

April 29, 1930.

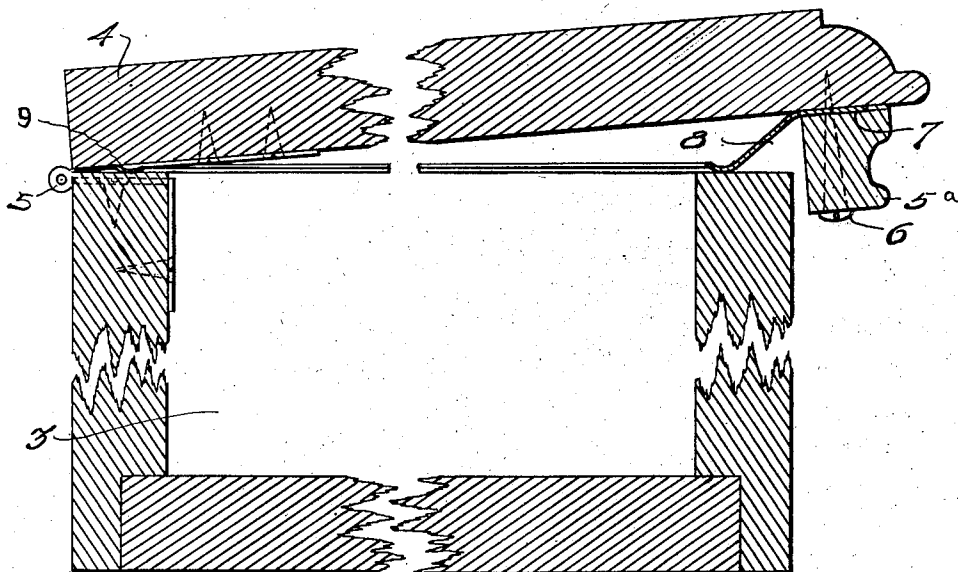
J. R. HOGAN

1,756,746

CEDAR CHEST

Filed April 27, 1928

Fig. 1.



21. 2.

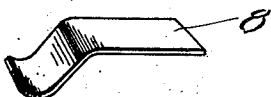


Fig. 3.

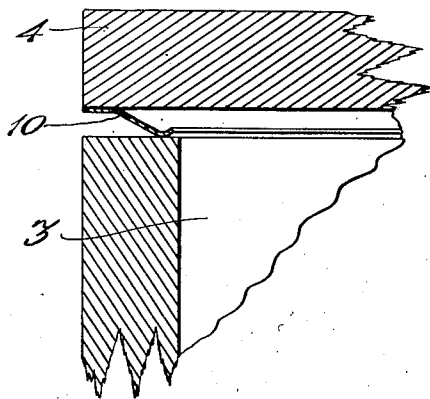
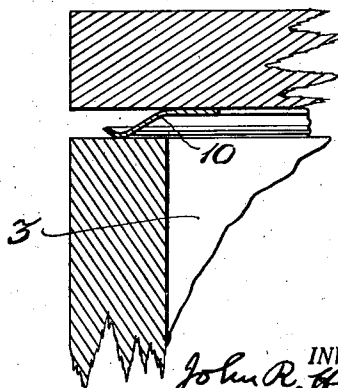


Fig. 4.



INVENTOR.
John R. Hogan
BY ^o Lewis S. Clarkson
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN B. HOGAN, OF ALTAVISTA, VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE LANE COMPANY, INC.,
A CORPORATION OF VIRGINIA

CEDAR CHEST

Application filed April 27, 1928. Serial No. 273,296.

While, for the purposes of illustrating my invention, I have selected a cedar chest, it is, of course, understood that my improved sealing means is equally as well adapted for wardrobes, chifforobes, and other containers.

While it is true that the use of cedar woods in the manufacture of clothing containers will protect the fabrics stored therein from the ravages of moths, at the same time it is equally true that unless the top joints, that is, the joints between the chest and the top are sufficiently sealed a large amount of the aroma that is given off from the cedar wood will be lost, consequently manufacturers are careful to secure an aroma tight joint at this point in such containers, but owing to warping and uneven top surfaces of the chest or container and careless closing of these chests, the container is not always securely closed; that is, the top edges of the chest proper do not fit absolutely snug.

The object of my invention is to provide a sealing means for the joint between the chest and its cover that will not only compensate for warping and the uneven top surface of the chest, but will maintain an efficient tight closure even when the top is not fully closed.

A further object of my invention is to also provide a permanent dust and moisture proof joint for such containers; and with these and other objects in view my invention consists of the parts, as will be hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a vertical transverse sectional view of a container equipped with my improved sealing device.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the sealing device.

Figure 3 is an enlarged detail view.

Figure 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view.

The reference numeral 3 designates a container of any approved shape and construction to which a door or cover 4 is secured by means of the hinges 5. The cover 4 at its front side is provided, if desired, with a depending moulding 5* which is secured in place by any suitable means, such as screws 6.

The moulding may or may not be provided

with a recess 7 which does not extend to the outer face of the moulding, and in assembling one edge portion of my improved sealing strip 8 is positioned in said recess after which the moulding is firmly clamped against the underface of the cover thereby securely binding the strip 8 between the moulding and the cover against accidental displacement. The strip 10, as shown in Figure 4, may be secured directly to the cover without the use of the moulding. It will be noted that the metal sealing strip is formed on a gradual curve so as to avoid any abrupt bends in the metal between the side edges, thereby eliminating the possibility of the metal breaking between its side edges. The sealing strip projects inwardly from the moulding and downwardly from the cover 4, and preferably, I make a slight rebend or other formation on the free edge of the strip 8 whereby it will not have a tendency to bite into the upper edge of the walls of the container, but will slide freely on such edges.

In Figure 1 I have shown the cover 4 down, but not pressed tightly enough to engage the lock (not shown), from which it will be seen that even in this position of the cover the joint between the cover and the top edges of the walls of the container is effectively sealed against dust, moisture, and moths. When the cover is pressed down to its completely closed position the sealing strip 8 is, of course, more tightly clamped between the cover and the top edges of the walls of the container.

At the hinge end of the cover I secure a sealing strip 9 of the same construction directly to the under face of the cover with the free edge of the strip bearing on the top edge of the rear wall of the container, and I seal the joint between the top edges of the end walls and the cover by securing one edge of the sealing strip 10 (of the same construction as 8) directly on the under face of the cover with the free edge of the strip bearing on the top edge of the end walls.

Cedar wood oil has a very injurious effect on many materials including rubber, felt and will gradually decompose any kind of fibre, therefore my seal being of metal is a permanent one as cedar oil does not affect metal.

From the above it will be seen that I provide an efficient sealing of the joint between the container and its cover, at the front, back and ends that is proof against dust, moisture, and moths, said joints also being aroma tight, consequently the density of the aroma will become greater in the chest so built, and the more dense the aroma the better moth killer it is.

While I prefer the shape of the sealing strip illustrated, at the same time it is obvious that other shapes may be employed within the scope of the appended claim.

It is also obvious that the sealing strip may be secured to the cover so that its free edge will project outwardly toward the front of the container, as shown in Figure 4.

What I claim is:

The combination with a container, of a cover adapted to close the container, and a resilient metal sealing strip secured at one edge to the cover, with its body normally deflected downwardly from the cover, and adapted to engage the top edges of the walls of the container and compressible toward the cover when the cover is closed, thereby sealing the joint between the cover and the top edges of the walls.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN HOGAN.