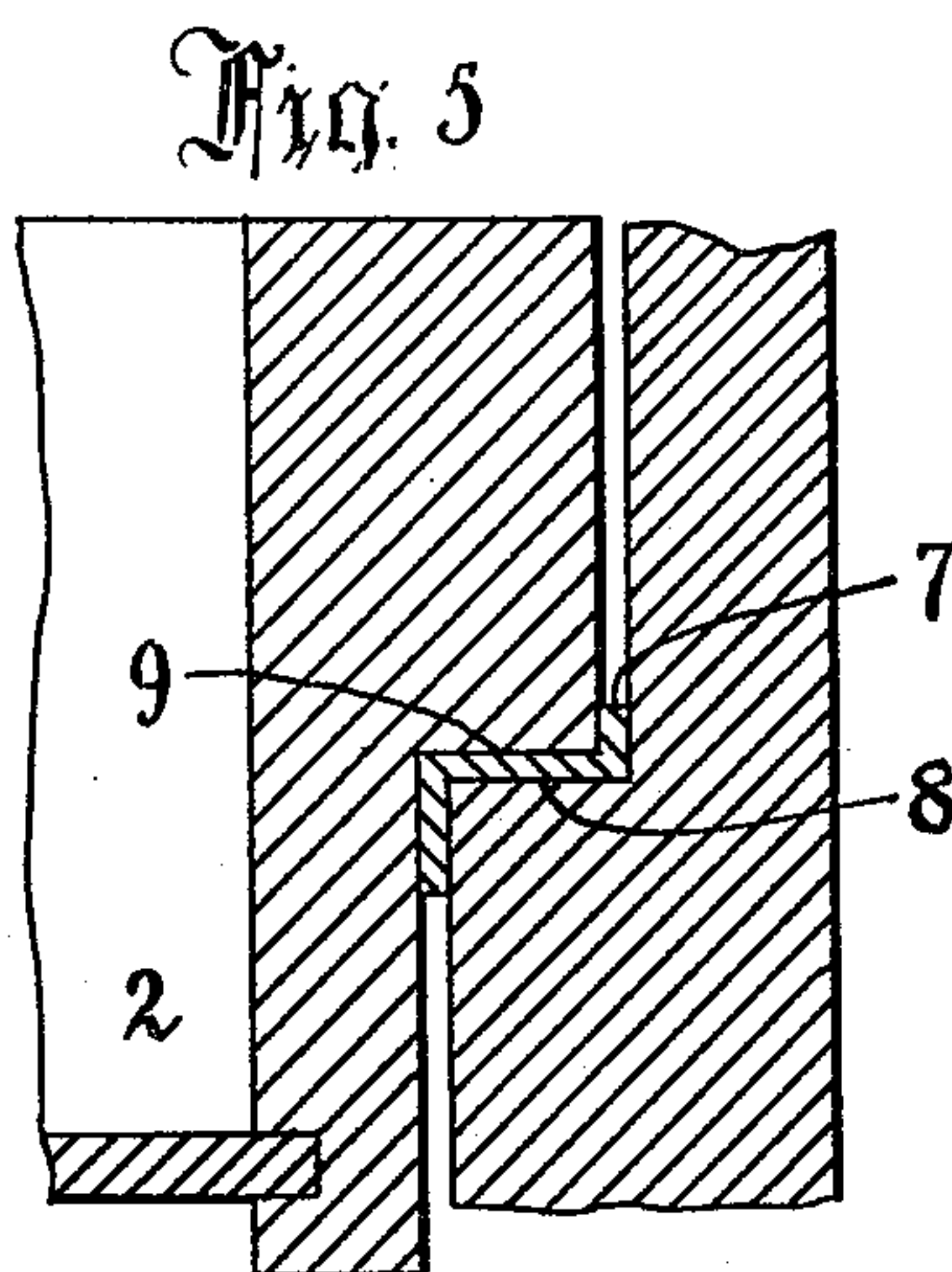
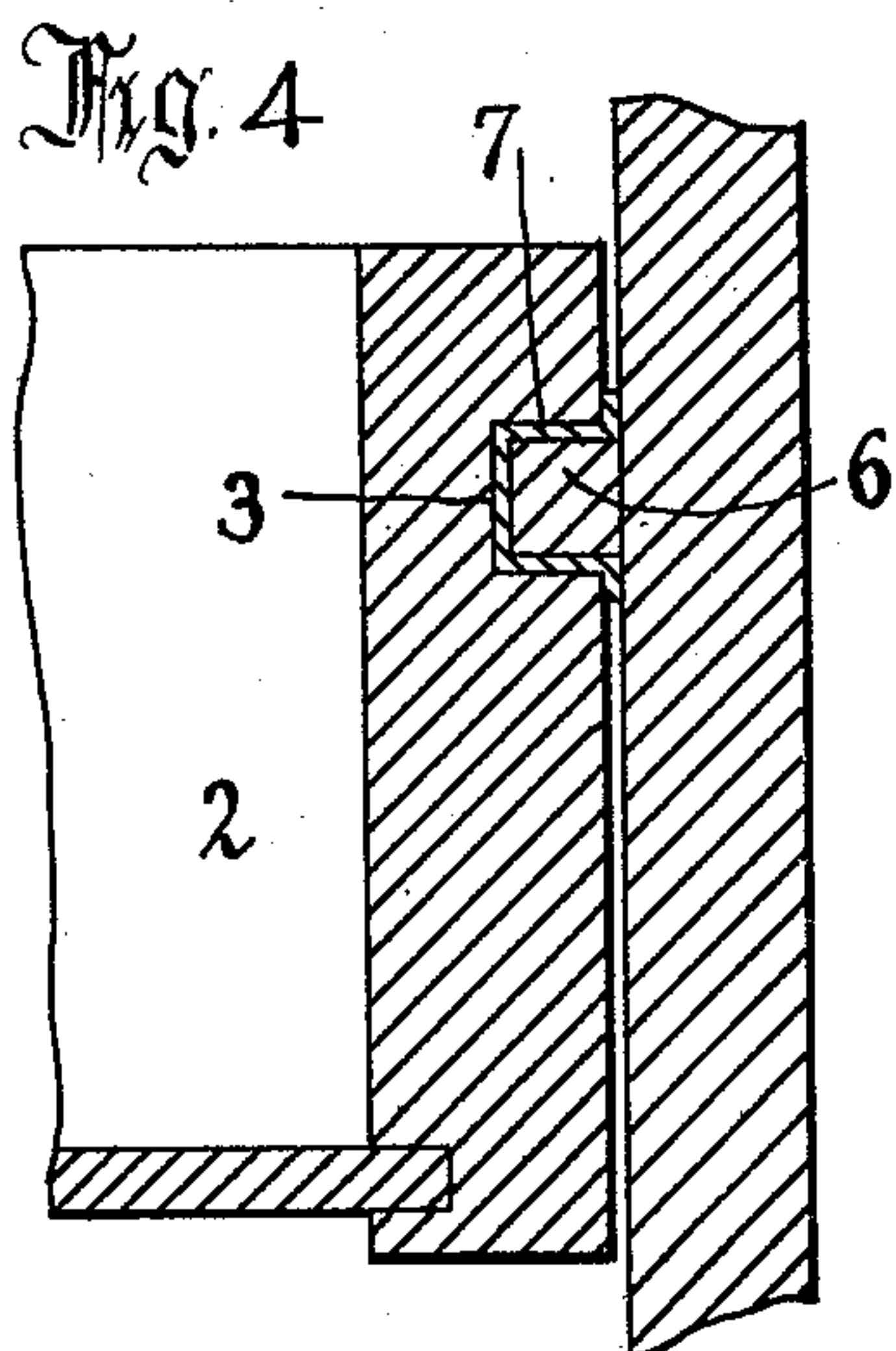
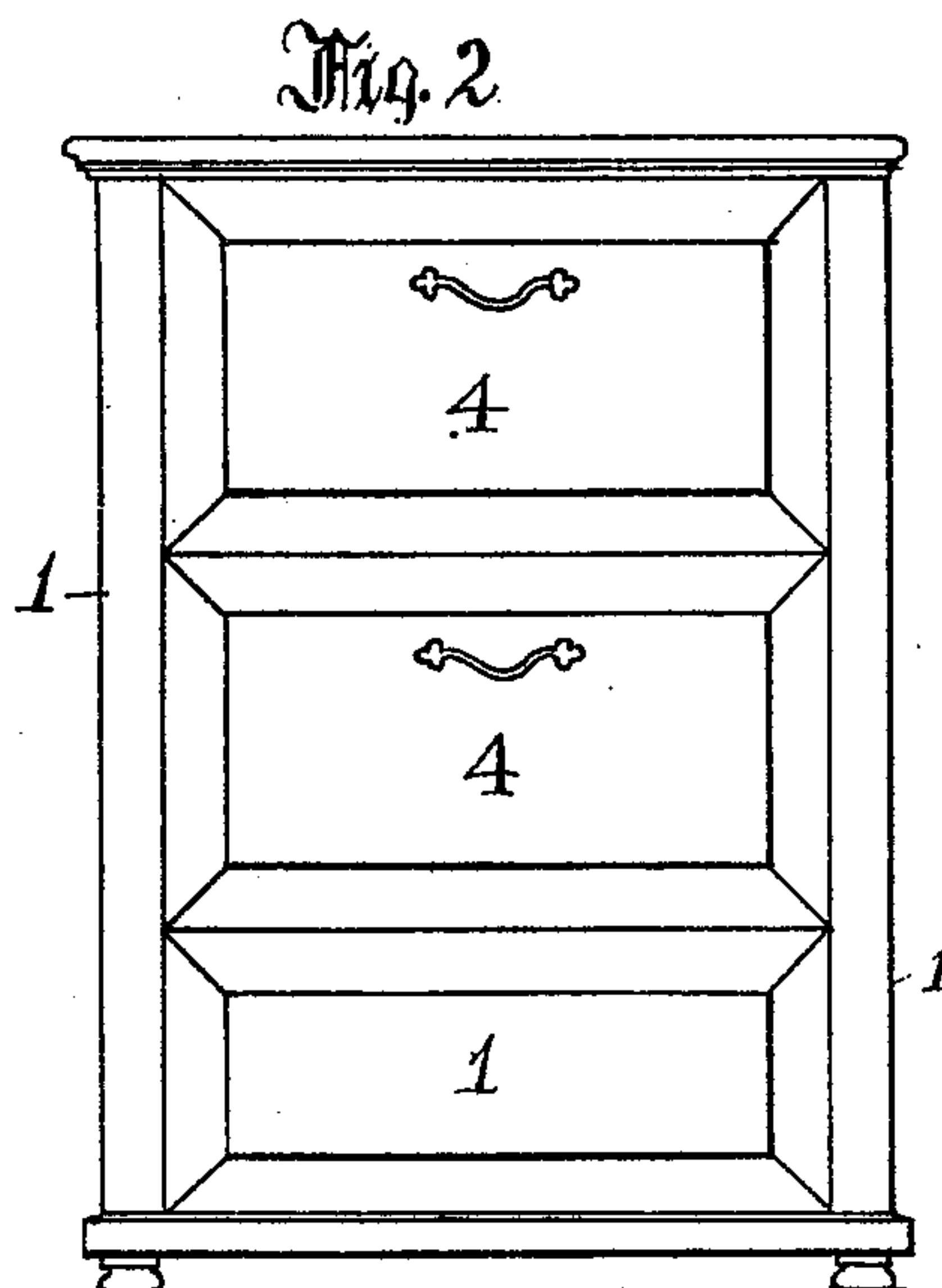
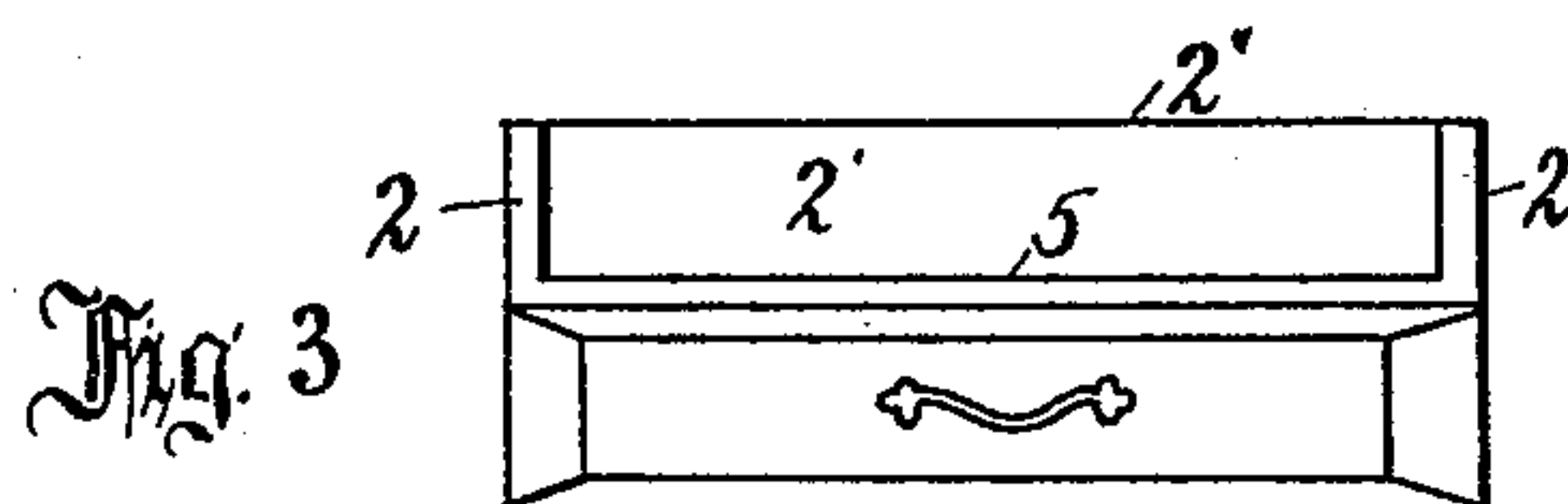
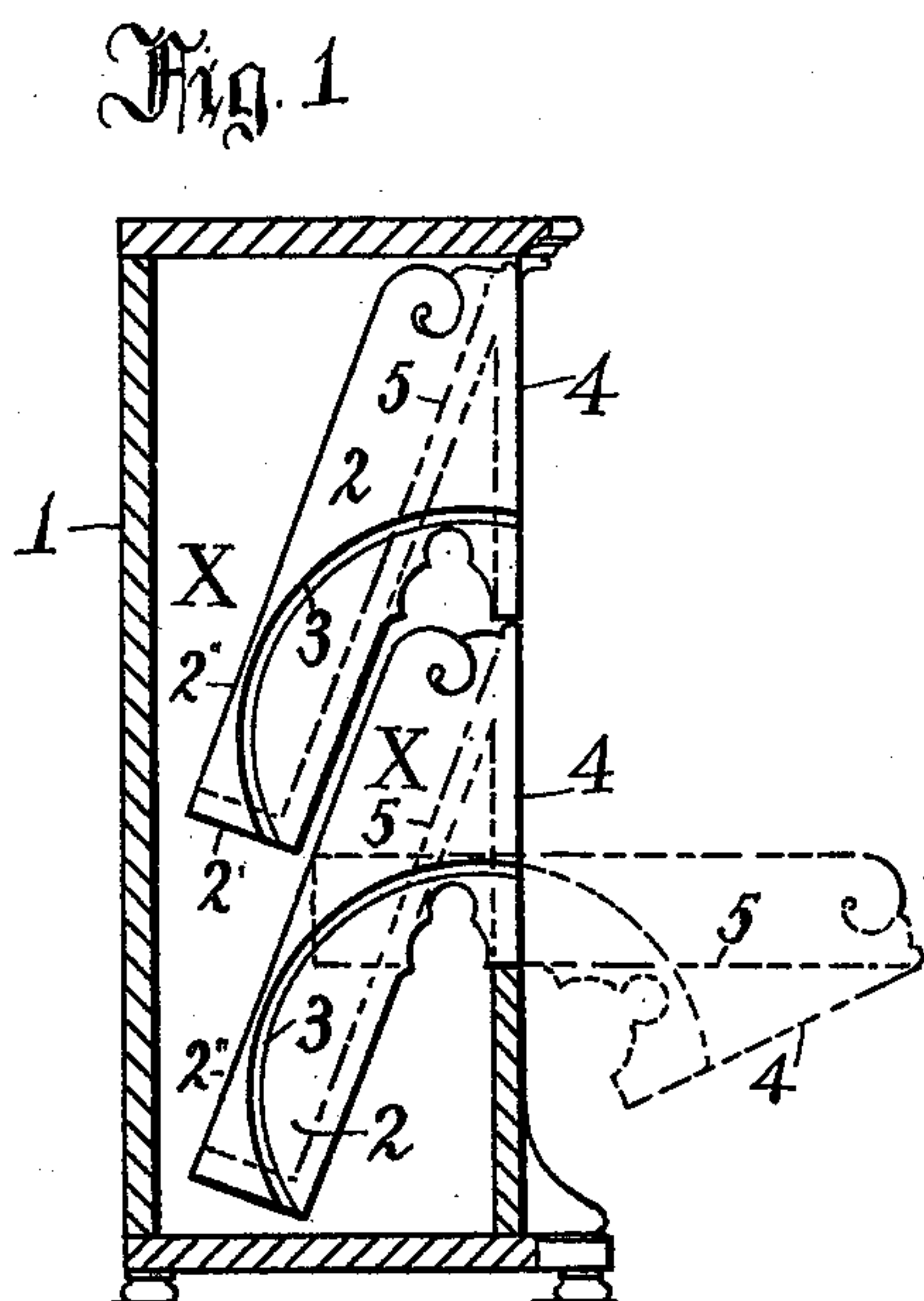


(No Model.)

J. F. BARROWS.
CABINET.

No. 587,169.

Patented July 27, 1897.



WITNESSES:

J. D. Beckwith
Fannie Roberts

INVENTOR
John F. Barrows
BY
A. H. [Signature]
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. BARROWS, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO GERTRUDE W. BARROWS, OF SAME PLACE.

CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,169, dated July 27, 1897.

Application filed September 27, 1895. Serial No. 563,882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. BARROWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to cabinets, its special object being to provide a cabinet having receptacles for illustrated papers, magazines, works of art, sheet-music, &c., the receptacles being so constructed that their contents can be gotten at and handled without fumbling and soiling.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the cabinet with the end board removed. Fig. 2 is a front elevation. Fig. 3 is a front view of a receptacle when open. Fig. 4 is a section on line X X of Fig. 1 and shows the tongue and groove by means of which the drawer is operated. Fig. 5 illustrates another construction with modification of the tongue and groove.

In the drawings, 1 is the frame of the cabinet, and 2 are the receptacles of the cabinet. It will be observed that these receptacles 2 are provided with side and rear end, but no front end, thereby exposing the edges or ends of the articles in the receptacle when it is opened and permitting an easy examination of the contents. Secured to the bottom of the receptacle, at its front edge, is a board or panel 4, which, when the receptacle is closed, closes the opening of the cabinet through which the receptacle passes when being drawn out and also hides from view the contents of the next lower receptacle when the receptacle above is closed. These receptacles are supported in the cabinet on a circular tongue 6, being a segment of a circle, and secured to the walls of the cabinet in a circular line. The receptacles are provided with a corresponding circular groove 3, engaging the tongue 6. These grooves are cut in the sides

of the receptacle and extend from the rear of the receptacle toward the front of an arc of a circle and across the side of the receptacle and across the side which supports the panel 4 of the front.

The groove and tongue are arranged as shown, so that the receptacles, when in the cabinet, are at an angle to the front of the cabinet, the contents of the receptacle resting more against the back of the receptacle than on the bottom. The slat 2" across the top of the receptacle at its rear end keeps the contents from slipping out.

When the receptacle is closed, it will be observed that the bottom of the receptacle is at an acute angle to the front of the cabinet and to that part of the receptacle which closes the opening into the cabinet filled by the receptacle. It will be observed that the receptacles are independent in their action, each being moved out independently, but that when an upper one is out the next lower receptacle cannot be turned out.

When the receptacles are open, their bottom 5 is on a horizontal, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. In Fig. 3 the panel 4 being upon an angle it does not show as full a face as in Fig. 2, while the back of the receptacle 2' is in full view.

7 is a lining in the groove, which may be of felt or metal, and is for the purpose of preventing noise, binding, and friction.

Fig. 5 illustrates a modified construction of the tongue and groove, the receptacle 2 being provided with a shoulder 9 fitting into a cut-away portion of the frame and resting upon the shoulder 8 of the frame, these shoulders being cut in a circular form and answering the purpose of the tongue and groove. It is obvious that the groove may be cut in the frame of the cabinet and the tongue secured to the sides of the receptacle, also a roller or ball bearings may be used between the tongue and groove to reduce friction in large receptacles carrying heavy contents.

I do not wish to confine myself to any particular size or form of tongue or groove or to the length of the arc of the circle, which may all be varied to suit the size of the cabinet and the convenience of the operator.

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

5 In a cabinet, the combination with the frame of the cabinet, semicircular grooves in the sides of the cabinet commencing at the front edge of the sides and extending inward and downward, of a receptacle adapted to fit
10 lar lugs upon each side of the receptacle adapted to fit grooves in the sides of the cabinet and travel therein, whereby when the receptacle is open it will be in a horizontal position and when closed at an oblique angle

to the front of the cabinet, and the part 4 of 15 the receptacle secured to the outer edge of the bottom of the receptacle and depending therefrom to cover the opening into the cabinet when the receptacle is closed and thereby forming a panel of the cabinet-front, sub- 20 stantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. BARROWS.

Witnesses:

A. H. SWARTHOUT,
M. W. SINCLAIR.