

B. OHRBACH & C. H. ZWERLING.
 FORK OR KNIFE RECEPTACLE.
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1,170,318.

Patented Feb. 1, 1916.

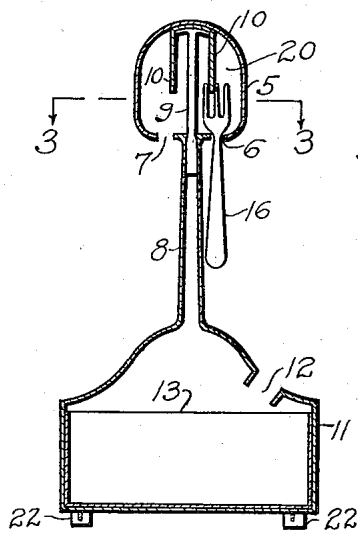


FIGURE 2

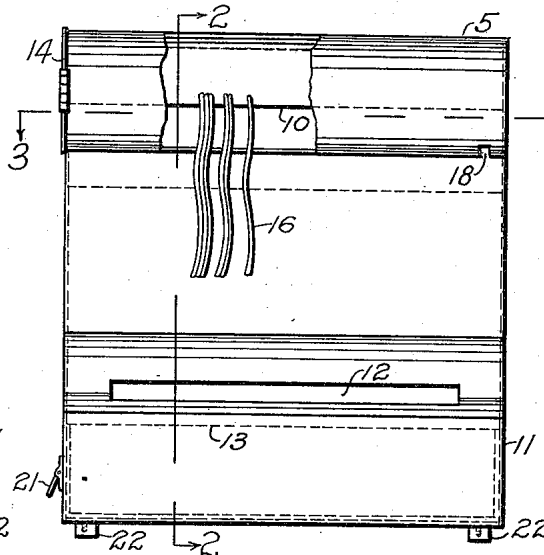


FIGURE 1

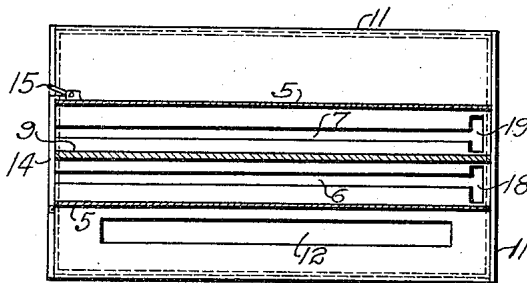


FIGURE 3

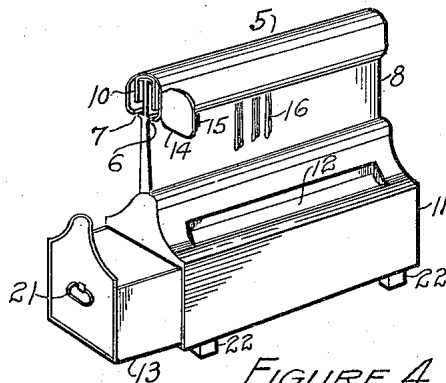


FIGURE 4

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN OHRBACH, OF BROOKLYN, AND CHARLES H. ZWERLING, OF NEW YORK,
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FORK OR KNIFE RECEPTACLE.

1,170,318.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 1, 1916.

Application filed July 24, 1914. Serial No. 852,822.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BENJAMIN OHRBACH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, and CHARLES HERMAN ZWERLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of New York, State of New York, have invented a new Fork or Knife Receptacle.

10 The invention relates to sanitary bar fixtures, and its object is to provide a sanitary method of keeping knives and forks, particularly forks at lunch counters. The method commonly used at lunch counters
15 is to have different people use the same fork over and over again, which is of course a very unsanitary method. A somewhat improved method used, is to have a basin of water into which the fork is dipped for the
20 purpose of cleansing. By the use of our device a strictly sanitary method is obtained.

We employ a receptacle or receiver, provided with suitable guides to hold a number of clean forks in place, the same being
25 covered by a properly fitting hood, the handles of same being visible. If a person desires to use one of the forks, he takes the handle of the fork and slides it along the guide until it reaches the end of the guide,
30 when it is detached. After using the fork, it is deposited in the lower slot, where it drops into a drawer filled with a liquid cleansing material. After all the forks have been
35 used, the drawer is opened, the forks removed and washed and then replaced in the guides again. It will thus be seen, that by means of our device, each fork can only be
40 used once, after which it must be washed again, and it therefore promotes sanitary conditions.

Other advantages of our device are that it is very stable and rigid, simple in construction, and economical.

45 A practical embodiment of our invention is represented in the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all views.

50 Figure 1 is a longitudinal elevation with a part broken away, to show the fork guide. Fig. 2 is a cross sectional elevation, taken along the line 2—2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a top view taken along the line 3—3 in Figs. 1 and

2, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of our device.

The casing or hood 5, being made of suitable material such as metal or wood, is made of a shape to form a chamber 20, closed at one end and open at the other end. A door 14 is hingedly connected at the open
60 end of the chamber. The clasp or fastening means 15, is used to keep the door 14, closed. The lower portion of the casing 5, is attached to an upright frame 8, or is made of one piece with the upright frame 8, as is clearly
65 shown in Fig. 2. Two longitudinal slots 6 and 7, are provided in the casing 5. The said slots 6 and 7, run to the open end of the chamber 20, while at the closed end of the chamber 20, the slots 6 and 7 terminate
70 into two slots 18 and 19, running at right angles to the slots 6 and 7. The plate 10, is bent into such shape so as to form two parallel sides, and a third side which is then
75 attached to the inside of the roof in the chamber 20. The two plates 10, serve as guides to prevent the forks 16, from turning around. The rib 9, flanged at the top, is attached to the under side of the plate 10,
80 while the lower portion of the rib 9, is attached to the sides of the upright frame 8. This provides a rigid support for the casing 5. The bottom of the upright frame 8 is attached to a box 11, or is made of one piece
85 with same. The top of the box 11, is provided with a slot 12, running nearly its full length. A drawer 13, is fitted into the inside of the box 11, and runs its full length. A ring 21, is attached to its outer side to enable it to be pulled out. The object of the
90 slot 12 is to provide an external means of placing the forks or knives into the drawer 13 after using, without necessitating the opening of same.

The drawer 13, when in use is kept filled
95 with a cleansing liquid, to prevent the adhering food from drying up. It is thus much easier to clean the knives or forks later.

The legs 22, are fixed to the bottom of the box 11, for the purpose of ornamentation
100 and to keep the bottom of the box above the counter.

The device as shown is more adapted for the use of storing forks, but it is evident to anyone familiar with the art, that by a simple change in the shape of the guides 10, the

device could be used for storing knives or other like utensils. We also do not wish to limit ourselves to this type of guide, as many other forms could be used embodying the same principles.

In the use of this device, the following procedure is followed: The door 14 is opened and the forks 16 are inserted in the slots 6 and 7, allowing the guides 10 to come between the prongs of the forks. The door 14 is then closed. The drawer 13 is filled with a cleansing liquid. If a person desires to use one of the forks, he takes the projecting handle of the fork and slides it along the slots 6 or 7, depending on which side it is, until the slots 18 or 19 are reached, when the fork will become disengaged. After he is through using same, he deposits it in the slot 12, from where it will drop into the liquid in the drawer 13.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim as new and wish to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A receptacle comprising, a casing having a longitudinal slot at its bottom for receiving forks or the like, a guide fixed within the said casing above the said longitudinal slot, the said guide being composed of an integral member having one side parallel

to the said slot and another side being connected to the said casing.

2. A receptacle comprising, a casing having two longitudinal slots at its bottom for receiving forks or the like, two guides fixed within the said casing above the said longitudinal slots and parallel to them, adapted to hold the prongs of inserted forks, the said guides being composed of an integral member.

3. A receptacle comprising, a casing having two longitudinal slots at its bottom for receiving forks or the like, two guides fixed within the said casing above the said longitudinal slots and parallel to them, adapted to hold the prongs of inserted forks, the said guides being composed of an integral member having two sides parallel and the third side being connected to the casing and a supporting base for the said casing.

Signed at New York in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 23 day of July, 1914.

BENJAMIN OHRBACH. [L. S.]
CHARLES H. ZWERLING. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."