

Oct. 12, 1943.

R. H. COLWILL ET AL

2,331,655

CABINET

Filed Feb. 12, 1941

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

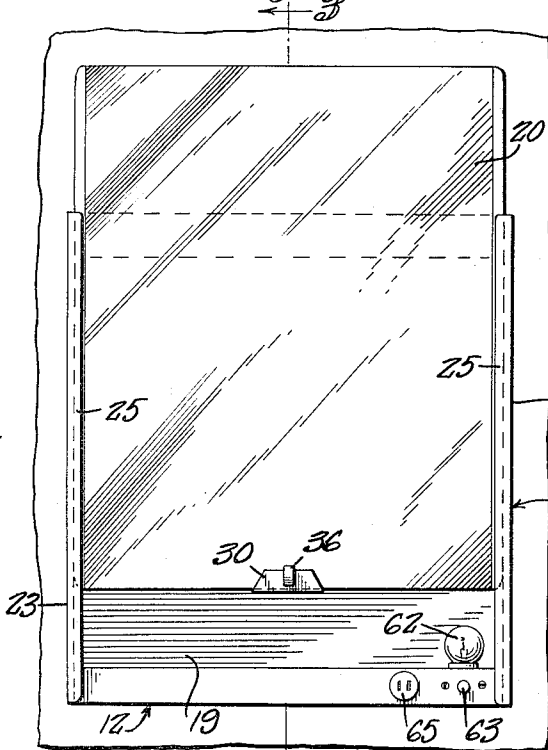


Fig. 3.

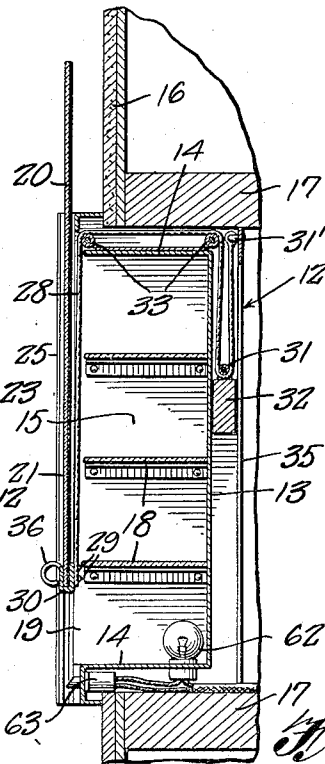


Fig. 4.

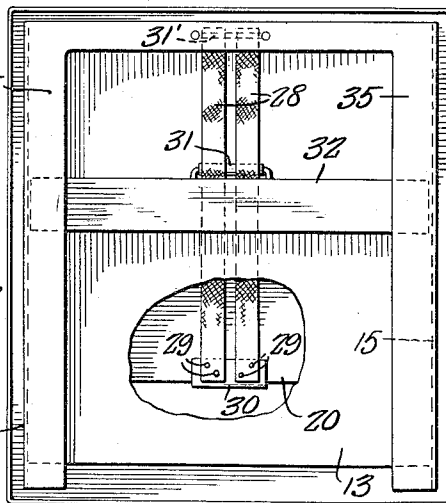
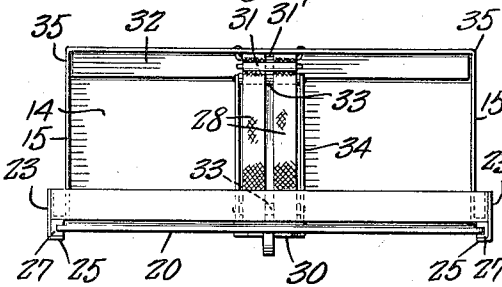


Fig. 2.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

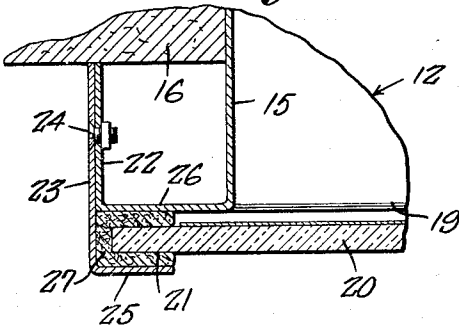


Fig. 6.

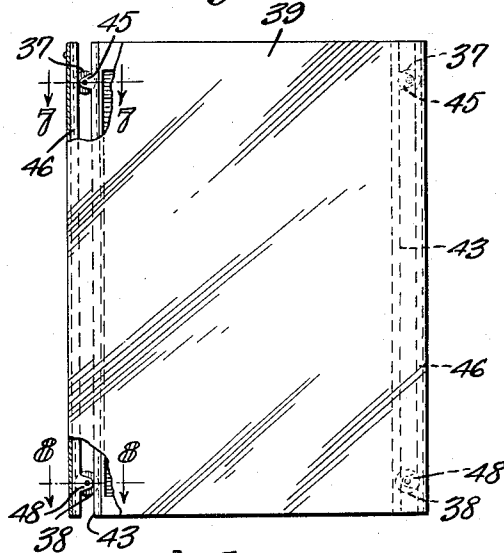


Fig. 7.

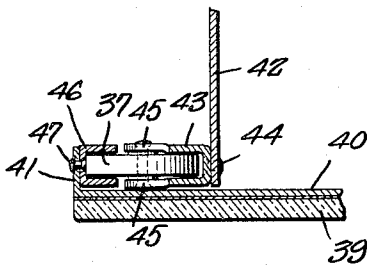


Fig. 8.

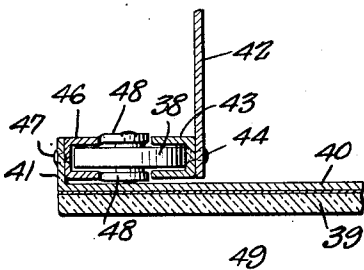


Fig. 10.

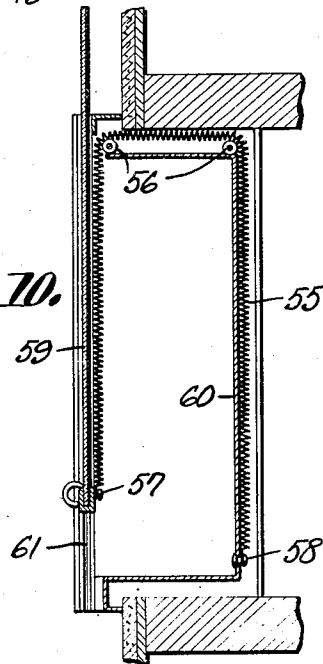
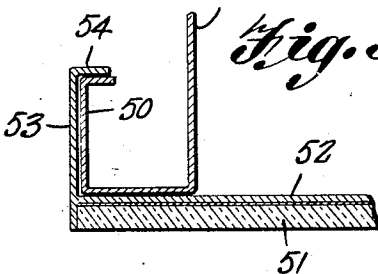


Fig. 9.



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CABINET

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Application February 12, 1941, Serial No. 378,666

1 Claim. (Cl. 312-112)

The present invention relates to cabinets of the type employed in bathrooms and more particularly to a mirror for the same.

The primary object of the invention resides in the provision of novel means for mounting a mirror in a medicine cabinet or the like whereby said mirror is capable of vertical sliding movement, the mirror forming a closure for the front wall of the cabinet.

Another object of the invention is to provide a mirror for a medicine cabinet of the type employed in bathrooms and the like in which the mirror is mounted for vertical sliding movement, said mirror being suitably counterbalanced whereby it is free to be moved in a vertical direction when desiring to gain access to the interior of the cabinet.

The invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing my invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a cabinet embodying a mirror in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan view thereof.

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially on line 3-3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a rear elevational view of the cabinet removed from the wall.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view of one corner of the cabinet.

Figure 6 is a front elevational view partly in section of a modified form of the invention.

Figure 7 is a detail sectional view taken substantially on line 7-7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a detail sectional view taken substantially on line 8-8 of Figure 6.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary vertical sectional view of a further modified form of the invention.

Figure 10 is a vertical sectional view of a still further modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawings for a more detailed description thereof, and particularly Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, a wall cabinet, generally designated by the reference numeral 12, comprising a back wall 13, top and bottom walls 14, and side walls 15, is set in an opening in the wall 16 between the studs 17. Cabinets of this type are provided with a series of spaced shelves 18 adapted to sup-

port medicinal and cosmetic supplies and are usually provided with a mirrored door that is hingedly mounted for horizontal movement to conceal the front opening 19. In accordance with the present invention, a mirror 20 covers the opening 19 and is mounted for vertical sliding movement.

For guiding the mirror 20 in its vertical movement, channels 21 are provided on opposed sides of the opening 19. The cabinet side walls 15 extend beyond the wall 16, the end thereof being bent substantially U-shaped to provide a section 22 parallel to the wall 15. A vertically extending plate 23 is suitably attached, as indicated at 24, to the section 22, the free end of said plate 25 being bent inwardly at right angles to form the channel 21 between the portion 26 and end 25. If desired, a U-shaped strip of felt or the like 27 may be disposed in the channels 21 through which the edges of the mirror 20 will be moved providing a tighter fit for the edges of the mirror in the channels.

Means are provided for counterbalancing the mirror 20 so that said mirror will be retained in any adjusted position. A pair of fabric belts 28 have one end attached, as indicated at 29, to a metal clamp 30 which is suitably secured to the lower edge of the mirror 20 and substantially centrally thereof. The other ends of the belts 28 are trained under a roller 31, attached to a counterbalancing weight 32, and from there extend to a hook 31' connected to the back wall 13. The belts 28 are trained over rollers 33 mounted in brackets 34 in the upper end of the cabinet. The counterbalancing weight 32 is mounted between guides 35 extending vertically in the rear of the back wall 13. A clip 36 attached to the clamp 30, is to be engaged for raising and lowering the mirror.

In the form of the invention above described, the mirror 20 is guided in the channels 21 for vertical movement, the weight 32 maintaining the mirror 20 in any adjusted position.

In Figures 6, 7 and 8 of the drawings, there is disclosed a modified form of the invention comprising the use of upper and lower concealed rollers 37 and 38 mounted on opposed sides of the mirror 39. In this form of the invention, a metal backing plate 40 is attached to the mirror 39, the end 41 thereof being bent at right angles. The side wall 42 of the cabinet has a vertically extending channel-shaped member 43 riveted or otherwise secured thereto as indicated at 44 and said channel is formed with ears 45 between which the rollers 37 are mounted. The end 41

of the backing plate 40 also supports a vertically extending U-shaped channel member 46, which is riveted or otherwise secured thereto, as indicated at 47, the channel-shaped members 43 and 46, respectively, forming a suitable guide for the rollers 37. The lower rollers 38 are carried by the channel 45, the lower end of said channel being formed with ears 48 between which the roller 38 is mounted. This means of mounting the rollers prevents the mirror 39 from leaving the guides during its vertical movement since the top two rollers 37 are connected to the cabinet wall 42 while the bottom two rollers are connected to the metal back 40.

In Figure 9 of the drawings there is shown a still further modified form of the invention in which the side walls 49 of the cabinet have their front ends bent rearwardly upon themselves as indicated at 50. The mirror 51 has a metal backing plate 52 secured thereto, said backing plate extending outwardly to form a vertically extending side wall 53 in contact with the wall 50. The side wall 53 has its end 54 bent inwardly and when raising or lowering the mirror 51, the side wall 53 is guided by the wall 50.

In Figure 10 of the drawings, a metal spring 55 is substituted for the fabric belts 28 described in connection with the preferred form of the invention. It will be observed that the coil spring 55 is disposed over rollers 56 and that the ends of the spring are attached, as indicated at 57 and 58, to the bottom end of the mirror 59 and the back wall 60 of the cabinet, respectively. The mirror 59 is raised and lowered against the tension of the spring 55, said mirror being guided in a channel 61 of the type described in connection with the preferred form.

The construction of the cabinet in each form of the invention is identical, the same being set in an opening in the wall and if desired, an electric light socket 62 and switch 63 may be provided for illuminating the interior of the cabinet. Other sockets such as indicated at 65 may be provided for permitting the use of electric razors and the like.

In each form of the invention, the mirror is suitably guided for vertical slidable movement for permitting access to the interior of the cab-

inet. The side edges of the mirror which rest within the channels are preferably free from silver and said edges are substantially entirely concealed within the guides.

Also it will be understood, of course, by those skilled in the art that variations in the hereinabove described device involving the substitution of substantial equivalents for the devices described are intended to be comprehended within the spirit of the present invention and that the invention is capable of extended application and is not confined to the exact showing of the drawings nor to the precise construction described and, therefore, such changes and modifications may be made therein as do not affect the spirit of the invention nor exceed the scope thereof as expressed in the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

In a cabinet adapted for mounting in a recess in a wall, a rectangular shaped cabinet body comprising top, bottom and side walls, a rear wall, the front of the said body being open, the front margins of the top, bottom and side walls being bent to form right angular outwardly extending flanges and flanges directed rearwardly from the first mentioned flanges, a L-shaped member attached to the rearwardly directed flanges of each side wall, each of the L-shaped members having a portion fixed flat against the rearwardly directed flange and having its right angular portion arranged parallel with and spaced forwardly of the outwardly directed flange at each side of the cabinet to form a groove thereat, a mirror plate having its side margins slidably disposed in the said grooves and adapted to cover the front of the cabinet, means for counterbalancing the said slidable mirror plate, a guide member of inverted U-form mounted vertically at the rear of the cabinet and spaced from the rear wall thereof, a pair of fabric belts secured to the upper part of the said guide and to the lower portion of the mirror plate, rollers mounted on top of the cabinet and over which the said belts are trained, and a counter-weight slidably suspended on rear portions of the said belts for counterbalancing the said mirror.

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