

March 26, 1929.

J. A. HOEGGER

1,707,013

WALL CABINET

Original Filed April 17, 1926 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 2.

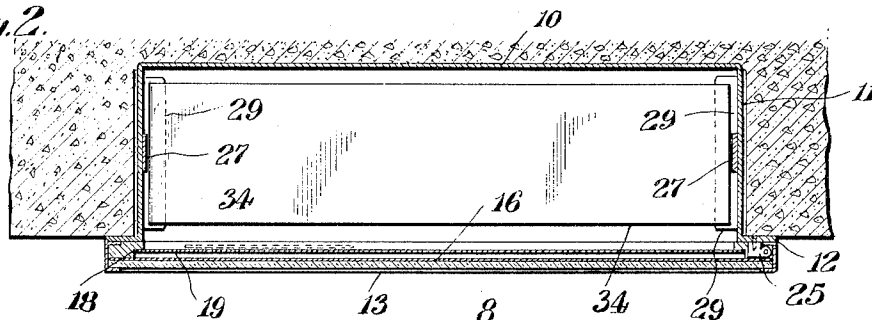
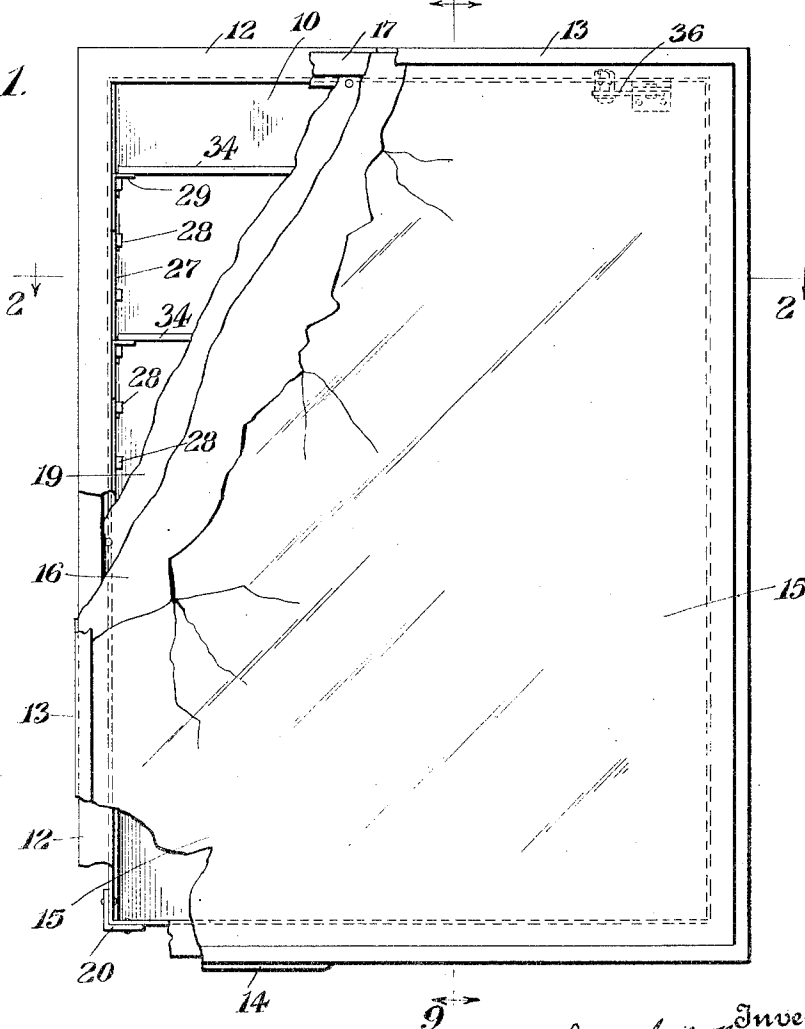


Fig. 1.



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Fig. 3.

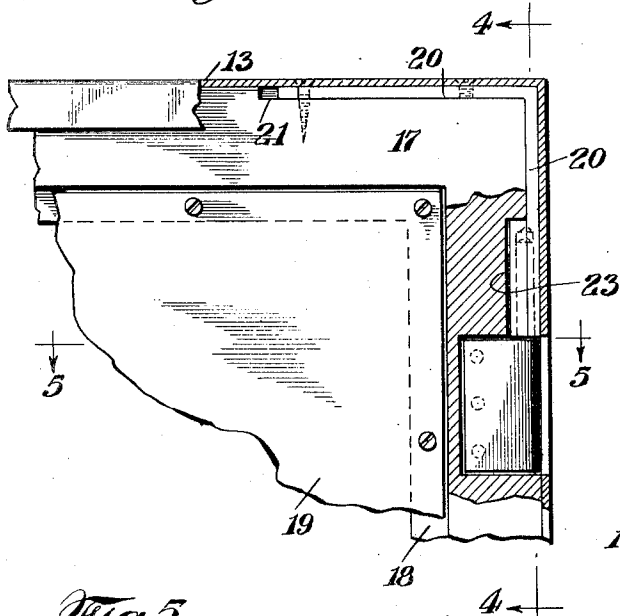


Fig. 4.

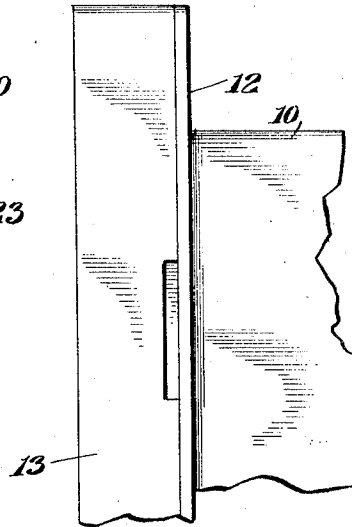


Fig. 5.

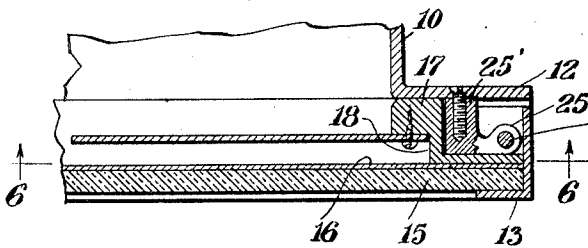


Fig. 6.

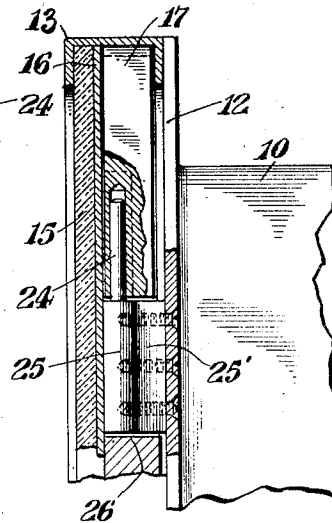
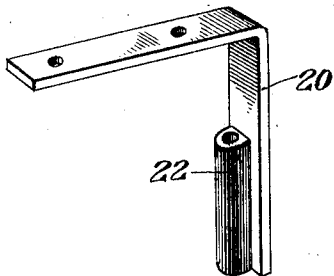


Fig. 7.



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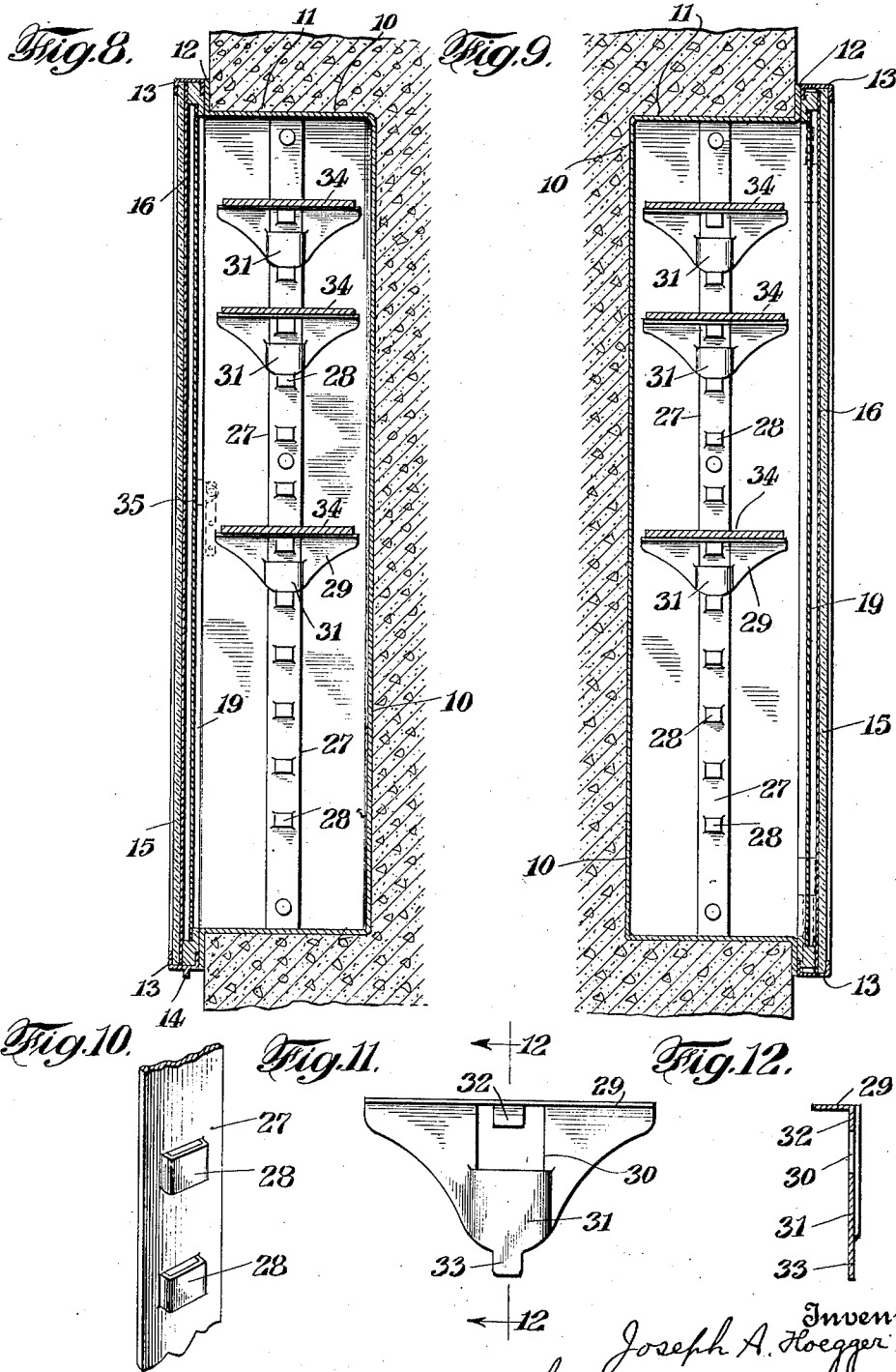
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WALL CABINET

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WALL CABINET.

Application filed April 17, 1926, Serial No. 102,657. Renewed April 13, 1928.

My invention relates to improvements in cabinets such as are supported in a wall, for example a medicine cabinet for bath rooms and the like, although my improved cabinet is adapted for any necessary or desired use. The invention relates more particularly to cabinets of this kind which are adapted to fit in a niche or hole in a wall and lie flat, with the door forming a mirror or embellished surface lying substantially flat against the wall. The object of this arrangement is to get away from the conspicuousness of the cabinet. An objection to most wall cabinets is that they are so conspicuous that they are sometimes ugly. My invention is also intended to produce a cabinet which is simple, convenient, and relatively inexpensive when its utility and beauty are considered. My invention is intended further to produce a strong, durable structure, and particularly to make the door and its hanging connections strong but with the working parts concealed. These and other advantages will appear more clearly from the following description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar references characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a broken front elevation of the cabinet embodying my invention, parts being broken away to show its structure.

Figure 2 is a cross section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a broken enlarged elevation with parts in section of a hinged corner portion of the cabinet door and its support.

Figure 4 is a broken sectional elevation on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a broken sectional plan on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a broken vertical section on the lines 6—6 of Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a detail of one of the door frame braces.

Figure 8 is a vertical section on the line 9—9 of Figure 1, looking toward the left in said Figure.

Figure 9 is a section similar to Figure 8 but looking in the opposite direction.

Figure 10 is a detail of one of the shelf supporting strips.

Figure 11 is a detail front elevation of a shelf supporting bracket, and

Figure 12 is a section on the line 12—12 of Figure 11.

The body 10 of the bracket is a box-like structure preferably rectangular, and also preferably formed of sheet metal. It is adapted to lie in a niche or hole 11 in the wall, but instead of extending partly through the wall, the hole may extend entirely through it, as where a hole is left for access to pipes or the like. Around the front edge of the body 10 is a flat flange 12 which lies snug against the wall around the niche or hole 11.

To one edge of the body is hinged the door, which has a channel frame 13 forming its outer periphery, and this is preferably but not necessarily of metal. The frame 13 is of a size to cover the flange 12 of the body and lie substantially flat against the wall. On the bottom of the frame 13 near the free edge of the door, is a flange 14 which serves as a hand-hold for opening the door. For convenience, and for the purpose of beautifying the door, it is provided with a plate 15 which is preferably of glass, and preferably a mirror. This forms substantially the front face of the door, and the edge portions of the glass or plate 15 fit against the outer flange of the channel frame 13, as best shown in Figure 5. Behind the plate 15 is a panel 16 preferably of fibre, paper board, or the like, and this covers the back of the plate 15 and forms a packing between the plate and the wooden or other filler 17 of the door frame. This part 17 is recessed on the inner front edge as shown at 18 in Figure 5, to receive the back plate 19 of the door which fits snugly in the filler 17 of the frame.

The corners of the door frame, and particularly the corner parts of the channel frame 13, are reinforced by angle braces 20, those at the hinged edge of the door having sockets 22 for the door pintles. The member 17 of the frame is cut away as shown at 21 to provide space for the braces 20 which are screwed or otherwise firmly fastened to both the channel member 13 and the filler member 17. The hinged edge portion of the door frame is also recessed as at 23 (see Figure 3) opposite the door hinges to provide space for the socket members 22. These members receive the pintles or pins 24 of the door hinges, and the pintles are secured to knuckles 25 of the blocks 25' (see Figures 5 and 6) and these blocks 25' at the upper

and lower parts of the frame are firmly secured to the flange 12 of the body 10. Thus I provide a light, strong, simple and inexpensive door which is hung on concealed hinges, lies flat against the wall so as to conceal the cabinet, and has the appearance of an ordinary mirror. It will be seen that the door can be opened and closed easily, and its opening movement can be checked by the standard check 36 (see Figure 1) or other approved and similarly acting device. By reference to Figure 6 it will be seen that the filler part 17 of the door frame is recessed as at 26 to receive the knuckles and blocks 25—25'.

The interior of the cabinet, that is of the body 10, is provided on opposite sides with vertical strips 27 to support its shelves, which strips are not new and have the inwardly projecting clips 28 to receive the shelf bracket fastenings. The brackets 29 are believed to be novel. These brackets 29 are of angular shape, having one part sliding on the strip 27 and another part lying horizontally to support the shelves 34. Each bracket is cut away on its vertical side as shown at 30 and provided with an outwardly pressed central portion 31 registering or aligning substantially with the cut away part 30, and each bracket has at the upper part a depending tongue 32, and at the lower extremity an aligning tongue 33, so that when a bracket is placed upon a strip 27 and moved to position, the tongue 32 will enter one clip 28, while the tongue 33 will enter one below and the bracket will be securely supported. By lifting the tongues from their clips the bracket can be removed and readjusted. This makes a very strong support and one easily adjustable.

Another advantage of the bracket is that by having the cut away portion 30 and the pressed out clip 31, the bracket straddles a strip 27, overlapping each edge of the strip as shown in Figure 2, so that the bracket cannot wobble but is held very rigidly on its supporting strip. The shelves 34 can be of any preferred type, and simply lie on the brackets 29.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have shown a very strong, simple, convenient cabinet which is easily con-

cealed in a wall, and which has a door inconspicuously hinged and of unusually strong simple construction. I have shown the door provided with a closing catch 35 which can be of any approved type.

I claim:—

1. A cabinet comprising a body portion adapted to enter a hole in a wall, with a flange arranged to lie flat against said wall, and a swinging door having an outer channel frame, a face plate secured in the frame, and a hinged connection with the flange which permits the door to lie flat against the flange and conceal the latter, the body portions of the hinges lying within and concealed by the said channel frame.

2. A cabinet comprising a body portion shaped to enter a hole in a wall, with a border flange arranged to lie flat against said wall, and a door having a channel border frame, a face plate held in said channel, a backing for the plate, and a hinged connection with the aforesaid body flange, said connection comprising pintles supported on the flange, and pintle sockets carried by braces fitting in the corner portions of the aforesaid channels.

3. The combination with the cabinet body having a border flange adapted to lie flat against a wall, of a door shaped and arranged to lie flat against the flange, a frame around the edge of the door, braces in the corners of the frame having hinge sockets thereon, and hinge blocks secured to the aforesaid flanges entering recesses in the frame and having pintles to enter the aforesaid sockets.

4. A cabinet having a body portion adapted to enter an opening in the wall, with an outer flange arranged to lie flat against the wall around said opening, a door having a border frame and disposed so as to lie flat to cover and conceal the cabinet body and flange, and hinges connecting the cabinet flange and door, the said hinges having their body portions arranged within and concealed by the aforesaid border frame.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification this 16th day of April, 1926.

JOSEPH A. HOEGGER.