March 22, 1932. J. J. SKELLY 1,850,292

CABINET MOUNTING

Filed March 9, 1929

Fig. 1.

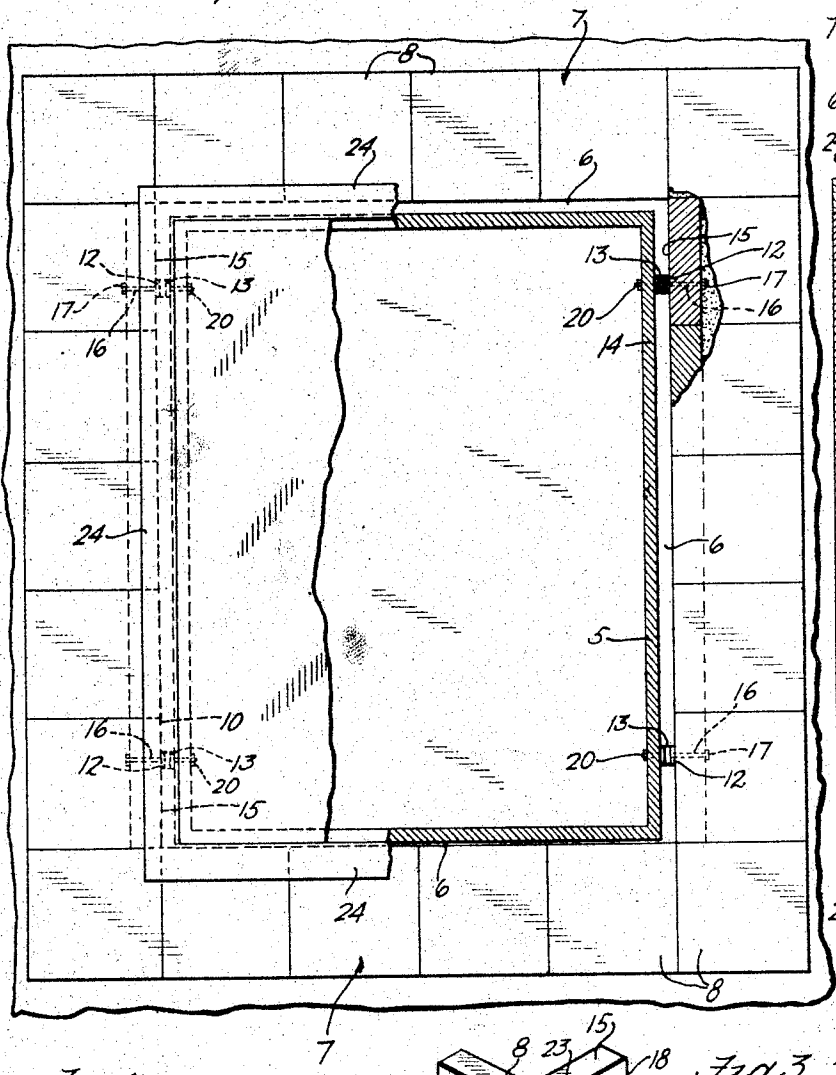



Fig. 2.

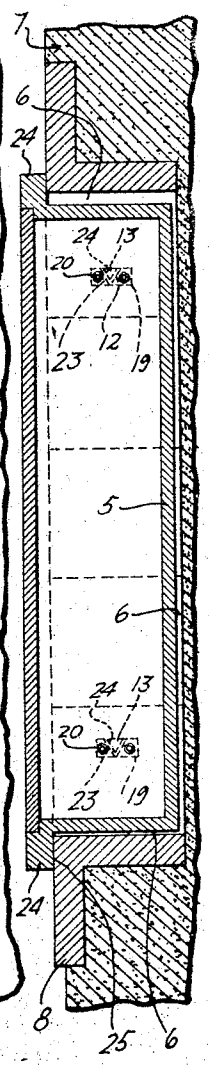



Fig. 4.

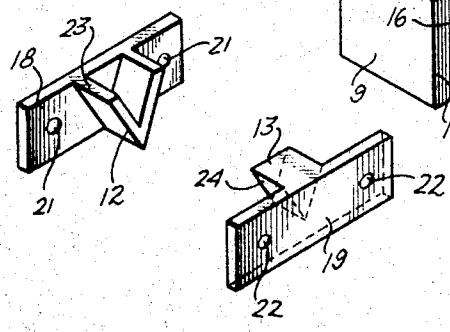
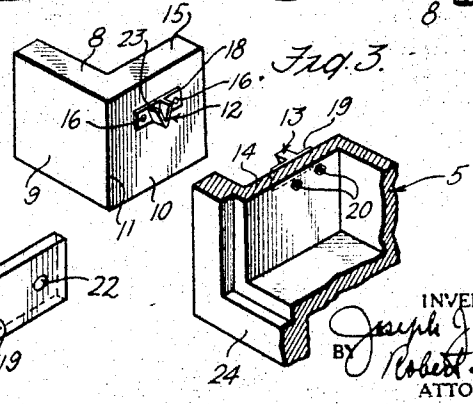



Fig. 3.




INVENTOR
Joseph J. Skelly
BY
Robert S. Blair
ATTORNEY

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOSEPH J. SKELLY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

## CABINET MOUNTING

Application filed March 9, 1929. Serial No. 345,779.

This invention relates to cabinet mountings but more particularly to such cabinets as are mounted in a wall recess.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a form of mounting which will permit the cabinet to be readily mounted in the recess after the completion of the building construction, and this is particularly important in the case of tile bathrooms. On account of the serious difficulties previously encountered in properly mounting medicine cabinets and the like in masonry construction, it has been the common practice to secure these cabinets and the like within their wall recesses prior to the laying of the tile facing and this has resulted in large numbers of cabinets being damaged by the workmen laying the tiles. These cabinets are usually of metal with enameled faces and the enamel in particular is easily damaged.

Another object is to permit an easy withdrawal of the cabinet from the wall recess at any time that this may be desirable or necessary. A further object is to provide a form of mounting which will insure the front facing of the cabinet being held firmly against the corresponding face of the tiles bordering the recess. Another object is to provide a novel form of tile construction for use at the edges of a wall recess or at other corners where an abrupt turn or edge is to be provided. Other objects will be in part obvious or in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combination of elements and arrangements of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter described and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawings in which is shown one of the various possible embodiments of this invention;—

Fig. 1 is a front elevation partially in section.

Fig. 2 is a central vertical section.

Fig. 3 is a partially perspective view, and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail perspective view of the mounting element.

Referring to the drawings, the cabinet 5 of any suitable type of construction is mounted in a recess 6 in the wall 7. This wall is faced with tile as 8 which may be of any suitable form, size or shape although I prefer to use in the course bordering the recess 6, corner tiles such as shown in detail in Fig. 3 in which the tile is angular in form with its faces 9 and 10 meeting at an abrupt edge as 11.

The cabinet 5 is supported within the recess 6 by means of a series of interengaging pairs of lugs or brackets as 12 and 13, one in each pair being secured on the side face 14 of the cabinet and the other upon the opposing wall 15 of the recess. In the present embodiment the lug 12 is V shaped and the lug 13 in the form of a wedge which fits within the lug 12 when the cabinet is mounted in the manner which will be presently described.

In tile construction such as that shown in the drawings, it is advisable to secure the lugs 12 to the tile prior to the setting of this tile in the wall. This may be conveniently accomplished by means of bolts as 16 which extend through the tile and are provided with nuts as 17. Holes for these bolts may be readily drilled through the tile. This form of attachment insures the lugs or brackets 12 being securely held in place on the face of the wall. Screws or other forms of fastening may be used in place of the bolts 16 where the nature of the construction will permit. Similar forms of fastenings as 20 may be utilized to attach the lug 13 to the medicine cabinet.

In the present embodiment the lugs 12 and 13 are mounted on plates 18 and 19 respectively and these are provided with perforations as 21 and 22 through which the bolts or other fastenings extend. Instead of having the lug 12 upon the recess wall and the lug 13 upon the cabinet this may be reversed with the lug 12 on the cabinet and the lug 13 on the wall by merely inverting each of these lugs. In other words, the lug 12 may be attached to the cabinet with the open V shaped cavity or socket underneath and the edge or point of the wedge shaped lug at the top. In either case the interlocking action will be the same and the cabinet will not

only be supported within the recess by the lugs but will be retained therein by the same means until such time as it is desired to remove the cabinet.

While the V shaped lugs are advantageous because of the wedging action obtained which insures tightness of connection, yet the invention is by no means restricted to this form and any other suitable form of interengagement is contemplated. In the arrangement of the lugs shown in the drawings, the lug 12 as a whole forms the support. The retaining action is provided by the flange 23 of this lug which lies against the outer face 24 of the lug 13 or, in other words, that face toward the front of the cabinet.

In the present embodiment the cabinet is supported by four sets of pairs of interengaging lugs, two being located on each side, but more or less may be used depending largely upon the size of the cabinet.

The lugs having been attached to the cabinet and to the wall in the manner described, the cabinet is inserted into the recess slightly above its normal position until the lugs on the cabinet are over the corresponding lugs on the wall and then the cabinet is lowered until the lugs interengage. The cabinet is now supported within the recess by the lugs and these lugs act to firmly retain the same therein. In this position the facing 24 on the cabinet overlies the edges of the walls of the recess and preferably its inner face 25 firmly contacts against the opposing face of the wall as shown in Fig. 2.

Should it be desirable at some time to withdraw the cabinet from the recess for the purpose of replacement or repair, this may be easily accomplished by first lifting the cabinet sufficiently to withdraw the lugs 13 from the cavity in the lugs 12 and, while in this raised position, withdrawing the cabinet horizontally from the recess.

The angular type of corner tile as 8 not only forms an advantageous corner construction but it has a further advantage in that the portion of the tile lying on the outer face or wall acts as a support or anchor for that portion of the tile to which the lug 12 is directly connected, or in other words, that portion lying within the recess.

It will thus be seen that there is provided a construction of an essentially practical nature in which the several objects of this invention are attained.

As many other embodiments may be made of the features of the invention without departing from the scope thereof, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall and means for supporting said cabinet within said recess comprising interengaging projections on the walls of the recess and the cabinet.

2. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall and means for supporting said cabinet within said recess comprising interengageable lugs on the walls of the recess and the cabinet.

3. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall and means for supporting and retaining said cabinet within said recess comprising interlocking means on the walls of the cabinet and the recess.

4. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall and means for supporting said cabinet within said recess comprising lugs projecting outwardly from the side walls of the cabinet and corresponding lugs projecting inwardly from the side walls of the recess, the lugs on the cabinet interlocking with the corresponding lugs on the recess wall to position the cabinet within said recess.

5. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall and means for supporting and retaining said cabinet within said recess comprising interlocking lugs on the side walls of the cabinet and the recess, the lugs being brought into interlocking engagement by inserting the cabinet into the recess slightly above its normal position to bring the lugs on the cabinet over the corresponding lugs on the wall and then lowering the cabinet until these lugs engage.

6. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall and means for supporting said cabinet within said recess comprising interlocking lugs on the walls of the cabinet and the recess, the cabinet being removed from the recess by being lifted sufficiently to disengage the lugs and then drawn outwardly.

7. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall and interengageable brackets mounted on the walls of the cabinet and the corresponding walls of the recess and acting to support and retain said cabinet within said recess.

8. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall and means for supporting said cabinet therein, including a lug on the side wall of the cabinet and a lug on the opposing wall of the recess, the lug on the cabinet overlying the lug on the wall and one of said lugs having a flange coacting with a face of the other lug to normally retain the cabinet within the recess.

9. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall and means for supporting said cabinet within said recess including a pair of interengaging lugs one of which is on a wall of the recess and the other on the opposing wall of the cabinet, and one of said lugs having a substantially V shaped socket and the other lug being substantially wedge shaped and fitting within said socket.

10. A cabinet insertable in a recess in a wall, and interengageable means for releas-

ably supporting and retaining the cabinet in said recess including a socket member and a lug member adapted to fit within said socket, one of said members being mounted on a side wall of the recess and the other member on the corresponding wall of the cabinet.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification this 26th day of February, 1929.

JOSEPH J. SKELLY.