Sept. 2, 1952 L. E. HOLLEY 2,609,485

MIRRORED CABINET AND MEANS TO ILLUMINATE AN OBJECT IN FRONT THEREOF

Filed July 9, 1951

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

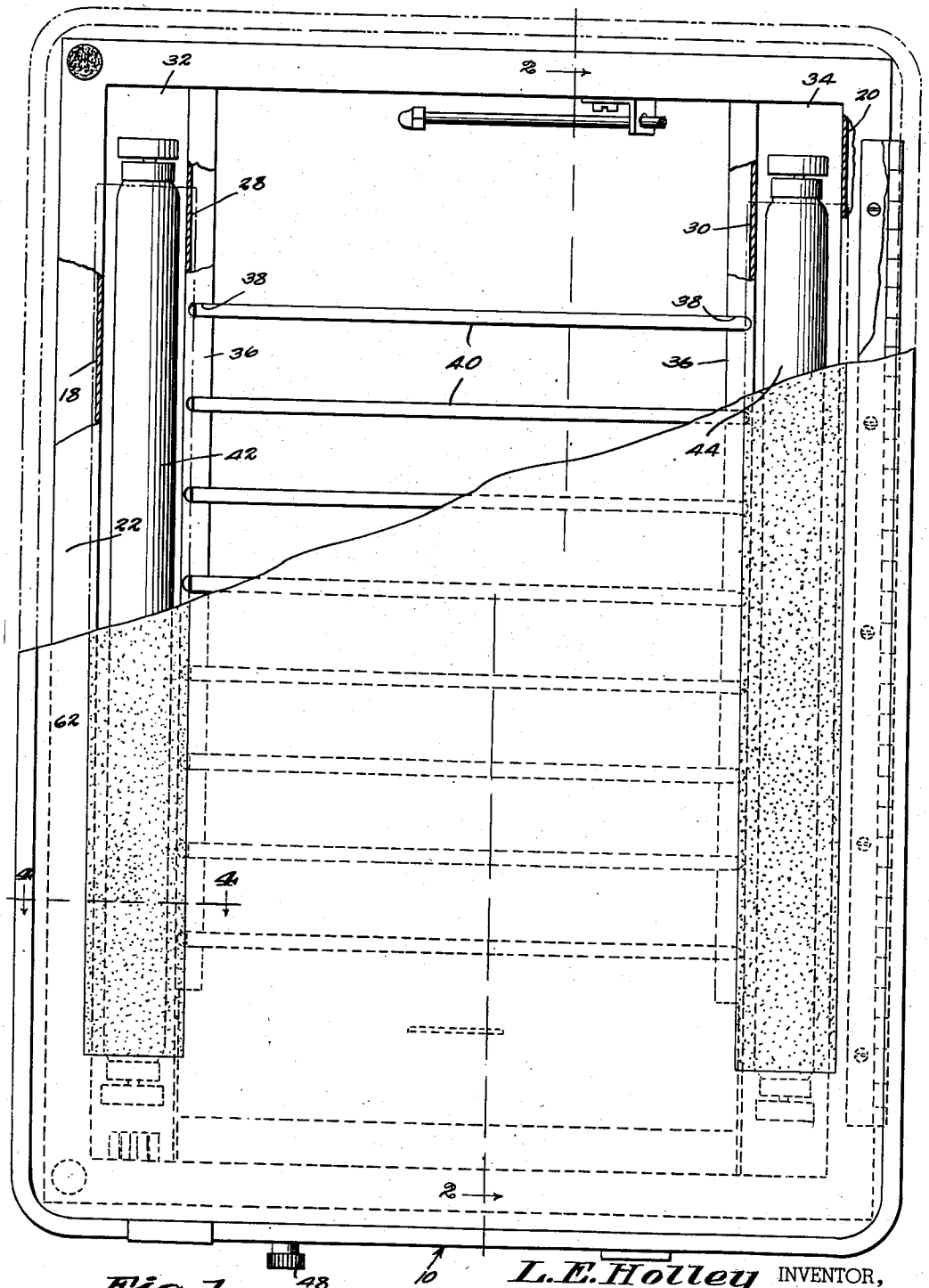


Fig. 1.

L. E. Holley INVENTOR,

BY C. A. Snow & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

Fig. 2.

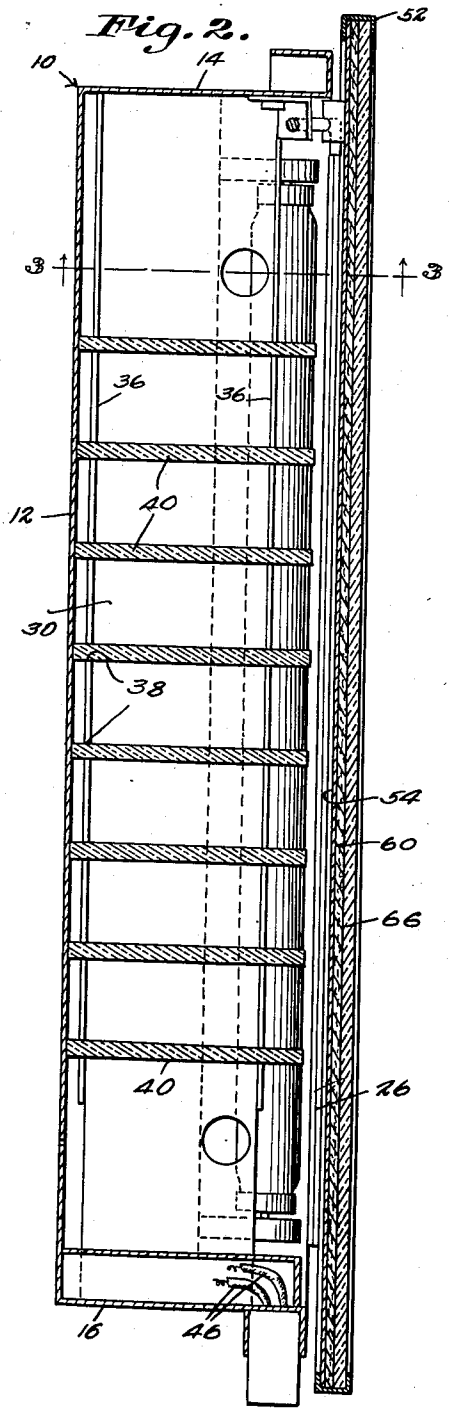
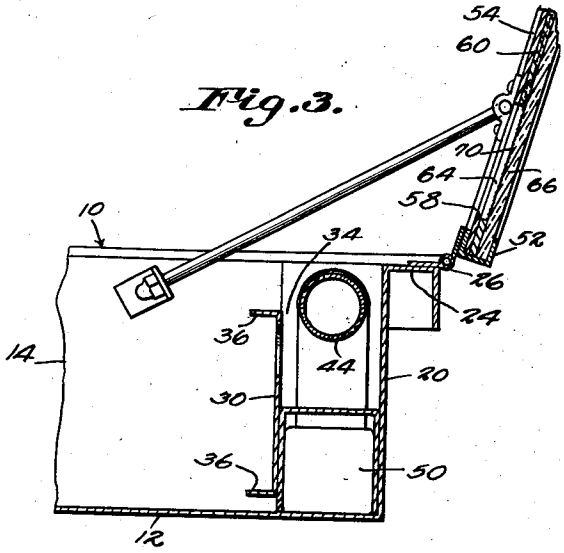


Fig. 3.



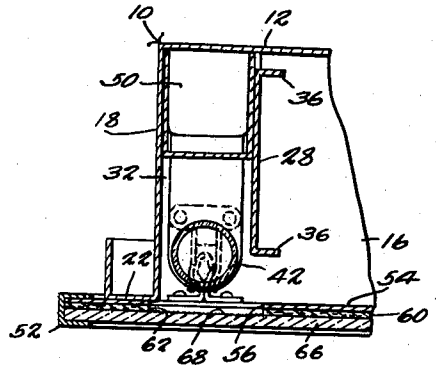


Fig. 4.

L. E. Holley

INVENTOR,

BY C. A. Snow & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,609,485

MIRRORED CABINET AND MEANS TO ILLUMINATE AN OBJECT IN FRONT THEREOF

Lloyd E. Holley, Harrisburg, Pa.

Application July 9, 1951, Serial No. 235,857

1 Claim. (Cl. 240—4.1)

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This invention relates to a cabinet and more particularly to a cabinet of the type commonly referred to as a medicine cabinet.

The primary object of the invention is to cast shadowless light upon an object in front of a mirror such as is commonly employed on a medicine cabinet or the like.

Another object is to render accessible the illuminating means for repair and replacement through the front of the cabinet and at the same time when the cabinet is closed to conceal the illuminating means from view.

Still another object is to support shelves within the cabinet in spaced relation to one another so that various articles may be supported within the cabinet such as those articles commonly found in a bathroom.

A further and more specific object is to facilitate one's shaving before the mirror conventionally found in bathroom cabinets.

The above and other objects may be attained by employing this invention which embodies among its features a hollow box having an open front, illuminating means mounted within the box and being visible through the open front thereof, a cover hinged to the box adjacent one side of the open front thereof, said cover having at least one window opening therethrough which registers with the illuminating means in the box when the cover closes the open side thereof, a mirror mounted on the cover on the side thereof remote from the box and said mirror having at least one light diffusing and transmitting area in registration with the window and by which when the cover is closed light emanating from the illuminating means is diffused and transmitted to an object in front of the mirror.

Other features include spaced parallel partition walls extending in spaced relation adjacent opposite sides of the box to form compartments adjacent opposite sides of the box which open through the open front end of the box, illuminating means within the compartments, and perpendicular flanges on the partitions and extending away from the compartments, said flanges having notches therein for the reception of opposite ends of shelves mounted within the box.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is a front view of a cabinet embodying the features of this invention, showing portions of the cover broken away more clearly to illustrate certain details of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1,

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Fig. 3 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view through the cabinet showing the cover in open position, and

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing the cover in closed position.

Referring to the drawings in detail this improved cabinet designated generally 10 comprises a hollow box preferably formed of sheet metal and having a back 12, top and bottom walls 14 and 16 and side walls 18 and 20, thus forming a box having an open front. Carried by the side walls 18 and 20 respectively, adjacent the open front of the box are outstanding perpendicular flanges 22 and 24 respectively, and fixed in any conventional manner to the flange 24 is a conventional piano hinge 26 which as illustrated extends substantially throughout the entire length of the flange 24.

Attached at opposite ends to the top and bottom walls 14 and 16 respectively of the hollow box are partition walls 28 and 30 which define adjacent opposite sides of the box compartments 32 and 34. Carried by opposite longitudinal edges of the partitions 28 and 30 are perpendicular flanges 36 which extend in a direction away from the respective compartments and are provided with spaced slots 38 in which opposite ends of shelves 40 are received. Illuminating means 42 and 44 are mounted in the respective compartments 32 and 34 and connected through conventional conductors 46 to a switch of any suitable construction which is controllable by a suitable knob 48 mounted on the cabinet 10. The illuminating means 42 and 44 may be of the conventional elongated tubular type commonly sold as fluorescent lamps and preferably mounted within the compartments 32 and 34 are conventional starters 50.

Coupled to the hinge 26 for movement about the axis thereof is a frame 52 in which is supported a cover 54 having formed therein adjacent opposite side edges windows 56 and 58 which when the cover is in closed position register respectively with the compartments 32 and 34. Carried by the cover on the side thereof remote from the box is a cushion 60 having formed therein windows 62 and 64 which register respectively with the windows 56 and 58 in the cover 54. Resting on the cushion 60 within the confines of the frame 52 is a mirror 66 comprising a transparent plate having a reflecting backing and having adjacent opposite side edges portions 68 and 70 from which the reflecting backing has been removed preferably by sand blasting to form light diffusing and transmitting areas which

register respectively with the windows **56** and **62** and **58** and **64** so that when the cover closes the open front of the box, light emanating from the illuminating means **42** and **44** will be diffused and transmitted through the glass of the mirror to fall upon an object in front of the mirror thereby to illuminate it.

In use, the cabinet **10** is mounted on a vertical wall in such a position that the illuminating means and opposite side walls extend vertically. Obviously upon switching on the illuminating means, the light emanating therefrom when the cover **54** is closed will be diffused by the roughened surface of the mirror **66** from which the reflecting backing has been removed by the sand blasting process and will be transmitted through the glass upon which the mirror backing is supported to fall upon an object in front of the cabinet. The shelves of the cabinet may be adjusted to various different heights by removing them through the open front of the box when the cover is open and slipping them into different slots in the flanges **36**.

While in the foregoing there has been shown and described the preferred embodiment of this invention it is to be understood that minor changes in the details of construction combination and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

What is claimed is:

A cabinet comprising a hollow rectangular box having an open front, partitions within the box extending in spaced parallel relation with opposite sides of the box and forming compartments adjacent opposite sides of the box which open

through the open front of the box, the partitions terminating in spaced relation to the front of the box, illuminating means carried by the box within the compartments and extending beyond the edges of the partitions adjacent the front of the box, a cover hinged to the box adjacent one side of the open front thereof, said cover having windows opening therethrough which register with the open sides of the compartments when the cover is closed, a mirror mounted on the cover on the side thereof remote from the box, said mirror having light diffusing and transmitting areas which register with the windows and through which when the cover is closed light emanating from the illuminating means is diffused and transmitted to an object in front of the mirror and vertically spaced transparent shelves carried by the partitions and extending beyond the edges of the partitions adjacent the front of the box, whereby articles resting on the shelves will be illuminated by the illuminating means.

LLOYD E. HOLLEY.

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