E. LAVENS.

AUTOMATIC LIQUID DISPENSING CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1904.

929,677.

Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

6 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

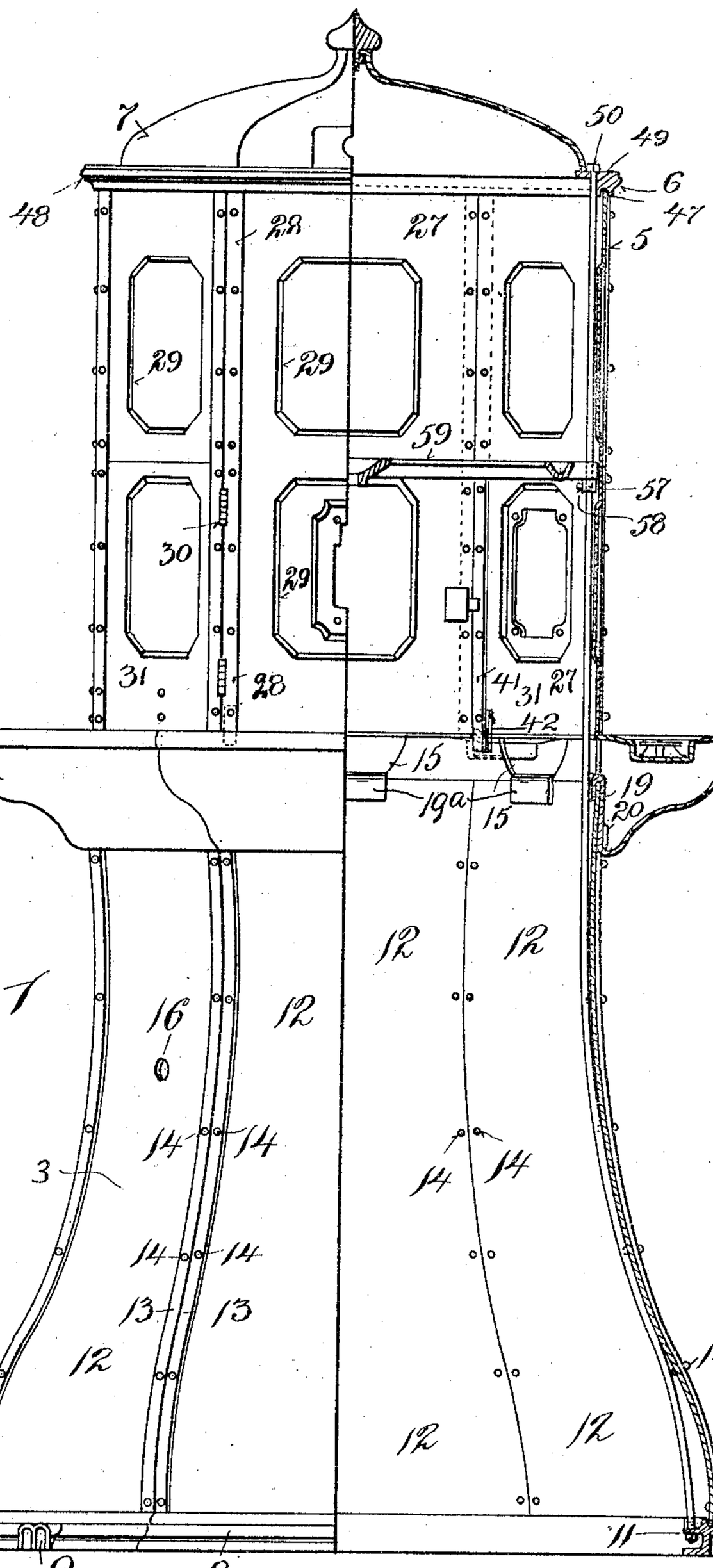

Fig. 1

Witnesses

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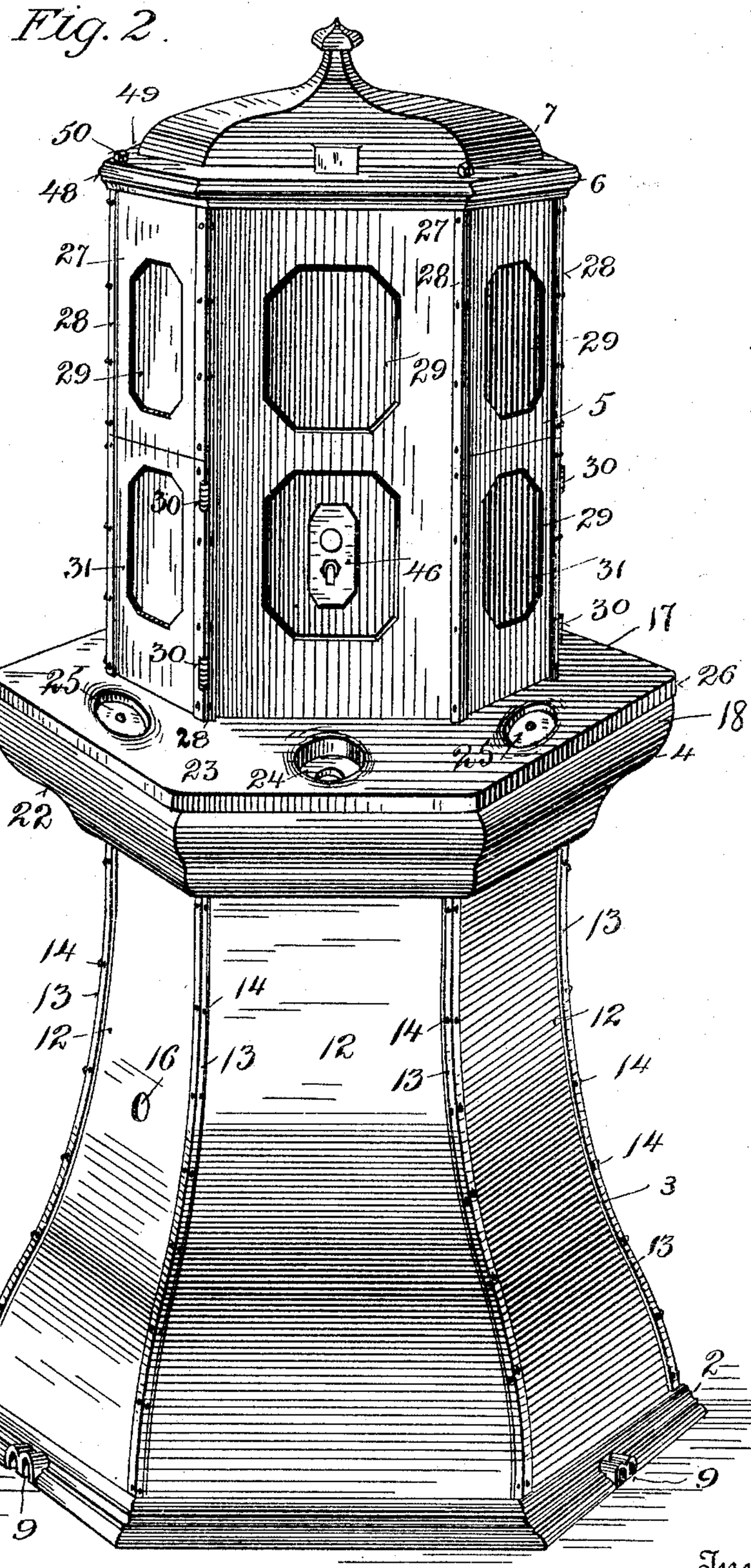
6 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



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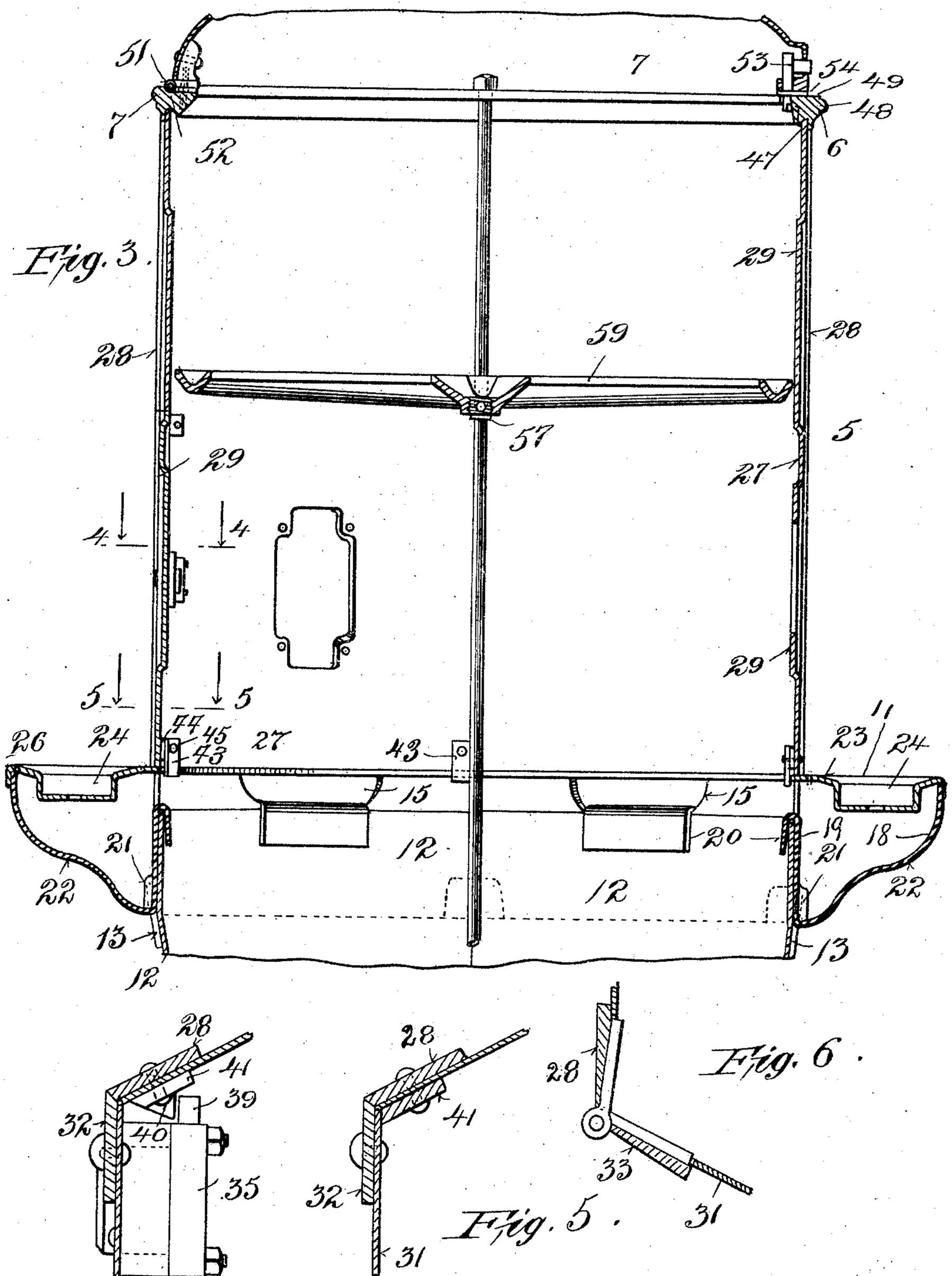

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

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6 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 7.

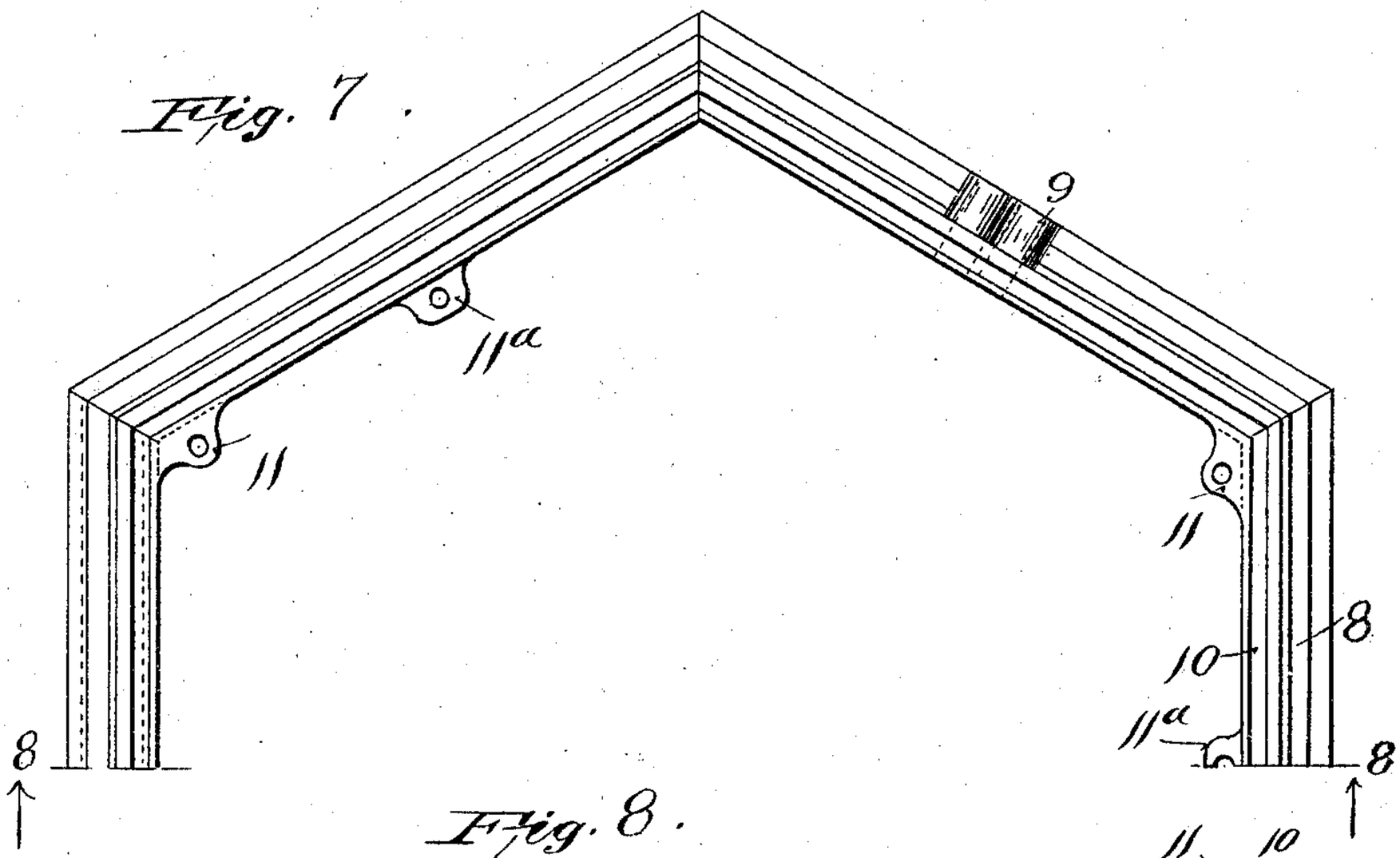

Fig. 8.

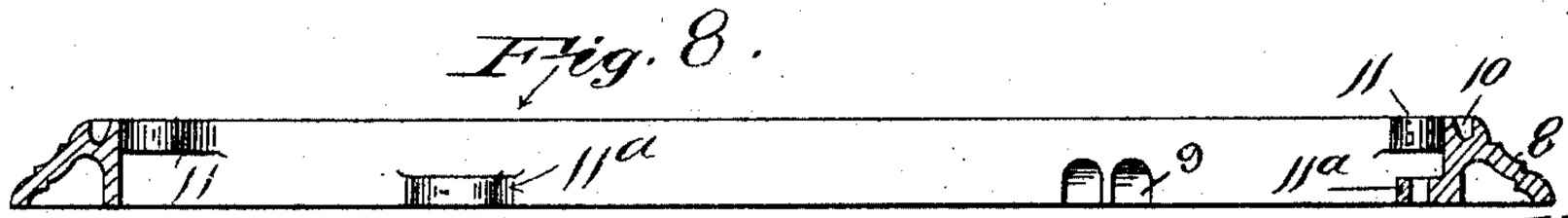

Fig. 12.

Fig. 14

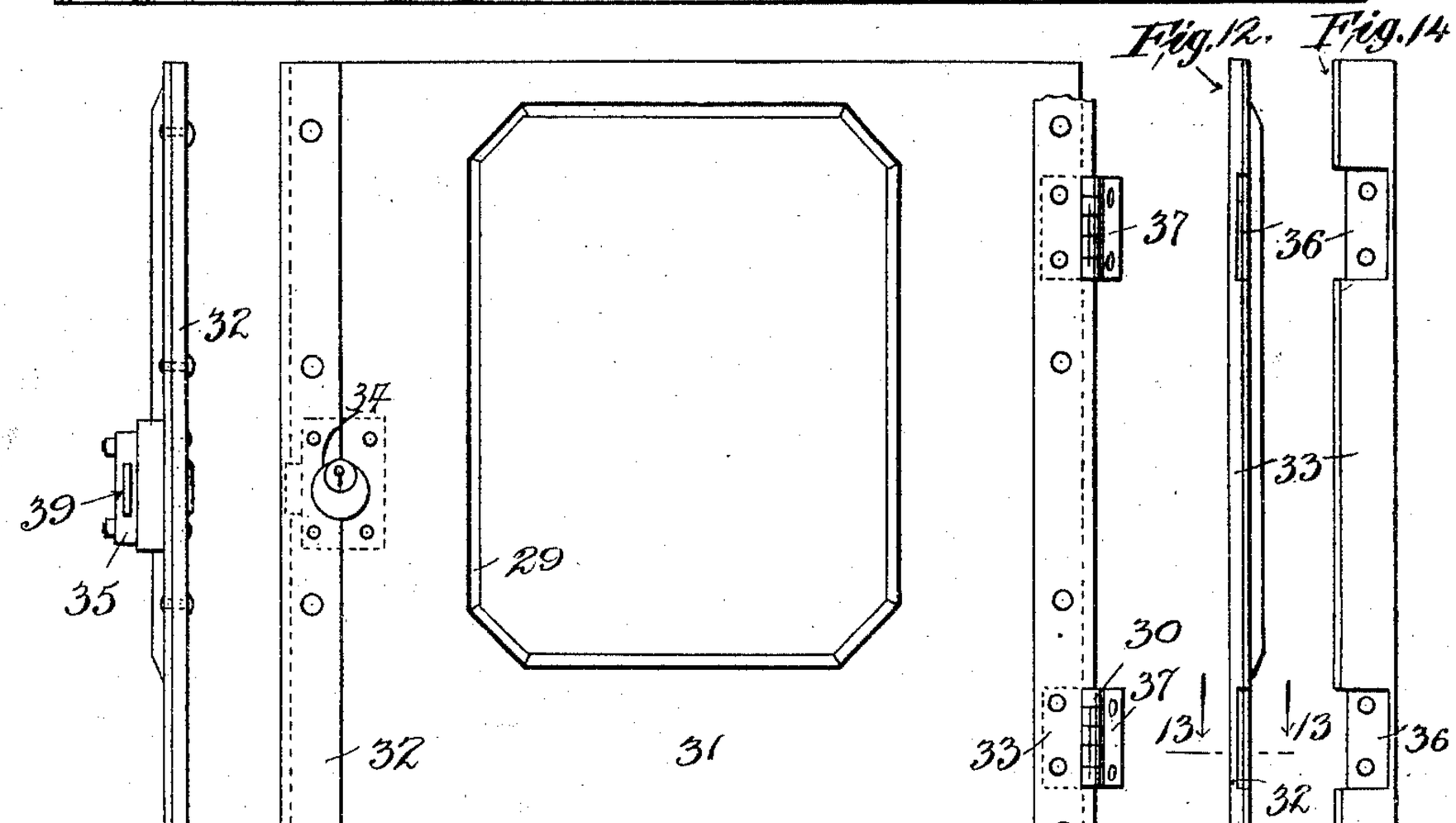

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 11.

Witnesses

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6 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

Fig. 15.

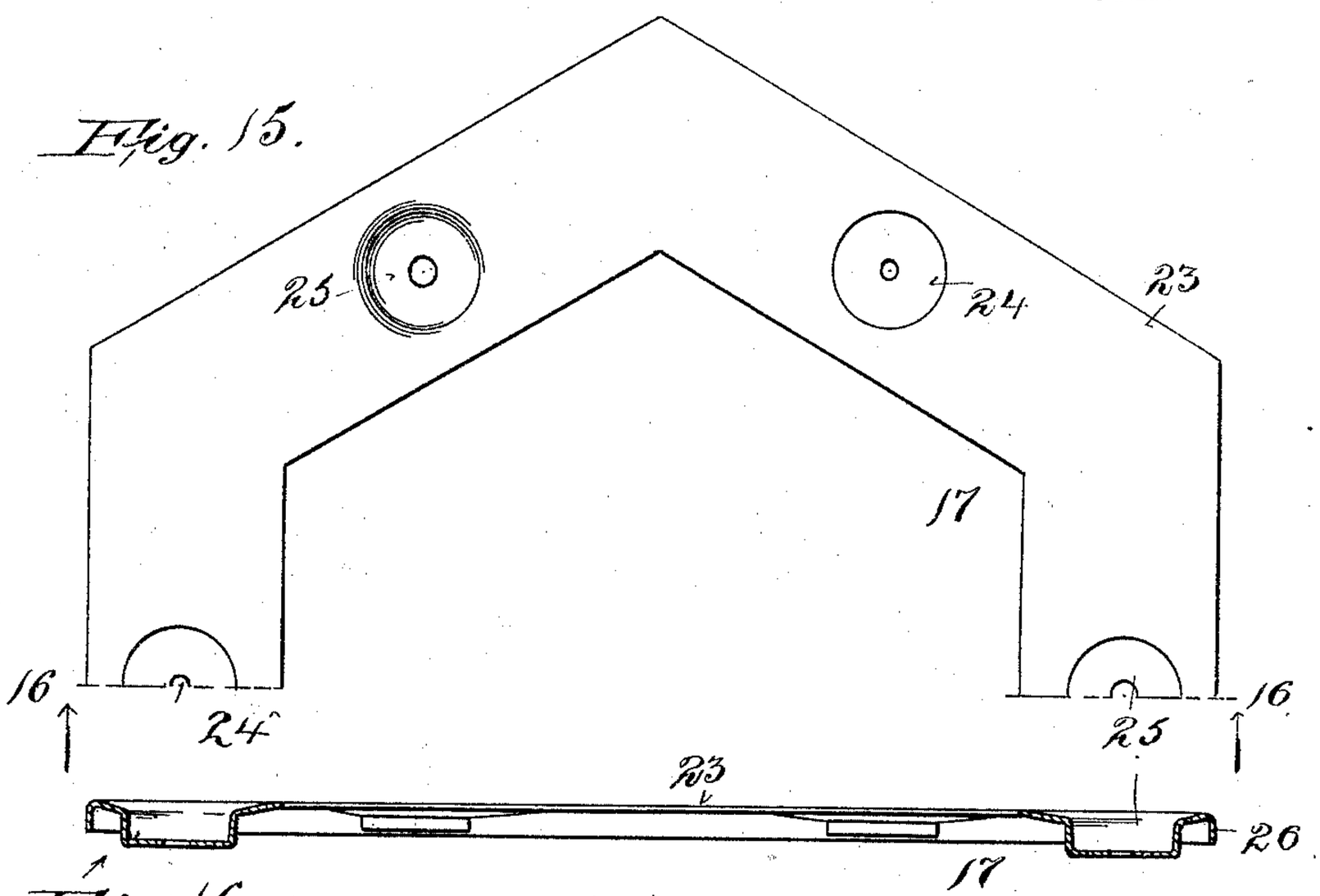

Fig. 16.

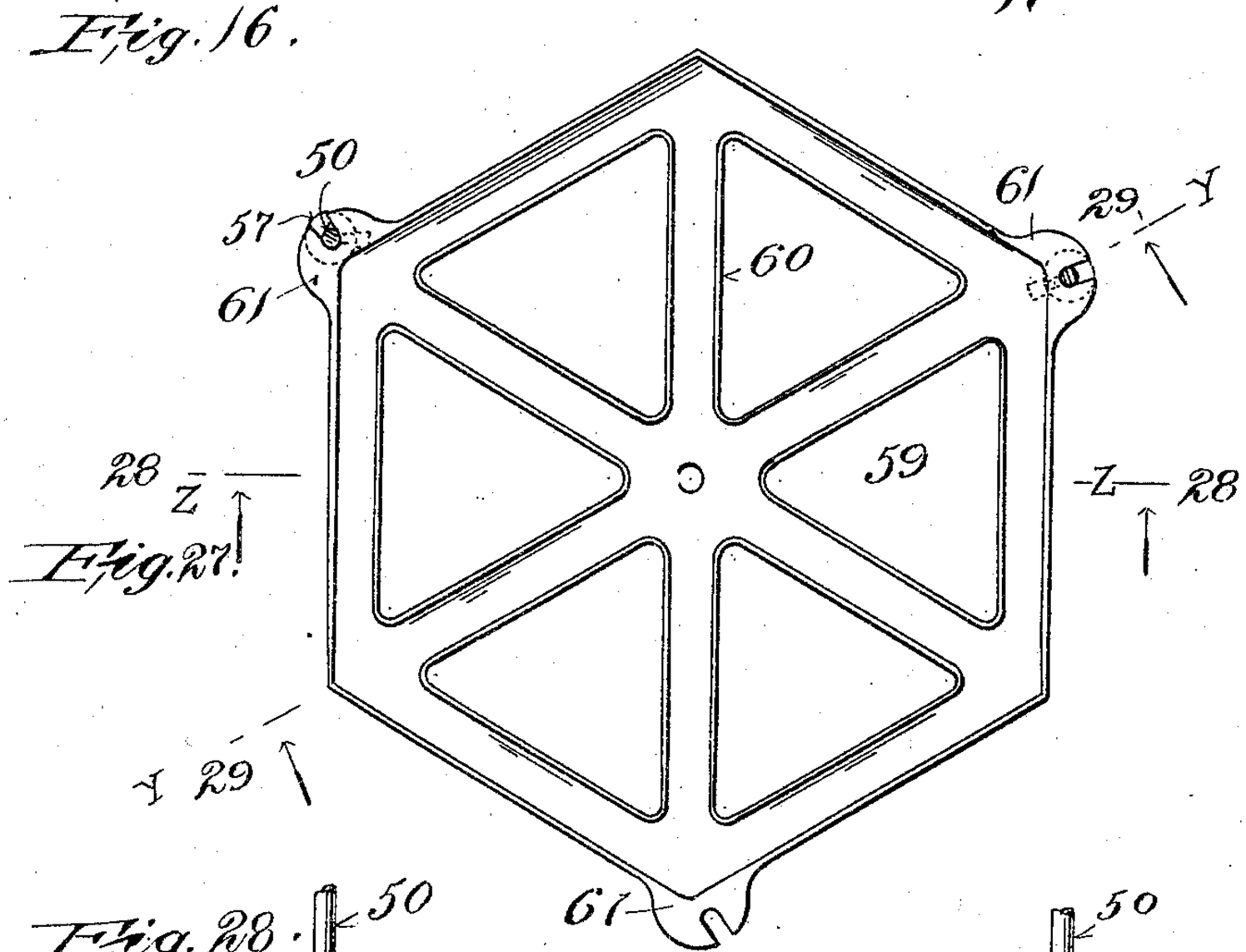

Fig. 27.

Fig. 28.

Fig. 29.

Witnesses

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6 SHEETS—SHEET 6.

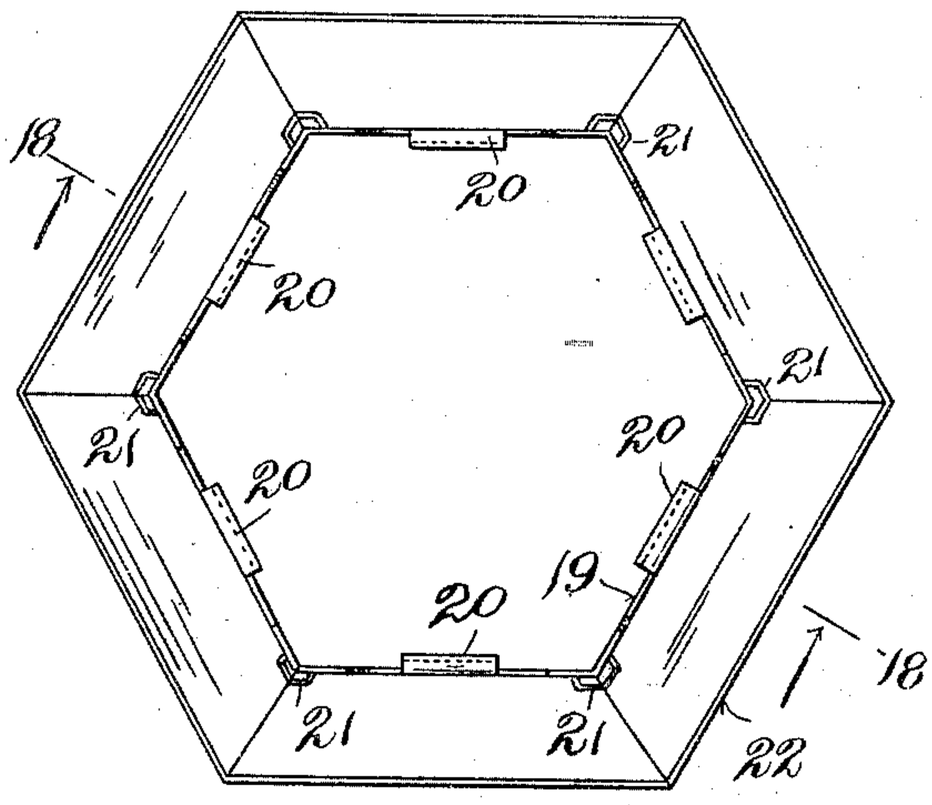


Fig. 17.

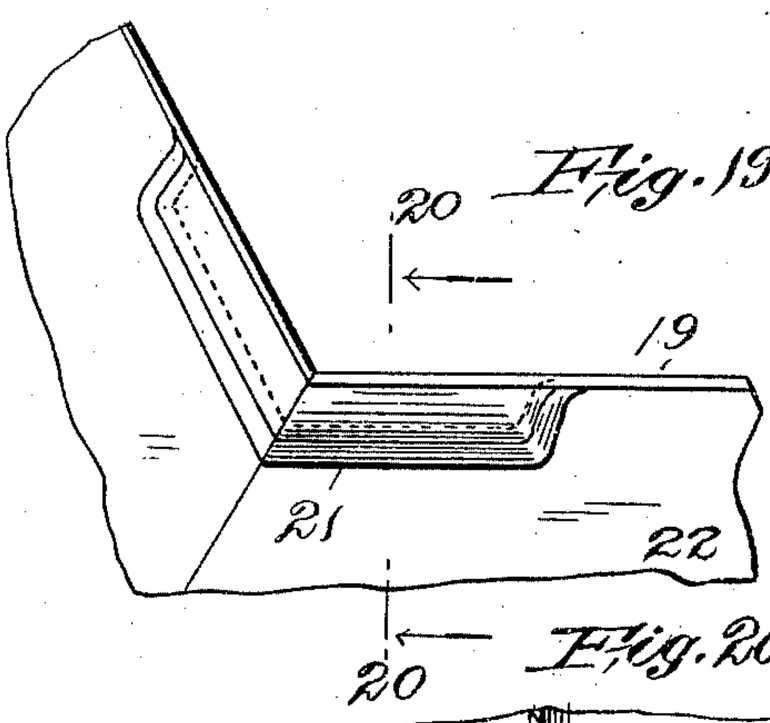


Fig. 19.

Fig. 20.

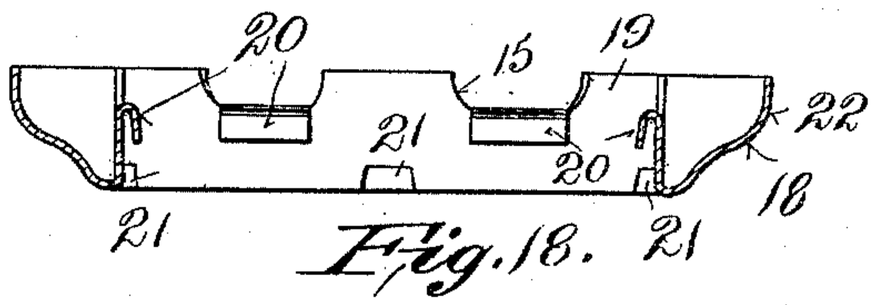
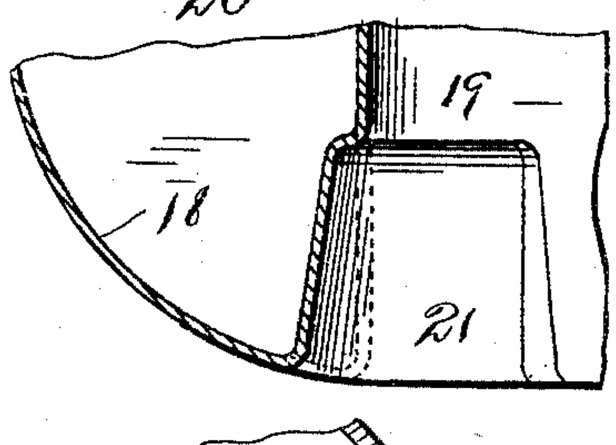


Fig. 18.



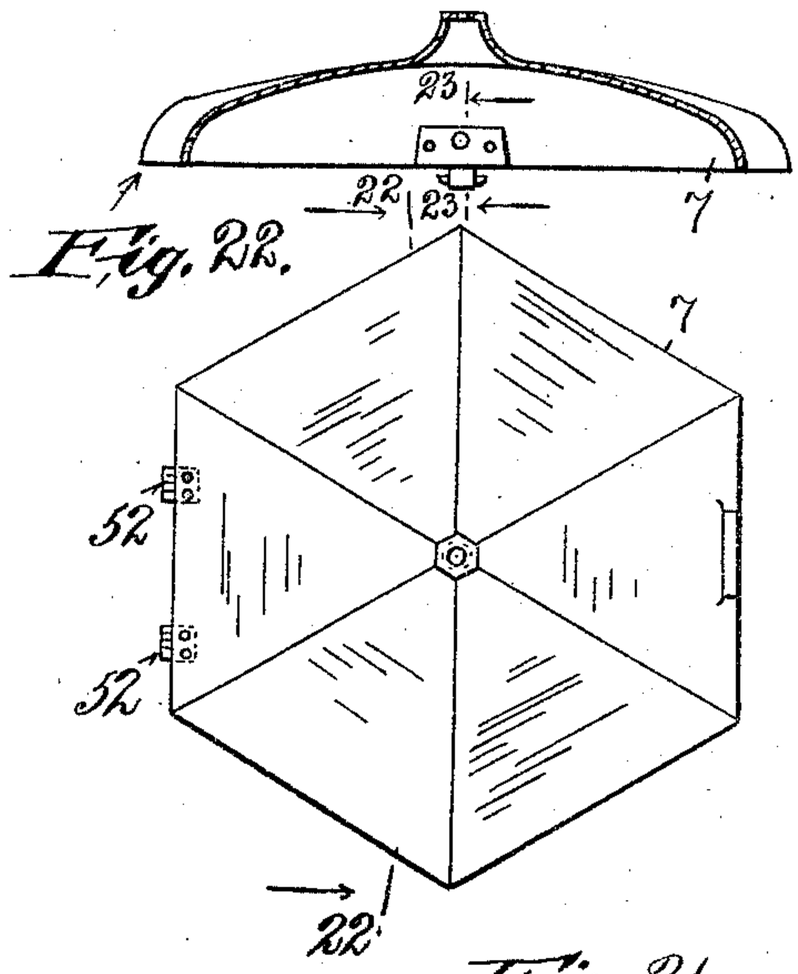


Fig. 22.

Fig. 21

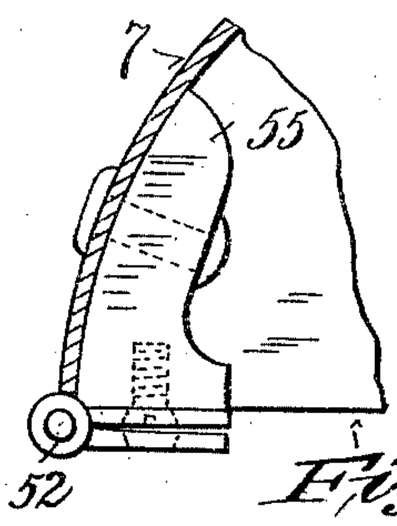


Fig. 24.

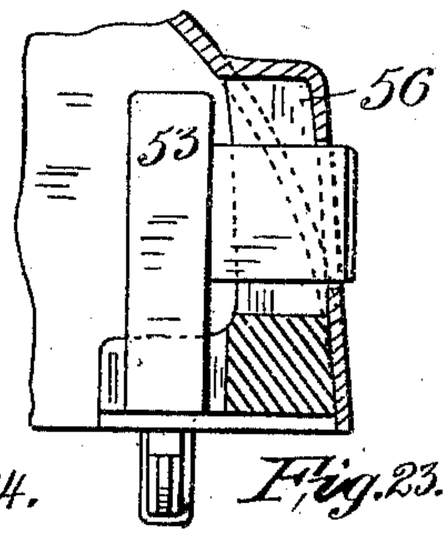


Fig. 23.

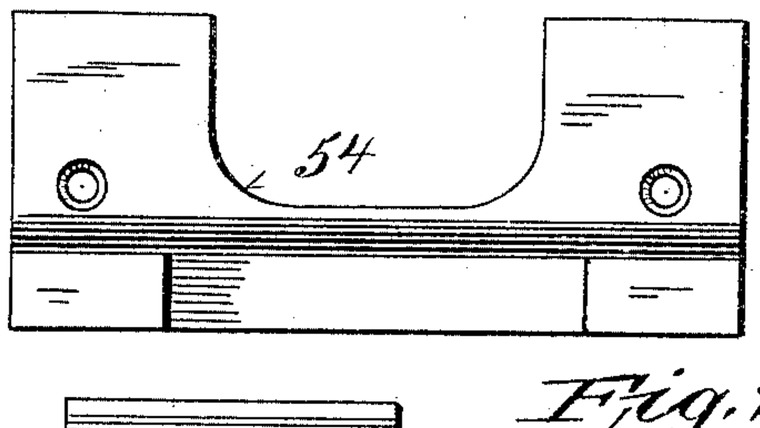


Fig. 25.

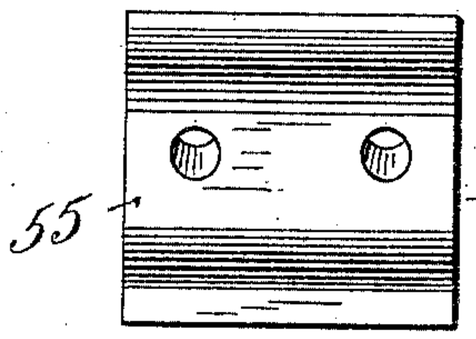


Fig. 26.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERWIN LAVENS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO UNITED CENTADRINK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

AUTOMATIC LIQUID-DISPENSING CABINET.

No. 929,677. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 3, 1909.

Application filed December 9, 1904. Serial No. 236,255.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERWIN LAVENS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Automatic Liquid-Dispensing Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a device of this class, which will securely and safely hold apparatus for mixing and distributing beverages, and more particularly my invention has in view a cabinet of this purpose, which will properly and securely hold the carbonating apparatus and vending device shown, described and claimed in the applications of Henry Pein, bearing Serial Numbers 236,190 and 236,191 respectively, filed December 8th, 1904.

For a more particular description of my invention, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation half in section of my improved cabinet. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the top part or case and shelf, as well as the upper portion of the base. Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional views taken on the lines 4—4 and 5—5 respectively of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing a hinge for supporting a hinged panel. Fig. 7 is a plan view showing one-half of the ring on which the base rests. Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 9 is an end elevation of a hinged panel. Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 11 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 12 is an end elevation of the same taken from the opposite end from Fig. 9. Fig. 13 is a sectional view taken on the line 13—13 of Fig. 12, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 14 shows a strip which is secured to the hinged edge of the panel. Fig. 15 is a plan view of the upper portion of the shelf. Fig. 16 is a sectional view taken on the line 16—16 of Fig. 15, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 17 is a plan view of the lower portion of the shelf. Fig. 18 is a sectional view taken on the line 18—18 of Fig. 17, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 19 is an enlarged view of one corner of the structure shown in Fig. 17. Fig. 20 is a sectional view taken on the line 20—20 of Fig. 19, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 21 is a plan view of the cover for the case. Fig. 22 is a sectional view taken on the line 22—22 of Fig. 21. Fig. 23 is a sectional view taken on the line 23—23 of Fig. 22, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 24 is a sectional view of the hinged portion of the cover. Fig. 25 is a plan view showing the lock-plate which is attached to the casing. Fig. 26 is a similar view of a plate to which one hinge of the cover is fixed. Fig. 27 is a plan view of a bracket, and Figs. 28 and 29 are sectional views taken on the lines 28—28 and 29—29 respectively, of Fig. 27, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Throughout the various views of the drawings, similar reference characters designate similar parts.

The cabinet 1 is composed of a ring 2 on which the base 3 rests, which, in turn, supports the shelf 4, which supports the case 5, on which is the second ring 6, and which is surmounted by the cover 7.

The ring 2 which is shown more in detail in Figs. 7 and 8 may be made of any suitable shape or size, although it is preferably formed as shown in said figures, with a hexagonal outline. The exterior faces being given an ornamental shape, as shown at 8, with pipe receiving projections 9, and its upper surface has a groove 10 and inwardly projecting bolt receiving lugs 11 and 11[a] on its lower surface.

The base 3 which surmounts the ring 2 has the same number of faces as the ring 2, and its lower edge is so shaped as to fit snugly in the groove 10. In the cabinet now described, this base has six sides 12, each of which is vertical for a very short distance above the groove 10 and base 2, and is then bent inwardly and upwardly into a graceful curve, and then to give a neat appearance, each of these pieces is curved a little outwardly from the vertical near its upper edges. Adjacent plates are secured together by means of angle irons 13 which are secured to the plates 12 by rivets 14 or in any other suitable manner, such as by nuts or grooves. The plates 12 are also provided with holes 16 for pipes or other purposes, as may be convenient. The strips 13 do not extend quite to the upper edges of the plates 12, but terminate a short distance below these edges, although they

may be extended clear to the top, should such a construction be desired.

The shelf 4 is preferably formed in two parts, an upper 17 and a lower 18. The lower part 18 is shown in detail in Figs. 17, 18, 19 and 20, and comprises a vertical portion 19 which fits snugly against the upper ends of the plates 12, and has its upper edge serrated and flaps 20 turned down therefrom. These flaps 20 are so formed as to fit the upper ends of the plates 12 and firmly support the shelf 4 in place. The lower edge of the vertical wall 19 is indented at the corners, so as to form pockets 21 for the reception of the ends of the strips 13, so that these strips will not in any way interfere with the fit of the shelf 4 to the base 3. Extending upwardly and outwardly from the lower edge of the wall 19 is the wall 22 which is given any suitable outline, although preferably made as shown, and it terminates in the same horizontal plane as the upper edge of the wall 19. The part 17 consists of a horizontal surface 23 somewhat recessed at 24 adjacent to the centers of its sides to receive and support a glass, or else a glass washing apparatus 25. The outer edge of the part 17 is turned downwardly at 26 to form a flange, which flange is so shaped as to fit snug against the portion 22, when the parts 17 and 18 are assembled, and then the surface 23 rests on the upper edge of the wall 19, which is supported by flaps 19[a] resting in the recesses 15. The shelf 4 contains and conceals the pipes and drains for the glass holders and washers. Each of the parts 17 and 18 is preferably pressed out of one integral piece.

The case 5 is provided with the same number of faces as the base 2, so that the structure herein described has six faces which rest on the part 23 of the shelf 4 immediately over the ends of the plates 12. The walls of the case are formed by vertical plates 27 united by angle irons 28, which are riveted, or otherwise fixedly connected therewith. These panels or plates 27 are preferably embossed and given a fancy or ornamental outline, as indicated at 29, and the lower parts of alternate panels are hinged as indicated at 30, so that the lower ends of these alternate panels form doors 31. The structure of these doors is shown more in detail in Figs. 9 to 11 inclusive, and as is apparent therefrom, these doors 31 are provided at their opposite edges with strips 32 and 33. The strip 32 is recessed at 34 to receive the projecting end of a lock 35, which may be of any desired form or type. The strip 33 is recessed at 36 to receive the hinges 37 and the strips 32 and 33 are preferably made the same width as the outside portion of the angle iron 28, so that when the cabinet is erected as shown in Fig. 2, the angle pieces 28 appear to be continuous from the top to the bottom of the case. The lock 35 has a bolt 39 which engages a catch 40 secured to or integral with a bar 41, which runs parallel to the angle piece 28, and extends below the lower edge of the plates 27 and doors 31, see Fig. 1 and abuts against the inner edge of the part 23 of the shelf 4. In order to enable this to be done, it is preferable to sandwich in a small plate 42 between the lower end of the bar 41 and panel 27. Where the bar 41 is not used, as at the hinged side of each door, a small plate 43 is secured to the panel 27, and separated therefrom by a second plate 44 similar to the plate 42. A rivet 45 holds these parts together. The bars 41 and the plates 43 all abut against the part 23 as described above, and hold the case 5 securely in place against any shifting in a horizontal plane. The doors 31 are so arranged as to come opposite the recesses 24 with glass washing apparatus 25 therein, and the fixed panels which are not hinged, come opposite the recesses 24 which have no such glass washing apparatus. However, each of the fixed panels is provided with the automatic vending device described in the co-pending application above referred to, and the handle and nozzle of one of these devices is shown at 46 in Fig. 1. The purpose of the doors 31 is to permit access conveniently to this coin actuated mechanism, and the other apparatus in the cabinet.

Surmounting the case 5, and surrounding its upper edge is the second ring 6 which is provided with a groove 47 on its lower edge which receives the upper edge of the case 5, and the ring 6 is given any suitable and ornamental exterior 48, and is preferably provided with a horizontal upper surface 49. Long and extended tie-rods or bolts 50 extend from the ring 6 to the ring 2, and these tie-rods are curved so as to fit snug against the walls of the cabinet, as indicated in Fig. 1. The ring 6 is surmounted by a cover 7 which is preferably hexagonal in cross-section, so as to conform to the rest of the structure, and is hinged at 51 to this ring 7, by means of hinges 52. At its opposite edge, it is provided with a lock 53 which engages a plate 54 fixed to the ring 6, and which enables the cover 7 to be firmly secured to the ring 6. The hinges 52 are preferably secured to the cover 7 by means of metal reinforces 55, as indicated in Fig. 24, and the cover is preferably recessed at 56, so as to provide room for the lock 53, as shown in Fig. 23. Collars 57 are adjustably mounted on the tie-rods 50 by means of a set-screw 58, and these collars 57 sustain an ice-rack or bracket 59 which may be of any suitable form and which is preferably made so as to conform to the interior of the casing. As shown in Fig. 27, this bracket 59 is hexagonal with diagonals and projecting and recessed lugs 61 which are adapted to fit the tie-rods 50 and rest on the adjustable

collars 57. The glass washing apparatus 25 is placed opposite the hinged doors 31.

From the foregoing, the operation and use of my improved cabinet will be readily understood. The mechanism for making and dispensing beverages described in the above mentioned application is placed in the interior of this cabinet, and the liquid of the beverages is cooled in the ice chamber above the bracket 59. Access is had to this chamber by raising the cover 7, and access is had to the coin actuated mechanism and other parts through the doors 31.

While I have shown and described only one form of cabinet, it is obvious that this form may be varied in many ways without sacrificing any of its advantages, so that my invention is not to be regarded in any way as limited to the form herein shown and described, but covers all forms which come within the scope of the annexed claims.

The glass washer *per se* forms no part of this invention. Any suitable kind may be employed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. In a cabinet or similar device, a base, a shelf supported thereby, a case supported by said shelf, a plurality of hinged panels in said case separated by fixed panels, a glass receiving depressed portion in said shelf opposite each of said fixed panels and a glass washing apparatus in said shelf opposite each of said hinged panels.

2. In a cabinet, or similar device, a base with a recessed upper edge, a shelf surrounding the upper edge of said base with flaps folded over the recessed portions, a case supported by said shelf, a ring on which said base rests, a ring resting on the upper edge of said case, and bolts passing through said rings and clamping the rings, case, shelf, and base rigidly together.

3. In a cabinet or similar device, a base, a shelf supported thereby, a case resting on said shelf, a ring on which said base rests, a second ring resting on said case, bolts clamping said rings, case, shelf and base together, collars adjustably mounted on said bolts, and a bracket supported thereby.

Signed this 5th day of November, 1904.

ERWIN LAVENS.

Witnesses:
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