

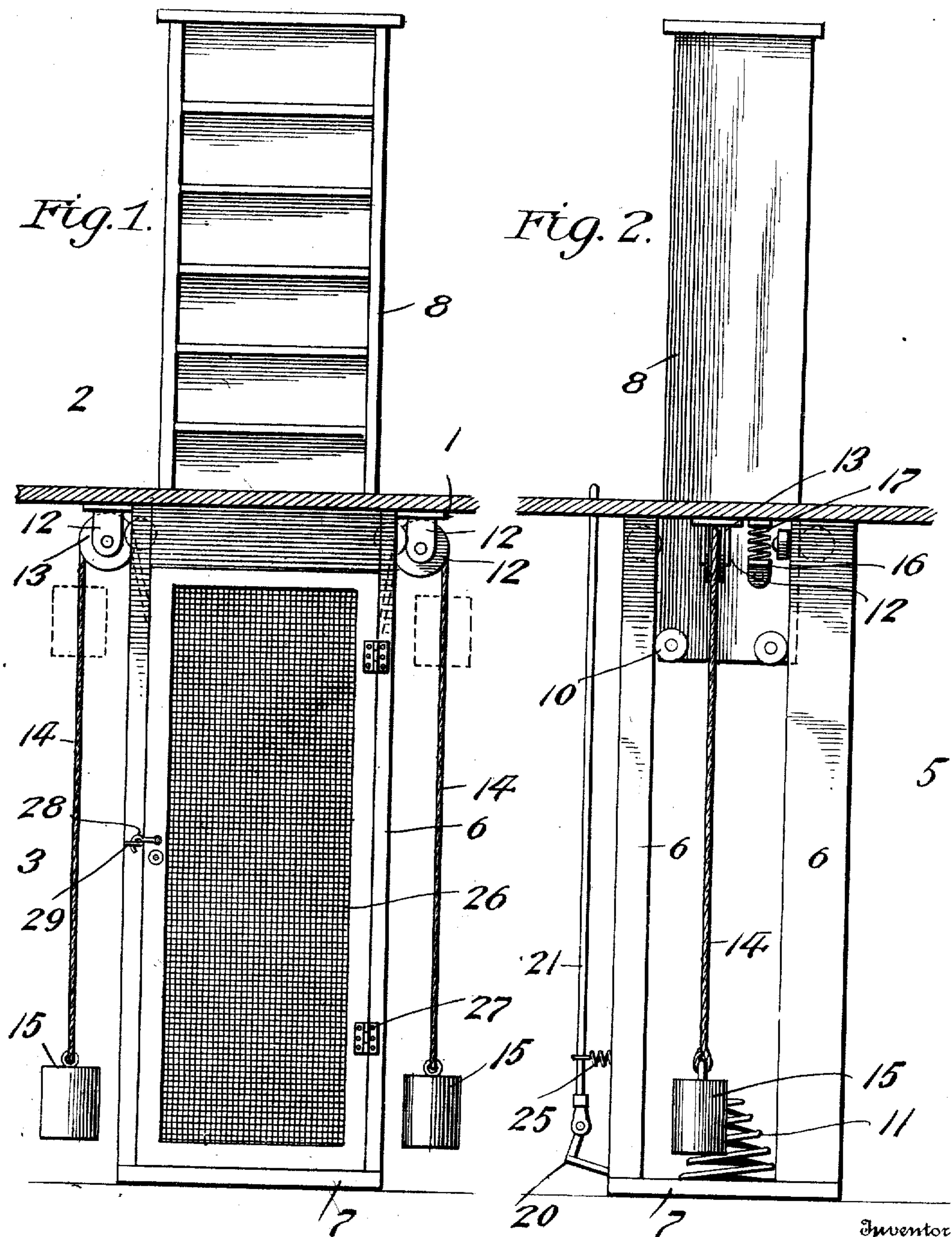
No. 835,157.

PATENTED NOV. 6, 1906.

I. G. FRY.
COMBINED CUPBOARD AND DUMB WAITER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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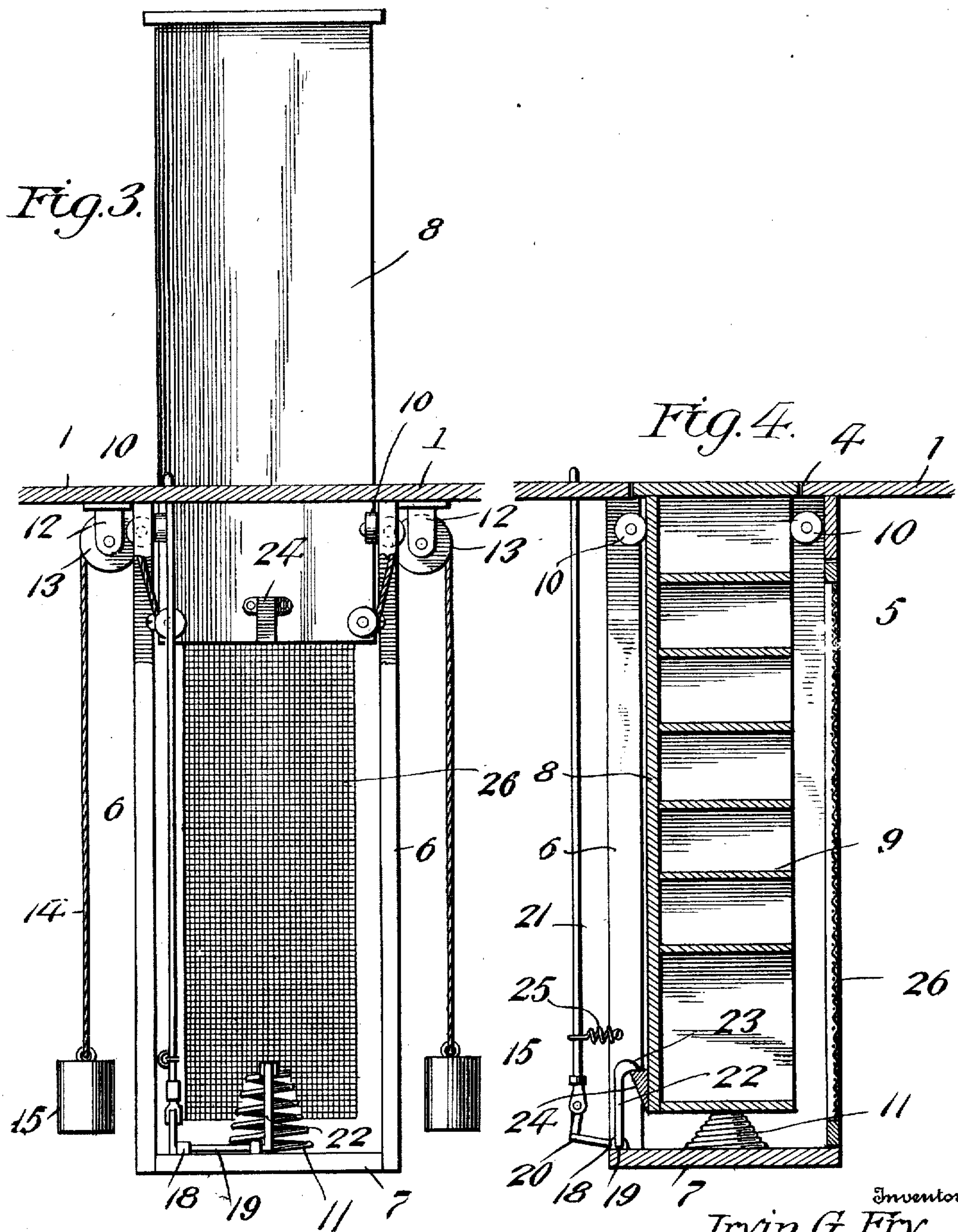
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVIN G. FRY, OF PICTURE ROCKS, PENNSYLVANIA.

COMBINED CUPBOARD AND DUMB-WAITER.

No. 835,157.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 6, 1906.

Application filed January 16, 1906. Serial No. 296,352.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVIN G. FRY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Picture Rocks, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in a Combined Cupboard and Dumb-Waiter, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined cupboard and dumb-waiter, and has for its objects to produce a comparatively simple inexpensive device of this character which will normally stand at rest in the cellar of a house, one wherein the cabinet or receptacle will be locked in normal position and may be readily released, and one wherein the cabinet will when released be automatically projected to position for permitting removal of its contents.

A further object of the invention is to provide a device of this character in which the cabinet will be guided in its movements, one wherein the contents of the cabinet will be properly protected from dust and the like, and one wherein ready access may be had to the cupboard when in its normal position.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises the novel features of construction and combination of parts more fully hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a device embodying the invention and showing the cabinet in projected condition. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a rear elevation of the device. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section centrally through the device and showing the cabinet in normal position.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the floor of a building, 2 the room-space above the floor, and 3 the cellar-space beneath the floor, there being provided in the floor 1 an opening 4 of communication between the spaces 2 and 3.

Arranged in the space 3 beneath the floor 1 and in line with the opening 4 is a shaft 5, including vertical guide-pieces or timbers 6, connected at their lower ends by a base-plate 7, there being arranged for vertical movement in the shaft and through the opening 4 a cabinet 8, subdivided by shelves or partitions 9 into a plurality of vertically-spaced compartments and equipped with guide-rollers 10, adapted to travel on the guide-pieces 6,

while resting upon the base-piece 7 beneath the lower end of the cabinet is a normally compressed actuating-spring 11, on which the cabinet rests when in depressed condition within the shaft 5.

Journaled for rotation in bearing members or hangers 12, attached to the floor 1 and at opposite sides of the shaft 5, are guide-pulleys 13, on which are arranged for travel flexible traction elements or cables 14, attached at one end, respectively, to the side walls of the cabinet and having their free ends equipped with operating-weights 15, which serve, through the medium of the cables, for raising the cabinet to project the same into the space 2 above the floor, there being attached to the side walls of the cabinet bracket members or abutments 16, arranged to contact with the lower ends of buffer-springs 17, suitably attached to the floor and serving to cushion the cabinet at the completion of its upward movement.

Pivoted in suitable bearings 18 to the base-plate 7 is a rock-shaft 19, provided with a substantially L-shaped crank-arm 20, to which is pivoted the lower end of a tripping rod or member 21, having bearing at its upper end in a suitable opening in the floor 1 and adapted to project slightly above the latter, there being formed on the shaft 19 and at right angles to the crank-arm 20 a latching member or arm 22, having an engaging portion 23, adapted for engagement with a block or keeper 24, attached to the rear wall and adjacent the bottom of the cabinet 8, while attached to one of the guides is a spring 25, having at its outer end a loop which embraces the rod 21, whereby the spring acts upon the latter for maintaining the latching member 22 normally in engaging position.

Arranged for closing the front side of the shaft 5 is a screen-door 26, connected by hinges 27 to one of the guide-pieces 6 and having a latching-hook 28 to engage a staple 29 on the opposite guide-piece for maintaining the door in closed position, it being noted that this door serves as a closure for the front open side of the cabinet 8 when the latter is disposed in normal position within the shaft.

In practice the cabinet 8 normally stands in depressed condition to lie within the shaft 5, in which position it is maintained owing to engagement of the latching member 22 with

the keeper 24, the weights 15 being under these conditions raised, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the spring 11 compressed. Under these conditions when it is
5 desired to have access to the contents of the cabinet the tripping-rod 21 is depressed, thus rocking the shaft 19 and swinging the latching member out of engagement with the keeper, whereupon the spring 11 in expanding
10 imparts an initial upward movement to the cabinet, which is thereafter projected above the floor 1 and into the room-space 2 by the action of the weights 15 and cables 14, as heretofore explained, it being understood
15 that when the cabinet is again depressed the locking member 22 will move automatically into engagement with the keeper 24 for maintaining the cabinet in depressed position. Access may also be had to the cabinet for
20 placing articles therein or removing them therefrom by opening the door 26, which will be readily understood.

It is to be particularly observed that the cabinet will be properly guided in its move-
25 ments and will, owing to the provision of the guide-rollers 10, move freely upward and downward in the shaft, and, furthermore, that the release of the cabinet to permit its automatic projection above the floor may be
30 conveniently effected by means of the tripping member or rod 21.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new is—

In a device of the class described, a floor having an opening, guide members sustained
35 beneath the floor, a cabinet arranged for movement through the opening and between the guide members, guide-pulleys journaled on the cabinet for travel on the guides, a keeper carried by the cabinet, a latching member
40 mounted to swing in a vertical plane and adapted for engagement with the keeper to lock the cabinet in normal position, a crank-arm connected with the latching member, a tripping-rod engaged with the crank-arm
45 and projected above the floor, a spring for maintaining the latching member normally in engaging position, means for automatically moving the cabinet upward when released, an actuating-spring disposed beneath
50 the cabinet and for imparting an initial upward movement thereto, a buffer-spring connected with and dependent from the floor and a bearing member fixed on the cabinet
55 for contact with the spring when the cabinet is in raised position.

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

IRVIN G. FRY.

Witnesses:

JOHN ROLLER,
BERTHA NEVEL.