

917,995.

H. E. BOWN.
DENTAL CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1908.

Patented Apr. 13, 1909.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

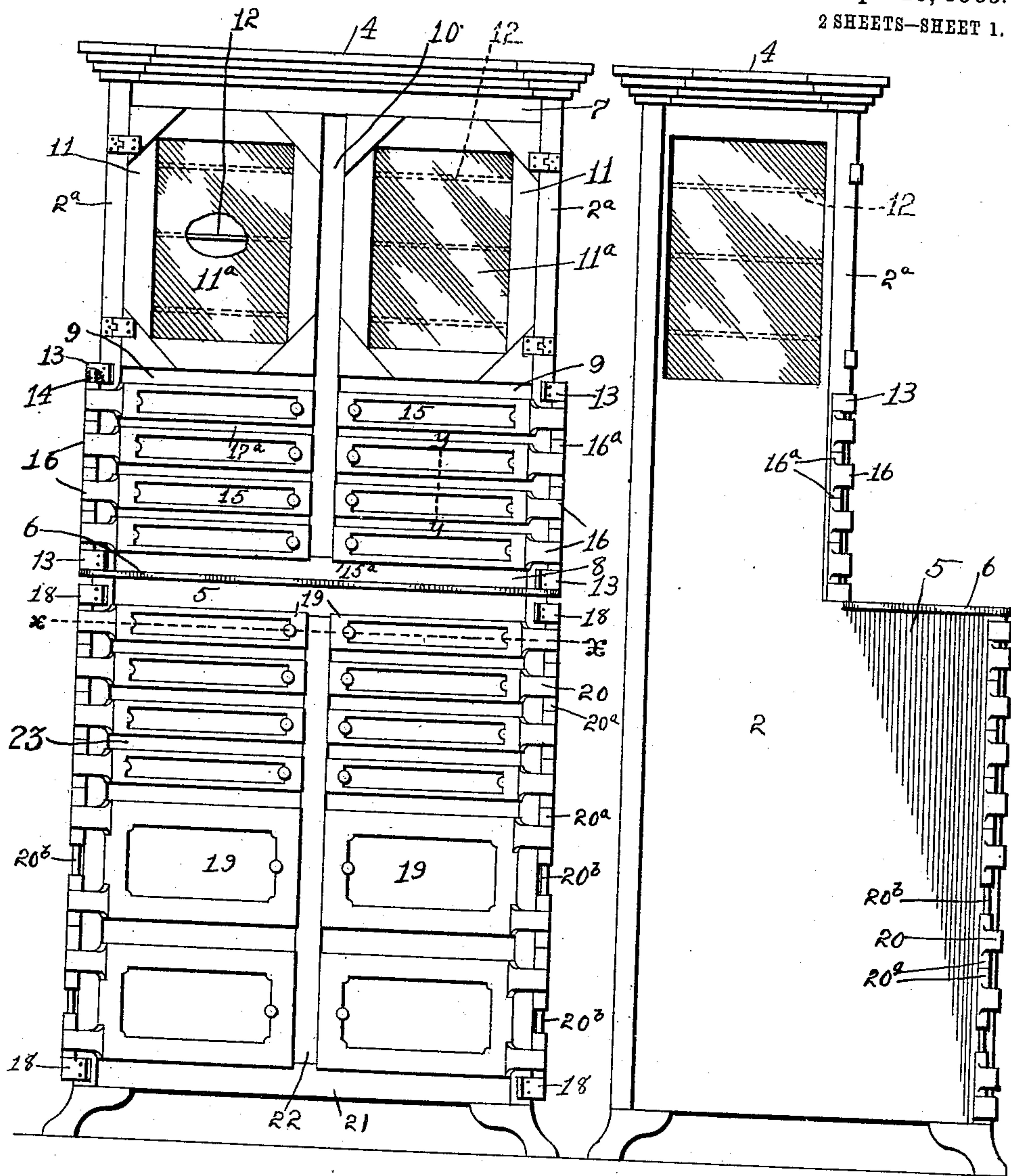


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

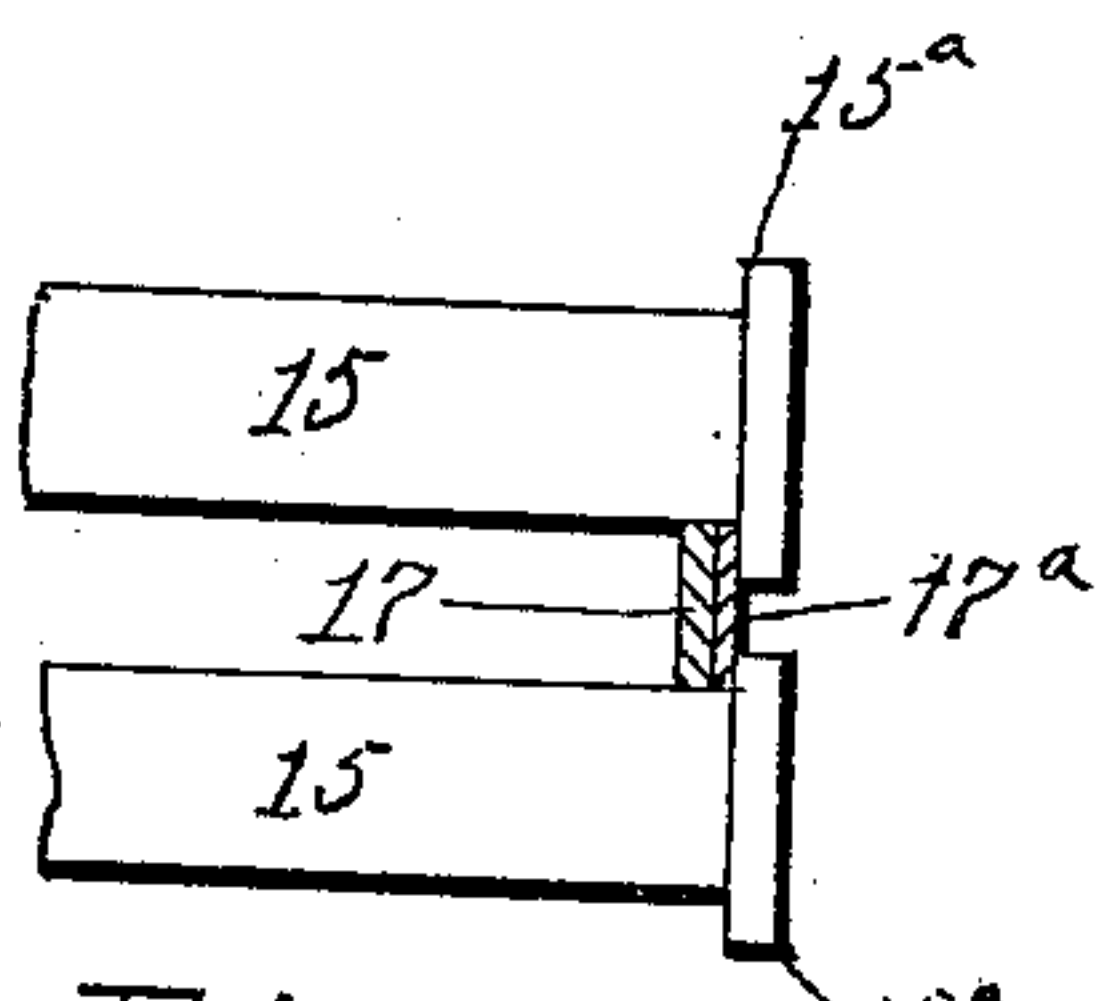


Fig. 5.

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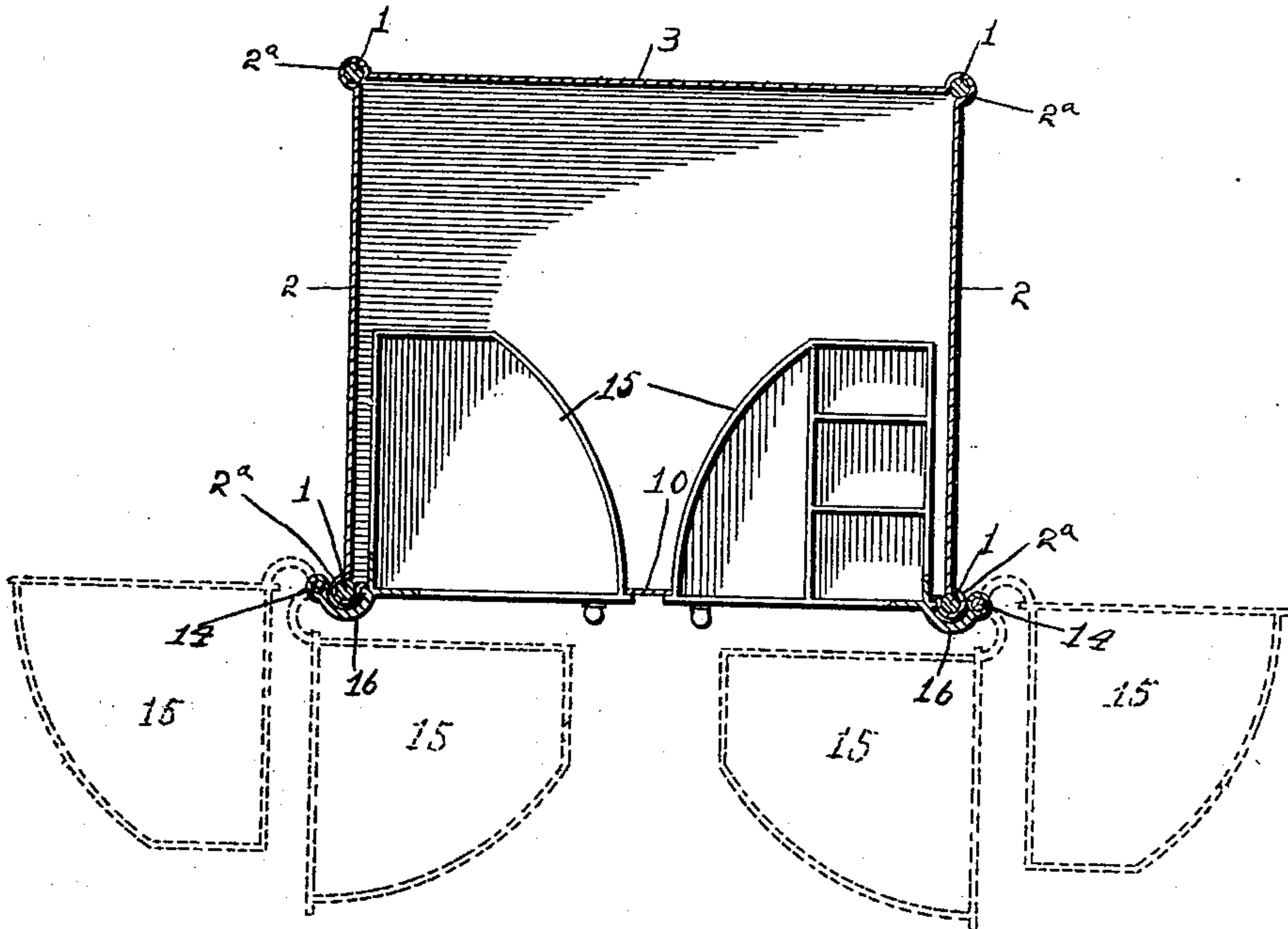


Fig. 3.

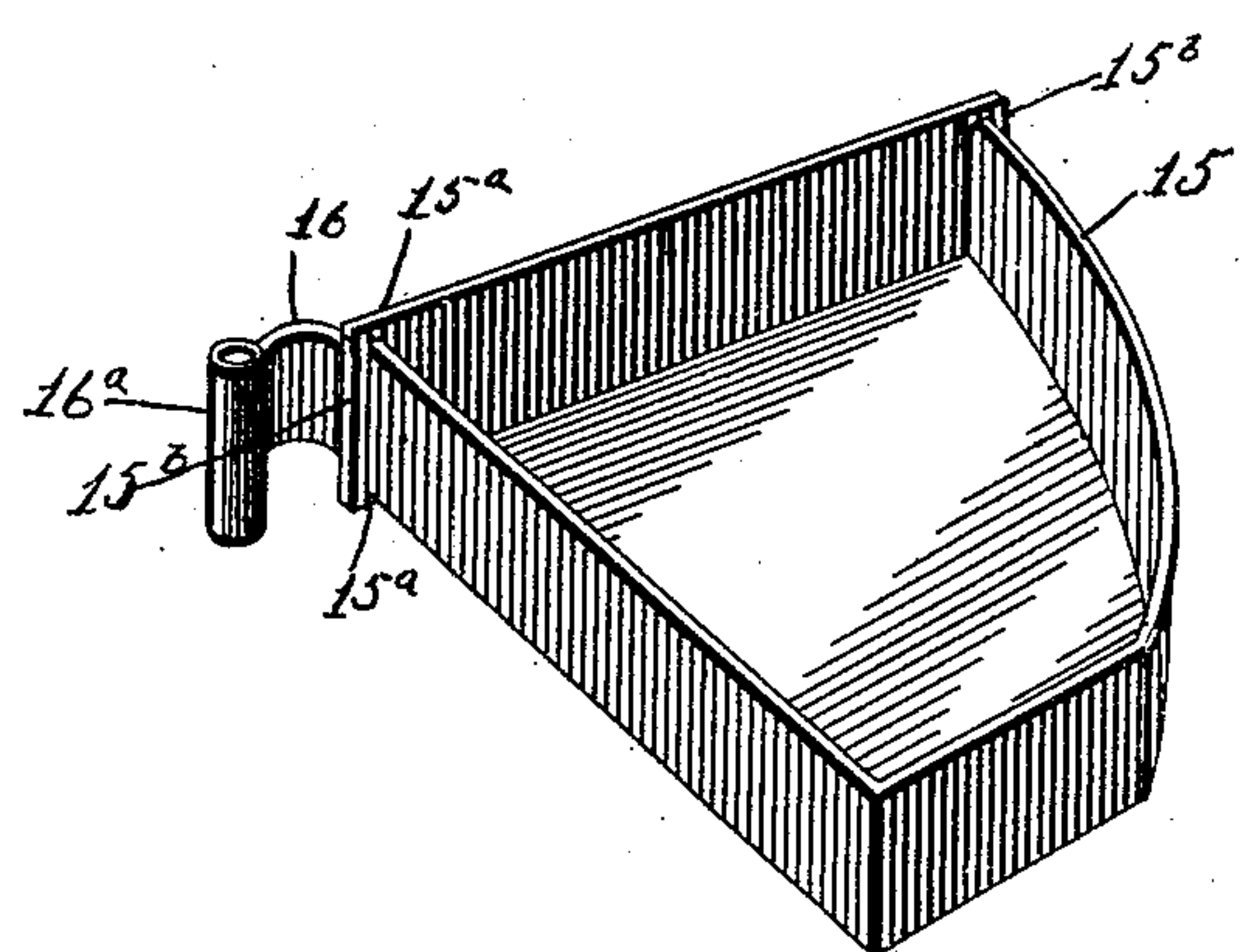


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY E. BOWN, OF COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DENTAL CABINET.

No. 917,995.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 13, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY E. BOWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dental Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the improvement of dental cabinets, and the objects of my invention are to provide an instrument and dental supply cabinet for the use of dentists of improved construction and arrangement of parts; to so construct my improved cabinet as to provide a compact and convenient arrangement of swinging trays which may be so arranged when in their open positions, as to facilitate the finding and removal of the desired instrument or article contained therein; to combine with my improved cabinet, means for displaying dental supplies and to produce other improvements, the details of construction of which will be more fully pointed out hereinafter. These objects I accomplish in the manner illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my improved dental cabinet, Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line $x-x$ of Fig. 1, showing in dotted lines the positions of four of the swinging trays when opened outward, Fig. 4 is a detail view in perspective of one of the trays removed from the cabinet, and, Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view on line $y-y$ of Fig. 1.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In carrying out my invention, I employ an upright case or cabinet body, which comprises vertical corner posts or standards 1, metallic side and back walls 2 and 3 and a top 4. As indicated more clearly in Fig. 2 of the drawing, the lower half of the cabinet is provided with a forward extension 5 upon which is mounted a horizontal top plate 6 which is preferably of glass and which may be utilized as a temporary support for instruments or other articles.

In the construction of my improved case, it will be observed that the corner posts 1 are round in form and that at the juncture of the back and side walls of the cabinet said walls are curved outwardly from the plane of the side walls and about said posts, producing rounded corner projections 2^a. The side walls are curved outwardly and bent around said posts at the front corners of the struc-

ture in the same manner. At the front of the cabinet immediately beneath the top thereof, is a comparatively narrow transverse plate or frame bar 7 and similar frame bars 8 and 9 extend across the front of the cabinet at the base of the upper half immediately above the shelf 6 and at a point substantially midway between said shelf and the bar 7. These bars 7, 8 and 9 are intersected by a central vertical frame bar 10. The spaces formed on opposite sides of the upper portion of the bar 10 between said bar and the corner projections 2^a and between the bars 7 and 9, are adapted to be closed by swinging doors 11 having fillings of glass as indicated at 11^a. Within the upper compartment or portion of the cabinet having said doors, I provide suitably supported glass shelves which are indicated at 12. In line with each of the frame bars 8 and 9, I secure to the corner projections 2^a hinge members 13, which hinge members form bearings for vertical hinge rods 14, one of which is thus provided on each side of the cabinet.

15 represent horizontally disposed separated trays. Each of these trays is formed with what we will term its inner end portion of less width than its outer or front end, the reduction in width being attained through the curvature of the inner side wall of the tray from the front wall thereof to the shortened rear wall. Each of the trays is provided at its outer front corner with an outwardly and thence rearwardly curved hinge bracket 16 which terminates in a vertical sleeve 16^a. The trays thus formed are arranged in pairs one opposite the other, the curved hinged brackets thereof loosely embracing the front rounded corners 2^a of the cabinet and the sleeves 16^a receiving and being hinged upon the rods 14. In the construction of each of the trays, I form the front face or wall thereof of greater height than the tray body and of greater length than the front of said tray body, thereby providing upwardly and downwardly projecting portions or flanges 15^a and lateral flanges 15^b, the latter when the tray is swung to a closed position or when its body is within the cabinet body, contacting with the marginal portion of the vertical frame member 10, thereby limiting the inward swinging movement of the tray. The upper and lower flanges 15^a of the trays contact when closed with transverse tray separating bars 17 (see Figs. 1 and 5) which extend between

the corner projections 2^a and the central frame bar 10. In order to provide a cushioned contact of these parts, I secure to the outer faces of the strips or bars 17, a suitable padding 17^a.

As indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawing, each of the trays may be provided with suitable partitions, thereby separating the tray into compartments of desirable arrangement for the reception of instruments or supplies. Owing to the curved formation of the inner walls of the trays, it will be understood that the swinging of the trays in and out of the cabinet will be accomplished without interference with the vertical frame member 10.

The lower portion of the cabinet below the shelf 6, is constructed substantially the same as that above said shelf, its corner projections being provided with upper and lower hinge bracket members 18 corresponding with the bracket members 13 and trays 19 corresponding in construction with the trays 15 and having projecting curved hinge members 20 corresponding with the members 16 and 16^a of the upper trays, the tubular terminations of said members 20 which are indicated at 20^a receiving vertical hinge rods 20^b corresponding with the upper rods 14 which are supported by the brackets 18. The front of the projecting portion 5 of the cabinet, is provided with upper and lower transverse frame bars 21 corresponding with the frame bars 8 and 9 and with a central vertical frame bar 22 corresponding with the vertical bar 10 and with narrower bars 23 between the trays, which correspond with

the bars 17. As indicated in the drawing, the swinging trays of the lower portion of the extended portion of the cabinet are preferably of greater depth than those of the upper portion. It is obvious, however, that the trays in both the upper and lower portions of the cabinet may vary in height as desired. It will also be understood that suitable means may be provided for locking the trays in their closed positions.

From the construction described, it will be seen that an exceedingly convenient dental cabinet is provided, the trays of which are so supported as to be swung outward to convenient positions for use.

What I claim, is:

A device of the character described comprising a body portion and corner posts at each of the front corners of said body portion, the side walls of the body portion being bent around said corner posts to form rounded corner projections, a plurality of trays, hinge rods and members projecting from one corner of said trays and hinged upon said hinge rods, said members being connected to said trays by curved portions which embrace the rounded corner projections, one side of each of said trays being formed upon the arc of a circle, of which its hinge rod is the center, substantially as shown and described.

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

HENRY E. BOWN.

Witnesses:

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L. CARL STOUGHTON.