P. H. YAWMAN.

UNIT METAL TRANSFER CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1918.

1,400,710.

Patented Dec. 20, 1921.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

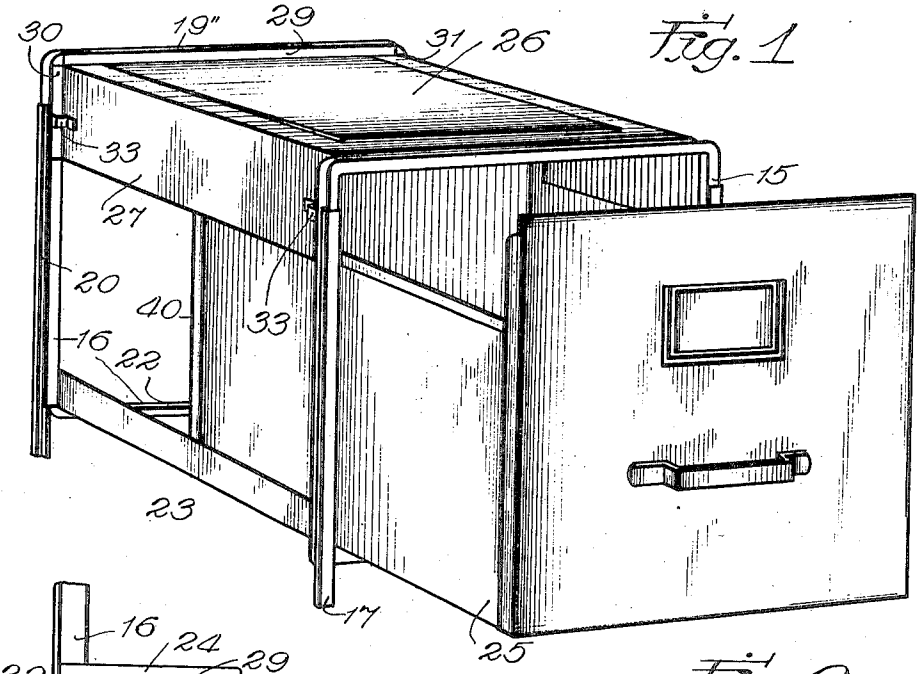
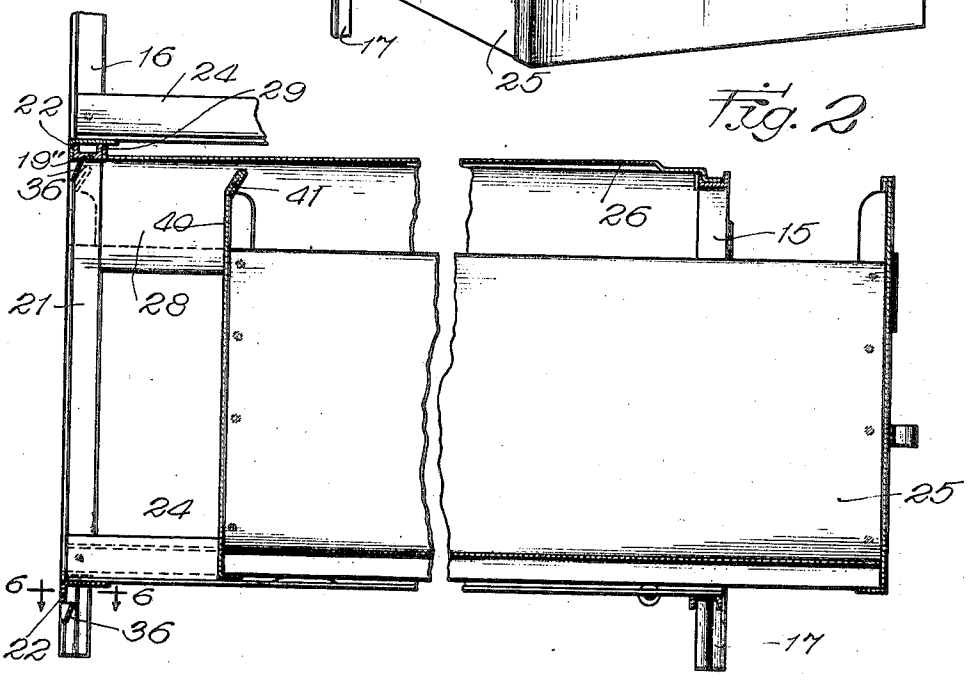


Fig. 2



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3

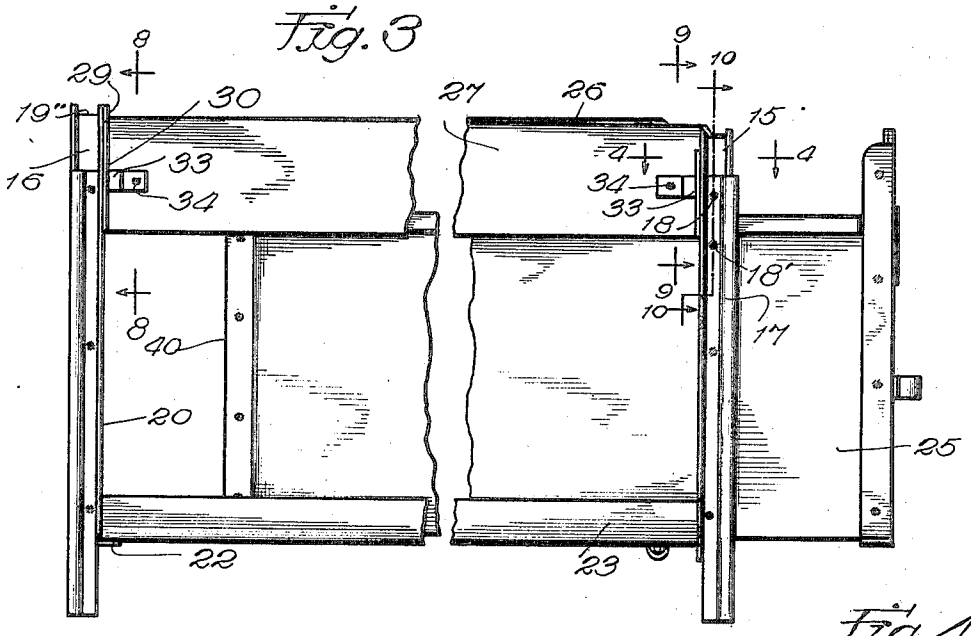


Fig. 4

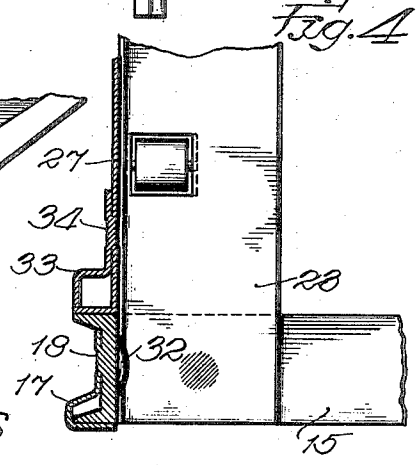


Fig. 5

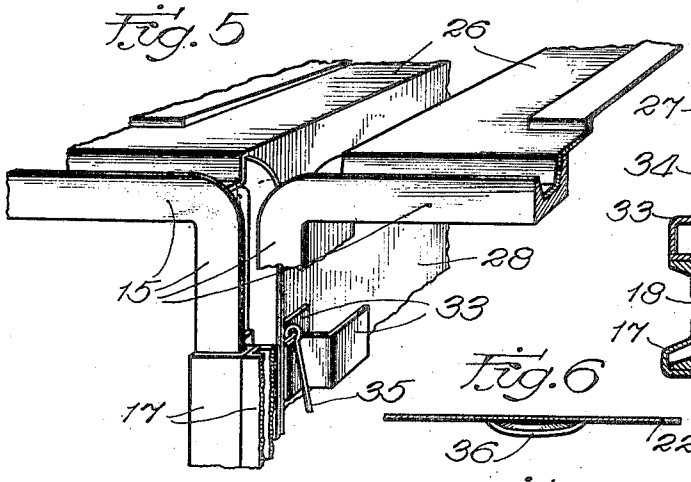


Fig. 6

Fig. 7



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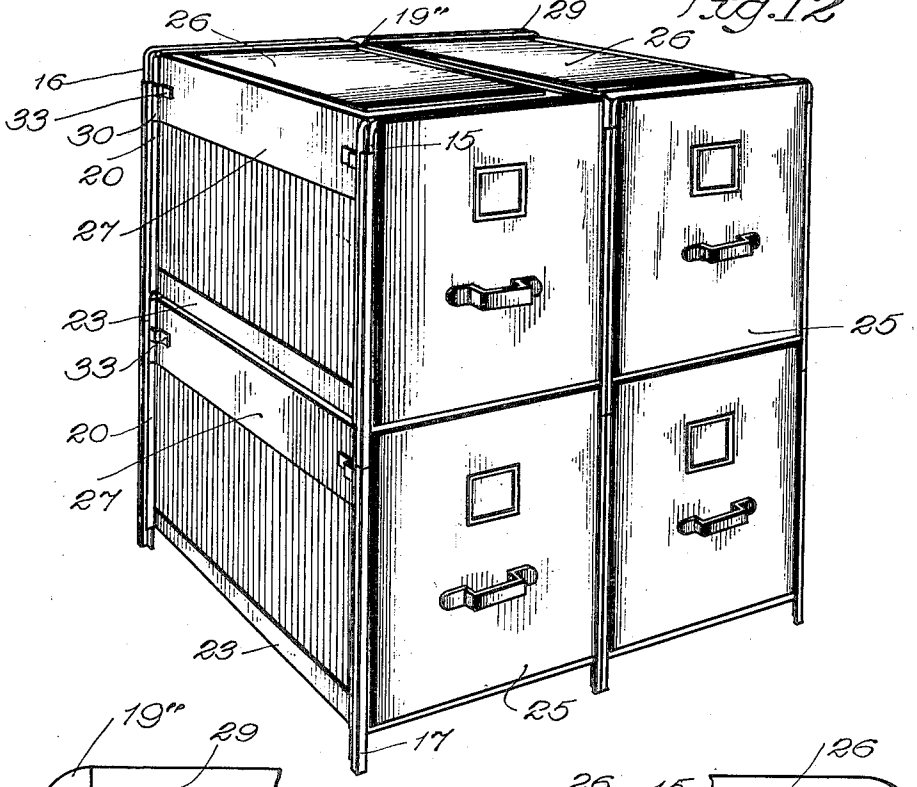
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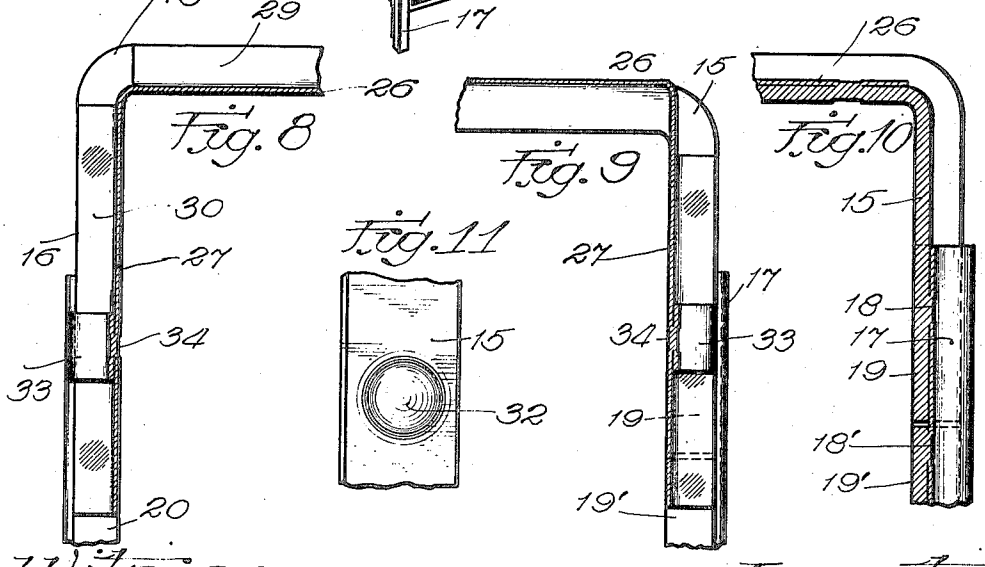
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 12





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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP H. YAWMAN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO YAWMAN & ERBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

UNIT METAL TRANSFER-CABINET.

1,400,710. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 20, 1921.

Application filed June 12, 1918. Serial No. 239,541.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP H. YAWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Unit Metal Transfer-Cabinets, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to unit metal transfer cabinets and is especially concerned with cabinets of the type disclosed in my co-pending application Serial No. 59,896, filed November 6, 1915, my present application relating to improvements in the construction of the cabinet disclosed in my co-pending application.

The objects of my invention are:

First: to simplify the construction of the cabinet units;

Second: to provide novel means for interlocking the rear ends of each unit with the unit lying immediately beneath it;

Third: to provide novel means for interlocking adjacent vertical stacks of the units;

Fourth: to provide novel means for preventing vibration of certain parts of the unit when the drawer is being opened, and thereby preventing the disagreeable squeaking noises commonly incident to the opening of drawers of cabinet units of this type; and

Fifth: to provide a novel way of securing the top plate and depending side members to the front and rear frame members whereby the rigidity of the structure is increased.

Other objects will appear as the description progresses, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of one of the elements forming my cabinet;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section therethrough;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional detail taken on a line corresponding to the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective disclosing my novel means for securing the cabinets of adjacent vertical stacks together;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary section taken on line 6—6 of Figs. 2 and 7, disclosing my novel means for interlocking the rear ends of adjacent cabinets together;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary elevation of the structure shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged sectional detail taken on a line corresponding to the line 8—8 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 9 is a similar view taken on the line 9—9 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 10 is an enlarged sectional elevation taken on a line corresponding to line 10—10 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary side elevation of one of the uprights of the front frame member showing my novel means for preventing squeaking when the drawers are being opened; and

Fig. 12 is a perspective view showing a plurality of cabinet units arranged in ranks and files and interlocked by means which will be described below.

The several sections are taken looking in the direction of the small arrows, and in the several views similar parts are indicated by similar reference characters.

Referring to the drawings, each unit of the cabinet comprises rectangular front and rear frame members 15 and 16 respectively. The front frame member 15 is formed entirely from a channel shaped member bent into rectangular form, the adjacent ends of the frame member being secured together by means of the stile strip 17, which is spot welded as indicated at 18 and 18′ to the abutting ends 19 and 19′ of the frame member 15. The upper cross bar 19″ and the two uprights 20 and 21 of the rear member are formed from a single piece of channel iron. The lower cross member 22 of the rear frame member has its opposite ends secured to the adjacent ends of the uprights 20 and 21 by means of the angle iron guides 23 and 24 which form guideways for the drawer 25. The vertical flange of the rear guideway 24 is spot welded to the upright 21 and the horizontal flange is spot welded to the horizontal flange of the angle iron 22. The angle iron 23 is similarly secured to the lower end of the upright 20 and the horizontal flange of the angle iron 22. The forward ends of the guide members 23 and 24 are spot welded to the adjacent portions of the front frame member. For inclosing the upper side of the cabinet I provide a top plate 26 having depending side members 27 and 28 respectively. The rear ends of the top plate 26 and the side members 27 and 28

are provided with outwardly extending flanges 29, 30 and 31 respectively which are spot welded to the adjacent portions of the rear cross member 19'' and the rear uprights 20 and 21 respectively. The front end of the top plate 26 passes over the rear flange of the upper cross member of the front frame member, and is spot welded to the web thereof, as described in my co-pending application above referred to.

The top plate 26 is also paneled as and for the purpose described in my copending application. The front ends of the side members 27 and 28 are flanged outwardly in the same manner as the rear ends thereof, and spot welded to the adjacent flanges of the uprights of the front frame member. This construction is shown in Fig. 4, wherein the side member 27 is shown as being provided with an outwardly extending flange, which is spot welded to the adjacent side of the upright 15 of the front frame member. This method of securing the top plate and side members to the frame members provides a very rigid structure, while at the same time permitting comparatively light channels to be employed in the construction of the frame members.

At 32 I have illustrated the upright 15 as being provided with a round embossment extending inwardly to engage the adjacent side of the drawer 25. A similar embossment is provided on the inner side of the other upright of the front frame member. These embossments hold the sides of the drawer 25 spaced from the uprights of the front member and thereby prevent the setting up of vibrations in these portions of the cabinet, which have heretofore caused undesirable squeaking noises.

It will be noted from an inspection of Figs. 1, 3 and 4 that I have omitted that portion of the stile strip in my co-pending application which inclosed the inner flanges of the vertical members of the front and rear frame. By so doing I am enabled to effect an economy in the amount of material used in forming my cabinet, and in order to provide means for securing the units of adjacent vertical stacks together I replace those portions of the stile strips which I have discarded, by the clips 33 (see Fig. 4), the inner ends of which are spot welded as indicated at 34 to the side members. When the cabinets are assembled in adjacent vertical stacks as shown in Fig. 12 the outer portions of the clips 33 abut each other and may be secured together by means of cotter pins 35, as shown in Fig. 5. In order to prevent the rear ends of the cabinets from tipping upwardly when the heavily laden drawers are pulled outwardly I punch a forwardly extending lug 36 from the vertical flange of the lower rear cross member 22, which is adapted to engage beneath the upper rear cross member 19'', as shown in Fig. 2.

In assembling the units in a stack the front stile strips of the upper unit are merely brought in register with the uprights of the nether unit, and the upper unit is then forced downwardly, the lug 36 springing outwardly to permit it to clear the rear side of the cross member 19'' and then springing inwardly beneath this member.

When it is desired to remove the upper unit from the lower unit the forward end of the cabinet is lifted until the stile strips clear the upper ends of the front vertical members of the lower cabinet and the upper cabinet is then pushed rearwardly to disconnect the lug from beneath the cross member 22.

It will be noted that the upper side of the rear end member 40 of the drawer 25 is inclined forwardly at 41. The purpose of this is to permit the upper side of the end member 40 to clear the lug 36 so that the drawer can be completely closed to the position shown in dotted outline in Fig. 2, wherein the rear side of the end member 40 will be flush with the rear edges of the adjacent frame members.

While I have described the details of the preferred embodiment of my improved cabinet structure, it is to be understood that other adaptations and modifications thereof may be made within the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A metal cabinet unit having a front frame member with vertical side portions, a drawer having yielding vertical metal side members adjacent the vertical frame members, embostures on the vertical frame members engaging the yielding part of the sides of the drawer to space the same away from the vertical side members and to dampen vibration in the side walls of the drawer to prevent squeaking as the drawer is moved in and out through the front frame member.

2. A cabinet comprising a pair of units stacked in vertical alinement, said units each comprising front and rear rectangular frame members, a top member provided with depending side members, the rear end of said top member and the front and rear ends of said side members having flanges extending at an angle thereto and welded to the adjacent sides of said rectangular frame members, the lower portion of the rear rectangular frame member of the upper unit being provided with a part extending beneath the upper portion of the rear rectangular frame member of the lower unit for locking said units against vertical displacement relative to each other.

3. A cabinet unit comprising a rectangu-

lar rear frame member adapted to receive the rear end of a drawer, the lower cross member of said frame member being an angle iron with its vertical flange extending downwardly in the plane of the rear end of the unit, a locking lug punched from said vertical flange and extending forwardly to engage the lower side of the upper cross bar of the unit below it.

4. A sectional cabinet comprising a plurality of units stacked in vertical alinement, the said units being provided with upper and lower rear cross members, the said lower cross members being of angle iron with one flange extending downwardly in a vertical plane and provided with a lug punched therefrom and extending forwardly beneath the upper cross member of the adjacent nether unit, and a drawer having the top side of the rear end member inclined forwardly to clear said lug.

5. A sectional cabinet comprising a plurality of units stacked in vertical alinement, the said units being provided with upper and lower rear cross members, the said lower cross members being of angle iron with one flange extending downwardly in a vertical plane and provided with a lug punched therefrom and extending forwardly beneath the upper cross member of the adjacent nether unit.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this fifth day of June, 1918.

PHILIP H. YAWMAN.

Witnesses:
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S. ELVIRA PERRIN.