

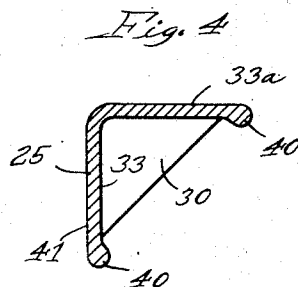
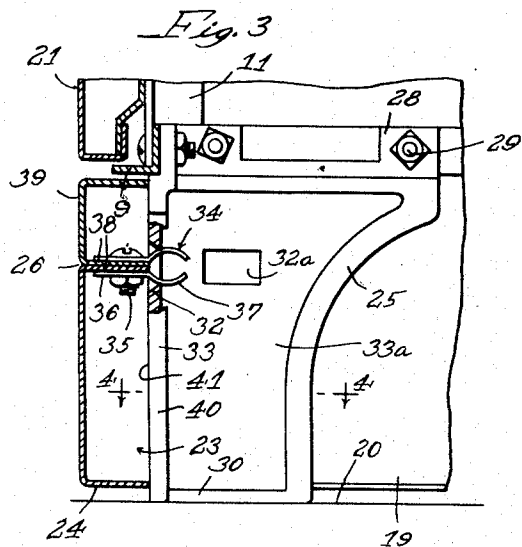
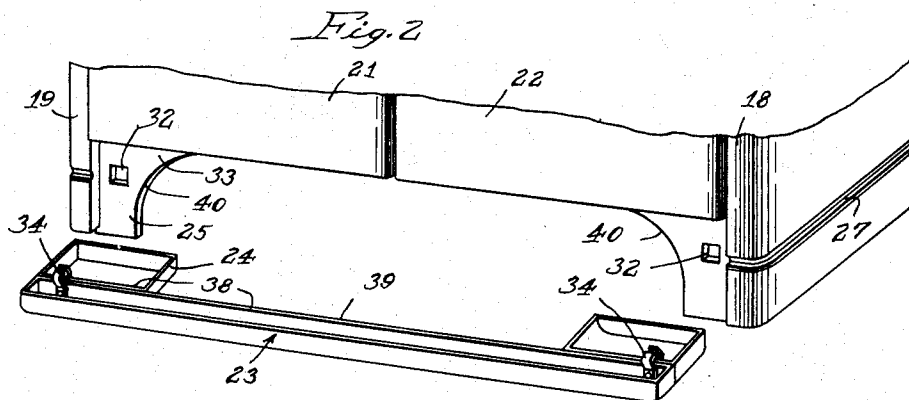
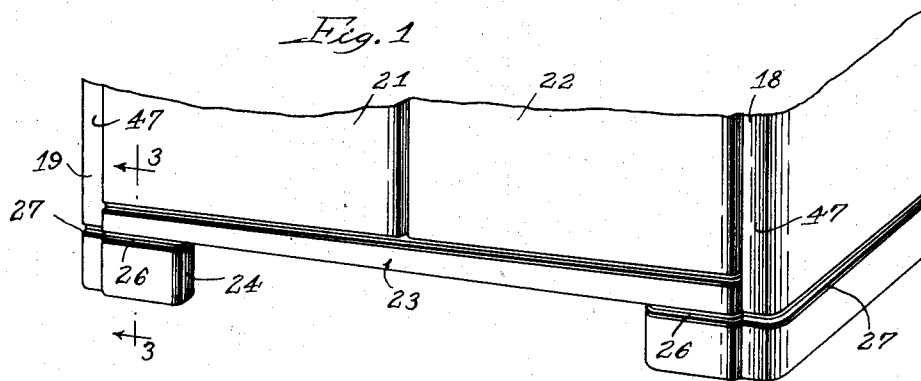
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CABINET CONSTRUCTION FOR RANGES AND THE LIKE

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CABINET CONSTRUCTION FOR RANGES
AND THE LIKEHarold H. Ring, Rockford, Ill., assignor to Geo. D.
Roper Corporation, Rockford, Ill., a corporation
of IllinoisOriginal application February 27, 1939, Serial No.
258,634. Divided and this application March
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4 Claims. (Cl. 312-143)

This application is a division of my copending application Serial No. 258,634, filed February 27, 1939.

This invention relates to a new and improved cabinet construction specially designed for use in domestic ranges and the like.

Porcelain enameled parts present problems because of the likelihood of damage in shipment and in the handling of the ranges on the sales floor and at the time of installation. However, ranges have in recent years been designed with a view to more and more extensive use of porcelain enameled parts, porcelain enamel being desired for its good wearing qualities and ease of cleaning as well as good appearance. In the type of range to which I have applied my invention, porcelain enameled jacket ends reach down close to the floor so as to present a desired massive effect and the range is equipped with specially constructed legs made to form non-removable rigid parts of the chassis, reaching down to a level slightly below the jacket ends so as to prevent damage in the event the range is skidded across the floor, the legs being so designed and arranged to provide smooth handle grips for use in lifting and carrying the range, while protecting the enameled jacket ends against damage by assuming all of the stresses in these rigid parts.

The principal object of this invention consists in the provision of a quickly removable porcelain enameled bottom base strip for the front of the range, which serves to conceal the legs and give a neat and attractive appearance for the range front, especially when made to match the design of the lower portions of the porcelain enameled jacket ends, the legs being, however, quickly accessible to serve as handles for the lifting and moving of the range when the base strip is removed.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary perspective view of the lower portion of a range, showing the removable base strip in place;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the base strip removed and laid face down on the floor in front of the range to better illustrate the construction;

Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3-3 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4-4 in Fig. 3.

The same reference numerals are applied to corresponding parts throughout the views.

The range, whose lower portion is illustrated

in Fig. 1, has a rectangular bottom frame 9 of angle iron construction, as appears in Fig. 3, and this bottom frame has vertical angle iron front corner posts attached thereto, as indicated at 11. The upper ends of the front corner posts are secured as illustrated and described in the parent application to a rectangular top frame which, like the bottom frame 9, is also of angle iron construction, the top frame providing a support for the cooking top of the range. At 18 and 19 in Fig. 1 are indicated porcelain enameled jacket ends for the opposite sides of the range disposed vertically and reaching from the cooking top down close to the floor level, indicated at 20 in Fig. 3. 21 designates the front panel for the broiler drawer under the pastry oven, and 22 designates the front closure panel for the burner compartment under the main baking oven. The panels 21 and 22 are also porcelain enameled to match porcelain enameled doors (not shown) provided for the pastry and baking ovens. My invention provides a porcelain enameled base strip 23 for the front of the range below the panels 21 and 22 having downwardly projecting end parts 24 which, for a purpose that will soon appear, are adapted to cooperate with the ends of the strip to cover the supporting legs 25 on the front corners of the range, the strip 23 when in place, as shown in Fig. 1, having the horizontal joints 26 thereon in alignment with ornamental beads 27 provided on the lower portions of the jacket ends 18 and 19 for good appearance.

The range has four legs 25 of cast construction and right angle cross-section fitting in the corners of the bottom frame 9 and having upwardly projecting tab portions 28 through which bolts 29 are entered for fastening the legs to the frame, making them permanent parts of the chassis that project down below the lower ends of the jacket ends 18 and 19, as indicated in Fig. 3, to provide enough clearance therefor with respect to the floor 20 so that the range can be skidded along the floor without danger of damaging the porcelain enameled parts. The webs or gussets 30 across the bottoms of the legs give broader engagement with the floor covering so that the range will not be so apt to sink into the floor covering and the range can therefore be moved more readily by sliding the legs on the floor. The upper webs or gussets 31 provide reinforcements for the legs so that there is adequate strength even though the legs are of reduced thickness. All of the legs are made alike for interchangeability, although only the hole 32 provided in the front wall 33 of each of the front

legs 25 will be used for the detachable engagement therein of a leaf-spring clip 34 provided therefor on the back of the base strip 23. The holes 32, as clearly appears in Fig. 3, are tapered inwardly so as to facilitate entry of the narrow end portions of the spring clips 34. A single bolt 35 cooperates with each of the spring clips 34 and is entered through registering holes in the attaching shank portions 36 of two bowed leaf-springs 37 forming the clip and through registering holes in superimposed flanges 38 on the main body portions 39 of the base strip 23 and the end parts 24 to join the pieces together and mount the spring clips thereon. When the base strip 23 is brought into position in front of the legs 25, the two clips 34 at opposite ends are easily entered in the holes 32 and can be forced into these holes by pressure against the ends of the strip or by striking the strip a blow with the fist in the vicinity of each of said clips. When the clips are entered to the extent shown in Fig. 3, where there is slightly more than half of the C-shaped portion formed by the oppositely bowed end portions of the leaf-springs 37 projecting behind the wall 33, there is no danger of the base strip coming off, although it may be easily removed by pulling outwardly thereon at both ends. The other holes 32a in the other walls 33a of the legs 25 at right angles to the walls 33 are provided merely for the purpose of interchangeability so that a leg may be used on the right or left hand side of the stove indiscriminately. The rear legs are of the same construction as the front legs, for a similar reason. When the base strip 23 is removed, the front legs 25 are exposed, as appears in Fig. 2, to permit their use as handles for lifting and carrying the range or for moving the same about at the time of installation. The housewife may also find occasion now and then to remove and replace the base strip to sweep or scrub the floor under the range.

The legs 25 are formed with enlarged edge portions 40 to provide hand grips that will not cut into the hands or give discomfort in the handling of the range. The enlargement, it will be noticed in Fig. 4, is all inwardly with respect to the plane of the flat outer face 41 so that there is nothing to interfere with the seating of the base strip 23 in tight engagement with the legs 25. Here again it will be noticed in Fig. 4 that the edge portion on not only the front wall 33, but also the side wall 33a, is enlarged as described. In that way, a leg may be used interchangeably in the right or left hand position.

It is believed the foregoing description conveys a good understanding of the objects and advan-

tages of my invention. The appended claims have been drawn with a view to covering all legitimate modifications and adaptations.

I claim:

1. In a cabinet construction, a body member having an opening provided therein, a panel adapted to be detachably mounted on said body member, said panel member comprising two separate sections having abutting flanges on the adjoining edges thereof for fastening said sections together, two oppositely bowed leaf springs having straight flat attaching shank portions engaging the abutting flanges so that the bowed portions project from the edges of said flanges and together form a C-projection adapted to be entered through the opening in the body member, and a fastening bolt entered through registering holes provided in said flanges and in the attaching shank portions of said leaf springs whereby to fasten the panel sections together by their flanges and fasten the leaf springs in place thereon.

2. A cabinet construction as set forth in claim 1, wherein the opening in the body member is outwardly flared to facilitate entry of the C-shaped spring projection therein, and wherein said C-shaped spring projection is so disposed with respect to the panel and body member that more than half of said C-shaped spring projection protrudes from said opening inside the body member when the panel is in abutment with the body member.

3. In a cabinet construction, a body member having an opening provided therein, a panel adapted to be detachably mounted on said body member, a support on said panel member, two oppositely bowed leaf springs having flat attaching shank portions engaging opposite sides of said support so that the bowed portions project from the panel and together form a C-projection adapted to be entered through the opening in the body member, and a fastening bolt entered through registering holes provided in said support and attaching shank portions whereby to fasten the leaf springs in place thereon.

4. A cabinet construction as set forth in claim 3, wherein the opening in the body member is outwardly flared to facilitate entry of the C-shaped spring projection therein, and wherein said C-shaped spring projection is so disposed with respect to the panel and body member that more than half of said C-shaped spring projection protrudes from said opening inside the body member when the panel is in abutment with the body member.

HAROLD H. RING.