Sept. 12, 1950 C. C. WHITE 2,521,765

CABINET ASSEMBLY

Filed May 12, 1945 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

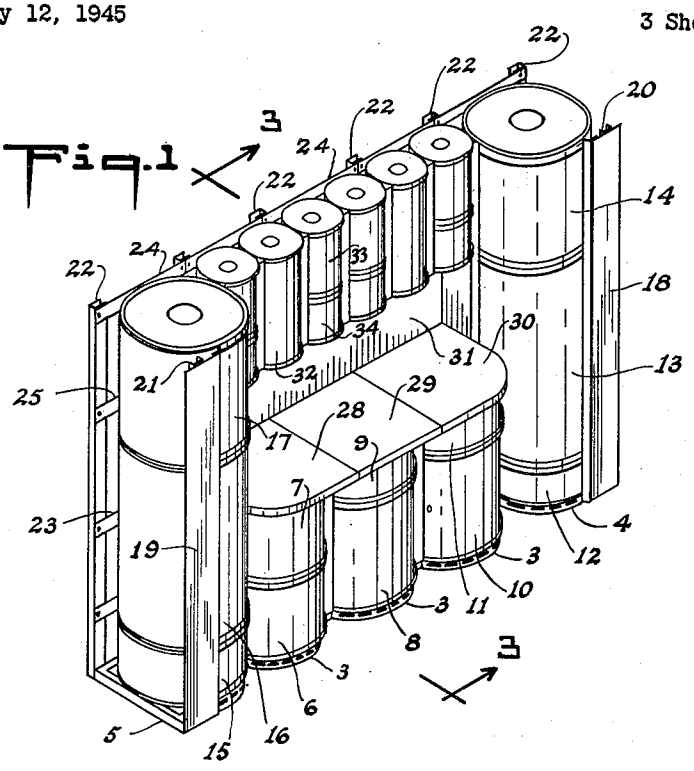
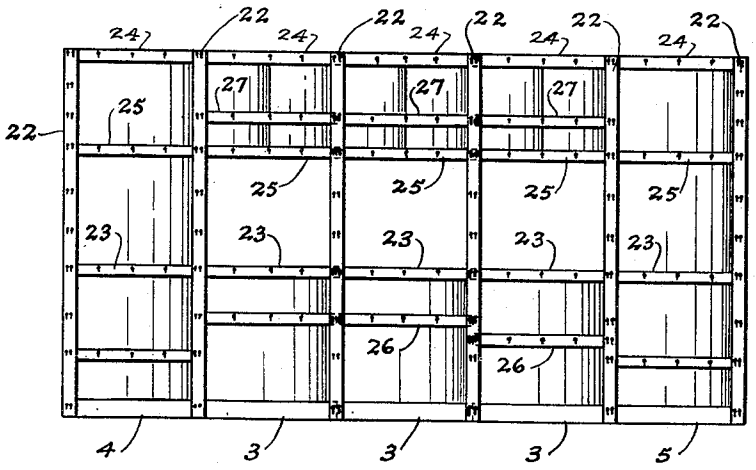


Fig. 2.



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CABINET ASSEMBLY

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Fig. 3.

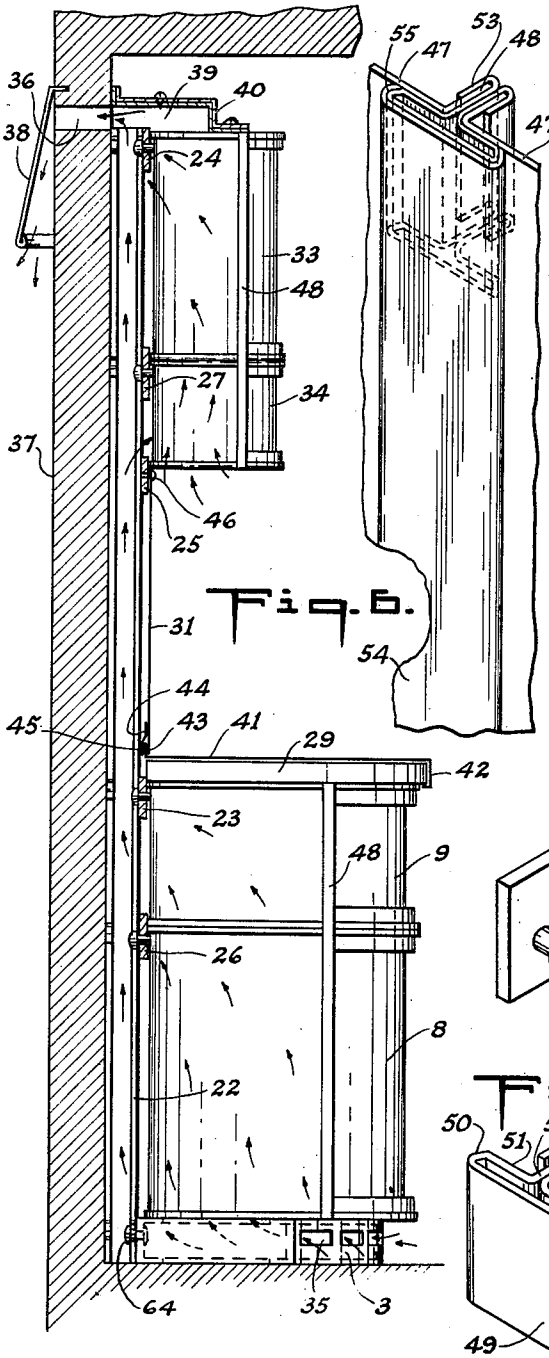


Fig. 4.

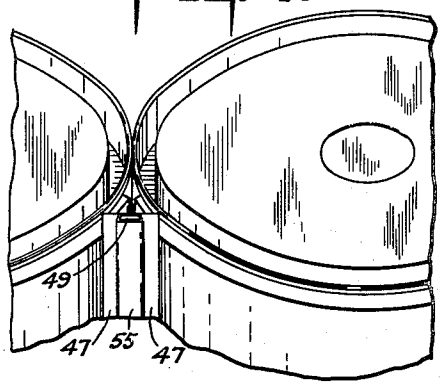


Fig. 5.

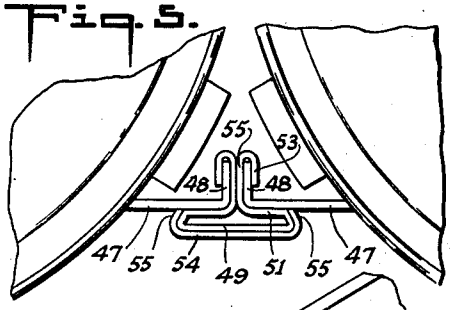


Fig. 6.

Fig. 14.

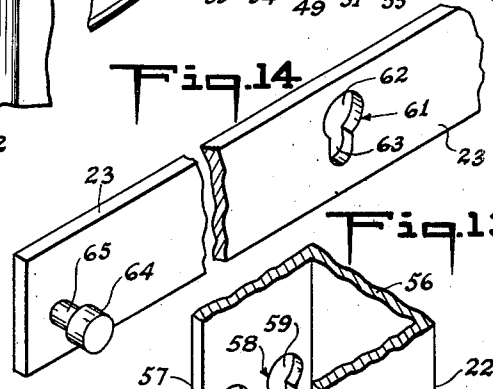


Fig. 13.

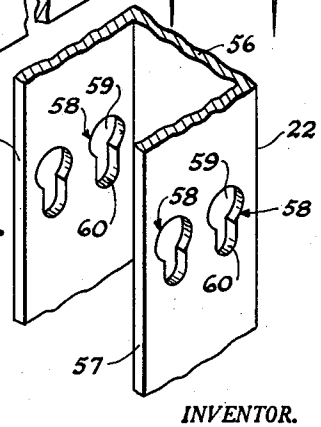
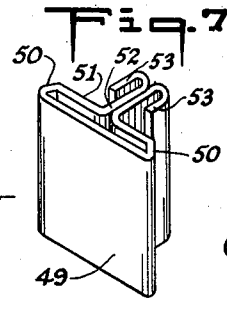


Fig. 7.



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CABINET ASSEMBLY

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Fig. 11.

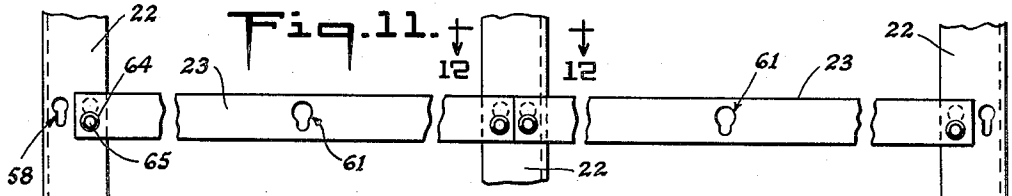


Fig. 12.

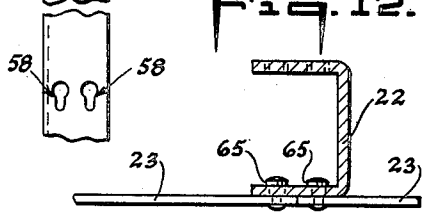


Fig. 9.

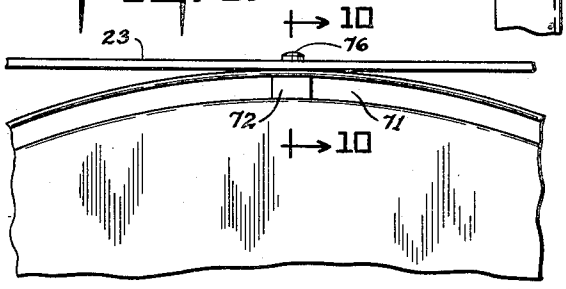


Fig. 10.

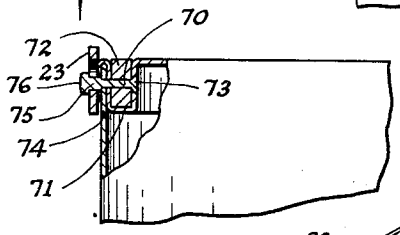


Fig. 8.

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2,521,765

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,521,765

CABINET ASSEMBLY

Charles C. White, New York, N. Y., assignor to White Cabinet Corporation, New York, N. Y., a corporation of New York

Application May 12, 1945, Serial No. 593,411

17 Claims. (Cl. 312—107)

1

This invention relates to cabinet assemblies and particularly to such assemblies which support themselves and are designed to be readily expanded or reduced.

The specific construction and applicability of my individual cabinet units per se is disposed and claimed in my co-pending application entitled "Cabinet Structures," filed March 17, 1945, and bearing Serial No. 583,370. For such material, reference may be made to that application.

Prior to my invention the common forms of cabinet assemblies were either made fast to the wall, or walls, of a room, or were independent integrated constructions made up of units selected by the manufacturer. The first type could not be removed, interchanged, or added to, without repair and redecoration of the room, whereas the integrated type, often on movable carriages, could not be varied as between the individual elements. The types built into, or carried by, the walls, called for the employment of skilled labor in installing them and rarely provided for the inclusion of such commonplace kitchen elements as stoves and refrigerators as units of the assembly.

The construction of my invention enables the user to not only pre-select the combination of cabinet units he desires, but also to vary his selection, with a minimum of disturbance, at any time after installation. The initial installation and any subsequent variation can be carried out without affecting existing wall structures and, in fact, the whole assembly can be dismantled and removed without injury to the existing walls. In addition, the whole assembly can be set up, altered and disassembled without the employment of skilled labor. This is all achieved through my improvements in assembly and interchangeability of cabinet units, flexibility of assembly and variation of supporting structures therefor and ease of assembly of the units with respect to the supporting structures. Furthermore, a variety of special elements such as a stove, a broiler, a refrigerator, and dish handling and washing equipment, may be incorporated in the assembly as if they were merely other cabinet units. Also the whole assembly can be added to, or reduced, in simple economical manner, without affecting the room construction.

In spite of the disassociation of the complete assembly from any of the structure of the space or room, the assembly may be effectively employed for providing the room with suitable ventilation. Not only is general ventilation provided, but provision is also made for the special ventilation which is needed over a stove, sink, laboratory equipment, or the like. That requires the addition of channel elements across the top of the assembly and engaged with the adjacent wall to confine the outgoing air and direct it to the exhaust opening. Even this addition is made without disturbing the walls by the use of duct elements attached to the assembly and engaging the adjacent wall without being made fast it.

2

It is accordingly an object of my invention to provide an assembly of cabinets which is independent of the existing structure of the space occupied.

It is another object of my inventon to provide assemblies of cabinets which furnish their own mountings and supports.

Another object of my invention is to provide supports for cabinet assemblies which are adjustable and may be added to or subtracted from to fit any established condition.

Another object of my invention is to provide cabinet assemblies, the units of which are demountable and interchangeable to form any desired combination.

Still another object of my invention is to provide cabinet assemblies consisting of cabinet units which may be detachably interlocked with each other for structural strength and to present a finished appearance.

A further object of my invention is to provide cabinet assemblies which incorporate provision for the ventilation of the room or space in which they are located.

A further object of my invention is to provide cabinet assemblies in which the engagement of the supporting parts with one another and of the cabinet units with the supporting parts is accomplished in uniform and simple manner.

A still further object of my invention is to provide cabinet assemblies and their supports which may be quickly built up or knocked down by unskilled labor.

Further and more detailed objects of my invention will become apparent as the description proceeds and by reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet assembly in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a rear elevation of the assembly shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section of the assembly of Figure 1, with a ventilating duct added, as it would appear if taken apart on the line 3—3 of Figure

1, looking in the direction of the arrows; also shown in section is part of the wall, ceiling and floor of the space in which the assembly is located.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary perspective view looking down on to a pair of cabinet units and showing how the same are related to and interlocked with one another.

Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary plan view looking down on the top of portions of adjacent cabinets and showing the interlocking means therefor.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of the interlocking construction and finishing strip employed between adjacent cabinet units.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of an interlocking clip employed to hold two cabinet units together.

Figure 8 is a skeletonized perspective view showing a portion of the mounting frame for my cabinet assembly with a full height lower cabinet unit in place thereon.

Figure 9 is a fragmentary plan view looking down on the top of a cabinet unit and showing the same engaged with a horizontal supporting member.

Figure 10 is a part section and part elevation taken on the lines 10—10 of Figure 9.

Figure 11 is a fragmentary elevation of the mounting frame for my cabinet assembly showing the manner in which the horizontal and vertical members are interengaged.

Figure 12 is a fragmentary plan view looking in the direction of the arrows 12—12 of Figure 11.

Figure 13 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of one of the vertical supports of my mounting frame showing the interengaging means therein.

Figure 14 is a fragmentary broken perspective view showing one of the horizontal supporting members of my mounting frame taken from the back thereof.

For the sake of convenience in describing my invention in detail, I employ the term "section" to denote a vertical increment of my construction which includes not only a single base, the vertical supports extending therefrom, and the horizontal supports extending between said vertical supports, but also the upper and lower cabinets carried by said base and said supports. For the further convenience of the description, I employ the term "assembly" to denote a plurality of sections.

In the drawings accompanying this application, I have attempted to furnish the best illustration of characteristic features of the preferred mode of practicing my invention in order to comply with the requirements of the statutes. In doing so, I have shown a typical assembly in Figures 1 and 2 while in the succeeding figures, I have shown details which are applicable to any assembly made in accordance with my invention without, however, in every instance relating those details to any particular part of the showing in Figures 1 and 2. It will be readily understood, of course, that such details are all present in assemblies such as that shown in Figures 1 and 2.

In the typical assembly shown in Figures 1 and 2, I have shown regular identical bases at 3, and right and left hand corner bases at 4 and 5. Seated on the bases 3 are various combinations of lower cabinet units such as those of equal height indicated at 6 and 7 and of different heights as indicated at 8 and 9 on the next base, and 10 and 11 on the remaining regular base. The total height of each of these combinations will be seen to be the same. This height is a standard found by practice to be the most acceptable. The end sections on bases 4 and 5 are, as shown, made up of combinations of units 12, 13 and 14, and 15, 16 and 17, respectively. The end bases 4 and 5 also carry finishing panels 18 and 19 which may enclose any remaining space between the end cabinets and the adjacent wall. These panels may be scribed to encompass any irregularities in the walls, but do not need to be secured to the walls. Panels 18 and 19 are supported by, and secured in conventional manner to vertical members such as 20 and 21, which in turn are engaged with the bases 4 and 5 by common fastening means adequate to maintain the member in vertical position. If the assembly which would normally be merely a "section" is mounted in a closet its end panels could have their free edges secured under the finishing strips around the inside of the door frame. Such finishing strips can readily be removed and replaced without defacing the frame structure.

In order to locate the lower cabinet units in place on their bases and retain them in place as well as to support the upper cabinets, I provide a frame construction which is simple, economical, easily manipulated and capable of being added on to in order to engage and retain any combination of cabinet units that may be desired. This consists of identical vertical supports 22 in the form of U-shaped channel members which, as shown in Figure 1, may be employed with the bases of the U's extending in either direction. These are secured to the bases such as 3, 4 and 5 with readily interengageable pre-formed fastenings to be described in detail hereinafter. Those fastenings also act to lock the backs of adjacent bases together as seen from Figures 2 and 8. Rigidity is given to the vertical supports 22 and provision is made for the engagement and mounting of cabinet units on the frame by the addition of various sets of horizontal supports such as 23, 24 and 25 employed at more or less standard positions. Since the customary lower cabinet units or cabinet unit combinations have a standard height, the set of horizontal supports 23 normally extends across in line to engage with such cabinets. Likewise the set of supports 24 extends across the top of the whole frame. These have the upper cabinet units mounted thereon and in addition give rigidity to the entire frame. The other normal standard set of supports 25 extends across the entire frame in line with the bottom of the upper cabinets or upper cabinet combinations in order to hold the bottoms thereof at the proper position outward from the frame. The upper cabinet units or combinations of the same usually have a standard overall height so the position of the supports 25 is a standard one though it may be varied or any of the supports may be omitted if desired. An instance of omitting them would be where a window is present. Where a splash back is desired, supports 25 also serve to engage the upper part of the same, as will appear hereinafter.

The vertical supports 22, in addition to providing for engagement of the more or less standard height horizontal supports therewith are also formed to be engaged with supplementary horizontal supports such as 26 and 27 at intermediate points in their vertical height. Additional supports such as 26 and 27 may be employed wherever it is desired to accommodate additional cabinet units when combinations of the same rather

than single units are employed. The engagement of the vertical supports with the bases, the engagement of the horizontal supports with the vertical ones, and the mounting of the cabinet units on the supports are all accomplished by a readily engageable and disengageable type of built in, or integral, fastening which is the same in each instance, as will appear in detail hereinafter. The complete frame can thus be set up and the cabinet units can be mounted thereon simply, speedily and without the use of any special tools or extraneous fastenings such as screws or bolts.

The assembly of Figure 1 is also shown as having its lower cabinets equipped with work tops 28, 29 and 30 which provide a complete working table across the tops of the units 7, 9 and 11. A splash back 31 is also provided, which besides its ordinary function, also serves to obscure the frame elements which extend upward to support the upper cabinets at this position. This splash back is likewise simply applied as will be explained more fully hereinafter.

In a typical assembly, considerable variety might exist among the upper cabinets employed, since these cabinets often contain a wide range of commodities, some requiring considerable space and others very little. I also form shallow units into broilers which, in small assemblies, would form part of the upper cabinet combinations. In the Figure 1 showing, however, I have merely included two different heights of upper cabinet installations. One, as shown at 32, is merely a single cabinet running for the full normal height. The other typical example comprises a combination of two units such as shown at 33 and 34.

In Figure 3 there is an enlarged showing of the structure one would see were the assembly of Figure 1 taken apart on line 3—3 between adjacent sections. The end section 12, 13, 14 has been omitted in the interests of clarity and the section seen is shown as seated up against a wall and beneath a ceiling in order to illustrate the ventilation aspects of the invention. Air from the floor of the room is shown by the arrows as flowing into the space within the hollow base 3 through the openings 35 therein. The hollow nature of the bases as best shown in Figure 8, provides ample facility for the flow of air from the room into the space provided at the rear by the divergence of the cylindrical walls of adjacent cabinets. This air flows upward between the lower cabinet units such as 8 and 9 and the pair abutting against them as well as up the duct provided by the spacing of the units from the wall by the vertical members 22. The work tops 28 and 29 divert some of the air rearwardly to join the rest flowing up the duct just mentioned. Such duct is continued by the splash back 31 which covers the supporting frame between the lower and upper cabinets and assures that the air will not flow out at that position.

The same ventilation scheme is followed between the upper cabinet units. They do not seat on bases so air may flow even more freely up the passage between the diverging walls of adjacent units. This not only adds to the normal ventilation of a room but also furnishes the special ventilation required over a stove, oven or the like.

The exhausting of the air to the atmosphere may take place in any convenient manner. In the Figure 3 construction I have shown merely an opening 36 in the wall 37 which is covered by a shield such as 38 permitting the air to discharge downwardly between the shield and the wall. Obviously other common forms of openings such as

brick grills, special shutters or the like, may be provided. To facilitate the flow of air from all portions of the assembly towards the exhaust, I furnish an upper channel 39 across the top of the upper cabinets. This channel is created by employing members as shown at 40 in the form of half of a rectangular duct. Preferably these members would be of a length to overlie two upper cabinets plus an overlap to provide a lap joint with an adjacent member. The elements 40 are flanged at the rear to lie against the adjacent wall and are secured in place by a forward flange through which a self-tapping screw is passed into small holes formed in the tops of the cabinets. Similar means pass through the lapped joints of adjacent ducts to hold them together at that position.

Considering the construction of my splash back 31, it will be seen from Figure 3 that the work top 29 is covered by a plate 41 of metal or suitable material. The plate 41 is flanged around and under the body of the work top 29 in the front, as shown at 42, and is flanged directly upwardly at the back thereof to form the lip 43. The splash back 31 is formed with a receiving channel at the back of its bottom edge by the attachment of a strip 44 thereto. The strip 44 is secured to the back of member 31 at a position spaced upwardly from the bottom thereof, is inclined away from the portion 31 as it extends downward and terminates parallel therewith, as shown at 45, in order to define the channel to receive the lip 43. Thus the splash back 31 is easily mounted on the sheathing 41 by engaging its bottom channel with the upstanding lip 43. Securing the top of the splash back, however, presents a slightly different problem for when seated in place it closely underlies the bottoms of the upper cabinets so cannot be raised or lowered to be secured in place. Thus this is the one position in the whole of my assembly where special fastenings are required. These fastenings take the form of small self-tapping screws 46 which are inserted through perforations in the splash back 31 into mating perforations in the horizontal support 25 and are screwed in place by virtue of their self-threading characteristics.

The principal preventive against the leakage of the ventilating air back into the room between adjacent cabinet units is the interlocking and finishing means for such adjacent units. Their function in the ventilating scheme, however, is a relatively minor one as compared to their interlocking aspect. This is shown in detail in Figures 4 to 7 inclusive. To begin with, attention is directed to the securing strips 47 which terminate at inwardly directed securing lips 48, also shown in Figures 3 and 8. The manner in which the strips 47 are provided by the cabinet units is set forth in detail in my aforesaid application Serial No. 583,370, leaving for this application the showing of the part which such strips and their lips 48 play in the locking together of adjacent cabinets.

When the adjacent cabinet units are properly located on their bases or properly hung on the supporting frame, their lip portions 48 will lie closely adjacent each other. In this position, the locking of them together and the consequent locking of the adjacent cabinet units together is easily accomplished by the application of clips such as shown in Figure 7. These clips, pressed and formed out of a single piece of steel, consist of a front portion 49, inwardly inclined side edges

50, back portions 51 which extend parallel to the base portion 49 until they meet and then turn at right angles into rearwardly extending shank portions 52 each of which is reversely bent away from the other to terminate in hooked portions 53. The portions 53 are spaced from the portions 52, a distance substantially equal to or slightly greater than the thickness of the lips 48.

Referring now to Figures 5 and 6 for an understanding of the application of the clips of Figure 7, it is first apparent that the adjacent cabinet units must be brought into such position that their lips 48 will lie closely adjacent each other. Then one of the clips is brought into position so that its front portion 49 faces outwards, its back portions 51 engage the front surface of the strips 47, its rearwardly extending shank portions 52 slide down between the lips 48 and its hook-like portions 53 embrace the ends of the lips 48 so that such lips are thus confined between the back portions 51 and the turned ends of the hooks 53. These clips can be introduced from either the top or bottom and usually one or two would be sufficient to lock even the larger sizes of cabinet units together. More may be employed if desired, but it is not necessary, for one or two have sufficient strength to do the job and it is merely a case of sliding them into spaced positions so that their effect will be felt throughout the height of the cabinet.

Leaving the clips uncovered might present a surface for things to catch on, would not give the assembly a properly finished appearance and would prevent, rather than enhance the furnishing of an adequate air seal. These factors, however, are taken care of by the application of a facing strip as shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6. The length of this strip is selected so as to cover the full height of the same between whatever units or combinations of units are selected to lie alongside of each other to make up standard heights. This strip consists merely of a face portion 54 and inwardly inclined side portions 55. The incline of these side portions is such that their inside faces mate with the inclined outer faces of the portions 50 of the securing clips. Thus to secure the facing strip in position it is merely engaged with the uppermost of the clips and is slid down over that clip and is likewise engaged with and slid down over whatever other clip or clips may be employed in that particular seam.

In the remaining figures of my drawing the emphasis is upon the members of my mounting and supporting frame and the interlocking means by which they engage one another and are engaged by the cabinet units. The interlocking elements per se are shown in Figures 13 and 14. Figure 13 shows a portion of a standard vertical member in accordance with the invention from which it is seen that the member is U-shaped in cross-section, with the U having a base 56 and identical front and back portions 57 extending therefrom. Both back and front portions have horizontally disposed pairs of keyhole apertures 58 therein with enlarged upper ends 59 and reduced bottom portions 60. Each aperture of a pair is equally spaced with respect to the vertical center line of the back and front pieces 57, the reason for which will hereafter appear. Pairs of these apertures 58 are spaced up and down the vertical members 22 in sufficient number and at the proper distance apart to accommodate every possible combination of horizontal supporting member and cabinet unit that can be employed. Pairs of apertures are also furnished adjacent the bottom end of each vertical member to enable them to engage the bases and lock the same together where necessary.

Horizontal supporting members as shown at 23 in Figure 14 are equipped with keyhole apertures in all respects the same as those at 58. They are indicated generally at 61, have an enlarged upper portion 62 and a reduced lower portion 63. Also shown as carried by the member 23 is the type of stud or lug used throughout for engagement with the keyhole apertures wherever such interengagement is required. For convenience of illustration, the portion of the member 23 carrying the stud is shown as viewed from the back, as otherwise a clear showing of it would be difficult. The studs consist of enlarged head portions 64 of a size to fit through the openings 59 or 62 of the keyhole apertures but too large to pass through the reduced portions 60 and 63 of such apertures. The heads 64, however, are joined to the members, such as 23, equipped with them by reduced shanks 65. The shanks are of substantially the same length as the thickness of the stock of the members which they engage and the diameter of the shanks is such as to enable them to fit down into the reduced portions 60 of the keyhole apertures. Since the stud heads 64 are too large to pass out through the reduced portions 60 or 63 it is clear that a strong interlocking construction is provided which is nevertheless capable of ready assembly and disassembly. The studs may be secured in place in their supporting members in any suitable fashion, the swaged formation shown being merely illustrative of one manner of application. The stud shown in Figure 14 is secured in place below the center line of the member 23. This is to leave the upper part of the member clear for the rims of cabinets to lean against, as best seen in Figure 3.

In Figures 8, 11 and 12, I have shown the manner in which my frame elements may be built up and added on to each other in order to support any desired combination of cabinet units. The horizontal member, for which member 23 is again selected as illustrative, is shown in Figures 11 and 12 as engaged with an intermediate vertical supporting member 22. Here it is seen that the studs carried by the inner ends of the members 23 are each engaged with a keyhole aperture of a pair formed in the vertical member 22. By following this arrangement, where the horizontal member does not extend past the center line of any intermediate vertical member, successive horizontal members may be engaged along the same line to whatever extent is desired. The situation is different, however, when the end of any assembly is reached, for, as shown at the left hand end in Figure 8, the stud on the horizontal member 23 is there engaged with the more remote of the pair of keyhole apertures 58 at the pre-selected level of the vertical member 22. This conforms to the locating of the end vertical member with its outer face in line with the end face of the base, as shown at 67 and 68 rather than extending beyond it as would be the case were an adjacent base to be engaged. Figures 1 and 2 also illustrate this feature, from the latter of which it is apparent that, not only throughout its height, but also at the portions where it engages the base, each vertical member 22 is equipped with the same pairs of keyhole apertures to receive pairs of lugs extending outwardly

from the back corners of the bases at points such as 69 (Figure 8). Thus when the vertical members are used in intermediate positions so that they overlap adjoining bases, their bottom pairs of keyhole apertures receive suitably located studs at the position 69 on the adjacent bases. This not only properly locates and retains the vertical members, but, what is of equal importance, serves as the means for interlocking adjacent bases together. Though I have not in all showings of the vertical members 22 illustrated the pairs of keyhole apertures running throughout their height, it is of course understood that such condition exists.

The mounting of the pre-selected cabinet units in place in the assembly is as simply and effectively accomplished as is the engagement of the supporting frame members themselves. As already pointed out, the keyhole apertures 61 in the horizontal supporting members 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 are in all respects the same as the apertures 58 in the vertical members 22. Accordingly it is only necessary to accommodate the cabinet units with suitable studs or lugs for reception in slots 61. The mounting of a unit on the horizontal supporting member 23 is shown at Figures 8 and 9 and the details of the mounting structure are shown in Figure 10. From the latter, it will be seen that a stud 70 extends from the inside of the cabinet unit where the same is channeled around its periphery at 71, and has a reduced stem which, besides passing through both sides of that channel, also passes through a stiffener block 72 which fits within and fills up the channel at that point. The stud is secured in place by upsetting the inner end of its reduced stem at 73 so that the end 73, co-operating with the back face of the shank 75, holds the stud snugly in place. After projecting through the outer wall 74 of the cabinet, the stud is just like the stud 64—65. For the sake of distinguishing it, however, I have applied the reference character 75 to its shank and 76 to its enlarged head.

This mounting construction prevails whether the cabinet unit be a large single lower one such as that shown in Figure 8 or one of a combination of small upper units such as shown at 34 in Figure 3. The lower cabinet units, due to their position do, however, add stability to the whole construction. They do this by filling the right angle between the horizontal base and the vertical supporting frame.

To consider briefly the manner of seting up the structure just described, it is obvious that the first step to be taken is the pre-selection of the combination of cylindrical cabinet units which is desired for the final assembly. Once this selection is made, it is a simple matter for the supplier to determine what bases are needed and what horizontal and vertical supporting members need to be supplied in order to provide a mounting for the units selected. The units arrive at the job painted and finished and already complete without the need for applying any hinges, catches or the like to them. First the bases are laid upon the floor and, if any levelling up is necessary, it is done by suitable turning of the levelling bolts shown at 77, one of which is suitably located adjacent each corner of each base. The bases being in place and lying side by side, the vertical supporting members 22 are engaged therewith by the mere interengagement of the studs 64 on the bases with the keyhole apertures 58 near the bottom of the members 22. This, as already pointed out, not only sets the vertical members 22 in proper position, but also locks adjacent bases, such as 3 and 5, together. Next horizontal supporting members, 26 and 23, as needed for the mounting of the lower cabinet units selected, are engaged with the vertical members by the interlocking of their studs 64, 65 with suitable apertures 58. The lower cabinet units may then be mounted in place. This, as already pointed out, enhances the rigidity of the vertical supporting frame, ready for the application of the upper cabinet units.

The upper cabinet units are readily hung in place once suitable horizontal supporting members, such as 24 and 27, have been positioned on and interengaged with the vertical supports. Here, as shown in Figure 2, the members 24 and 27 must have sufficient numbers of keyhole apertures between their ends to mount more than one cabinet unit side by side between adjacent vertical supports. This, however, is taken care of by making all horizontal supporting members alike and equipped with all the keyhole apertures necessary to accommodate any possible combinations of upper or lower units. In addition to the horizontal supporting members actually employed to hang the upper cabinet units, it is also necessary to supply suitable ones as shown at 25 along the bottom edges of such units to keep the same from sagging inward with respect to the vertical frame members. The members 25 should, of course, be hung before the upper units are mounted in place.

If the clips to lock the lower cabinet units together and the finishing strip mounted over such clips have not yet been applied, they should be applied at this stage since this precedes the mounting of the work tops and the splash back. Once the lower units are locked together, the trim 54 is applied, and the mounting members 25 are in place, the work tops and splash back may be installed regardless of the condition of the upper units. After the clips and trim having been applied to lock the upper cabinet units together and conceal their locking clips, it is merely necessary to scribe closing pieces such as 18, 19 and 40 to the walls and ceiling and secure them in place if the space to receive the assembly calls for any such.

Obviously this whole assembly can be disassembled as expeditiously as it is put together. Less than this, the various units of it may be removed without disturbing the remaining units and may also be replaced by others should a change in the original set-up be desired. Finally, I believe I have made it clear that I have devised an assembly which, though easily expanded upon, reduced or taken down entirely, is nevertheless fully self-supporting and can be put in place or removed from a room or other space without affecting the structure surrounding the space in any way.

Though I have shown what I presently consider as the best manner for putting my invention into practice, it is of course to be understood that various modifications in the structure shown can be made without departing from the scope of the invention. In particular, but without limitation, I have shown one easily interengageable device for securing the frame elements together and the cabinet units to the frame, but one skilled in the art might devise alternatives for this device per se and incorporate the same in structures made in accordance with my invention, without departing from the scope of the invention. Similarly, modifications in the structure and location

of the frame elements with respect to each other, and with respect to the cabinet units and bases might likewise be made without departing from the scope of my invention. The limitations on that scope are only such as imposed by the following claims in which I claim:

1. In interlocking constructions for adjacent cabinets, said cabinets being provided with cylindrical side walls, a pair of elongated plates extending from said cylindrical side walls throughout substantially the height thereof toward each other, a laterally extending flange formed at the adjacent edge of each plate, said flanges arranged to lie side by side but in spaced relation, an integral one-piece interlocking member for securing said plates together, said member having a head portion overlying said plates adjacent said flanged edges, a tongue portion for reception between the opposed faces of said flanges and hook portions extending from the inner end of said tongue portion and engaged around the free edges of said flanges to hold the same together, and a covering strip overlying said head portion for covering the same, said head portion and said covering strip being formed with interengaging portions to retain them in engaged relationship.

2. In interlocking constructions for adjacent cabinets, a pair of elongated plates extending toward each other, a laterally extending flange formed at the adjacent edge of each plate, said flanges arranged to lie side by side but in spaced relation, an integral one piece interlocking member for securing said plates together, said member having a head portion overlying said plates adjacent said flanged edges, a tongue portion for reception between the opposed faces of said flanges and hook portions extending from the inner end of said tongue portion and engaged around the free edges of said flanges to hold the same together and a covering strip overlying said head portion for covering the same, the lateral edges of said head portion being inwardly inclined and said covering strip being formed with a channel to receive said head and be retained by the inclined edges of said head.

3. In interlocking constructions for adjacent cabinets, a pair of elongated plates extending toward each other, a laterally extending flange formed at the adjacent edge of said plate, said flanges arranged to lie side by side but in spaced relation, an integral one-piece interlocking member for securing said plates together, said member having a head portion overlying said plates adjacent said flanged edges, a tongue portion for reception between the opposed faces of said flanges and hook portions extending from the inner end of said tongue portion and engaged around the free edges of said flanges to hold the same together, and a covering strip overlying said head portion for covering the same, the lateral edges of said head portion being inwardly inclined and said covering strip having its lateral edges inturned to form interior surfaces engaging the lateral edges of said head portion.

4. In cabinet assembly construction, a pair of cylindrical cabinets engaged in side by side relationship and means to retain said cabinets in said engagement and to conceal the line thereof, said means including a plate extending from each cabinet in advance of the line of engagement thereof and substantially parallel to said line, said plate terminating in inwardly extending flanges lying alongside of each other, interlocking means extending between said flanges and around the inner ends of the same to secure said flanges together and retain said cabinets in engaged relationship.

5. In cabinet assembly construction, a pair of cylindrical cabinets engaged in side by side relationship and means to retain said cabinets in said engagement and to conceal the line thereof, said means including a plate extending from each cabinet in advance of the line of engagement thereof and substantially parallel to said line, said plates terminating in inwardly extending flanges lying alongside of each other, interlocking means extending between said flanges and around the inner ends of the same to secure said flanges together and retain said cabinets in engaged relationship, said interlocking means having a head portion overlying the outer faces of said plates adjacent said flanges and a cover strip secured over said head portion for concealing said interlocking means.

6. In structure of the character described, a cylindrical cabinet member, an annular channel surrounding an end of said cabinet member, a block in said channel, a stud secured in said block and extending out beyond the wall of said cabinet, said stud where it extends from said cabinet, being formed with an enlarged shank and said shank terminating in an enlarged head.

7. In structure of the character described, a cylindrical cabinet member, said cabinet member being formed with a side wall and an end, a mounting stud carried by said cabinet member, said stud having a base portion, said base portion being engaged with and extending through parts of both said side wall and said end, an enlarged shank on said stud extending outwardly from said side wall and said shank terminating in an enlarged head.

8. In cabinet assembly construction for installation in a room independently of the walls thereof, said assembly having cabinet elements extending vertically, bases for supporting such elements, a covering plate for enclosing any space between an end cabinet element and an adjacent wall, said covering plate overlying the face of said base, and a supporting member for engaging and supporting said covering plate, said supporting member having its bottom end engaged by said base and extending upwardly in back of said covering plate to maintain the same in desired position.

9. In cabinet assembly construction, a cabinet unit and an independent support carrying said unit, said support including a base, a pair of upwardly extending members engaged with said base, a cross member carried by said upwardly extending members at a position above said base, readily interengageable elements on said cross member and said upwardly extending members for mounting said cross member on said upwardly extending members and mounting means comprising readily interengageable elements on said cabinet unit and said cross member for mounting said cabinet unit on said cross member.

10. In cabinet assembly construction, a cabinet unit and an independent support carrying said unit, said support including a base, a pair of members extending upwardly from said base, readily interengageable means on said upwardly extending members and said base for mounting said members and said base together, a cross member carried by said upwardly extending members and interengageable means on said cross member and said upwardly extending members for mounting said cross member on said upwardly extending

members and means at a single position on said cabinet member and on said cross member for mounting said cabinet unit on said cross member.

11. In cabinet assembly construction, a cabinet unit, and an independent support carrying said unit, said support including a base, a pair of members extending upwardly from spaced positions on said base, readily engageable interengaging means on said base and on said upwardly extending members for mounting said members on said base, a cross member extending between and engaged with said upwardly extending members and readily engageable interengaging means on said upwardly extending members and on said cross member for securing said cross member to said upwardly extending members and readily engageable interengaging means on said cabinet unit and on said cross member for mounting said cabinet unit on said cross member.

12. In cabinet assembly construction, a pair of base members, a pair of upwardly extending members, means for readily interengaging one of said upwardly extending members with one of said base members, means for readily interengaging the other of said upwardly extending members with both of said base members to hold the same together, a cross member extending between said upwardly extending members, said cross member and said upwardly extending members being formed with readily interengageable means for securing said cross member and upwardly extending members together, a cabinet unit and means for mounting said cabinet unit on said cross member.

13. In cabinet assembly construction, a support for the assembly comprising a base, mounting members extending from said base, supplemental mounting members extending from said mounting members, means to secure said mounting members to said base and said supplemental mounting members to said mounting members, said securing means comprising readily separable interengaging elements, a cabinet unit carried by said support and removably engaged with one of said supplemental mounting members.

14. In cabinet assembly construction, a plurality of vertical supporting members, a horizontal supporting member, readily interengageable means for securing said horizontal supporting member to said vertical supporting members, means formed on said horizontal supporting member for receiving an interlocking element to mount a cabinet unit thereon, a cabinet unit and an interlocking element extending from said cabinet unit, said interlocking element comprising a stud with an enlarged head, said receiving means receiving said stud.

15. A mounting frame of the character described which comprises, a base member, a pair of uprights secured to said base member in spaced relation with respect to each other, each of said uprights being formed with a plurality of pairs of keyhole slots therein, the slots of each pair being arranged in side by side relationship and each of said pairs being located at vertically spaced positions on said uprights, projecting members extending from said base member and one of the slots of the bottom pair in each of said uprights being engaged with one of said projecting members to secure said uprights with respect to said base member, a cross member extending above said base member and between said uprights, and projecting members formed on said cross member, each of said projecting members formed on said cross member being received by one of the slots of pairs of slots in each of said uprights.

16. A mounting frame as in claim 15 and including a second base member, a projecting member extending from said second base member, said projecting member being received by the other of the pair of keyhole slots provided by one of said uprights, the first of which slots receives one of the projections extending from said first base member.

17. In cabinet assembly construction, a cabinet unit and an independent support carrying said unit, said support including a base, a pair of upwardly extending frame members engaged with said base and a cross frame member engaged with said uprights, readily engageable means between said base and said upwardly extending frame members and between said upwardly extending frame members and said cross frame member for securing the same together, a cabinet unit carried by said support, and readily interengageable means extending between said cabinet unit and one of said frame members for mounting said cabinet unit on said support.

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