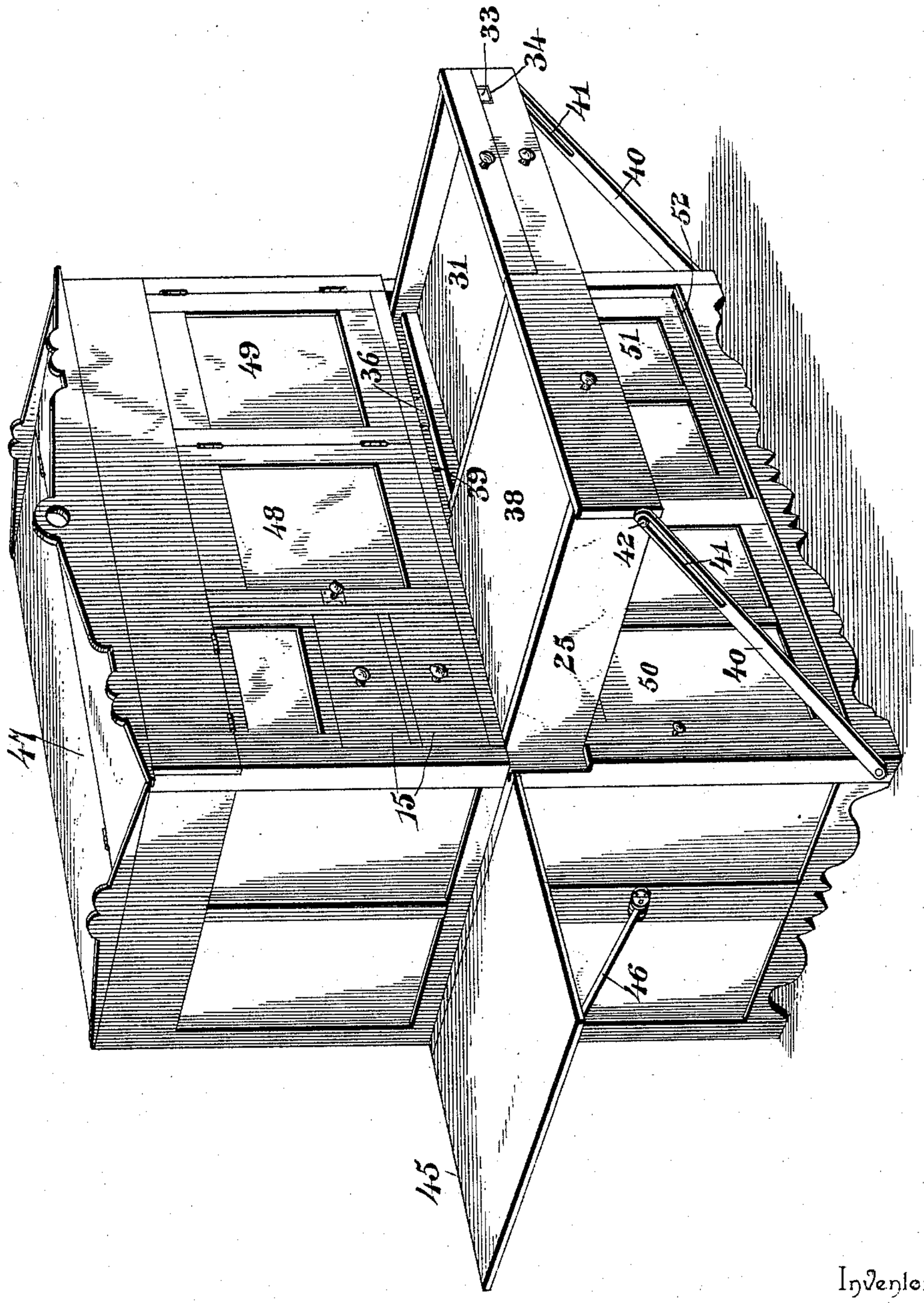
(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. S. GILL.

KITCHEN CABINET.

No. 585,842. Patented July 6, 1897.

Fig. 1



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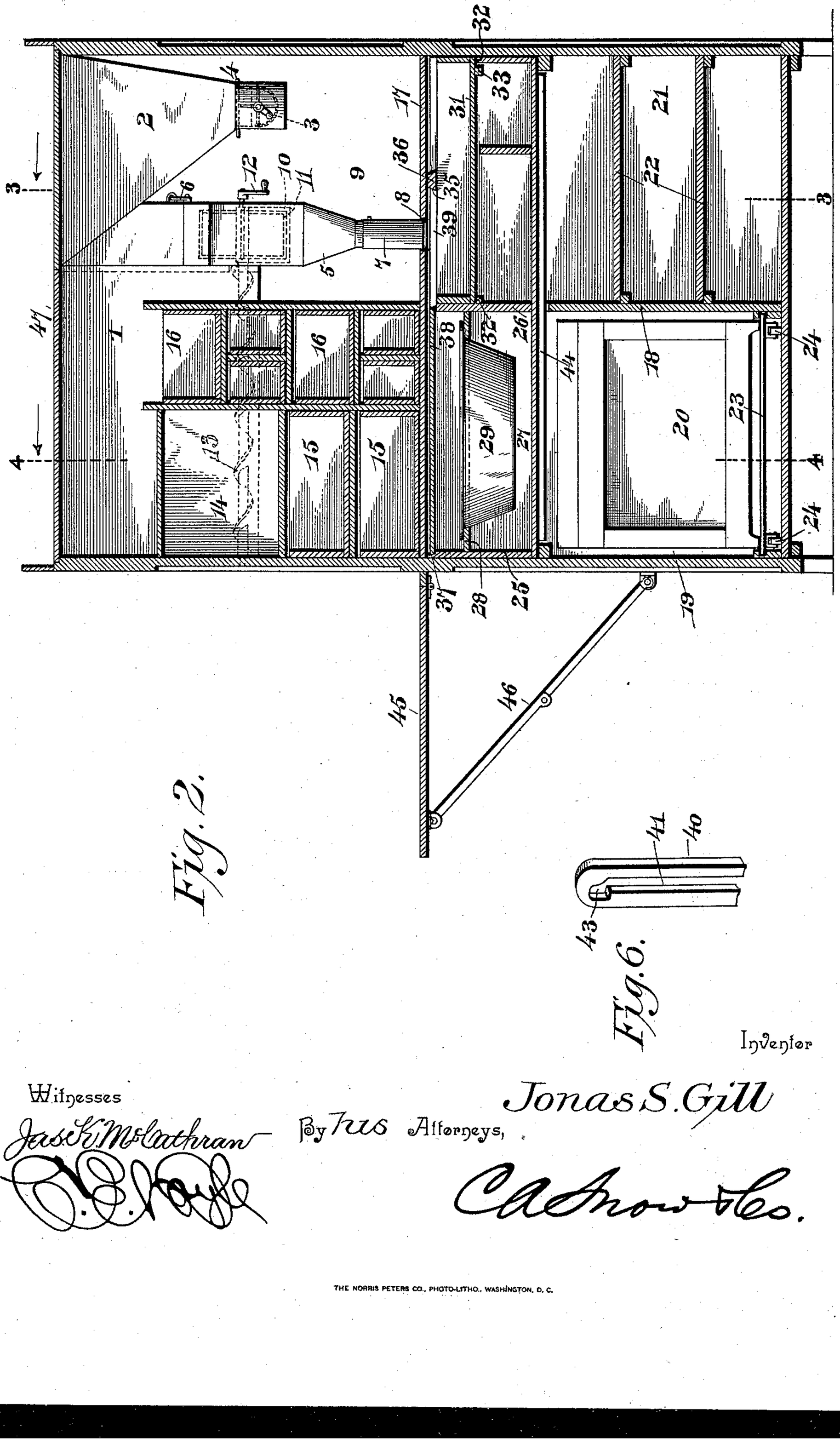

Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.

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Fig. 3.

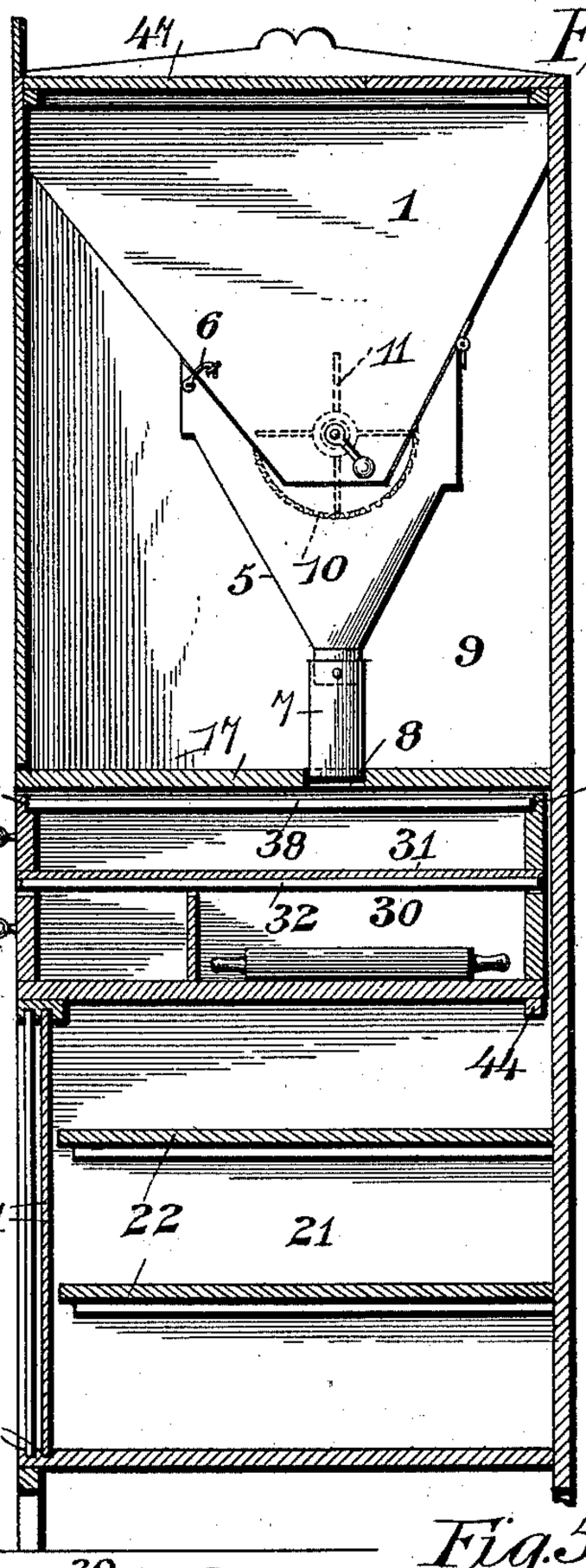


Fig. 4.

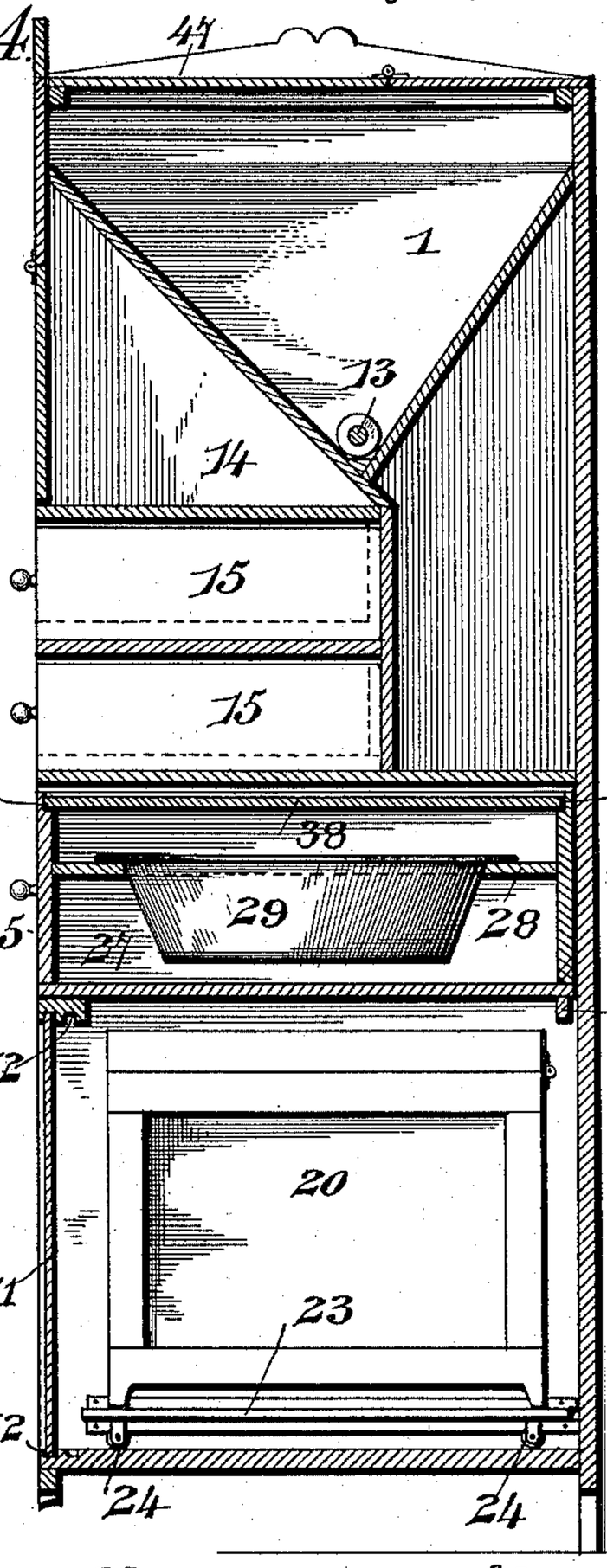
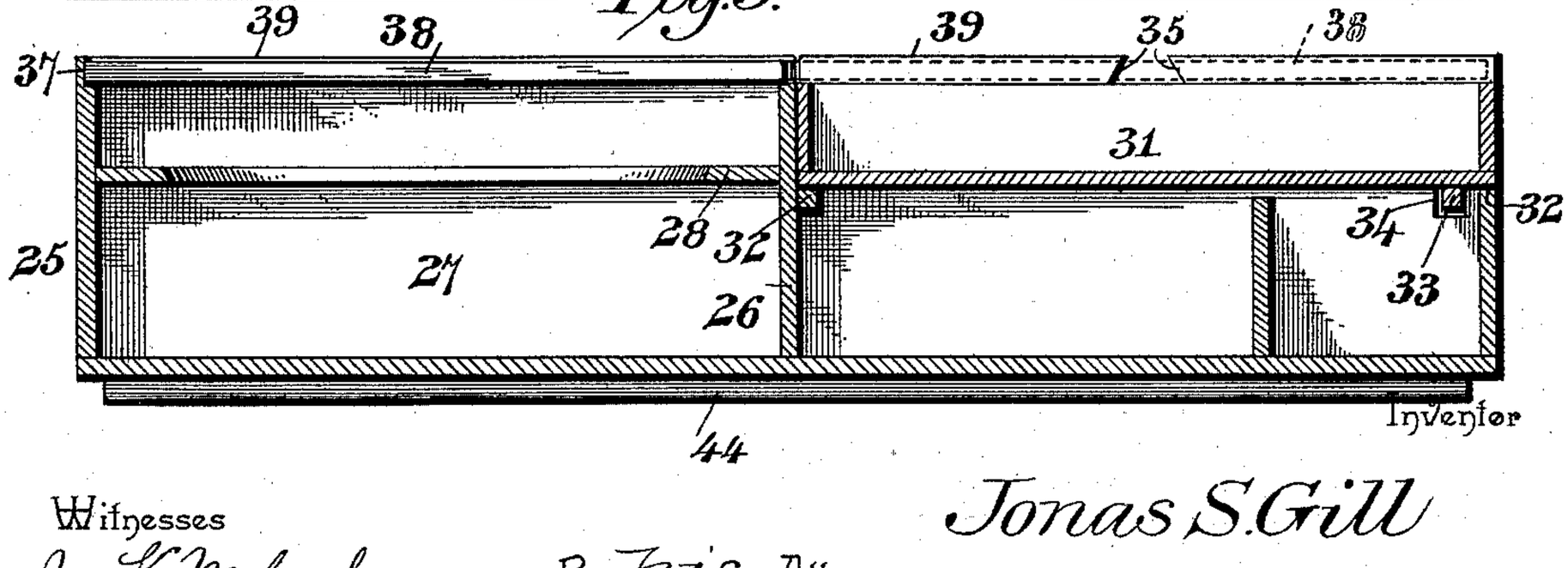


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONAS SETH GILL, OF FLORA, ILLINOIS.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,842, dated July 6, 1897.

Application filed January 29, 1897. Serial No. 621,216. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONAS SETH GILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Flora, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Kitchen-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to kitchen-cabinets, and particularly to a device of this class provided with an improved arrangement of receptacles, special reference being had to a bread-drawer or sliding extension provided with a bread-pan, bread-tray, kneading-board, and receptacles for containing seasoning materials, all being arranged so as to facilitate their use by being conveniently accessible to the operator.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet constructed in accordance with my invention, the folding shelf and bread-drawer being extended. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of the same, taken parallel with the plane of the front of the cabinet, the bread-drawer being in its closed or retracted position. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section on a plane indicated by the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar sectional view taken on a plane indicated by the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal vertical section of the bread-drawer detached, showing in full lines the bread-board in position to cover the bread-pan and in dotted lines the same in position to cover the bread-tray. Fig. 6 is a detail view of a portion of one of the braces for the bread-drawer.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The interior of the cabinet embodying my invention is constructed at its top to form a flour-bin 1 and a contiguous meal-bin 2, the latter being preferably of smaller capacity than the former and being fitted at its outlet with a suitable sifter 3 and cut-off 4. Arranged to receive flour from the outlet of the bin 1 is a movable spout 5, preferably hinged at its rear side to the rear wall of the bin and secured by means of a hook 6 or other suitable fastening to the front wall of the bin, this spout terminating in a conductor 7, which extends through an opening 8 in the floor of the compartment 9, in which the outlets of both the flour and meal bins are located. The spout 5 carries suitable sifting devices, such as a screen 10 and agitator 11, (shown in dotted lines in Figs. 2 and 3,) the latter being fitted with a handle 12, and attached for simultaneous operation to the agitator is a screw conveyer 13, which extends longitudinally along the bottom of the bin 1 and serves to feed the flour into the sifting device.

Arranged in front of the lower portion of the flour-bin is a plurality of receptacles, such as a cupboard 14 and drawers 15, suitable for towels, sugar, and other articles required in culinary operations, and to the right of this tier of receptacles is a group of smaller receptacles 16, adapted for spices and the like.

In addition to the main upper compartment of the cabinet, which is located above the intermediate horizontal partition 17 and which comprises the above-described receptacle 9, the bins, and the receptacles and drawers 14, 15, and 16, the cabinet contains a lower compartment divided by a vertical partition 18 to form a cupboard 19, in which is adapted to be arranged a refrigerator 20, and a cupboard 21, preferably provided with removable shelves 22. The refrigerator is removably disposed in the cupboard 19, whereby when not required it may be displaced to allow said cupboard to be employed for other purposes, the refrigerator when in use being supported by a movable platform 23, mounted on rollers 24.

The space between the plane of the horizontal intermediate partition 17 and the tops of the cupboards 19 and 21 is fitted with a movable extension or bread-drawer 25, of which the interior is divided by a vertical intermediate partition 26 to form right and left hand compartments. In the left-hand compartment 27 is arranged a shelf or supporting-ledge 28, having an opening or seat in which is fitted a bread-pan 29. The right-hand compartment of the bread-drawer is constructed to form at its bottom a receptacle for seasoning materials, such as salt, lard, and the like, with a separate compartment 30 for a rolling-pin and similar articles, while above

and closing this lower compartment of the drawer is a sliding bread-tray 31, let into or constructed within the rectangular contour of the drawer and mounted upon horizontal guides 32, which are arranged parallel with the direction of movement of the drawer. This tray therefore is capable of sliding movement independently of the drawer, and as the conductor 7 from the sifting devices of the flour-bin terminates directly over the tray, which is arranged contiguous to the plane of the partition 17, it is obvious that the tray may be drawn out to enable the cook to obtain sifted flour without moving the drawer or otherwise exposing the contents of the cabinet. A suitable depending guide-strip 33 is carried by the bread-tray to operate in corresponding notches 34 in the front and rear walls of the drawer, whereby when the drawer is extended, as indicated in Fig. 1, endwise displacement of the tray is prevented. Also, for guiding purposes, the upper edge of the rear wall of the tray is provided with a dovetailed notch 35, which coöperates with a dovetailed guide-strip 36, which is fixed to the under side of the partition 17.

The upper edges of the front, rear, and left-hand side walls of the drawer are rabbeted, as shown at 37, to form guides for the reception of the contiguous edges of a movable bread-board 38, said guides also being preferably open-topped to allow the removal of the bread-board for the purpose of facilitating the thorough cleansing thereof. The front and rear walls of the bread-tray are also rabbeted, as at 39, (see Fig. 3,) to form guides corresponding with those on the front and rear walls of the drawer and adapted to be alined therewith when the tray is in its normal position within the contour of the drawer, and the left-hand wall of the tray is cut away in the plane of the bottom or floor of the alined guides, whereby the bread or kneading board 38 may be slid longitudinally from a position (shown in full lines in Fig. 5) over the bread-pan receptacle 27 to a position (shown in dotted lines in said figure) over the tray. The kneading-board is coextensive with the bread-tray, but it is obvious that when in the position illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 5 the bread-tray is held from movement independently of the drawer by reason of the contact of the rear edge of the kneading-board with the front end of the dovetailed guide 36. If, however, when the kneading-board is in its position over the bread-pan, as shown in full lines in Fig. 5, it is desired to gain access to the receptacles located in the drawer below the plane of the tray 31, the tray may be moved rearwardly to expose the same, and also when necessary to obtain a fresh supply of flour, by extending the same under the conductor 7 and operating the shifting devices, as will be readily understood.

Any suitable means may be employed for maintaining the bread-drawer in its proper horizontal position when extended, the means illustrated in the drawings, however, consisting of slotted braces 40, pivoted at their lower ends to the frame of the cabinet and having their slots 41 arranged to coöperate with headed studs or ears 42 on the extremities of the drawer, said slots being provided with lateral offsets 43 to engage the studs when the drawer is extended. The extension of the drawer is limited by means of a stop-strip 44.

Also in connection with the above-described construction I preferably employ a folding shelf 45, having a folding brace 46, the special utility of this shelf being in connection with the bread-drawer and with the bread-pan and kneading-board carried thereby, it being obvious that in performing the operation of cleansing table articles the bread-pan may be used as a washpan, with the kneading-board arranged in its position over the bread-tray to protect the interior thereof, whereupon soiled articles may be removed from the shelf, upon which they have been temporarily placed, and, after cleansing, placed upon the kneading-board, which is adapted to serve as a draining-surface, or the reverse of this plan may be adopted.

Furthermore, any suitable closures may be employed in connection with the various receptacles and compartments, such as a hinged lid 47 to cover the flour and meal bins, a double hinged door to close the front of the main or upper compartment of the cabinet, said door comprising sections 48 and 49, of which the latter is hinged to the frame of the cabinet, while the section 48 is hinged to the free edge of the section 49, a securing device being arranged at the free edge of the section 48. For the lower compartment, however, I prefer to employ sliding doors 50 and 51, mounted in ways 52, which extend continuously from one side of the cabinet to the other, whereby either door is adapted to be moved independently of the other to expose the contiguous portion of the interior of the cabinet.

From the above description it will be obvious that the arrangement of the various compartments of the interior of the cabinet is compact and that those parts which are in more constant use in connection with the culinary art are arranged in positions which make it convenient for the operator to reach the same, and it will be particulary apparent that the specific construction and arrangement of the bread-drawer with its various compartments and the ability to move the bread-tray independently of the drawer to enable the cook to obtain sifted flour when required and also the ability to move the kneading-board to expose either the bread-pan or the bread-tray are calculated to simplify the operations and bring the various articles required in the culinary art into the most convenient positions.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be

resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A kitchen-cabinet having its interior divided into suitable compartments containing receptacles, in combination with a bread-drawer arranged to fit in a space in the cabinet and having its interior divided to form right and left hand compartments in one of which is arranged a bread-pan, and in the other of which are arranged receptacles, a bread-tray mounted upon the bread-drawer for independent sliding movement parallel with the path of said drawer and independently thereof, and normally arranged to cover the compartment of the drawer in which said receptacles are arranged, alined communicating guides formed in the upper edges of the bread-tray and in the walls of the compartment of the drawer containing said bread-pan, and a bread-board fitted to slide in said guides and adapted to be arranged to cover either the bread-pan or the bread-tray, substantially as specified.

2. A kitchen-cabinet having its interior divided to form compartments and receptacles, and including a flour-bin, flour-sifting devices, and a conveyer communicating with the sifting devices, in combination with a bread-drawer fitted in a space in the cabinet below the flour-bin, a bread-tray mounted to slide upon and independently of said drawer in a path parallel with that of the drawer, the upper edges of the tray being in the plane of the contiguous edges of the drawer and being provided, in common therewith, with guides adapted to be alined when the tray is in its normal position with relation to the drawer, and a kneading-board fitted in said guides and adapted to occupy a position over either the bread-tray or the contiguous compartment of the drawer, the bread-tray, when slid rearwardly within the cabinet, being in position to receive sifted flour from said conveyer, substantially as specified.

3. A kitchen-cabinet having its interior divided to form compartments and receptacles, and including a flour-bin, flour-sifting devices, and a conveyer communicating with the sifting devices, in combination with a bread-drawer fitted in a space in the cabinet below the flour-bin, a bread-tray mounted to slide upon and independently of said drawer in a path parallel with that of the drawer, the upper edges of the tray being in the plane of the contiguous edges of the drawer and being provided, in common therewith, with guides adapted to be alined when the tray is in its normal position with relation to the drawer, a kneading-board fitted in said guides and adapted to occupy a position over either the bread-tray or the contiguous compartment of the drawer, the bread-tray, when slid rearwardly within the cabinet, being in position to receive sifted flour from said conveyer, and means for preventing rearward movement of the kneading-board independently of the drawer, and locking the bread-tray in its normal position with relation to the drawer when the kneading-board is arranged thereover, to prevent the disposal of the kneading-board over the bread-tray when the latter is arranged in position to receive flour from the conveyer, substantially as specified.

4. A kitchen-cabinet having its interior divided to form suitable compartments and receptacles, and having flour sifting and conveying devices, in combination with a bread-drawer mounted to slide within a space in the cabinet and including right and left hand compartments, in one of which is arranged a removable bread-pan, and in the other of which is arranged a bread-tray mounted for forward and rearward sliding movement upon and independently of the main portion of the drawer, open-topped guides formed on the corresponding edges of the main and independently-sliding portions of the drawer, a removable bread-board fitted to slide in said guides, and adapted to occupy a position over either the bread-pan or the said tray, and a fixed dovetailed guide supported by the cabinet for engagement by a corresponding notch in the rear wall of the tray, the front extremity of said guide being adapted to form a stop to prevent rearward movement of the bread-board independently of the drawer, and to prevent the rearward movement of the drawer when the bread-board is disposed to cover the tray, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JONAS SETH GILL.

Witnesses:
AMOS SHRIVER,
CHAS. MANN.