Jan. 14, 1930. S. HAMMER 1,743,273

CABINET MOUNTING

Filed March 2, 1929

Fig. 2.

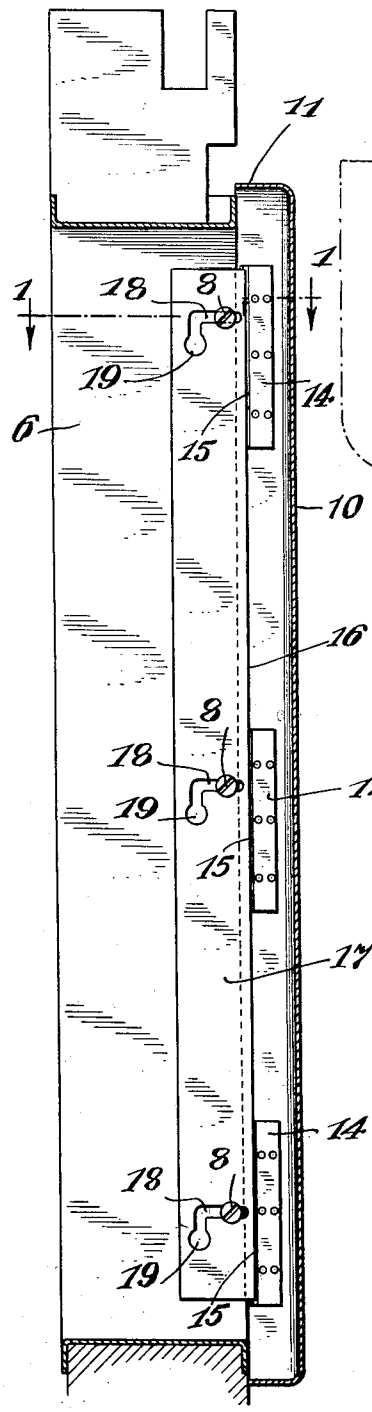


Fig. 1

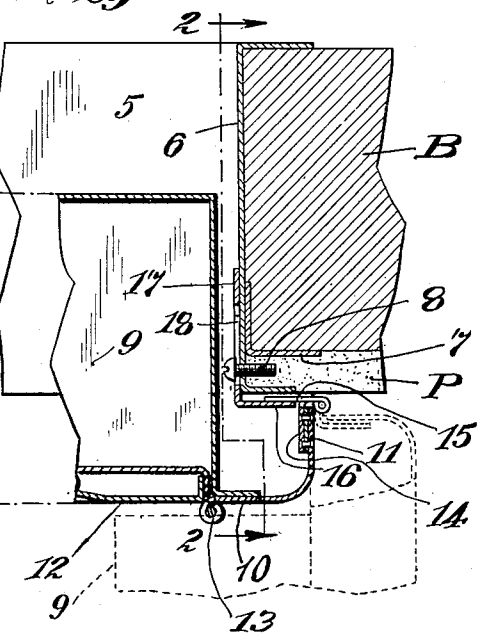
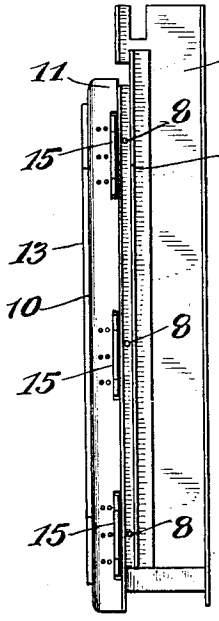


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

SAMUEL HAMMER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO UNITED METAL BOX CO., INC., OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

CABINET MOUNTING

Application filed March 2, 1929. Serial No. 344,036.

This invention relates to improved cabinet mounting, and more particularly that type of cabinet which is mounted upon a buck frame set into the wall structure so that it may be swung bodily thereon to afford access to piping, electric wiring, etc. housed within said buck frame and normally concealed by the body of the cabinet.

It is one of the important objects and purposes of my present improvements to provide simple, inexpensive and easily operated means whereby, after the buck frame has been set in the wall structure and the plaster coating applied to the face of the wall, the cabinet may be hingedly mounted upon one side of the buck frame and adjusted relative thereto so that the front marginal frame of the cabinet body will fit closely at its edge against the face of the wall.

More particularly, in one practical embodiment of the device, the front frame of the cabinet is provided with a plurality of vertically spaced hinges, one leaf of each hinge being securely fixed to the inner face of one side flange of the cabinet frame. A common attaching bar is welded or otherwise rigidly fixed to the other hinge leaves. This bar is of angular form in cross section and one flange thereof is adapted to extend inwardly upon one side wall of tne buck frame and is provided with vertically spaced bayonet slots. These slots receive attaching screws which are threaded in the wall of the buck frame. Thus, the cabinet may be readily shifted relative to the buck frame to position the edge of its front frame with respect to the face of the wall. By then adjusting the screws in the buck frame, the hinge attaching bar may be rigidly fixed in its adjusted position on the side wall of the frame. Thus the cabinet is easily applicable, after the buck frame has been set in the wall, although in different cases, the thickness of the plaster coating of the wall structure may vary considerably, and in every case, a tight contact can be obtained between the edge of the front frame of the cabinet body and the face of the wall.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the improved cabinet mounting, and in the form, construction and relative arrangement of its several parts as will be hereinafter more particularly described, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and subsequently incorporated in the subjoined claims.

In the drawing, wherein I have illustrated one simple and practical embodiment of the invention, and in which similar reference characters designate coresponding parts throughout the several views,—

Figure 1 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially on the line 1—1 of Fig. 2, through a portion of a wall and one side of the buck frame, showing the cabinet mounted thereon in accordance with one embodiment of my invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 3 is an edge view of the buck frame with the cabinet mounted thereon.

Referring in detail to the drawing, 5 generally designates the buck frame which may be of any ordinary or approved construction and includes spaced vertically extending side bars 6 which are of channel form in cross section as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. This buck frame has a depth which is substantially equal to the thickness of the wall structure, in which it is adapted to be positioned. In spaced relation to the front flange of each channel bar 6 a vertically extending angle strip 7 is secured to the outer face thereof and between this angle strip and the rear flange of the frame bar 6, the brick work of the wall structure indicated at B extends. The inner face of the wall is plastered as shown at P. The surface of this plaster coat should preferably be flush with the face of the inner flange of the frame bar 6. However, in many cases due to careless application of the plaster, the thickness thereof will vary.

In one of the side bars 6 of the buck frame at vertically spaced points, the screws indicated at 8 are threaded. These screws are adjusted in the frame bar when the latter is mounted in position in the wall, with the screw heads spaced a considerable distance from the face of the frame bar.

The cabinet is fabricated from sheet metal

and may be of any general approved construction, said cabinet including the body indicated at 9, the walls of which, at their front edges are welded or otherwise suitably secured to a front frame 10. This frame is of angular cross sectional form and the flanges 11 thereof are spaced an appreciable distance from the opposed walls of the cabinet body 9. Upon this front frame at one side thereof the door 12 for the cabinet is hingedly mounted as indicated at 13.

To one of the vertical side flanges 11 of the frame vertically spaced hinges are secured, one leaf 14 of each hinge being riveted, welded or otherwise rigidly secured to the inner face of the frame flange 11. The other leaf 15 of each of said hinges is securely welded to one flange 16 of a common attaching bar of angular cross sectional form. The other or wider flange 17 of this attaching bar is provided at vertically spaced points with the bayonet slots 18 each having a horizontally disposed section and a vertical section extending downwardly from the horizontal section adjacent the edge of the frame and terminating in an enlargement indicated at 19 which is of sufficient diameter to readily receive the head of one of the screws 8.

In mounting the cabinet in position, after the buck frame 5 has been properly set in the wall structure and the plaster coat P applied to the brick work B of the wall, the cabinet is supported with the flange 17 of the attaching bar extending inwardly upon the side bar 6 of the buck frame and the heads of the respective screws 8 are engaged through the enlarged lower ends 19 of the bayonet slots 18. The cabinet is then lowered so as to position the shanks of the screws in the horizontal portions of the bayonet slots and the cabinet is then forced bodily inwardly relative to the buck frame until the edges of the flanges 11 of the cabinet frame are in close contact with the face of the wall plaster P. The several screws 8 are then adjusted so as to cause the heads of said screws to tightly bear against the attaching bar 17 and rigidly clamp said bar against the side face of the buck frame. The horizontal portions of the bayonet slots 18 permit of an appreciable adjustment of the attaching bar 17 relative to the buck frame so that although the surfaces of the wall plaster P and the inner flanges of the buck frame may be out of alignment, nevertheless a close contacting relation between the wall face and the flanges 11 of the cabinet frame can be obtained.

From the foregoing description considered in connection with the accompanying drawing, the construction, manner of application and the several advantages of my present improvements will be clearly and fully understood. It will be seen that I have devised a very simple means whereby medicine or bathroom cabinets can be very easily and quickly mounted for bodily swinging movement upon the buck frame, and regardless of variations in wall thickness relative to the depth of said frame.

Such cabinets are generally known in the art as access cabinets, and as indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, when the cabinet body 9 and its frame 10 are swung to the dotted line position upon the laterally extending flange 16 of the attaching bar, access may be had to electric wiring, piping or other accessories which extend through the wall structure and through the buck frame 6 and are normally concealed by the body 9 of the cabinet, which projects rearwardly from the front frame 10 into the buck frame 5. Any suitable means may be provided for securely latching the cabinet body in this normal position. It will also be apparent that by the use of the common attaching bar secured to the side of the buck frame as above described, the weight of the cabinet will be uniformly distributed between its supporting hinges. Thus, in addition to facilitating the easy and accurate mounting of the cabinet, the invention also provides greater rigidity and durability in the hinge connection between the cabinet and the buck frame. The several parts of the device being of very simple form, can be produced at low manufacturing cost, and therefore, will not greatly increase the expense incident to the application and mounting of such cabinets in the manner heretofore employed in the art.

I have herein shown and described an embodiment of the device which has been found entirely satisfactory for the purpose in view. Nevertheless, it will be understood that the essential features of my present disclosure might also be attained in other alternative mechanical structures, and I accordingly reserve the privilege of resorting to all such legitimate changes therein as may be fairly embodied within the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. In combination with a wall buck frame and vertically spaced fastening members mounted in one side of said frame, a cabinet having a front frame, and means for hingedly mounting said cabinet for swinging movement into and out of the buck frame, said means including a plurality of leaf hinges carried by said front frame and each having one leaf thereof fixed to the front frame of the cabinet, and a common attaching bar fixed to the other hinge leaves and provided with the spaced means adjustably engageable with the spaced fastening members on the buck frame.

2. In combination with a wall buck frame having vertically spaced fastening screws mounted in one side thereof, a cabinet having a front frame providing marginal flanges spaced from the body walls of the cabinet and

adapted to be closely engaged at their edges with the surface of the wall in which the buck frame is mounted, and means for supporting the cabinet upon the buck frame for swinging bodily movement relative thereto, said means including vertically spaced hinges each having one leaf fixed to one of the side marginal flanges of the cabinet frame, and a common attaching bar secured to and connecting the other leaves of said hinges with each other, said bar having a flange to extend inwardly upon one side of the buck frame and provided with bayonet slots at vertically spaced points to receive the respective fastening screws on the buck frame and permitting of the adjustment of the cabinet relative to the buck frame to closely engage the front frame of the cabinet with the surface of the building wall.

3. In combination with an access cabinet having a front frame provided with rearwardly extending flanges spaced from the opposed walls of the cabinet, means for adjustably hinging the cabinet frame at one side thereof upon a wall buck to secure close contacting engagement of the frame flanges against the face of the wall, said means including vertically spaced hinges each having one leaf secured to the inner face of one of the side flanges of the cabinet frame, and a common attaching bar of angular form in cross section having one flange thereof secured to and connecting the other hinge leaves with each other, the other flange of said attaching bar being provided with vertically spaced bayonet slots adapted to receive adjustable fastening screws threaded in one side of the buck frame.

4. In combination with a wall buck frame, a cabinet having a front frame, and means carried by the front frame attachable to one vertical side of the buck frame after the latter has been mounted in the wall structure, said means consisting of a bar vertically positioned at one side of the cabinet frame and having one of its edges hingedly connected therewith, said bar adapted to be positioned against the inner face of one side wall of the buck frame, and adjustable fastening devices on the buck frame with which said bar has slidable engagement adapted to be adjusted to rigidly fix said bar in position relative to the buck frame and thereby hingedly support the cabinet with the front frame thereof in a desired relation to the face of the wall.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name hereto.

S. HAMMER.