May 8, 1951 C. P. GEYH 2,552,372

RADIO CABINET

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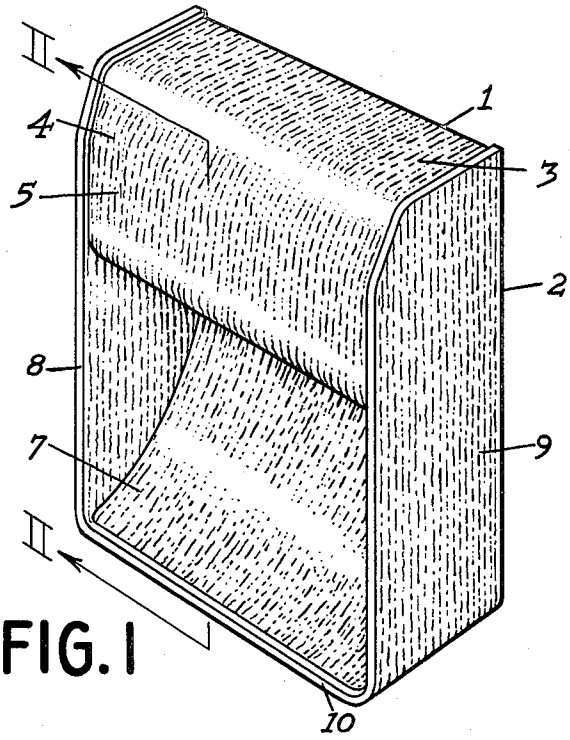


FIG. 1

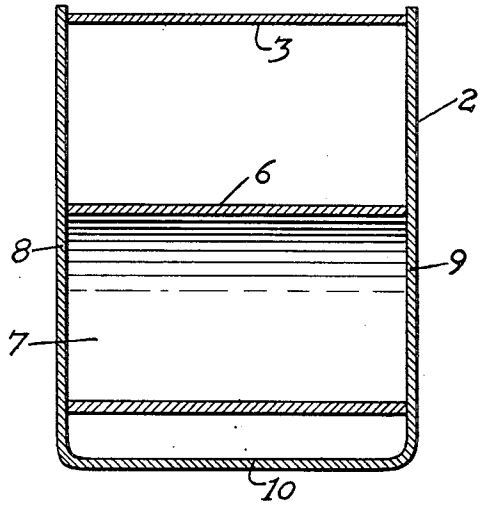


FIG. 3

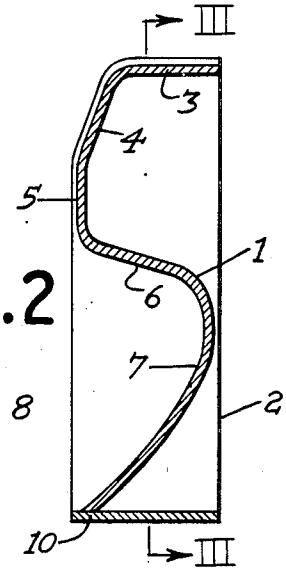


FIG. 2

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RADIO CABINET

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5 Claims. (Cl. 312—7)

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This invention relates to cabinets and more particularly to cabinets adapted to house radio equipment such as radio broadcast receivers.

In the manufacture of cabinets for radio equipment, it is essential that the cost of manufacture be reduced to a minimum consistent with the production of a cabinet capable of performing its intended functions of supporting, housing and protecting the equipment, while yet presenting an artistic and pleasing appearance conforming with the standard of furniture design in these respects.

It is an object of this invention to provide a cabinet which is inexpensive to manufacture and yet is adequate both from the standpoint of function and appearance.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a cabinet which lends itself well to mass production methods.

It is another object of this invention to provide a lightweight cabinet which possesses great structural strength and ruggedness.

It is still another object of this invention to provide a two-piece cabinet the parts of which lend themselves to formation by molding or extruding processes.

It is a still further object of this invention to provide a cabinet which can be made entirely of sections of extruded forms.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a consideration of the following specification when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet constructed in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view of the cabinet shown in Figure 1, taken along the line II—II of that figure; and,

Figure 3 is another cross-sectional view of the cabinet of Figure 1, taken at right angles to the view of Figure 2 and along the line III—III of that figure.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, the cabinet illustrated is constructed in its entirety of two pieces of material indicated by reference characters 1 and 2. The piece 1 has in cross-section the general shape of the letter S, as more clearly shown in Figure 2. This piece forms the top and front of the cabinet. The top is formed by a flat portion 3 which curves downwardly at its forward edge into an inclined portion 4 which is adapted to support the necessary instrument dials and indicators at an optimum angle for their easy observation by the user

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of the equipment. The piece 1 then curves downwardly to a vertically extending portion 5 which may carry the necessary knobs and controls for the equipment.

The piece next curves backwardly to form a rearwardly extending shelf-like portion 6, sloping slightly in a downward direction, which is adapted to form a support for the chassis and speaker of the equipment. The speaker may rest upon this portion through which an opening may be cut for the egress of the speaker output.

The location of the chassis of the receiver with respect to the cabinet structure may be similar to that shown in U. S. Patent 2,239,170 issued April 22, 1941, to W. P. Gray for Radio Apparatus. The location of the opening referred to may be similar to the location of the corresponding opening in Fig. 4 of the patent to Gray.

The piece now curves downwardly and forwardly as shown at 7 to form a reflecting surface for the speaker output, terminating at the lower forward edge of the cabinet. The portions 6 and 7 serve the further function of lending lateral support to the lower portions of the side walls from front to rear of the cabinet.

The piece 2 is in the shape of a rectangular U, as more clearly shown in Figures 1 and 3, surrounding and secured to the sides and lower edge of the piece 1, and forming the sides 8 and 9 and the bottom 10 of the cabinet.

Such a cabinet is simple and inexpensive to manufacture and may be constructed of strong, light weight materials such as plywood, molded wood products and other plastic and moldable materials. The pieces 1 and 2 may constitute sections cut from molded or extruded forms of S and U-shaped cross-sections, respectively, thus further reducing the cost of manufacture.

The two pieces cooperate to form a strong and rigid structure of pleasing appearance and rugged characteristics.

While the invention has been shown and described in its preferred form, many changes of form and proportions falling within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art. It is to be understood, therefore, that the invention is not to be considered as limited to embodiment shown and described herein.

What is claimed is:

1. A cabinet having five boundary surfaces constituting the top, bottom, sides and front thereof, said surfaces being formed entirely of two strips of material, one of said strips being formed to an S-shape in cross-section and the

other being formed to a U-shape in cross-section.

2. A cabinet adapted to house a radio receiver; said cabinet being formed of two strips of material; one of said strips being formed to an S-shape in cross-section, the upper portion of said S-shape forming a partial enclosure adapted to contain a receiver and the lower portion shaped to act as a sound reflector for the output of a receiver; and the other of said strips being formed to a U-shape in cross-section and constituting the sides and bottom of said cabinet.

3. A cabinet comprising a first substantially rectangular strip of material, said strip being folded to present an S-shape in cross-section, the upper portion of said strip being convex forwardly in cross-section, and the lower portion thereof being concave forwardly in cross-section; and a second substantially rectangular strip of material, said second strip being folded to present a U-shape in cross-section, the central portion of said second strip lying beneath and being secured to the lower transverse edge of said first strip, the portions of said second strip forming the legs of the U-shape lying against and being secured to the vertically extending lateral edges of said first strip to form the sides of said cabinet.

4. A cabinet adapted to house a radio receiver, said cabinet being formed of two strips of material; one of said strips being formed to an S-shape in cross-section, the upper portion of said strip forming a partial enclosure for said receiver extending above, in front of and beneath said receiver, said strip being formed in its central portion with an opening over which the loud

speaker of said receiver may rest, and the lower portion of said strip forming a reflecting means directing the output of said loud speaker in a forwardly direction; and a second strip of material, said second strip being formed to a U-shape in cross-section, the central portion of said second strip lying beneath and being secured to the lower transverse edge of said first strip, the portions of said second strip forming the legs of said U-shape lying against and being secured to the vertically extending lateral edges of said first strip to form the sides of said cabinet.

5. A cabinet comprising two strips of material, one of said strips being formed to an S-shape in cross-section, the upper portion thereof constituting the top and front of said cabinet, the intermediate portion thereof constituting a horizontally extending shelf and the lower portion thereof constituting a forwardly concave surface terminating at the bottom of said cabinet, and the other of said strips being formed to a U-shape in cross-section and constituting the sides and bottom of said cabinet.

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REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
2,239,170	Gray	Apr. 22, 1941
2,394,134	Ayres	Feb. 5, 1946