

No. 846,848.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

J. HERZOG.  
CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 23, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2.

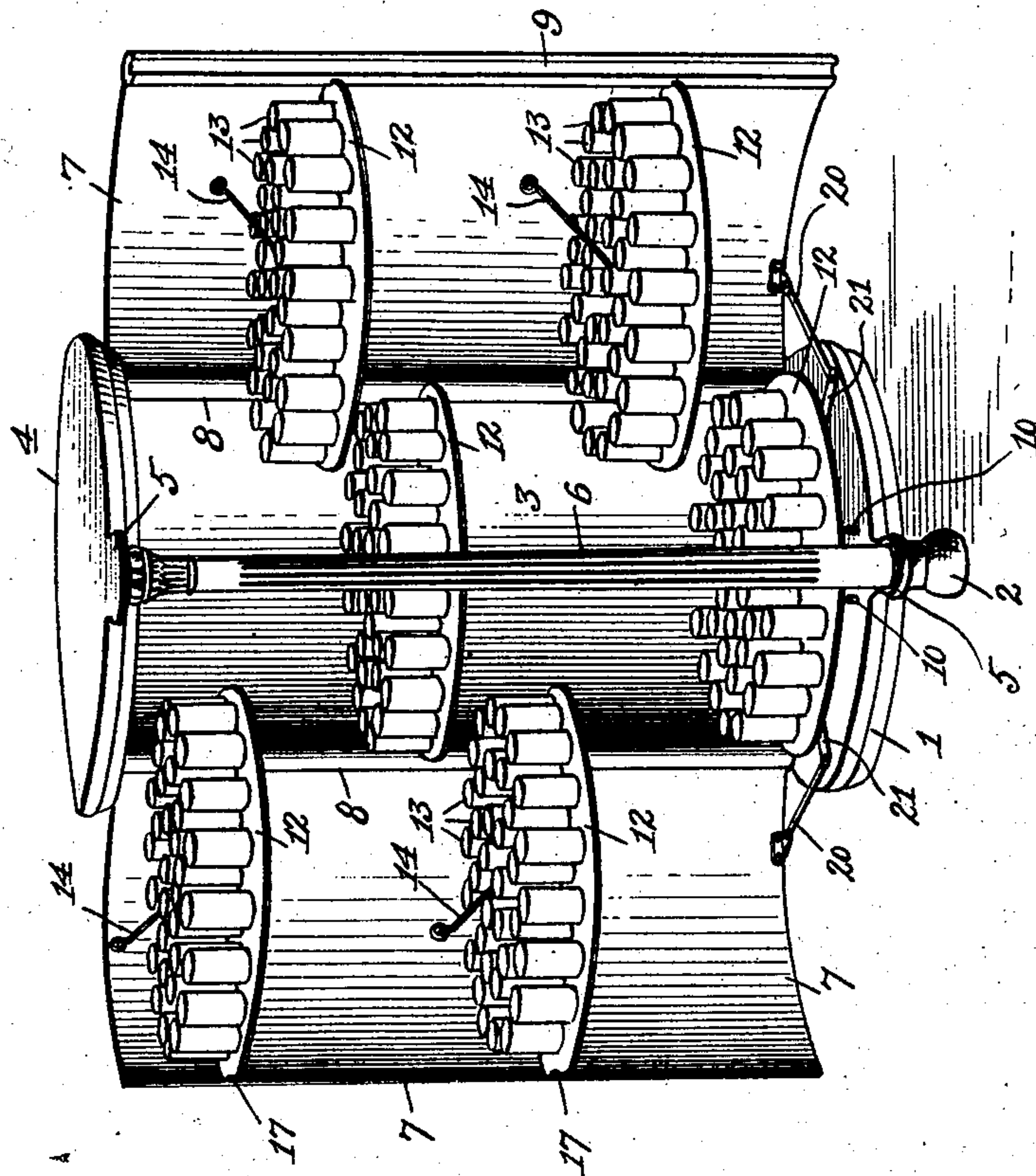
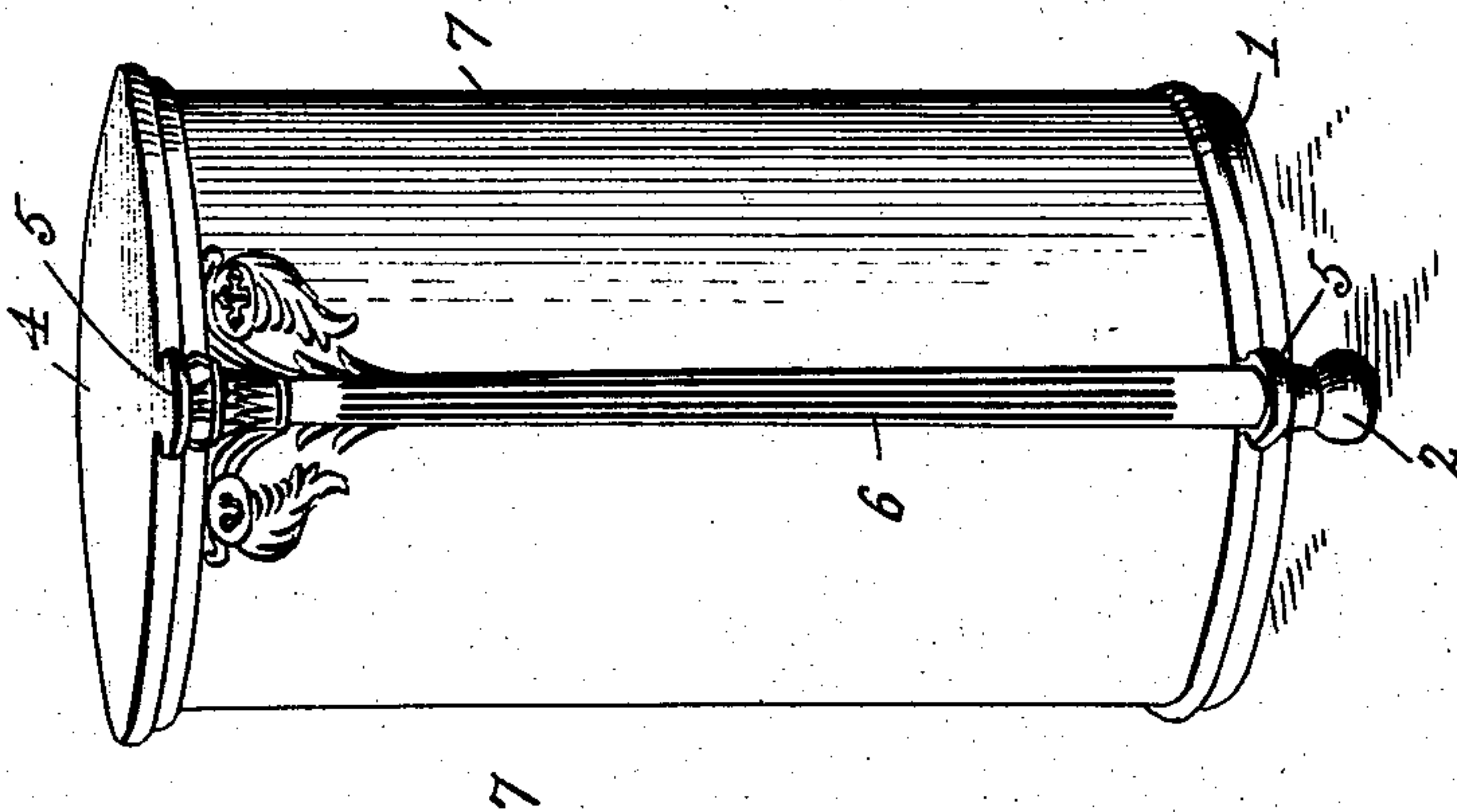


Fig. 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

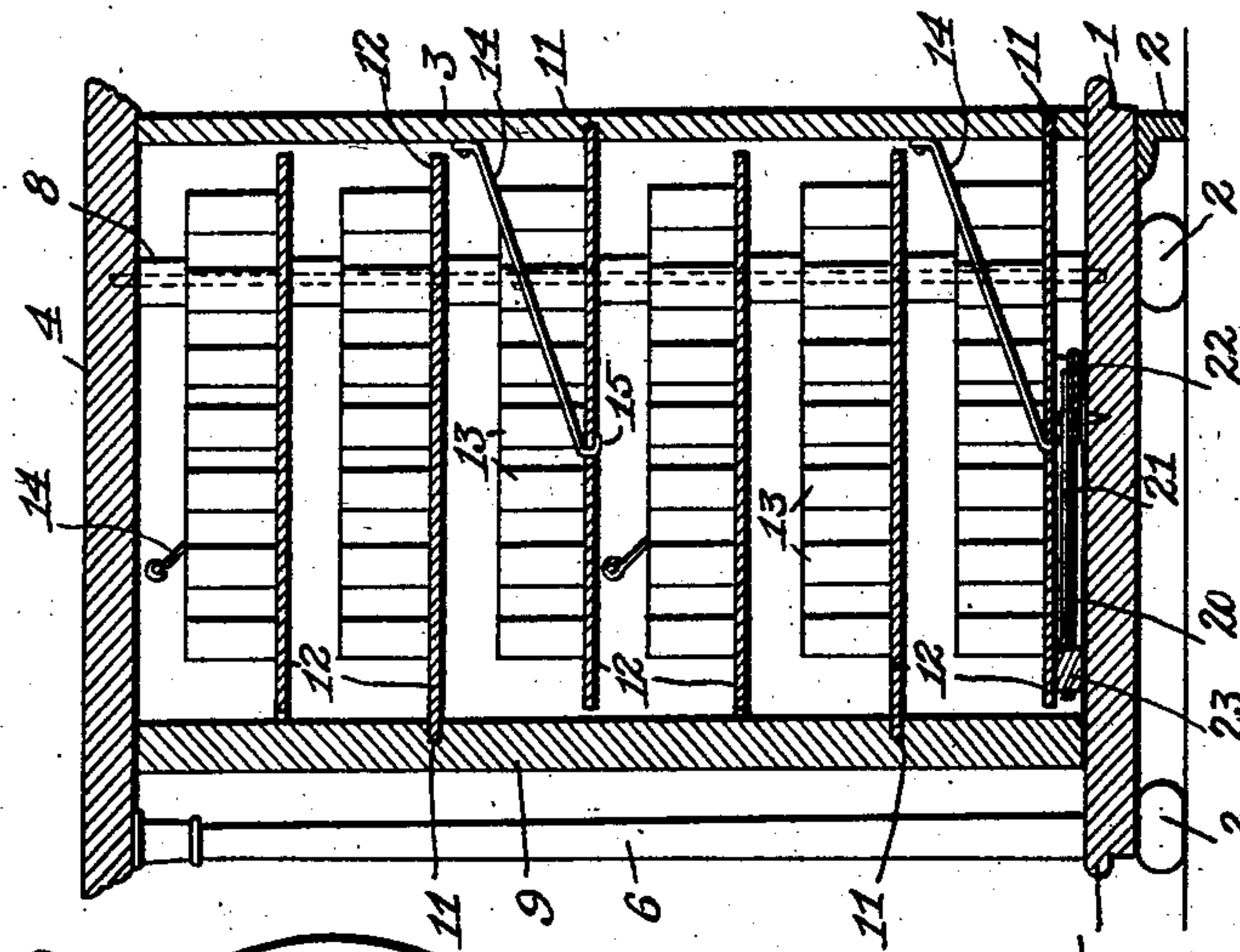


Fig. 6.

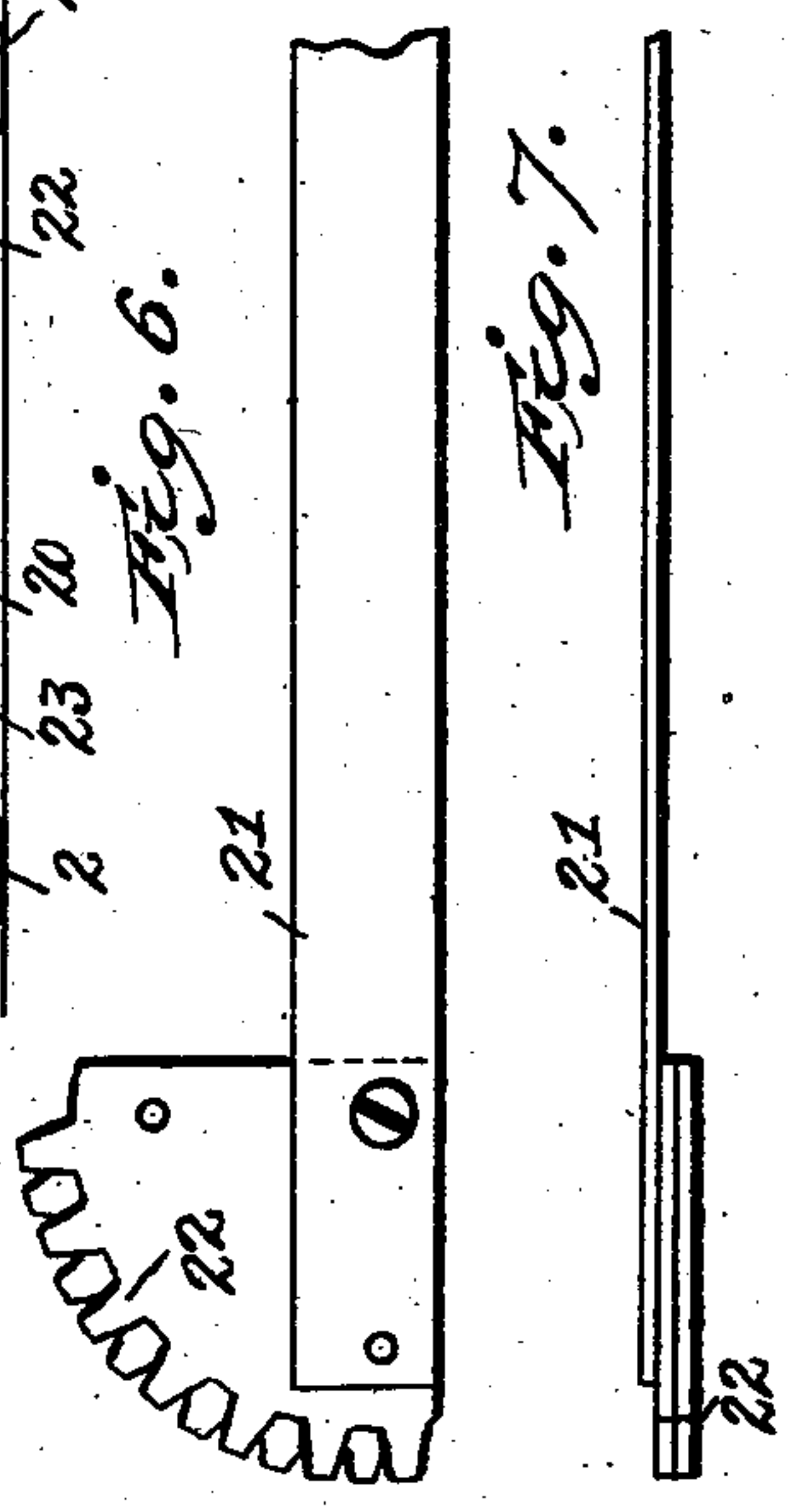


Fig. 7.



Fig. 3.

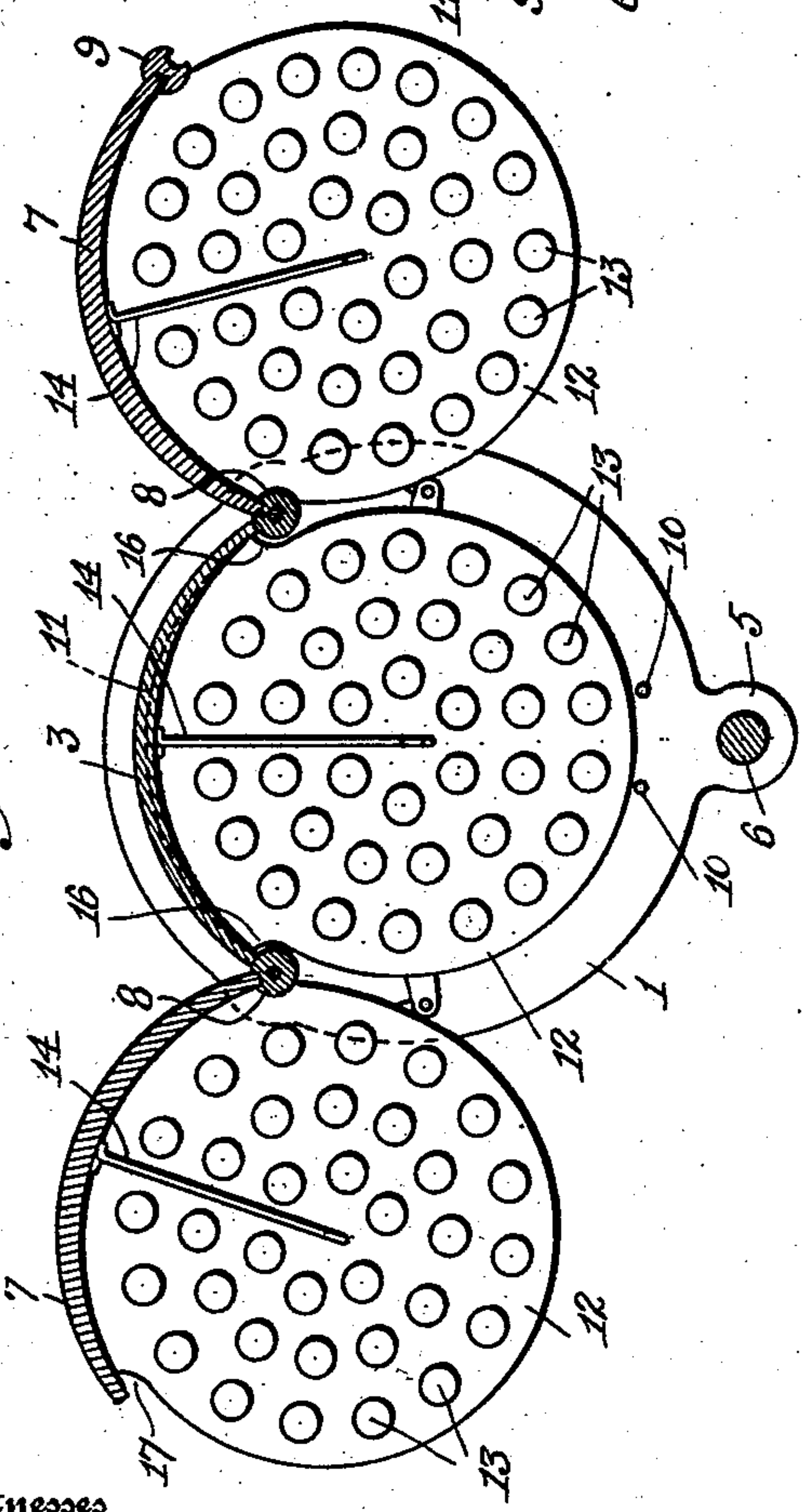
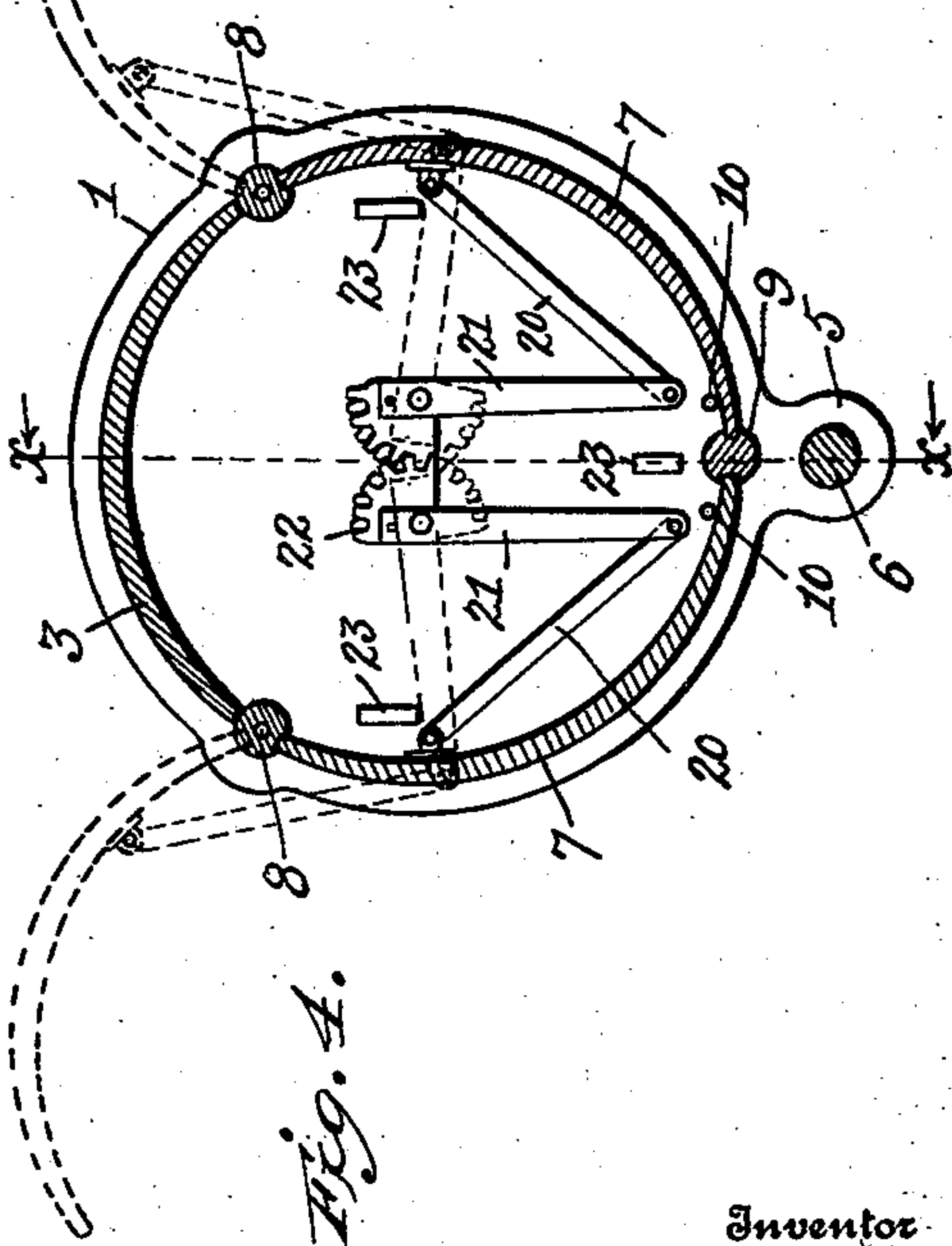


Fig. 4.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CABINET.

No. 848,848.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed January 23, 1907. Serial No. 353,821.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN HERZOG, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in cabinets, and has especial reference to cabinets for holding phonograph-records.

The object of the invention is to produce a cabinet in which a large number of records may be stored in a compact space and in such a manner that any desired record will be readily accessible.

The invention consists in certain novel features of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, as will be hereinafter first fully described and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of a cabinet embodying my present improvements, the said figures showing the cabinet closed and open, respectively. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken just below the top of the cabinet and showing it open. Fig. 4 is a similar view taken just below the plane of the lowermost shelf, showing the position of the doors in the closed position in full lines and in the open position in dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a vertical section taken on the line  $x-x$  of Fig. 4. Figs. 6 and 7 are detail views of a portion of the gearing for operating the doors.

In carrying out the invention I employ a circular base-plate 1, provided with supporting-feet 2 on its under side. On the base-plate I erect a back 3, which extends around about one-third of the circumference of the base and is somewhat of a crescent shape in its horizontal sectional area, as shown most clearly in Fig. 3. Upon the upper end of this back wall is secured a top plate 4, which is approximately the same size as the base. The top, like the base, is circular, and both the top and the base are provided at the front sides with forwardly-extending projections 5, between which extends a vertical post or pillar 6. This post or pillar serves to support the front portion of the top and prevent the same sagging, so as to bind upon and prevent

the free operation of the doors. The doors 7 are seated in and secured to posts 8, which are pivoted in the top and base, so as to permit the doors to swing freely in a horizontal plane, as will be readily understood. The doors are similar in shape and size to the rigid back of the cabinet, so that when the cabinet is closed it will be cylindrical in form. One of the doors has a bead 9 secured to its free edge, which is recessed to engage the edge of the opposite door when the cabinet is closed, and thereby close the joint between the doors. Pins or other stops 10 are provided on the base near its front edge to arrest the inward movement of the doors, and thereby prevent injury to the bead or binding of the doors at their meeting edges. In the inner face of the back and the inner face of each door I form horizontal grooves 11, in which are seated the back edges of shelves 12, upon the upper sides of which are secured vertical pegs 13 to receive the records. These shelves are somewhat oblate in shape, so that their back edges will find a firm rest in the grooves in the wall and doors, which result is further assured by the somewhat crescent shape of the support, as will be readily understood upon reference to the dotted line in Fig. 3. An additional support or brace for each shelf is provided in the form of a rod or bracket 14, having its upper end secured to the wall or door and its lower end formed into a hook 15, passing through and engaging the under side of the shelf.

It will be seen at once that the shelves have a large carrying capacity, and the post 6 is set forward far enough to provide clearance of the shelves when the doors are swung to and fro. The shelves are arranged upon the doors and back alternately—that is to say, in groups of three—the top shelf being carried by one door, the middle shelf by the other door, and the bottom shelf by the back wall. This arrangement permits me to nest the shelves closely, so as to utilize the entire capacity of the cabinet. When the cabinet is open, the doors are swung outward to carry the shelves thereon entirely beyond the vertical planes of the shelves on the back, and consequently the records on each shelf are accessible and may be lifted vertically from the pegs without any necessity of tilting them to avoid contact with the shelf above. The edges of the shelves on the back are pro-



vided in their edges with notches to clear the pivot-posts 8, as shown at 16, and the shelves on the doors are fitted to the said posts and the bead 9, as shown at 17.

5 In order that the shelves may be rendered accessible with certainty, I provide means whereby the opening or closing of one door will cause a simultaneous movement of the other door, which means consist of links 20  
10 and levers 21, controlled by segmental gears 22 beneath the bottom shelf. The links 20 are pivotally attached to the inner faces of the doors and have their inner ends pivoted to the ends of the levers 21, which extend  
15 from and have a rigid connection with the segmental gears. These gears are pivotally mounted on the base of the cabinet and have their curved edges provided with two rows of teeth arranged alternately, as shown most  
20 clearly in Fig. 6, so that the gears may be constructed of thin sheet metal to occupy a small space and at the same time by reason of the double alternating teeth will be maintained in the proper engagement. It will be  
25 readily understood upon reference to Fig. 4 that when one door is swung open the link and lever connected therewith will cause a rotation of the connected gear, which will in turn impart motion to the opposite gear, and  
30 thereby open the other door through the connected link and lever. Blocks 23 are provided below the bottom shelf to furnish additional supports for the same and prevent the edge thereof warping, so as to interfere  
35 with the proper operation of the links and levers, and the rear blocks act as stops to limit the backward movement of the links, and thereby prevent the doors being swung backward far enough to strike the back and  
40 mar the outer face of the same.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that I have produced a cabinet in which a large number of records may be  
45 stored in a small space and any desired record may be removed without marring it or disturbing any other record. By nesting the shelves in the manner shown and described I have been enabled to rigidly support the  
50 shelves without any necessity of providing a clearance between the adjacent shelves equal to the length of the record-cylinder, for the reason that when the cabinet is opened a large open space is presented over each shelf,  
5 although when the cabinet is closed the clearance between the pegs and the shelves is just sufficient to accommodate the braces or brackets 14. When the cabinet is closed, it  
will occupy very little room and will present  
60 a neat appearance, so that it will form an attractive article of furniture.

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

1. A cabinet for phonograph-records comprising a wall, a door mounted to swing toward and away from the wall, and shelves arranged alternately upon the door and the wall. 65

2. A cabinet comprising a base, a top, a wall erected on the base and supporting the rear portion of the top, a post extending between the front portions of the base and the top, doors mounted to swing between the post and the top, and shelves arranged alternately upon the doors and the wall. 70 75

3. In a cabinet, the combination of a wall having a horizontal groove in its inner face, a shelf having its edge seated in said groove, and a bracket having its upper end secured to the wall and its lower end engaging the shelf. 80

4. In a cabinet, the combination of a crescent-shaped wall having a horizontal groove in its inner face, an oblate shelf having its edge engaged in said groove, and a brace having its upper end secured to the wall and its lower end formed into a hook passing through and engaging the under side of the shelf. 85

5. The combination of a base, doors mounted pivotally thereon, stops to limit the movement of the doors, links pivoted to the doors and extending inward therefrom, levers pivoted to the inner ends of the said links, and segmental gears at the inner ends of said levers, each of said gears being provided with a double row of teeth, the teeth being arranged alternately. 90 95

6. A cabinet comprising a curved wall, curved doors at the ends of the said wall arranged to form a cylinder with the wall, and shelves arranged alternately upon the doors and the wall. 100

7. A cabinet comprising a circular base having a forward projection, a circular top having a forward projection, a curved wall between the base and top at the rear thereof, a post extending between the forward projections of the top and base, doors mounted to swing between the top and the base and curved to conform to the wall, the doors being arranged to meet behind the post, and shelves arranged alternately upon the doors and the wall. 105 110

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 115

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Witnesses:

THEO. F. GAENSBAUER,  
RUTH BENJAMIN.