

Dec. 20, 1960

E. A. K. STANGER

2,965,429

CABINET

Filed Jan. 15, 1958

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

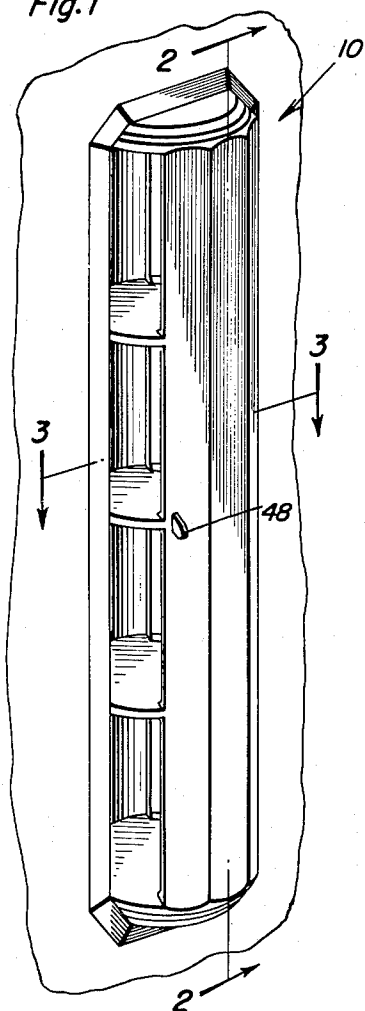


Fig. 4

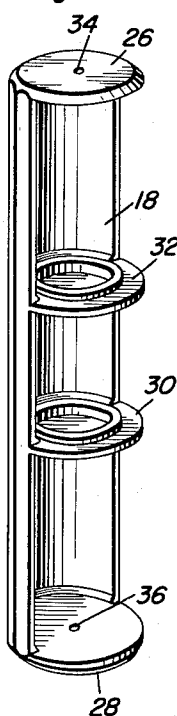


Fig. 5

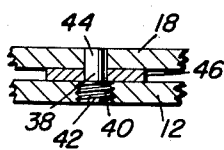


Fig. 3

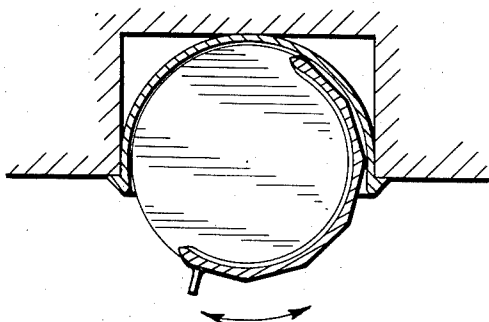
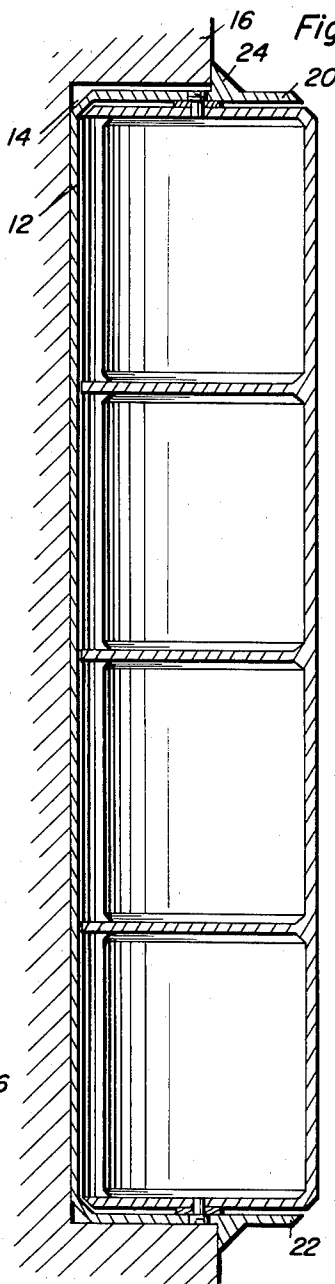


Fig. 2



Eddy A. K. Stanger
INVENTOR.

BY *Alfonse A. O'Brien*
and *Harvey B. Jacobson*
Attorneys

Dec. 20, 1960

E. A. K. STANGER
CABINET

2,965,429

Filed Jan. 15, 1958

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

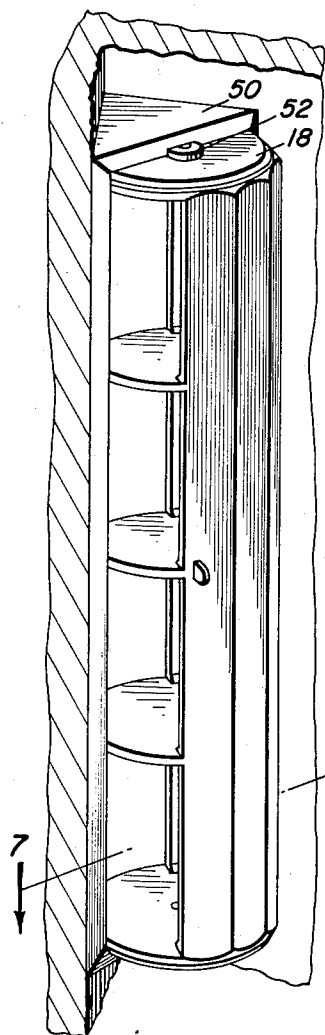


Fig. 6

Fig. 10

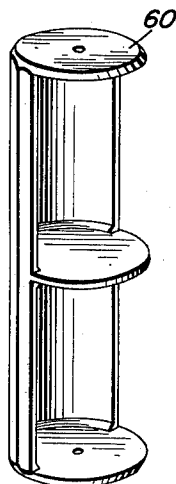


Fig. 8

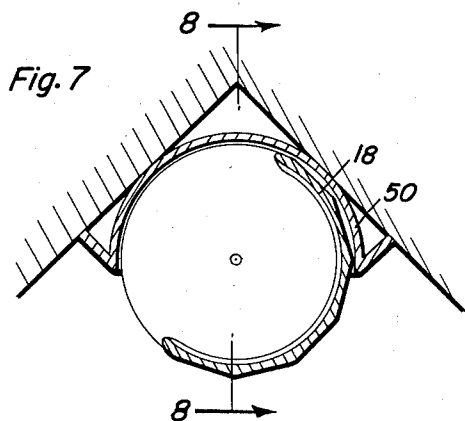
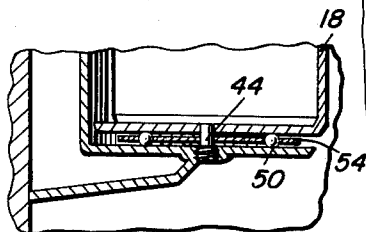


Fig. 7

Fig. 9

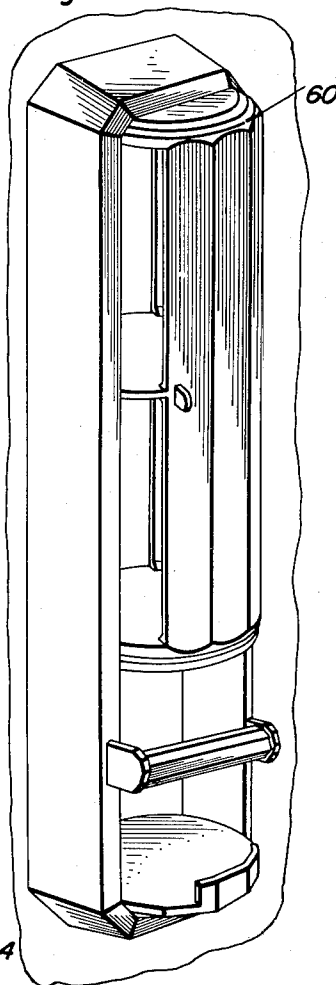
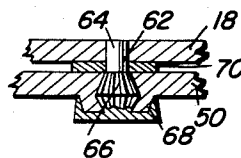


Fig. 11



Eddy A. K. Stanger
INVENTOR.

BY *Clarence A. O'Brien*
and *Harvey R. Jackson*
Attorneys

1

2,965,429

CABINET

Eddy A. K. Stanger, Clay-Caughdenoy Road,
Brewerton, N.Y.

Filed Jan. 15, 1958, Ser. No. 709,136

2 Claims. (Cl. 312—252)

This invention relates generally to cabinets and more particularly to a novel construction in recessed or inbuilt as well as mounted on die cast wall cabinets.

It is a principal object of this invention to provide a new and novel construction in die cast cabinets.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a new and novel cabinet construction for die cast cabinets which are intended to be recessed in a wall or mounted on a wall to provide easy access to the inner portion of the cabinet while not detracting from the room decor.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a cabinet construction which may be used for total concealment of its contents or for display purposes with the inclusion of a lighting arrangement.

It is a still further object of this invention to provide a utility cabinet which finds universal use in innumerable applications in the home, office, etc.

In accordance with the above stated objects, below are described various embodiments incorporating the teachings of this invention. All of the embodiments include the use of an outer shell and an inner shell rotatably mounted therein. These shells are generally semi-cylindrical and are concentrically mounted. The inner shell carries shelves for supporting various articles such as shaving supplies or lotion in the bathroom or soap, etc. in the kitchen. Various means are shown for the rotatable connection between the two shells while others not shown will clearly fall within the teachings of this invention and be apparent to one skilled in the art.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of this invention showing the cabinet inserted in a wall;

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken substantially along the plane 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken substantially along the plane 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a perspective view showing the inner shell of one embodiment of this invention;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary detail view of a means for rotatably connecting the shell;

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a further embodiment of this invention;

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken substantially along the plane 7—7 of Figure 6;

Figure 8 is a fragmentary sectional view taken substantially along the plane 8—8 of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a perspective view of another embodiment of this invention;

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the inner shell of the embodiment of Figure 9; and

Figure 11 is a fragmentary sectional view of another means for rotatably connecting the shells.

With continuing reference to the drawings, the nu-

2

meral 10 generally represents the cabinet comprising this invention including an outer semi-cylindrical shell 12 adapted to be positioned within a recess 14 in a wall 16. Any suitable means may be used to maintain the outer shell 12 within the insert 14. An inner shell 18 is likewise of a semi-cylindrical configuration. The inner shell 18 is of a lesser height and a smaller diameter than the outer shell 12. The outer shell 12 has a top portion 20 and a bottom portion 22 thereon with a frame 24 surrounding the area defined by the shell and adapted to fit flush against the wall 16. The inner shell 18 has a top portion 26 and a bottom portion 28 which define the cabinet volume therebetween. A plurality of shelves 30 and 32 are supported at right angles to the semi-cylindrical surface of the inner shell. The shelves 30 and 32 are solidly supported from the inner shell 18 and spaced from each other at any desired distance. A pair of apertures 34 and 36 are formed in the top and bottom portions 26 and 28 of the inner shell 18.

The inner shell 18 is intended to be rotatably supported within the outer shell 12. Various means are available for this rotatable support. However, a preferred embodiment is shown in Figure 5 wherein a pin 38 having a threaded head 40 with a kerf 42 thereon is threadedly engaged in a threaded aperture in outer shell 12. The pin 38 further carries a shaft portion 44 which fits through washer 46 and into the aperture 34 or 36 of inner shell 18. It is to be noted that the utilization of this type pin provides that the outer shell 12 has nothing protruding from its bottom surface and it may fit flush in the recess 14 of wall 16. The pins 38 are inserted in the top and bottom portions 20 and 22 of outer shell 12 so that the shaft portions 44 oppose each other but may also be inserted through top and bottom portions 34 and 36 of the inner shell so that the heads of the pins oppose each other. The inner shell 18 rotatably fits between the shaft portions 44 in the recessed or inbuilt type fixture, while the inner shell 18 in the mounted or wall type fixture rotatably fits between the head portions 40. It will be apparent then that the inner shell may be rotated relative to the fixed outer shell 12.

A tab such as is shown at 48 is fixed on the outer portion of inner shell 18 for imparting a tangential force thereto to allow relative rotation between the shells.

Figure 6 reveals another embodiment incorporating the teachings of this invention wherein the outer shell 50 though having a triangular outer cross-section has a semi-cylindrical inner cross-section. The outer shell 50 is particularly devised to support the inner shell in a corner between two walls as clearly shown in Figure 6. The top surface of the outer shell has thickening half circular extension 52. Though not shown in Figure 6 the bottom portion of the outer shell has an extension identical to extension 52. Between the extensions 52 is supported an inner shell 18 similar to the shell disclosed in the embodiment of Figure 1.

In order to aid the relative rotative movement between the shells and for longer life and smoother dependable operation, a thrust ball bearing disk 54 may be supported by the outer shell 50 between the outer shell and the inner shell 18. It should be apparent of course that this ball bearing disk 54 may likewise be included in all other embodiments of this invention.

Figure 9 shows a perspective view of still another embodiment of this invention wherein a portion of the outer shell is utilized as a soap dish. The inner shell 60 is virtually of the same configuration as the inner shell disclosed in the prior two embodiments. The outer shell has been somewhat altered in design but the teachings of this invention are incorporated therein in an identical manner.

3

Figure 11 shows another type of pin means to be utilized in conjunction with the rotatable movement between the inner and outer shells. Whereas, the pin 44 utilized in the embodiment already described is threaded and therefore removably installed, the pin 62 of Figure 11 is permanent or non-removable. The pin 62 includes a shaft portion 64 and knurled portion 66. The knurled portion is followed by a tapered extension 68 which acts to crowd the metal of outer shell 50 around the knurl as the pin is permanently driven home. In a like manner, the inner shell 18 rotates on the shaft portion 64 over washer 70.

The device finds obvious utility in many areas in the home. It provides a convenient out-of-the-way cabinet for storage and accessibility of miscellaneous objects. In operation, in order for the user to gain access to the cabinet a counterclockwise force on the tab 48 of Figure 1 will make the shelf space available to the user. In order to close the cabinet so as not to reveal the inner contents of the cabinet and so lessen the attractiveness of a room, a clockwise force may be applied to tab 48 which will rotate the inner shell relative to the fixed outer shell. Of course many other uses and variations may be apparent to one skilled in the art. Furthermore, numerous materials could be utilized in the construction of this invention including numerous types of metals and plastics.

The foregoing is considered as illustrative only of the principles of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation shown and described, and accordingly, all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

1. A wall supported cabinet construction comprising a

4

semi-cylindrical outer shell, means for mounting said outer shell on a wall, said outer shell including a flat top and bottom portion, a semi-cylindrical inner shell, said inner shell including a flat top and bottom portion, said inner shell being concentrically contained within said outer shell, superposed spaced horizontal shelves mounted in said inner shell, a pair of pins, each of said pair of pins including a threaded portion and a shaft portion, apertures in the top and bottom portion of said outer shell, each of said threaded portions being threadedly received in said outer shell apertures, apertures in said inner shell, said inner shell apertures receiving said shaft portion terminating in said inner shell top and bottom portions for permitting relative rotation between the inner and outer shell on the shaft portions, said shelves remaining free from obstructions, and means carried by said inner shell for imparting a force thereto to rotate the inner shell relative to the outer shell.

2. The combination of claim 1 including a thrust ball bearing disk carried by said outer shell between the shells.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,424,517	Potts	Aug. 1, 1922
1,866,649	Hale	July 12, 1932
1,952,686	Sakier	Mar. 27, 1934
2,506,864	Ferguson	May 9, 1950
2,608,457	Zibell	Aug. 26, 1952
2,629,643	Davidson	Feb. 24, 1953
2,693,401	Brown	Nov. 2, 1954
2,790,692	Sharpe	Apr. 30, 1957

FOREIGN PATENTS

152,197	Great Britain	Oct. 14, 1920
---------	---------------	---------------