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G. NUEBEL

1,853,989

SINK CABINET

Filed Sept. 30, 1931

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

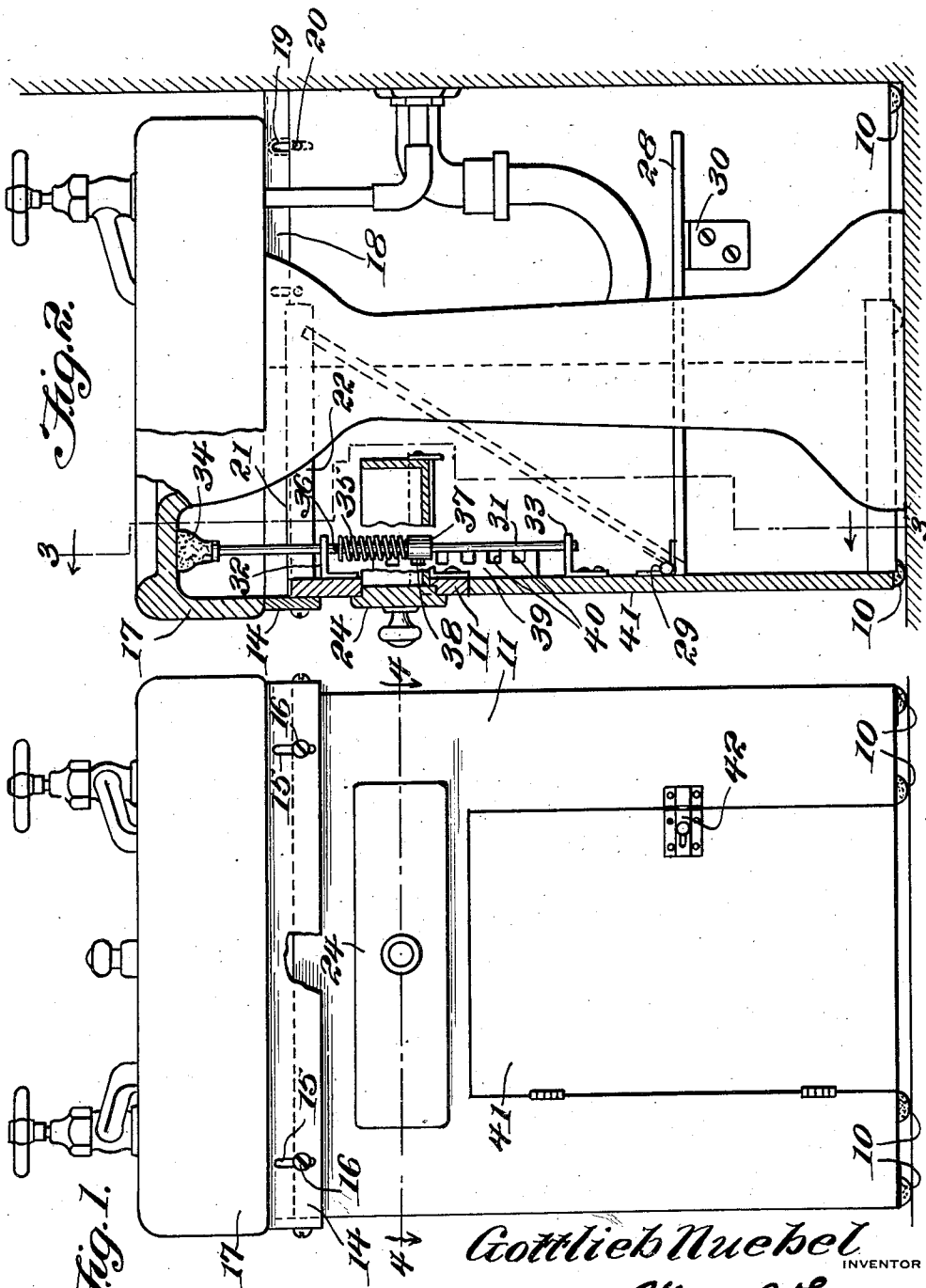


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

WITNESS: J. S. L. Wright

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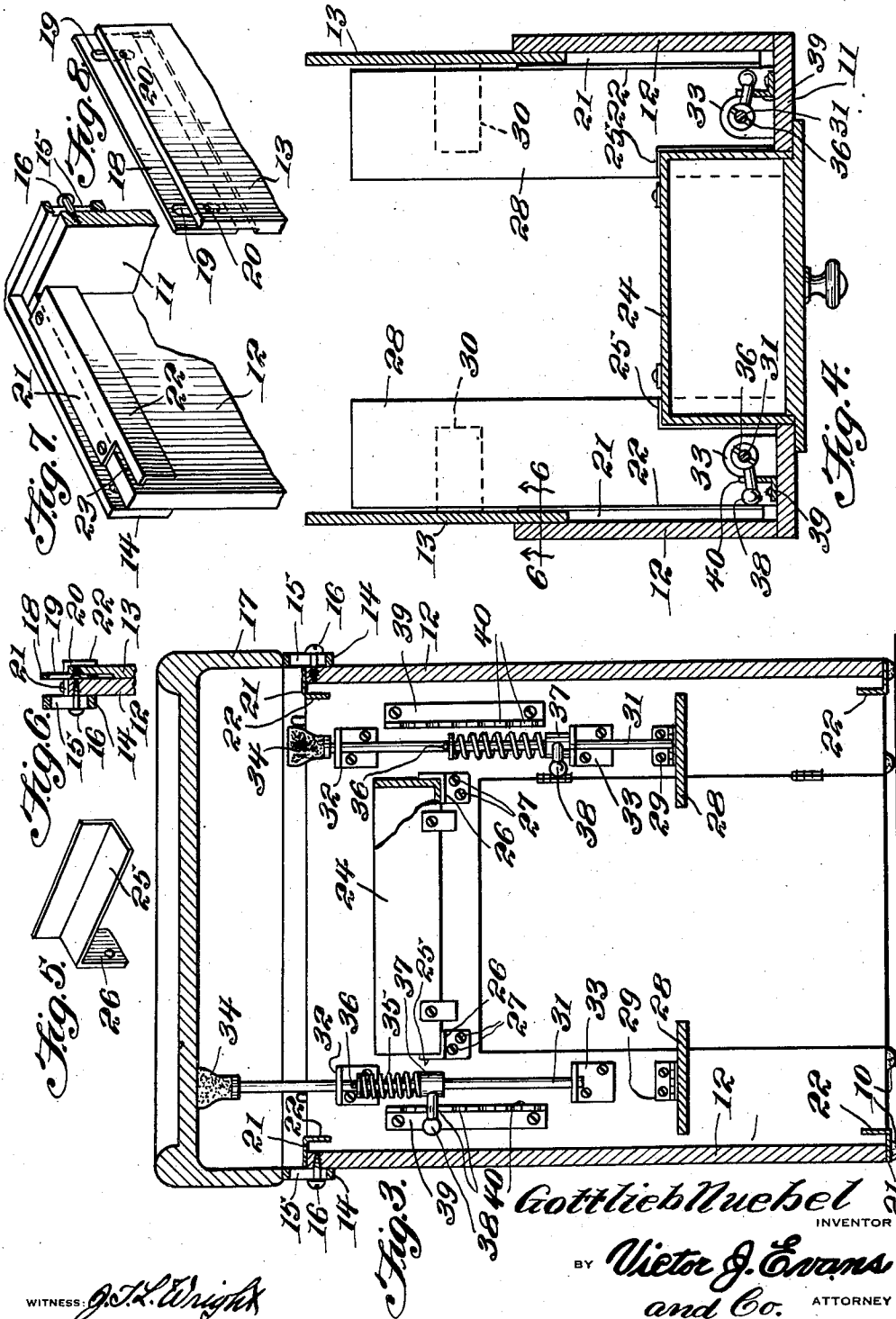
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WITNESS:

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GOTTLIEB NUBEL, OF ASTORIA, NEW YORK

## SINK CABINET

Application filed September 30, 1931. Serial No. 566,109.

This invention relates generally to cabinets and comprehends a construction primarily intended to be built beneath a kitchen or bath room sink.

5 In carrying out the invention I contemplate a cabinet structure for use in the above mentioned capacity, and capable of being adjusted to accommodate itself to sinks of varying size and those spaced different distances  
10 above the floor.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a novel construction of means for attaching the cabinet to the sink and supporting the same fixed relatively thereto  
15 without requiring the use of separable fastening elements for this purpose.

The nature and advantages of the invention will be better understood when the following detail description is read in connection  
20 with the accompanying drawings, the invention residing in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts as claimed.

In the drawings forming part of this application like numerals of reference indicate  
25 similar parts in the several views and wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the cabinet associated with the sink.

30 Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view thereof.

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Figure 2.

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

35 Figure 5 is a detail view of one of the drawer supporting brackets.

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 4.

40 Figure 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of the upper portion of the cabinet.

Figure 8 is a similar view of one of the side walls.

45 The cabinet essentially embodies front and side walls adapted to be arranged in the space between the sink and floor of the room, and if desired these walls may be provided with feet 10 of any suitable construction to prevent the floor from being marred. The front wall is indicated at 11, while each side wall includes a fixed section 12 and a relatively slid-  
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able section 13. This construction permits the side walls to be extended when desired or necessary with different size sinks. Secured to the upper edge of the front wall 11 and each fixed section 12 of the side walls is a vertically adjustable strip 14, and each strip is provided with vertically disposed slots 15 through which a suitable fastening element 16 is passed to secure the particular strip to its adjacent wall. Manifestly these strips are vertically adjustable to vary the height  
55 of the cabinet as the occasion may require with sinks spaced different distances above the floor, and these strips are adapted to engage the lower edge of the sink indicated at 17. Carried by the slidable sections 13 of the side walls but secured to the inner faces thereof are vertically adjustable strips 18, each having vertically disposed slots 19 to accommodate suitable fastening elements 20, and these strips 18 are also adapted to be adjusted for the same purpose as the strips 14 above  
65 mentioned.

Secured to the upper edge of each fixed section 12 of the side walls is the flange 21 of an angle-shaped bar, the depending flange 22 of which is arranged in spaced parallel relation to the section 12, and constitutes a guide for the adjacent slidable section 13. It will be noted that the respective sections of each side wall overlap, and that each guide is cut away at its forward end as at 23, to provide a clearance for the adjustable plate 18 of the slidable section so that the plates 18 of these sections can be elevated to engage the lower edge of the sink.  
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The cabinet is also provided with a drawer 24 which slides through an opening in the front wall 11, and supported by a pair of spaced angle brackets 25 clearly illustrated in Figure 6 and each including an attaching portion 26 secured to the front wall by suitable fastening elements 27. The cabinet also includes shelves 28 which are hinged  
80 mounted on the front wall as at 29 and extend along the side walls and repose on suitable brackets 30. These shelves can be elevated to the position illustrated in Figure 2, when the slidable sections 13 of the side walls  
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are collapsed to reduce the size of the cabinet for storage or shipping purposes.

Any suitable means may be employed for clamping the cabinet to the sink 17, so that the cabinet can be quickly and conveniently associated therewith without requiring the use of separable fastening elements, or detached from the sink as the occasion may require. This means preferably includes a pair of vertically disposed rods 31 which slide through spaced brackets 32 and 33 respectively. The upper end of each rod carries a buffer of some suitable material indicated at 34 and adapted to effectively engage the under side of the sink when the rod 31 is elevated to its active position as shown in Figure 3. Surrounding each rod is a coil spring 35, one end of which bears against a cross pin 36 carried by the rod, while the opposite end bears against a collar 37 slidable on said rod and provided with a manipulating handle 38. Secured to the front wall adjacent each rod is a bracket 39 having an angularly disposed flange formed with spaced notches 40 to receive the handle 38 of the collar and thereby hold the latter in a given adjusted position with the spring 35 compressed. By virtue of this construction it is obvious that the collar 37 can be manipulated to elevate the rod 31 until the latter strikes the under side of the sink, and subsequently move in the proper direction to compress the spring 35 after which the handle 38 of the collar is arranged in one of the notches 40 of the stationary bracket 39. When the parts are in this position the cabinet is effectively clamped to the sink and held fixed relatively thereto, but can be quickly separated therefrom by lowering the collar 35 and allowing the rod 31 to gravitate to an inactive position. The front wall of the cabinet is also provided with a door 41 which is normally held in its closed position by a suitable latch 42.

While it is believed that from the foregoing description the nature and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent, I desire to have it known that I do not limit myself to what is herein illustrated or described and that such changes may be resorted to when desired as fall within the scope of what is claimed.

What is claimed is:

1. A sink cabinet adapted to occupy the space between a sink and floor, and comprising a front wall, side walls, each side wall including a fixed section carried by the front wall and a relatively slidable section, shelves supported within the cabinet, a drawer slidable through an opening in the front wall, and means carried by the cabinet for engaging the under side of the sink to support the cabinet fixed relatively thereto in a position for use.

2. A sink cabinet adapted to occupy the space between a sink and floor, and compris-

ing a front wall, side walls, each side wall including a fixed section carried by the front wall and a relatively slidable section, means for guiding the slidable section of each side wall, shelves within the cabinet, means for supporting said shelves, vertically adjustable strips supported by said walls to engage the sink, and means carried by the cabinet and located within the latter to engage the sink and hold the cabinet fixed relatively thereto for use.

3. A sink cabinet adapted to occupy the space between a sink and floor, and comprising a front wall, side walls, each side wall including a fixed section carried by the front wall and a relatively slidable section, vertically adjustable strips supported by said walls to engage the sink, angle-shaped guides supported on the upper edges of the fixed sections of the side walls for guiding the movement of said slidable sections, each guide being cut away at one end to provide a clearance for the adjustable strip of the adjacent slidable section, when said section is extended, shelves within the cabinet, means for supporting said shelves and means carried by the cabinet for engaging the sink to hold the cabinet fixed relatively thereto in a position for use.

4. A sink cabinet adapted to occupy the space between a sink and floor, and comprising a front wall, side walls, vertically adjustable strips carried by said walls and adapted to engage the lower edge of the sink, shelves within the cabinet, means for supporting said shelves, vertically disposed rods slidably supported on the front wall, a buffer carried by the upper end of each rod to engage the under side of the sink to hold the cabinet fixed relatively thereto in a position for use, and means cooperating with said rods to hold the latter in their elevated active positions.

5. A sink cabinet adapted to occupy the space between a sink and floor, and comprising a front wall, side walls, a pair of spaced superimposed brackets carried by the front wall, a vertically disposed rod slidable through said brackets, a buffer supported by the upper end of the rod, a collar slidable on said rod and equipped with a handle, a coil spring surrounding the rod and connected with the latter and said collar, whereby adjustment of the latter in one direction will elevate the rod and move said buffer into contacting engagement with the under side of the sink and compress said spring, means cooperating with said handle to hold the collar in a given adjusted position and the rod in effective engagement with the sink to support the cabinet fixed relatively to the latter, and vertically adjustable strips supported by said walls to engage the lower edge of the sink.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GOTTLIEB NUBEL. 130