

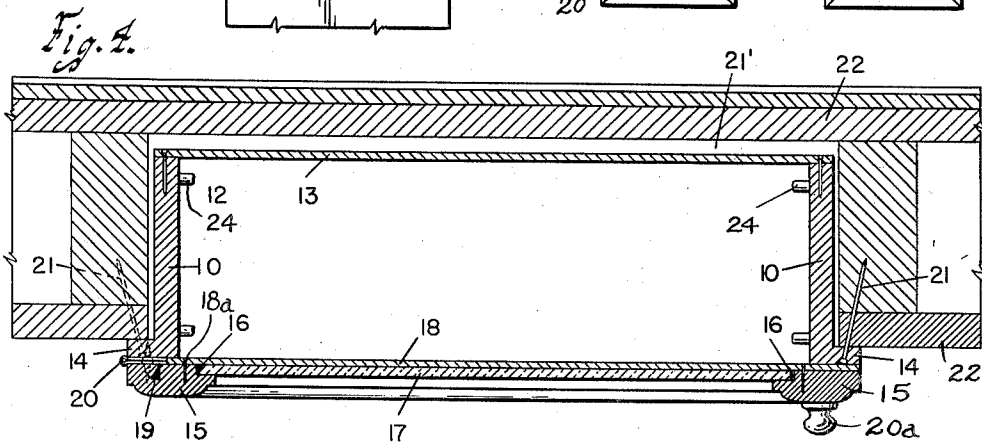
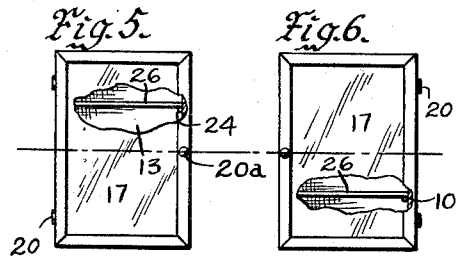
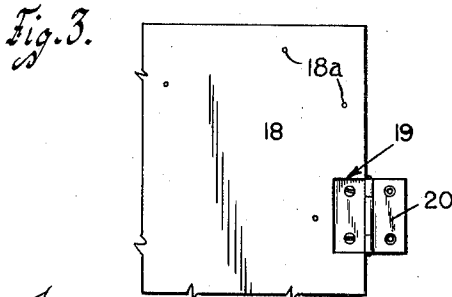
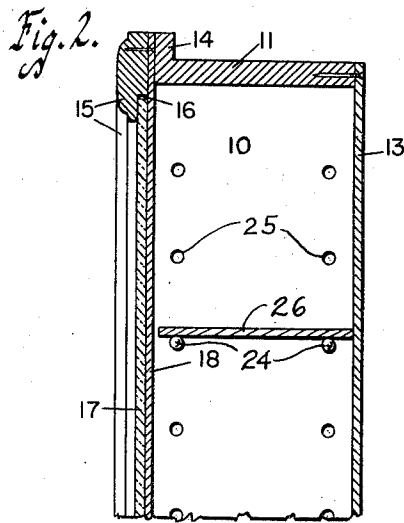
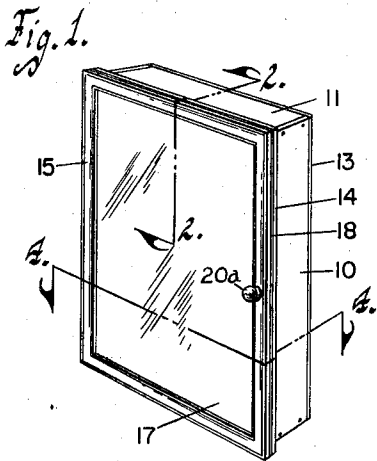
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2,166,430

WALL CABINET

Filed Aug. 23, 1937



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,166,430

WALL CABINET

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1 Claim. (Cl. 88—100)

It is an object of the present invention to provide a wall cabinet made of wood or materials that are conveniently handled in a woodworking establishment, which cabinet is of simple, durable and inexpensive construction.

It is a special purpose of my invention to provide a cabinet mainly of wood with parts which can be cheaply and quickly formed and assembled in a factory, the whole being made into a complete unit which can be stored, transported and installed without further cabinet work at the time of installation.

Another and important feature of the invention is the provision of a cabinet which is reversible top for bottom, and thus installable for securing either a left hand or right hand opening door.

Still another object is to provide a cabinet having a novel door structure whereby a mirror may be permanently installed relative thereto and special machining of the parts to accommodate countersunk hinges is entirely eliminated, thus serving to further reduce the cost of manufacture of the cabinet.

A further object is to provide a cabinet in which the casing thereof is integral with the cabinet, thus facilitating installation as the cabinet can be merely set in an opening cut in the wall, whereupon its integral casing will cover any rough edges of the opening and the cabinet can then be retained in position by nailing through the casing and into the wall.

Still a further object is to provide a door which completely covers the casing and thereby covers the nails used to retain the cabinet in position and permits the use of a frame for the door, the width of which is not apparently increased by the casing as in usual wall cabinet construction and thus providing a relatively narrow and neat appearing trim for the cabinet as well as an appearance of an ordinary framed mirror on the wall when a mirror is used as a panel in the door.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my wall cabinet, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a wall cabinet embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged, detail, sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detail elevation looking at one corner of the door from the inside.

Figure 4 is an enlarged, detail sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 1; and

Figures 5 and 6 are diagrammatic front elevations on a reduced scale, showing two installations; Figure 5 for providing a left-hand opening cabinet door and Figure 6 for providing a right-hand opening cabinet door.

It is the custom in the building of houses in a large part of this country to install in the bathroom or elsewhere, a wall cabinet. I have here provided a cabinet which can be cheaply and simply built and then sold as a complete unit, ready for easy and quick installation. It is also such a cabinet as can be conveniently manufactured under the most economical conditions in a woodworking establishment.

On the accompanying drawing, I have shown the cabinet having the sides 10, the top 11 and the bottom 12 made into the form of a rectangular box of appropriate size. The cabinet has a back 13 nailed to the box-like frame formed by the members 10, 11 and 12.

One of the features of the structure here shown is that the outer faces of the frame members 10, 11 and 12 are cut away to leave at the front of the cabinet a peripheral casing-like flange 14 adapted to fit around the opening in a building and to coact with a suitable door.

The door consists of a rectangular frame 15 with a rabbet 16 extending around it on the inside and adjacent the inner edges of the frame members. The rabbet 16 is just deep enough to receive a mirror or the like 17 in such manner that the rear surface of the mirror will be flush with the rear surface of the frame 15. I then cover the entire back of the door with a sheet 18 of suitable material which can be finished in white or any other color desired, so as to harmonize with the interior finish of the cabinet.

This sheet 18 snugly holds the mirror 17 in place as well as providing means for giving the inside of the door a desired finish as I have just mentioned. The sheet 18 is fastened to the frame 15 by any suitable means, such as brads 18a shown by way of illustration.

The material of the door backing sheet 18 just described is cut away or notched as indicated at 19 in Figure 3 and Figure 4, to receive the hinge 20, the two leaves of which have the same total thickness as the backing sheet 18. One leaf is screwed or nailed to the frame 15 and the other leaf is similarly fastened to the flange 14 of one of the side members 10 at the front of the cabinet, as illustrated in Figure 4. Op-

posite the hinges 20, I provide a knob 20a for opening and closing the door.

The cabinet is intended to fit into the opening 21 in the wall 22 with the flange 14 resting against the face of the wall, the main body of the cabinet received in the opening and the door and front portion of the cabinet frame projecting from the opening as illustrated in Figure 4. The frame of the cabinet can be nailed to the wall by nails 21 driven through the flanges 14 when the door is open. When the door is closed, it effectively conceals the nails and the flanges 14 from view. The overlapping of the flanges by the door frame make for a neat appearing narrow trim comprising the frame 15 of the mirror 17 which can thereby be wide enough to substantially reinforce the mirror without, however, giving an overbalanced wide appearance to its width, being augmented by a casing as in usual cabinet construction.

A device of this kind has the advantages of simplicity and economy and provides a structure which can be manufactured by the most efficient methods in the woodworking plant into a complete cabinet unit which can be sold with or without paint or varnish or other final finish, as may be desired.

It is obvious that the parts which project into the room may be finished to harmonize with the interior of the room as desired or such parts can be made white, black or other standard color or finish, if that is preferred.

The cabinet is symmetrical about its horizontal axis (indicated at H) so that it can be installed either as shown in Figure 5 or as shown in Figure 6, in which latter case the wall 12 becomes the top wall and the wall 11 becomes the bottom

wall. Thus the same cabinet can be installed so that the door thereof swings either to the left or to the right as desired. Symmetry is secured by placing the knob 20a on the axis H and equally spacing the hinges 20 from the axis H. The walls 10 are provided with pins or the like 24 selectively positionable in spaced sockets 25. Shelves 26 are supported on the pins 24. Regardless of which end of the cabinet is uppermost, the shelves may be properly supported on the pins as shown in Figures 5 and 6, the structure being thus adaptable for reversibility as hereinbefore referred to.

Some changes may be made in the arrangement and construction of the various parts of my wall cabinet without departing from the real spirit and purpose of my invention, and it is my intention to cover by my claim, any modified forms of structure or use of mechanical equivalents, which may be reasonably included within their scope.

I claim as my invention:

A door for a cabinet structure, comprising a frame having a rabbet extending entirely around its rear face adjacent the opening in the frame, a mirror received in the rabbet having its rear face flush with the rear face of the door frame, a sheet entirely covering the back of the door frame and thus holding the mirror in place, an edge of said sheet being notched to receive the leaves of hinges and hinges each having a leaf secured to a door frame on which the door is mounted and having another leaf, the two leaves being of substantially the same thickness as the backing sheet and received in the notches thereof.

EARL E. GREEN.