Feb. 14, 1939. W. MARSHALL 2,146,969

SINK CABINET

Original Filed Nov. 18, 1933 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

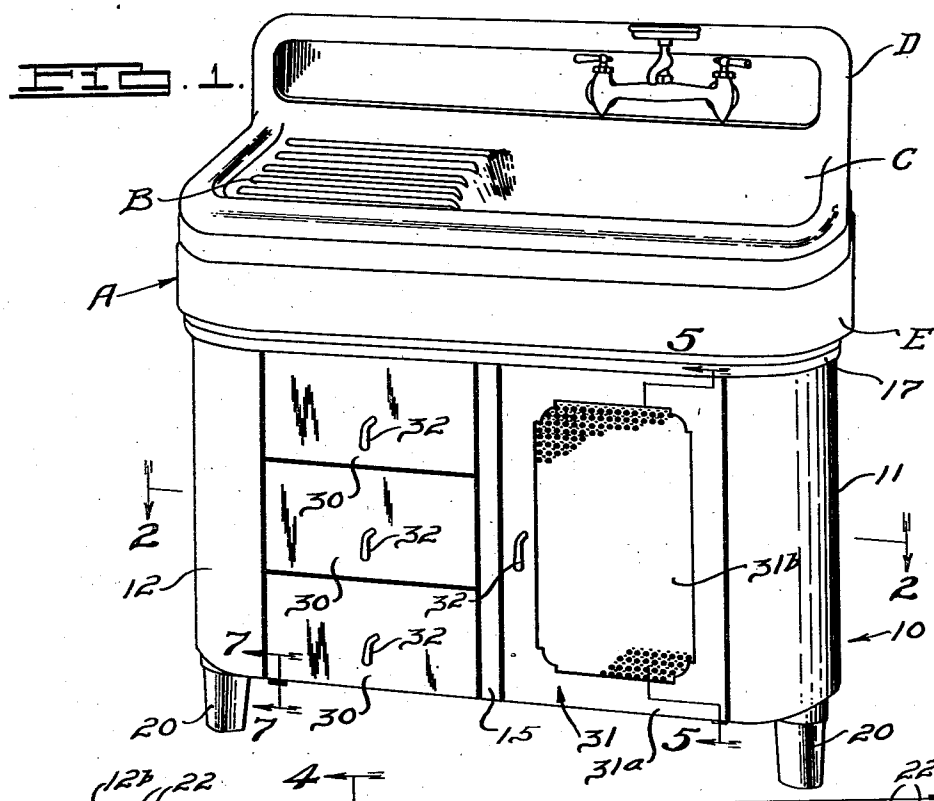


FIG. 1.

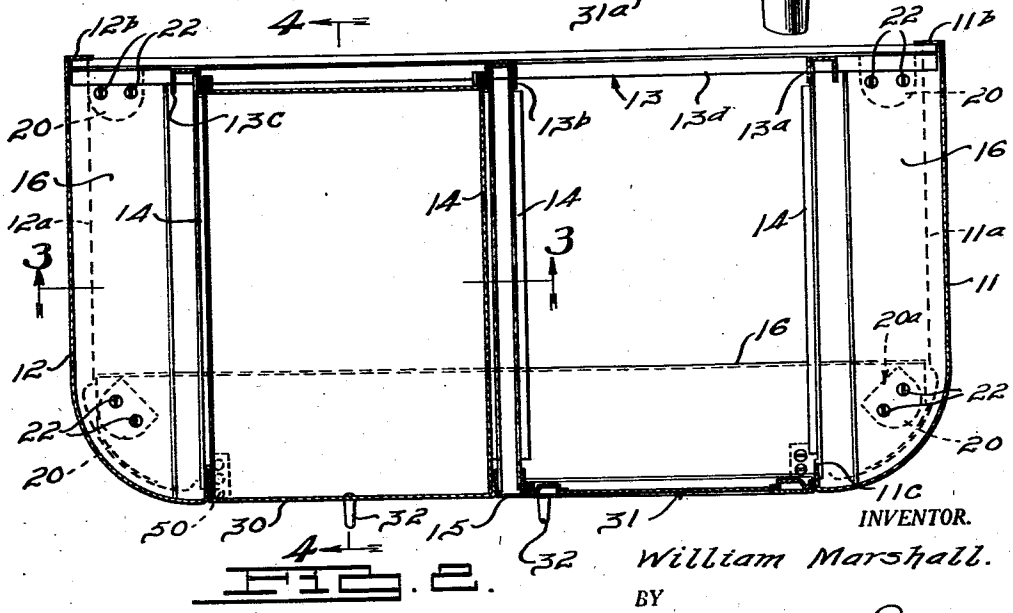


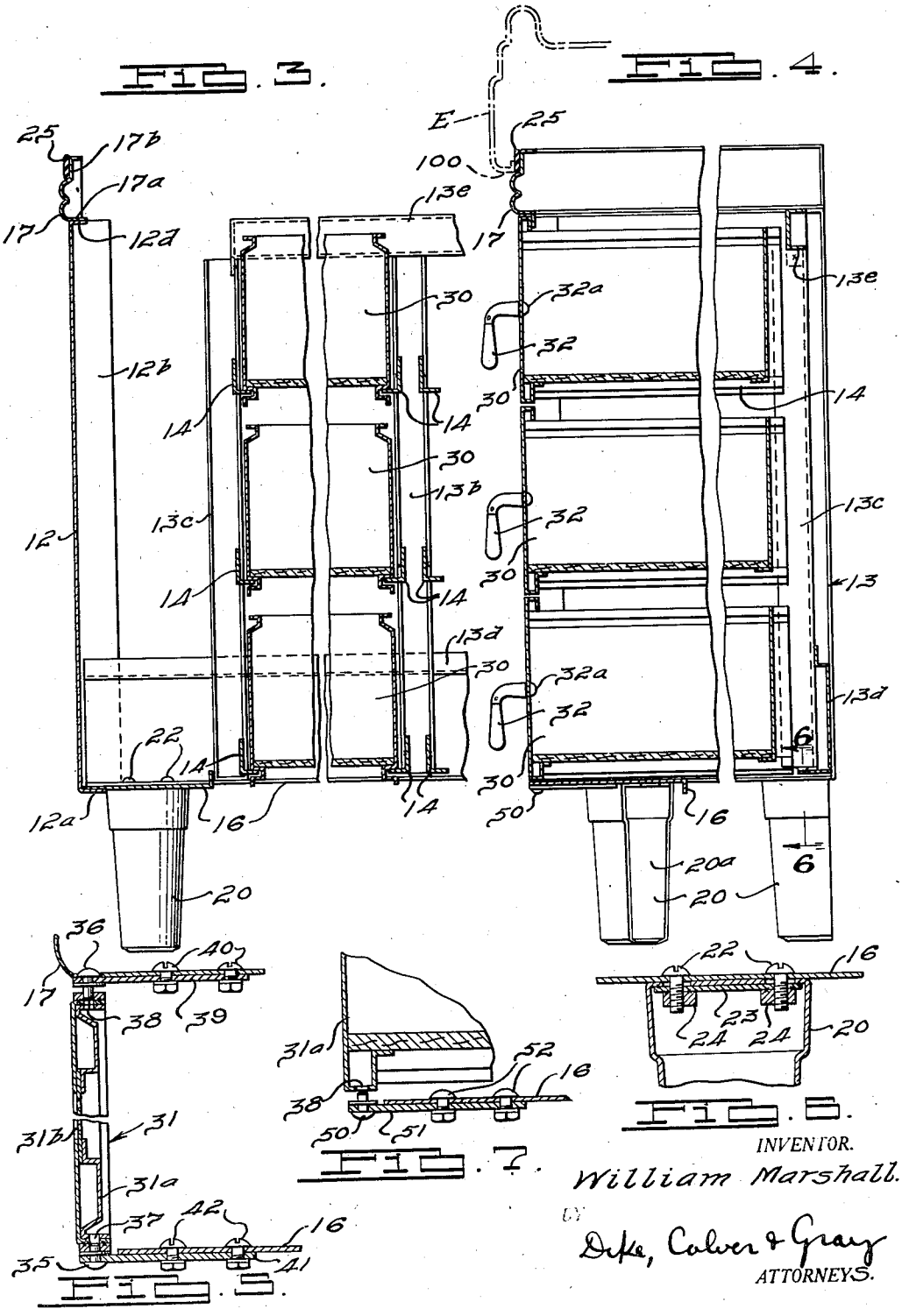
FIG. 2.

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SINK CABINET

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6 Claims. (Cl. 312—112)

This invention relates to a sink cabinet adapted to occupy the space beneath a sink and provide suitable compartments thereunder to permit the utilization of what otherwise is waste space.

It is an important object of my invention to provide a combined sink and cabinet structure wherein the cabinet is removable and is constructed so that it may be introduced beneath an already installed sink and when so installed to form with the sink substantially a unitary structure presenting an attractive appearance.

It is a further object to provide a sink cabinet which is formed of sheet metal, is rigid in construction, ornamental in appearance, and which may be readily adapted for use with sinks having the drainboard at either the right or left of the basin.

It is a further object to provide a sink cabinet in which novel means are provided which permit placement of the cabinet under a sink in such a manner that the sink and the cabinet are combined to form a substantially unitary structure.

Other objects of this invention will appear in the following description and appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification wherein like reference characters designate corresponding parts in the several views.

Fig. 1 is a view in front elevation showing a cabinet embodying my invention in position with respect to the sink.

Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 3 is a broken section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 4 is a broken section of the portion of the sink shown in dotted line taken on the line 4—4 in the direction of the arrows of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a staggered section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1 in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4 in the direction of the arrows.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1 in the direction of the arrows.

Before explaining in detail the present invention it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings, since the invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also it is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation, and it is not intended to limit the invention claimed herein beyond the requirements of the prior art.

A cabinet embodying my invention is adapted to be used with a sink A (Fig. 1) which in its preferred construction includes a drainboard B, a basin C, a splash board D, and a depending apron E, preferably of stepped formation, and having a rolled rim surrounding the drainboard and basin on three sides thereof, these parts being drawn or stamped as an integral structure from a single metal sheet. As shown in this view the sink A has the drainboard B on the left side of the basin C. Conventional construction may provide a drainboard on the right side of the basin C instead of the left side as shown. The cabinet embodying my invention may be adapted for interchangeable use in combination with a sink in which the drainboard is either at the left or at the right of the basin.

The cabinet in the present instance is designated generally at 10 and is preferably formed entirely of sheet metal which may be suitably enameled or painted so as to simulate the finish of the sink proper. The cabinet 10 includes side panels 11 and 12 (Fig. 2) which are turned at their lower edges to provide flanged portions 11*a* and 12*a*. The rear edges of the side panels 11 and 12 are turned at right angles to the faces thereof to form flanges 11*b* and 12*b* which are secured as by spot welding to the back frame 13. The back frame 13 comprises vertically extending channel shaped posts 13*a*, 13*b* and 13*c*, and horizontally extending members 13*d* and 13*e* (Fig. 4), which members are secured as by spot welding at their respective points of contact. Horizontal guide rails 14, preferably in the form of angle bars, are secured as by spot welding at one end to the vertically extending members 13*a*, 13*b* and 13*c* in such a manner as to extend forwardly therefrom. Certain of the guide rails 14 are secured by spot welding at their forward ends to a front center pillar 15 which extends vertically in the front of the cabinet on a line substantially parallel to the member 13*b*. The other guide rails 14 are secured by spot welding at their forward ends to turned flanges 11*c* and 12*c* of the side panels 11 and 12.

A bottom plate 16 is secured to the flanged portions 11*a* and 12*a* of the side panels 11 and 12 and extends along the sides and front of the cabinet. The front pillar 15 is secured at its lower end to the bottom plate 16 and at its upper end is secured to an ornamental molding 17 stamped from a sheet metal blank. The molding 17 extends continuously around three sides of the

cabinet at the top thereof and forms a top panel which is secured to the back frame 13 and the top portions of the side panels 11 and 12. Referring to Fig. 3 it will be seen that the molding panel 17 is inwardly flanged at 17a along its lower edge which flange overlaps an inwardly extending top flange 12d of the panel 12 and a corresponding flange along the upper edge of panel 11, the overlapping flanged portions being welded together.

The cabinet framework thus consists essentially of the side panels 11 and 12, the rear frame 13, the guide rails 14, the bottom plate 16, the molding panel 17, and the front center pillar 15. This framework is supported by a plurality of legs 20 which may be detachably secured to the bottom plate 16, as here shown, or which may be of desired adjustable construction permanently secured to the bottom plate 16. In either case the legs 20 are preferably of such a height that when in the position shown in Fig. 1 the top portion of the molding of the cabinet is held tightly against the lower inner surface of the depending apron E of the sink A and is overlapped thereby. In order for the cabinet to be placed in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4 it is desirable that some provision be made to lower the overall height of the cabinet and the supporting legs 20 an amount sufficient to permit the cabinet to be slid horizontally under the lower inwardly offset or flanged edge 100 of the depending apron E prior to the raising of the cabinet vertically to the assembled position shown in these views.

In the present embodiment of my invention as shown in Fig. 6, each of the legs 20 is secured to the bottom plate 16 by a plurality of stove bolts 22 which extend through the plate 16 and through a top plate 23 secured as by welding to the upper flanged edges of the leg 20. A plurality of nuts 24 are screw-threaded to engage the said bolts 22 and are secured adjacent the bolt openings in the top 23 and cooperate with the bolts 22 to clamp the leg 20 securely against the bottom plate 16. As shown, the screw heads of the bolts 22 extend above the plate 16 and permit attachment or detachment of the legs 20 from the interior of the cabinet, each leg being formed as a sheet metal stamping substantially U-shaped in cross section thereby providing an open vertical side 20a permitting access to the nuts 24. When using this construction, the legs 20 are removed from the cabinet prior to placement of the cabinet 10 under the sink A. The cabinet 10 is then slid horizontally under the sink A to a position directly beneath the inner lower edge of the depending apron E. A sealing strip or gasket 25 is secured outside of and around the upper edge of the molding 17 in a recessed portion 17b thereof and the entire cabinet is then raised vertically until it occupies the position shown in Figs. 1 and 4. It is then held in this position by suitable blocking means or the like and the legs 20 are placed in position under the four corners of the cabinet and are secured to the bottom plate 16 as above described. The blocking is then removed and the cabinet is held in its position relative to the sink A by the legs 20. Other methods of supporting the cabinet may be employed, as for example the legs may be adjustable vertically relative to the cabinet by a suitable screw type leg, or a portion of the leg may be caused to telescope into another portion of the leg, or the legs may be replaced by a solid lower base molding. All such methods of supporting the cabinet are included within the scope of my invention.

The space enclosed within the cabinet framework may be utilized in any desired manner. As shown in the drawings, it may be utilized to accommodate a plurality of drawers 30 (each of which is slidably supported on a pair of tbe guide rails 14) and a door 31 (which is pivotally mounted on one side of the forward edge of the cabinet). Handles 32 are provided on the drawers 30 and the door 31.

It is desirable that the door 31 should be in front of and below the basin C of the sink A. This is particularly desirable because of the conventional waste pipe and trap (not shown) leading from the basin C which would interfere with the placement of the drawers 30 in this position. Inasmuch as the sinks in conventional practice are formed with the drainboards located either to the right or to the left of the basins, the position of the door 31 relative to the cabinet compartment necessarily varies with the type of sink with which the cabinet is to be used. Accordingly I have provided a means whereby the door 31 and the drawers 30 are easily interchangeable in the cabinet so as to accommodate either a right hand or left hand drainboard sink. The door 31 is formed with a pressed metal frame 31a and a center ornamental punched or perforated metal panel 31b. The door 31 is pivoted at the top and bottom of one of the vertical sides forming part of the frame 31a on pivot pins or studs 35 and 36 (Fig. 5) which extend into alined openings 37 and 38 provided in the door frame 31a. The pivot member 36 is carried on a plate 39 which is suitably secured to the flanged edge of the molding member 17 by bolts 40 or other means. The pivot 35 is carried by a member 41 secured to the bottom plate 16 by bolts or similar means 42. The member 41 is in the form of a metal plate and extends beyond the edge of the bottom member 16. As shown in Fig. 2 the pivots 35 and 36 are located adjacent the front terminal flange 11c of the side panel 11. Similar pivots are mounted at corresponding points adjacent the front terminal flange 12c of the side panel 12. The lower of these is shown at 50 in Fig. 7 and is of identical construction and mounted in the same manner as is the pivot 35 heretofore described. It comprises a pivot 50 mounted on a plate 51 which is secured to the bottom plate 16 by bolts 52 or other means.

As shown in Fig. 5 the door 31 is pivoted for use with a sink having the drainboard B to the left of the basin C. When in this position the door is carried by the pivots 35 and 36 at the right hand side of the cabinet opening. Where, however, the drainboard B of the sink is to the right of the basin C the relative positions of the drawers 30 and the door 31 may be reversed. The door 31 is turned end for end and the aperture 37 in the door frame 31a receives the top pivot (not shown) at the left hand side of the cabinet opening while the aperture 38 in the door frame 31a receives the bottom pivot 50 (Fig. 7). When thus reversing the door the handle 32 of the door may be turned one hundred and eighty degrees by first loosening its fastening screw 32a. Sufficient vertical play is provided, as seen in Figs. 5 and 7, to permit the door to be lifted off the lower pivot 35 or 50 and then removed from its other pivotal mounting.

With reference to Fig. 4 it will be seen that the front vertical face of the sink apron and the front face of the cabinet lie in different vertical planes. The sink flanging 100 permits the front face of the cabinet to be offset inwardly and the horizon-

tal depth of this flanging may vary as desired so as to provide any desired amount of "knee room" for the person standing at the sink. Moreover, by offsetting the sink cabinet in this manner water overflowing or splashed from the sink will not flow down the front face of the cabinet and cause unsightly streaks. It will also be seen that the gasket or sealing strip **25** provides a dust proof joint between the sink apron and the cabinet molding.

I claim:

1. A cabinet for a sink having a depending vertical apron extending around three sides thereof, comprising vertical end walls paralleling said apron and forming a three sided casing, the front being open, a center partition providing two substantially similar compartments, means for slidingly supporting drawers in each of said compartments, a door, and means for pivotally supporting said door in said open front interchangeably at either side of the partition.

2. A cabinet for a sink having a depending vertical apron extending around three sides thereof, comprising vertical end walls paralleling said apron and forming a three sided casing, the front being open, a center partition providing two substantially similar compartments, means for slidingly supporting drawers in each of said compartments, a door, and devices adjacent the opposite vertical edges of said open front for pivotally supporting the door interchangeably at either side of the partition.

3. A cabinet adapted to be installed beneath a sink having a basin, either a right or left hand drainboard, and a depending vertical apron extending around three sides thereof; comprising vertical end walls stamped from sheet metal, the front being open, a partition dividing the cabinet into two similar compartments, a plurality of drawers, a door, means in each compartment for slidingly mounting said drawers, means for pivotally mounting the door in said open front at either side of the partition, and removable legs for supporting the cabinet in position whereby the upper edges of said walls extend interiorly of said apron in overlapping relation thereto.

4. A cabinet adapted to be installed beneath a sink having a basin, a drainboard and a depending vertical apron extending around three sides thereof, comprising vertical end walls, a partition dividing said cabinet into two similar compartments extending one beneath the drainboard and the other beneath the basin, the front being open at opposite sides of the partition, a plurality of drawers, a reversible door, means in each compartment for mounting said drawers for horizontal sliding movement, and means for pivotally mounting the door in each of said openings and located adjacent the opposite more remote vertical edges of the openings.

5. A cabinet adapted to be installed beneath a sink having a basin, a drainboard and a depending vertical apron extending around three sides thereof, comprising vertical end walls, a partition dividing said cabinet into two similar compartments extending one beneath the drainboard and the other beneath the basin, the front being open at opposite sides of the partition, a plurality of drawers, a reversible door, means in each compartment for mounting said drawers for horizontal sliding movement, means for pivotally mounting the door in each of said openings and located adjacent the opposite more remote vertical edges of the openings, and removable legs for supporting the cabinet in position whereby the upper edges of said walls extend interiorly of said apron in overlapping relation thereto.

6. A cabinet for a sink having a depending vertical apron extending around three sides thereof, comprising vertical end walls paralleling said apron and forming a three sided casing, said front being open, a center partition providing two substantially similar compartments, means for slidingly supporting drawers in each of said compartments, a door, and means for supporting said door in said opening interchangeably at either side of the partition.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.