

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. PATTBERG.
KNOCKDOWN CLOSET.

No. 454,123.

Patented June 16, 1891.

Fig. 2.

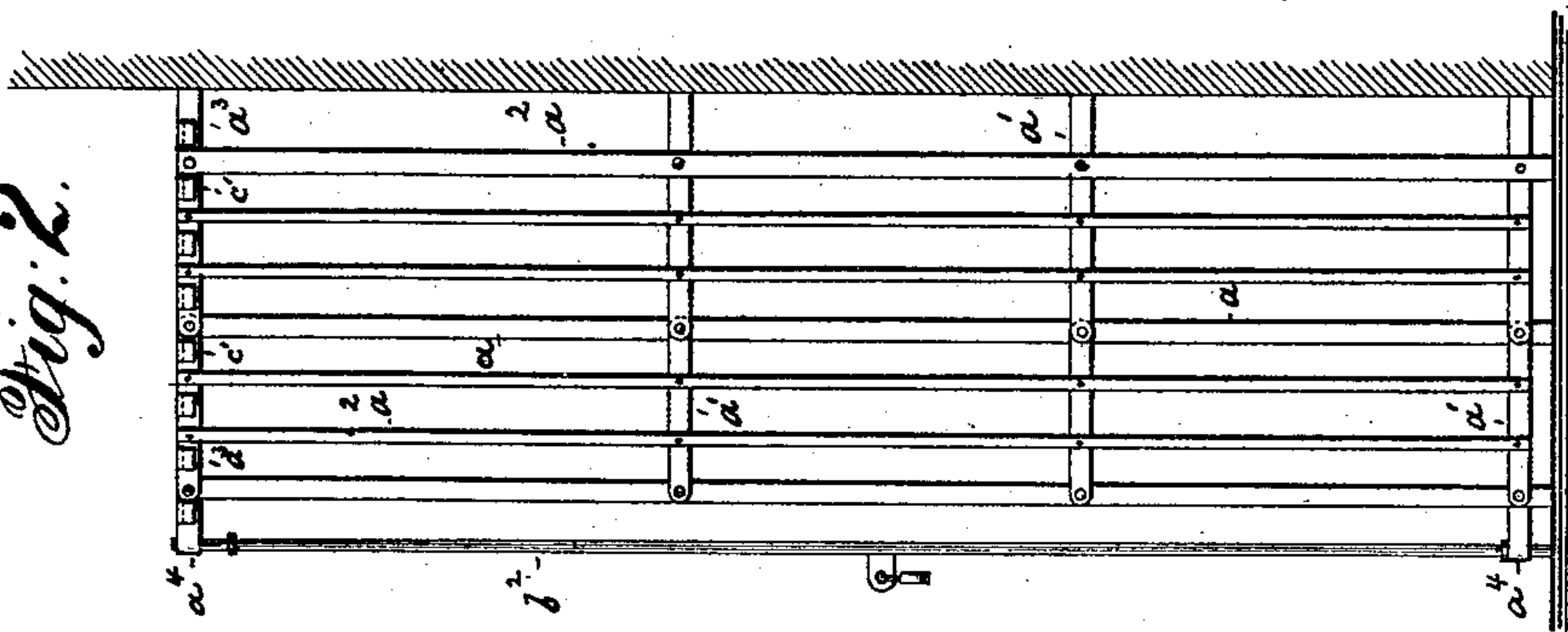


Fig. 1.

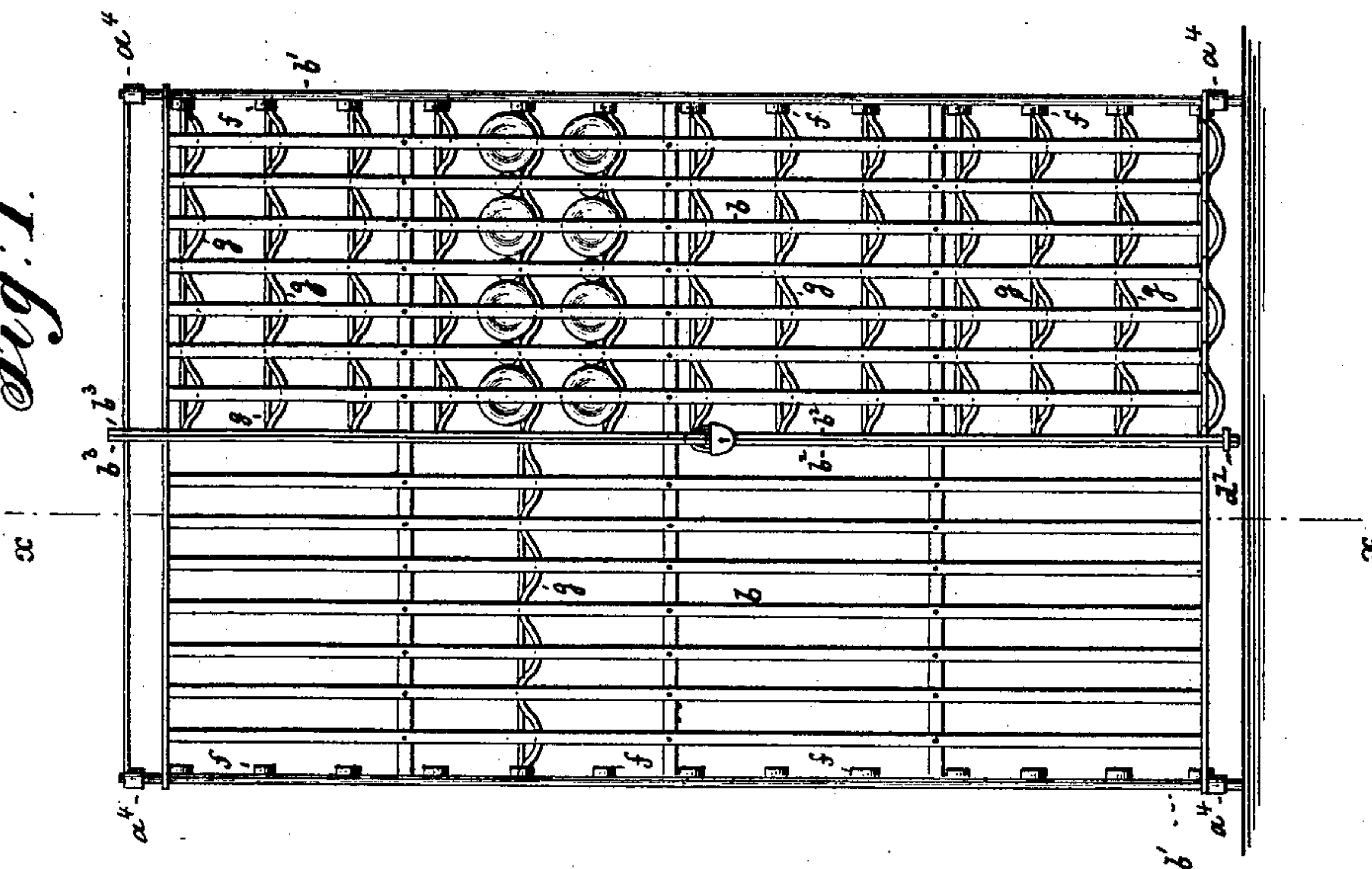
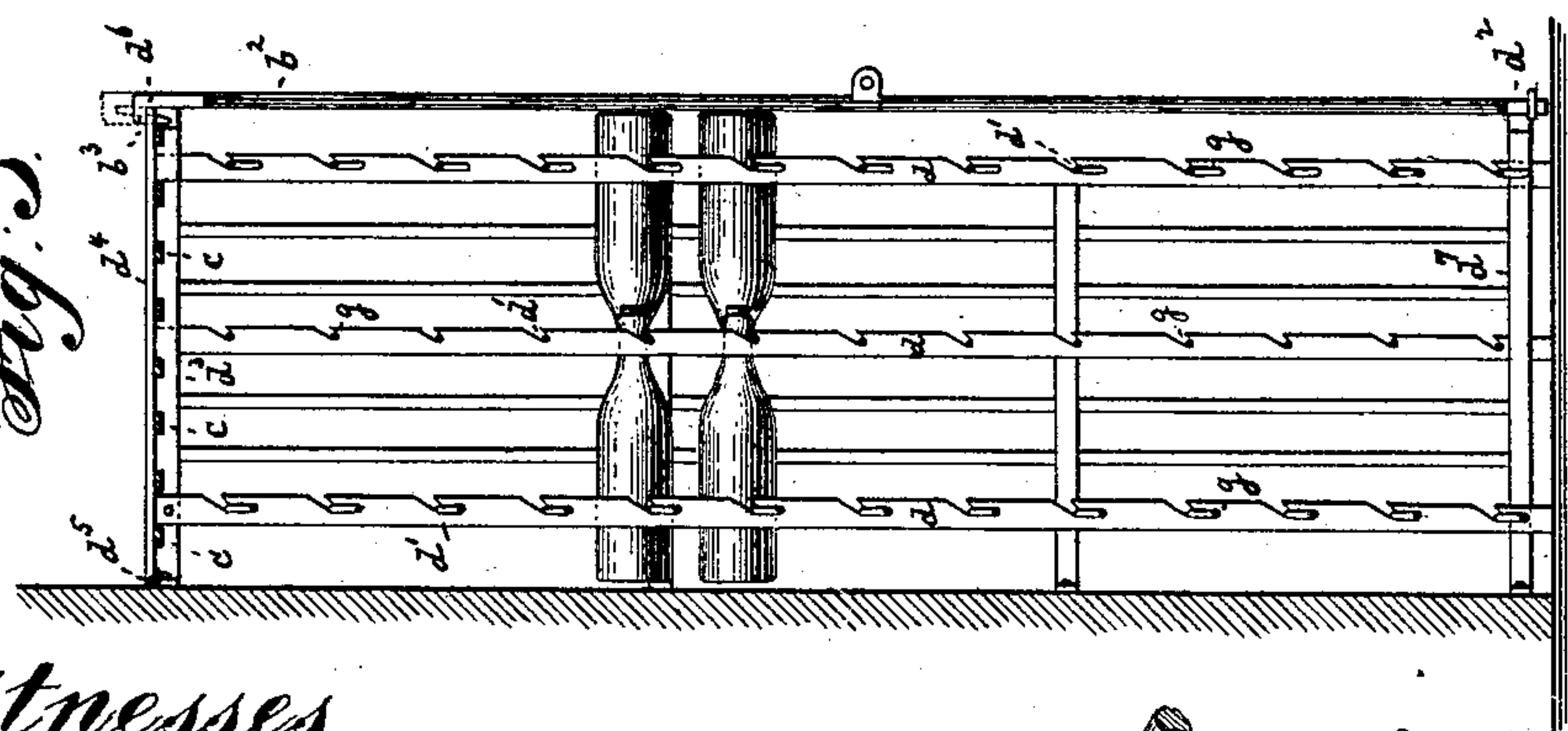
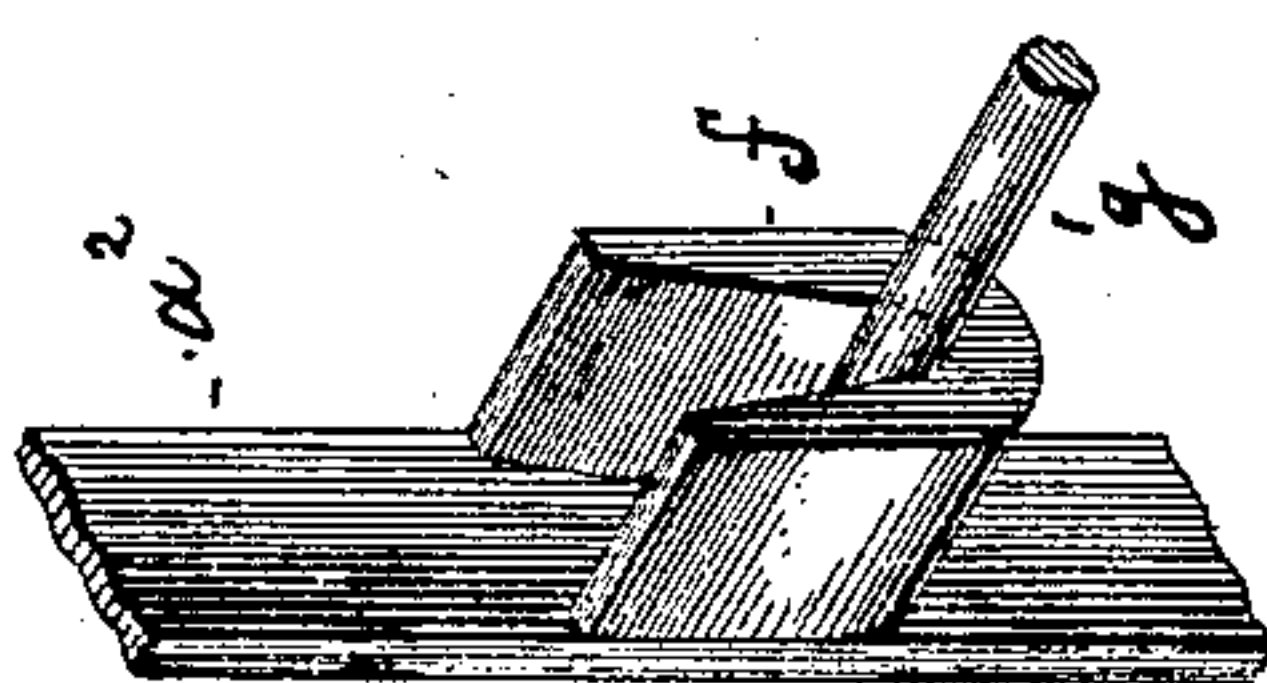


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
John F. Nelson.
A. Goughman.

Fig. 4.



Inventor.
H. Pattberg
by his attorneys
Roeder & Priesen

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Fig. 5.

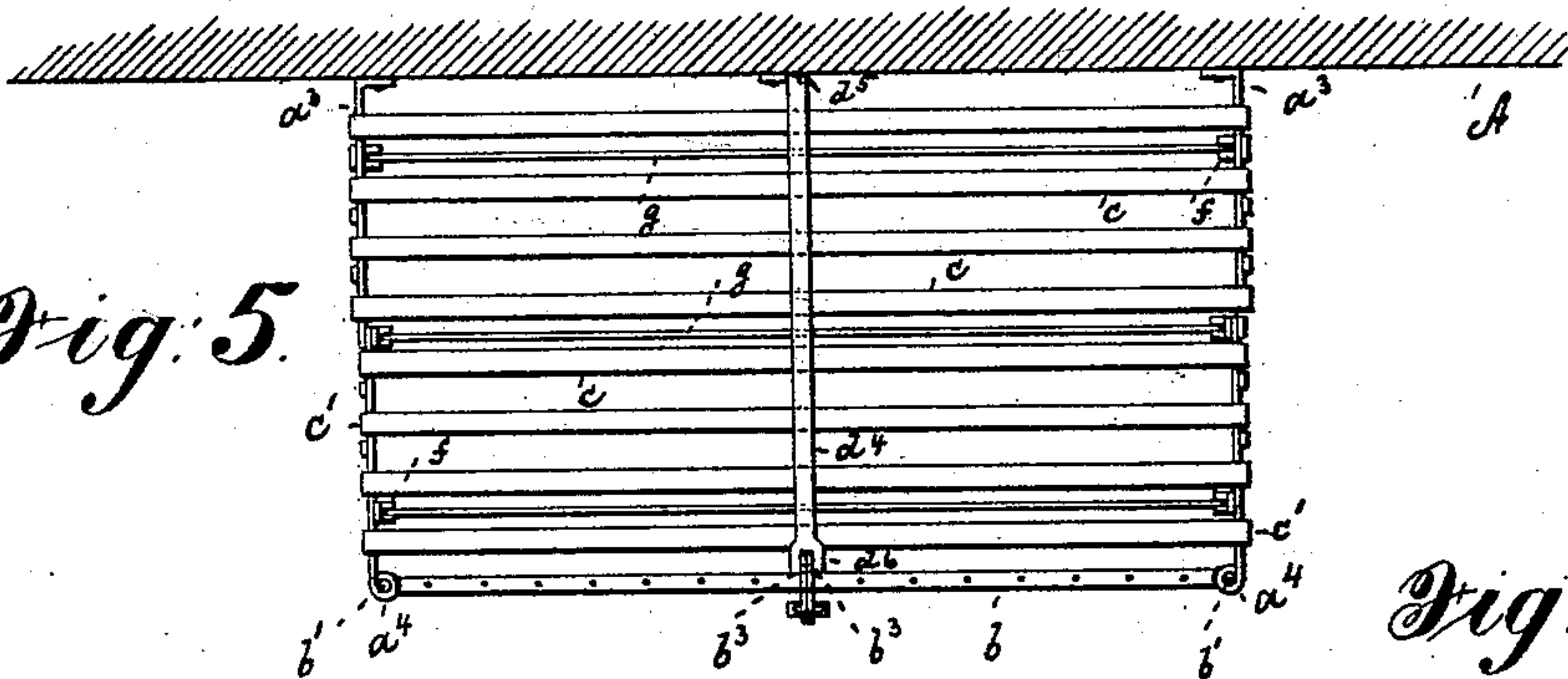


Fig. 6.

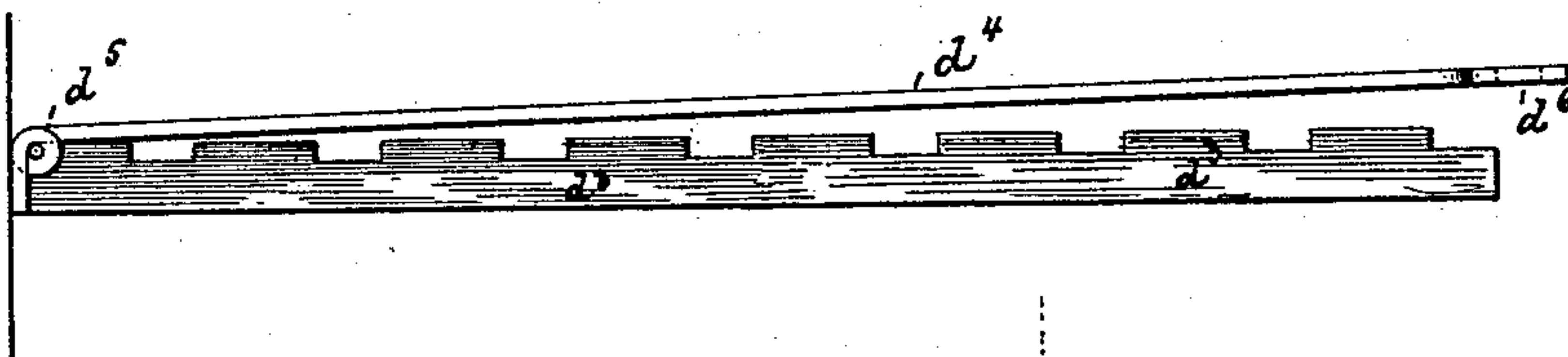
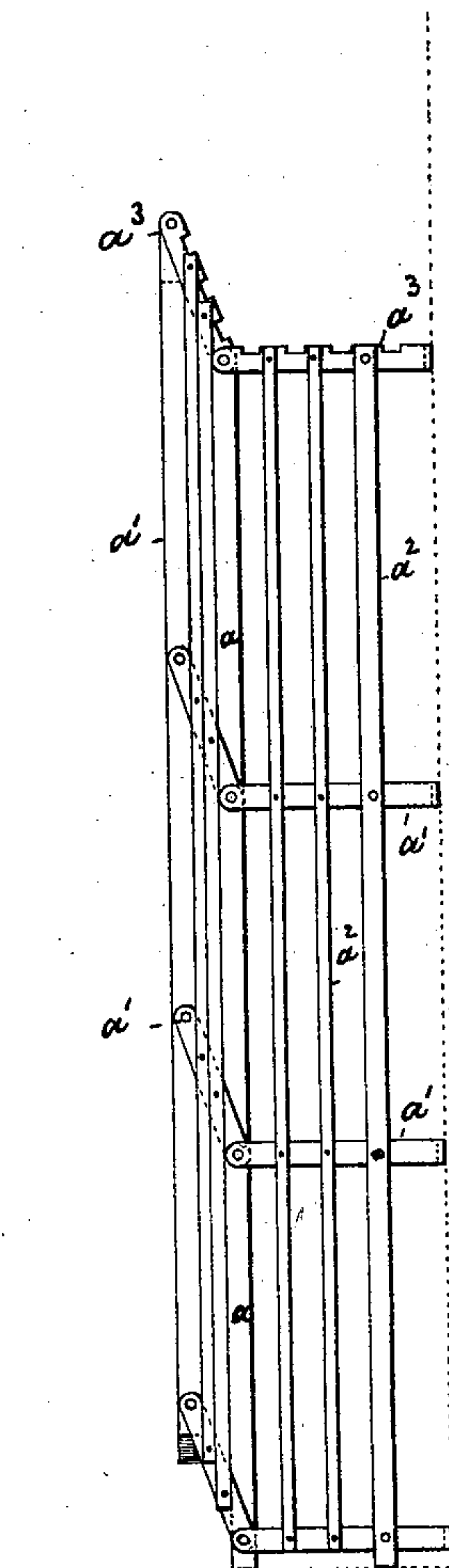


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.
John F. Nelson.
Houghman.

Inventor.
H. Pattberg
by his attorneys
Roeder & Briesen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY PATTBERG, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

KNOCKDOWN CLOSET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,123, dated June 16, 1891.

Application filed April 1, 1891. Serial No. 387,223. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY PATTBERG, of Jersey City, Hudson county, New Jersey, have invented an Improved Knockdown Closet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a closet for containing wine and other bottles, which is so constructed that it may be readily taken apart when to be transported.

The invention consists in the various features of improvement more fully pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved closet with the supporting-wires partly cut away. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the closet; Fig. 3, a section on line $x x$, Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a detail perspective view of the socket f ; Fig. 5, a top view of the closet; Fig. 6, a detail side view of the retaining-bars $d^3 d^4$; and Fig. 7 an elevation of the side wall, showing it partly folded.

The closet is composed of two side walls, a top, and two front doors. It is adapted to be anchored to the wall of the cellar, as shown in the drawings, so as to dispense with a back. Each of the side walls, Fig. 2, is composed of a central bar a , to which are hinged a series of laterally-projecting arms a' . To the arms a' upright bars a^2 are riveted. The upper horizontal bars a^3 are notched at their upper edges for the reception of the bars c , constituting the top, and to be hereinafter described. Where the arms $a' a^3$ abut against the cellar-wall A, Fig. 5, they are upset and attached to the wall by a spike. During transportation the arms $a' a^3$ are folded upward to materially decrease the size of the side wall, as indicated at the left-hand side of Fig. 7. At the front the arms $a' a^3$ are coiled to form eyes a^4 , that receive the pintles b' of the door b . Each of these doors is composed of horizontal and cross bars riveted together to form lattice-work. The two contiguous or inner bars b^2 of the doors project at the top and bottom below the upper and lower edges of the doors and terminate on top in the rearwardly-projecting hooks b^3 , Fig. 3.

The top of the closet is composed of a se-

ries of disconnected parallel bars c , received by the notched bars a^3 , and bent downwardly at their ends, as at c' , to overlap such bars and prevent a hand from being forced in.

Through the center of the closet there extend behind one another three uprights d , notched at their front edges, as shown at d' , for the support of the carrying-wires, as hereinafter described. These supports are secured at the bottom to a cross-bar d^1 , having an eye d^2 , that receives the lower ends of the bars b^2 when the doors are closed. At the top the uprights d are connected to a notched horizontal bar d^3 , that receives and supports the top bars c . To confine these top bars in place, there is hinged to the bar d^3 a locking-rod d^4 at d^5 . This rod extends beyond the front of bar d^3 and terminates in an eye d^6 , that receives the hooks b^3 of the doors. When the doors are to be closed, they are slightly raised in their hinges, so that the bars b' engage the eyes d^2 and d^6 , as described. A padlock will now secure the doors in their closed position, and the latter, by holding the rod d^4 down, will confine the top bars c in place. Thus the entire closet is absolutely protected against unauthorized access.

To the uprights a^2 of the side walls are secured inwardly-projecting sockets f , open at the top. Into these sockets there are placed the ends of the rigid supporting-wires g , extending from side to side and prevented from sagging at the center by passing through the notches d' of uprights d . I prefer to arrange the wires g in horizontal tiers, each tier being composed of three wires—viz., a rear wire, a central wire, and a front wire. The forward and rear wires should be of undulating form to support the bellies of the bottles, while the necks of the bottles are supported by the central wire, Fig. 3.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, in a closet, of side walls with doors b hinged thereto, having hooks b^3 , and with top bars c , supported upon the side walls, locking-bars $d^3 d^4$, confining the top bars and having eye d^6 , that is engaged by hooks b^3 , substantially as specified.

2. The combination, in a closet, of side walls,

doors, and top bars, with inwardly-projecting sockets f , notched uprights d , and wires g , supported by the sockets and the notched uprights, substantially as specified.

5 3. The combination, in a closet, of side walls, doors, and top bars, with the locking-bars d^3 d^4 , embracing the top bars, central uprights

d , secured to bar d^3 , and with sockets f and wires g , substantially as specified.

HENRY PATTERBERG.

Witnesses:

A. JONGHMANS,

F. V. BRIESEN.