

May 28, 1929.

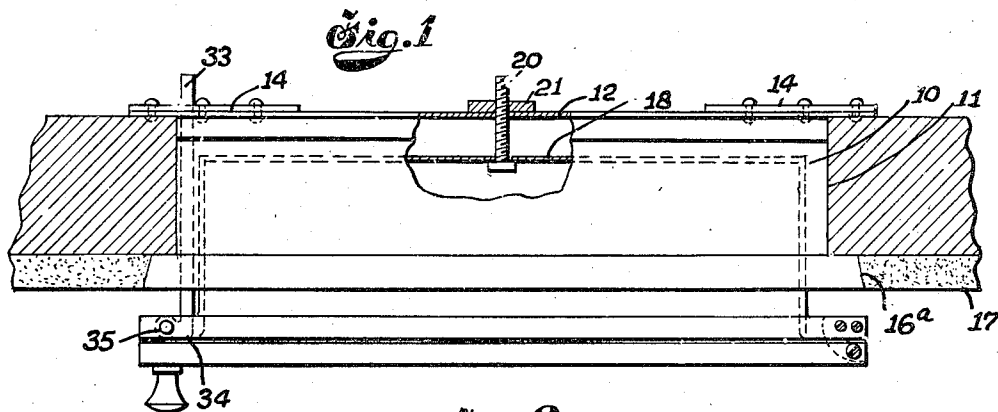
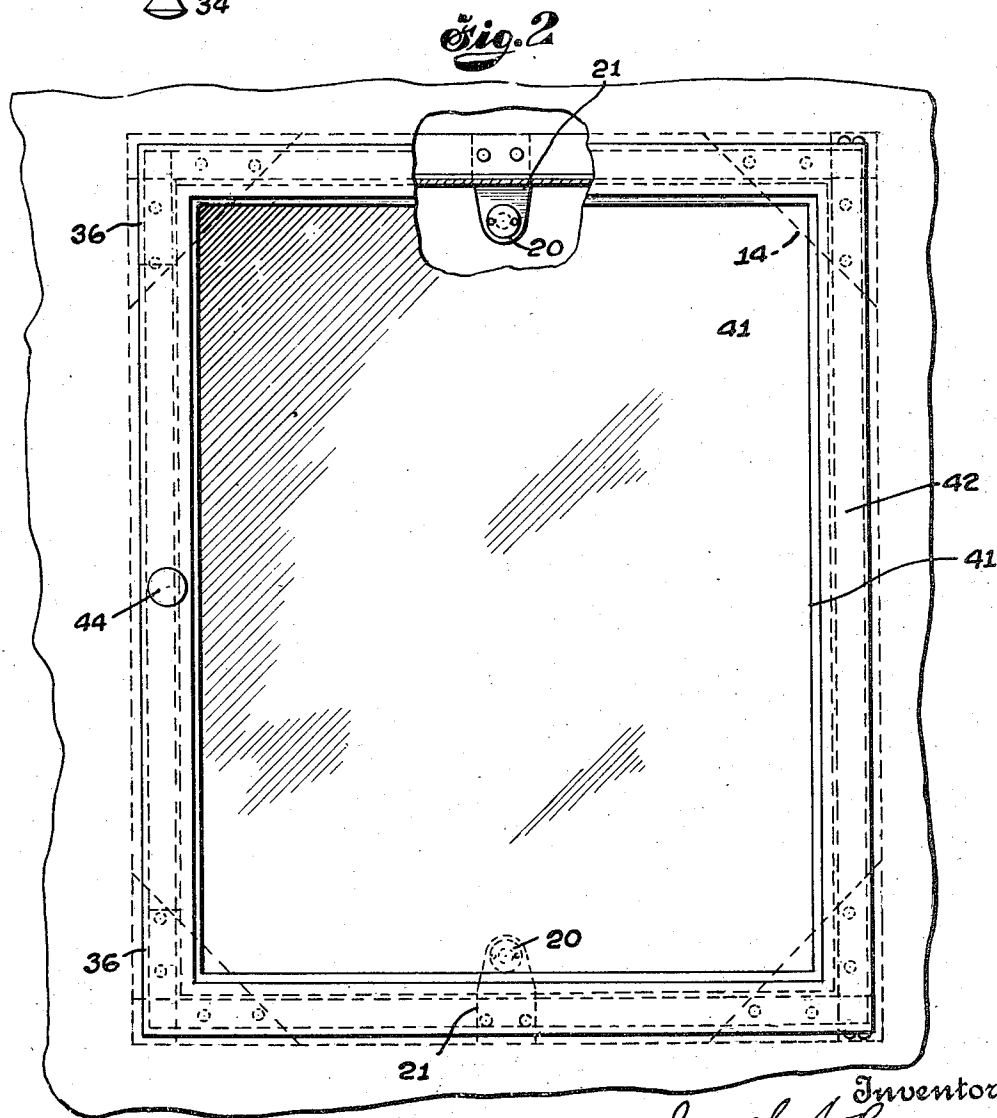
J. A. HOEGGER

1,715,032

CABINET

Filed Sept. 12, 1925

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor,  
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By his Attorney,  
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May 28, 1929.

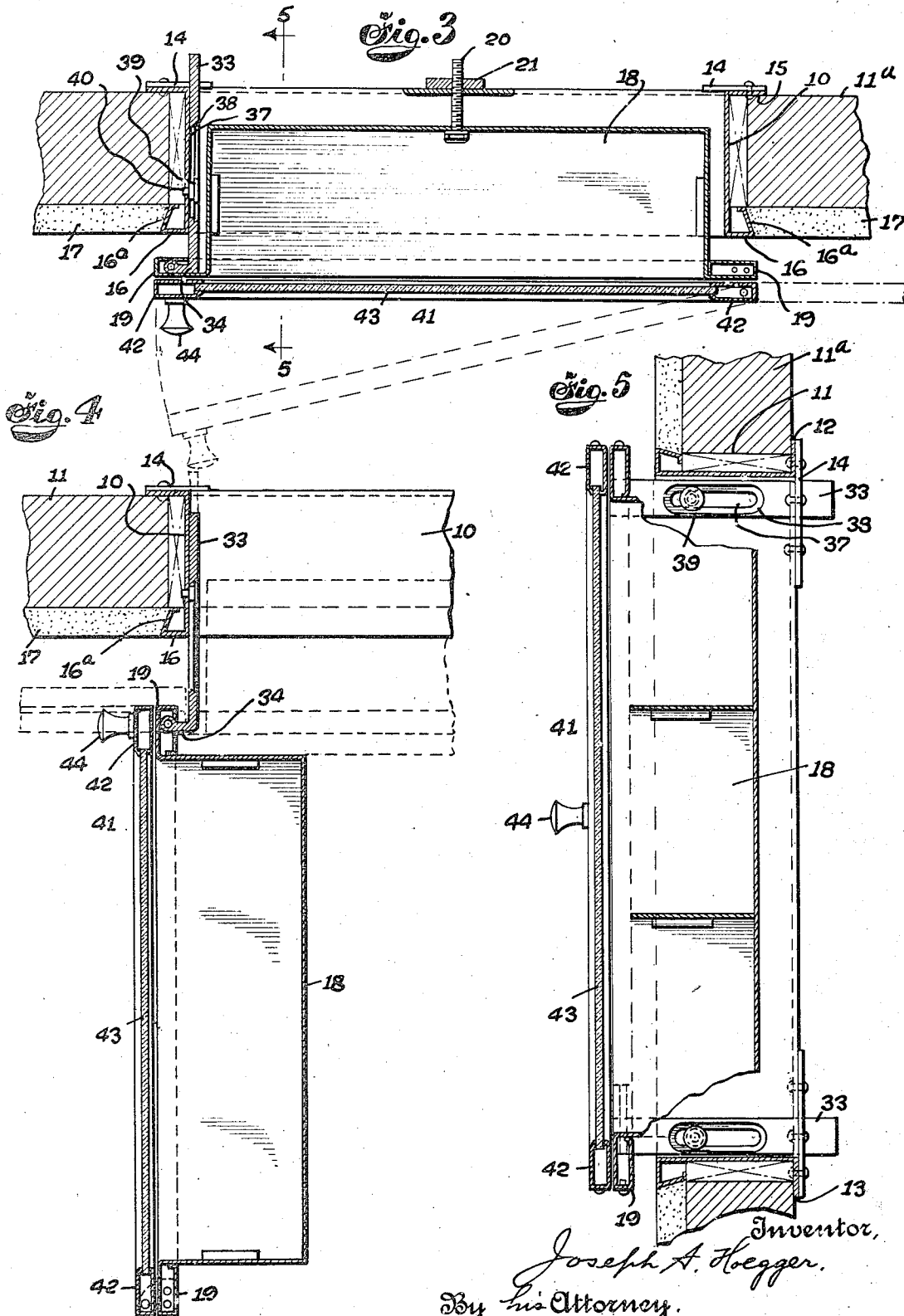
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4 Sheets-Sheet 2



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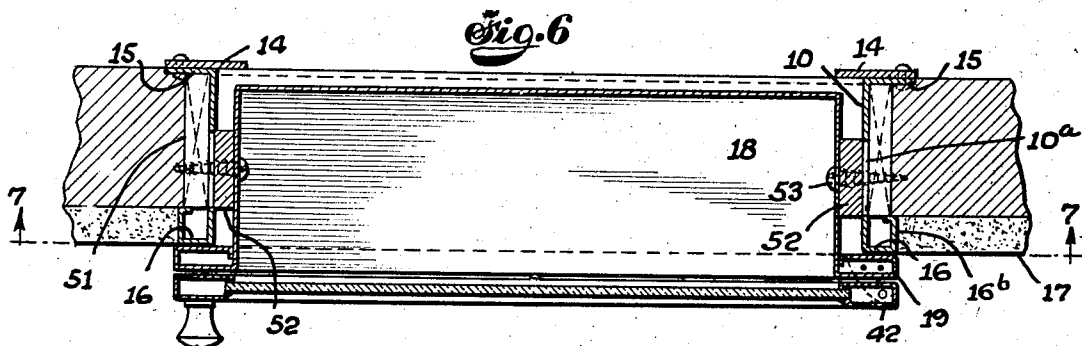
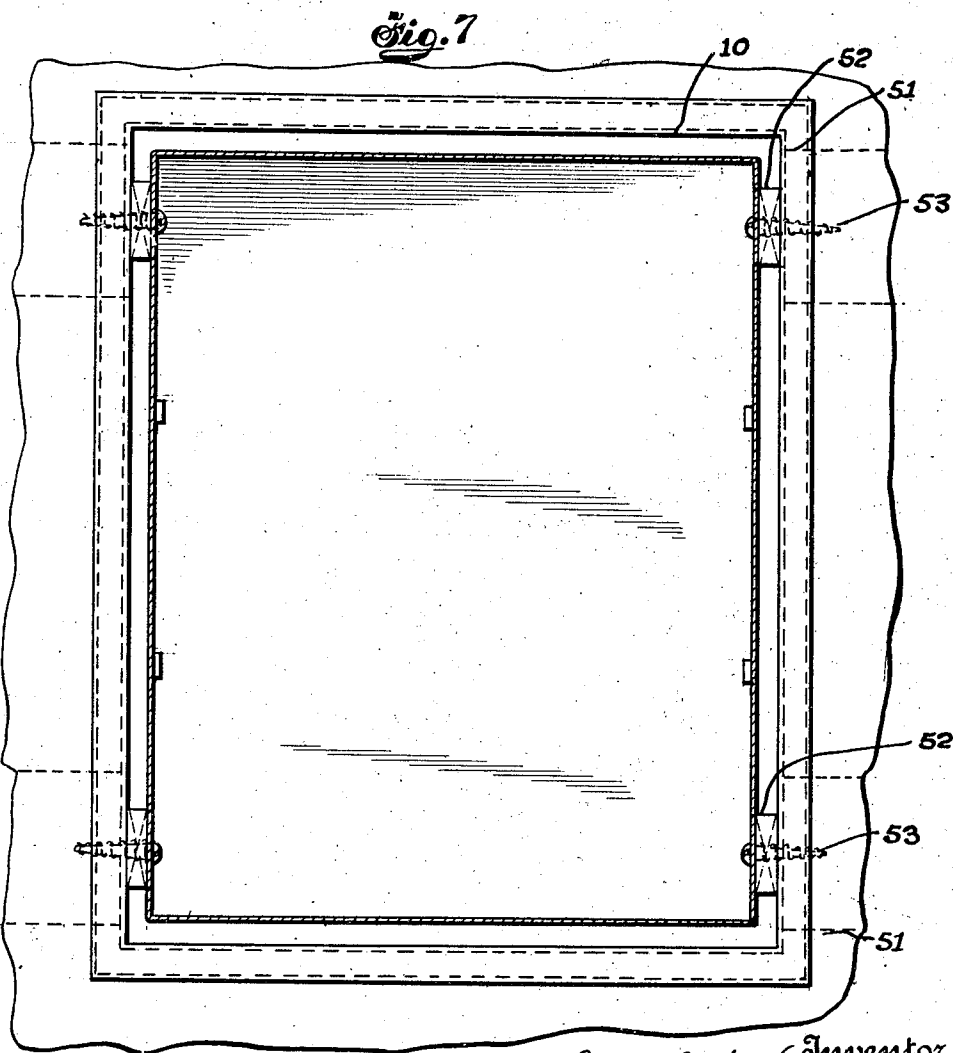
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4 Sheets-Sheet 3



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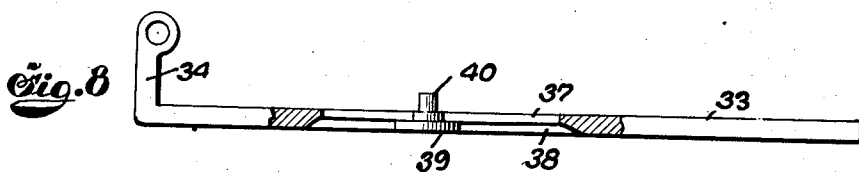
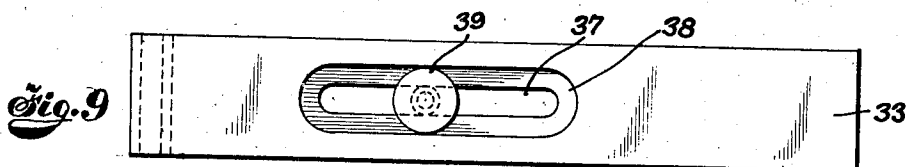
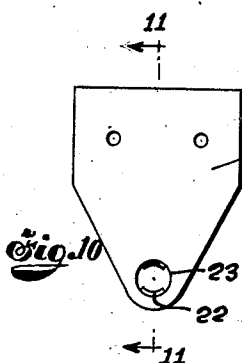
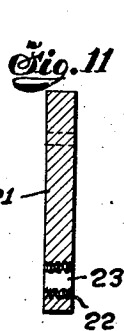
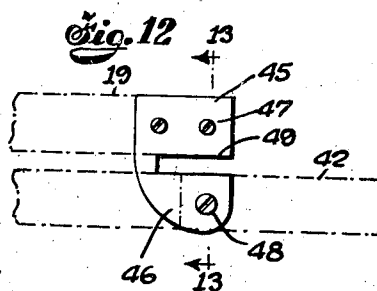
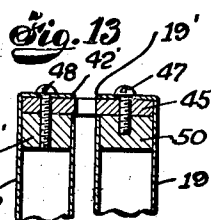
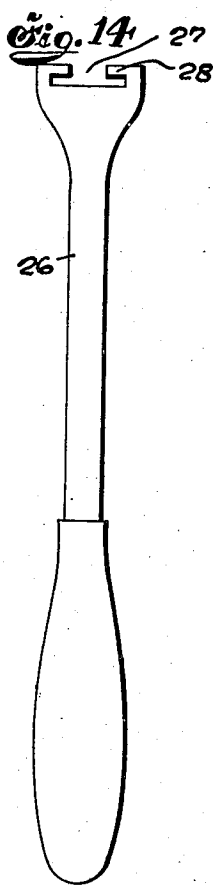
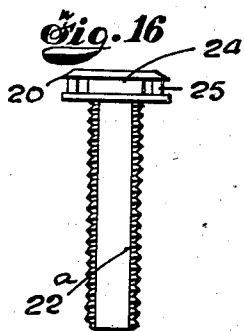
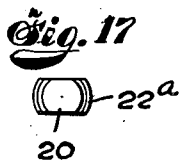
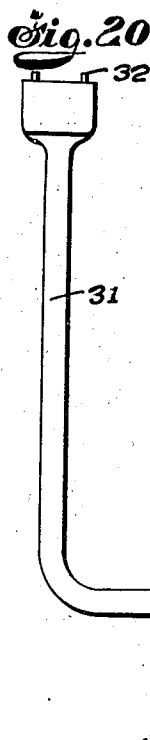
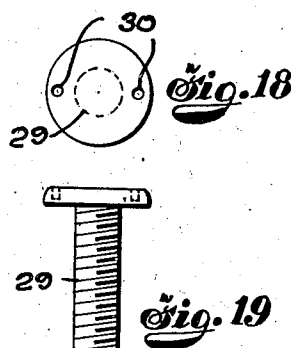
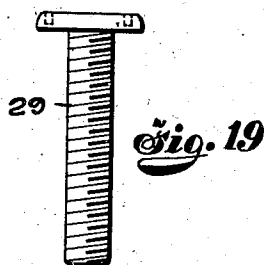
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CABINET

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4 Sheets-Sheet 4



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. HOEGGER, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## CABINET.

Application filed September 12, 1925. Serial No. 55,948.

My invention relates to improvements in that type of cabinet which is applied to a wall, which can be used as a closet or cupboard for any purpose, being particularly useful as a medicine cabinet.

Modern public or semi-public buildings, such as apartment houses, hotels and the like, are usually provided with shafts which are generally arranged opposite the bathroom in which various pipes are located, this arrangement being for the purpose of making the pipes accessible. Such shafts generally have openings into the bath rooms of the building, and it is not unusual to close this opening with some form of cabinet or closet. Heretofore the structures used for this purpose have been rather crude, difficult to remove and did not act as a seal to tightly close the openings, and as a result offensive shaft odors were liable to pass through the bathroom. My invention is particularly intended to produce a simple and convenient cabinet which can be applied to such an opening in a manner to effectively and handsomely seal the opening, and therefore I arrange the cabinet so that it can be very readily pulled out and swung to one side so as to leave the shaft opening clear.

My invention also is intended to produce a frame, usually called in the trade a buck, which will fit nicely in the wall opening and into which the building material of the wall can be projected so as to hold the buck or frame in place, which is also constructed to make a good plaster line for the outside finish of the wall, and which is particularly adapted to securely and yet removably hold the body of the cabinet.

My invention also is intended to produce a secure and convenient means of hanging the cabinet and of supporting the cabinet door so that it can be swung wide open and lie flat against the adjacent wall without straining the hinges or any other part of the structure. This is important because in such structures, generally the door does not swing freely to the extent of it, and is quite likely to be struck by a person either to the injury of the person or the door, or possibly both.

My invention is also intended to produce a cabinet which, while particularly adapted for the purposes above stated, can also be secured in a wall which does not have the service shaft hereinabove referred to. These

and other advantages will more fully appear from the following description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a broken plan view, partly in section, of a cabinet showing my improvement and position in a wall opening.

Figure 2 is a broken front elevation of the cabinet.

Figure 3 is a sectional plan of the cabinet and position in the wall, and partly pulled from its supporting frame.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3, but with the cabinet pulled out and swung partly open.

Figure 5 is a sectional elevation on the line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a sectional plan of a slightly modified arrangement of the cabinet.

Figure 7 is a sectional elevation on the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a broken plan, partly in section, of one of the hinge elements of the cabinet.

Figure 9 is an elevation of the structure shown in Figure 8.

Figure 10 is an elevation of one of the lugs used in fastening the cabinet.

Figure 11 is a section on the line 11—11 of Figure 10.

Figure 12 is a plan view of one of the cabinet door hinges.

Figure 13 is a section on the line 13—13 of Figure 12.

Figure 14 is an elevation of the tool suitable for removing one of the cabinet fastening screws.

Figure 15 is an end view showing the head end of a cabinet fastening screw.

Figure 16 is an elevation of the screw shown in Figure 15.

Figure 17 is an end view showing the smaller or shank portion of the screw.

Figure 18 shows the head or another form of fastening screw.

Figure 19 is a side elevation of the screw shown in Figure 18.

Figure 20 is an elevation of the tool suitable for use in connection with the screw shown in Figure 19.

The cabinet is provided with a frame generally termed a buck 10, which is pref-

erably of metal and is, in the present instance, rectangular, this being adapted to fit in the wall opening 11 (see Figure 1) and this opening usually leads to a service shaft in which pipes are situated, as has been pointed out. The frame or buck has on the back side and the top and bottom edges vertical flanges 12 and 13 which are adapted to overlap the adjacent wall, and the frame is preferably stiffened on the back by corner pieces 14 which are fastened to the side and end flanges of the frame. The frame is open from front to back so that when the cabinet which it contains is removed, easy access can be had through the frame to the shaft behind. The frame has side flanges 15, shown clearly in Figure 3, which are adapted to overlap the wall 11<sup>a</sup> and at the front edge the frame has side and top flanges 16, which, at their outer extremities are doubled back upon themselves at 16<sup>a</sup>, this part being preferably inclined, as shown clearly at Figure 3, so that the plaster 17 which finishes the wall can fit in behind the inclined parts of the frame flange, and the latter serves to bind the plaster in place and prevent it from crumbling at the edge.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that the frame or buck is a frame open from front to back, having spaced attached flanges peculiarly constructed, but adapted in general to permit the wall 11<sup>a</sup> to be pulled or extended between the front or the rear flanges in such a manner as to securely bind the frame 10 in place.

Extending into the open frame 10 is a cabinet 18 preferably of metal, like the other parts, and in the present case it is rectangular to correspond with the frame, but the shape is not arbitrary. The cabinet may be given any preferred interior construction, and around its front edge has an outwardly extending flange which is formed into a bead 19 and therefore when the cabinet is pushed in to its furthest extent, this bead fits snugly against the peripheral or facing flange 16 of the frame or buck 10 and effects a tight seal for the wall opening.

When the cabinet is pushed into place it can be fastened in any way to make it secure, but the fastenings should be such as to be readily adjustable. I prefer to use screws 20 extending through the back wall of the cabinet near the top and bottom and engaging a lug 21 which is fastened to the back of the frame 10 at the top and bottom parts thereof and projects slightly opposite the back of the cabinet. The lug 21 is of sufficient thickness to permit of threads 22 in the hole 23 therethrough, and these threads may be mutilated and extended partially around the hole. If now the screw 20 is flattened as shown in Figures 16 and 17 and provided with corresponding threads 22<sup>a</sup> on opposite sides to fit the threads 22,

it will be observed that it is only necessary to give the screw a half turn in order to release it from its threads and permit it to be pulled out. This is facilitated by the fact that the head 20 is circumferentially grooved as shown at 24 and provided with lugs 25 in said groove. The tool 26 can be used to advantage with this screw, this tool being slotted in the head as at 27 and having in-turned lugs 28 so that the screw may be pushed in a way to have the lugs 28 enter the groove 24 and straddle one of the lugs 25 and then by twisting the tool the lugs 28 engaging the lugs 25 will turn the screw while the grooved head of the screw will be held in the slotted head of the tool 26 and the screw may be easily removed.

Instead of this arrangement, a common screw 29 may be used, in which case the hole 23 will, of course, be provided with the customary instead of the mutilated threads. The screw 29 can have its head pierced as shown at 30 so as to be engaged by the pins 32 on the head of the bit 31 and this can be turned in the customary way to quickly tighten or loosen the screw. These examples are given to illustrate the fact that many quick acting devices can be used to securely fasten the cabinet 18 in the frame or buck 10.

To provide for moving the cabinet 18 in and out of its frame and swinging it clear of the opening through the frame, I preferably use hinges having prolonged butts or shanks 33 arranged near the top and bottom and on one side thereof, the hinge elements at their outer ends being offset at 34 to receive the hinge pintles 35 and these pintles can be concealed in the bead 19, (see Figure 4) and can be supported on blocks 36 secured within the bead, as shown by dotted lines in Figure 2. The butts or shanks 33 are longitudinally slotted as shown at 37, (see Figures 8 and 9) the inner wall of the slot being counter sunk at 38 so as to receive the rounded head 39 of the pin 40 which is fastened to the side of the frame 10. By this arrangement it will be seen that if the screws 20 are released, the cabinet 18 can be pulled forward until the pins 39 strike the back wall of the slots 37, which will carry the cabinet beyond the outer wall and beyond the front edge of the frame 10, so that the cabinet as a whole may be swung to one side, thus exposing the opening through the frame, and in case it is set in a shaft opening, leaving free access to the shaft. When the cabinet is pushed entirely in, it seals the opening, as already described, and it can be securely fastened by the screws 20, or equivalent fastenings.

The cabinet can be ornamented in any approved way, and is provided with a door 41 having preferably a beaded frame 42 which can carry a glass front 43 if preferred, or the door can be of any approved

structure. The frame 42 fits snugly against the bead 19 of the cabinet and is hinged to one side and has a knob 44, or equivalent means for opening the door. It is important to have the door 41 hinged in such a way that it can swing wide open so as to lie flat against the adjacent wall. To this end I provide a flat hinge 45 near the top and bottom of the door and the hinge is located on the opposite side from the hinge elements 33 and 34. The hinge 45 is preferably rounded at its outer end 46 and is attached by screws 47 and 48 to blocks 50 and 50' within the beads 19 and 42, as shown in Figures 12 and 13. The butt 45 is substantially concealed in the upper parts of the aforesaid beads 19 and 42, and the back edge is slotted as shown at 49, while the inner and side edges of the beads are slotted as at 19' and 42' so that when the door 42 is swung wide open, as in Figure 12, the front or unslotted part of the bead 42 can enter the slots 49 of the two hinged beads and so the door will lie flat against the wall 17.

In Figures 6 and 7 I have shown a slightly modified means of securing the frame 10 in a wall opening which can be used where the opening does not connect with a shaft and will leave the cabinet substantially flush with the wall. As here shown, blocks 51 are arranged between the sides of the frame 10 and the adjacent wall, and on the inner side of the frame opposite the blocks and between the wall of the frame 10 and the side walls of the cabinet 18 are outer blocks 52 which may be of wood. The walls of the frame are slotted as at 10<sup>a</sup> opposite the blocks 51 and 52 and screws 53 may be inserted through the side wall of the cabinet. The outer flange 16 of the frame 10, in this case, can be turned in as at 16<sup>b</sup> (Figure 6) to form a rectangular bead. The operation of the device is as already explained.

From the foregoing description, it will be seen that my cabinet makes a very pretty finish and seal to a wall opening. It can be instantaneously locked against extendible displacement, and by loosening the screws 20 the cabinet can be pulled out and swung through from the opening of the frame 10. The cabinet door, either when the cabinet

is out or in, can be swung wide open without danger of injuring any of the parts. Obviously, many of the details of the fastening, shape and form of the parts illustrated and described can be modified to a great extent without effecting the principal of the invention.

I claim:

1. A structure of the kind described comprising a frame open from front to back and having means for attachment in a wall, a cabinet in the frame and having a hollow bead at the front side edge thereof, members slidably mounted in the frame and having offset portions entering the aforesaid bead and a hinge connection between said sliding members and the cabinet.

2. In a structure of the kind described, the combination of a cabinet having beaded side edges and a door having beaded side edges, and hinged butts concealed in and connecting the aforesaid beads, said hinged butts being slotted between the opposed beads whereby the front of the door bead may swing into the said slots and permit the wide opening of the door.

3. A structure of the kind described, comprising a frame open at front and back and adapted to form a lining for a wall opening, said frame having an outer marginal bead, a cabinet body movable freely in and out of the frame, said body having a marginal bead at its outer edge adapted to lie flat against the bead of the frame, hinge butts slidable in the frame and concealed, and hinged in the bead of the cabinet, and a door shaped to lie flat against the cabinet bead and having a hinged connection therewith.

4. A box-like cabinet shaped to fit in a wall opening and having a marginal outer bead to fit against the wall around said opening, hinge butts slidably supported in the wall openings and entering and hinged in the adjacent bead whereby the cabinet can be moved bodily from the opening and swung to one side thereof, and a door hinged to the opposite bead and adapted when closed to lie flat against it.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification this 8th day of September, 1925.

JOSEPH A. HOEGGER.