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E. J. JONES

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METAL CABINET

Filed Feb. 12, 1930

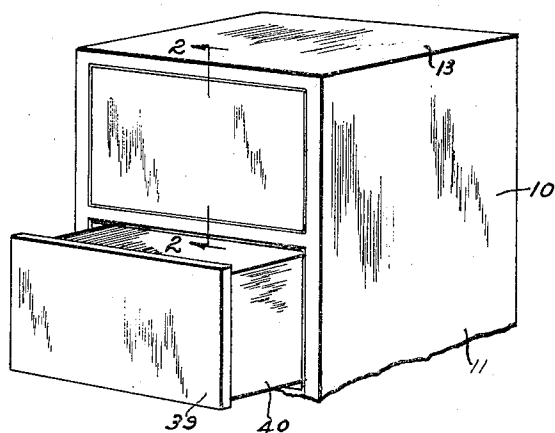


FIG - I

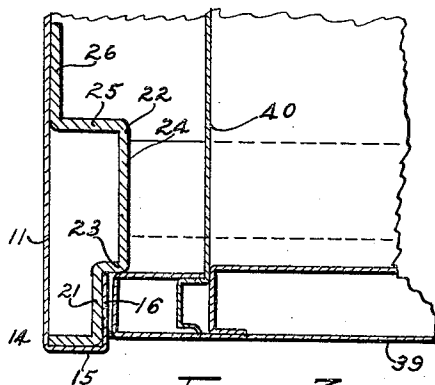


FIG - 3

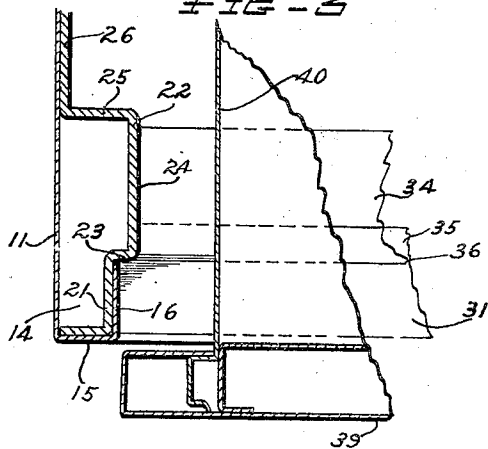


FIG - 4

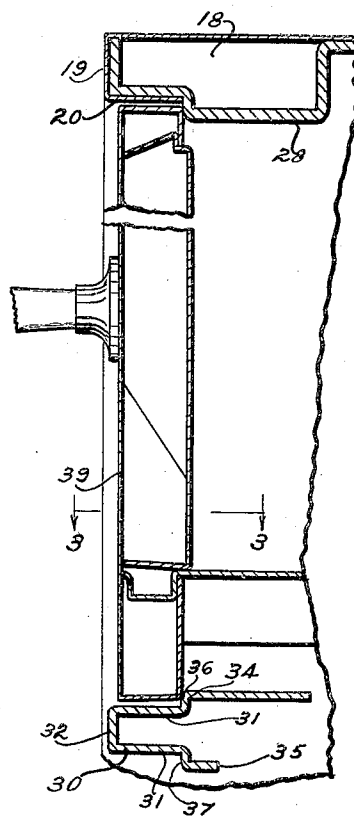


FIG - 2

Inventor
Emil J. Jones

By

Clarence Walker

His Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

EMIL J. JONES, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO JAMESTOWN METAL DESK COMPANY, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

METAL CABINET

Application filed February 12, 1930. Serial No. 427,789.

This invention relates to an improvement in metal cabinets and more particularly to the type constructed to exclude dust and dirt from the interior thereof.

In practically all door or drawer fitted metal cabinets each opening is of a size to permit free entrance of the door or drawer head. A slight space or gap thus occurs when the cabinet is closed permitting the entry and accumulation of dust on the interior contents. To overcome this it is contemplated to provide an opening having flanges which, when the cabinet is closed, closely engages the inner face of the door or drawer head.

The principal object of the invention is to provide means by which to exclude dust and dirt from the interior of a metal cabinet.

Another object of the invention is to form projecting flanges for cabinet openings which, when said cabinet is closed, completely seals the openings.

A further object of the invention is to provide in the dust excluding flanges of a cabinet opening, means with which a door or drawer head will engage to define and limit the travel of said door or drawer.

Other and further objects of the invention will appear from a consideration of the following specification when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, and in which

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet fitted with one modification of this invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical sectional view showing the top and bottom engaging flanges for the drawer head, being taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view showing the vertical flanges engaged by a drawer head and is taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 2; and

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 showing the drawer in partially extended position.

Referring to the drawing this invention is shown embodied in a cabinet generally indicated by the reference numeral 10. The cabinet is shown having vertical walls 11 and top 13. The top and base (not shown) are joined to the side walls 11 in any suitable

manner. Since the structure of the cabinet and the manner of joining the walls forms no part of this invention, further description thereof is unnecessary.

The forward vertical edges of the walls 11 are shaped to create longitudinally extending pockets 14 which are formed by the wall flanges 15 and 16. The top 13 is likewise shaped to provide a pocket 18 defined by flanges 19 and 20. In the pockets 14 and 18 are located the forward flanged ends 21 of dust plates 22. The face 24 of the plate is two plane due to the transversely formed shoulder 23. The recess 14 receives the flange 21 of the plate and the end of the wall flange 16 abuts the shoulder 23. The rearward portion of the plate is formed with right angle flanges 25 and 26, the flange 26 lying against the inner face of the side wall 11. When the plate 22 is in place, it is welded or otherwise joined to the side wall 11 and wall flange 16, thus securely locating the dust plate within the cabinet.

Since the top wall 13, along the forward edge thereof, is identical with the side walls 11, a plate 28 similar to the plate 22 is engaged with the wall of the recess 18, being secured in any suitable manner as by welding. The bottom wall of the cabinet is substantially identical with the top wall and, although not shown, is formed with a plate identical to the plate 28 mounted in the top wall.

In the majority of metal cabinets, two or more drawers are provided and, in order to create top and bottom rails to the intermediate drawer openings, the structure shown in Figure 2 is provided. The horizontal rail 30 is channel like having side walls 31 and front wall 32. The side walls terminate in offset flanges 34 and 35, produced by the shoulders 36 and 37. When the rail 30 is in place to define the upper and lower edge of adjacent drawer openings, it is secured at its ends to the vertical plates 22 in any suitable manner as by welding. The flanges 34 and 35 are cut short to permit full engagement with the two plane face 24 of each of said plates (see Figure 4).

The drawer head 39, in accordance with the usual practise, is considerably larger than the

body of the drawer 40. The outer edge of the head 39, when the drawer is moved into closed position, engages the shoulder 23 of the vertical plates 22 and shoulders 31 and 32 of adjacent horizontal rails 30. By causing the drawer head, when the drawer is closed, to fully engage the cabinet on all sides, it is possible to prevent the accumulation of dust and dirt on the interior contents. The shoulders formed on the walls defining the drawer opening also define and limit the movement of the drawer toward closed position. When the drawer head has engaged the shoulders on all four sides of the drawer opening, the drawer is fully closed and the outer face thereof is substantially flush with the front wall of the cabinet. It is pointed out that to provide a drawer stop, which engages all four sides of the drawer head, eliminates jumping of a drawer when it is rapidly moved into closed position and which occurs when the drawer stop engages only the top or bottom edge of the drawer head.

While applicant has shown and described but one modification of this invention, it is obvious that other adaptations of this invention may be made, namely, that of applying dust plates to the walls defining a cabinet door opening, and applicant is not to be limited in the spirit and scope other than as set forth and defined in the hereunto annexed claim.

Having thus set forth my invention what I claim as new and for which I desire protection by Letters Patent is:

In a metal cabinet, walls defining an opening therein, intumed flanges forming pockets and terminating the walls of said opening, a plate attached to each of said opening walls, a flange on said plate engaged with and adapted to strengthen the walls of said pocket, an inwardly projecting shoulder on each of said plates, a further flange on said plate attached to said cabinet, one or more horizontal rails mounted transversely of said cabinet opening, said rails dividing said opening into a number of lesser openings, vertically opposed shoulders formed on said rails, said shoulders being correspondingly positioned to form with said plate shoulders a stop extending entirely around each of said lesser openings for the purpose of limiting the inward travel of a closure for each of the openings as well as constituting a dust protection for the interior of said cabinet.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

EMIL J. JONES.