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## TELEPHONE BOOTH DOOR ASSEMBLY

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Original application September 3, 1952, Serial No. 307,630. Divided and this application April 16, 1956, Serial No. 578,233

2 Claims. (Cl. 160—206)

This invention relates to an improved telephone booth of the so-called stall type. More particularly, it relates to details of construction of the booth and elements used in the assembly thereof.

This invention represents further improvements in the booth structure and is a division of my copending patent application Serial No. 307,630, filed September 3, 1952.

It is an object of this invention to provide a telephone booth having structural elements which can be fabricated easily and rapidly and which can be assembled to form a rigid structure.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a telephone booth comprising a minimum number of parts and of interlocking construction.

It is a further object of this invention to provide an improved telephone booth door structure.

The foregoing objects of the invention will become apparent from the following description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a completely assembled telephone booth;

Figure 2 is a perspective showing, partially disassembled, the door assembly; and

Figure 3 is a vertical section through a portion of the door assembly showing the mounting of a door window.

Referring particularly to Figure 1, the telephone booth base includes a lower frame 2 and an upper frame 4 extending about a floor 20. Mounted uprightly upon the upper frame 4 are four corner posts 60, 62, 64 and 66. At the top of the booth spanning the fore posts 60 and 62 of the booth is a lintel 133. The booth is provided with two side panels and one rear panel designated 148 and with a ceiling panel assembly designated 162.

The corner post 60 supports the booth door assembly. The booth door assembly is shown in Figure 2 and comprises two door sections hinged together and indicated generally by the numerals 230 and 232. Each of these doors is of one piece construction. The door 232 is made from a sheet of metal formed to provide an inner panel 234 and a vertically extending panel 236 formed at an angle thereto on the left-hand side of panel 234, as viewed in Figure 2, and provided with extending portions 238 along its left-hand edge which are formed to engage a vertically extending hinge post 240. The door panel 234 is formed at its right-hand edge, as viewed in Figure 2, to provide the door edge 242 at right angles to the panel 234. The sheet of metal is then formed by means of a dutch bend 244 to extend perpendicularly outwardly of the door edge 242 and then inwardly to provide the outer panel 246 of the door. The top of the outer door panel 246 is formed with a strip of metal 248 extending horizontally toward the inner door panel 234. The top of the inner door panel 234 is formed with a strip of metal 249 extending horizontally toward the outer door panel 246. These two strips of metal 248 and 249 are each provided with a downwardly extending flange 251. The flanges 251 are in engagement with each other and the strips 248 and 249 provide a closure for the top of

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the door. The construction of the bottom edge of the door is the same as that of the top edge.

The door indicated by the numeral 230 is formed similarly to the door 232 and includes an inner panel 300 and an outer panel 302. A panel 304 is formed at an angle to the inner panel 300 and is provided with extending portions 306 along its right-hand edge which are formed to engage the vertically extending hinge post 240 between the extending portions 238 of the panel 236 of the door 232. Three channel shaped reinforcing members 344 are attached in spaced relation one above the other to the left-hand side of the interior surface of the inner door panel 300. The legs of the channel members 344 extend back and contact the panel 302 and the legs 345 of the channel members are in engagement with the vertically extending door edge 301. The channel members contain bores in alignment with bores 347 in the panel and are adapted to mount the door hinge leaves 346. A vertically extending strap 343 is attached to the channel members and serves to further reinforce the door hinge mounting. The other leaf 348 of each of the hinges is adapted to be bolted through the corner post 60.

The door 232 is provided with a reinforcing bracket 250 which is attached to the upper central portion of the interior face of the inner panel 234. The bracket is adapted to mount a block 252. A pin 253 is affixed to the block, extends upwardly therefrom, and is adapted to fit into a bore within a guide block 254. The block 254 is shaped to fit within an upper door track (not shown) supported from the lintel 133.

A door window assembly is mounted in each of the doors. The door 232 is shown with a window assembly installed and the door 230 is shown with the window assembly removed. Each of the door window assemblies includes a glass panel 256 which is mounted in a rubber frame 258. The sides of the rubber framing 258 are supported between inwardly turned angle members 260. The outer edges of the rubber framing 258 rest upon and the outer flanges of the angle members 260 are separated by channel members 262. The legs of the channel members 262 and the outer edges of the angles 260 are retained in and supported by channel members 264. The flanges of the channel members 264 are turned outwardly and back over the outside faces of the door panels 234 and 246, as indicated at 266, thereby retaining the channels 264 in position.

The door 232 is provided with a reinforcing plate 268 attached to the inside surface of the inside door panel 234 in order to mount a handle 269 which may be grasped by the user of the booth in order to open or close the door assembly.

The door assembly is hinged from the right front corner post 60 of the booth, as shown in Figure 13, by means of the booth door hinges the leaves 348 of which are bolted to the inside surface of the corner post 60. The door edge 301 is adapted to engage the flat edge of the adjacent outer corner post. The door opens by hinging about the hinges affixed to the corner post and by folding about the hinge 240 between the two door panels with the hinge joint moving inwardly into the booth in the conventional fashion when the door is opened. The guide block 254 running in the overhead track serves to position the door 232. When the door assembly is opened, the doors 230 and 232 are folded against each other and are inside of the booth as shown in Figure 1. When the door assembly is in a closed position, the doors 230 and 232 extend across the door opening below the lintel and the door edge 242 of the door 232 will be in engagement with the flat surface of the adjacent outer corner post.

It will be evident that various modifications may be made in the embodiment of the invention disclosed herein

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without departing from the scope of the invention as set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A door assembly adapted for use in a telephone booth, said door assembly comprising a pair of door members, each of said door members including spaced inner and outer panels, and a window assembly set into cutouts in the panels of each of said pair of doors, each window assembly including a plate of transparent material, a yielding retainer for the edge of said plate, a pair of angles in opposed position on opposite sides of said retainer and each having one leg extending toward and in engagement with said retainer and having the other leg extending outwardly from and parallel to said transparent plate, a first channel, the outside of the base of said first channel engaging the back of said retainer and the sides of said channel lying between the outwardly extending legs of said angles, and a second channel receiving and supporting said first channel and said angles, said second channel being adapted to lie between the inner and outer door panels and having the end portions of its sides bent backwardly and outwardly to engage the rim of the cutout in each of the door panels and to support the window assembly thereby.

2. In a door assembly adapted for use in a telephone

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booth, a door member including spaced inner and outer panels, and a window assembly set in cutouts in said panels including a plate of transparent material, a retainer embracing the edges of said plate, a pair of angles disposed respectively on opposite sides of said retainer, each of said angles having one leg extending toward and in engagement with said retainer, and having the other leg extending outwardly from and parallel to said plate, a first channel back to back with said retainer, the sides of said channel lying between the outwardly extending legs of said angles, and a second channel receiving and supporting said first channel and said angles between the sides thereof, said second channel being fixed in position between said inner and outer door panels.

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