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RADIO CABINET HAVING INTEGRAL HANDLE DEVICE

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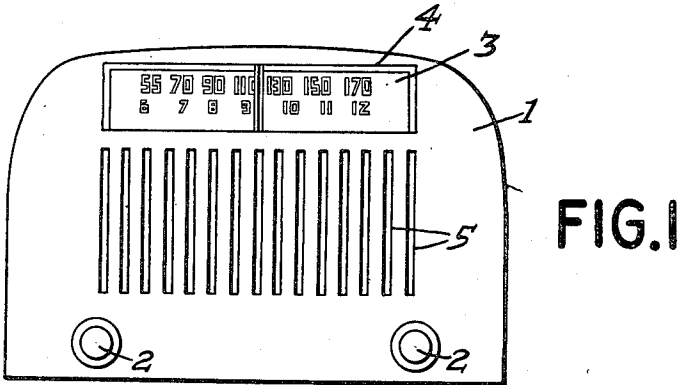
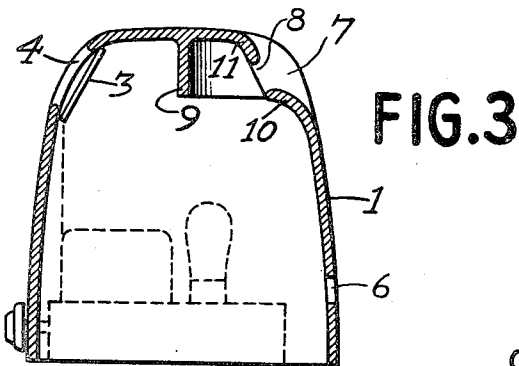
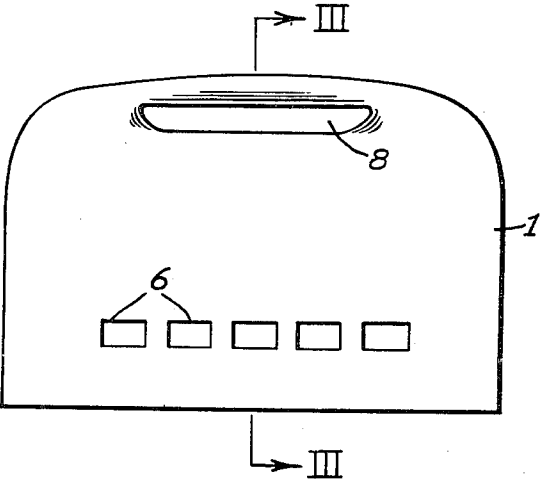


FIG. 2



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RADIO CABINET HAVING INTEGRAL
HANDLE DEVICE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 312-7)

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This invention relates to cabinets, and more particularly to cabinets such as those utilized for the housing of radio broadcast receivers.

As technical advances in the radio art have allowed the progressive reduction in the size of radio receivers, there has arisen a widespread demand for small radio sets capable of being placed on tables or other articles of furniture when in use and of being easily carried from place to place in a house to suit the convenience of the listener.

The successful development of cabinets for such service requires the satisfaction of several conflicting requirements. Since such equipment sells at low prices the cost of manufacture must of necessity be held as low as possible. In order to be easily transportable, the cabinet should be provided with some means by which it can easily be grasped and carried. Yet requirements of artistic design dictate that the cabinet should be as free as possible of ugly protuberances such as handles, knobs and other carrying devices, particularly in view of the modern design tendency toward streamlined forms. However, this tendency toward streamlined form and smooth exteriors renders the provision of some grasping and carrying means more imperative.

The addition of such means also constitutes a manufacturing expense which is, in many cases, a considerable proportion of the entire cost. This is particularly true of cabinets which may otherwise be molded in one piece.

It is an object of this invention to provide a cabinet having a convenient and adequate carrying means which adds little to the cost of manufacture.

It is another object of this invention to provide a cabinet having a carrying means which does not protrude from the exterior thereof nor detract from the pleasing appearance thereof and is not visible from the front of the cabinet.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a cabinet having a carrying means which is integral therewith.

It is an additional object of this invention to provide a molded one-piece cabinet having a carrying means molded therein.

It is still another object of the invention to provide a cabinet having an aperture formed therein, with the walls forming the periphery of the aperture so directed as to lend such support and provide such leverage to a hand inserted in the aperture as to form a convenient, efficient and comfortable carrying means.

It is a still further object of the invention to provide a cabinet having a carrying means which

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acts also as a ventilating means for the cabinet.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from a consideration of the following specification when taken together with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a cabinet embodying the invention;

Figure 2 is a rear elevational view of the cabinet of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of the cabinet of Figures 1 and 2 taken along the line III—III of Figure 2.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, Figure 1 shows a molded cabinet 1 of rounded form, the exterior being free of protuberances with the exception of the control buttons 2. It is generally dome-shaped thus lending itself easily to manufacture by molding in an inverted position. A rectangular tuning indicator or dial 3 is shown mounted within an aperture 4, as shown in Figure 3, provided for that purpose. The dial is intended to be illuminated while the set is in operation, by a light positioned behind it within the cabinet.

A series of vertically extending slots 5 is formed in the front of the cabinet, behind which the speaker of the radio set is positioned.

Near the base of the rear of the cabinet is formed a series of ventilating holes 6. Near the top of the cabinet, where the back surface curves into the top surface thereof is formed a depression indicated at 7 in Figure 3. Extending vertically through this depression is a laterally elongated opening 8 of such size as to comfortably admit the fingers and palm of the hand. Inside of the cabinet and formed integrally therewith, a wall 9 extends downwardly from the top of the cabinet, terminating near the level of the bottom of the opening 8. The wall 9 is spaced forwardly of the opening 8, in its forward position, a sufficient distance to admit the fingers and palm of the hand of the user, and curves rearwardly around the ends of the opening 8 to join the rear wall of the cabinet. The purpose of the wall 9 is to shield the opening 8 from light emanating from the source used to illuminate the dial 3 and to provide structural strength to the portions of the cabinet around the opening 8 which will bear the weight of the set while it is being carried.

It will be noted that the portion 10 of the rear wall of the cabinet which forms the lower periphery of the opening 8 is curved forwardly to form a substantially horizontally extending lip which facilitates the entry of the hand into the opening. It also furnishes a comfortable rest for the back

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of the hand whenever any pivoting of the cabinet about the portion 10 occurs during its transportation. The wall 9 is positioned at such a distance forward of the opening 8 as to provide a comfortable stop and leverage application point for the ends of the fingers during such pivoting action.

The portion 11 of the upper wall of the cabinet which forms the upper periphery of the opening 8 is directed downwardly to form a means by which the cabinet may be comfortably and securely grasped while it is being carried.

In Figure 3 the outline of a radio set of the general type usually contained within such cabinets is shown in dotted lines.

Although no bottom is shown to the cabinet, one would of course be provided in a completely assembled set, being secured to the base of the cabinet by conventional means.

The opening 8 provides an outlet for cooling air which enters by way of openings 6, thus insuring adequate ventilation and cooling of the radio equipment.

While there has been illustrated and described an embodiment of the invention which is now preferred, many changes of form and arrangement falling within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claim will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art. It should therefore be understood that the scope of the invention is not to be restricted to the embodiment disclosed herein.

What is claimed is:

A cabinet for radio equipment and the like: said cabinet being formed with a ventilating

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opening near the base thereof; said cabinet having a top and a rear side wall formed integrally and curving at their juncture to form a generally rounded corner, said corner being formed with an inwardly directed portion, said inwardly directed portion having a hand-admitting opening formed therein, and having a substantially horizontally extending surface terminating at its inward end in the lower periphery of the last mentioned opening; and a wall extending downwardly from the top of said cabinet inwardly of said last mentioned opening, thus preventing the horizontal egress of light from within said cabinet through said last mentioned opening, said downwardly extending wall being positioned at such a distance from said opening as to allow the insertion of the hand of an adult thereinto far enough for the back of the hand to rest on said horizontally extending surface, whereby said downwardly extending wall forms a stop and leverage applying point for the ends of the fingers and said horizontally extending surface forms a pivot region, about which said cabinet may be pivoted while being carried.

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