

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. S. SCOTT & F. HOLMES.

KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 362,544.

Patented May 10, 1887.

FIG. 1.

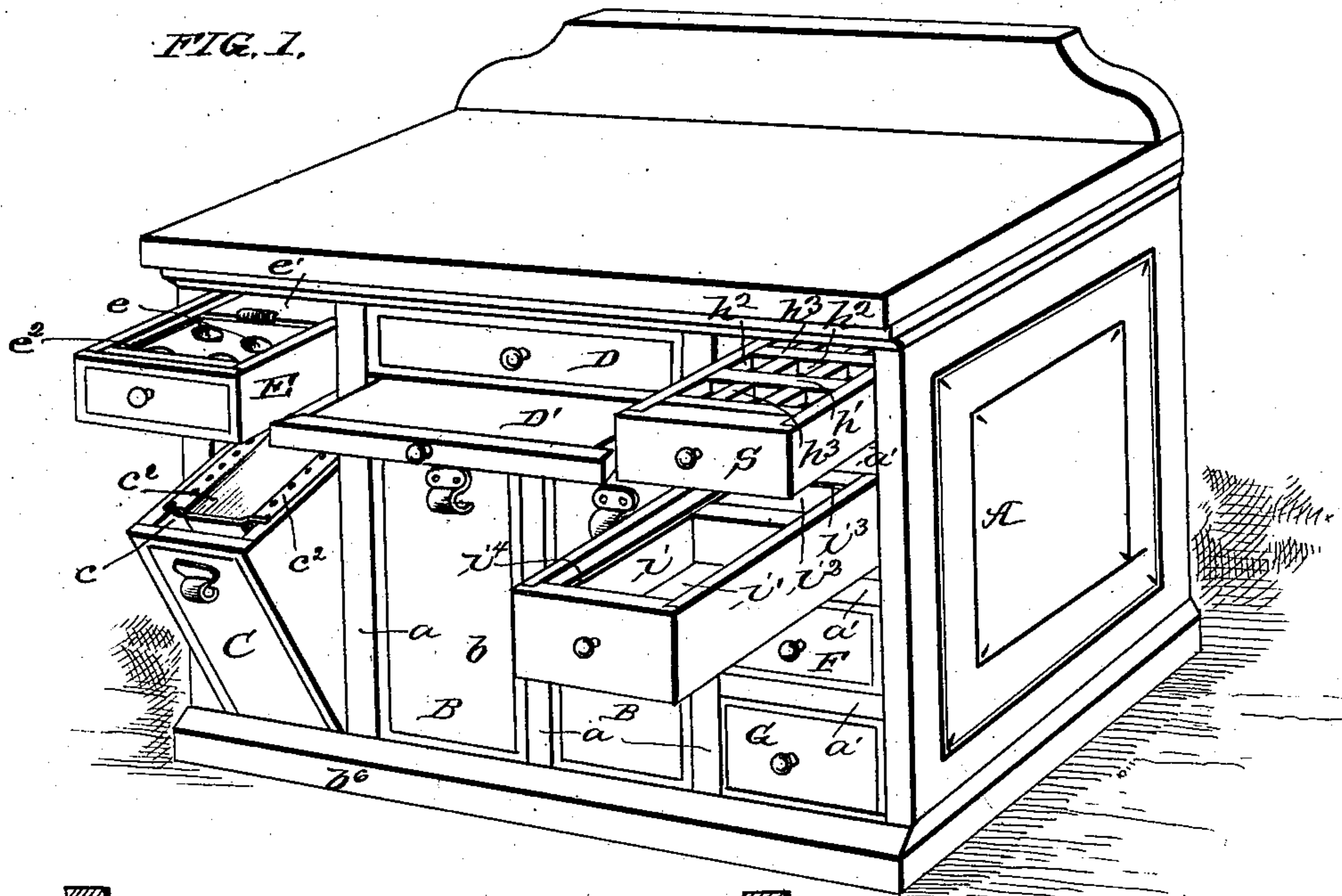


FIG. 3.

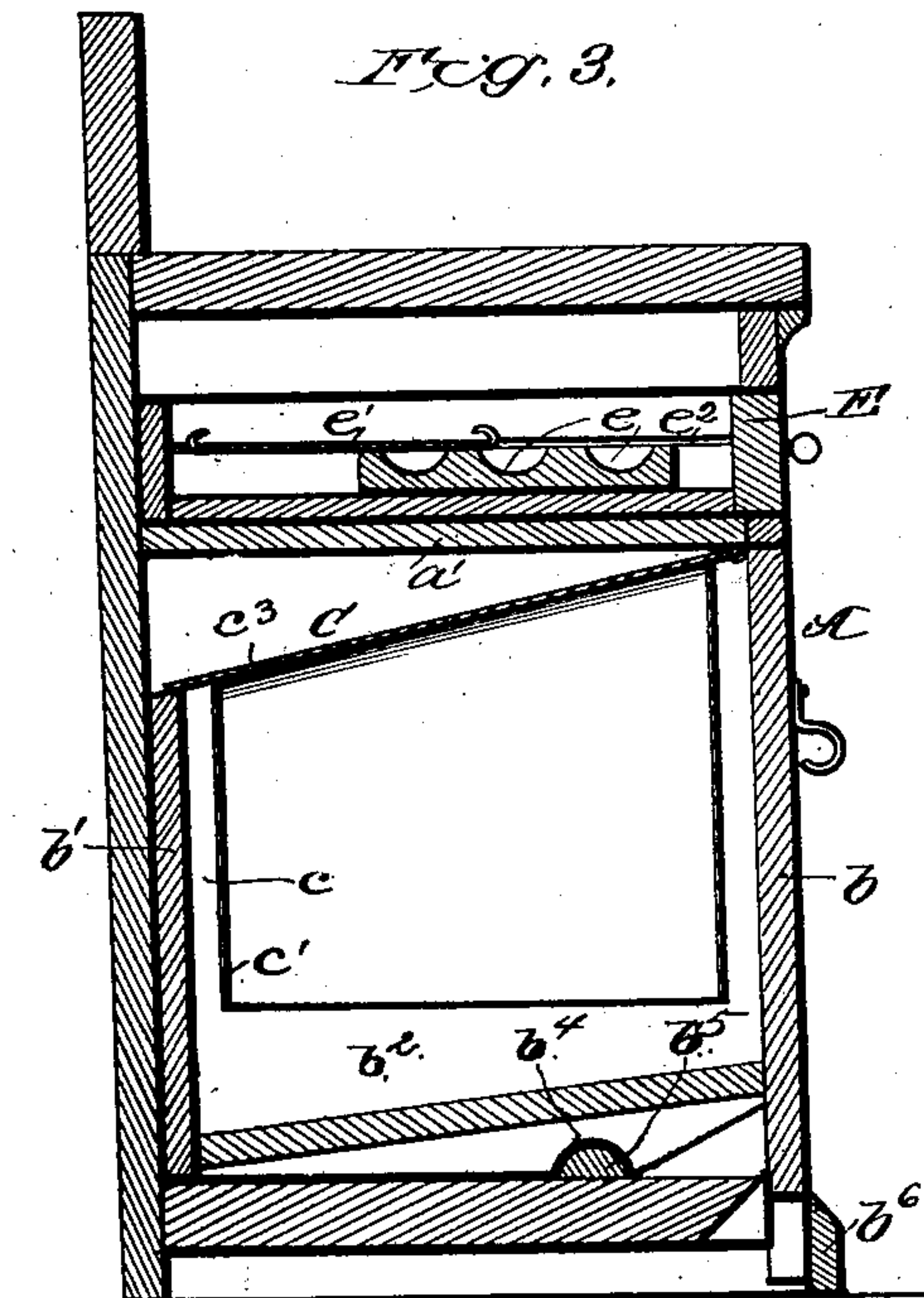
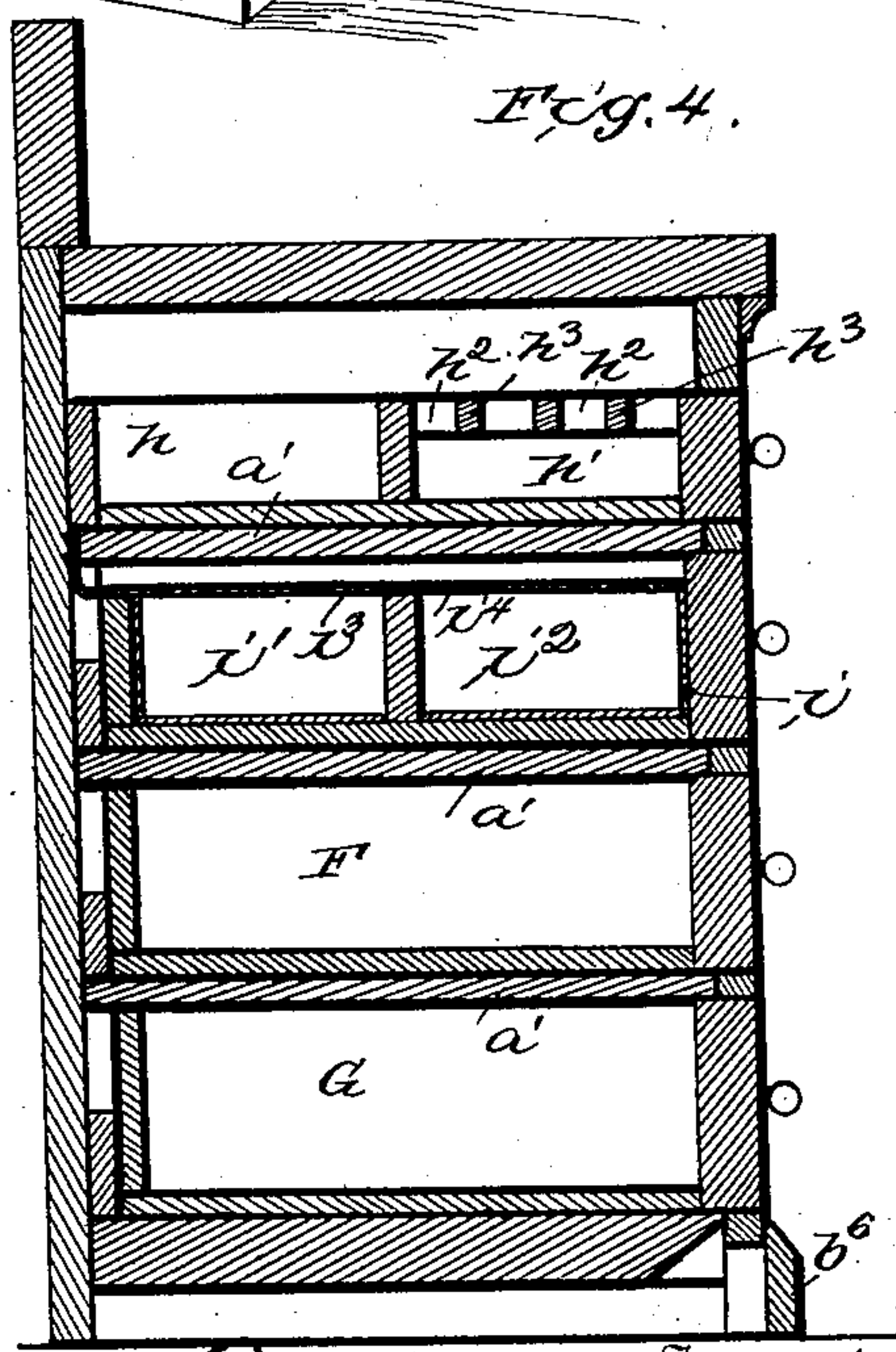


FIG. 4.



Witnesses

Jos. A. Ryan
E. G. Siggers

By their Attorneys,

Chas. Snow & Co

Inventors

James S. Scott
Franklin Holmes

(No Model.)

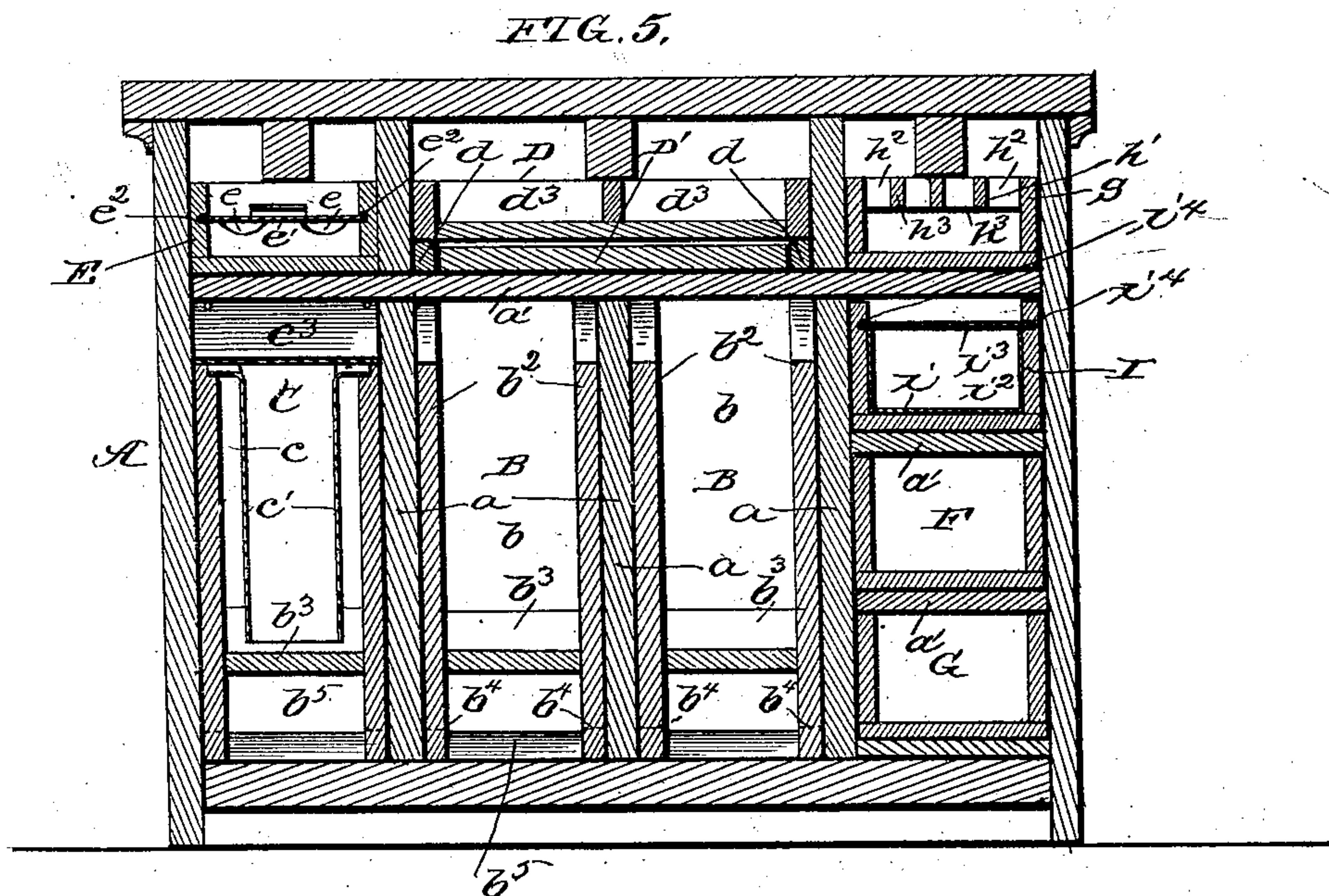
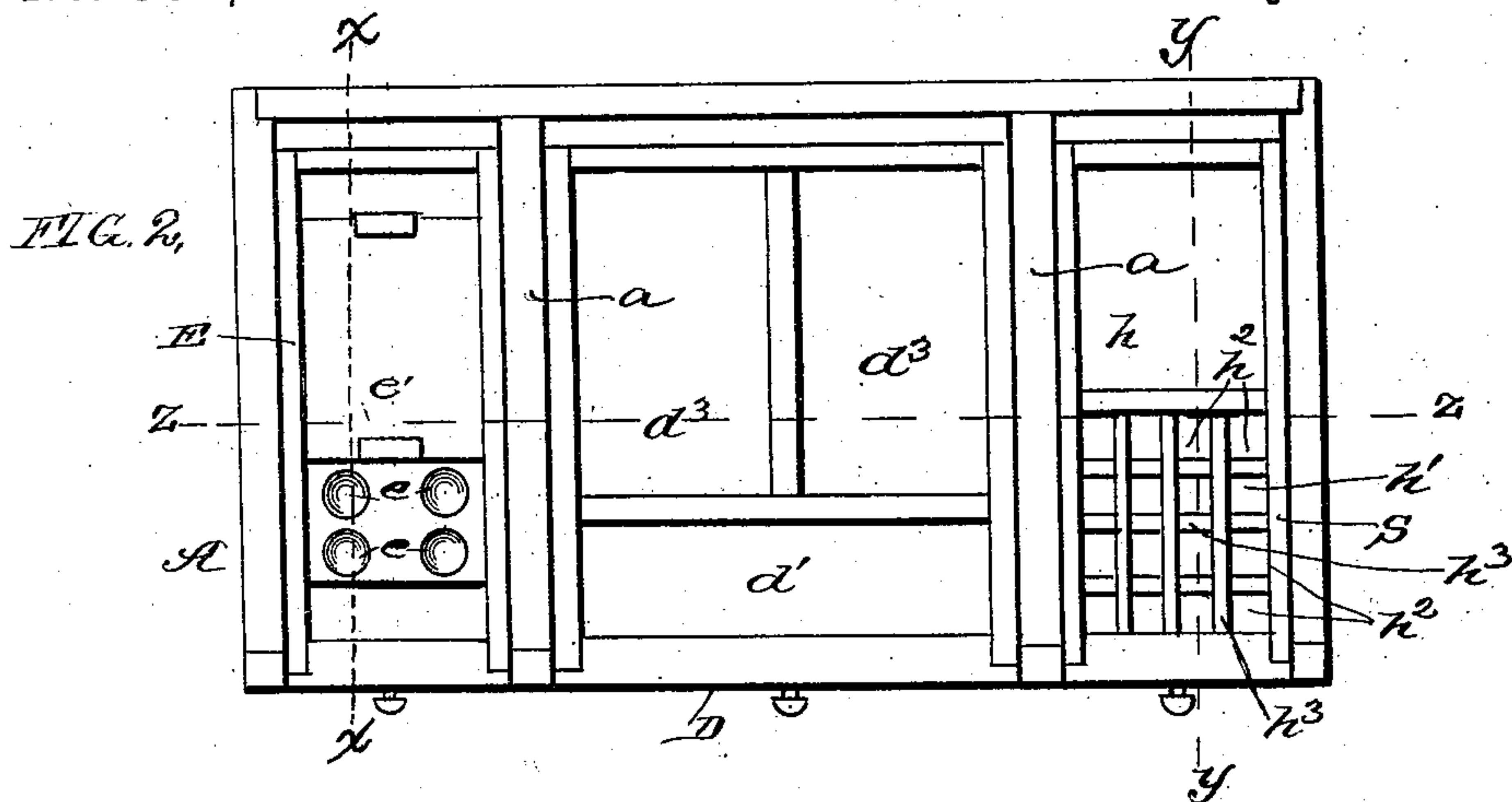
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Witnesses
Jos. A. Ryan
E. Y. Siggers

Inventors
James S. Scott.
Franklin Holmes
By their Attorneys,
C. A. Howland

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. SCOTT AND FRANKLIN HOLMES, OF KING CITY, MISSOURI.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,544, dated May 10, 1887.

Application filed March 11, 1887. Serial No. 230,522. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES S. SCOTT and FRANKLIN HOLMES, citizens of the United States, residing at King City, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Kitchen-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in kitchen-cabinets, and is intended to contain in convenient and compact arrangement the various materials and implements used in bread, pie, and cake making, and other articles of common domestic use, such as tea and coffee.

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the different boxes and drawers contained in the cabinet, and also in certain details of construction and arrangement, hereinafter described, illustrated in the drawings, and embraced in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the cabinet, with the kneading-board and the drawers to contain spices, extracts, coffee, tea, and sugar drawn partly out and the bread-box turned outward. Fig. 2 represents a plan of the cabinet with the top removed, showing the spice-drawer, the utensil-drawer, and the soda and extract drawer in position within the cabinet. Fig. 3 represents a vertical section on the line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a vertical section on the line *y y* of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 represents a longitudinal vertical section on the line *z z* of Fig. 2, looking toward the front.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A represents the frame or casing of the cabinet of general rectangular form and ornamented in any manner or to any extent desired. The interior of the cabinet is divided into compartments for the various boxes and drawers by transverse and longitudinal partitions, each drawer and box being completely separated on all sides from those adjacent to it, except that there is no partition between the kneading-board and utensil-drawer. The transverse vertical partitions *a* separate the boxes from each other and from the tier of side drawers, and the horizontal longitudinal partitions *a'* separate the drawers in said tier and the boxes from the upper row of drawers, as indicated in Fig. 1.

B B are two similar boxes entering into compartments on each side of the central par-

tion, *a*, and each constructed of the front *b*, the rear piece, *b'*, the similar sides, *b² b³*, and the bottom *b³*. The upper edges of the side *b²* incline downward as they run inward to the rear piece; but their lower edges run horizontally outward from said piece a suitable distance, and have formed on them at that point the semicircular notches *b⁴ b⁴*, which rest upon the semi-cylindrical block *b⁵*, secured transversely across the floor of the compartment. Outward from the block *b⁵* the said edge inclines upward, leaving the lower portion of the front *b* unattached, as seen in Fig. 3. The bottom *b³* of the box inclines upward from the rear piece to the lower corner of the front edges of the sides. The lower portion of the front *b* enters the space between the strip *b⁶*, secured to the lower edge of the front of the cabinet and the outer edge of the floor of the compartment, which edge is beveled downwardly and inwardly, as seen in Fig. 3. As the compartment contains free space above the upper edges of the sides and below the parts of their lower edges outward from the notches *b⁴*, and as the lower part of the front can turn inward in the space made by beveling, as described, the edge of the floor of the compartment, it is evident that by taking hold of the handle secured to the outer surface of the front and pulling outward the box may be rotated outward on the semi-cylindrical block till the upper edges of its sides touch the roof of the compartment, so that its contents may be had access to without removing it from its compartment. To remove the box, it is only necessary to turn it thus outward slightly and then lift it and draw it out. The forward or outward position of the pivotal cylindrical block tends to keep the box rotated inward or closed by gravity. This is aided by the inclined bottom, which throws the contained material inward. One of the boxes B is intended to contain flour and the other to contain corn-meal.

C is the bread-box, identical in construction with the boxes B, but having the air-space *c* formed around it by the metallic casing *c'*, which stands within it, and has the flanges *c²*, standing outward from the upper edges of its sides, secured in recesses in the edges of the sides of the box, the said flanges being perforated, as seen in Fig. 1, to communicate with the air-space.

c^3 is a sheet-metal lid hinged or pivoted at its front edge to the roof of the compartment in which the bread-box rests, so as to incline downward therefrom. When the bread-box is inserted, it lifts this lid slightly as it runs under it, so that the lid covers the upper opening of the box when entirely within the cabinet and condenses the moisture that arises from the bread, preventing it getting dry and stale. The casing c' acts in a similar manner to prevent the bread from staling. Immediately above the boxes B is the compartment for the kneading-board and the utensil-drawers, the former situated below the latter.

The kneading-board D' is of ordinary shape and slides in between the side slips, d d , Fig. 5, which support the bottom of the utensil-drawer D, the slips having the same thickness as the board, the front strip of which rests against their ends when the board is in place.

The utensil-drawer is preferably divided by partitions into a front transverse compartment, d' , to receive a rolling-pin, and two equal compartments, d^2 d^3 , in rear of the same, one to hold pie-pans and the other cake-cutters and such small implements.

Immediately above the bread-box C is the spice-drawer E in its proper compartment. The said drawer has secured within its outer end a block having semicircular or other suitably shaped depressions e e , each to receive a different kind of spice, and a metal lid, e' , slips above the same in the directing-grooves e^2 in the sides of the box. When the drawer is opened, the said lid can be slid backward to uncover the desired depression, and when in place the lid preserves the spices from gradually losing strength.

At the opposite end of the cabinet to the bread-box is a tier of drawers, the lower and larger two of which, F and G, respectively, are equal in size and of ordinary construction, one being designed to hold cake and the other sugar.

The highest drawer, S, of the tier is divided by a transverse partition into two compartments, the rear one, h , to hold cooking-soda or baking-powders, and the outer compartment, h' , to hold bottles of flavoring-extracts. The said compartment is divided into a number of cells, h^2 h^2 , by means of the intersecting series of partial partitions h^3 h^3 , each of which cells is to receive a bottle of some such extract.

The drawer I, immediately below the drawer S, is for tea and coffee, and is lined throughout with metal i , to prevent the same losing strength. The said drawer is divided by a transverse partition into the rear tea-compartment, i' , and the front coffee-compartment, i^2 .

i^3 is a lid secured to the rear end of the compartment in which the drawer I rests, and having its front end and edges free, so that when the drawer is slid in the said lid enters the grooves i^4 i^4 in the sides thereof and surrounds the tea and coffee entirely with metal. From the described construction it is evi-

dent that, as the drawers and boxes are in compartments closed on all sides, no dust nor foreign material can fall into any drawer or box from those above. It is also evident that the sides, bottoms, and ends of the drawers and boxes are protected by two thicknesses of wood, one pertaining to the case or frame and one to the drawer or box; hence it is much harder for rats or mice to obtain access thereto.

The cabinet thus constructed is convenient for many uses, cannot easily get out of repair, and when the drawers and boxes are in, all points of access to the interior are closed.

We are aware that a kitchen-cabinet has heretofore been provided with a bin which tilted on a semicircular block secured across the bottom of the bin, and we make no claim to such construction.

Having described our invention, we claim—

1. In a kitchen-cabinet, the combination, with the casing divided into a suitable number of compartments by the partitions a a' , and the drawers and boxes, substantially as described, of the bread-box composed of the front b , the rear piece, b' , the sides b^2 , provided with the notches b^4 and the bottom b' , the casing c' , secured within the bread-box and forming an air-space, c , therewith, the strip b^5 , secured to the lower front edge of the cabinet, the cylindrical pivotal block b^5 , secured transversely to the floor of the bread-box compartment, and the sheet-metal lid c^3 , having its front end hinged or pivoted to the roof of said compartment, substantially as specified.

2. In a kitchen-cabinet, the combination, with the casing divided by the partitions a a' into a suitable number of compartments, and the boxes and drawers, substantially as described, of the spice-drawer E, provided at its front end with a block having the depressions e e to receive different kinds of spice, and a lid, e' , moving on the grooves e^2 e^2 of the drawer to cover said depressions, substantially as specified.

3. In a kitchen-cabinet, the combination, with the casing divided into compartments by the partitions a a' , and the drawers and boxes, substantially as described, of the tea and coffee drawer I, divided into the compartments i' and i^2 by a transverse partition, and lined with the metal i , and the lid i^3 , having its rear end secured within the compartment and its edges sliding in the grooves i^4 of the drawer, substantially as specified.

4. A kitchen-cabinet having an utensil-drawer sliding on cleats within the casing, and a kneading-board sliding between said cleats below said drawer, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES S. SCOTT.

Witnesses: FRANKLIN HOLMES.

CHAS. E. WRIGHT,

CHRISTOPHER WALDREN.