May 23, 1944. M. J. GOULOOZE 2,349,420

REFRIGERATING APPARATUS

Filed Oct. 16, 1941

Fig. 1.

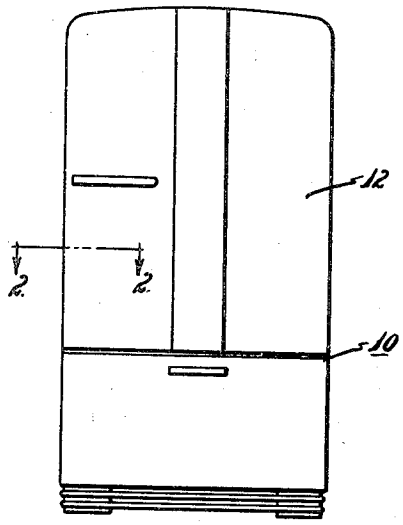


Fig. 3.

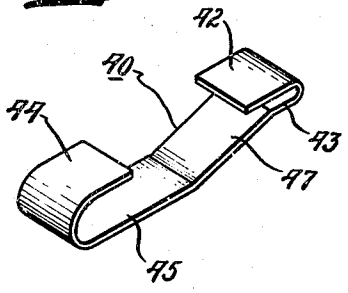
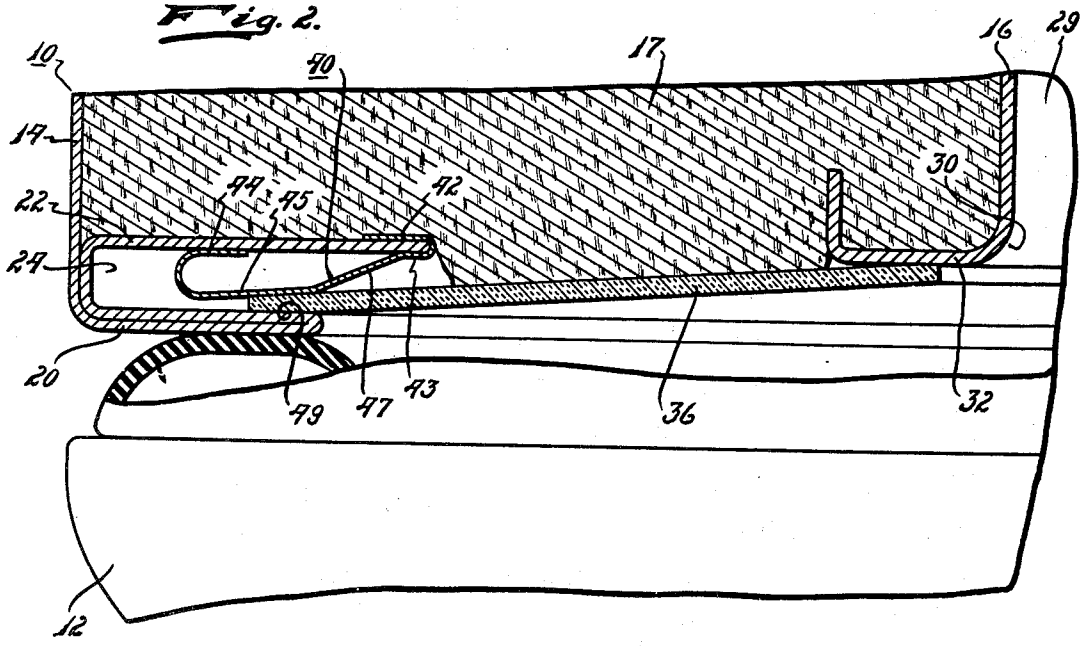


Fig. 2.



INVENTOR.
MARTIN J. GOULOOZE

BY Ralph E. Baker

ATTORNEY

Patented May 23, 1944 2,349,420

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,349,420

REFRIGERATING APPARATUS

Martin J. Goulooze, Grand Rapids, Mich., assignor to Nash-Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit, Mich., a corporation of Maryland

Application October 16, 1941, Serial No. 415,187

2 Claims. (Cl. 220—9)

The present invention relates to refrigeration apparatus and more particularly to an improved cabinet construction.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved arrangement for securing a breaker strip to the metal walls of a refrigerator cabinet.

It is another object of the present invention to interconnectively join the edges of the inner and outer wall of a refrigerator by a breaker strip which is readily attached by use of resilient members.

The invention itself, however, both as to its organization and its operation, together with additional objects and advantages thereof, will best be understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, in which:

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a refrigerator cabinet;

Fig. 2 is a view taken along line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a fastening member embodied in the present invention.

Shown in the drawing is a refrigerator cabinet 10 having a door 12. The cabinet is formed of an outer sheet metal casing or shell 14 and an inner sheet metal casing or liner 16. Suitable heat insulation material 17 is interposed between the shells 14 and 16.

The outer casing or shell 14 forms the sides, top, and if desired, the rear wall of the refrigerator. The shell 14 is bent at right angles to the side and top portion to form a front wall portion 20. The portion 20 is provided with extended metal which is doubled upon the portion 20 and is continued along the side wall a determinable distance and then bent to form a rear wall portion 22 in space parallel relation to the front wall portion 20. The rear portion 22 forms with the front wall portion 20 a pocket or recess 24. This form of construction reinforceably strengthens the front edge or front wall of the cabinet.

The inner liner 16 which forms the walls of a food storage compartment 29 in the cabinet is marginally bent adjacent the door opening 30 to provide a laterally extending flange or front wall portion 32. The front wall portion 32 is in substantial parallel alignment with the rear wall portion 22 of the outer shell with their edges terminating a substantial distance apart.

Joining the edges of the front walls 20 and 32 is a breaker strip 36 confined on one edge thereof to the pocket 24 and the other edge in flush contact with the wall portion 32. The breaker strip may be made of plastics, fibrous material, "Bakelite" or any suitable non-hydroscopic, non-metallic material. Similar breaker strips are positioned along the other side of the cabinet on the front wall adjacent the opening 30 thereof, and immediately above the food storage compartment at the top of the cabinet, and also immediately below the food storage compartment. Since the principle of attaching the breaker strip 36 to the cabinet and the principle of attaching the other breaker strips are the same, I have only shown in detail the breaker strip 36 and the way it is attached to the cabinet.

The breaker strip is secured to the cabinet by means of resilient members 40. The members 40 are secured in spaced apart relation to the rear wall portion 22 and are attached by bending one end of the member to form parallel spaced apart legs 42 and 43 for flush engagement with opposite sides of the wall 22. The opposite end of the member is also bent to form resiliently spaced apart legs 44 and 45. The legs 43 and 45 are joined by section 47. The legs 44 and 45 are resiliently joined so as to normally tend to move apart. The leg 44 engaging against the rear wall portion 22 with the leg 45 pressing against the breaker strip so as to clampingly hold the breaker strip in flush engagement against the edge of the front wall 20. Beveling the face portion of the breaker strip along its marginal edge which engages against the front wall 20, as at 49, permits the resilient members to hold the edge of the breaker strip so that the breaker strip extends angularly towards the opposite inwardly off-set wall portion 32. Sufficient angularity to the bevel permits the resilient members to press the opposite edge of the breaker strip tightly against the face of the wall portion 32. It will be obvious that the angle of the bevel or taper 49 is determined by the planular position of the walls 20 and 32 relative to each other.

While I have shown and described the preferred forms of my invention, I do not wish to limit myself to the precise details as shown and described, but wish to avail myself of such variations and modifications as may come within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a cabinet construction, the combination of inner and outer shells having heat insulation therebetween and being provided with a door opening, said shells having edge portions bent

inwardly toward each other, the edge portion of one of the shells being bent to form a pocket opening toward the edge portion of the other shell, said pocket having inner and outer walls, a breaker strip bridging the space between the two shells and adapted to engage the inwardly extending portions thereof, said breaker strip having one edge thereof received in the pocket of one of the shells and adapted to be held in engagement with the outer wall of said pocket, and a resilient member in said pocket having one end thereof provided with a loop encompassing the edge of the inner wall thereof, and the opposite end of said member extending into the pocket and formed in a resilient loop of a size to substantially traverse the pocket, said loop being in engagement with the inner wall of the pocket and inner surface of the breaker strip for pressing the breaker strip against the outer wall of the pocket and thereby holding the breaker strip in contact with the inwardly extending portions of both shells.

2. In a cabinet construction, the combination of inner and outer shells having heat insulation therebetween and being provided with a door opening, said shells having edge portions bent inwardly toward each other, the edge portion of one of the shells being bent to form a pocket opening toward the edge portion of the other shell, said pocket having inner and outer walls, a breaker strip bridging the space between the two shells and adapted to engage the inwardly extending portions thereof, said breaker strip having one edge thereof received in the pocket of one of the shells and having the outer surface thereof beveled and adapted to be held in engagement with the outer wall of said pocket, and a resilient member in said pocket having one end thereof provided with a loop for encompassing the edge of the inner wall thereof, and the opposite end of said member extending into the pocket and formed in a resilient loop of a size to substantially traverse the pocket, said loop being in engagement with the inner wall of the pocket and inner surface of the breaker strip for pressing the breaker strip against the outer wall of the pocket and thereby holding the breaker strip in contact with the inwardly extending portions of both shells.

MARTIN J. GOULOOZE.