

Feb. 10, 1925.

1,526,062

J. O. GOLDEN

ELECTROPLATING OUTFIT CASE

Filed March 24, 1924

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

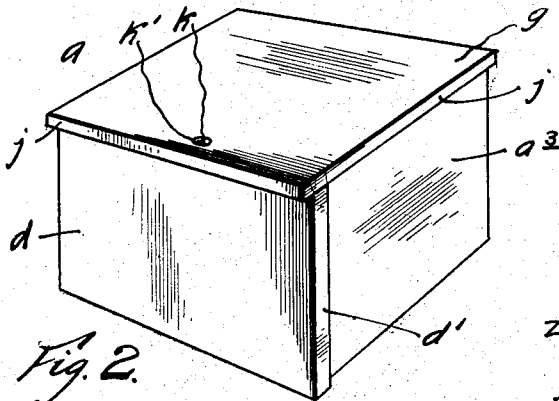


Fig. 2.

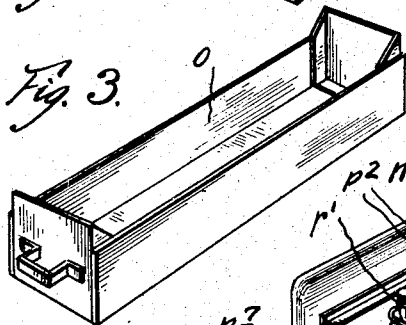


Fig. 3.

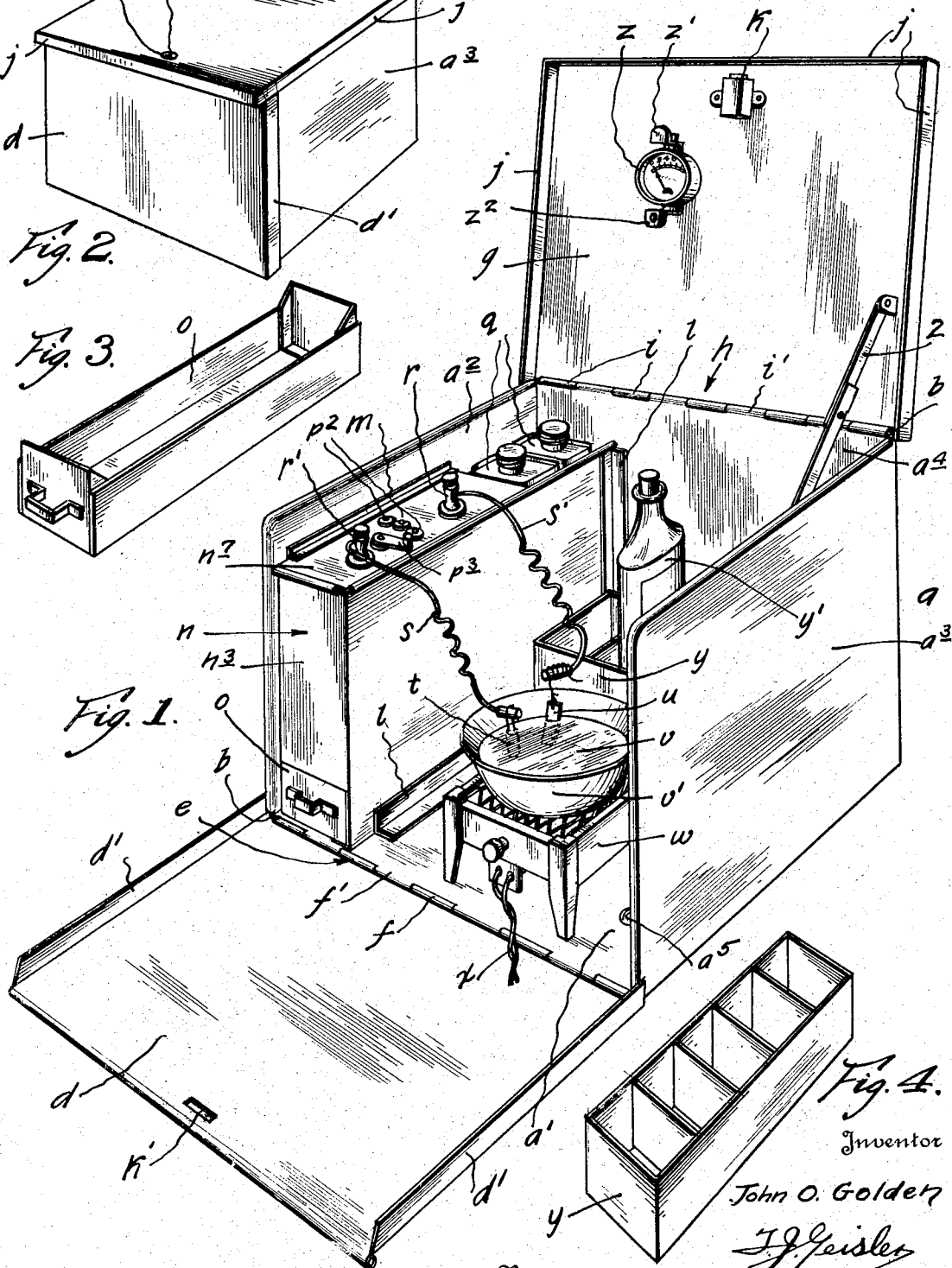


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Inventor

John O. Golden

J. J. Geisler

By

Attorney

Feb. 10, 1925.

1,526,062

J. O. GOLDEN

ELECTROPLATING OUTFIT CASE

Filed March 24, 1924

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

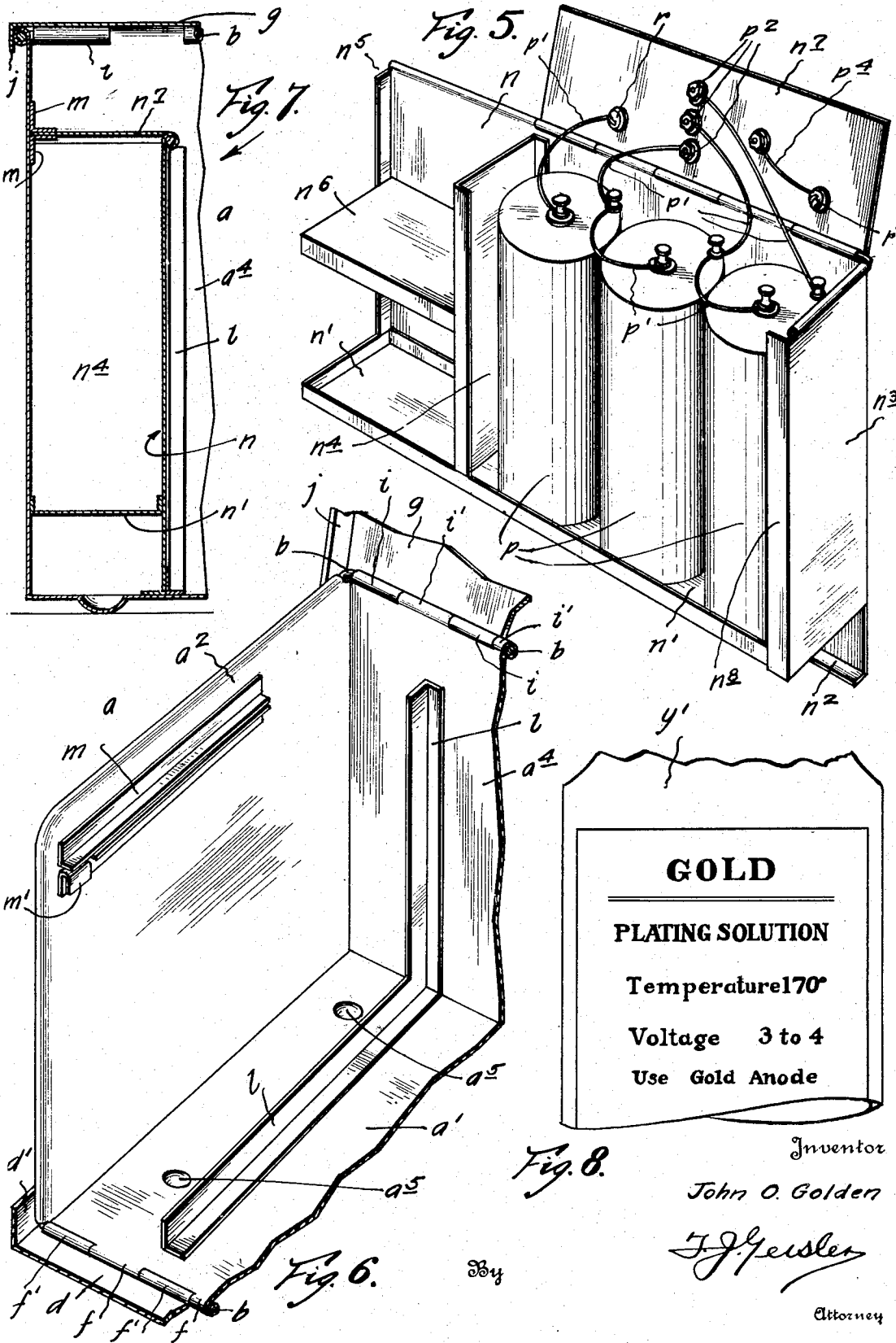


Fig. 8.

Inventor

John O. Golden

J. J. Gersler

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN O. GOLDEN, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

ELECTROPLATING-OUTFIT CASE.

Application filed March 24, 1924. Serial No. 701,437.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN O. GOLDEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Portland, county of Multnomah, and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electroplating-Outfit Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a case, preferably made of metal, in which all of the apparatus and chemicals required for electroplating may be conveniently housed and carried, and so as to be readily accessible; also to make this case of inexpensive construction.

A further particular object of my invention is to provide a case with a removable wall with outstanding portions which provides a drawer-like closet in which the battery units may be housed and concealed; and to provide the cover or top of said closet with binding-posts projecting exteriorly, to the interior ends of which binding-posts the terminals of the battery units are connected. Also to provide a secret compartment in said closet for precious metals; also to provide a switch on the exterior of said closet, preferably on its top or cover, by which two or more battery units may be connected, thus to vary the strength of the electric circuit transmitted.

The details of the above mentioned features and other incidental features are hereinafter fully described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet with the hinged sections swung open, and shows the various parts in their positions as during the electroplating operation;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cabinet with the hinged parts closed and shows how the cabinet may be locked;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the removable tray in which the utensils used in the plating operation may be kept;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a partitioned receptacle for holding the containers of the electroplating solution;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the removable wall within the cabinet, with the horizontal portions, which is adapted to hold the batteries and which also provides the secret chamber hereinbefore referred to;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of one corner of the container as viewed

from the inside and shows the retaining flanges for holding the removable wall in position;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary sectional view taken approximately on the line 7-7 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary view of one solution bottle illustrating how the user of the electroplating outfit can be advised of the proper temperatures and voltages.

The cabinet *a*, which my invention concerns, is preferably made up of sheet metal and consists of a bottom *a'*, sides *a²* and *a³*, and back *a⁴*. These portions are integral and their unconnected edges are rolled back and a reinforcing wire *b* is placed therein to prevent the edges from buckling, and the rolled edges also eliminate any rough edges. The door *d* of the cabinet is hinged to the bottom *a'* at *e*, the reinforcing wire *b* at that point passing through hinged portions *f* and *f'* on the hinged door *d* and the bottom *a'* respectively. The sides *d'* of the door are flanged inwardly and in closed position extend exteriorly of the sides *a²* and *a³* of the cabinet. The top *g* is hinged at *h*, being provided with hinged portions *i* and the back *a⁴* is provided with co-operating hinged portions *i'* and the reinforcing wire *b* passes through these portions, to constitute a single connection between the top *g* and the back *a⁴*, as it does between the bottom *a'* and the door *d*. The top *g* is provided with a pendent peripheral flange *j* around three sides and the flange *j* is adapted to fit over the side portions *a²* and *a³* and over the door portion *d* when it is swung upwardly in closed position. A lock *k* is mounted on the top *g* and a latch *k'* is provided on the door *d* and thus when the door *d* is swung up into position and the top *g* is closed, the lock *k* will engage the latch *k'* and lock the entire cabinet. On the side *a²* a horizontal retaining flange *m* is mounted near the top having a vertical clip *m'*, and an L-shaped retaining angle *l* is mounted on the interior face of the bottom *a²* and extends part way up the back *a⁴* of the container. The removable wall *n* is adapted to fit within the L-shaped retaining angle *m*, and in position, is adapted to engage with the horizontal retaining flange *l* as shown in Fig. 1. The removable wall *n* is made up with a horizontal partition *n'* spaced slightly from its lower edge *n²* so as to provide a recess thereunder, in which the drawer

o may be carried. Vertical flanged members n^3 , and n^4 carried by the wall n provide with the horizontal partition n' a receptacle for the batteries p . The vertical partition n^4 is spaced a slight distance from one end n^5 of the wall and a short horizontal partition n^5 is placed therein which abuts against the vertical partition n^4 . When the removable wall n is placed in position behind the retaining angle l , the horizontal portion n^6 defines a recess which is entirely concealed and in this recess the valuable products used in the electroplating process may be placed for safe keeping. Above the horizontal partition n^6 an open topped recess is formed in which lacquer cans q may be placed. A hinged cover n^7 covers the space between the vertical partitions n^3 and n^4 , and when in position in the cabinet fits under and is held by the flange m , and covers the batteries p . Wires p' connect to terminals p^2 which extend through the cover n^7 with the batteries p and with each other, and thus when the cover n^7 is down as shown in Fig. 1, the terminals provide means for conducting the electricity to the binding posts r and r' . A movable switch finger p^3 , connected to the binding post r by a wire p^4 , connects the binding post r' at the electric circuit from the batteries p , and one of the connections p' from the batteries p connects the binding post r thereto. Coiled connections s and s' , negative and positive respectively, are adapted to be fastened to the article to be plated t and the metallic anode u , and are of sufficient length to permit these articles to be placed in the electroplating bath v , which is held within the receptacle v' on the heating element or stove w . The stove or heating element is preferably heated by an electric current which is connected to some source of electrical energy through the wires x .

Between the removable wall n and the side a^3 I provide an apertured receptacle y in which the bottles of the solution y' may be held. I preferably provide formed portions a^5 on the bottom a^4 of the case a which spaces the container a slight distance from the floor, as shown in Fig. 7.

I preferably provide a volt meter z on the inner surface of the hinged cover g , which is provided with outstanding arms z' and z^2 . The positive and negative connections s and s' are of sufficient length so that the ends of these connections can be contacted against each of the arms of the volt meter z and thus the volt meter can measure the amount of current passing through these connections. I provide a hinged brace rod 2, which is pivotally connected to the top g and to the side a^3 , as shown in this figure.

The operation of my device is as follows:

My cabinet is not only adapted to act as a container for the materials and implements

used in the plating process but also serves as a working cabinet during the plating operation. It is to be understood that the cabinet I have shown is merely a portable cabinet used for gold and silver plating in the jewelry and dental trades. With the cabinet as shown in Fig. 1, the cabinet is locked by placing the key in the lock k and lifting the cover g to upstanding position as shown in Fig. 1 and extending the brace 2 outwardly so as to hold the cover in this position. The front of the cabinet d is then swung downwardly until it assumes a horizontal position and forms an extension of the front a' . The stove can then be connected to some source of electricity by means of the connection x and the receptacle v' can be placed on the stove and a sufficient quantity of electroplating solution can be poured from the container y' to cover the article to be plated. The rotary switch p^3 then contacts with any of the plurality of terminals p^2 to get the desired voltage. As shown, there are three battery elements which are each of two volt strength, thus, by connecting one element in series, the strength will be two volts, two elements four volts and three elements six volts. The ends of the connections s and s' are then contacted with the arms z' and z^2 to measure the strength of the batteries. If the batteries are of sufficient strength the article to be plated is placed in the solution as is also the anode u , and the deposit is made by the current passing through the solution.

If it is desired to remove the battery elements for inspection or any other reason, the removable wall can be withdrawn outwardly from the back a^4 of the case. The wall can be completely removed and when removed the cover n^7 can be raised up and the connections inspected. When the cover is placed on the container again, the bottom edge n^2 is placed inside of the L-shaped flange l and the cover n^7 is closed tightly and placed under the flange m and moved backwardly into the case until the flange n^3 is engaged by the clip m' which forms a part of the retaining flange m . In this position the cover is held against inadvertent lifting and the removable wall section is held tightly in place. The drawer o in which the utensils are kept can then be placed in the recess below the partition n' which is spaced slightly above the bottom n^2 of the wall n .

I claim:

1. In an apparatus of the character described, a case, a closet comprising a floor, one side wall and a wall at the front end of the closet, the other side of the closet being open for access to the interior thereof, said closet being removably secured to one side wall of the case, such side wall constituting a closure for the open side of the closet.

2. In an apparatus of the character described, a case, a closet comprising a floor, one side wall and a wall at the front end of the closet, the other side of the closet being
5 open for access to the interior thereof; said closet being further provided with a partition spaced inward from its rear end, a shelf located in such space elevated above
the floor of the closet to provide a space above said shelf, and to provide further a 10 concealed compartment under said shelf, said closet being removably secured to one side wall of the case, such side wall constituting a closure for the open side of the closet.

JOHN O. GOLDEN.