

No. 798,140.

PATENTED AUG. 29, 1905.

F. E. MISTROT.
PORTABLE DRESSING CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 28, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

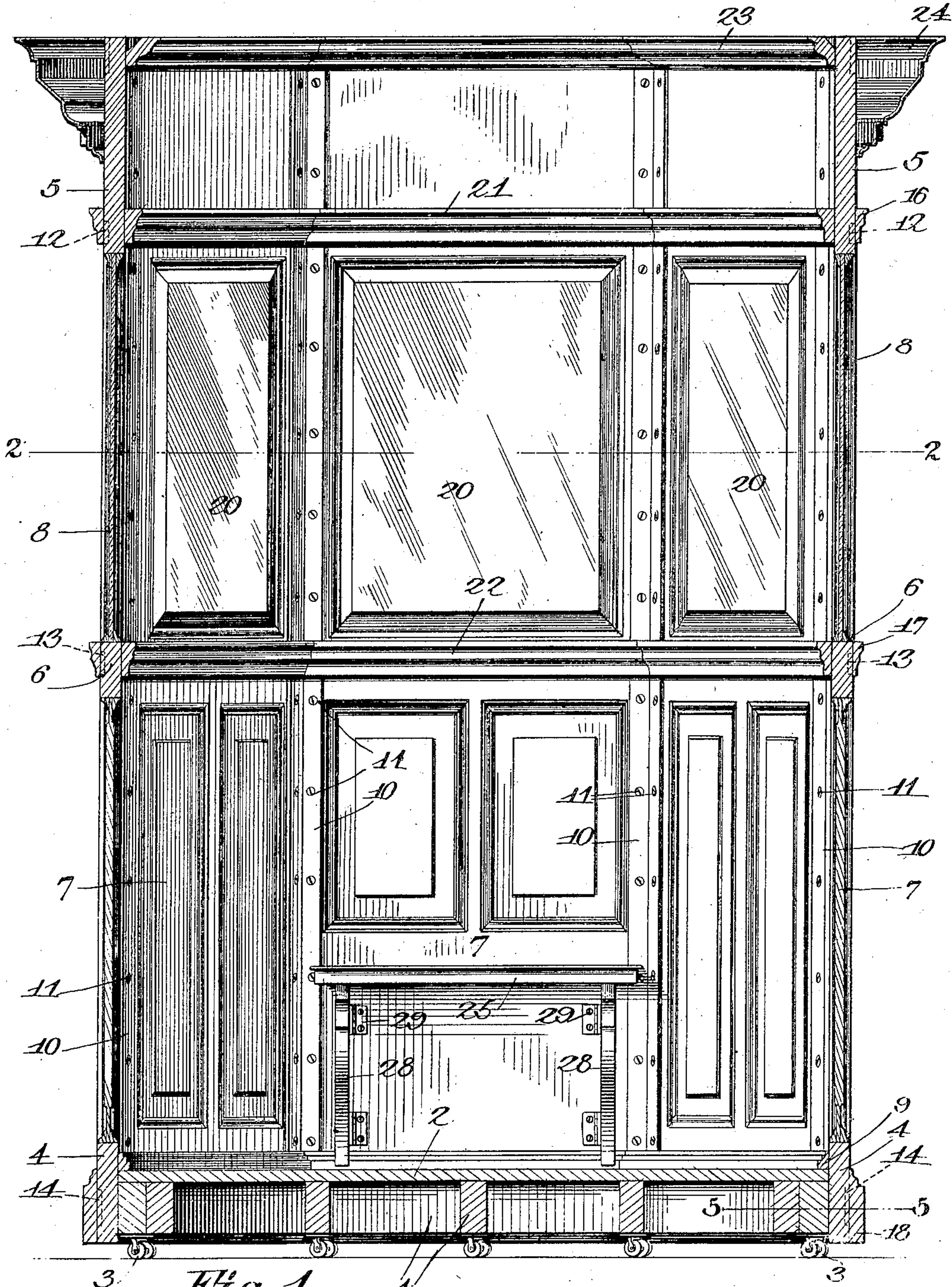


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

E. J. Stewart
H. D. Shepard

Felix E. Mistrot, Inventor.

by *C. A. Snow & Co.*
Attorneys.

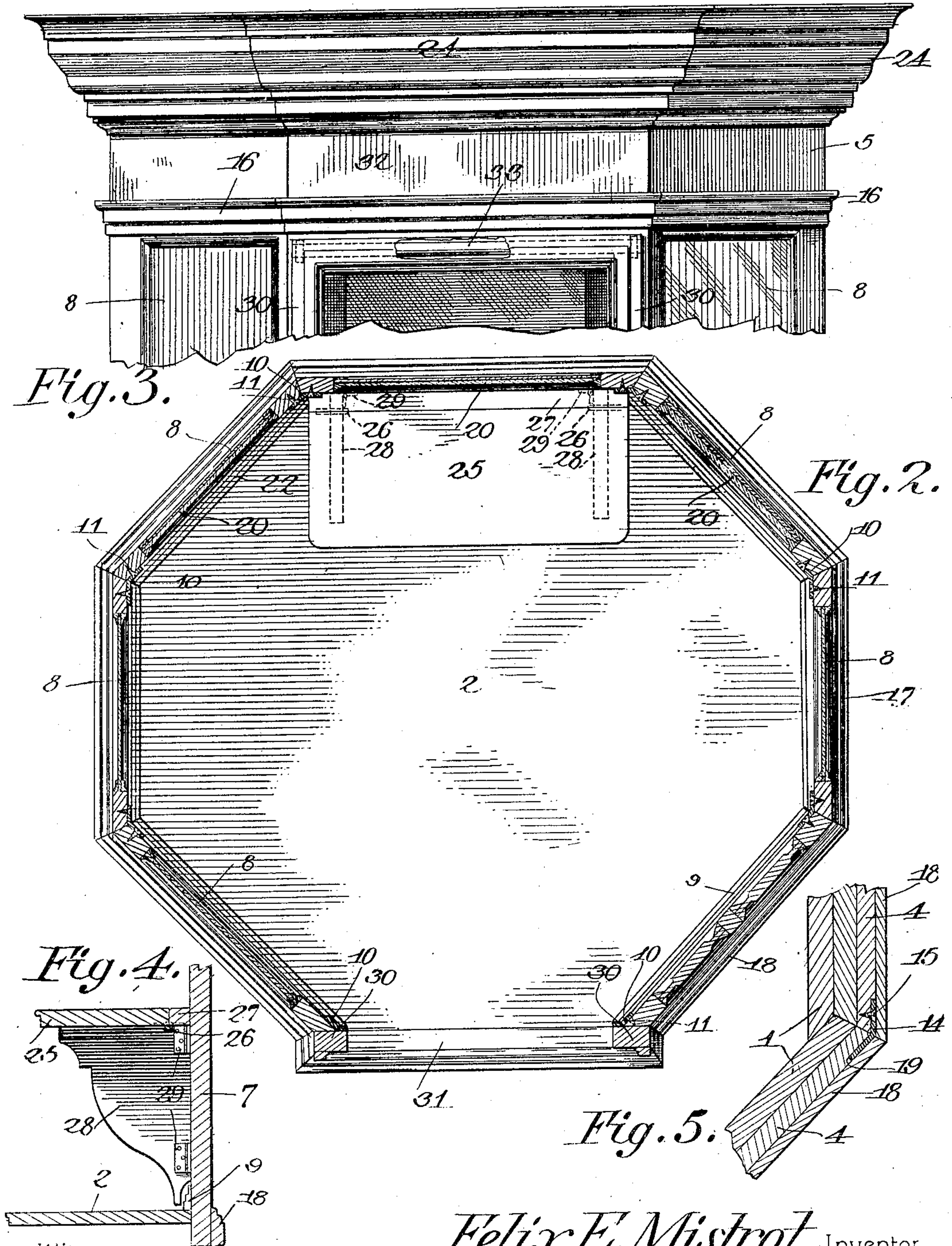
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by *C. A. Snow & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FELIX EMILE MISTROT, OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.

PORTABLE DRESSING-CABINET.

No 798,140.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 29, 1905.

Application filed January 28, 1905. Serial No. 243,132.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FELIX EMILE MISTROT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Galveston, in the county of Galveston and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Portable Dressing-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to portable structures, and is designed to provide an improved device of this character particularly adapted for use as a dressing-cabinet, and is therefore especially useful for theatrical purposes.

It is furthermore designed to facilitate the setting up and taking down of the device, to render the same strong and durable and at the same time sufficiently light to permit of the cabinet being moved from place to place upon supporting-rollers.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a conveniently-accessible entrance and exit, to equip the interior of the cabinet with mirrors, and to provide a shelf for the use of the dresser, said shelf capable of being folded when not in use, so as not to interfere with the packing of the device for transportation and storage.

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, 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 accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of a dressing-cabinet embodying the features of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary elevation of the top portion of the front of the cabinet. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view showing the manner of supporting the shelf. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in each and every figure of the drawings.

The present cabinet has a base or platform made up of connected sill members 1, arranged to produce a polygonal frame, preferably octagonal in form, and over this frame is laid suitable flooring 2, there being caster-wheels 3 provided at suitable intervals upon the bot-

tom of the base-frame to facilitate the moving of the device from place to place when set up.

For each side of the base or platform there is an upright side frame, the several sections of course being duplicates in construction and mounting. Each of these sections includes a base-sill 4, a top sill 5, and an intermediate cross-bar 6, there being a wooden panel 7 of any suitable or preferred design extending between the base-sill 4 and the intermediate cross-bar 6 and a glass panel 8 between the intermediate cross-bar 6 and the top sill 5, the glass being opaque or of other character to render the same non-transparent, but capable of admitting light to the interior of the cabinet. Across the top portion of the inner face of the base-sill 4 there is a ledge 9, preferably a piece of molding, which is designed to rest upon the top of the base or platform of the cabinet with the base-sill 4 lapping the outer edge of the platform.

It will of course be understood that the contiguous edges of adjacent side sections fit together with a miter-joint and each pair of adjacent sections is connected by means of an internal metallic corner-bracket 10 in the nature of an angle-iron extending throughout the heights of each section and removably secured thereto by means of threaded fastenings 11. The sections are also connected upon their outer sides by means of angle-brackets, (designated 12, 13, and 14 in Fig. 1 of the drawings,) said brackets being duplicates of the form best shown in Fig. 5, from which it will be understood that the bracket is an angle-iron of suitable width, which is secured to one end of the base-sill 4 by means of a fastening 15, with one member of the bracket projected beyond the adjacent extremity of the base-sill, so as to overlap the adjacent end of a contiguous sill.

It will here be explained that one of such brackets is carried by the top, intermediate, and base sills of each section, and the several brackets are concealed from view by the strips of molding, (designated 16, 17, and 18 in Fig. 1.) These brackets are all at one and the same edge of the section, and the opposite edge of the section is provided with a socket or seat 19 in Fig. 5 to receive the projected end of the corresponding bracket upon the next adjacent side section, said socket being located between the sill and the adjacent external strip of molding. By having each set of external brackets carried by one and the same side sec-

tion it is not necessary to remove the brackets when disconnecting the side sections.

When the side sections are assembled upon the base, said sections are all positively connected by the internal and external brackets and are supported upon the base by means of the ledges 9 resting thereon, lateral displacement of the side sections being prevented by reason of the base-sills 4 extending downwardly across the outer peripheral edge of the base.

The three rear sections are provided upon their inner sides with beveled plate-glass mirrors 20 in the upper portions of the same, and at the top and bottom of each mirror there are strips of molding 21 and 22, it of course being understood that the other sections are also provided with corresponding strips of molding for ornamental purposes. Suitable internal and external strips of molding 23 and 24 are provided at the tops of the several sections; but otherwise the top of the cabinet is entirely open.

For the convenience of the dresser there is a shelf 25, carried by the lower panel of the back section of the cabinet, said shelf being connected, by means of hinges 26, to a ledge or strip 27, rigidly secured to the section, whereby the shelf is capable of being folded downwardly against the section when not in use. Suitable propping-brackets 28, preferably two in number and located adjacent the ends of the shelf, are hinged to the back section, as at 29, and capable of being folded inwardly beneath the ledge 27 in order that the shelf 25 may be folded downwardly without interference by said props. In addition to its capacity as a shelf the member 25 is also designed for use as a seat.

As best indicated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, it will be noted that while the base has eight sides there are only seven blank sections, whereby one side is open and is intended to constitute a doorway through which the cabinet may be entered and left. The frame for the doorway consists of the upright side rails or posts 30, connected at their lower ends by a base-sill 31 and at their upper ends by an upper sill 32, which carries strips of molding 16 and 24 to correspond to the similar strips of molding upon the adjacent side sections. It will of course be understood that the door-frame is secured to each of the adjacent side sections by means of one of the internal brackets 10.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the present cabinet includes a wheel-supported base, a series of side sections, and a door-frame, all supported upon the base and

connected to one another so as to stand upright upon the base, and thereby complete the cabinet, which may be conveniently pushed from place to place by reason of its wheel-supported base. Within the cabinet are mirrors and a shelf or seat for the use of the dresser, and access may be conveniently had to the cabinet through the doorway.

It is preferred to close the doorway by means of a curtain or curtains (not shown) hung in the usual manner from an ordinary curtain-pole 33, mounted across the top of the doorway and upon the inner side of the door-frame by means of suitable brackets, as indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

Having fully described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a portable dressing-cabinet, the combination of a base, separate side sections having internal transverse ledges engaging the top of the base to support the sections thereon, the lower edges of the sections lapping the outer edge of the base and the edges of adjacent sections meeting in miter-joints, and angle-brackets secured to corresponding edges of the successive side sections and projected beyond said edges, the other edges of the sections being provided with sockets detachably receiving the brackets.

2. In a portable dressing-cabinet, the combination with a base, of separate side sections having internal transverse ledges resting upon the top of the base to support the side sections thereon, each side section including upper and lower sills, an intermediate cross-bar and panels connecting the sills and cross-bars, the lower sills lapping the outer edge of the base, an internal transverse ledge secured to each section and resting upon the top of the base to support the section thereon, molding strips secured to the outer faces of the sills and cross-bars, and angle-brackets secured to the outer faces of the respective sections between the latter and the molding strips and projected beyond corresponding edges of the sections, the other corresponding edges of the sections being provided with edge sockets located between the sections and the molding strips for the removable reception of the projected portions of the angle-brackets.

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

FELIX EMILE MISTROT.

Witnesses:

L. DAVIS,

V. J. BIRON.