D. LIPSICH.

CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1912.

1,068,676.

Patented July 29, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

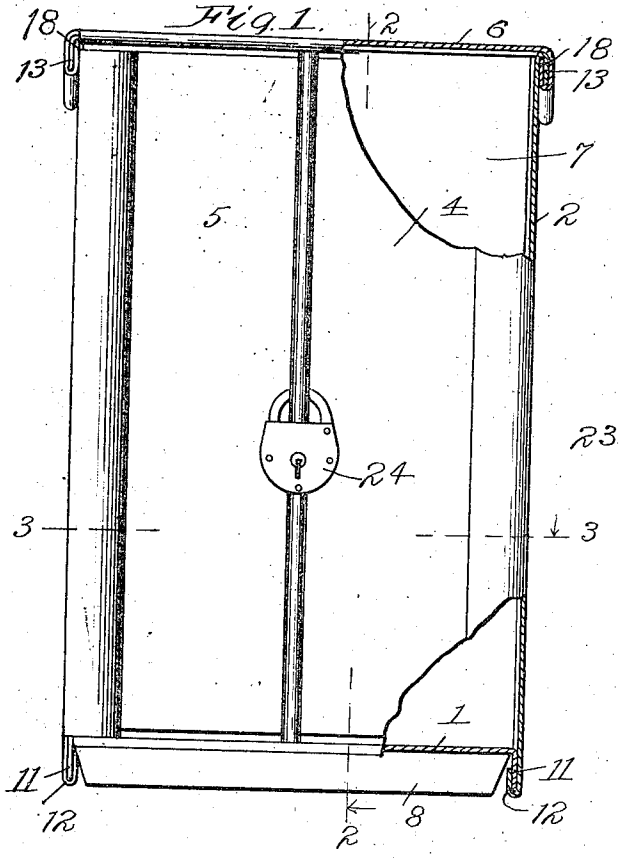


Fig. 2.

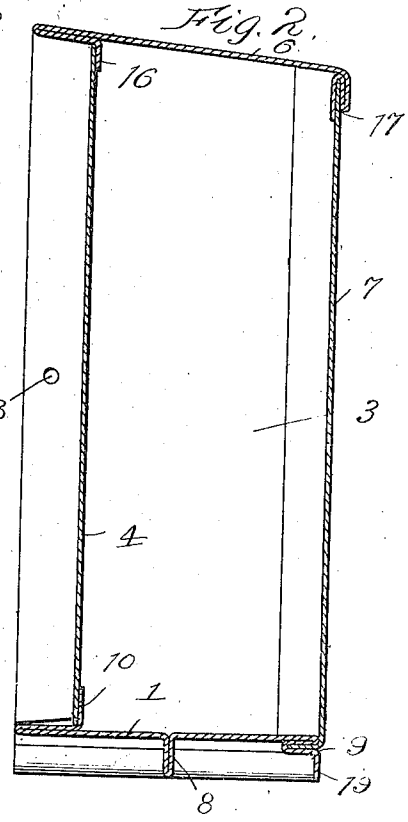
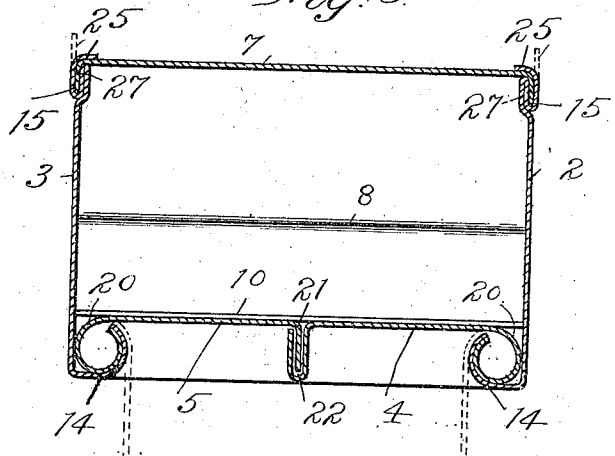


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

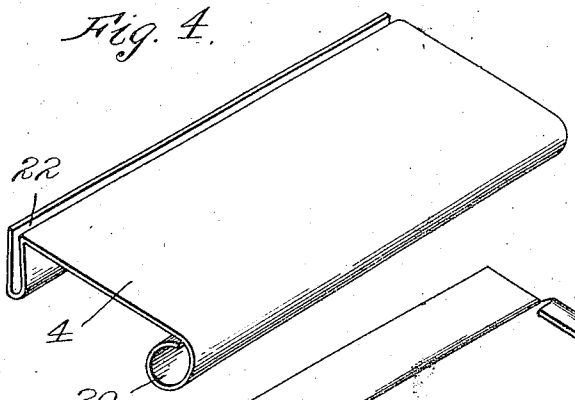


Fig. 5.

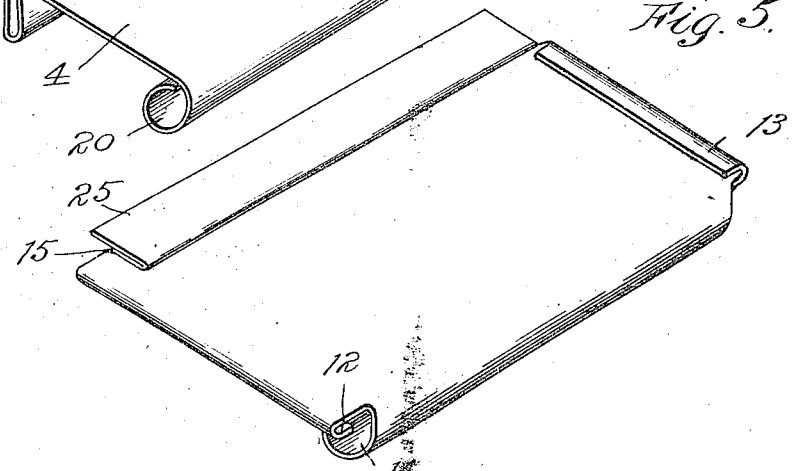


Fig. 6.

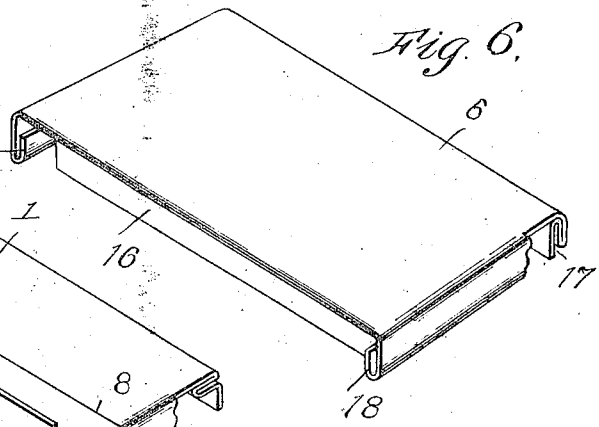
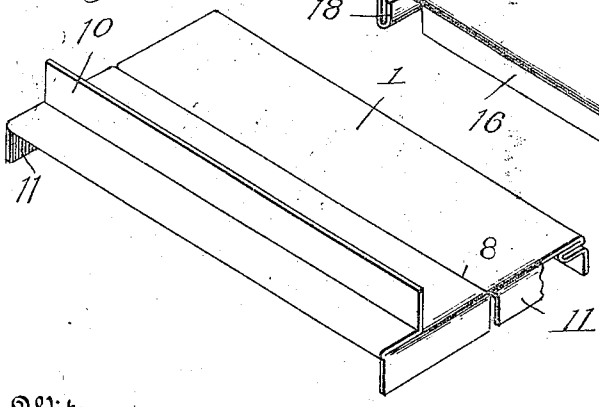


Fig. 7.



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CABINET.

1,068,676. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 29, 1913.

Application filed July 29, 1912. Serial No. 712,011.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID LIPSICH, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York city, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cabinets formed of panels substantially flat in form, which can be keyed or hooked together without the use of screws, rivets or similar fastenings, and it comprises an improved arrangement of such panels which can be economically stamped out of metal sheets, shipped in unassembled or "knocked down" condition, and easily assembled at the place of use to form a strong, closed cabinet with hinged door or doors.

The best form of apparatus at present known to me embodying my invention is illustrated in the accompanying two sheets of drawing in which,

Figure 1 is a front view of a completed cabinet with parts broken away. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the doors. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the side panels. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the top panel and Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the bottom panel.

Throughout the drawings like reference characters indicate like parts.

1 is the bottom panel, 2 the right side panel, 3 the left side panel, 6 the top panel and 7 the back panel, which, when all assembled and interlocked, form the stationary part of the cabinet. The cabinet is provided with one or more doors. As shown there are double doors, 4 being the right hand door (looking at Fig. 1 and Fig. 3) and 5 the left hand door.

To strengthen the bottom panel so that it may carry weight without buckling, I may fold it in the center to form the transverse, downwardly projecting rib 8. The portion adjacent to the back edge is folded to form the groove 9, opening outward, and then bent downwardly to form the supporting and strengthening flange 19. The portion adjacent to the front edge is preferably bent upward and backward to form the door sill and flange 10. The portions adjacent the sides are bent downward to form the supporting and interlocking flanges 11, 11.

To engage the flanges 11, 11, the side panels 2 and 3, are provided at the bottom with inwardly and upwardly bent flanges or hooks 12, 12. These side pieces also have at their upper ends outwardly and downwardly bent flanges or hooks, 13, 13, while their forward edge portions are curved into circular or spiral sections 14, 14, and their back edge portions are folded over to form the grooves, 15, 15, opening backwardly, and the flanges 25, 25, projecting beyond said grooves.

The top panel 6 has its forward edge portion bent downwardly and backwardly to form the front flange 16 which serves as a lintel for the doorway, while its back edge portion is folded to form the downwardly opening groove 17, and its side edge portions are bent downwardly, inwardly and upwardly to form the side hooks 18, 18.

The doors 4 and 5 have their outer edge portions bent to circular or spiral sections 20, 20, corresponding to circular or spiral forms 14, 14, on the side panels, 2 and 3, so as to intermesh therewith and form hinges as shown in Fig. 3. To insure complete closure and proper fastening of the doors, one of them, as 4, has an outwardly turned flange 21 along its inner edge, and the other, 5, has its inner edge portion folded to form an inwardly opening groove 22 into which flange 21 may fit. Both portions are punched or drilled to form registering perforations, which, when the doors are closed, form a hole 23 through which a padlock 24, or other locking means, may pass. The back panel 7 has its upper end left flat to insert in groove 17, its side portions bent at right angles to form flanges 27, 27, to engage grooves 15, 15, and its lower end bent to form a similar flange for engaging the groove 9.

In practical operation the various panels are stamped out of sheets of mild steel, or similar material, and bent to the forms shown and described, by proper presses and dies. The parts are thus made in quantity and may be stored and shipped flat, thus effecting a great saving in space, and ease of handling. When the panels arrive at the place of erection the usual procedure is to first lay down the bottom panel 1, and hook the side panels 2 and 3 on to it as indicated in Fig. 1 by inserting side flanges 11, 11,

into hooks 12, 12; then the doors 4 and 5 are hung by causing spiral or circular portions 14, 14, to engage those 20, 20, and sliding the doors down between curved portions 14, 14, and the door sill flange 10; next the top panel 6 is placed in position by sliding the two hooks 13, 13, on the side panels into side hooks 18, 18, from the back until lintel flange 16 strikes doors 4 and 5, and finally the top of back panel 7 is slid into groove 17, bottom flange 26 into groove 9 and side flanges 27, 27, into grooves 15, 15. The flanges 25, 25, on side panels 2 and 3 are in their normal position (shown in Fig. 5 and in dotted lines in Fig. 3) during this assembling operation. After it is completed, these flanges are hammered down into the locking position shown in full lines in Fig. 3, and all the panels are thereby permanently locked and interlocked in assembled position, forming the completed cabinet. The doors may be opened and closed at will, swinging on the intermeshing spiral or circular engaging portions 14, 14, and 20, 20, as hinges.

Among the advantages of my invention may be mentioned, cheapness, ease of assembling by unskilled persons, absence of screws or rivets which are apt to rust out in damp places, convenience of shipment in "knocked down" condition, and resistance to burglars, as there are no projecting hinges to be filed off or easily broken. The flanges 19, and 8, of the bottom panel are of such dimensions relative to side flanges 11, 11, that when the parts are assembled, said flanges 19 and 8 will reach the floor or ground and help form a support for the panel 1, which forms the floor of the cabinet.

Of course the particular arrangement of interlocking flanges, grooves, and hooked portions herein shown might be varied in numerous details without changing the nature of the structure. Such modified forms would still embody the broad principle of my invention if they comprised a cabinet formed of interlocking panels.

Having, therefore, described my invention, I claim:

1. A cabinet formed of interlocking metal panels, a side panel having its forward edge portion curled inside of the plane of the forward edges of the top and bottom plates and a door panel having an edge portion curled to interlock with said side panel and form a hinge therewith, whereby the said curled portions are inclosed between the top and bottom panels of the cabinet and prevented from endwise sliding one upon the other after the panels are assembled to form the cabinet.

2. A cabinet formed of metal plates bent over at the edges to interlock one with another, the floor of the cabinet consisting of a plate bent downwardly at the edges and interlocking with the side plates and also forming supports raising the said bottom plate from the surface on which the cabinet stands, and also having a transverse supporting and stiffening rib formed by folding together a portion of the plate so that the bight of the fold also projects downwardly and touches any plane surface on which the cabinet stands.

3. A cabinet formed of five metal panels provided with interlocking flanges for holding them together, the two side panels having their forward edge portions curved to spiral shape, and two door panels having their outer edge portions curved to interlock with the spiral portions on the side panels, whereby said door panels are hinged to said side panels, said door panels also having their inner edge portions bent to interlock each with the other when the doors are closed, said bent portions being provided with perforations which register with one another when the doors are closed so as to permit locking means to be inserted therethrough.

4. A cabinet comprising in combination side panels provided with inwardly and upwardly turned flanges at the bottom, outwardly and downwardly turned flanges at the top, and folded portions at the back forming outwardly opening grooves and flanges projecting beyond said grooves, a bottom panel provided with downwardly turned side flanges and a folded portion at the back forming an outwardly opening groove, a top panel provided with side flanges turned downwardly, inwardly and then upwardly and a folded portion at the back forming a downwardly opening groove, and a back panel having an upper edge adapted to be inserted in the groove formed in the top panel and provided with inwardly turned side and bottom flanges to engage the above described grooves in side and bottom panels.

5. A cabinet comprising in combination side panels provided with inwardly and upwardly turned flanges at the bottom, outwardly and downwardly turned flanges at the top, and folded portions at the back forming outwardly opening grooves and flanges projecting beyond said grooves, a bottom panel provided with downwardly turned side flanges and a folded portion at the back forming an outwardly opening groove, a top panel provided with side flanges turned downwardly, inwardly and then upwardly and a folded portion at the back forming a downwardly opening groove, and a back panel having an upper edge adapted to be inserted in the groove formed in the top panel and provided with inwardly turned side and bottom flanges to engage the above described grooves in side and bottom panels, together with door

panels hinged to the forward edges of the side panels.

6. A cabinet comprising in combination side panels provided with inwardly and upwardly turned flanges at the bottom, outwardly and downwardly turned flanges at the top, and folded portions at the back forming outwardly opening grooves and flanges projecting beyond said grooves, a bottom panel provided with downwardly turned side flanges, a front portion folded upwardly and backwardly to form a door sill, and a folded portion at the back forming an outwardly opening groove, a top panel provided with side flanges turned downwardly, inwardly and then upwardly and a folded portion at the back forming a downwardly opening groove, and a back panel having an upper edge adapted to be inserted in the groove formed in the top panel and provided with inwardly turned side and bottom flanges to engage the above described grooves in side and bottom panels, together with door panels hinged to the forward edges of the side panels.

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