

No. 726,635.

PATENTED APR. 28, 1903.

L. E. CAMPBELL & W. B. WEAVER.

DISPENSING CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1901.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

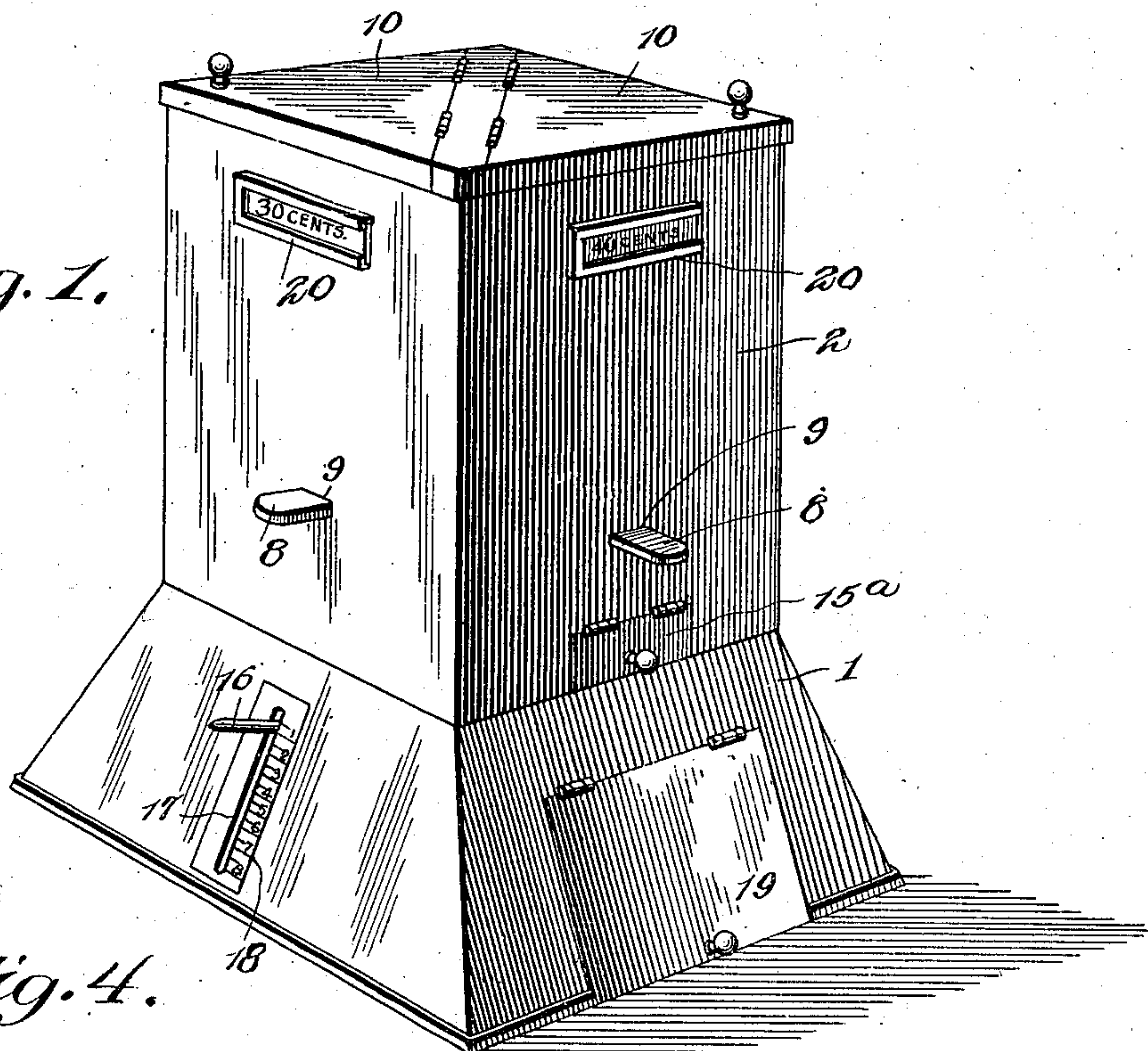
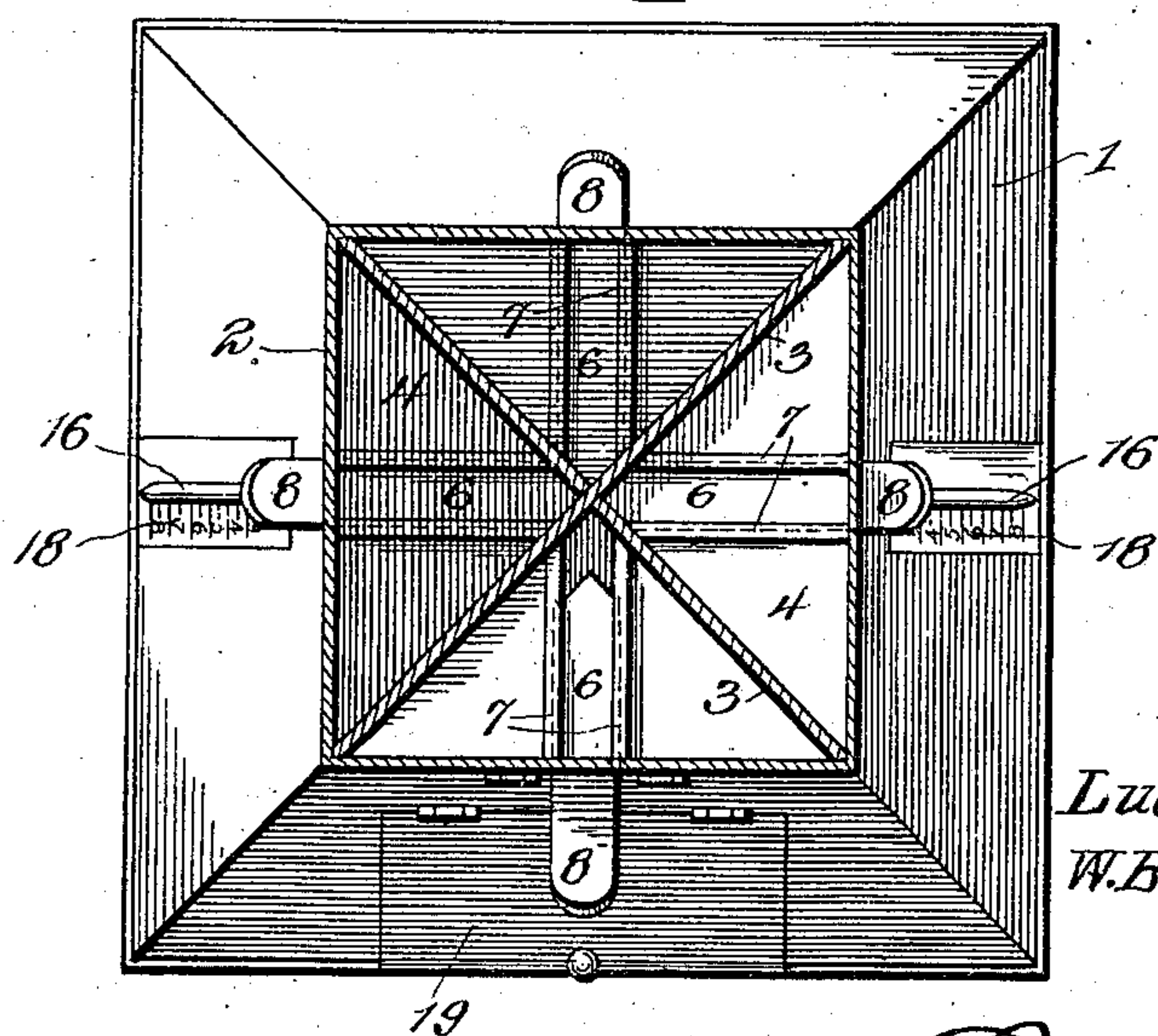


Fig. 4.



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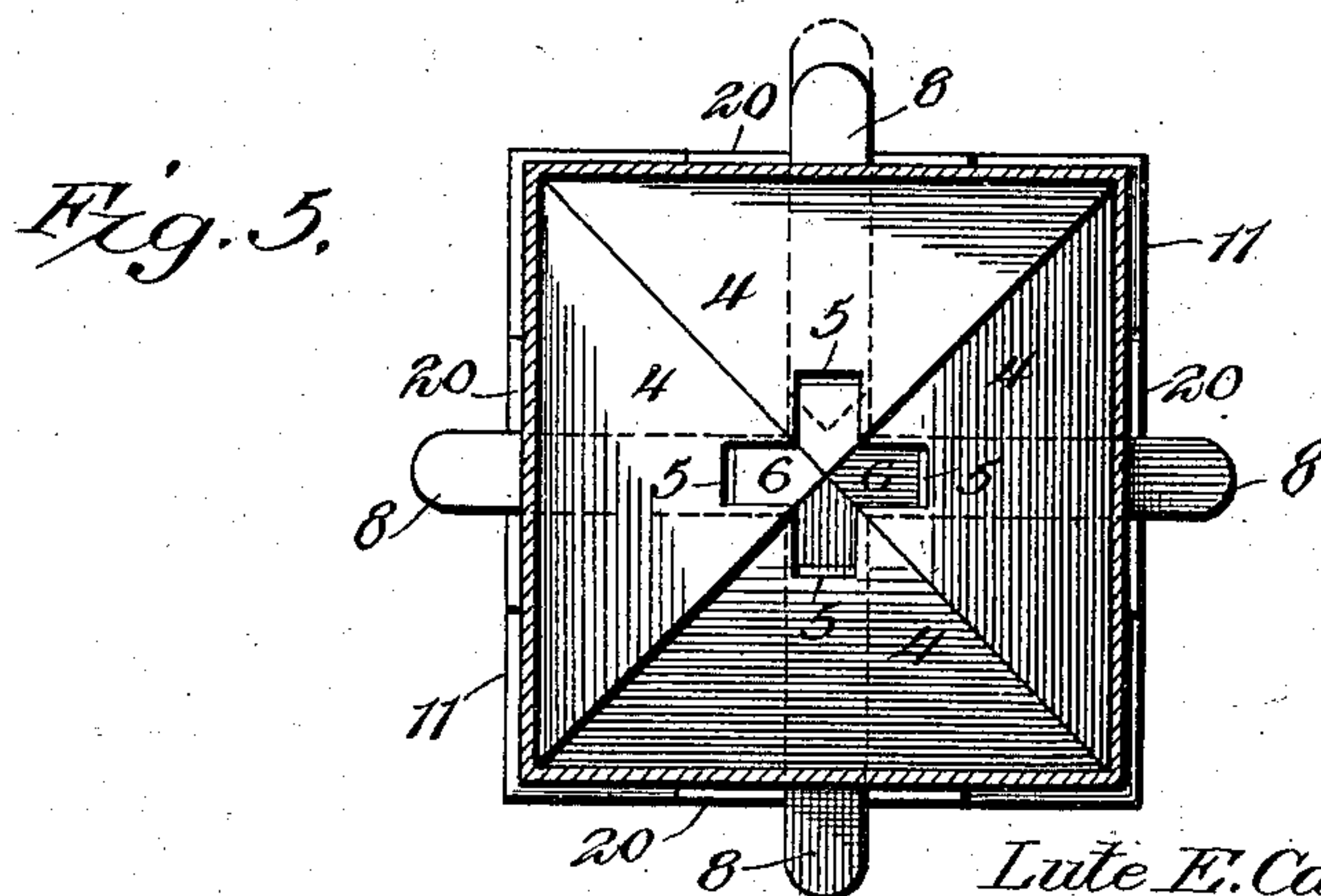
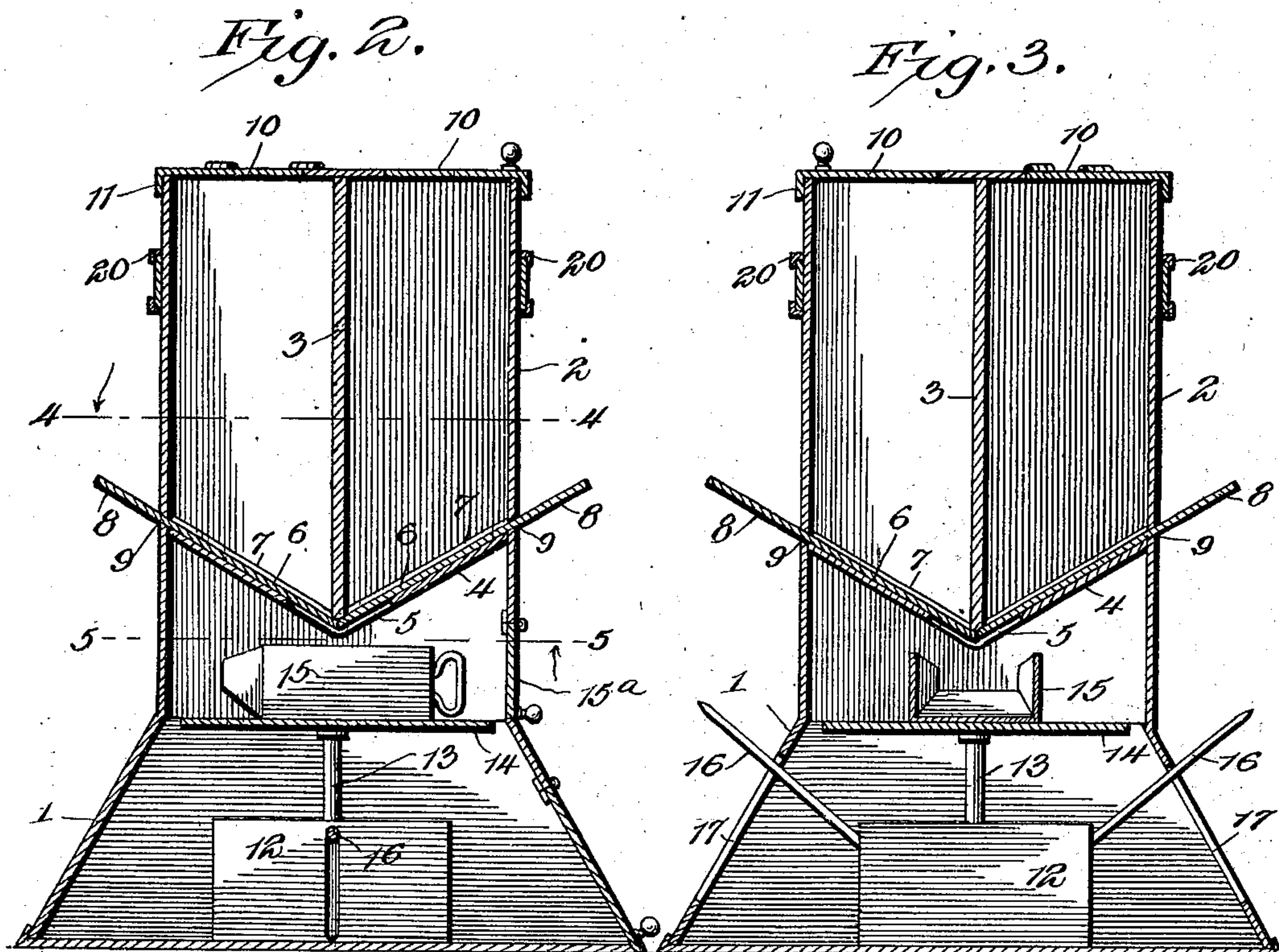
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DISPENSING CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1901.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTE ENSIGN CAMPBELL AND WILLIARD B. WEAVER, OF ELRENO,
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DISPENSING-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,635, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed September 12, 1901. Serial No. 75,198. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LUTE ENSIGN CAMPBELL and WILLIARD B. WEAVER, citizens of the United States, residing at Elreno, in the
5 county of Canadian and Territory of Oklahoma, have invented a new and useful Dispensing-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to dispensing-cabinets, and has for its object to maintain the contents thereof in separate compartments and to have said compartments in communication with a single discharge-opening and also to provide for conveniently controlling
15 the discharge of each compartment through the common discharge-opening. It is furthermore designed to have the several compartments discharge into a common receptacle which is movable and also conveniently accessible, so as to arrange for the convenient withdrawal of portions of the contents of the cabinet.

A final object resides in arranging for weighing the material to be withdrawn from
25 the cabinet, the weighing mechanism being effectually housed and protected within the base portion of the cabinet and also arranged to be conveniently read from the exterior.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion,
35 size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a dispensing-cabinet constructed and arranged in accordance with this invention. Figs. 2 and 3 are central longitudinal sectional views taken at right angles to each
45 other. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an inverted sectional view on the line 5 5 of Fig. 2.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In carrying out the present invention there

is provided a hollow pyramidal base 1, upon which is supported the body of the cabinet 2, which is preferably rectangular in cross-section, although other shapes may be employed, and is divided into a plurality of compartments—as, for instance, by means of the diagonal partitions 3. The bottom of each partition terminates at or slightly above the lower edge of the cabinet-body and is inclined or
55 beveled upwardly from its inner edge, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, and each compartment is provided with a bottom 4, that inclines downwardly to the point of intersection of the several partitions, whereby the bottom of the body formed by the combined bottoms of the compartments is inclined downwardly and centrally to a common central point. The bottom of each compartment is provided with a discharge-opening 5, which is located at the
65 lowermost point of the bottom, and all of these openings intersect to form a common discharge-opening. Within each compartment there is provided a slide 6, which is mounted in guides 7, carried by the bottom of the compartment, the inner end of the slide being pointed, so as to fit the adjacent corner of the compartment, and thereby effectually close the discharge-opening. As best indicated in Fig. 5, it will be observed that the inner ends of the slides are correspondingly beveled or pointed, so as to normally lie in mutual engagement, and thereby cooperate to limit the inward movements thereof. The
75 opposite end of the slide forms a handle 8, which is projected outwardly through a slot or opening 9, formed in the outer wall of the compartment, whereby the slide may be conveniently manipulated to control the discharge-opening. The upper open ends of the compartments are normally closed by means of a pair of hinged lids or covers 10, which have pendent marginal flanges 11 to embrace the upper edge of the cabinet-body.

Within the hollow base there is provided a suitable weighing mechanism, which is enclosed within a box or casing 12 and has a scale arm or standard 13, projected upwardly through the top of the casing and carrying a
85 pan or platform 14, which is designed for the support of a scoop or tray 15, into which the

contents of the several compartments may be discharged, as said scoop is supported immediately under the common discharge-opening. For the convenient removal of the
 5 scoop or tray one side of the cabinet-body is provided with an opening which is normally closed by a hinged cover 15^a. The weighing or scale mechanism is provided with opposite outwardly-directed indicator-arms 16, which
 10 are inclined upwardly and project outwardly through slots in the casing and also through corresponding slots 17 in the inclined walls of the hollow base, suitable degree-marks being provided upon the outer side of the
 15 base and at the edges of the slots, as indicated at 18, whereby the indicators are designed to coöperate with the degree-marks, and thereby clearly indicate the weight of the material which has been discharged into
 20 the scoop or tray. In order that access may be had to the weighing device, an opening is provided in one side of the base portion, and said opening is normally closed by means of a hinged lid or door 19.

25 By reference to Fig. 5 of the drawings it will be seen that the combined openings in the bottoms of the several compartments coöperate to form a single opening, which is in the shape of a cross, the arms of which are
 30 normally closed by the inner ends of the respective slides, which are mitered to mutually fit and form an effective closure for the cross-shaped opening.

Each side of the body portion 1 is provided
 35 with a price-card holder 20, which consists of a slotted open-ended frame, into which an ordinary price-card may be slipped to indicate the price of the contents of the adjacent compartment.

40 As best indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings,

it will be seen that the two hinged lids or covers are arranged diagonally of the cabinet, so that each lid closes a pair of adjacent compartments, whereby the other pair of compartments may remain closed when the first- 45 mentioned compartments are opened.

What we claim is—

1. In a dispensing-cabinet, the combination of a plurality of upright compartments grouped about a vertical axis, the bottoms of 50 the several compartments having discharge-openings, and substantially radial endwise-movable closure-slides for the respective openings, the inner ends of the closure-slides normally lying in mutual engagement to limit 55 the inward movement thereof.

2. In a dispensing-cabinet, the combination of a plurality of compartments grouped about a vertical axis with their inner sides in mutual engagement, the bottom of each com- 60 partment having a discharge-opening intersecting its inner side, whereby the several discharge-openings mutually intersect, and substantially radial endwise-movable closure-slides for the respective openings, the inner 65 ends of the slides being correspondingly pointed or beveled with said ends meeting at a common point and lying in mutual engagement to limit the inward movement thereof.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as 70 our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

LUTE ENSIGN CAMPBELL.

WILLIARD B. WEAVER.

Witnesses for Lute E. Campbell:

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J. J. SCULLY.