(No Model.)

J. STEIN.

CABINET.

No. 484,121. Patented Oct. 11, 1892.

Fig: 1.

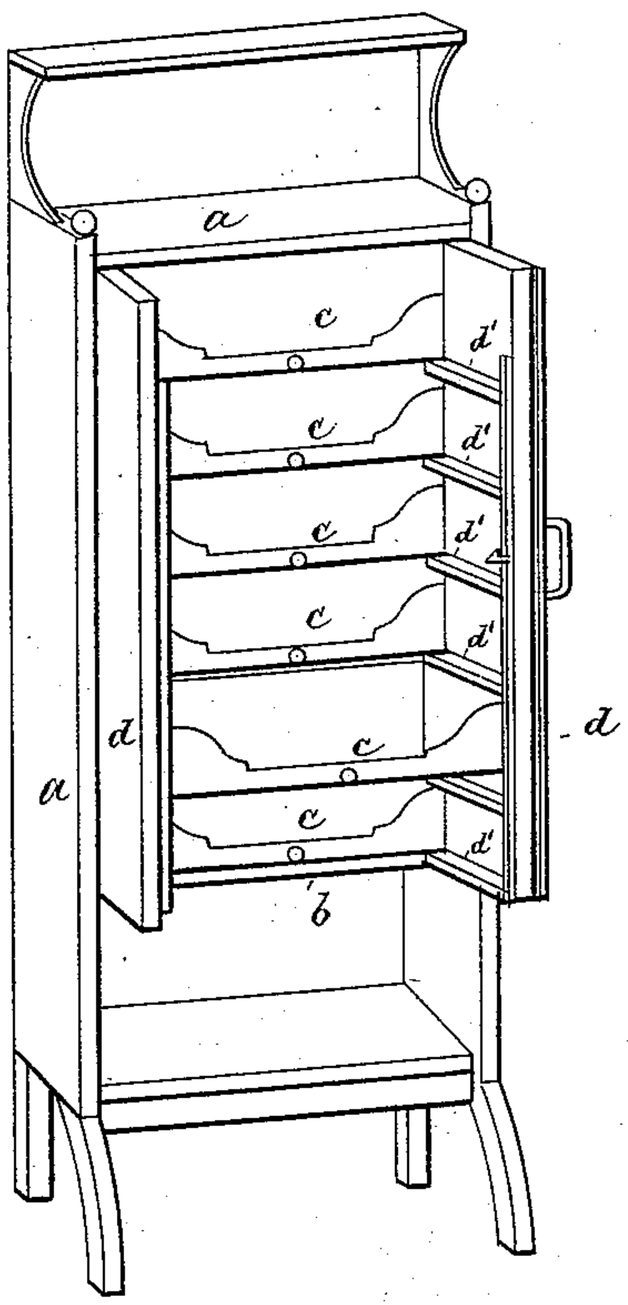


Fig: 2.

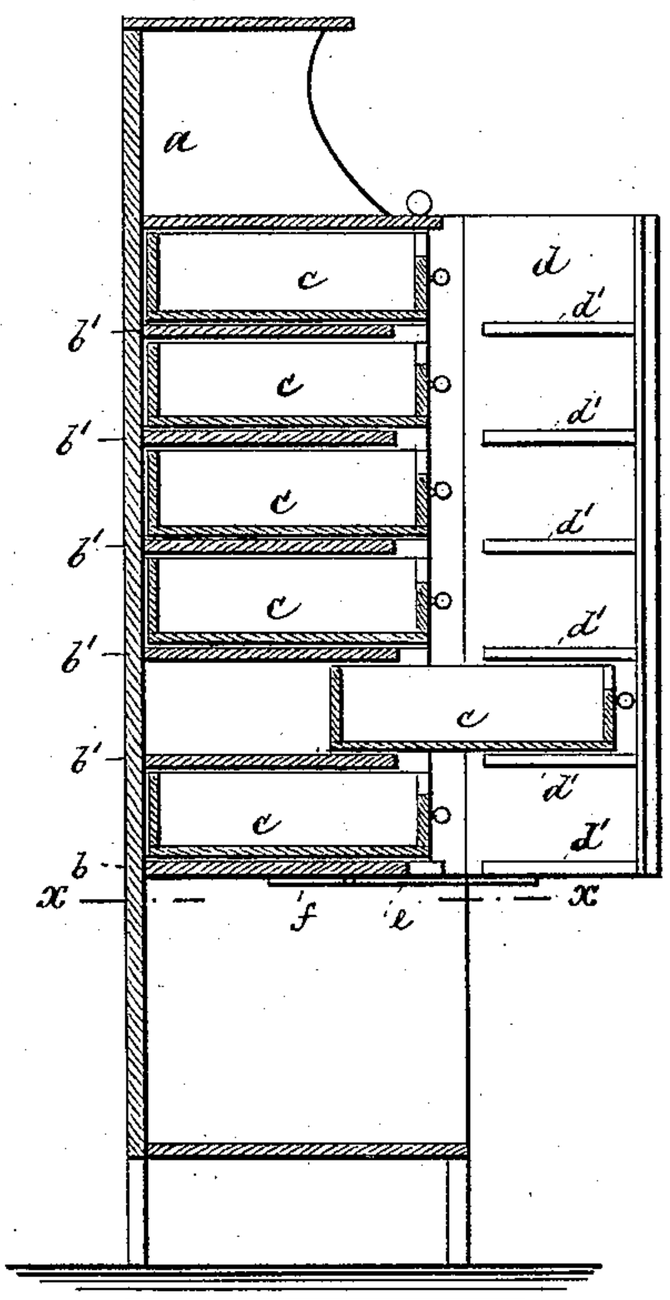


Fig: 3.

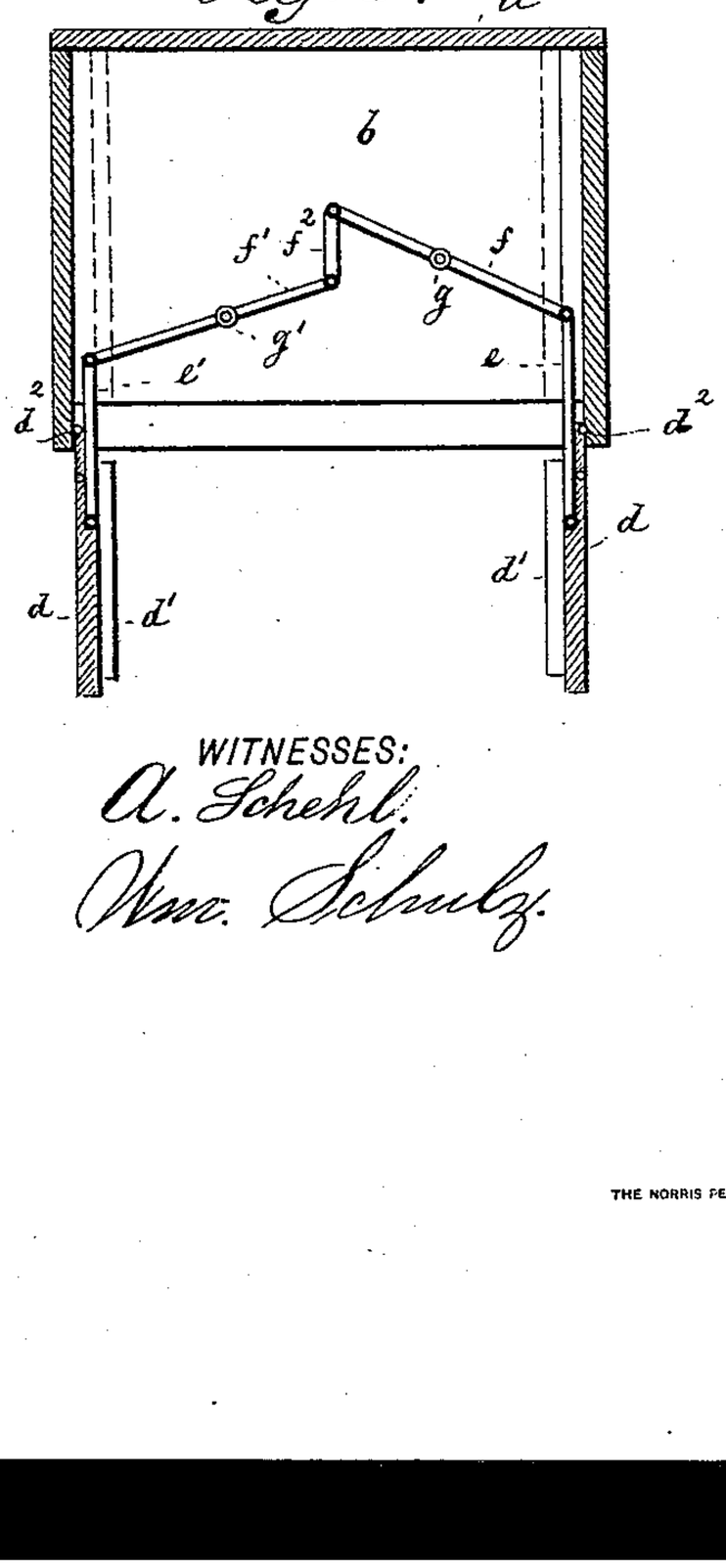
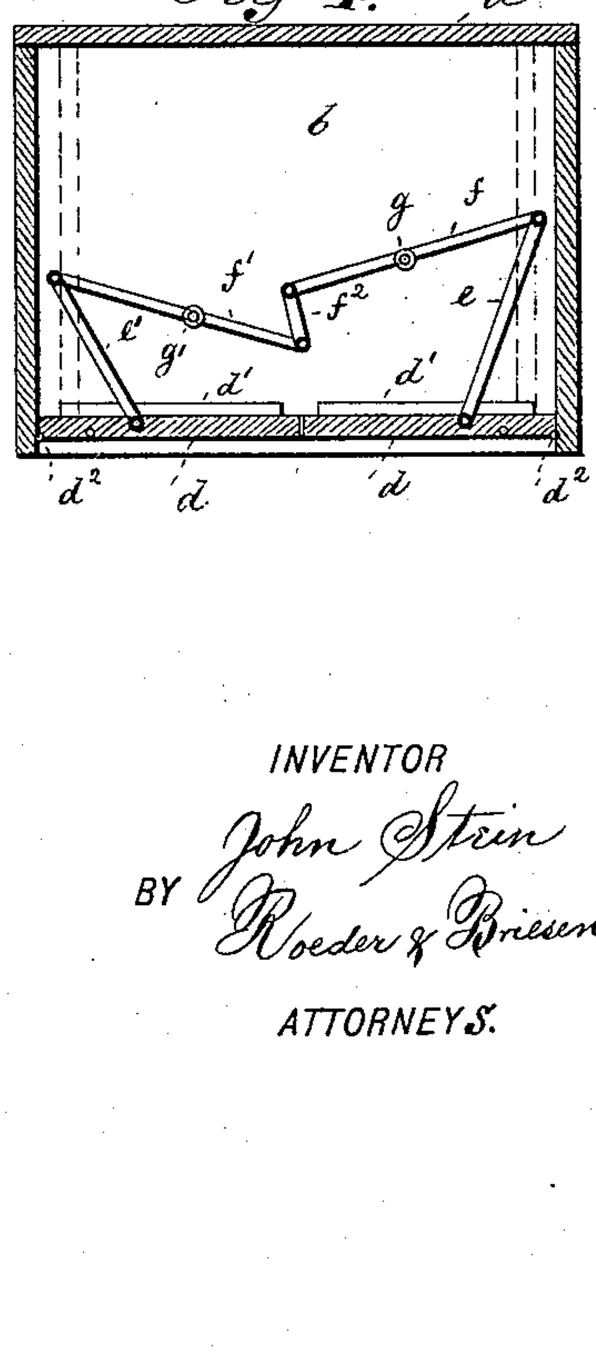


Fig: 4.



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JOHN STEIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,121, dated October 11, 1892.

Application filed June 17, 1892. Serial No. 437,016. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN STEIN, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a cabinet more particularly designed for holding music and similar matter and which is provided with a novel mechanism for simultaneously opening its two doors.

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

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section thereof; Fig. 3, an enlarged horizontal section on line $x x$, Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a similar section with the doors closed.

The letter a represents a cabinet provided with a false bottom b and a set of rails b' over the same for the support of the drawers c. The two doors d of the cabinet, hinged at d^2, are provided with rails d' in line with rails b', so that when the doors are swung out at right angles, Fig. 1, the drawers when pulled forward will be supported upon the rails d'.

To the lower edge of each door d there is pivoted the forward end of a rod $e\,e'$, which two rods are of unequal length. The rear ends of the two rods $e\,e'$ are pivotally connected to the outer ends of a pair of levers $f\,f'$, placed behind each other and swinging on separate pivots $g\,g'$, that depend from the false bottom b. The two inner ends of the levers $f\,f'$ are joined by the link f^2. When one of the doors d is opened, its rod e will cause its lever f to swing on its pivot g, and by means of the link f^2, lever f', and rod e' to also open the other door. When the doors are thus opened, the rods $e\,e'$ are in line with or substantially in line with the lower edge of the doors, Fig. 3, and thus they are entirely concealed from view and are protected against injury. Moreover, these rods will not obstruct or interfere with free access to the shelf below the false bottom as would be the case with diagonal rods projecting inwardly from the inner sides of the doors. Finally, the mechanism works at all times true and without friction. If either one of the doors is closed the rods $e\,e'$ will assume an inclined position diverging from front to rear below the false bottom, while the levers $f\,f'$ will swing forward with their connected inner ends, as shown in Fig. 4. In cabinets of this kind it is desirable that the left door should close a trifle quicker than the right door, and this may be readily effected by my invention. By setting the pivot g' farther in or out the motion of the left door may be accelerated or retarded at pleasure with relation to the motion of the right door.

What I claim is—

The combination of a cabinet having a pair of hinged doors, with a pair of rods $e\,e'$ of different lengths pivoted to the doors, a pair of levers $f\,f'$ vibrating on separate pivots behind one another and connected to the rods at their outer ends, and with a link f^2 that connects the inner ends of the levers, substantially as specified.

JOHN STEIN.

Witnesses:
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