

Nov. 2, 1954

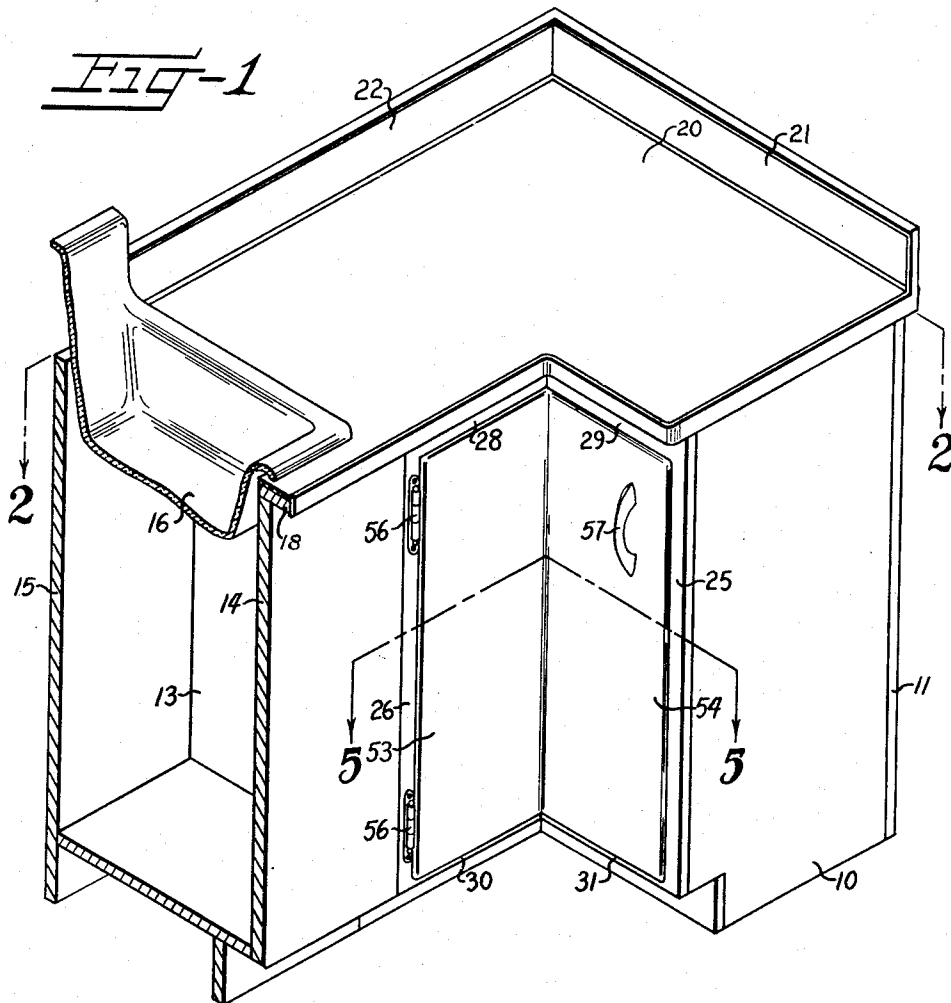
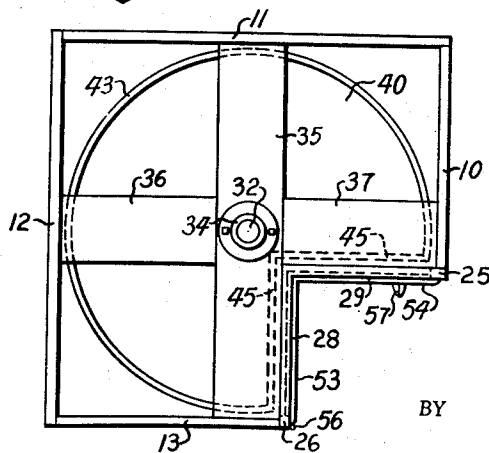
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2,693,401

ANGULAR DOOR FOR CORNER CABINETS

Filed March 7, 1952

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

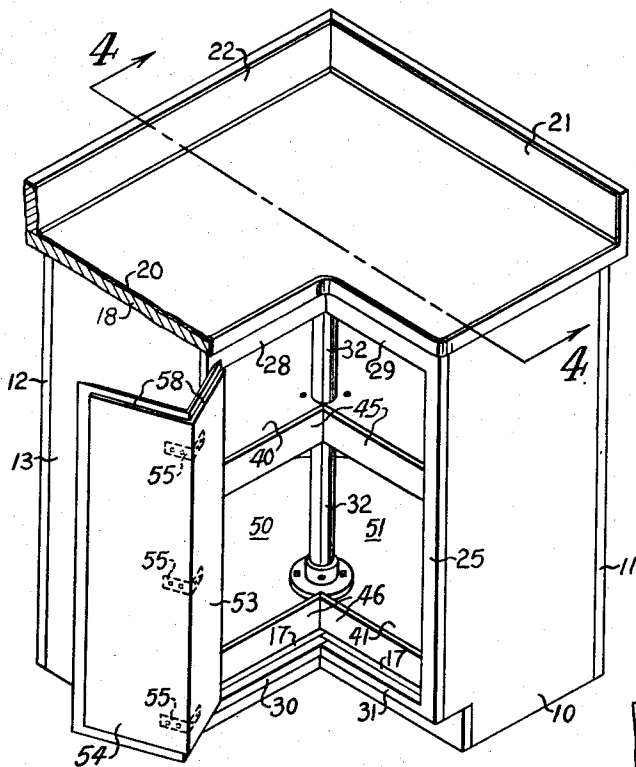


FIG-3

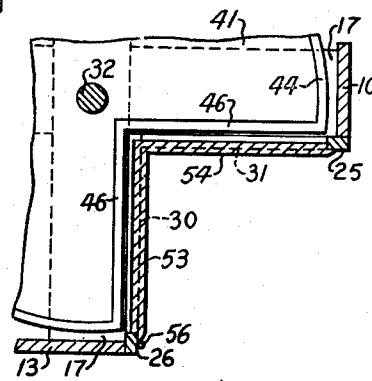


FIG-5

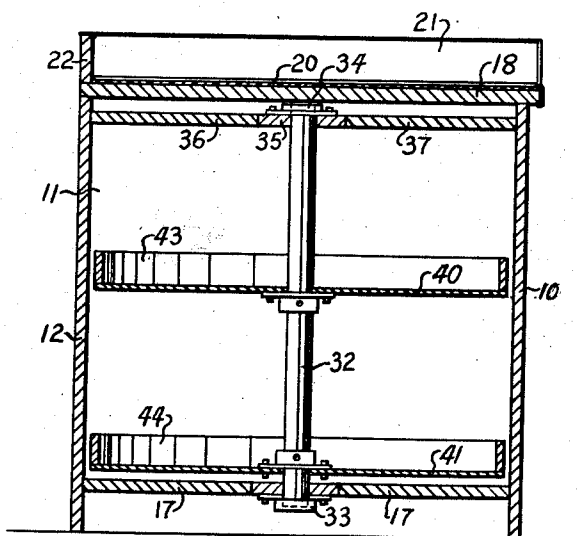


FIG-4

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ANGULAR DOOR FOR CORNER CABINETS

James E. Brown, Troutmans, N. C.

Application March 7, 1952, Serial No. 275,401

1 Claim. (Cl. 312—238)

This invention relates to a corner cabinet structure and more especially to an angular door for a corner cabinet structure for kitchens wherein the sink is usually flush with a drainboard cabinet beneath which suitable storage space is provided. In structures of this type usually a range or other kitchen apparatus is disposed at one end of the corner cabinet structure and the other end is usually merged with the drainboard surrounding the sink.

It is an object of this invention to provide a cantilever type angular door for a corner cabinet structure for drainboards or kitchen cabinets wherein the corner portion of the cabinet is provided with two adjacent openings disposed in vertical planes at an angle of approximately ninety degrees to each other. Instead of having two doors closing these openings which have to be opened to gain access to the storage space within the corner cabinet, a single right-angular door is provided having one edge thereof hingedly secured to the cabinet structure while the other edge of the right-angular door structure is free to swing away from and towards the cabinet and is usually provided with a handle for manipulation of the same.

It is another object of this invention to provide a corner cabinet structure of the type described wherein a rotatable shelf is disposed within the corner cabinet structure, the shelf having a segmental portion thereof cut away to provide two bases disposed at right angles to each other and slightly inwardly of the two openings in the cabinet which are also disposed in vertical planes and merge with each other at an angle of approximately ninety degrees and to provide a unitary door of right-angular formation which is hingedly secured to the cabinet structure at one of the vertical end edges thereof and is adapted to swing to open or close the openings in the cabinet.

Some of the objects of the invention having been stated, other objects will appear as the description proceeds, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometric view of a corner cabinet with portions broken away and showing the corner cabinet associated with one end of a sink;

Figure 2 is a sectional plan view of the corner portion of the cabinet taken substantially along the line 2—2 in Figure 1 or immediately below the top cover portion of the cabinet;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1 but omitting the sink and showing the right-angular door in open position;

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view through the cabinet taken substantially along the line 4—4 in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional plan view showing a portion of Figure 2 and being taken along the line 5—5 in Figure 1.

Referring more specifically to the drawings, the numerals 10, 11, 12 and 13 indicate the side wall portions of a corner cabinet which may have integral therewith additional front and back walls 14 and 15 for reception of a suitable sink 16. The corner cabinet enclosed by the walls 10 to 13, inclusive, has a suitable bottom 17 and a top 18, the top 18 usually being covered with a plastic material 20 and provided with splash boards 21 and 22. The top 18 and bottom 17 have substantially right-angular segmental portions cut therefrom defining the outer right-angular or corner portion of the cabinet. The edges of the walls 10 and 12 have suitable

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facing members 25 and 26 secured thereto and the cut away portions of the bottom 17 and the top 18 are faced with facing member or strips 28 and 29, 30 and 31.

The shelving within the corner cabinet may be stationary if desired but in the drawings, there is shown a rotary shelf structure which comprises a pipe or shaft 32 having its lower end rotatably mounted in a bearing 33 in the bottom 17 and its upper end rotatably mounted in a bearing 34 in a cross member 35 secured within the upper portion of the cabinet. The cross member 35 has associated therewith cross members 36 and 37 and these members form a support for the bearing 34 for the upper end of the shaft 32. It is to be noted that the bottom 17 may be formed from crossed members similar to the members 35, 36 and 37, if desired.

Fixedly secured on the shaft 32 are any desired number of shelves such as 40 and 41 which may, if desired, have upturned members or flanges 43 and 44 secured around the outer edges thereof. The shelves 40 and 41 are substantially circular in shape except for right-angular cut away portions therein conforming to the cut away portions of the bottom 17 and top 18. The cut away portions of the shelves 40 and 41 have suitable upturned members or flanges 45 and 46 secured thereto and cooperating with the circular formed flanges 43 and 44.

The structure thus far described completes a corner cabinet having two openings disposed at right angles to each other and indicated at 50 and 51. Heretofore in such cabinets, two doors have been provided for closing these openings and these doors frequently interfered with each other and it was necessary to open two doors to gain access to the interior of the cabinet. Now, instead of having two doors hinged at their remote edges to the face members 25 and 26, there is provided a right-angular door comprising panels 53 and 54 rigidly secured to each other by any suitable means such as right angle brackets 55 which are preferably countersunk and brushed over with a suitable plastic material so that when the interior surfaces of the panels 53 and 54 are painted, they will become practically invisible.

The free edge of the door 53 is hingedly secured as at 56 to the facing member 26 and the door is provided with a suitable handle 57 by means of which the door comprising panels 53 and 54 can be opened or closed. Suitable latch means not shown may be provided for holding the door assembly in closed position.

It might be noted that the inner face of the upper, lower and side edges of the door assembly, comprising members 53 and 54, are chamfered, as at 58, to fit within the confines of facing strips 25, 26, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

In the drawings and specification, there has been set forth a preferred embodiment of the invention and although specific terms are employed, they are used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention being defined in the claim.

I claim:

In a corner cabinet having two right-angularly disposed horizontally extending extensions, the front wall portions of which are cut away to form side, top and bottom walls which define two adjacent openings disposed in two vertical planes and at substantially right angles to each other, the cabinet having a rotatable shelf assembly disposed therein and provided with a plurality of shelves mounted to rotate on a vertical axis, a door comprising two panels conforming in outline to the two openings and having their proximate edges rigidly secured to each other in right-angular relation and having their outer edges fitting into close proximity to the walls of the openings, the shelves each having a right-angular portion cut therefrom conforming to but spaced inwardly from said openings in the cabinet to allow the door to be moved to closed position, the top, bottom and side edges of the door being rabbeted so that the inner edge portions will fit within the walls of the openings and the outer edge portions will fit against the outer surfaces of said front portions, the outer edge of one of the panels being hingedly secured to the cabinet at points adjacent the outer edge of one of the openings, and the outer

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surfaces of said panels being disposed in vertical planes
extending at an angle of ninety degrees to each other.

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