

No. 674,906.

Patented May 28, 1901.

F. J. DELL.
KITCHEN CABINET.

(No Model.)

(Application filed Jan. 22, 1900.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

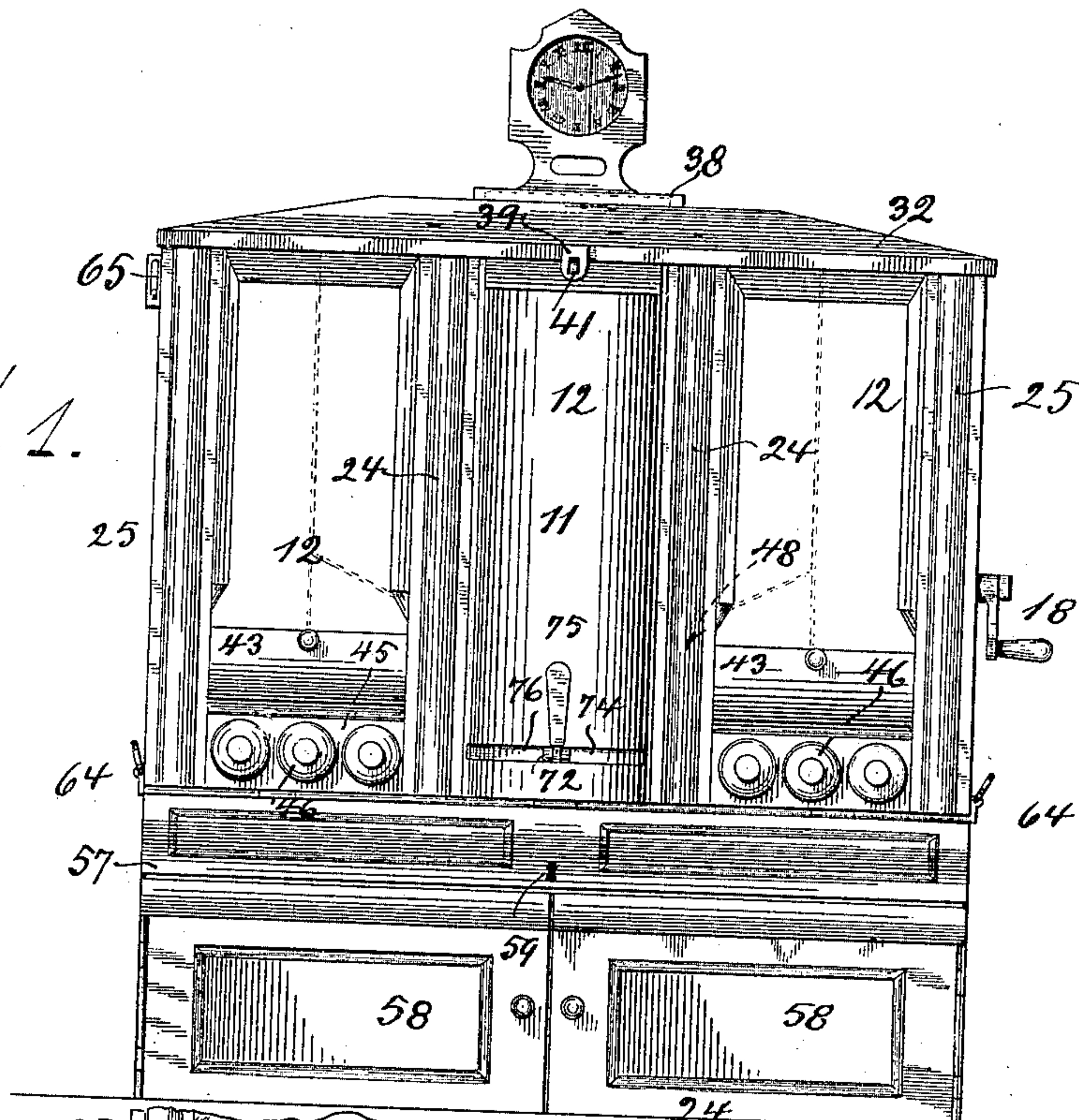


Fig. 2.

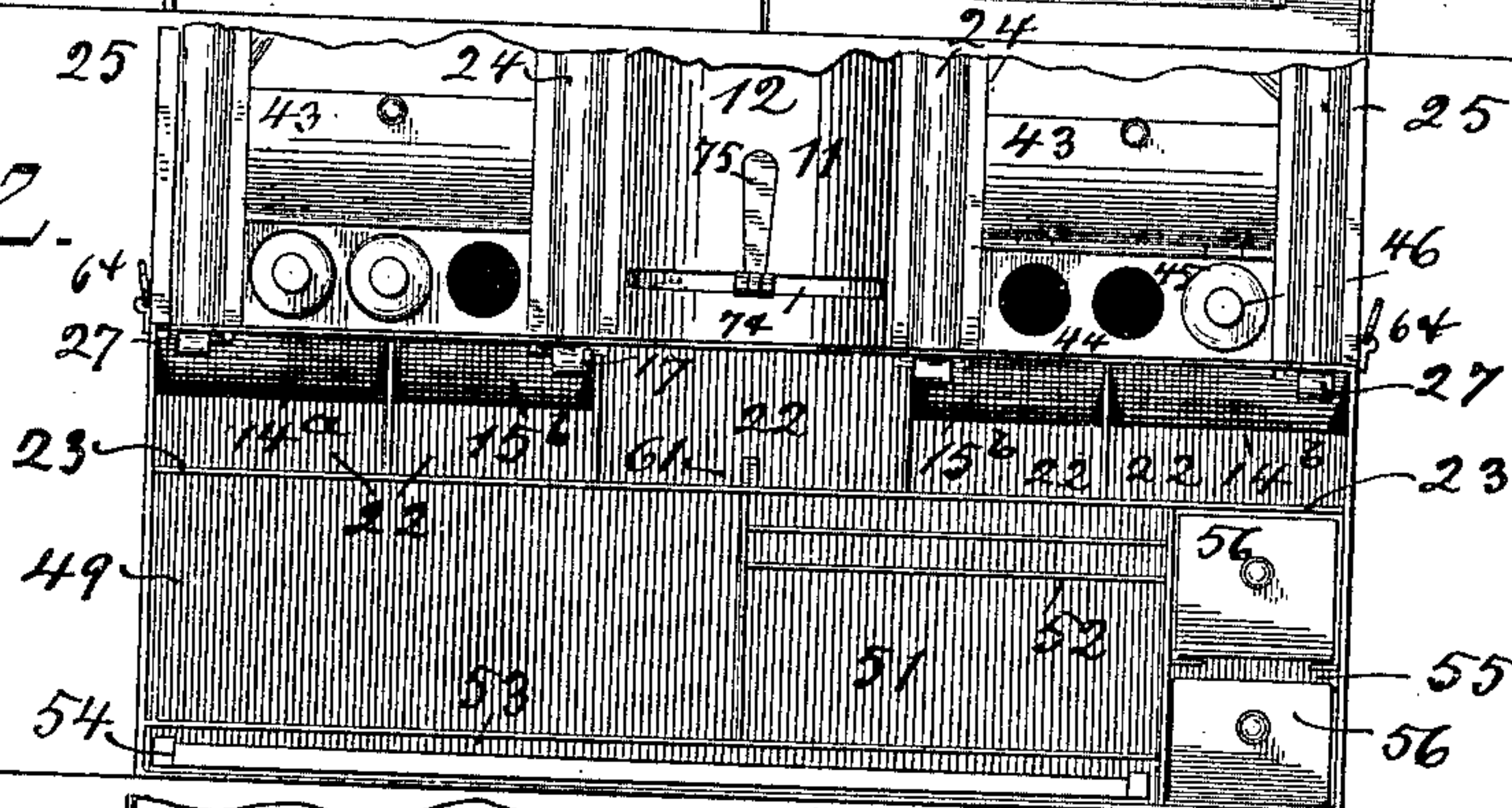
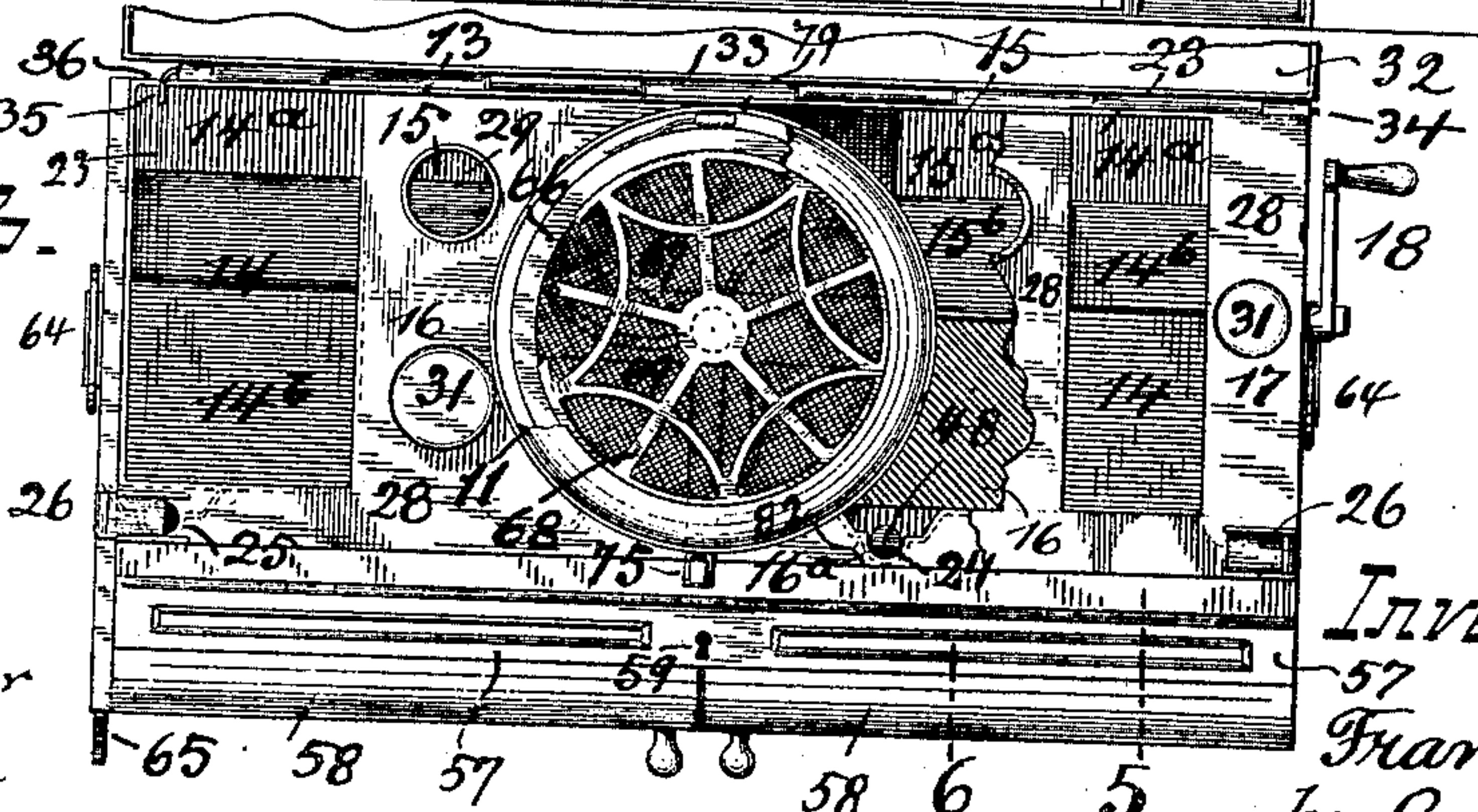


Fig. 3.



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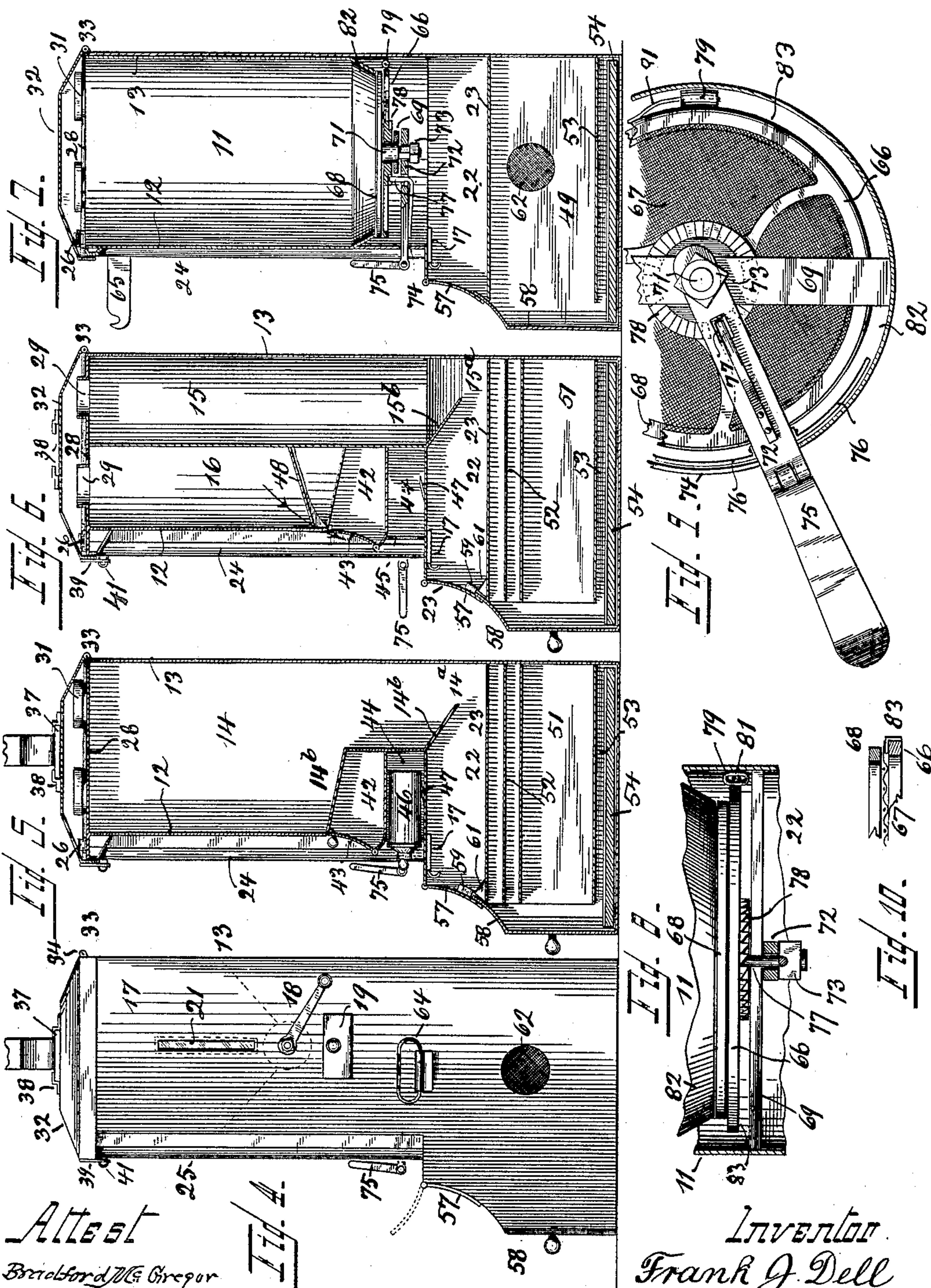
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK J. DELL, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

KITCHEN-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 674,906, dated May 28, 1901.

Application filed January 22, 1900. Serial No. 2,301. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK J. DELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Kitchen-Cabinets; and I do declare that the following is a description of the invention sufficiently clear, full, and exact to enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same, attention being called to the accompanying drawings, with the reference-numerals marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to kitchen-cabinets
15 used for the purpose of storing conveniently and for ready access materials and utensils used for culinary purposes. The object is to construct such a cabinet with a view of obtaining ready and convenient access to all
20 compartments thereof, and, further, to utilize for storage purposes all available interior spaces, particularly also such parts of the structure which otherwise serve for ornamental purposes only. This object is attained by
25 my invention, as described in the following specification and pointed out in the claims at the end thereof, the same containing also an explanation of its manner of use, parts, and construction, which latter is also illustrated
30 in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of my improved kitchen-cabinet. Fig. 2 is a front view of its lower part and with the doors giving access thereto removed. Fig. 3 is a top view of the
35 cabinet with its top cover removed and parts below broken away. Fig. 4 is an end view of the same. Fig. 5 is a vertical section through it, taken at a point indicated by 5 in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is another vertical section taken at a
40 point indicated by 6 in Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a similar view taken through the central compartment of the cabinet, which constitutes the flour-bin. Fig. 8 is an enlarged section through the sifter in the lower part of the
45 flour-bin. Fig. 9 is an under side view of the parts shown in the preceding figure, and Fig. 10 is a sectional detail view of a part of the sifting device.

The cabinet is preferably of sheet metal,
50 and consists of a number of compartments and receptacles, of which those in the lower part are open toward the front and substan-

tially horizontally disposed, while those in the upper part are disposed upright. These latter compartments are open at the top, where
55 they receive their contents, and they discharge from their lower open ends, access to which latter may be had through a row of compartments open toward the front. Below these is located the group of horizontally-dis-
60 posed compartments mentioned before. The largest of these upright compartments (indicated by 11) is of cylindrical shape, with a diameter equal to the width of the cabinet, of which it occupies the center part, filling the
65 space thereat between front wall 12 and rear wall 13. It is intended to be used as a flour-bin and open above and below to permit filling and discharge. This latter is connected
70 with a sifting device interposed in a position where the discharging flour has to pass through it. The details of construction of this device will yet be more fully described. The spaces remaining on both sides of the
75 flour-bin, including the angular spaces in the corners between it and front and rear wall on each side of it, are again subdivided by vertical partitions into compartments, (indicated by 14 14, 15 15, 16 16, and 17.) These com-
80 partments are all intended for substances in granulated or powdered or similar conditions—such as sugar, starch, barley, meal, beans, oats, &c.—and they are all open at the top for filling. Compartment 17 is intended
85 for coffee, and its discharge opens into the operating parts of a coffee-mill operated from the outside by a crank 18. The ground coffee is received by a drawer 19, removable from the outside. A glass-covered narrow observation-
90 opening 21 shows the stage of the contents. All the other upright compartments, including the flour-bin, discharge into a number of recesses 22, open toward the front and hav-
95 ing a floor 23 common to them all. The discharge-outlets of some of these compartments are normally open for such discharge, and
100 parts of their contents lie constantly on floor 23, from where they may be taken up by scoops, and which partly-discharged portion serves as a check to further discharge and holds back the balance of the contents above. These normally open discharge-outlets are indicated by 14^a 14^a and 15^a 15^a, and the floors 14^b 14^b and 15^b 15^b of these compartments are

pitched toward these discharge-outlets, as shown.

The outlets 16^a from compartments 16 16 are closed each by a slide 17, the contents from them being received by holding a scoop under these openings before drawing out the slide, so as to prevent intermixing with the contents of the rear compartments.

The upper part of the front of the cabinet is ornamented with four columns, spaced apart and indicated by 24 24 and 25 25. They are hollow and the first two communicate with and form parts of compartments 16 16, the discharge-openings 16^a 16^a of these latter being located in the lower end of these columns and closed by slides 17, as already described. The columns at the corners form independent compartments, open at top and bottom and closed thereat by slides 26 and 27. 14 11 14 of these upright compartments are entirely open above—that is, they are open to the extent of their length and width. The others are partly closed by a top 28, provided with fill-openings 29, having removable caps 31. The entire upper part as a whole is closed by a top 32, hingedly secured at 33. The pin of this hinged connection is formed by a wire rod 34, which may be withdrawn, after which the top may be entirely taken off—as, for instance, during shipment. Normally this pin is held in place by bending its end at an angle, as shown at 35, which bent part is turned into a notch 36 in the upper edge of rear wall 13, thereby being within the cabinet and inaccessible. In the center, above cover 32, I provide a clock, the frame of which is provided with flanges 37, passing under strips 38, bent accordingly, and whereby this clock-frame is removably held in place. This top is held down by a hasp 39, passing over a staple 41, and may be locked by means of a padlock. Above recesses 22 and to each side of the flour-bin there are additional recesses, opening outwardly and the space for which is obtained by reducing wholly and in part the depth of the upright compartments from which said space is taken. Of these recesses the upper ones, 42 42, are each closed by a flap 43 and may serve for knives, forks, spoons, and such utensils. The front of the lower ones, 44 44, is closed except for a number of circular openings 45, fitted to and adapted to receive canisters 46, which may contain spices. To support these canisters in a straight position and to hold them so during the sliding motion which their insertion or withdrawal involves, I provide supporting-strips 47, upon which their inner parts rest. By reason of the interposition of these recesses the bottom of compartments 14 14 will be caused to assume a shape as shown in Fig. 5, part of it forming also the top of recesses 42 42, and whereby the depth of this compartment is partly reduced. Compartments 15 will not be affected at all, (see Fig. 6,) since these interposed recesses do not extend back that far. The depth of compartments 16 16 will

be entirely reduced, and it will also be necessary to insert here an extra or false bottom 48 in order to facilitate a complete discharge of the contents of these compartments and direct the same toward columns 24, through the lower open ends of which the discharge takes place and which openings are provided with the slides 17 described.

The space below discharge-floor 23 contains a number of horizontally-disposed recess-shaped compartments, all opening outwardly and of which the said discharge-floor forms the top. This part of the cabinet forms also the base of it, its width thereat being increased, the excess in width projecting forwardly, as shown. Of these recesses one, 49, may serve for bread and another, 51, for cake, which latter contains also in its upper part a number of pie-shelves 52. Below all these there is a long and low recess 53, which serves to hold a kneading or cutting board 54, which being in the lowest part of the cabinet may thus be readily slid out into position for ready use. At one end there is again a higher compartment 55, containing boxes or drawers 56. The compartments and recesses in this lower part of the cabinet are closed by a horizontally-hinged flap 57 and upright doors 58. Flap 57 closes access to discharge-recesses 22, and doors 58 close access to the compartments in the base of the cabinet and below discharge-floor 23. A lock 59 on flap 57, and the catch 61 for which is secured to the front edge of the discharge-floor 23, serves to lock it in its closed position. By permitting its free edge to lap partly over the upper edges of the doors these latter are also locked in their closed positions.

Ventilation for this lower part is provided by openings 62, one in each end of the cabinet, and which openings are screened to keep insects out. None of the vertical partitions in this lower part to be ventilated extend entirely through the width from rear to front of the cabinet, but terminate some distance before reaching the doors, thereby preventing interference with the air circulation.

64 represents handles at each end of the cabinet.

65 is a beam having a hook at its outer end on which a scale may be suspended. It is supported in a bearing in a manner which permits it to be pushed back and out of the way when not needed.

As has been stated before, the flour-bin opens also into a recess 22 above discharge-floor 23 and is provided in its lower part with a suitable sifting device, consisting of a circular frame 66, supporting a perforated diaphragm 67, consisting of the usual wire-cloth and having above it an agitator-frame 68. Both are supported on a brace 69, reaching across the flour-bin and secured at both its ends to the side thereof. The agitator-frame has a hub 71, (see Fig. 7,) which forms its pivot, being fitted into an opening in this

brace, and extends below the same, the extended part being square and receiving the end of a shaker-handle 72, which is again held in place by a nut 73 below. The shaker-handle extends outwardly through a slot 74 in the lower part of the bin, where it becomes accessible for operation. The handle part 75 is connected by means of an articulated joint and may be turned up and out of the way, so as not to form an obstructing projection when not used. Back of slot 74 there is a slide 76, (see Fig. 9,) carried by the shaker and curved to fit against the inside of the bin-body. It moves with the shaker, assuming all its positions, so that when at rest it closes slot 74, being large enough for such purpose, thus preventing entrance of flies and other insects. It is now understood that the agitator-frame 68, shaped as shown, (see Fig. 3,) is positively operated by the shaker-handle, the operation being a rotary reciprocatory one. The screen-frame below it is loosely mounted on hub 71 and is given an intermittent rotary but constantly-progressive motion by means of a spring-pawl 77, secured to the under side of the shaker, through an opening in which it engages the teeth of a crown ratchet-wheel 78 above and connected to or forming a part of the screen-frame. At one stroke of the shaker-handle this pawl will slip inoperatively over the ratchet-teeth, but engage them positively at the return stroke, thus rotating and advancing the screen-frame to the extent of this part of the stroke.

To hold the screen in the position to which it has been advanced and to prevent it from being carried back by frictional contact with the agitator-frame, I provide a friction-brake 79, in shape of a piece of rubber carried on a wire 81 and held in contact with the inside of the body of the flour-bin. The object of this additional independent motion of the screen is to subject to the action of the agitator any lumps of flour formed and adhering to the screen in such position where they might escape such action. Above this sifting device I provide an annular funnel-shaped rim 82, secured to the inside of the bin and preventing escape of any unsifted flour through the space between the sifter and the walls of the bin.

While sifting, a scoop may be held into recess 22 below the sifter, or a vessel placed thereinto may receive the sifted flour.

To facilitate independent renewal of the screen-cloth 67, I solder the edge thereof to an independent annular rim 83, preferably of

tin, (see Fig. 10,) which is simply pressed down over screen-frame 66 and may be independently removed any time when renewal of the wire-cloth becomes necessary. The sifter may be readily removed from the top for such purpose by simply loosening nut 73.

Having described my invention, I claim as new—

1. In a kitchen-cabinet, the combination of a number of vertically-disposed compartments discharging downwardly, a number of horizontally-disposed compartments opening outwardly, said two groups of compartments divided by a horizontally-arranged floor above which all the vertical compartments discharge and which floor forms also the top for the compartments below, a top above the upright compartments, a hinged connection whereby the same is secured to the upper edge of the rear wall of the cabinet, the hinge-pin of which is removable to permit detachment of this top, a notch in the upper edge of the rear wall of the cabinet near one end of the hinge-pin and an angular bend in this latter adapted to be turned into this notch for the purpose of holding this hinge-pin normally in position to complete the hinged connection of the top.

2. In a kitchen-cabinet, the combination of an upper group of compartments vertically disposed, a lower group of compartments horizontally disposed, a horizontal partition extending throughout the entire length and width of the cabinet and upon which all the vertical compartments discharge, outwardly-open recesses 22 below these latter and above the horizontal partition before mentioned and through which access may be had to the discharge-outlets of the upright compartments, an interposed floor in these latter whereby their depth is reduced so as to produce spaces 44 above recesses 22 which spaces are outwardly closed by a part of the front wall of the cabinet, circular openings in this part of the front wall, supporting-strips 47 back of this latter, the highest parts of which are horizontally in line with the lowest part of the openings mentioned, canisters fitted to these latter and supported when in place in a horizontal position by resting within said openings and upon strips 47 within.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK J. DELL.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGEL,
ARTHUR KLINE.