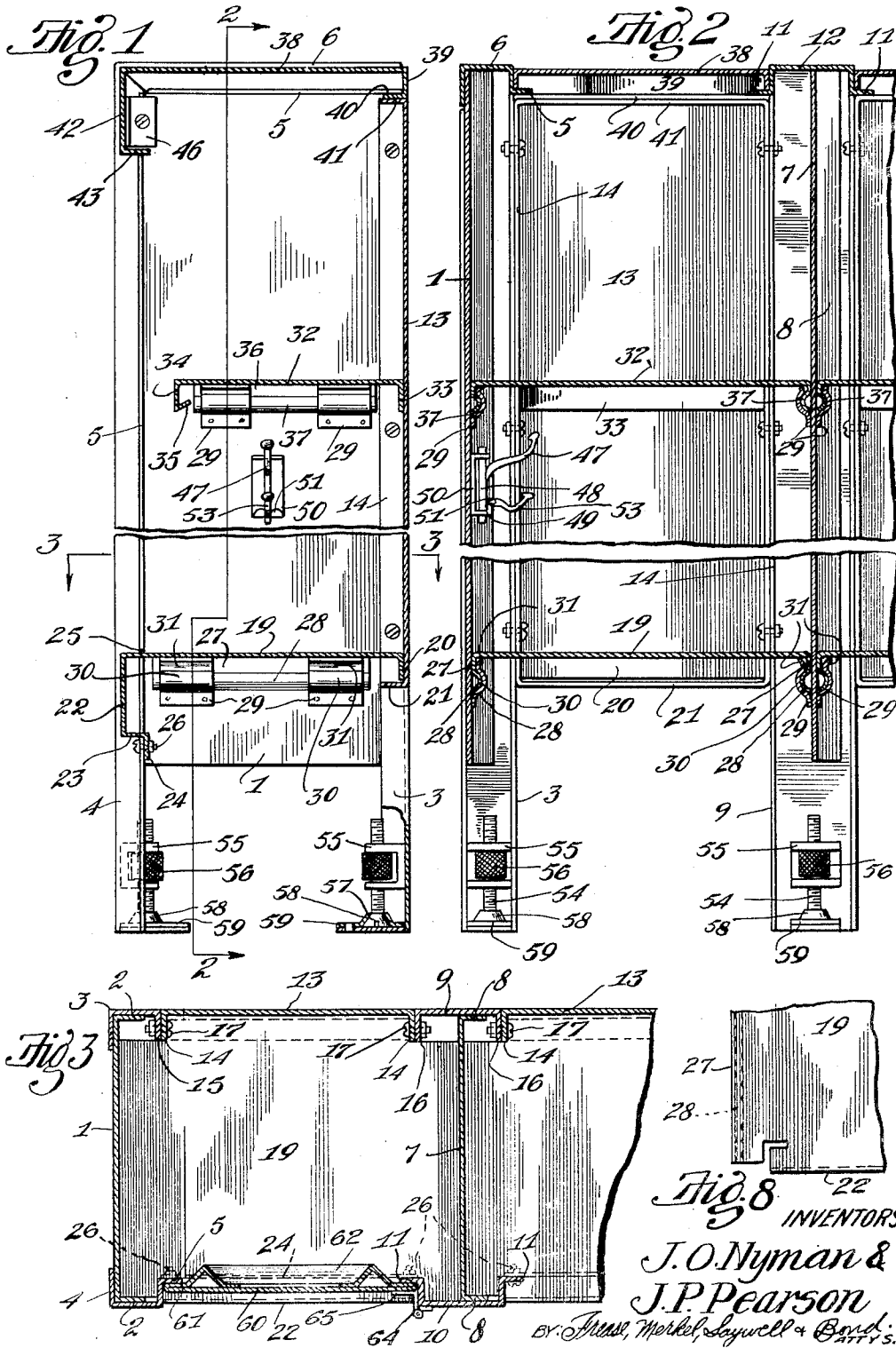


2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



J. O. NYMAN AND J. P. PEARSON.

SHEET METAL LOCKER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 10, 1920.

Patented Oct. 18, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

1,394,338.

Fig. 4

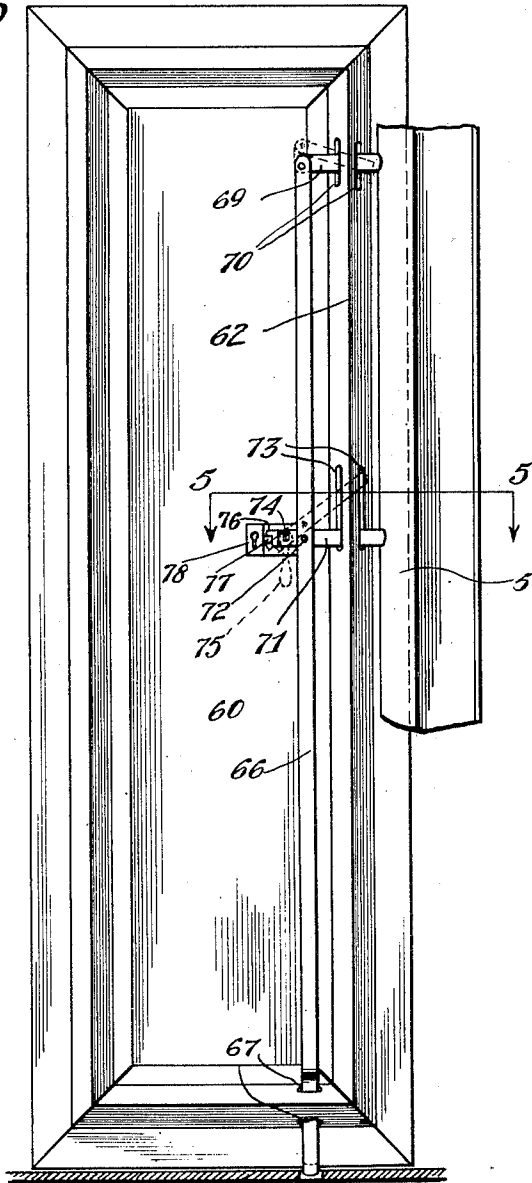


Fig. 6

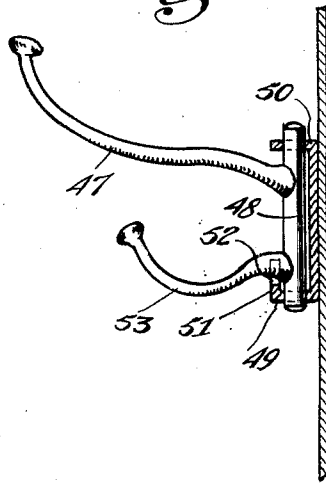


Fig. 7

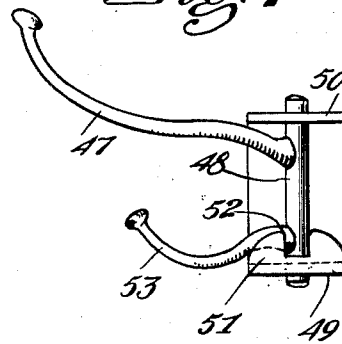
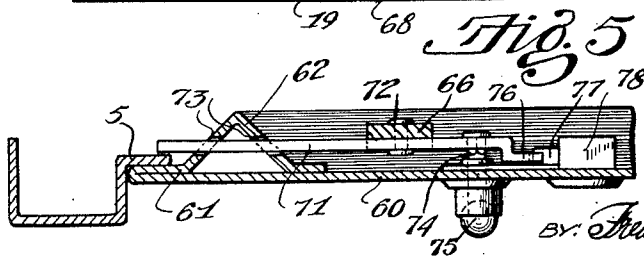


Fig. 5



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SHEET-METAL LOCKER.

1,394,338.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 18, 1921.

Application filed September 10, 1920. Serial No. 409,303.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN O. NYMAN and JOHN P. PEARSON, both subjects of the King of Sweden, and both residing at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, have jointly invented new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Metal Lockers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sheet metal lockers and has for its objects the provision of a locker structure comprising a plurality of compartments formed of a minimum number of parts and arranged to be assembled with facility; to provide means for adjusting the legs of the different compartments; to provide a novel locking device for the door of each compartment; to provide folding hooks within the compartments; and to generally improve and simplify sheet metal locker constructions.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that various changes in the form, proportions and details of construction may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The invention thus set forth herewith in general terms is illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical sectional view through one locker compartment embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 a section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 a section on the line 3—3, Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 an interior elevation of the door of one compartment, showing the locking means, a portion of the door frame being shown,

Fig. 5 a section on the line 5—5, Fig. 4,

Fig. 6 a side elevation of one of the folding hooks in operative position, parts being shown in section for the purpose of illustration, and

Fig. 7 an elevation of the hook in folded position.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the bottom plate.

A practical embodiment of the invention is disclosed in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification in which

similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Metal lockers of the class to which this invention pertains are usually built in a series or tier and comprise rear walls, partitions and top walls, a door being provided for each compartment in the series. All of these walls are generally formed of separate sheets connected to a suitable skeleton frame work and in erecting lockers of this character considerable work is necessary. The present invention provides a construction formed of a minimum number of parts which may be quickly and easily assembled to form the completed locker construction.

The end walls 1 of each series or tier of lockers are provided at their front and rear edges with the vertical flanges 2, the back corner frame member 3, which is of channel cross sectional shape being spot welded or otherwise suitably connected to the rear edge of the end wall 1. A similar channel member 4, provided with an out turned vertical flange 5, is connected to the front edge of the end wall in the same manner. The upper end of the channel member 4 is bent over the top of the end wall 1 and extends to the rear edge thereof as shown at 6. The end wall and the front, rear and top frame portion for the end of the series or tier of lockers thus constitutes one assembly.

The partition walls 7 are of the same general construction as the end walls and are provided at their front and rear edges with the vertical flanges 8. The rear flange of each partition wall is spot welded or otherwise suitably connected to the rear channel member 9. The front flange 8 of each partition wall is similarly connected to the front channel member 10 in the same manner, said front channel member being provided with the out turned vertical flanges 11. The upper end of the front channel member 10 is bent rearwardly over the top of the partition wall to the rear edge thereof as shown at 12, each partition wall, together with the adjacent front, rear and top frame portions comprising a single unit.

Each back wall 13 is provided along its vertical edges with the flanges 14, said flanges being of substantially the same width as the flanges 15 and 16 upon the rear frame members 3 and 9 respectively. In assembling the rear walls to the end walls and

partition walls, bolts 17 are passed through suitable registering apertures in these flanges, nuts 18 being provided thereon.

The bottom wall 19 of each compartment is provided at its rear edge with the downturned flange 20 which engages the rear wall 13 of the compartment and extends down to the inturned flange 21 upon the lower edge of said rear wall. The forward portion of each bottom wall is bent downwardly at 22, and then rearwardly at right angles as shown at 23 and provided with the downturned flange 24.

The forward edge of each bottom wall is cut at each side to receive the angular flanges of the front frame portions, thus providing means for securely locking the front frame portions to the bottom walls when the locker is assembled. In order to provide for placing the bottom walls in position within the locker, the flanges 5 and 11 upon the front frame portions are cut out as shown at 25 to allow the forward portion of the bottom wall to extend therethrough as it is lowered into position. The flange 24 upon the bottom wall is positioned against the inner faces of the flanges 5 and 11 and connected thereto by bolts 26.

The side edges of the bottom wall 19 are provided with the downturned flanges 27, said flanges having the horizontally disposed beads 28 formed at their lower edges. Clips 29, formed of sheet metal are spot welded or otherwise connected to the partition walls and end walls near their lower ends, each of said clips being provided with a horizontal groove 30 to receive the bead 28 of the adjacent flange 27, the upper edge of each clip being preferably outturned as shown at 31 in order to permit the beads 28 to be easily and readily received by the clips.

Clips 29 are also provided upon the partition walls and end walls near their upper ends for the purpose of mounting the shelves 32, the rear edge of each shelf being provided with a downturned flange 33 which engages the inner surface of the rear wall the forward edge of each shelf being downturned as shown at 34 and provided at its lower edge with an inwardly and upwardly disposed strengthening flange 35. The side edges of each shelf are provided with the downturned flanges 36 having the beads 37 thereon for engagement with the clips 29.

The top wall 38 of each compartment is provided at its rear edge with the downturned portion 39 having an inturned flange 40 which rests upon the inturned flange 41 at the upper edge of the back wall 13 and beneath the flanges 5 and 11 of the rearwardly disposed portions 6 and 12 of the channel frame members. The forward portion of each of the top walls is bent downwardly as shown at 42 and provided with a rearwardly disposed flange 43, the flanges 5

and 11 of the frame portions being cut out as shown at 44 to receive the flange 43. The side edges of the top walls are provided with downturned flanges 45 arranged to rest upon the angular flanges 5 and 11. Angular attaching members 46 are connected to the end wall or partition wall and to the portion 42 of the top wall by means of screws or their equivalents.

Hooks 47 are preferably attached to the partition walls and end walls, these hooks being preferably arranged to be folded against the wall for the purpose of shipping. Each hook is mounted upon a spindle 48 journaled in suitable bearings formed in the outturned flanges 49 of the bracket 50 which is spot welded or otherwise connected to the wall. The lower flange 49 is provided with an upturned flange 51 having a notch 52 in which the lower hook 53 is designed to rest when the hook is in operative position. When it is desired to fold the hooks as shown in Fig. 7 the spindle 48 is raised until the hook 53 is raised clear of the notch 52 after which the hook is swung back against the wall and the spindle dropped into the position shown in Fig. 7 bringing the lower hook 53 between the body portion of the bracket and the upturned flange 51.

For the purpose of adjusting the height of the legs of the locker to compensate for any unevenness in the floor the adjusting screws 54 are provided. The channel members 3 and 9 extend down to the floor and form the legs of the locker. Channel shaped bracket members 55 are attached within the legs and the adjusting screws are located through said brackets, an adjusting nut 56 being provided within each bracket and mounted upon the adjusting screw. The head 57 of each adjusting screw is mounted in a frusto-conical socket 58 provided in the plate 59 which is attached to the floor beneath each leg of the locker.

The door 60 of each compartment is formed of a single sheet of metal the edge portions of which are bent back upon the inner side of the door as shown at 61, a cross sectional V-shaped rib being formed in each edge portion, thus providing a rib around the entire inner side of the door near the edges thereof for the purpose of strengthening the door, and also presenting a finished appearance and eliminating all sharp edges.

As shown in Fig. 3, the hinges 64 are each provided with angular portions 65 which are spot welded or otherwise suitably connected to the hinge edge of the door, the other member of the hinge being spot welded or otherwise connected to the adjacent channel member 10. The swinging edge of the door strikes against the flange 5 or 11 when the door is in the closed position, these flanges acting as door stops.

For the purpose of locking the door a

sliding bar 66 is mounted adjacent to or parallel with the swinging edge of the door upon the inner side thereof, the lower end of said bar being extended through slots 67 in the lower V-shaped rib, and arranged to be projected into an aperture 68 formed in the bottom wall 19 of the compartment.

The upper end of the bar is pivotally connected to a bolt 69 slidably located through slots 70 in the rib 62 and arranged in the normal position to be extended over the edge of the flange 5 or 11 of the frame portion of the compartment. A similar bolt 71 is pivotally connected at 72 to the bar 66 intermediate its extremities, said bolt projecting through the slots 73 in the V-shaped rib and arranged to project over the edge of the flange 5 or 11.

The bolt 71 is pivoted at 74, being mounted upon the spindle of the operating handle 75 by means of which the bolt may be rocked into the dotted position shown in Fig. 4, withdrawing said bolt from engagement with the flange of the frame work and raising the bar 66, moving the lower end thereof out of engagement with the aperture 68 and tilting the bolt 69 into the dotted position shown in said figure, thus unlocking the door. The inner end of the bolt 71 is provided with a lug 76 arranged to be engaged by the bolt 77 of any suitable lock 78 by means of which the locking device may be held in the locked position.

We claim:

1. A metallic locker structure comprising end walls and partition walls, channel members forming front and rear frame portions connected to the front and rear edges of said walls, each front frame portion being bent backwardly at its upper end, forming a top frame portion, rear walls connected to the rear frame portions, top and bottom walls mounted between said frame portions and doors hingedly connected to the front frame portions.

2. A metal locker structure comprising end walls and partition walls having angular flanges upon their front and rear edges, channel members forming front and rear frame portions connected to the front and rear flanges of each of said walls, each front frame portion being bent backwardly at its upper end forming a top frame portion, rear

walls connected to said rear frame portions, top and bottom walls mounted between said frame portions and doors hingedly connected to the front frame portions.

3. A metal locker structure comprising end walls and partition walls having angular flanges at their front and rear edges, channel frame portions spot welded to said flanges and extending down below said walls forming legs for the locker the front frame member being bent backwardly at the upper end of each wall forming a top frame member, outturned flanges being provided upon the front and top frame members, rear walls provided with inturned angular flanges around their edges, means for connecting the flanges of said rear walls to the rear frame members, a top wall provided at its rear end with a downturned portion having an inwardly disposed flange resting upon the top flange of the rear wall and beneath the outturned flanges of the top frame members, a bottom wall provided with a downturned flange resting upon the inturned flange at the lower edge of the rear wall and hinged doors mounted upon the front frame members and arranged to butt against the outturned flanges on said front frame members.

4. A metallic locker structure including end walls and partition walls having angular flanges upon their front and rear edges, channel members forming front and rear frame portions connected to the front and rear flanges of each of said walls and bottom walls provided with portions extending into the front channel members for the purpose of locking the front channel members to the bottom walls.

5. A metallic locker structure including end walls and partition walls having angular flanges upon their front and rear edges, channel members forming front and rear frame portions connected to the front and rear flanges of said walls, oppositely disposed, vertical flanges upon the front frame portions, and bottom walls having angular notches therein to receive the front channel members, thus locking the front channel members to the bottom walls.

In testimony that we claim the above, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN O. NYMAN.
JOHN P. PEARSON.