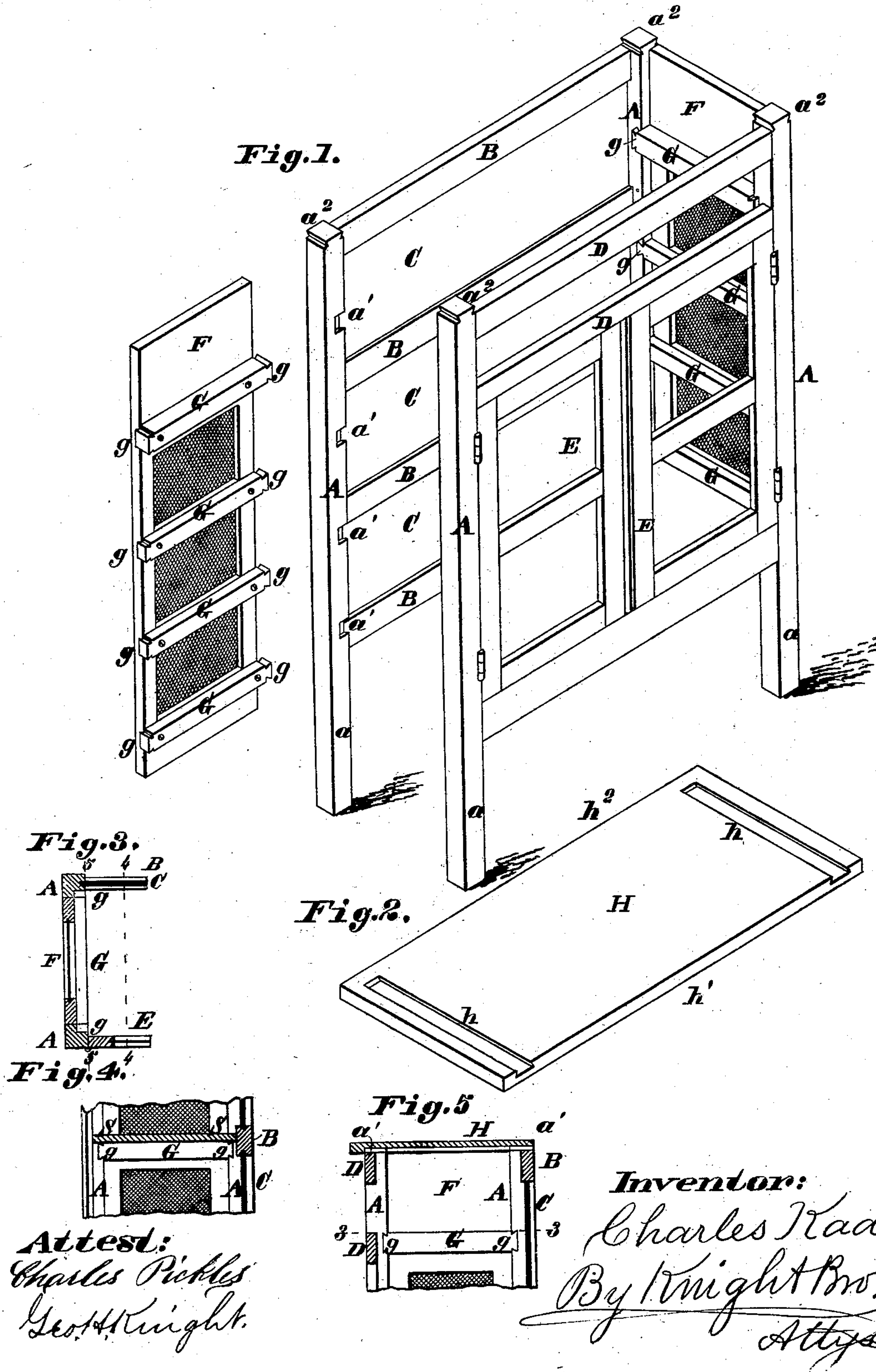
(No Model.)

C. KADE.

SECTIONAL KITCHEN SAFE.

No. 256,328.

Patented Apr. 11, 1882.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES KADE, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SECTIONAL KITCHEN-SAFE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,328, dated April 11, 1882.

Application filed October 31, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES KADE, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sectional Kitchen-Safes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to a kitchen-safe of the class known as "knockdown," the safe being so constructed as to be set up or taken down without injury and without the use of nails or screws, and so that the means of attachment will be hidden when the safe is standing in position for use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the walls of the safe with one end removed, giving an inside view of the same. Fig. 2 is a bottom view of the safe-top. Fig. 3 is a detail horizontal section at 3 3, Fig. 5. Fig. 4 is a detail vertical section at 4 4, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail vertical section at 5 5, Fig. 3.

A are the four vertical corner-posts, ending at bottom in legs *a*. B are the back bars, and C the thin parts or panels of the back. D are front bars. E are the doors, supported on hinges, as usual. The end walls, F, of the safe have a number of horizontal strips or bars, G, whose ends *g* project in the form of dovetail tenons, which engage in dovetail notches *a'* made in the inner corners of the corner-posts A. The construction of the dovetail joints is such that when the front and back of the safe are standing in the position they occupy when put together (see Fig. 1) the ends F can be secured to the front and back by first placing the ends between the front and back walls, inside the posts, and then moving the ends F outward and driving the dovetail tenons *g* in-

to the dovetail notches *a'*. When the end walls are in position their faces may be flush with the corner-posts; but this is not essential. The dovetail joints do not show upon the outer side of the safe. After the front and back are connected by the end walls, ordinary shelves S are put in position, the shelves resting upon the pieces G or otherwise. The shelves act as struts and braces, giving additional firmness to the safe. An ordinary drawer is put into the space between the upper pair of front bars, D. The ends of the posts A project above the sides and ends in the form of dovetail tenons *a*², which enter dovetail grooves *h* formed in the under side of the top board, H, of the safe. These grooves or channels *h* are made from the back edge, *h'*, toward the front edge, *h*², but do not extend, preferably, quite to the front edge, so that they are not seen from the front of the safe.

To give support to the ends of the drawer, I make the upper bar, G, at each end of the safe somewhat wider than those below; but this is not an essential feature, for separate cleats may be put on for this purpose.

I claim—

1. The combination of corner-posts A, having notches *a'* on their inner sides, and end pieces, F, provided with strips G, having tenons *g* occupying said notches and securing the ends to the posts, as set forth.

2. The combination of posts A with tenons *a*² at their tops and top board, H, grooved for the reception of the tenons, substantially as set forth.

CHARLES KADE.

Witnesses:

SAML. KNIGHT,
GEO. H. KNIGHT.