(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. INGERSOLL.

KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 540,315. Patented June 4, 1895.

Fig. 1.

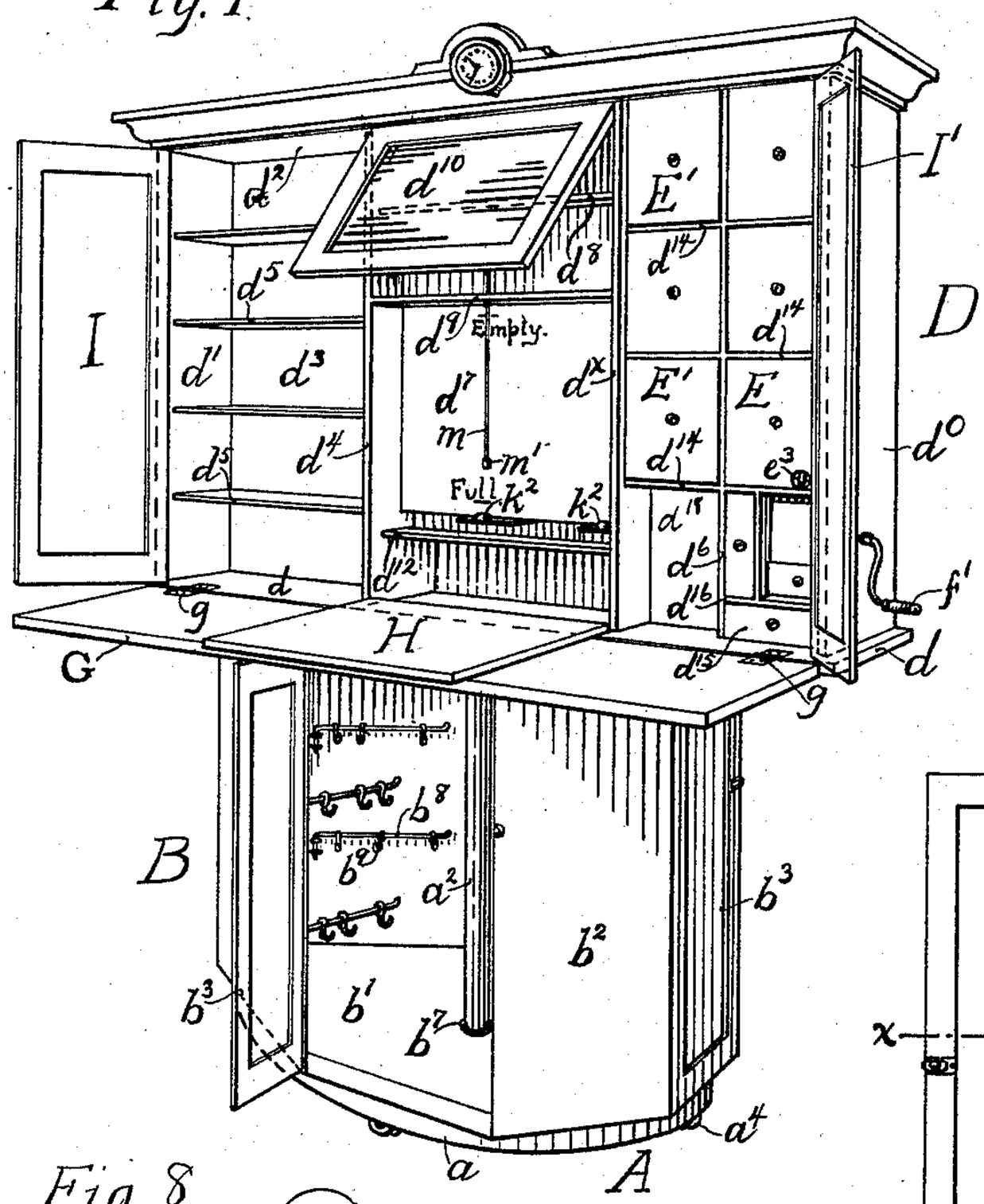


Fig. 8.

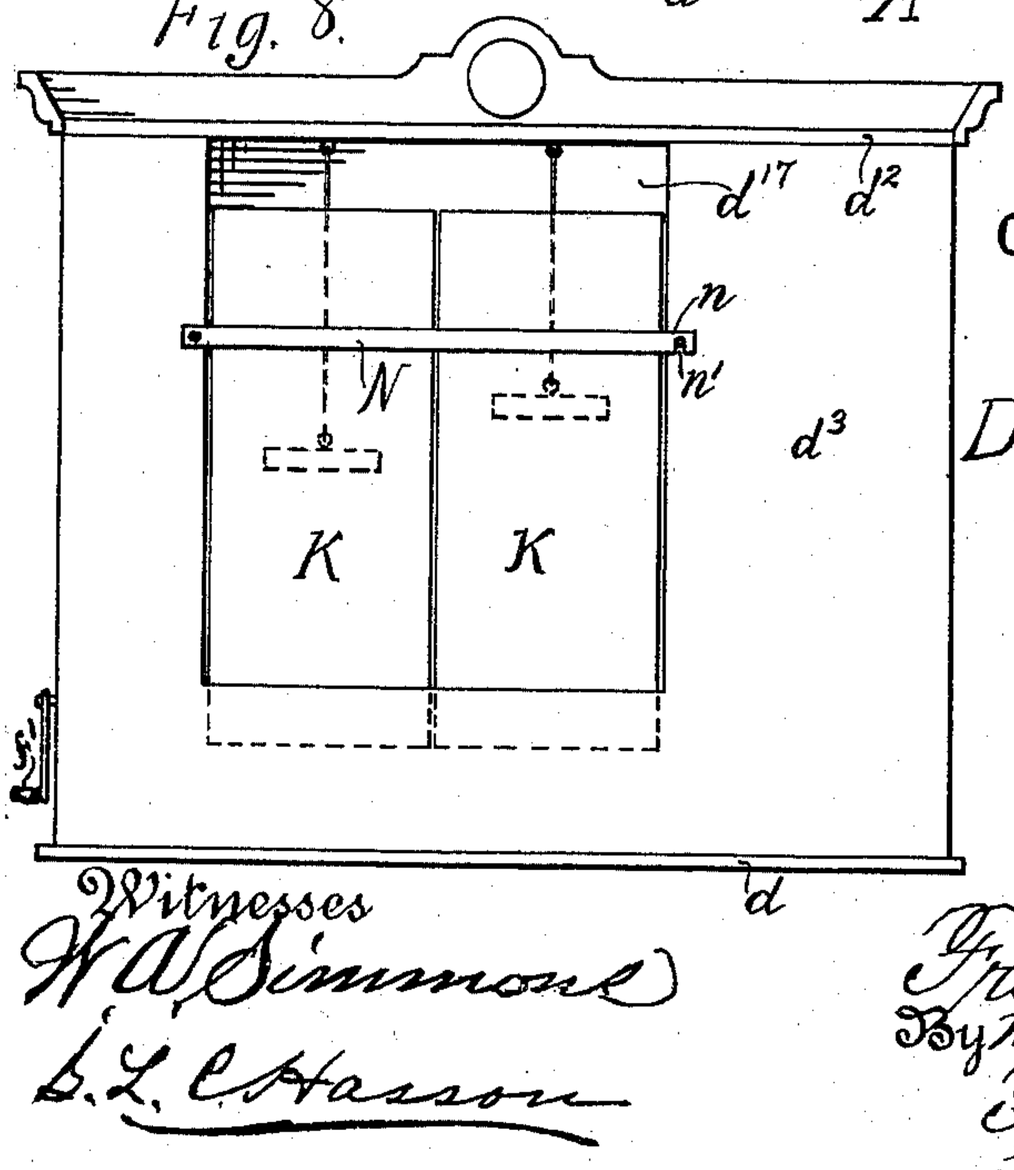
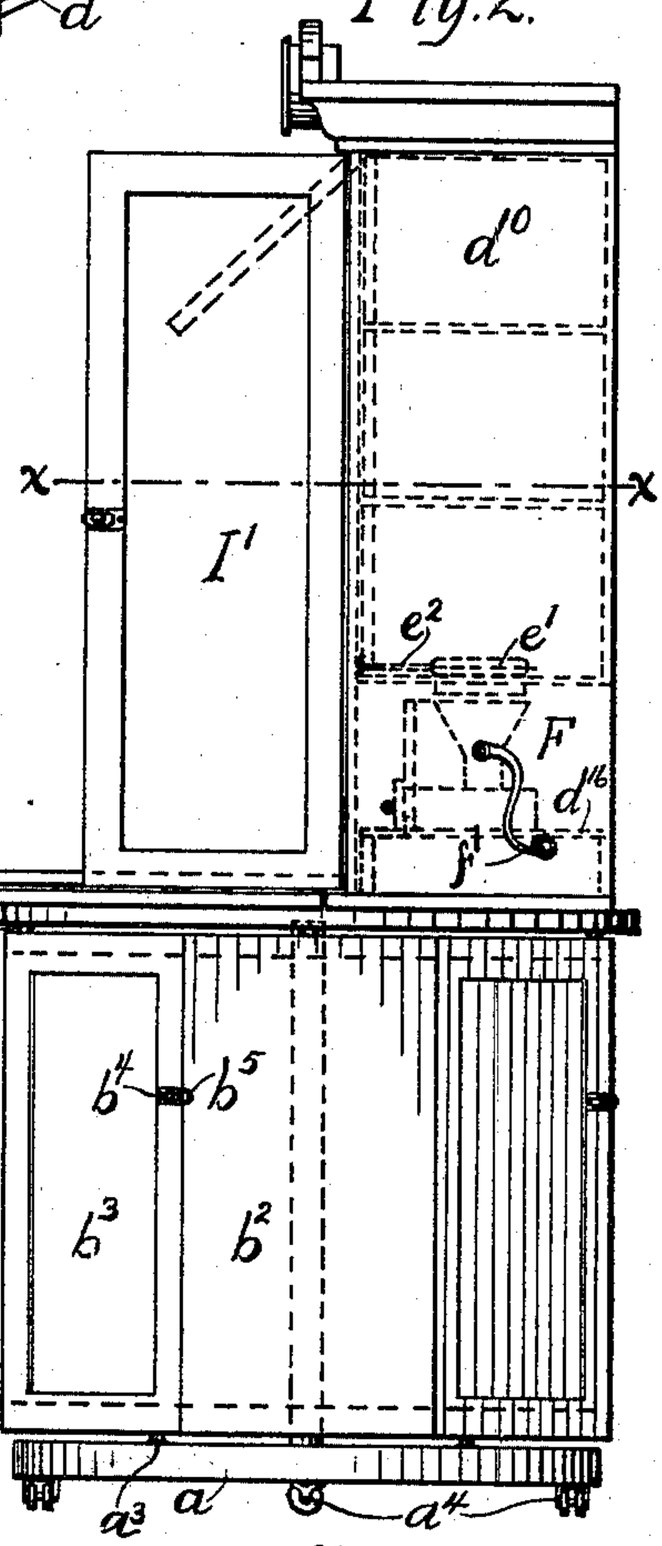


Fig. 2.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

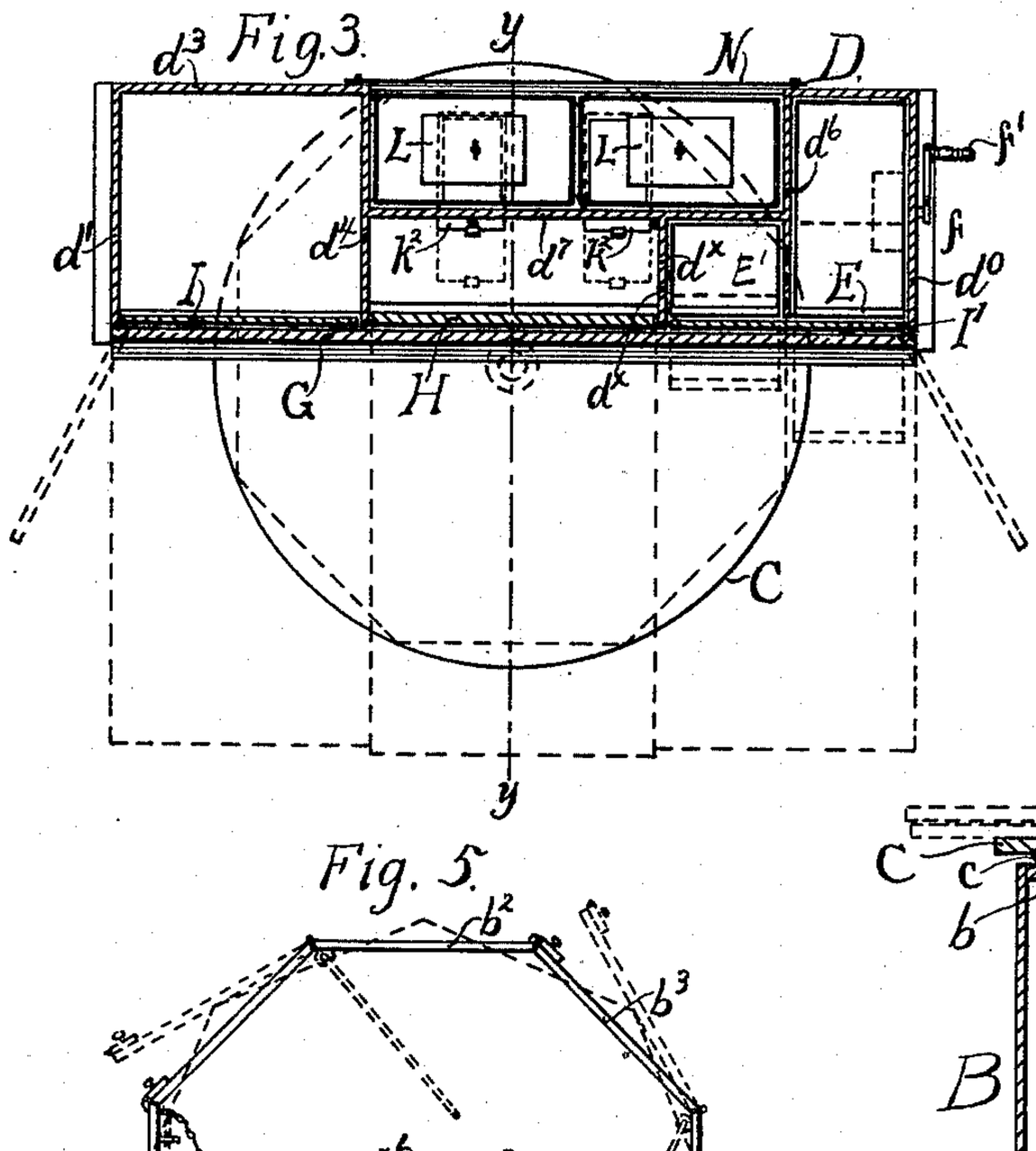


Fig. 4.

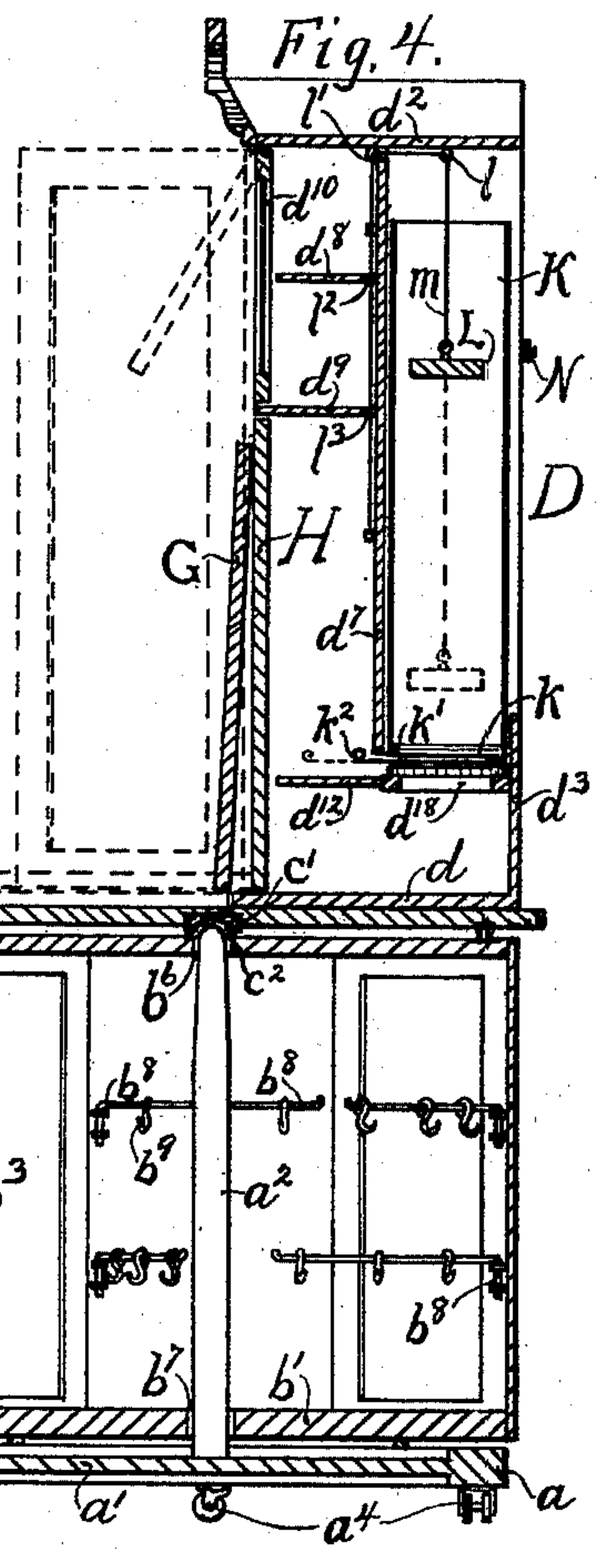


Fig. 5.

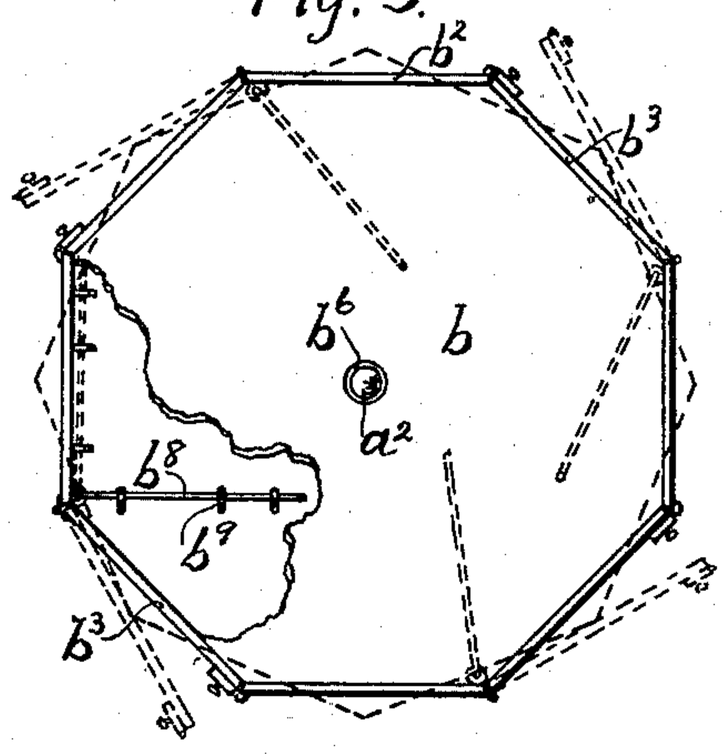


Fig. 6.

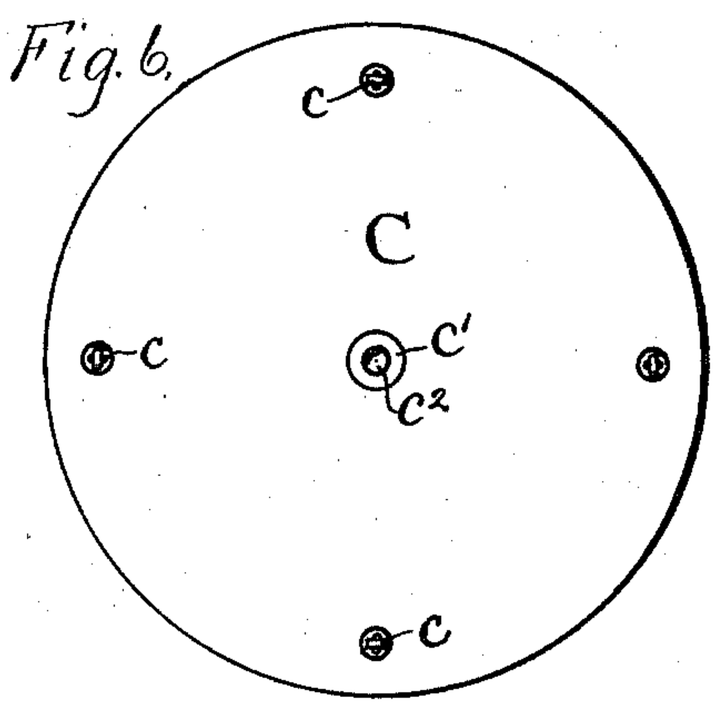
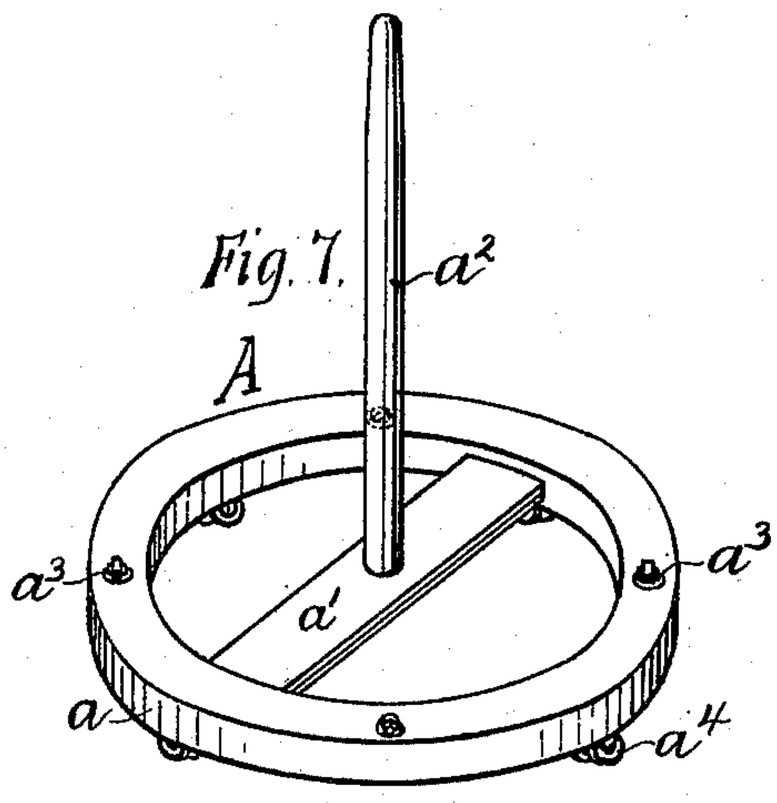


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK INGERSOLL, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 540,315, dated June 4, 1895.

Application filed May 31, 1893. Serial No. 476,183. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK INGERSOLL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kitchen-Cabinets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, such as will hereinafter be fully described, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the improved kitchen-cabinet, showing the doors in an open position and the various parts in readiness for use. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the cabinet as seen in Fig. 1, showing in dotted lines the mill and also the drawers for coffee, &c. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of the cabinet, taken on the line $x\ x$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view of the cabinet, taken upon the line $y\ y$ of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the lower portion or case of the cabinet with a portion of the top broken away to show the brackets. Fig. 6 is an inverted plain view of the turn-table supporting the upper portion of the cabinet, showing the antifriction bearings. Fig. 7 is a detail view of the movable base, showing the pivot-post for the upper and lower portions of the cabinet. Fig. 8 is a rear view of the upper portion of the cabinet, showing the openings for the flour-bins.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

In the construction of my improved cabinet, and referring to the drawings, A represents the movable platform or base which supports the entire cabinet, and consists of a narrow strip a, the outer edge of which describes the line of a complete circle. Diametrically to the base A, and extending from the inner edge and one side portion of strip a, to the inner edge of the other side is a strip a'. To the strip a' at a point equidistant from the arcular outer edge of the base A, is rigidly attached one end of a post a^2, which is round in form, the other end of which post is round in form, and is extended in an upward direction a slight distance above the described height of the top of an ordinary table. Upon the upper surface of the circular strip a of base A, are fixedly attached the small casters or rollers $a^3\ a^3$.

The base A is preferably mounted upon casters $a^4\ a^4$. The lower revoluble portion of the cabinet consists of an upright case B, the sides of which describe the lines of an octagon. The top b and bottom b' of the octagonal case, which are of the same dimensions are each slightly wider than the described width of the circular base A, upon the line of its diameter. The side portions of the base B, which conform to the angles described by the octagon, consist of alternate fixed walls b^2 and doors b^3, each one of the doors b^3, being hinged to one edge of one of the walls b^2, and provided with a catch b^4 which engages with a keeper b^5, on the outer side and near the edge of an adjacent wall b^2.

At the central point on the top b, is a perforation b^6, and at a corresponding point in the bottom b' in a vertical line with the perforation b^6 is a perforation b^7. Through the perforation b^7 is inserted the upper end of the pivot or post a^2 of the base A, which also extends through the perforation b^6 of the top b, of the case B', the bottom b' resting upon the casters a^3 of the base A. To the inner portion of each wall b^2 of case B, near the edge portion, to which one of the doors b^3 is hinged is also hinged one end of a swinging bracket b^8 the other end of which bracket is extended in a horizontal direction toward the post a^2, so far as to admit of its being folded, against its supporting wall when not in use. Upon each bracket b^8, are hooks b^9 for the suspension of various articles for ordinary use.

Upon the top of the revoluble case B is mounted a turn table C, which consists of a single flat board circular in form, the outer circular edge of which extends a short distance beyond the vertical line of the walls b^2 of the case B. To the under side portion of the table C a short distance from its outer circular edge toward the center are attached the small casters or rollers c, c, which travel on the top b of case B. Upon the same side of said table and at its center is a depression c',

in which is fitted a cap c^2 which cap receives the upper end of the post a^2, which post extends a short distance above the line of the top b of case B.

Upon the turn table C is mounted the upper portion or case D of the cabinet. The base d of the case D, is narrow in width, and extends longitudinally in the line of the diameter of the turn table C, a considerable distance beyond the limits of said table. In width said base d, extends from a point near the outer edge of table C to within a short distance of its central pivotal point on the post a^2. The ends d' d^0 of case D are slightly narrower than the base d, and said ends extend upwardly from the base d the proper height to afford space for drawers, shelf room and closets, and more particularly for the flour bins hereinafter described. The top d^2 of the case is attached to the ends d' d^0 in a horizontal position, and corresponds in width to the ends d'. d^0. The back d^3 of the case extends from the top d^2 downwardly to the bottom or base d, and upon the side of the case toward the outer edge of the table C.

From the inner side of one end d' of case D, about one-third the distance toward the other end of said case is a transverse partition d^4, which is made less in width than the end d', and extends upwardly from the inner side of base d to the inner side of the top d^2. Between the said top and bottom of case D and in the space between the end d' and partition d^4 are shelves d^5 d^5.

At the outer end of case D, and from the end d^0 in the direction of the partition d^4 nearly one-sixth of the described distance toward the end d', is a vertical partition d^6, which is of the same width and length as that of the partition d^4. Extending from the inner side of partition d^4 at a point equi-distant from the outer edge of said partition to a like point on the inner side of the partition d^6 is a partition d^7, which also extends from the inner side of the top d^2 downwardly to within a short distance of the base d. In the direction of the partition d^4 from partition d^6 is a partition $d^\times$ which extends from the top d^2 to the base d of said case and outwardly as far as the partition d^2. Upon the side of partition d^7 toward the front of case d, is a narrow shelf d^8 which extends from the outer edge of the partition d^4 to the partition $d^\times$. Below the shelf d^8 is a shelf d^9, the outer edge of which is in line with the outer edges of the partitions d^4 $d^\times$. To the under side of the top d^2 within the line of the outer edge of the partitions d^4 $d^\times$ is hinged a small door d^{10} which fits within the space between the said partitions and the upper side of shelf d^9. Beneath the shelf d^9, and a short distance above the upper surface of the base d, is a horizontal shelf d^{12} which is also attached to the partitions d^4 $d^\times$, the outer edge of which is within the described line of the outer edges of the partitions d^4 $d^\times$, and the inner edge extends a short distance below and past the lower edge of the vertical partition d^7, and to the inner side of the back d^3 of said case. The space between the partitions $d^\times$ d^6 and also between the end d^0, and the partition d^6 is diverted into smaller openings nearly of equal height from the top to the bottom of the case by means of the separating strips d^{14}, in which spaces are drawers E. E'. for spices, &c., the drawers E' extending back only to the partition d^7. In the lower space in the case adjacent to the end d^0 is arranged so as to slide in the base d, a small drawer d^{15}. Above the drawer d^{15} is a horizontal shelf d^{16} upon which shelf is placed a coffee mill F, the spindle f carrying one of the burrs of the mill, being extended through the end d^0 of case D, and upon said spindle is a crank f'. Above the mill F is one of the drawers E, in the bottom of which drawer is an opening e, in which opening is plate or valve e'. Through the front of the drawer E is inserted one end of a rod e^2, which is connected rigidly with the valve e', the other end of which rod extends beyond the front of the drawer and is provided with a knob e^3.

Above the shelf d^{16} and at one side of the mill F is a drawer d^{18}. To the front edge of the base d of the case D is hinged at g. g. a table G, which is nearly the same length as the said base, and extends in width from the base d over the portion of the turn table unoccupied by the base of case D, and beyond the outer edge of said turn table a considerable distance. To the inner side of the partitions d^4 $d^\times$ near the base d, is hinged the lower end of a mold board H, which folds within the edges of the said partitions and extends upwardly to and fits beneath the under side of the shelf d^9.

To the front edge of the end d' of case D, is hinged a door I., which extends to and incloses the space between said end and the partition d^4, and also from the inner side of top d^2 to the upper side of the case D. To the front edge of the other end d^0 of case D, is hinged a door I', which closes in the space between said end and the partition $d^\times$, and also from the top d^2 to the bottom d, of said case, said doors being provided with the usual catches for retaining them in a closed position.

In the back d^3 of case D, is an opening d^{17}, which extends from the partition d^4 to the partition d^6, and from the top d^2, nearly to the shelf d^{12}, in the lower part of the case D. In the space between said partition and upon the said shelf d^{12} and through the opening d^{17} are inserted the flour bins, K. K., each one of which bins consists of a receptacle preferably oblong in form extending upwardly from shelf d^{12} nearly to the top of the case D, and from the inner side of the back d^3, to the rear side of the partition d^7. In the bottom of each bin is an opening k, and extending through the shelf d^{12} directly beneath the opening k, is an opening d^{18}. In the side of one bin K, which is toward the partition d^7, and a slight distance above the line of the

bottom of said bin is a slat k', in which is inserted a flat plate or slide valve k^2 which extends in a horizontal direction over the opening k, in the bottom of the bin K, and in a forward direction beneath the lower edge of the partition d^7, and above the shelf d^{12}. In the other bin is inserted a similar valve k^2, which is operated in like manner.

In one of the bins K, is an indicative block L, which is considerably less in width than the bin. Above the bin K and attached to the under side of the top d^2, is a staple l. To the upper side of the block L is attached one end of a cord m the other end of which cord carries a ball m', and is passed through the staple l on the top d^2 of case D, thence through a perforation l', in the partition d^7; thence in a downward direction through the respective perforations l^2, l^3 in the shelves d^8, d^9, to a convenient position in rear of the mold board H. The other bin is provided with a block and rope in precisely the same manner.

To the back d^3 near one side of the opening d^{17} is pivoted one end of a bar N; the other end of which bar is extended to the other side of opening d^{17}, and provided with a hook n, which engages with a pin n' on the back of said case, whereby the bins K. K. are prevented from being accidentally removed from their position in the case.

The improved cabinet, I have designed to be placed either in the middle of the room, or against the side walls as preferred in either position. The articles which are frequently used and retained in the case B are made accessible by the simple rotation of the said case. In the position shown in Fig. 1, the table G is seen lowered in position, it being at all times ready for use, without the necessity of opening the doors to the cabinet. The shelves d^5 are intended for various dishes employed in cooking, while the drawers E. E. are for spices, and other condiments. In one of the lower drawers E, above the mill F, is placed the burned coffee. The knob e^3 is operated to turn the valve e', and supply the hopper of the mill with the desired quantity, and the grinding accomplished with the least exposure of the coffee to the air. The bins K. K. are first removed from the case D, and filled with flour or meal, as required, then placed in their proper receptacle in the back of the case. The indicator block is then placed in the top of the bin upon the flour, and the cord m drawn outward and downward its full length. The flour is obtained by placing the vessel or sieve beneath the shelf d^{12} and the opening d^{18}. The slide valve k^2 is then drawn forward so as to permit the flour to fall through the opening k in the bottom of the bin into the receptacle, and then pushed inwardly at the proper time. As the flour or meal is consumed the block is operated to clear the sides of the bins from flour which may adhere in small quantities the ball m' serving to indicate the height of the flour in the bin. The bread, &c., is made on the mold board H, and when the board is raised in a vertical position for the purpose of using the table G, the waste flour is received upon the base d beneath the shelf d^{12}. Whenever required two cases similar to the case D may be employed and placed back to back on both sides of the pivoted center of the turntable C, the floor bins being introduced through an opening in the top of each case.

When not in use the doors I. I' are first closed, and also the doors d^{10}, and the mold board H raised to close the space between the partitions d^4 $d^\times$. The table G is then raised into a vertical position, and inclined against the outside of the doors I. I'.

The lower case B may be divided into compartments if preferred, and the upper case D removed from the turn table C and the parts of the cabinets used separately for the purpose of moving the cabinet as occasion may require.

Having fully described my invention, what I now claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a kitchen cabinet consisting of a case having a partition between its front and rear portion, a seat provided with openings arranged above the bottom of said case and removable receptacles for flour, &c., upon said shelf having an opening in each receptacle registering with the openings in said shelf and also having a slide valve covering the said opening in said receptacle and a shelf upon the front portion of said partition beneath said slide valve for the purpose described.

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