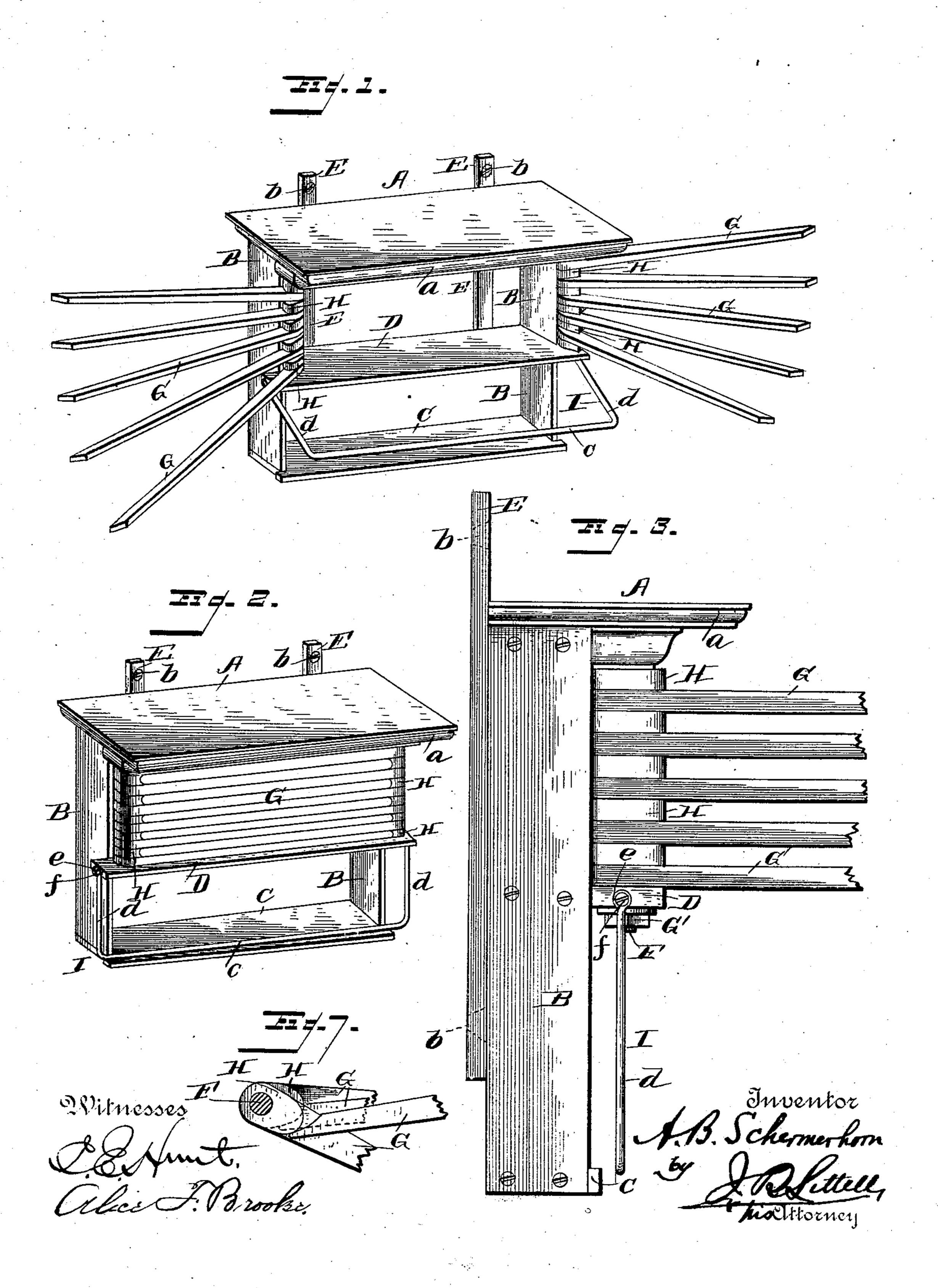
A. B. SCHERMERHORN. WALL CABINET.

No. 506,554.

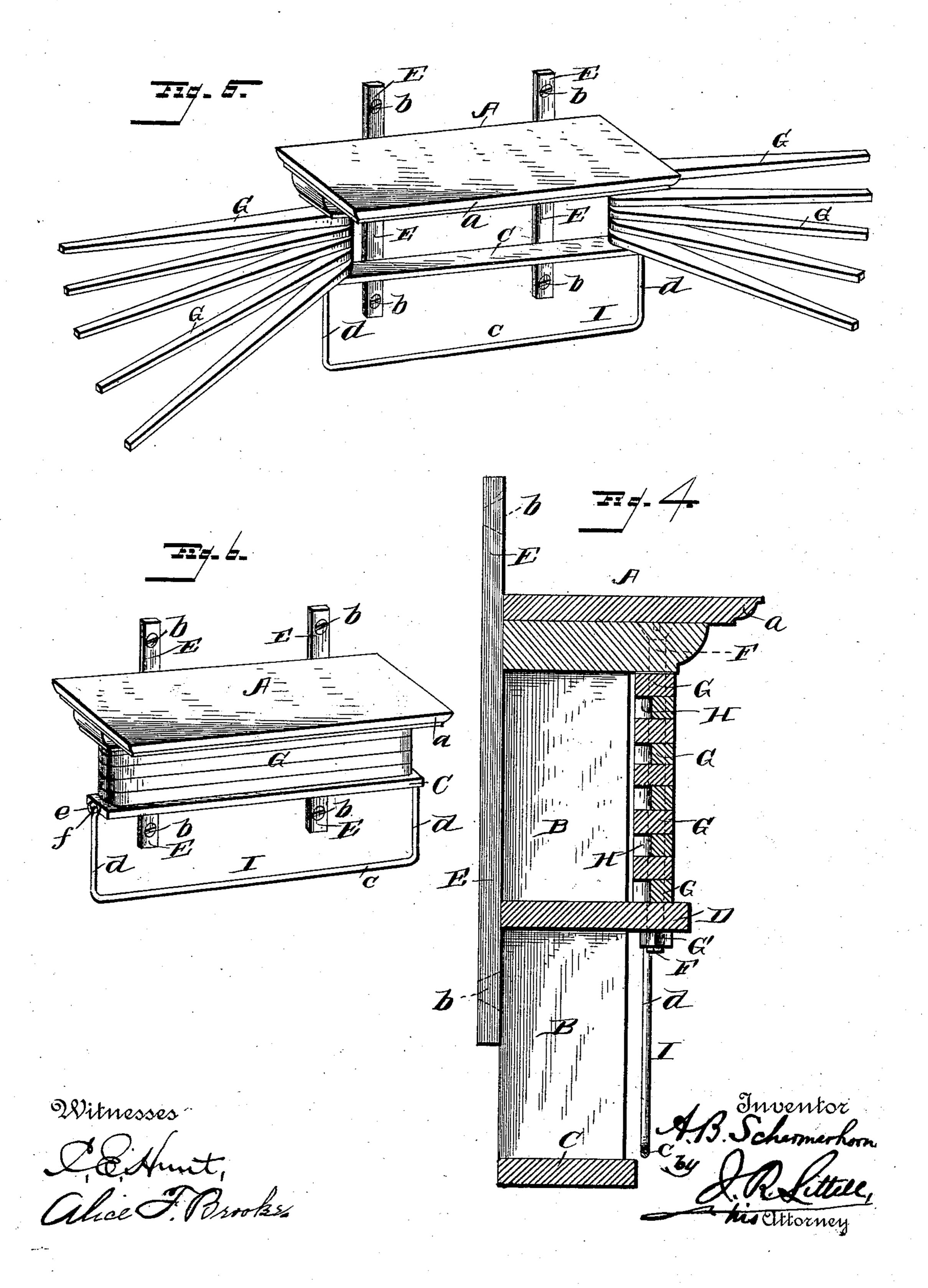
Patented Oct. 10, 1893.



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United States Patent Office.

ALEXANDER B. SCHERMERHORN, OF ATHENS, PENNSYLVANIA.

WALL-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,554, dated October 10, 1893.

Application filed February 4, 1893. Serial No. 461,036. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER B. SCHER-MERHORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Athens, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Wall-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to wall-brackets, of that class which embody clothes-bars and to other suspending devices and are adapted for convenient household use.

The object of my invention is to provide a device of this class which will be comparatively inexpensive in cost of manufacture, durable and ornamental in use, and so constructed and arranged as to include a number of appliances and fixtures, combined within a small compass, which are in daily demand for household purposes.

The device or cabinet as a whole is designed to be mounted within convenient reach and to embrace those particular features which will render it especially effective and convenient.

25 For the attainment of these objects, and for other purposes hereinafter enumerated, my invention comprises a bracket or wall cabinet provided with suitable means for securing the same upon the wall and consisting of a bracket or supporting shelf, a number of adjustable folding arms constituting a clothes-rack, and a swinging paper holder or file. All of these appliances are combined in one single device in a convenient and simple manner.

My invention further comprises certain other details of construction, arrangement and combination of parts, all of which will be more fully described hereinafter, and the specific points of novelty in which will be designated in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the clothes-rack in open position. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the clothes-rack in closed position. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a modified form of my invenion. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing said modification. Fig. 7 is a detail view of the pivot rod and the hinged arms carried thereby, and illustrating the operation of the cam space-blocks.

Like letters of reference mark the same or corresponding parts in the several views of the drawings.

A designates the rectangular bracket-shelf which is of the desired dimensions and made of suitable ornamental wood and provided with a molding or cornice, a, around its edge. This shelf constitutes the top piece of the 60 cabinet.

B B are the side pieces, severally secured at their upper extremities to the top piece and extending vertically and parallel down to the bottom piece, C, which joins and braces 65 the lower ends of the side pieces rigidly together.

Intermediate of the top and bottom pieces, is located the shelf, D, secured at its extremities to the side pieces in any suitable manner. 70 The side pieces and bottom piece are approximately equal in width while the top piece and shelf, D, are slightly wider than the side and bottom pieces and are about equal in width. Thus it will be understood that the cabinet 75 as a whole is a skeleton frame rectangular in outline and made entirely of wood finished or ornamented in any approved way.

On the back of the frame are attached arms, E E, each having screw or nail holes, b b, 80 therein by which the cabinet is fastened to the wall. These arms are shown fixed to the top shelf A and the middle shelf D; however, it will be apparent that any form of fastening device may be used.

Between the top piece A and the shelf D and on each side of the frame and in line with the adjacent side-plate is a pivot-rod, F, journaled at its upper end in an opening in the top plate and at its lower extremity passing 90 through the shelf D where it is secured by a nut, G', on its screw-threaded end. Thus there are two pivot-rods, one on each side of the cabinet, and carrying each a number of radial swinging hanger arms, G G, independ- 95 ently movable on the pivot and arranged in a vertical series spaced equal distances apart by the space-blocks, HH, interposed between any two adjacent hanger-arms and fastened to the upper side of one of said arms. The 100 several hanger-arms, G G, are approximately equal in length to the distance between the two pivot-rods F F; and the space-blocks, H H, on one side are disposed severally in the

same horizontal planes as the opposite hangerarms but in different horizontal planes from their opposite space-blocks. By this construction the hanger-arms can be folded in-5 wardly in the closed position shown in Fig. 2 in the same vertical plane forming substantially a tongue and groove joint. On the other hand, when they occupy their open position shown in Fig. 1 they can be utilized to ro hang clothes or other objects upon, and to serve this purpose can be independently

swung into any desired position.

It will be observed that the blocks H are in the form of a cam, the widest portion of which 15 being in line with its hanger-arm G and projecting toward the free end thereof. Thus, when one of the hanger-arms is turned outwardly, its cam-block is carried thereby and serves to throw the hanger-arm overlapping 20 the same outwardly, rendering the latter arm accessible to the operator. (See Fig. 7.) It is further obvious that, the arms being located when closed at the outer face of the cabinet, and limited in their inward movement, they 25 serve to form a closure for the same, as is

clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

The paper holder or file consists of a wireframe made of a single wire, I, of the required rigidity and comprising the horizontal por-30 tion, c, and the two lateral arms, dd, the upper extremities of which latter are formed into bearing-eyes, e e, through which pass pintles, f f. Thus the wire-frame is hinged by the pintles to the ends of the shelf D and 35 can be swung out at will to receive newspapers or other matter, and then restored to its normal out-of-the-way position as shown in Fig. 3. The top and bottom pieces form

shelves affording convenient places for depositing household articles, while the cabinet 40 proper may be utilized for the storage of articles.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown a modified form of my improved cabinet. In this instance, the same general features are pres- 45 ent, the specific construction being slightly changed. As will be seen in said figures, the vertical depth of the cabinet is reduced by leaving off the bottom shelf, and moreover, the manner in which the hanger-arms are 50 folded in closed position is varied. In this case, the space-blocks are omitted, and each hanger-arm is tapered on its sides toward its point. Owing to this taper the thickness of the arms at or near their points is reduced 55 and one set of arms can be folded over the underneath set in the manner shown in Fig. 5.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters

Patent, is—

The combination, with a supporting frame provided at its sides with vertical pivot-rods, of hanger-arms arranged in two alternate series and mounted upon said rods, and a cam rigid with each of the hanger-arms and hav- 65 ing its widest portion in line with and extending toward the free end of its hanger-arm, the free ends of said hanger-arms when folded overlapping the respective cams at the opposite sides; substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in

ALEXANDER B. SCHERMERHORN.

presence of two witnesses.

Witnesses:

R. N. Lowe, S. A. HINES.