Oct. 30, 1928. 1,689,371

E. M. TRAMMELL

KITCHEN CABINET

Filed Dec. 2, 1927

Fig. 1.

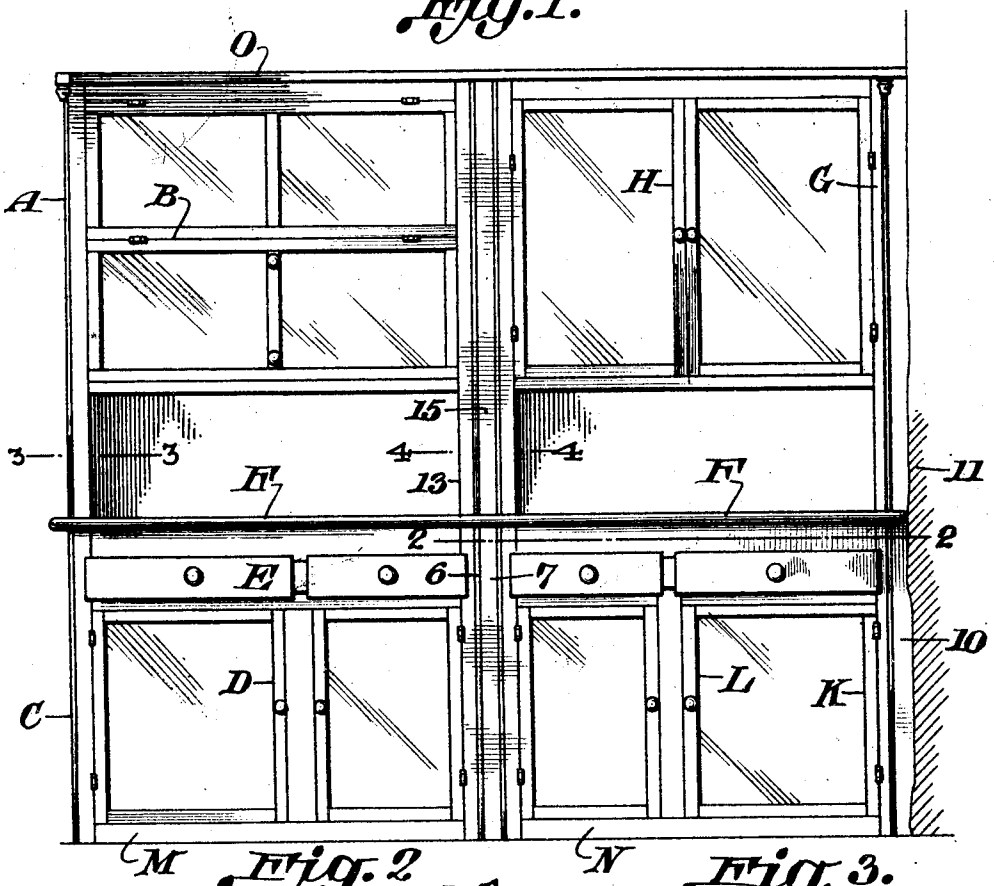


Fig. 2

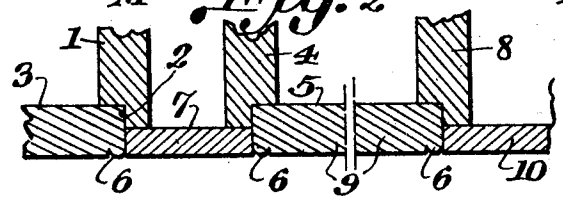
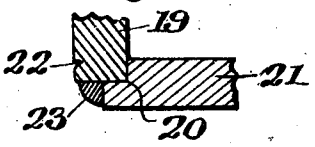


Fig. 3.



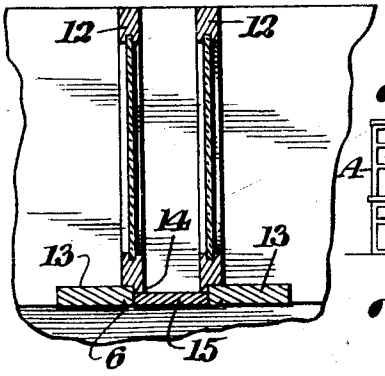


Fig. 4.

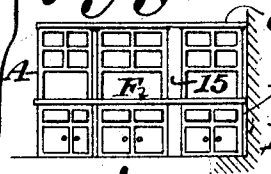
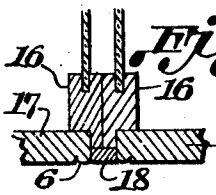


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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KITCHEN CABINET.

Application filed December 2, 1927. Serial No. 237,215.

The present invention relates to kitchen cabinets which are adapted to be built according to certain general specifications and are built up of a series of units which may be varied in size as desired for the purpose of filling in a particular space within the room. In building such cabinets and installing the same, it frequently happens that there will be a space between the two cabinets or between one cabinet and the wall which is of relatively small dimensions but is objectionable in appearance and from other standpoints as well.

The main object of this invention is to provide means whereby cabinets may be built up of units of varying size and where such relatively small spaces can be hidden by means of strips which are attached to the cabinets in such manner that the whole appears to be one unit.

Other features of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and the appended claim.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a kitchen cabinet built up of units and provided with the present invention.

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

Figure 3 is a similar section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a horizontal section similar to Figure 4 but showing a different position of the parts.

Figure 6 is a diagrammatic view showing the use of sections of different sizes separated by varying spaces.

The kitchen cabinet herein disclosed may be regarded as consisting of a unit having an upper section A provided with swinging doors B and a lower section C having doors D and drawers E. The two sections are separated by a shelf F which may, if desired, project somewhat in front of the body of the sections. Associated with this is a second unit having an upper section G provided with doors H and a lower section K having doors L. While the shelf F may be made in two parts, it is preferably integral and extends the full width of both sections and while each section is or may be provided with separate baseboards M and N, preferably a single top O extends over both units. So far as the present invention is concerned, these units may be of widely different types and in this respect the disclosure is to be considered as merely illustrative and in no way limiting the invention.

Referring to Figure 2 it will be noted that a side element 1 of the section has a right angular cutout 2 in which fits the end of a front member 3. The depth of this cutout is about one-half the thickness of the member 3. Similarly the adjacent side 4 of the next unit is provided with a similar cutout in which fits the end 5 of a front member. Both members 3 and 5 may be provided with an ornamental bead 6 adjacent their ends.

It will be evident that the ends of the side pieces 1 and 4 terminate short of the front face of the members 3 and 5. Also as indicated, the two units are slightly separated so that the sides 1 and 4 are out of contact with each other. The distance of separation will depend in many cases upon the exigencies of space and the two walls may be placed in contact with each other. In any case, however, the particular joining between the side and front walls gives the cabinet an unfinished appearance. In accordance with the present invention there is provided a strip 7 which is placed against the ends of the walls 1 and 4 so that it fills the space between the ends of the front members 3 and 5. The thickness of this strip will be such that its front face lies in the same plane as the front faces of the members 3 and 5. When this strip is provided, it is evident that the cabinet will have the appearance of a single unit and that the whole will present an ornamental appearance.

It frequently happens that there will be a small space between one side of the cabinet and the adjacent wall. It may be that this space will not be entirely uniform owing to the fact that the wall is slightly irregular or that it may be slightly out of the vertical throughout a part or all of its extent. The present invention provides means for closing such spaces in an efficient and ornamental manner. As shown in Figure 2, the right hand side wall 8 of the unit G is connected to the front wall 9 in exactly the same manner as are walls 1 and 3. The space existing between the side of the cabinet and the wall 11

of the room is filled by a strip 10 similar to the strip 7 and the outer side or edge of this strip 10 can be made to conform precisely with the contour of the adjacent wall. This is clearly shown in Figure 1.

The upper units of the cabinet are assembled in similar manner as is shown by Figure 4. The side walls 12 are provided with panels of any desired type and in the form illustrated, their ends are provided with cut-out portions 14 as in the case of the other form and the front strips 13 fit into said cut-outs. The spacing strip 15 has its side abutting against the ends of the side walls 12 and its ends abutting against the ends of the front walls 13.

In cases where the side walls abut each other in the assembled cabinet, the construction will be such as shown in Figure 5 which illustrates side walls 16 in contact with each other and engaging the front walls 17 in the manner disclosed thus leaving only a narrow space between the ends of the walls 17 which is filled by a narrow spacing strip 18.

The construction of the outer end of the cabinet is that shown in Figure 3. The side wall 19 fits into an angular cutout 20 in the front wall 21 and the side wall is provided with an ornamental bead 22. The corner space is filled with a quarter round strip 23. This is analogous in its position and purpose to the strip 10 but owing to the fact that this edge of the cabinet extends into the room, the quarter round strip is employed to give a more finished appearance and avoid sharp corners.

It will be obvious as shown in Figure 6 that the particular size of the sections and the manner in which they are spaced one from the other is entirely immaterial since it is only necessary to make the filling strips 7, 10 or 15 of the desired width. The thickness of these strips is or may be the same in all cases so that they can readily be prepared to fill any desired space.

Woodwork of this character is usually manufactured in a certain number of stock sizes. There has previously been difficulty in installing kitchen cabinets in rooms already finished because of the fact that no two or more of the stock size sections could be selected which would fill the desired space. By the use of the present filler strip, however, it is possible for the manufacturer to produce only a limited number of stock sizes which can be manufactured more economically because of mass production and nevertheless fill the desired space which might be appreciably greater than the total width of the cabinet sections, by employing filler strips of varying widths between the sections and between each section and the adjoining walls. Furthermore, if there is any irregularity in the face of the wall, the filler strip can be fitted to such irregular wall surface.

Details of the construction can be varied without in any way departing from the spirit of the invention, which is to be regarded as limited only by the scope of the appended claim.

I claim as my invention:

A kitchen cabinet having two units with adjacent side walls, each side wall having a right-angular cut-out in its front inner corner, a front member having its ends projecting into said cut-outs, the depth of the cut-outs being less than the thickness of said front member, a filler strip having its ends abutting the ends of the front members, its rear face abutting the ends of the side walls, and an integral shelf extending across both of said units.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

EARL M. TRAMMELL.