

Jan. 8, 1935.

C. V. TANSLEY

1,987,378

WARMING CABINET

Filed March 2, 1932

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

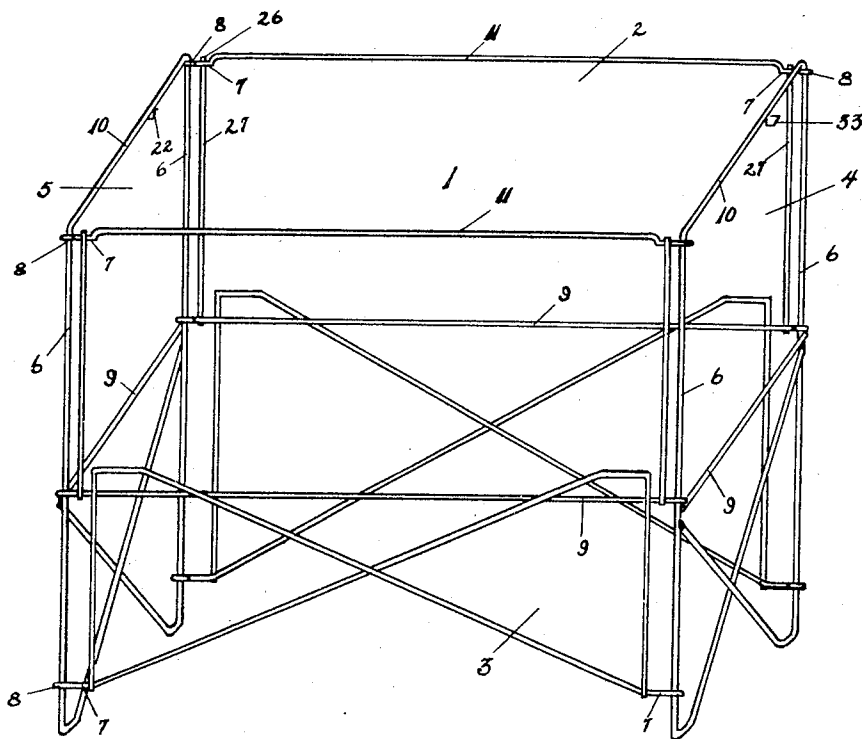


Fig. 1

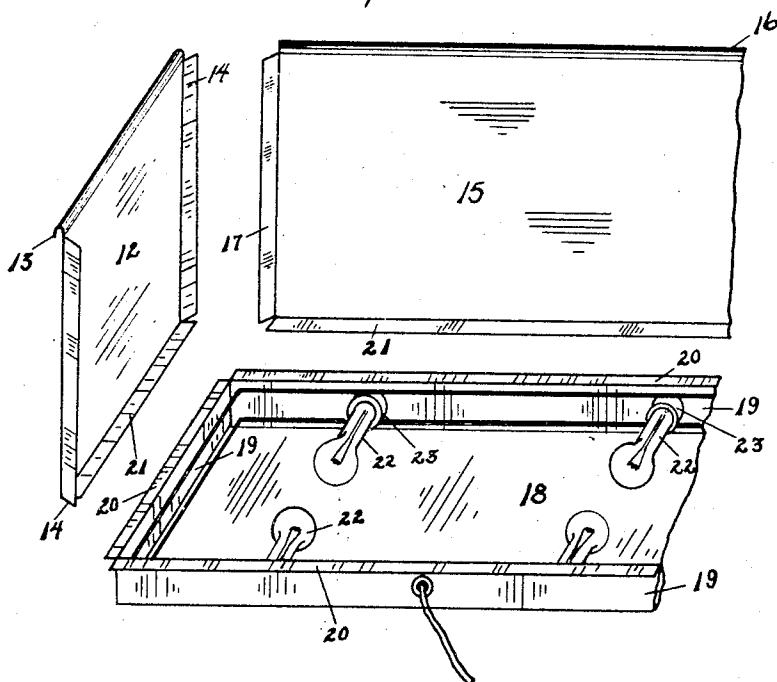


Fig. 2

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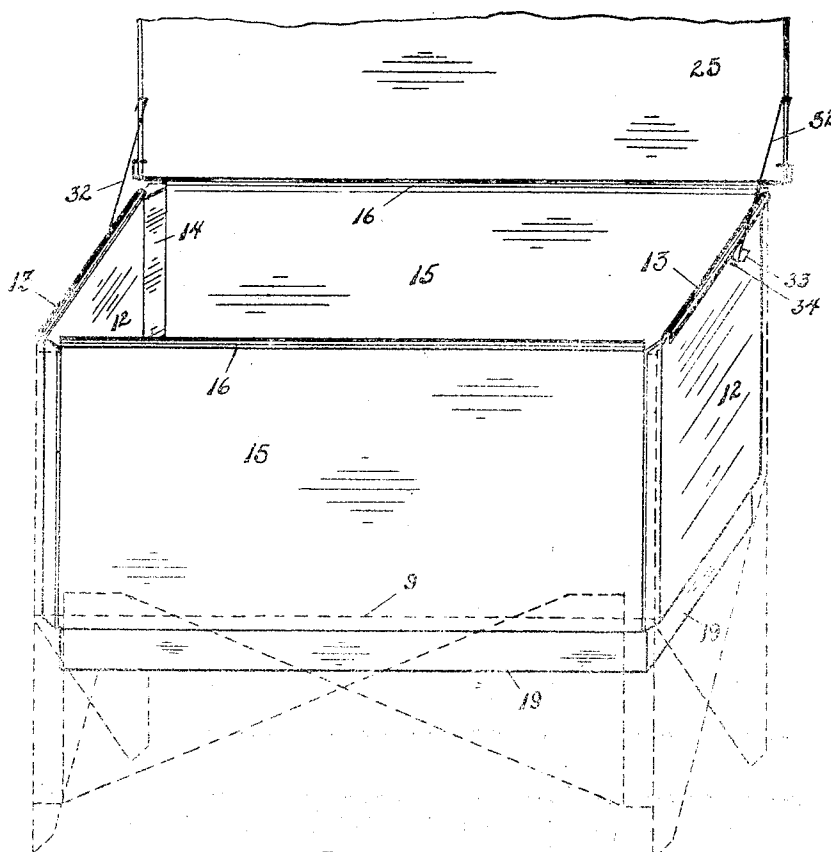


Fig. 3

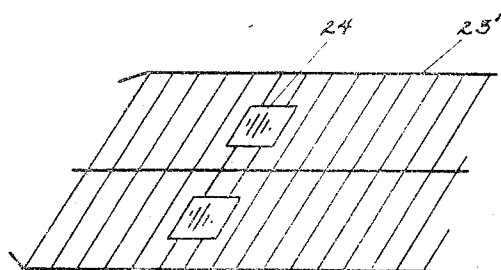


Fig. 4

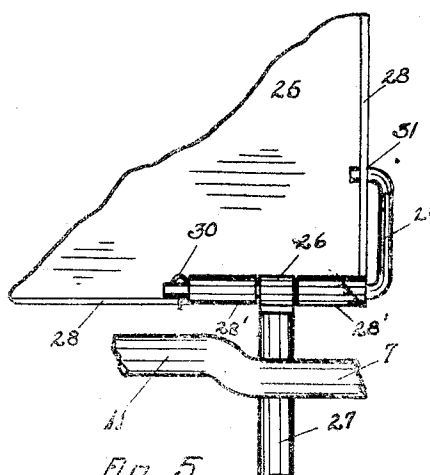


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WARMING CABINET

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7 Claims. (Cl. 228-6)

This invention in its broadest aspect has application in all fields in which it is advantageous to provide a light, sturdy container which may be shipped or handled in a flattened form and set up for use without the employment of the conventional fastening element; i. e., bolts or screws. In a more limited consideration, this invention has particular application in providing a cabinet structure in which peanuts or the like may be warmed.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a light, sturdy cabinet construction which is attractive in appearance yet is capable of being collapsed into a flat form for shipping or storing.

Another object of my invention is to provide a cabinet structure having a heating element for maintaining in a heated condition food products placed therein which may be inexpensively manufactured and is adapted to be positioned in a location where the product being heated may be easily vended.

A further object of my invention is to provide a knock-down cabinet structure comprising a collapsible wire frame-work upon which the sides and bottom structure constituting the container portion of the cabinet are suspended by a simple hooking operation.

With these and other objects which will become apparent as the description proceeds, my invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings wherein a convenient embodiment of my invention is set forth, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the collapsible wire frame-work.

Fig. 2 is a broken perspective view of the side, end and bottom portions of my improved cabinet structure.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of my improved cabinet structure showing the sides, ends, and bottom structure shown in Fig. 2 suspended upon the wire frame-work; the frame-work being shown in broken lines.

Fig. 4 is a broken perspective view of the shelf supported by the bottom of the cabinet.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail elevation of the hinge structure of my improved cabinet.

As shown in Fig. 1, I have provided a wire frame-work 1 consisting of rectangular side portions 2 and 3 and trapezoidal end portions 4 and 5. To permit the frame-work 1 to be collapsed into substantially a single plane, the side portions 2 and 3 are pivotally secured to the vertical cor-

ner post wires 6 of the end portions 4 and 5 by bending the horizontal portions 7 of the side portions 2 and 3 about the post 6 to form loop portions 8. Wire bracing and retaining members 9 are provided to increase the rigidity of the frame-work 1 and to retain the suspended end and side portions of the container portions of the cabinet as will be hereinafter described. Constituting the top of the frame-work 1 are container supporting wire members 10 and 11 located in the same plane. The frame-work 1 is fabricated entirely of wire secured in place by spot-welding.

Referring to Fig. 2, reference character 12 designates a rhomboidal end portion of the container structure of the cabinet, preferably of sheet metal, having a rolled flange portion 13 adapted to be hooked over the wire members 10 of the frame-work 1. Flanges 14 are turned at 45 degrees to the plane of the end portion 12 to cooperate with a similar flange upon the side portions of the container to seal the corners as will hereinafter be described.

To form the side portion of the container rectangular sheet metal portion 15 is provided having a rolled flange similar to the flange 13 to permit the side 15 to be suspended from the wire members 11. Flanges 17 are provided similar to the flanges 14 to overlap the flanges 14 when in an assembled state to seal the corners of the container. To provide a bottom closure for the container, a dropped bottom portion is provided having vertical walls 19 terminating in turned horizontal flanges 20 adapted to be supported upon similar supporting flanges 21 upon the end and side portions 12 and 15. As it is highly desirable to vend certain food products, for example peanuts, in a heated state, heating elements, preferably electric heating bulbs 22, are secured in sockets 23 in the walls 19 and connected into an electric circuit in the usual manner. Aside from completing the closure of the container, the bottom 18 gives the collapsible frame-work 1 the necessary transverse rigidity.

To further increase the transverse rigidity of the frame-work 1 and to provide a pervious supporting shelf for the food product to be placed in the container, a wire structure shelf 23' is provided which is adapted to be supported upon the flanges 20 of the bottom 18. Shields 24 are secured on the shelf 23' and so located as to be positioned directly over the bulbs 22 to prevent scorching of the products supported by the shelf 23' directly adjacent the heating elements.

As shown in Fig. 3, a sheet metal cover 25 is

provided for the container and is hinged in a bearing 26 secured to the wire member 27 by spot-welding. As shown in Fig. 5 the cover 25 is provided with flanges 28 which are extended and rolled into bearing portions 28'. In order to journal the cover 25 in the bearing 26, an L shaped pin 29 is passed through the bearings 28' and the aligned bearing 26 and secured in place by a key 30. To prevent the pin 29 from rotating relative to the cover, a portion of the pin 29 is passed through an opening 31 in the flange 28.

In assembling my improved "knock-down" cabinet, the collapsed frame-work 1 is first "squared". Next, the side and end portions 12 and 15 are suspended in the frame-work 1 by hooking the flanges 13 and 16 over the wires 10 and 11, respectively. The bottom 18 is then lowered between the side and end portions to rest upon the flanges 21. Next, the shelf 23' is lowered into the container to be supported upon the flanges 20 of the bottom 18. The bottom 18 and the shelf 23' force the side and end portions 12 and 15 out against the retaining wires 9 with the result that these portions are thus rigidly retained in the place and at the same time the necessary transverse rigidity is imparted to the collapsible frame-work 1. In securing the top 25 to the cabinet, catch members 32, functioning to prevent the top from tilting too far back when the cover is lifted, are passed through wire stop loops welded to the wire members 10, the catches 32 being pivotally secured in the end flanges 28 of the cover 25 and provided with hook portions 34 which contact with the stop loops 33 when the cover 25 is raised. With the catch member 32 passed through the loops 33, the cover is journaled in the bearings 26 in the manner herebefore described.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that I have provided a "knock-down" cabinet structure which may be readily assembled without special tool or securing means. Furthermore, I have developed an attractive, inexpensive cabinet into which sacked peanuts or the like may be placed and heated, the cabinet being of a type permitting it to be placed in localities from where the heated product may be advantageously vended without special installation.

Having thus shown and described my invention it will be seen that changes and modifications may be made therein by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention and I do not wish to be limited to the details herein disclosed but what I claim is:

1. In a knock-down cabinet structure, the combination of an integrally fabricated collapsible

wire frame-work, removable sheet metal side and end portions having flanged upper and lower edges, said side and end portions being solely suspended in said frame-work by said upper flanges and a bottom portion supported upon said lower flanges imparting the necessary transverse rigidity to said structure.

2. In a knock-down cabinet structure, the combination of a collapsible wire frame-work, removable sheet metal side and end portions having flanged upper and lower edges, said side and end portions being solely suspended in said frame-work by said upper flanges and a bottom portion supported upon said lower flanges imparting the necessary transverse rigidity to said structure.

3. In a knock-down cabinet structure, the combination of a collapsible wire frame-work, a removable container forming portion having flanged upper and lower edges, said portion being solely suspended in said frame-work by said upper flange and a bottom portion supported upon said lower flange imparting the necessary transverse rigidity to said structure.

4. In a knock-down cabinet structure, the combination of a collapsible frame-work, a removable container forming portion having flanged upper and lower edges, said portion being solely suspended in said frame-work by said upper flange and a bottom portion supported upon said lower flange imparting the necessary transverse rigidity to said structure.

5. In a cabinet structure, the combination of a frame-work, a removable container forming portion having flanged upper and lower edges, said portion being solely suspended in said frame-work by said upper flange and a bottom portion supported upon said lower flange.

6. In a knock-down cabinet structure, the combination of a collapsible frame-work, removable sectional container forming portions suspended in unfixed positions relative to each other, and a bottom portion removably suspended upon said sectional portions whereby said sectional portions are fixedly maintained in said frame-work and the necessary transverse rigidity is imparted to said structure.

7. In a knock-down cabinet structure, the combination of a collapsible frame-work, removable sectional container forming portions having flanged upper and lower edges suspended solely from said upper flanged edges freely positioned relative to each other, and a bottom portion removably suspended upon said lower flanged edges whereby said sectional portions are fixedly maintained in said frame-work and the necessary transverse rigidity is imparted to said structure.

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