Oct. 26, 1943. J. E. KALSKE 2,332,918

CARPENTER'S TOOL CHEST

Filed Jan. 26, 1943

Fig. 1

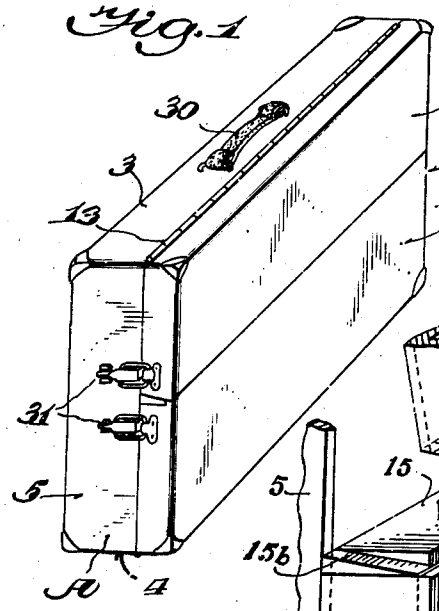


Fig. 4

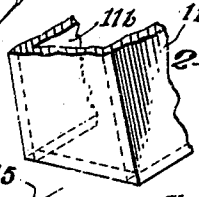
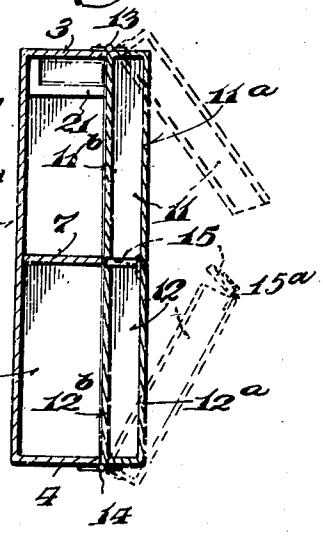


Fig. 2



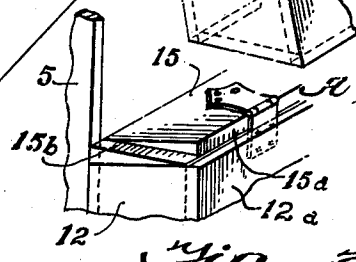
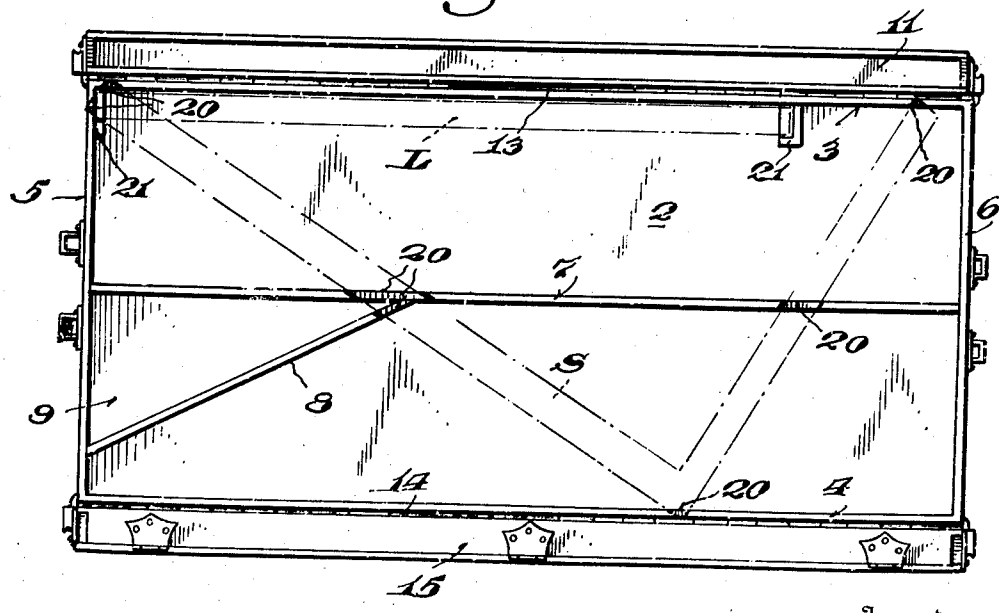


Fig. 3



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Patented Oct. 26, 1943

2,332,918

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,332,918

CARPENTER'S TOOL CHEST

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Application January 26, 1943, Serial No. 473,646

6 Claims. (Cl. 206—16)

This invention relates to a tool chest and more particularly a carpenter's tool chest adapted to contain the conventional tools used in that trade.

It is the object of the present invention to provide a carpenter's tool chest which is compact and rugged in construction and in which may be housed a wide assortment of tools generally used by carpenters in their work which are readily accessible and open to view upon the opening of the tool chest.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a tool chest having maximum storage capacity for tools within the volumetric limits of a tool box which is not unduly bulky and which may be carried conveniently in the course of travelling between different jobs on buses, railway trains, and other public conveyances.

It is a particular object of the invention to make provision for the disposition of a carpenter's steel square within the tool chest without necessitating the provision of a housing of great depth sufficient to accommodate the sides of such a square. Furthermore, the location of the square is such that it may be taken out from the chest or returned thereto quickly and conveniently without interference in relation to the other tools in the chest.

It is a further object of the invention to provide storage space for the essential tools of a carpenter such as saws, chisels and spirit level in addition to the carpenter's square with minimum rattling and possible shifting of the tools within the tool chest. It is a particular feature of the invention to provide storage space for saws in the lids of the tool chest wherein they are retained securely so that they are not bent or dulled.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a tool chest which is divided into two principal compartments, each of which is provided with a hinged cover permitting the selective uncovering of either of the hinged covers, or both of them, if the complete array of tools in the chest is desired to be exposed to view.

Other objects and purposes will appear from the more detailed description of the invention following hereinafter, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing, wherein

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the tool chest in accordance with the present invention in closed condition as the same is transported from place to place;

Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view of Fig. 1, with the hinged closures also being shown in dotted lines to illustrate the capability of movement thereof into the opened position;

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the opened tool chest with the hinged closures in vertical position intermediate their closed position and their fully opened position, and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of a detail of the hinged closures for the tool chest.

In the drawing, the tool chest in accordance with the present invention is shown as composed of a main receptacle A formed by a rectangular base 2 having the longitudinal walls 3 and 4 and the transverse walls 5 and 6 extending perpendicularly from the perimeter of the base. An additional longitudinally extending wall 7 is provided for subdividing the main receptacle A into two compartments for the segregation of tools placed in the respective compartments as well as to impart additional strength to the chest structure. A supplemental wall 8 extends from the transverse wall 5 and the wall 7 to provide a triangular compartment 9 for the disposition of chisels therein.

One of the essential features of the invention is the provision of a special accommodation for the carpenter's steel square in the chest. This tool is a necessity to the American carpenter. The long arm or blade of this square is generally 24 inches long and 2 inches wide, and the short arm or tongue is generally 16 inches long and 1½ inches wide, although some squares have tongues 18 inches in length. It is essential that this tool be maintained perfectly square and care must be taken to preserve the accuracy thereof. Heretofore difficulty has been experienced in removing or replacing the steel square which many times required the removal of the other tools from the chest. At times, a jerking of the tool from the chest results in a misalignment thereof as well as a marring of the markings thereon, both of which consequences affects the utility of the tool. Furthermore, heretofore the steel square would be harmed by the rubbing of the other tools against it in the course of transporting the tool chest. All of these deficiencies are remedied by the instant invention by locating the square in a fixed place whereat the same is most easily accessible for removal and replacement and the same is not damaged by the other tools in the chest. Undercut rests 20 are provided in the exposed edges of walls 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 to provide a seat for a carpenter's square at the top surface of the receptacle so that the hypotenuse of the square runs substantially along one of the longitudinal edges of the tool chest. Such a disposition of the carpenter's square, which is generally 24 x 16 inches, permits a reduction in the

depth of the tool chest, which results directly in a better proportioned tool chest for the carrying of necessary carpenter's tools. Furthermore, the disposition of the carpenter's square at the upper surface of the main tool receptacle permits its ready withdrawal or insertion without rearranging any of the tools which may be disposed in the receptacle. The multiplicity of supporting rests 20 upon the several walls 3 to 8 renders the support thereof stable, particularly so when the tool chest is closed.

The triangular compartment 9 is provided for the accommodation of a full set of chisels therein. The disposition of the blades in the apex of the triangle permits a large number of chisels to be stored in a minimum amount of space and the edges of these tools are not subject to dulling by contact with the other tools in the chest.

Pivoted closures 11 and 12, which are pivoted to the longitudinal walls 3 and 4 at pivoted joints 13 and 14, respectively, serve to close the tool chest substantially along the line of the additional dividing wall 7. These hinged closures are formed of double walls 11*a*, 11*b* and 12*a*, 12*b*, and provide a repository for pairs of carpenter's saws. The spacing between the double walls 11*a* and 11*b*, and 12*a* and 12*b*, is such as to accommodate a pair of saws disposed in opposed relationship without undue rattling and any possible contact with other tools to thereby preserve their sharpness. At the same time, the saws may be withdrawn easily and returned to their places whenever desired, without the manipualtion of any fastening means therefor. The saws are subject to no pressures and consequently do not become bent or dulled by contact with other tools. In one preferred embodiment of the invention the tool chest is dimensioned 31 x 14½ x 5 inches, which permits conventional saws to be stored therein. Of course, these dimensions may be varied as desired, depending upon the size of tools desired to be stored in the tool chest. The hinged closure 12 is provided with a cover 15 upon the open edge thereof which is shown in partially open position in dotted lines in Fig. 2. In Fig. 4 the cover 15 is shown in closed position preparatory to the closing of the hinged closure 11 thereover. The cover 15 is pivotally mounted on the external wall 12*a* so that the longitudinal edge 15*a* of the former is disposed below the level of the external wall 12*a* to accommodate the edge of the external wall 11*a* of the hinged closure 11 in superposed relation upon the edge 15*a* at which time the surfaces of the walls 11*a* and 12*a* are flush with each other in the closed condition of the tool chest. Inclined rests 15*b* are also cut out at the ends of the cover 15 to permit the seating of the end walls of the closure 11 thereon, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3 and in the enlarged view of Fig. 4. The cooperating elements of fastening members 31 are mounted on the opposite end walls of the main receptacle and closures to permit a locking of each of the hinged closures to the main receptacle. The arrangement permits the selective uncovering of either compartment on the opposite sides of the wall 7 following the initial opening of the tool chest by swinging away hinged closure 11, which fits against closure 12 by a bias. This may be followed by the opening of hinged closure 12, if desired. On the other hand, closure 11 may be reclosed after closure 12 is swung open, or both closures 11 and 12 may remain in open position.

Bearing shoulders 21 are provided in the main receptacle adjacent to the longitudinal wall 3 for seating a carpenter's spirit level L therein, which is maintained in place by the superposition thereover of the carpenter's square S, as shown in the drawing. The level which is most generally used by carpenters is two feet long. The shoulders 21 seat the level at the upper part of the box when the same is carried from place to place, as shown in Fig. 2. Therefore it is not subject to impact or harm by the other tools in the case. Also, when the chest is opened, as shown in Fig. 3, the same can be removed without removing any of the other tools. In the event that a longer level is desired, such as two and a half feet, the same may be disposed in the tool chest adjacent to the level shown in the drawing, in which case the same is held in place by the steel square, the tongue of which requires lifting in order to remove the longer spirit level from the tool chest.

The tool chest may be built of wood, fiber, metal or any other available material. It may be reenforced at its edges and in the corners in any suitable manner customary in the trade. The tool chest is capable of convenient portability from place to place by the provision of handle 30 in the longitudinal wall 3 thereof.

While I have described my invention as embodied in a specific form and as operating in a specific manner for purposes of illustration, it should be understood that I do not limit my invention thereto, since various modifications will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of my invention, the scope of which is set forth in the annexed claims.

I claim:

1. A tool chest comprising a main receptacle formed of a base and at least four walls extending therefrom, and undercut seats formed in the exposed edges of at least some of said walls with a plurality of undercut seats in at least one of said walls arranged and disposed for seating therein a large carpenter's square with the hypotenuse thereof extending along the length of said chest.

2. A tool chest comprising a main receptacle formed of a rectangular base and four walls extending from the perimeter thereof, an additional wall extending from said base for dividing said main receptacle into a plurality of compartments, and undercut seats formed in the exposed edges of at least some of said perimetric walls and said additional wall and arranged and disposed for seating therein a large carpenter's square with the hypotenuse thereof extending along one longitudinal edge of said chest, said last-mentioned edge and additional wall each having a plurality of rests therein to provide a stable support for the square on the exposed edges of the walls.

3. A tool chest comprising a main receptacle formed of a rectangular base and four walls extending from the perimeter thereof, an additional wall extending longitudinally from said base for dividing said main receptacle into a pair of compartments, a pair of spaced undercut seats formed in the exposed edge of said additional wall, an auxiliary wall extending perpendicularly to said base from between one of said lateral walls and said additional wall at approximately one of the undercut seats therein for forming a triangular compartment for the accommodation of a full set of chisels therein and for buttressing said additional wall, an undercut seat in the exposed edge of said auxiliary wall, and undercut

seats formed in the exposed edges of opposed longitudinal walls cooperating with said other undercut seats for seating therein a large carpenter's 24'' steel square with the hypotenuse thereof along one longitudinal edge of said chest.

4. A tool chest comprising a main receptacle formed of a rectangular base and four walls extending from the perimeter thereof, an additional wall extending from said base medially and longitudinally of said receptacle for dividing said receptacle into two equal compartments to confine the tools therein to the respective compartments, and a pair of hinged closures for said receptacle pivoted from the opposite longitudinal edges of said receptacle and meeting at said additional wall, each of said hinged closures formed of a fixed double-walled chamber having a slight depth of the order of the thickness of a saw handle for providing storage space for only a pair of carpenter's saws in reversed positions and open only at the edge overlying said additional wall for depositing the saws into and removing the saws from the storage space, and means for carrying said tool chest attached to one of said first-mentioned walls so that said closures of slight depth lie in a vertical plane when the tool chest is carried.

5. A tool chest comprising a main receptacle formed of a rectangular base and four walls extending from the perimeter thereof, an additional wall extending from said base medially and longitudinally of said receptacle for dividing said receptacle into two equal compartments to confine the tools therein to the respective compartments, and a pair of hinged closures for said receptacle pivoted from the opposite longitudinal edges of said receptacle and meeting at said additional wall, each of said hinged closures formed of a fixed double-walled chamber of slight depth for providing storage space for only a pair of carpenter's saws in reversed positions and open only at the edge overlying said additional wall for depositing the saws into and removing the saws from the storage space, a cover for the edge opening of one said double-walled closures pivotally mounted on the external wall thereof having the pivotal edge of the cover disposed below and beyond the surface of the external wall whereby a seat is provided thereby for the edge of the external wall of the other double-walled closure when the latter is swung into closing position.

6. A tool chest comprising a main receptacle formed of a rectangular base and four walls extending from the perimeter thereof, an additional wall extending longitudinally from said base for dividing said main receptacle into a pair of compartments, a pair of spaced undercut seats formed in the exposed edge of said additional wall, undercut seats formed in the exposed edges of opposed longitudinal walls and arranged and disposed for seating therein a large carpenter's 24'' steel square with the hypotenuse thereof along one longitudinal edge of said chest, and a pair of bearing shoulders adjacent to one of said longitudinal walls for supporting a carpenter's spirit level therein along a fixed line of support, said line of support intersecting the line of disposal of the carpenter's square whereby the latter maintains the spirit level in place.

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