Aug. 9, 1938. J. L. PALLEY ET AL 2,126,135

CABINET AND THE LIKE

Filed Jan. 27, 1937

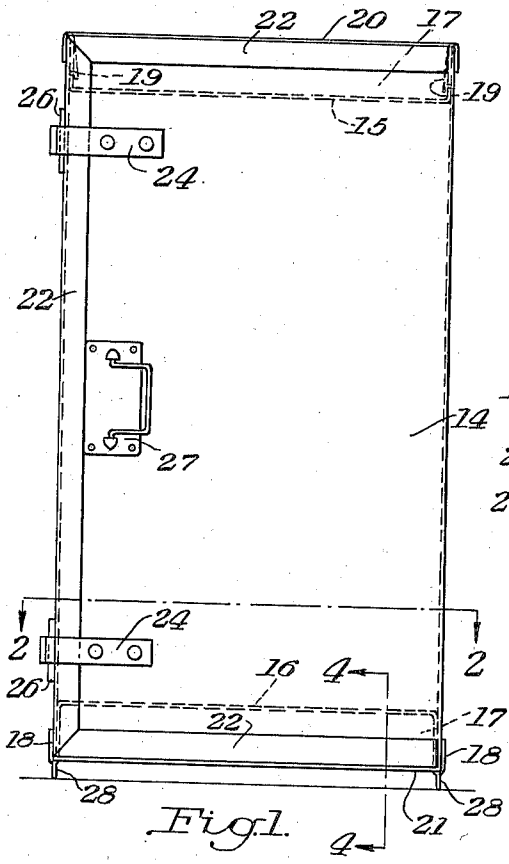


Fig. 1.

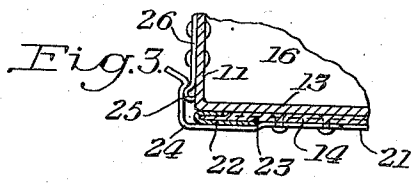


Fig. 3.

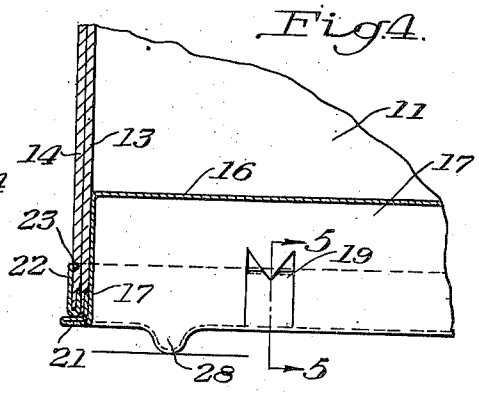


Fig. 4.

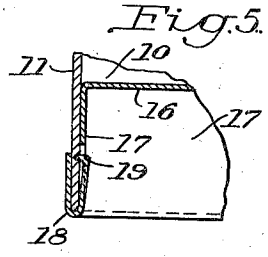


Fig. 5.

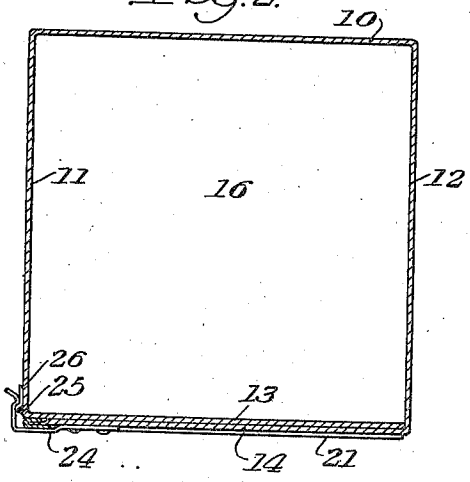


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,126,135

CABINET AND THE LIKE

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Application January 27, 1937, Serial No. 122,586

2 Claims. (Cl. 312—189)

Our invention consists of certain new and useful improvements in knock-down cabinets and the like wherein the body of the container is formed of a single piece of relatively light and inexpensive material, such as corrugated cardboard, folded angularly to provide a plurality of longitudinal walls and one or more flaps or door portions for closing the remaining wall space, and the ends or heads of which are formed of rigid material to which the ends of the body walls are arranged to be secured.

Among the characteristic features of novelty in our invention are the following.

The heads are arranged to be inset into the ends of the body and are provided with trough flanges into which the ends of the body are stepped and in which they may be secured as by means of spurs cut from the material of the heads and driven into the material of the body.

At the open side of the body the trough flanges are omitted and horizontal flanges substituted which form the sill and lintel of the doorway.

We prefer to provide two closures or doors for the opening, which are folded continuations of the opposite wall portions of the body, the inner door being short enough to close easily between the sill and lintel flanges while the outer door is provided with metal reenforcement along its end edges and its outer or free edge so that it will spring closed between the said flanges and thus form a sealed engagement.

The free edge of the door is provided with fasteners which engage metal surfaces or abutments on the body adjacent the door opening, such fasteners being preferably arranged to resiliently engage the abutment to spring-lock the closed doors.

Feet are provided to raise the base of the cabinet above the floor or other surface upon which it rests, such feet preferably being formed by pressing out portions of the bottom head.

Other novel and advantageous features of construction, and of arrangement of parts will appear from the following description.

In the accompanying drawing wherein we have illustrated a practical embodiment of the principles of our invention:—

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a cabinet with the doors closed.

Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same taken along the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary section on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1 showing more clearly some of the details of the structure.

Fig. 4 is a broken vertical section taken on the line 4—4 in Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a like section taken along the line 5—5 in Fig. 4.

Referring to the drawing, the body of the cabinet comprising the rear wall 10, the two side walls 11 and 12 and the two doors 13 and 14 are formed integrally by folding up a single piece or sheet of light weight material, such as corrugated cardboard or other relatively inexpensive stuff.

The ends, in the drawing the top end 15 and bottom end 16, of the cabinet are heads formed of rigid material preferably sheet metal and when in position are inset on the ends of the body.

The lateral edges of the heads 15 and 16 are provided with an integral and continuous flange 17 disposed at right angles to the heads and which in the case of the top head 15 extends upwardly and in the case of the bottom head extends downwardly, thus bracing the walls 10, 11 and 12 from within and forming vertical facings against which the inner door 13 closes. Along the three sides of the heads the free ends of the flanges 17 are provided with outwardly and upwardly turned lips forming the troughs 18 into which the ends of the walls 10, 11 and 12 are stepped and wherein they may be secured by driving into the material of the walls the sharp spur ends of the tongues 19 which are partially cut from the material of the flanges.

It will be noted that the side walls of the cabinet are supported and braced from within by the head-flanges 17 which for their full width are in surface contact with said walls.

At the front or door opening the troughs 18 are omitted and the material of the flanges 17 is bent outwardly and cut to form the lintel 20 at the top of the door opening and the sill 21 at the bottom thereof. In forming the flanges 20 and 21 the material is doubled back on itself and welded to the face of the flange 17 as shown in Fig. 4.

The inner door 13 is short enough to close easily between the lintel and sill, while the outer door 14 is metal bound or reenforced along its top and bottom edges and also along its free vertical edge, as at 22. This reenforcement is preferably formed by doubling over a strip of sheet metal and clamping the edge portions of the door between the same, one side of the strip being provided with an inturned edge 23 which bites into the material of the door.

It will further be noted that the inner door

13 shuts in flat surface contact with the flanges 17 of the upper and lower heads, and that thus the inner and outer doors are supported and braced from within against inward bulging or flexing.

The lintel 20 is preferably bent slightly downwardly and the sill 21 slightly upwardly and the door 14 is of the proper length that its rounded metalled top and bottom edges will slightly spread the lintel and sill as the door closes, thus resiliently clasping the outer door 14 against the inner door 13 and the latter against the adjacent flanges 17 of the top and bottom heads.

To hold the doors snugly closed against accidental opening we provide fastening means, preferably of a resilient character. Thus we show the angular spring metal latches 24 secured as by rivets to the outer face of the door 14 and overhanging its free edge so as to snap into engagement over the abutments or ribs 25 on the plates 26 secured on the outer face of the wall 11.

For convenience we provide the outer door with a suitable handle, such as shown at 27.

To elevate the cabinet above the floor or other surface upon which it rests we provide suitable feet. Thus at 28 the metal is shown pressed downwardly to form such feet.

It is apparent that our improved cabinet may be shipped and stored in knocked down condition, the heads being separate and the body and doors flattened out. When the cabinet is to be used the body is folded into proper form and the heads applied and fastened thereto, and the cabinet is thus ready for use. No tools are required to erect it. If desired to knock down the erected cabinet, all that is necessary is to spring the tongues 19 out of engagement with the body material, whereupon the heads may be disengaged from the body and the latter flattened.

Our improved cabinet, although formed principally of light inexpensive material, such as corrugated cardboard, when erected is strong and durable, owing to the reenforcing effect of the inset heads 15 and 16 and their flanges 17. At the doorway the flanges 17 form abutments against which the doors shut and the arrangement of overhanging lintel and sill between which the outer door is forced in shutting, provides a snug sealing closure for the cabinet.

It should be noted that the inner door 13 which is of plain corrugated cardboard abuts against the metal flanges 17 of both heads, and the outer door 14 is reenforced along its top and bottom edges as shown at 22. Since the two doors are hinged on opposite sides they properly seal one another along their vertical edges and to seal the top and bottom portions of the door it is desirable to compress these edges of the inner corrugated cardboard door between two pieces of metal, the flanges 17 and the strips 22, and thus produce a dust-proof seal.

Although primarily intended for use as a cabinet, it is obvious that the invention may be embodied as a valise or other article for the carrying and transportation of clothes and other goods, and it is our intention that the term cabinet as used herein shall be so interrupted as to include such and analogous uses.

We claim:—

1. In a cabinet and the like, the combination of metal lintel and sill door stops, an inner door of relatively compressible material hinged at one side of said cabinet and arranged to close against said door stops, an outer door hinged at the other side of the cabinet and arranged to close against the inner door, metal surfaces on the outer door along the marginal edges thereof arranged to compress the inner door against said door stops to seal the same when the doors are closed, and means for retaining the outer door in its closed position and for compressing the inner door between said metal surfaces and said door stops.

2. In a double-door paper cabinet, the combination of metal ends providing lintel and sill door stops, flanges forming a lintel and a sill extending outwardly from said door stops, an inner door of compressible material hinged at one side of the cabinet and arranged to close against said stops, an outer door hinged at the other side of the cabinet and arranged to close against the inner door, and a metal trim on the outer door opposite the lintel and sill door stops arranged to compress the inner door between said metal surfaces to seal the same when the doors are closed, said flanges being inclined towards one another to coact with the metal trim of the outer door to maintain the doors in their closed position.

JAMES LEWIS PALLEY.
EDWARD WERNER.

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION.

Patent No. 2,126,135. August 9, 1938.

JAMES LEWIS PALLEY, ET AL.

It is hereby certified that error appears in the above numbered patent requiring correction as follows: In the grant and in the heading to the printed specification, the residence of the second named inventor, Edward Werner, was erroneously written and printed as "Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania" whereas said residence should have been written and printed as Bellevue, Pennsylvania, as shown by the records of this office; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 27th day of September, A. D. 1938.

Henry Van Arsdale

(Seal) Acting Commissioner of Patents.