L. F. & J. McCLERNAN.

METALLIC KITCHEN CABINET.

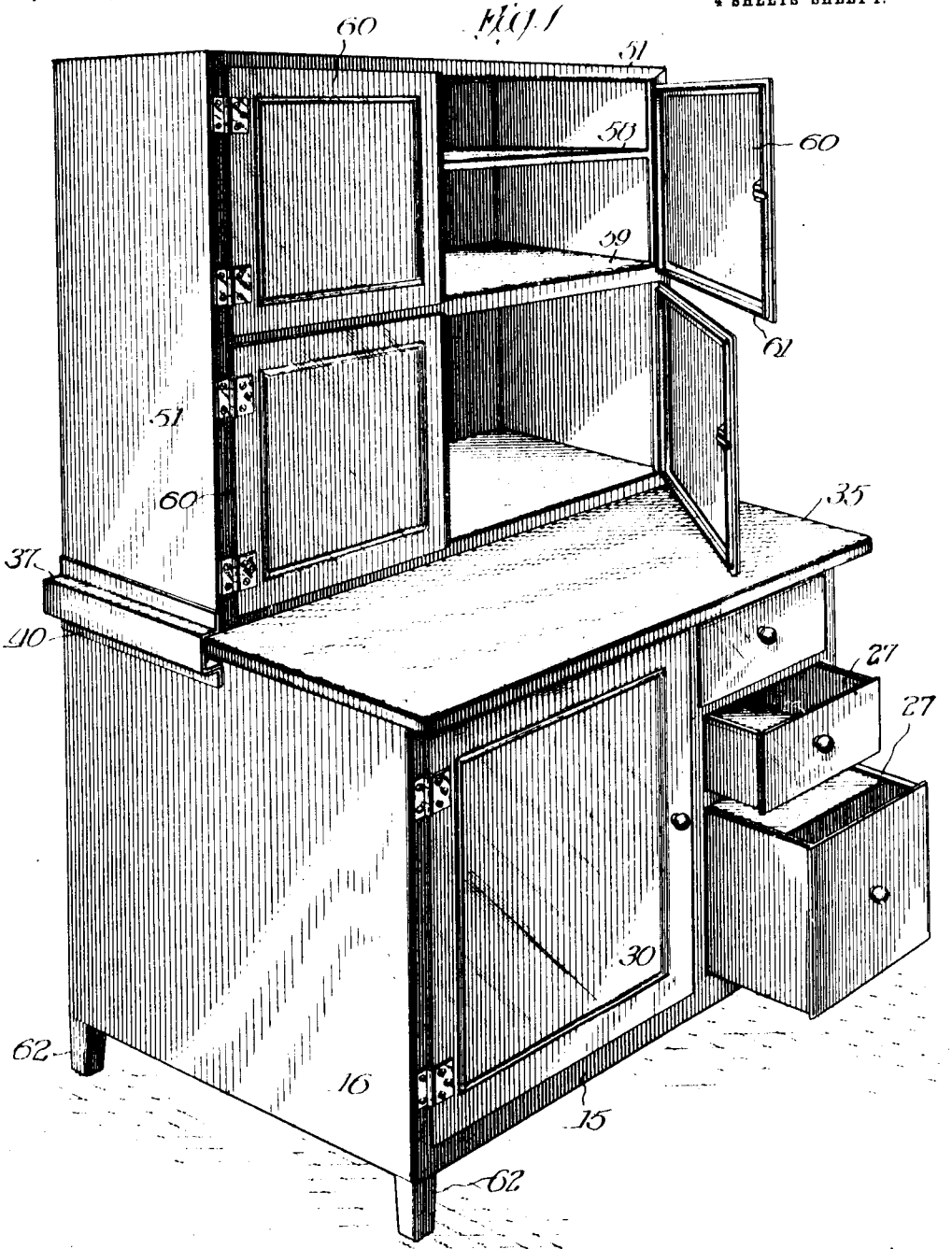
APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1912.

1,079,507.

Patented Nov. 25, 1913.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1




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4 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

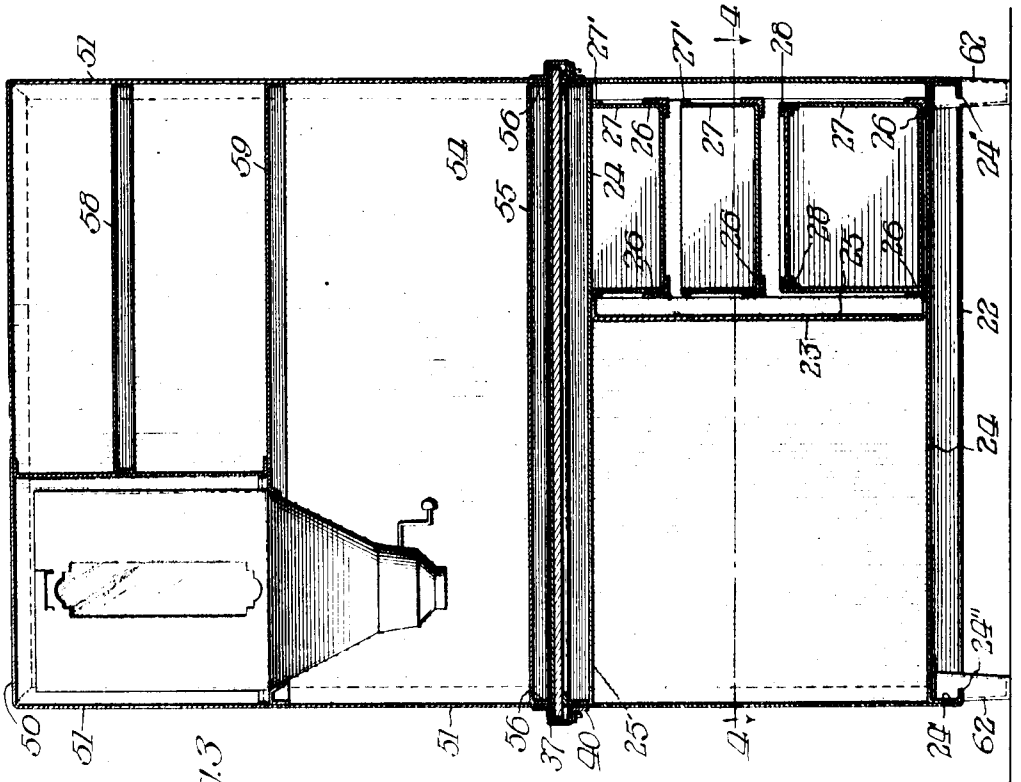


FIG. 3

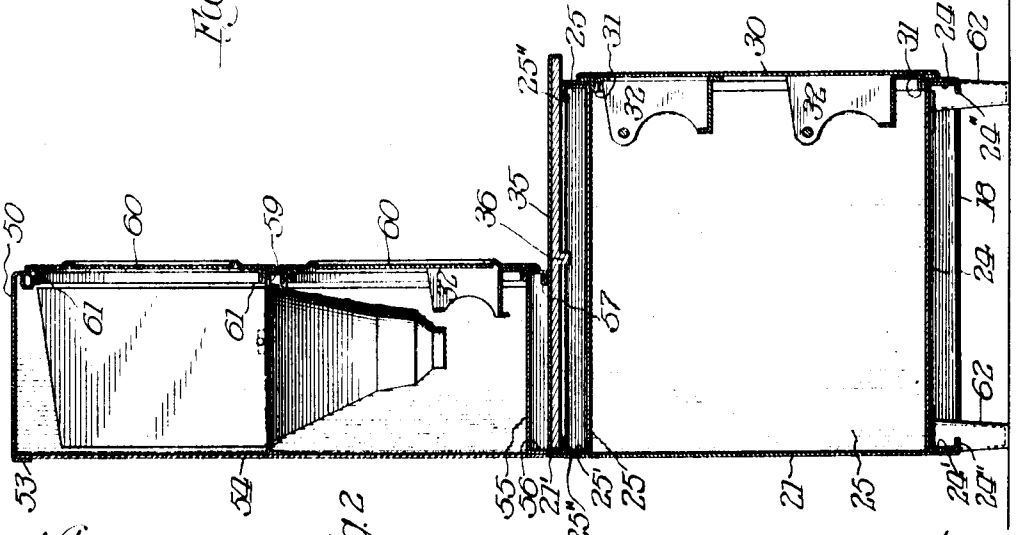


FIG. 2

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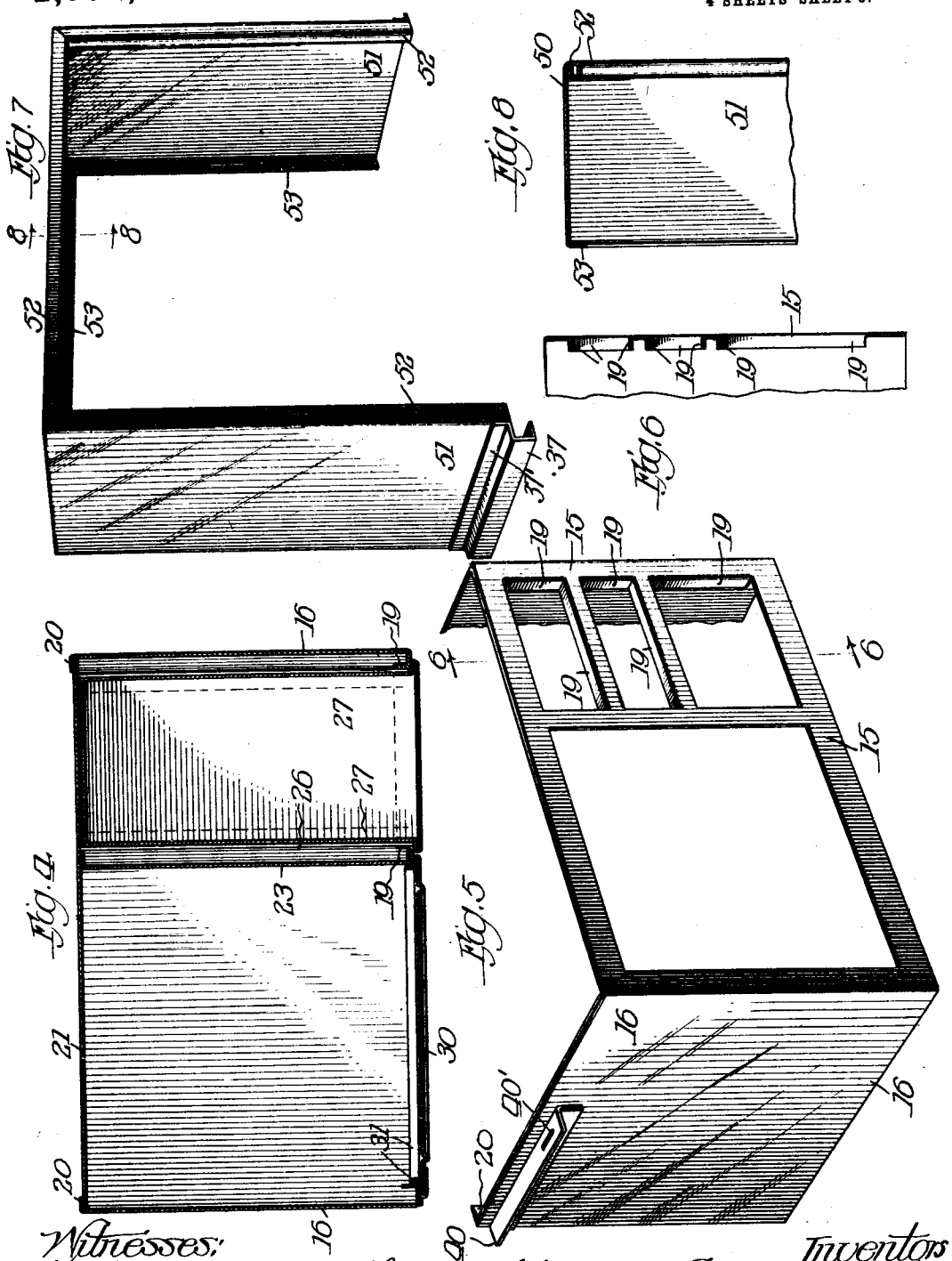
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.




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4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

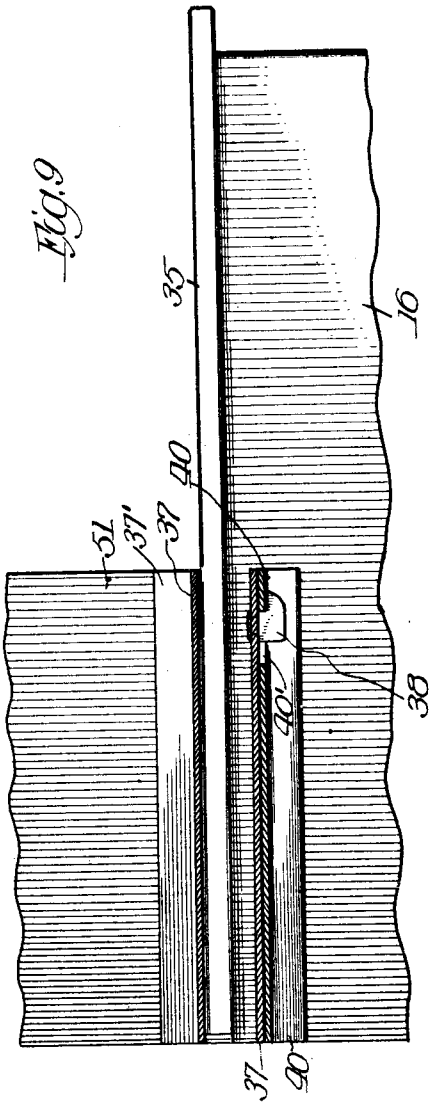



Fig. 9

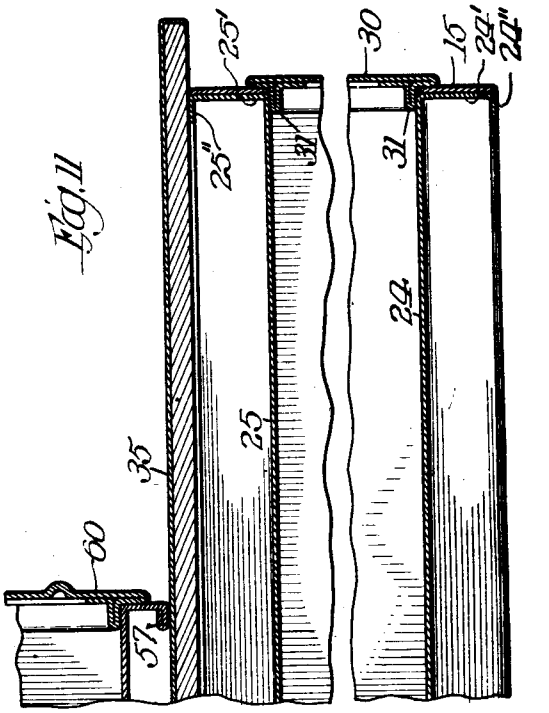



Fig. 11

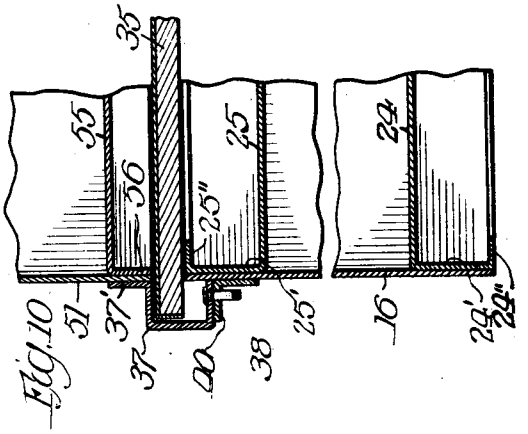



Fig. 10

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS F. McCLERNAN AND JAMES McCLERNAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## METALLIC KITCHEN-CABINET.

1,079,507. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 25, 1913.

Application filed April 29, 1912. Serial No. 693,824.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, LOUIS F. McCLERNAN and JAMES McCLERNAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Kitchen-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to metallic kitchen cabinets.

While it is not broadly new to make cases and cabinets of various kinds chiefly of sheet-metal, the constructions heretofore suggested have resulted in devices which were unnecessarily costly to produce, heavy, and clumsy in appearance, not easily shipped or moved, and had objectionable corners, cracks and recesses well adapted to the accumulation of particles of food-stuff, thereby rendering the cupboard or case foul and unsanitary.

The objects of the present invention are to overcome the above named and other deficiencies and objections. Convenience and the saving of considerable expense in shipping such cabinets, as well as a great saving of labor and difficulty to those engaged in house-cleaning or the rearrangement of the kitchen furniture, are effected through the provision of a cabinet having separability of parts, thus giving to the device a certain knock-down quality.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawings the cabinet is shown as comprising two sections, one resting upon the other and removably interlocked therewith, and in spaced relation to permit the sliding in and out of the intermediate extension-leaf or work-board. This separability of parts has thus proven of great utility. Many of the other features of advantage arise from what may be termed the frameless construction of the present cabinet. Certain of the body portions of the cabinet are integrally formed, and are self-reinforcing. It will be noted that no tie-plates or angle-irons are used either inside or outside of the present device and that no ears or lugs or corner-pieces are applied to strengthen the construction; also that no framework of any kind is used, and that no rods or bracing-strips are secured at places to hold the cabinet together. The addition of these various strengthening means is costly, and increases the weight and clumsiness of the structure, and they give rise to the unsanitary and otherwise objectionable features hereinabove mentioned or indicated. In the present construction the flanged reinforcing edges where presented to view give the appearance of thickness and solidity of material, the spot welding affords an unusual cleanness and smoothness of finish, the corners are clear and smooth, the cabinet is exceedingly strong and rigid, is comparatively light, and is highly attractive in appearance.

The invention will be best understood by reference to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet complete; Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section taken at right angles through the left-hand doors of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a medial longitudinal vertical section taken at right angles to that of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a horizontal section through any one of the drawers of the lower section, as on the plane of 4—4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a broken perspective showing the integral construction of the front and sides of the lower section, and also the top section supporting and interlocking means; Fig. 6 is a broken section of the front right-hand corner of the lower section shown in Fig. 1, or as indicated by the line and arrows 6—6 of Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a perspective of the main portion of the top section, showing its integral construction and flanging, and also its complementary supporting and locking means; Fig. 8 is a fragmentary transverse vertical section substantially on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7; Fig. 9 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing partially in section the holding and locking means for the two sections of the cabinet; Fig. 10 is an enlarged fragmentary section through these locking means taken at right angles to the view of Fig. 9, and Fig. 11 is a broken enlargement of a portion of Fig. 2, and is taken at right angles to the view of Fig. 10.

It will be noted (see Fig. 5) that in the preferred construction illustrated the front 15 and the sides 16 of the lower section of the cabinet are made from a single rectangular piece of sheet metal bent at right angles. One large aperture and several smaller openings are formed in the front portion, and, in the case of the smaller openings, which are provided for the accommodation of sliding drawers, the edges 19 are turned or flanged.

As well shown in Fig 4 the inwardly bent flanges 20 of the rear edges of the sides 16 engage the back plate 21, these parts being spot-welded together. The bottom 24 (see Figs. 2 and 3) and the top 25 are of such size and shape as nicely to fit within the rectangular area of the main body section just described, and have vertically turned edges 24′ and 25′ respectively, thus making these portions pan-shaped. The edges of the bottom and top are further turned substantially at right angles to the vertical flanges, as indicated by 24″ and 25″ respectively. These top and bottom members are spot-welded to the front, sides and back of the casing, and give to the section sufficient rigidity for the uses to which it is intended. Other reinforcing means are provided, however, incidental to the division of the section into compartments and the provision of sliding drawers.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, it will be seen that the partition 23 is pan-shaped like the top and bottom already described, but without the inwardly bent edge thereof, and is similarly spot-welded in its desired position. Slideways or guides 26 for the drawers 27 made from the same material as the main body of the section, and formed in angle-iron shape, are secured in the lower corners of the drawer openings and also to the back 21 by spot-welding. The drawers are also formed of sheet metal having sides and back integrally formed, and having turned upper edges for reinforcing and finishing the same. These edges 27′ are turned outwardly, thus conveniently bearing against the sides of the drawer openings and also presenting a smooth interior for the drawers. In the case of the lower drawer illustrated, a double crimping 28 of the upper edge is shown, thus providing slide-ways for the movable cover as well illustrated in Fig. 1.

The main aperture of the front 15 is shown as closed by the hinged door 30. This door is well shown in section in Fig. 2, from which it will be seen that the internal flange 31 is formed to engage the inner surface of the top and bottom members respectively. The parts 32 secured to the door are racks and brackets opening inwardly for the reception of small articles.

The extensible top or work-board 35 rests upon the flanges 25″, and is stopped in its backward movement by the double edge 21′ of the back 21. A stop 36 on the underside of the board 35 limits its outward movement by engagement with the flange 25″. This sliding member is preferably made of wood covered with light sheet metal. By reference to Fig. 10 it will be seen that the side edges of the sliding board 35 preferably project beyond the sides of the cabinet, and that its lateral movement is limited by a channel-iron 37 secured to the top section. This channel-iron 37 constitutes a part of the means whereby the top section is supported and locked in spaced relation to and upon the bottom section. As well shown in Figs. 9 and 10, it has preferably a length equal to the depth of the top section, and is secured thereto by means of an upwardly extending flange 37′ welded to the upper section. The lower and forward portion of this channel-iron has secured to it a flat downwardly projecting lug 38 having a forward extension or being under-cut to form a hook-like structure adapted to engage the under side of the angle iron 40, which angle iron is welded upon the lower section and is provided with an elongated aperture 40′ registering substantially with the lug 38 and through which this lug projects when the upper and lower sections are in assembled relation. This angle iron 40 is thus complementary to the channel-iron 37 in holding the top and bottom sections in spaced and locked relation, and constitutes a rest or support for the top section.

The upper section comprises a top 50 and sides 51 integrally formed having a bead 52 turned upon the front edge, and a flange 53 upon the rear edge. A back 54 is spot-welded to the inside surface of the flanges 53. The bottom 55 has small depending flanges 56 on the side and back edges, the front edge 57 being further doubled, this front flange having a specially reinforced edge giving this bottom member the desired rigidity and strength. As well shown in Fig. 3, the interior of the section may be divided into compartments, and shelving added by means of similar pan-shaped portions 58 and 59, the illustrations also showing the installation of a flour-receptacle and sifter of ordinary form. It should be understood, however, that these details of arrangement, or the inclusion of such a feature as the flour-sifter, are not strictly essential to the carrying out of the present invention; but it is pointed out that the construction here shown facilitates the installation of all the usual and known conveniences in kitchen cabinets in sheet metal form, adding strength to the structure as a whole, and producing a cleanly and sanitary device having also other superior advantages.

The hinged doors 60 are reinforced by inwardly projecting ribs 61 adapted to engage the inner surfaces respectively of the flanged portions of the sides, top, bottom or partition as the case may be.

The entire structure is suitably mounted on metallic legs 62, spot-welded to the bottom and to the sides, front or back respectively, according to their individual location.

To assemble the two sections of the cabinet it is only necessary to place the lower section upon the upper section with the lug 38 within aperture 40′ and then to slide

the upper section slightly forward upon the rest 40 until the hook portion of the lug comes into engagement with the underside of this rest or supporting member. The hook extending for some little distance beyond the forward end of the recess 40', and being formed to engage closely the under side of the supporting member, the top section is firmly locked upon the lower section. Should it be desired to secure the rear portions of the top and bottom sections together any suitable cleat or latch of ordinary construction may be used.

A particular advantage of the present construction of locking and supporting means is pointed out in that when it is desired to assemble the two sections it is not necessary that several persons be employed for the purpose, or that one end of the cabinet be blocked up in spaced relation temporarily until the other end is adjusted or other inconvenient expedients be resorted to, the present arrangement permitting one person to assemble the sections in a quick, easy and satisfactory manner.

In practice the completed cabinet is covered inside and outside with white enamel, and an article is thus produced which is exceedingly attractive in appearance, cleanly and sanitary, as well as being durable and convenient as hereinabove pointed out.

It will be evident to those skilled in the art that various modifications may be made in the present arrangement and construction of parts without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention.

We claim:—

1. In a kitchen cabinet, the combination of a lower section and an upper section, and means for interlocking said sections removably together, said means comprising an apertured projection extending from one of said sections, and a projection extending from the other section and adapted to rest upon the apertured projection, said last named projection having a lug adapted to enter the aperture of the other projection, substantially as described.

2. In a kitchen cabinet, the combination of a lower section and an upper section, and means for interlocking said sections removably together, said means comprising an apertured projection extending from one of said sections, and a projection extending from the other section and adapted to rest upon the apertured projection, said last named projection having a lug adapted to enter the aperture of the other projection and hold the two sections in substantially locked spaced relation to each other, and a sliding member within the space between said sections, substantially as described.

3. In a kitchen cabinet, the combination of a lower section and an upper section, and means for interlocking said sections removably together, said means comprising a projection extending from the side of one of said sections and a channeled projection secured by one wall to the other section and adapted to abut the first named projection with its other wall, one of said projections having an aperture and the other having an undercut lug adapted to enter the aperture and to engage the opposite side of said apertured projection when in locked position, and a sliding member arranged between said sections and guided within the channeled projections, substantially as described.

4. In a metallic kitchen cabinet, the combination of a lower section and an upper section, said sections having two or more of their main body walls respectively formed integral with each other, means for interlocking said sections removably together in spaced relation, said means comprising an apertured projection extending from the side of said lower section, and a projection extending from said upper section and adapted to rest upon said apertured projection, said upper section projection having a lug adapted to enter the aperture of said other projection and hold the two sections in substantially locked relation to each other, and a sliding member between said sections, substantially as described.

5. In a kitchen cabinet, the combination of an upper and lower section and means for holding said sections in spaced and locked relation, and a sliding work-board having edges projecting beyond the sides of said cabinet between said upper and lower sections, said locking and spacing means comprising an apertured projection extending from the side of said lower section and beneath the extending edge of said board, and a substantially U-shaped member secured to the upper section adapted to inclose a portion of the extending edge of said board and to rest upon said lower projection, said U shaped member having an undercut lug adapted to enter the aperture of said lower section and to engage the underside of said projection when in locked position, substantially as described.

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