

Aug. 30, 1932.

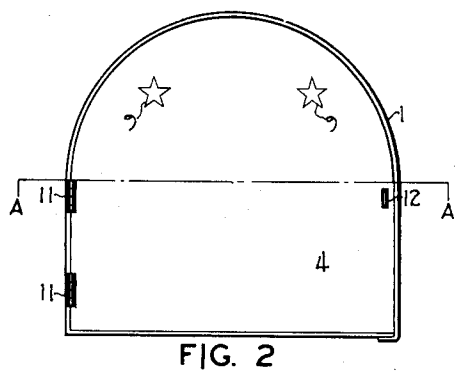
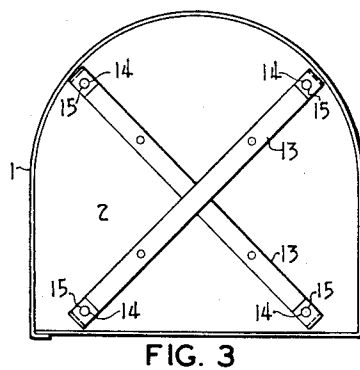
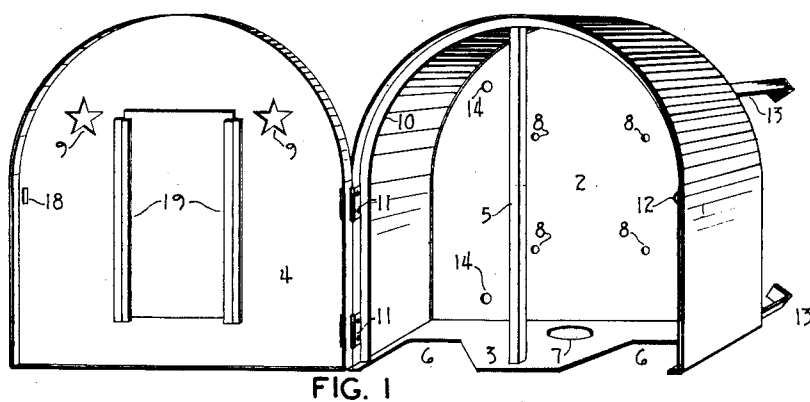
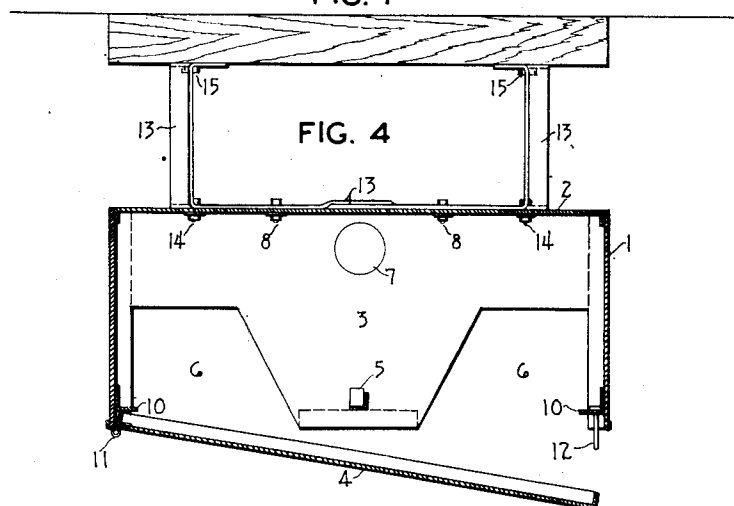
J. W. MARTIN

1,874,776

CABINET

Filed July 17, 1931

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



James Woodward Martin INVENTOR.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

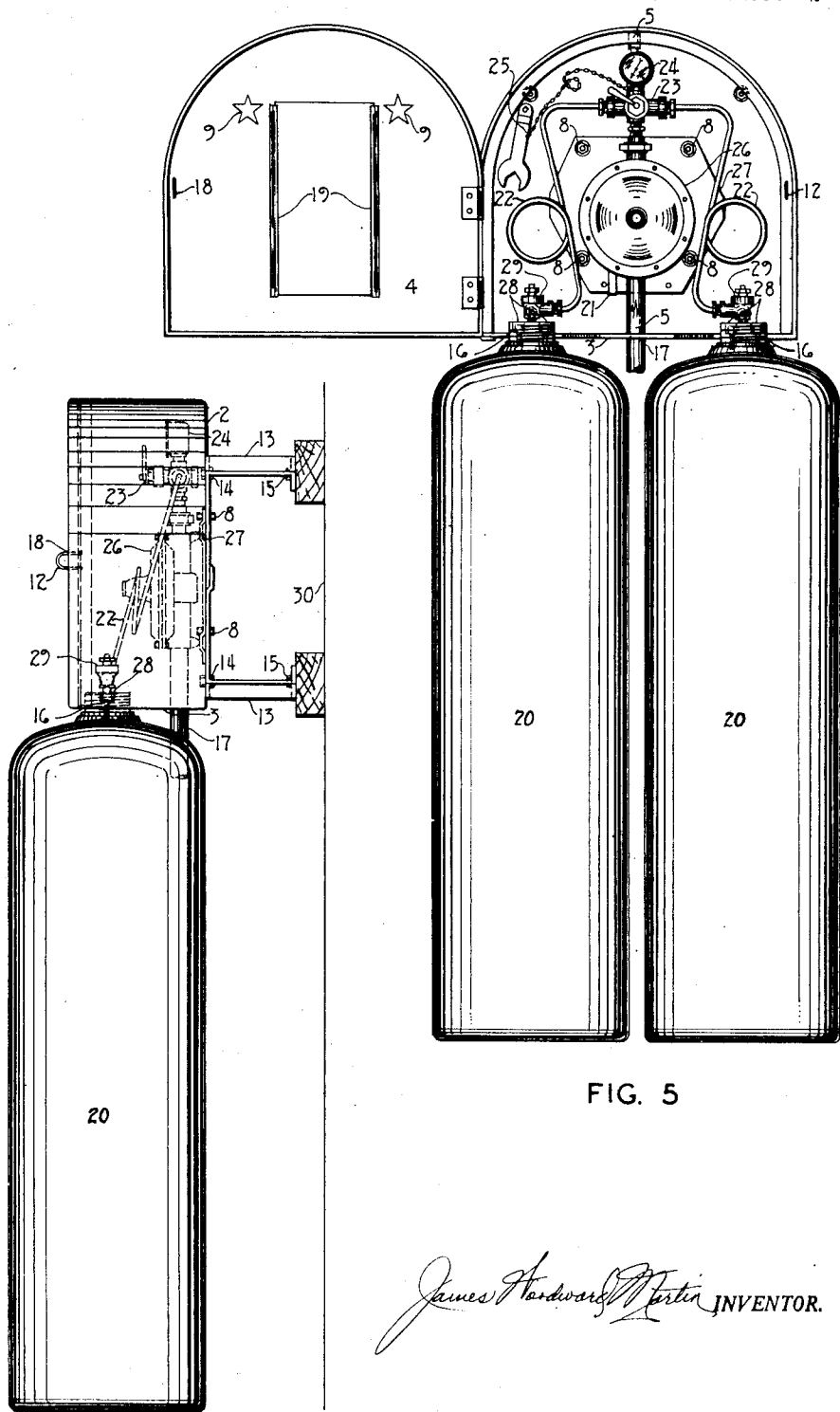


FIG. 5

FIG. 6

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CABINET

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The invention relates to improvements in cabinets used for housing liquefied petroleum gas control equipment, including top fuse plugs in cylinder heads, cylinder valves, copper tube connections, a two-way line valve, a pressure gauge, a regulator, a mercury seal and a wrench and chain; and the objects of the improvement are, first, to provide protection for the above mentioned devices from the weather; second, to prevent irresponsible or unauthorized parties from tampering with the above equipment; third, to accomplish the two objects aforementioned using a practical, minimum size cabinet; fourth, to permit the cabinet, with the aforementioned devices installed within, to be fastened to the walls of a building while in service; fifth, to permit ready access to the back of the cabinet and to the underneath side of the bottom without disconnecting or removing the cabinet from its service position; and sixth, to permit the weight of the control devices to be supported independent of the cabinet.

One form of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a perspective of the cabinet and brackets only; Figure 2, a front elevation of the cabinet; Figure 3, a rear elevation of the cabinet; Figure 4, a horizontal section of the part of the cabinet on the line AA, Figure 2; Figure 5, a front elevation of the complete installation with the door of the cabinet open and with typical control devices installed within, and with two standard cylinders, also, in place; Figure 6 shows the side elevation of the completed installation with the control equipment and cylinders in place.

The hood and side 1, the floor 3 (3 and 1 being one continuous piece of metal), the back 2, and door 4, the arched angle iron 10 and the strip of angle iron 5, constitute the framework of the cabinet. Strap iron pieces 13 13, constitute supporting brackets and are fastened to the back 2, of the cabinet, by means of bolts and nuts 14 14 14 14, and brackets 13 13, fastened to the wall of a building 30, by lag screws 15 15 15 15, or other equivalent fasteners. The door 4, is hung to the hood and sides 1 by means of two hinges 11 11. One end of the strip of angle iron 5 is

fastened to the crown of the hood 1 and the other end, to the floor 3, for the purpose of strengthening floor 3. Two openings 6 6, in the floor 3, are to receive the threaded cylinder heads 16 16, as shown in Figures 5 and 6, when cylinders are in service position. Circular opening 7, in the floor 3, permits the outlet pipe 17, to pass through the floor 3. Openings 6 6 and 7 in the floor are of sufficient size to permit proper ventilation with threaded cylinder heads 16 16, and outlet pipe 17, in place; and at the same time they are of such size as to prevent irresponsible or unauthorized persons from having access to control devices in the cabinet. In door 4 is shown two ventilation holes 9 9. To the inside of door 4, two strips of metal 19 are fastened and formed to effect a card holder. A slot 18 is cut in door 4, such as to fit over staple 12 when the door is in a closed position. Staple 12 is of such size as to permit the insertion of the bow of a padlock.

In Figures 5 and 6, standard cylinders 20 20, and typical control devices are shown installed in place in the cabinet. In the threaded head of each standard cylinder are two soft plugs 28; also, in the head of each cylinder is screwed a cylinder valve 29; cylinder valves 29 29 are connected to a two-way line valve 23 by means of copper tube connection 22 22; a pressure gauge 24 is screwed into the top of two-way line valve 23; 23 is connected as shown to gas regulator 26; wrench and chain 25 is fastened to the base of pressure gauge 24. The particular regulator, shown in Figures 5 and 6, has a back plate 27 fastened to it by means of set screws. The back plate is fastened to the brackets 13 13, through the back 2, of the cabinet by means of bolts and nuts 8 8 8 8. These bolts pass through holes that have been drilled in back plate 27, in back 2 of cabinet and brackets 13 13, such as to make the corresponding holes in back plate 27, in back 2 and in brackets 13 13 coincide with each other. Thus, the brackets themselves support the entire weight of these control devices, thereby relieving the back 2 of this weight. The mercury seal 21, which serves as a safety device to insure against pressure building up above a set pressure in

the outlet pipe 17, is completely housed and protected. In Figure 6, the space between the back 2 and the wall of the building 30 illustrates the accessibility to the rear of the cabinet, which enables painting or other maintenance work to be accomplished without disconnecting or removing the cabinet from its service position. By disconnecting cylinder valves 29 29 from tube connections 22 22, and with the door 4 open, cylinders 20 20 are easily removed, after which the top and underneath surfaces of floor 3 are accessible without disconnecting or removing the cabinet or other control devices from their service position.

I am aware that prior to my invention cabinets have been made that completely enclose all liquefied petroleum gas control equipment and at the same time only partially enclose the cylinders, and that cabinets have been made that fasten to the walls of the building. I therefore do not claim such a combination broadly; but I claim:

1. A cabinet of the character described comprising a top, a back, side walls, a bottom and a door, said bottom having spaced recesses, each recess enabling the admittance into the cabinet of the neck and valve connecting parts of a gas containing cylinder above the floor line; an opening in the bottom for an outlet pipe, a plate for carrying gas control means of the cylinders, and bracket supporting means independently secured to the back and to the plate for supporting the cabinet adjacent the wall of a building or the like.

2. A cabinet of the character described comprising a top, back, side walls, a bottom and a door, the bottom having outwardly-opening spaced recesses to receive threaded heads of gas cylinders for admitting and removing the cylinders to and from service position in the cabinet without moving the cabinet, said recesses permitting ventilation and the bottom wall and the door cooperating to prevent unauthorized access to the cylinder control parts in the cabinet; strengthening means connecting the top and bottom of the cabinet, holes for ventilation in said door, and means for supporting the cabinet in spaced relation to a building or other support such spaced relation permitting access to the back of the cabinet in painting; a plate for carrying gas control means of the cylinders, said supporting means including brackets, the brackets having independent connecting points both to said back of the cabinet and to said plate.

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