Jan. 12, 1971 B. W. SUCKLE ET AL 3,554,623

METAL KNOCKDOWN CABINET

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Fig. 1.

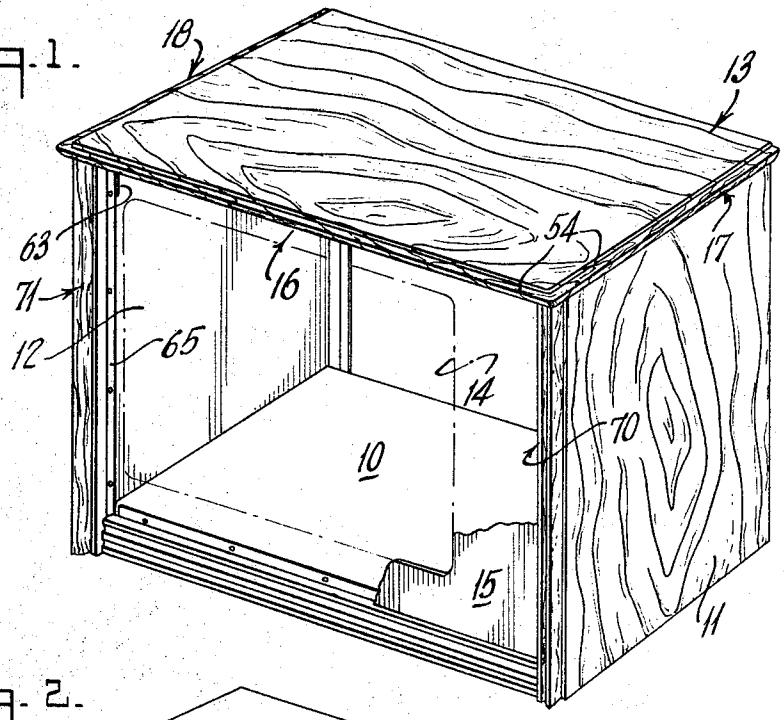
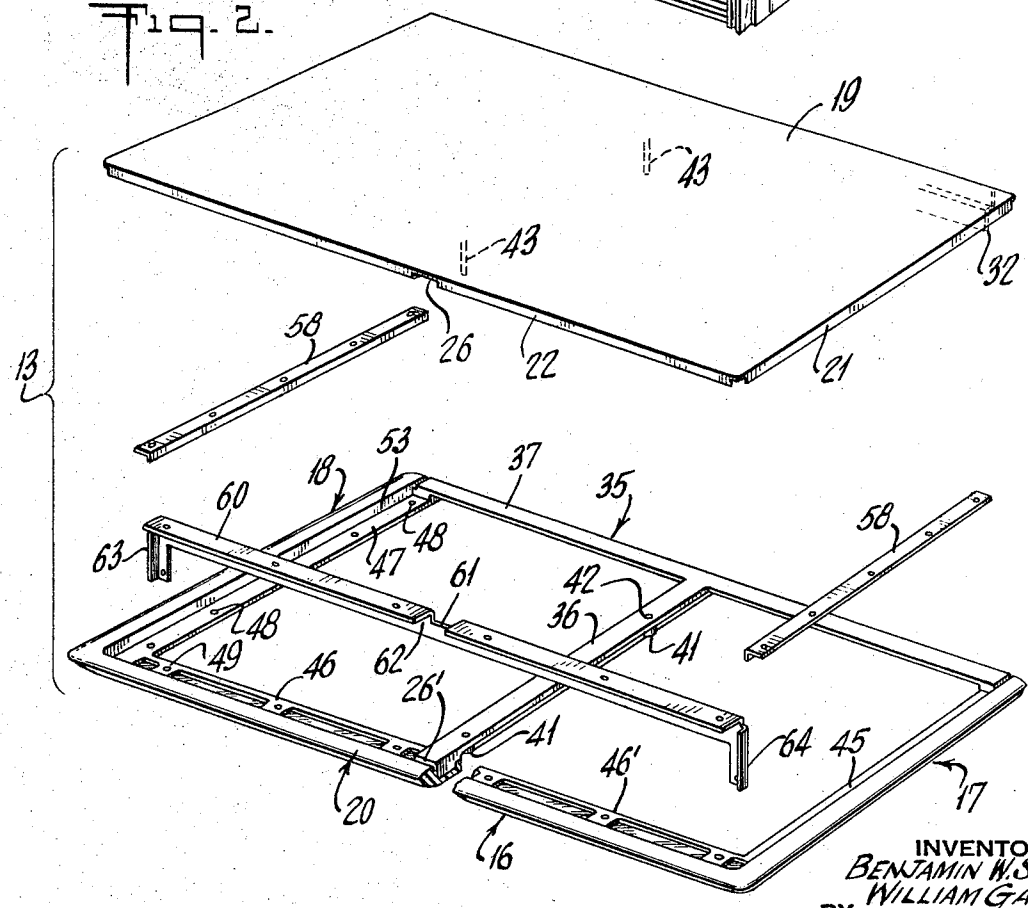


Fig. 2.



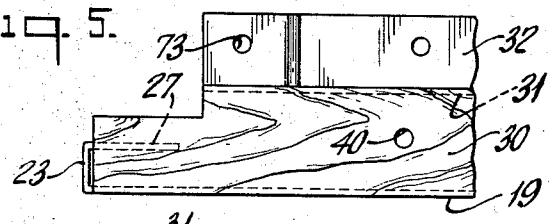
INVENTOR
BENJAMIN W. SUCKLE
WILLIAM GAVIN
BY
Sandoe, Hopgood & Calimafde
ATTORNEYS

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Fig. 5.



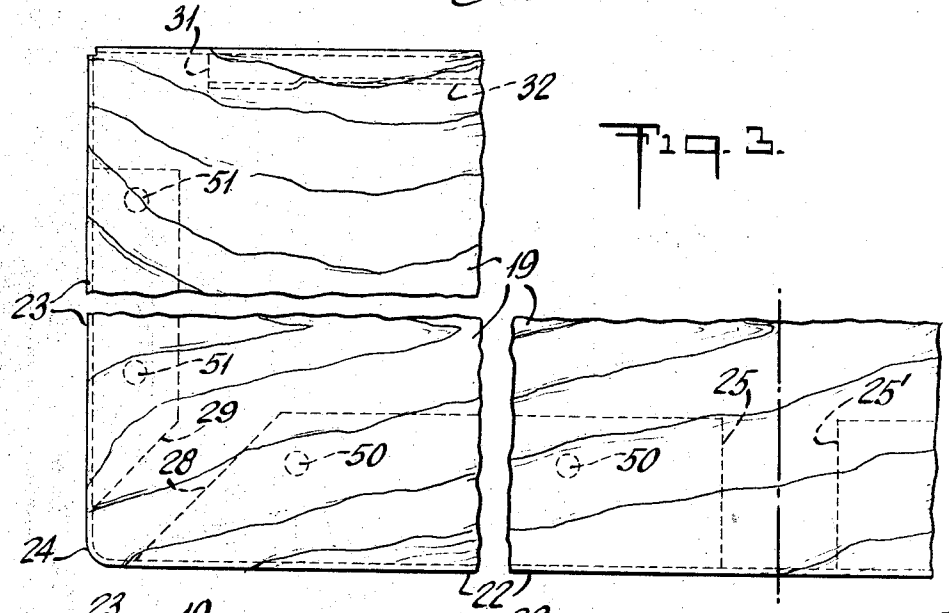
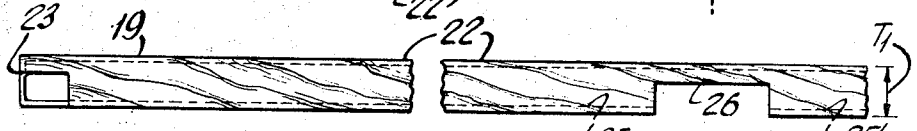


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



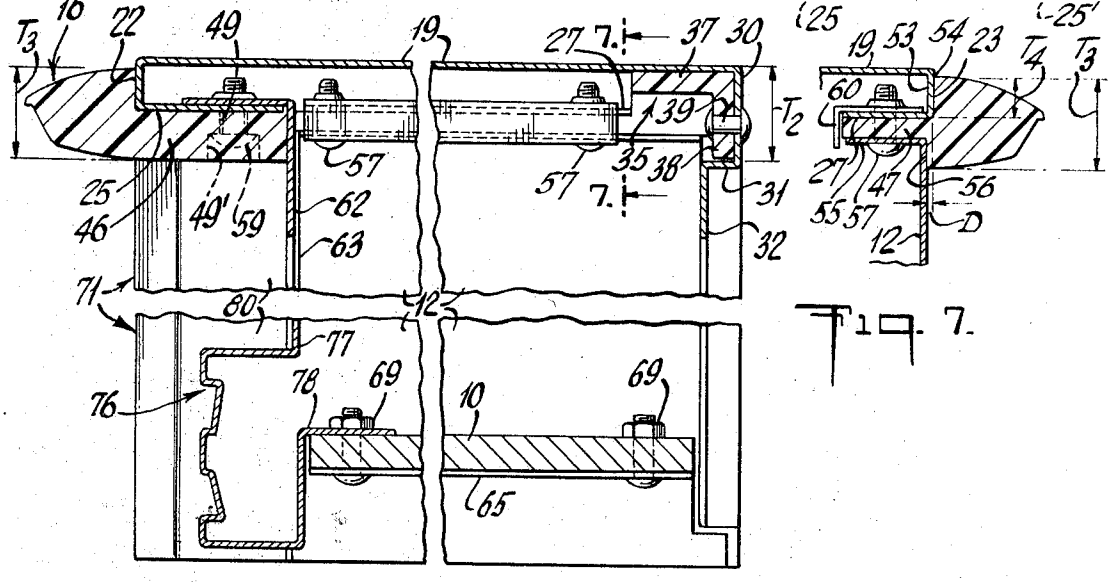


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

INVENTORS
BENJAMIN W. SUCKLE
WILLIAM GAVIN
BY
Sandoe, Hopgood & Calimafde
ATTORNEYS

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Fig. 10.

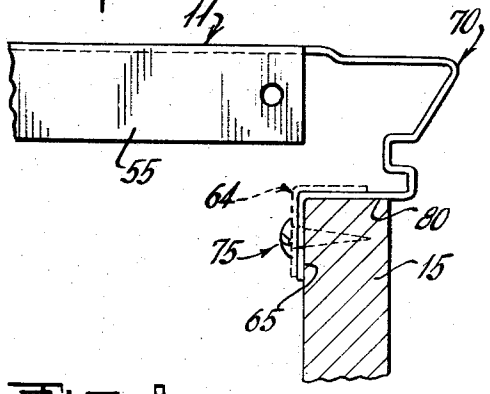


Fig. 9.

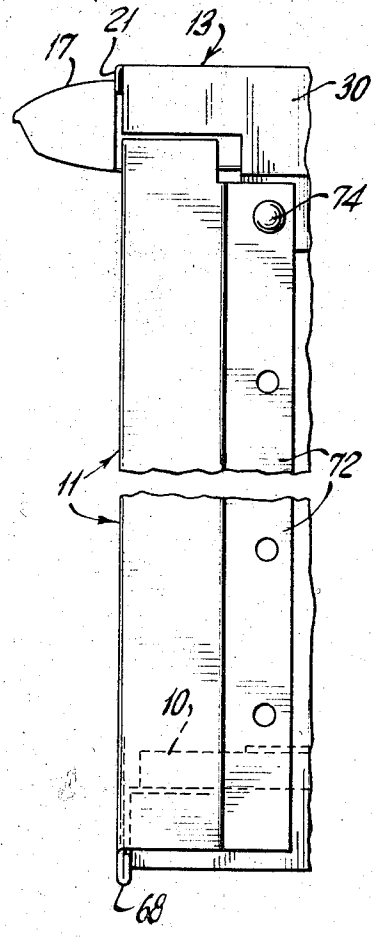
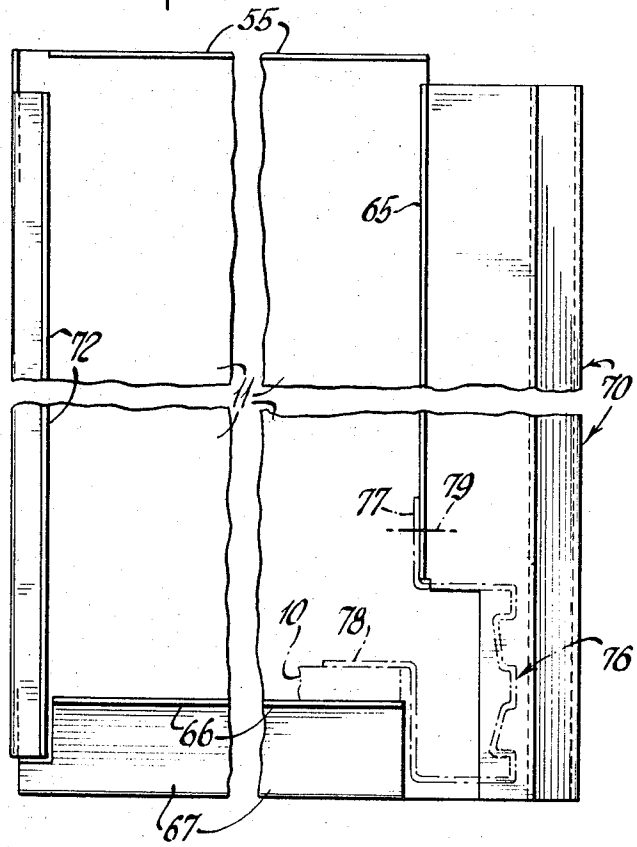


Fig. 8.



INVENTORS
BENJAMIN W. SUCKLE
WILLIAM GAVIN
BY
Sandoe, Hopgood & Calimafde
ATTORNEYS

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METAL KNOCKDOWN CABINET

Benjamin W. Suckle, Elkins Park, and William Gavin, Old Forge, Pa., assignors to Nytronics, Inc., Pelham Manor, N.Y., a corporation of Delaware

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U.S. Cl. 312—7 23 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The invention contemplates a cabinet construction using primarily panels which can be pre-finished or laminated, with simulated wood-grain or other decorative effects embodied in an outer plastic lamination. The plastic is laminated to sheet metal such as steel, for toughness, strength, and precision of formation, and is assembled with special edge molding to create the appearance of richly contoured edge routing on thick wood panels. The construction lends itself to bulk shipment of parts to the customer's location, for simple and precise in-plant assembly as the customer needs his cabinets.

This invention relates to a panel construction having particular utility in the context of a knockdown cabinet, as for accommodation of a TV receiver or other devices generally embodied in furniture type housings.

The competitive production of cabinets, as for TV receivers, coupled with the increasing cost of labor and materials for traditional wood constructions, and increased transportation costs for completely assembled units, is forcing a revolution in the nature of such construction. More and more reliance is being placed on all-molded plastic, and on pressed-steel constructions, but there is always a recognizable cheapness of appearance in the finished product.

It is a first object of the invention to provide an improved cabinet construction.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a cabinet construction of the character indicated, using precision-formed sheet metal and plastic parts, and presenting the overall appearance of high-quality wood construction.

Another object is to meet the foregoing objects with primary reliance on sheet metal that may be laminated with plastic which incorporates a wood-grain external appearance.

A further object is to meet the above objects with a construction in which a cabinet top panel of sheet metal is given the appearance of deluxe edge-molding of the simulated wood, the simulation being faithful to a correct display of grain and longitudinal-grain effects along respective adjacent orthogonally-related edges of the panel.

It is also an object in a construction of the character indicated to present the appearance of substantial thickness of deluxe edge-routed and richly-finished, high-quality panel lumber.

Another object is to meet the foregoing objects with a construction that lends itself to fabrication of precision-formed individual panel parts or subassemblies, so that such cabinets may be bulk-shipped in knocked-down condition, and may be simply assembled by the customer, using fasteners such as machine-driven self-tapping screws which are completely concealed from external view.

A specific object is to provide in a construction of the character indicated a clean and well-defined "veining line" as a distinctive feature of a simulated edge-contoured panel.

It is a general object to meet the above objects with a

construction in which overall cost may be reduced and yet greater precision achieved in the fabrication of cabinet parts, to the end that the customer's random selection of parts from bulk supplies may assure him simplified in-plant assembly of better-fitting and better-looking cabinets at substantially reduced assembly cost.

Other objects and various further features of novelty and invention will be pointed out or will occur to those skilled in the art from a reading of the following specification in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. In said drawings, which show, for illustrative purposes only, a preferred form of the invention:

FIG. 1 is a view in front three-quarter perspective of a cabinet of the invention;

FIG. 2 is an exploded view of component parts of the top panel assembly depicted in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged plan view of three orthogonally related fragments of the top panel member of FIG. 2, the fragments being taken at the left-rear and left-front corners and in the central region of the front edge;

FIG. 4 is a front elevation of the fragments of FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a rear elevation of the rear-corner fragment of FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged sectional view of the cabinet assembly, taken in a vertical plane between and parallel to the upstanding end walls of the cabinet, the section being displayed as four orthogonally related corner fragments;

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary sectional view at the plane 7—7 of FIG. 6;

FIG. 8 is a view in elevation of the inner side of the right upstanding end wall of FIG. 1, taken as four orthogonally related corner fragments;

FIG. 9 is a fragmentary rear-elevation view of the cabinet of FIG. 1, taken as two vertically spaced corner fragments and so aligned alongside FIG. 8 as to provide ready recognition of parts; and

FIG. 10 is a fragmentary plan view of the cabinet subassembly just prior to assembly of the top panel, FIG. 10 being so aligned alongside FIG. 8 as to provide ready recognition of parts.

Briefly stated, the invention contemplates a cabinet construction using primarily panels which are pre-finished or laminated, with simulated wood-grain or other decorative effects embodied in an outer plastic lamination. The plastic may be laminated to sheet metal such as steel, for toughness, strength, and precision of formation, and is assembled with special edge molding to create the appearance of richly contoured edge routing on thick wood panels. The construction lends itself to bulk shipment of parts to the customer's location, for simple and precise in-plant assembly as the customer needs his cabinets.

Referring to FIG. 1 of the drawings, the invention is shown in application to a cabinet having a rectangular floor panel **10** supported by and between upright side panels **11–12** and capped by a top panel **13**. The cabinet is suited for accommodation of a television receiver and includes provision for the mounting of a front panel, such as a mask plate **15** having a window opening, suggested at **14**, for framing the face of the display tube of the receiver (not shown).

The cabinet may have the appearance of a fine piece of wood furniture, the graining of various parts being suggested in the drawing. However, in accordance with the invention, the cabinet is primarily of sheet metal, prefinished or laminated with an outer wood-simulating layer, such as a wood-grain vinyl-coated fabric or other flexible sheeting, and the arrangement is such that fidelity of wood-grain simulation extends to the point of presenting a sharp and clean xeining line and appropriate grain effects along particular exposed end edges. In the form shown, all exposed panel edges run parallel to the panel

grain, except for the case of the top panel **13** where three edges, namely, the front edge **16** and the two end edges **17–18**, all project beyond the vertical side walls of the cabinet. These edges **16–17–18** are also contoured to provide a uniformly routed deluxe molding appearance, the graining in edge **16** being parallel to the graining in the top panel **13**, and the graining in edges **17–18** having the appearance of grain running at right angles to the front **16** with corners mitered.

The construction of top panel **13** is seen in FIGS. 2 to 7 to comprise an assembly of two basic parts: a panel member **19** and an edge-molding member **20**. Panel member **19** comprises a top surface of flat rectangular plan form, with integral downward side walls along each of its edges. Along the outwardly exposed edges (front and both ends), the side wall is continuous, as indicated in FIG. 2 at **21–22** for the right-end and front walls respectively, and in FIGS. 3 and 4 at **22–23** for the front and left-end walls, respectively. The front corners are rounded and continuous, as suggested at **24** for the left-front corner shown in detail in FIG. 3. Lower edges of the side walls **21–22–23** are integrally formed with in-turn elongated mounting flanges, parallel to and spaced from the top panel surface; two such flanges **25–25'** extend outwardly along front wall **22** from a central cut-out **26**, and similar elongated mounting flanges extend along the side walls **21–23**, as shown for the case of flange **27** on wall **23** in FIGS. 3 to 7. Bevel cuts **28–29** at adjacent edges of adjacent front-corner flanges **25–27** are spaced from the rounded corner **24** and facilitate the smoothly rounded contouring thereof, as will be understood.

For mounting purposes, the effective thickness T_1 (see FIG. 4) of panel member **19** is seen to be determined by the downward offset provided by side walls **21–22–23**. Panel member **19** may, however, be thicker along the back edge, as best seen in FIGS. 5 and 6. The back edge is defined by a downward wall **30**, terminating at an integral inward offset **31** which, in turn, is integrally formed with a downward flange **32**; flange **32** and offset **31** will be understood to accommodate the perforated rear panel (not shown) customarily provided to prevent accidental manual access to the interior of the cabinet.

In practice, the described side walls, mounting flanges and the like are formed after suitably blanking from flat sheet-steel stock, that may be pre-finished or plastic laminated to present wood-grain effects after all metal-forming is complete. The plastic lamination may be of tough, scuff-resistant material such as vinyl and is preferably of relatively thin gauge, to permit local stretch, in conforming to the front-corner bends, as at **24**.

The edge-molding means **20** which forms the other primary part of the top panel **13** is seen in FIG. 2 to comprise a single-piece frame, which may be of injection-molded plastic, such as high-impact polystyrene. The elongated molding edges **16–17–18** will be recognized as constituting three contiguous elongated legs of this framework, which is completed by an elongated back leg **35** and by a central reinforcing leg **36** which extends between mid-points of the relatively long front and back legs **16–35**. As best seen in FIG. 6, the back leg **35** is formed as an angle member, with an upper horizontal flange **37** fitting the undersurface of the flat panel **19**, and with a rear vertical flange **38** fitting the rear side wall **30**. The effective height or thickness T_2 of the back leg **35** conforms to the spacing between flange **31** and panel **19**, and permanent assembly is achievd by fasteners (such as crimped rivets **39**) at suitable spaced registering apertures as at **40** along overlapped regions of the rear side wall **30** and of the vertical flange **38**. The center leg **36** may be of generally T-shaped section, providing an extended top plate surface (shown in full in FIG. 2) which is coplanar with back flange **37** and which therefore directly supports and reinforces the adjacent top-panel surface **19**; the center upright or web of the T-shape may be of the same effective height T_2 as flange **38**, and integral bosses **41** at

spaced locations provide added strength at securing apertures (as at **42**) aligned with securing studs (as at **43**) carried by the undersurface of panel **19**. Studs **43** may be of steel, locally welded in place to panel **19**, as by a suitable capacitor-discharge current flow, or the top panel may be cemented to the plastic frame.

Inwardly extending securing flanges are formed integrally with the molding frame **20**, as part of each of the outwardly exposed legs **16–17–18**, and these legs are locally recessed at their upper-rear portion to depress the mounting-flange position. Thus, mounting flange **45** is depressed with respect to the bulbous upper contour of leg **17**, mounting flanges **46–46'** are depressed with respect to the similarly bulbous upper contour of front leg **16**, and mounting flange **47** is similarly formed in leg **18**. Spaced openings, as at **48** in the end mounting flanges **45–47** and at **49** in the front mounting flanges **46–46'**, register with corresponding openings (**50–51**) in mounting flanges (**25–27**) of the top-panel member **19**, for retention by fastening means to be later identified.

As previously indicated, the externally-exposed bulbous decorative contour of the edge-molding member **20** is uniform for the three exposed edges **16–17–18**, and the maximum effective thickness T_3 of this contour appears at a centrally located part of the molding section, both for end legs as shown in FIG. 7 and for the front leg as shown in FIG. 6. The upper-rear recess which defines the depressed location of the mounting-flange portions **46–47** is adjacent this thick central region, being defined by a vertical wall surface, at **53** for the recess at flange **47**, and of extent T_4 less than the effective panel thickness T_1 received therein. Thus, when panel member **19** is assembled to molding member **20**, a clean and sharply defined veining line appears at **54**, namely the fit of wall **53** to the adjacent side wall **23** of panel member **19**. The same fit will be understood to apply for the front leg **16** to panel wall **22**, and for the right-end leg **17** to panel wall **21**, so that the veining line runs continuously along all exposed top panel edges and around the corners, as seen in FIG. 1.

For the particular embodiment shown, primary anchorage of the top panel **13** to the rest of the cabinet is essentially only by way of the upstanding end panels **11–12**. Each end panel **11–12** may be of laminated sheet-steel construction, being characterized along its uppermost edge by an in-turned mounting flange, such as the flange **55** of panel **12**. In order that the top panel **13** may firmly seat on flange **55**, the end legs **17–18** of the edge-molding member **20** are each recessed at their lower-rear portions, as shown in FIG. 7. Such recessing provides a horizontal lower surface for flange **47** to seat on panel flange **55**, and the vertical wall surface **56** which defines the extent to the recess provides lateral locating abutment with the top part of the end panel **12**. Flange **55** will be understood to have spaced openings which register with openings **48–51**, so that assembly may be made by fasteners such as self-tapping screws (**57**) passing through these openings and secured to a nut rail **58**, received within the space between flange **27** and top surface **19**.

Preferably, the upper-recess vertical wall **53** is laterally outwardly offset with respect to the corresponding wall **56** of the lower recess, so that there will be no fortuitous coincidence between the plane of the end panel **12** and the location of the veining line **54**; in FIG. 7, an offset D characterizes this relationship, for more pleasing appearance and for an enhanced suggestion of authenticity in wood-panel simulation in the top **13**.

Since, in the form shown, the front edge of the top panel **13** has no wall upon which to seat (it being desirable that the mask panel **15** be removable), there is no need to recess its lower rear edge, along the front leg **16**. Thus, in FIG. 6, the front leg **16** is seen to have a mounting flange **46** of more substantial thickness, beneath the top-panel flange **25**. The added thickness provides added strength and affords opportunity to form counterbores **49'**

for apertures **29**, so that heads of fastening devices (**59**) may be fully recessed. As with the end-panel assembly of FIG. 7, the fastening means **57** may be self-tapping screws driven into preformed openings in a nut rail **60**. In FIG. 2, the nut rail **60** is seen to be characterized by a central local cut-out **61**, to enable insertion of nut-rail flanges through the separate molding-frame openings and in nested relation with the front root connection of the center leg **36** to the front leg **16**. Nut rail **60** is provided with an elongated vertical flange **62** for added stiffness and to enable welded fastening of angle brackets **63–64** at the ends of the nut rail. Brackets **63–64** fit in nested relation with vertical mounting flanges **65** to which the front mask **15** is secured, as will later appear more clearly in connection with FIG. 10.

The top panel **13** will be seen as a subassembly comprising molding frame **20** and panel member **19**, secured along the back edge by rivets **39**, along the front edge by screws **59**, and along the center leg **36** by means **43**; this subassembly necessarily includes the nut rail **60**, with brackets **63–64** depending therefrom. Alternatively, the top panel **13** may be a subassembly without nut rail **60**, thus enabling more compact bulk shipment and leaving the nut rail for later assembly by the customer. Regardless of the method of assembly, the continuous wood-grain lamination extends beneath the sharp upper edge of edge-molding legs **16–17–18**, even at the cut-out **26** which is deep enough for reception of the lower edge thereof, within a small recess **26'** in the connection of center leg **36** to the front leg **16**.

The remainder of the cabinet construction requires no unusual attention to graining effects and may therefore be of relatively straightforward design. In FIGS. 6, 8 and 9, the bottom panel or floor **10** is seen to be carried by inturned horizontal flanges **65–66**, integrally formed with a part **67** of the end-panel material that has been doubled back on itself, thus stiffening the bottom edge (**68**) of the side panel (**11**) and at the same time positioning floor **10** well above the lowermost edge **68**. The floor **10** may be of thick tempered "pressed wood" or other suitable material, secured by bolts **69** to flanges **65–66**.

Richness of finish for end panels **11–12** is achieved by creating a deluxe routing or molding appearance at the respective front upstanding edges **70–71** thereof. Of course, being of sheet steel, the molding appearance is created by bending, as with the ornate contour **70**, depicted in FIG. 10 and terminating at the mounting flange **65** which is set sufficiently deep in the molding to fully accommodate the thickness of mask **15**. As with top panel **13**, the finish or the wood-grained plastic lamination is applied to end panels **11–12** prior to metal-forming, and the grain should be elongated vertically so that its application over the contour **70** will produce a pleasing effect. The lapped edge of this lamination may extend to and over the flange **65**, and it may also overlap the rear offset-flange formation **72** for reception of the perforated back panel (not shown), as well as the upper and lower flange formations **55–66–67**. Having secured the floor **10** to the end panels **11–12**, the top panel **13** (preassembled with nut rail **60**) is next seated upon and secured by fasteners **57** to the mounting flanges **55**. Thus assembled, the upper corners of the inwardly recessed rear vertical flanges **72** lap the outer corners of the rear flange **32** of top panel **13**, with registering openings (such as opening **73** in flange **32**, FIG. 5), and fastening means such as a crimped rivet **74** may secure the relationship. At the same time, depending brackets **63–64** from nut rail **60** nest with end-panel flanges **65** (FIG. 10), with aligned openings for receipt of the fastening means **75** which also secures face-mask panel **15** from the back side. The front appearance is completed upon assembly of a front rail **76**, with elongated grooving which complements the edge-molding appearance at **70–71**. Front rail **76** is, again, formed of sheet metal, with an upwardly extending mounting flange **77** and with a horizontal rearwardly extending mounting flange **78**. Flange **78** is seen in FIG. 6 to be secured upon and near the front edge of floor **10**, by the forward bolt means **69**. The vertical flange **77** will be understood to have a securing aperture in registration with each of the similar openings (on the alignment suggested at **79** in FIG. 8) at the lower ends of end-panel flanges **65**, for reception of screws which also secure the face-mask panel **15**.

As generally indicated above, correct graining effects may be devised in the mold for forming the edge-molding frame **20**. Such techniques per se form no part of the invention, and it suffices here to indicate that the contour-forming surfaces of the mold should be suitably longitudinally scored to simulate longitudinal grain in the front leg and that corresponding surfaces in the end legs **17–18** should be scored, stippled or otherwise characterized to produce grain appearance in these legs. After molding, the exposed contours may be coated with suitable pigment which may remain in grain grooves or recesses after wiping the high spots to produce the desired grain effects.

It will be seen that we have described an essentially simple cabinet construction which lends itself to the economies and precision of sheet-metal fabrication but which at the same time achieves the rich appearance of hand-crafted deluxe wood, complete with ornate edge molding which is faithful in the consistency of grain simulation. The construction lends itself to bulk shipment of knocked-down preassemblies, with the customer making completed assemblies only as and when needed. The precise square formation of sheet-metal parts, even as laminated with wood-grain vinyl, enables the tight assembly of perfect "joints." For example, if the upright end panels **11–12** are loosely assembled to floor **10** and front rail **76** and are later secured while held in a suitable fixture for compressing panels **11–12** against ends of rail **76**, then the sharply cut end edges of rail **76** will set tightly, with slight local indentation, into the vinyl lamination on the side-frame surface **80** of end panels **11–12**. And, as already indicated, the sharply defined continuous veining line **54** adds to the appearance of first-class cabinetry.

Although the invention has been described in detail for the preferred form shown, it will be understood that modifications may be made without departing from the invention as defined in the claims. For example, the basic cabinet construction finds further utility for laminations other than wood-grain, and also for all sheet-steel fabrication, relying on the edge-molding member **20** for a contrasting "accent" stripe or the like effects.

What is claimed is:

1. A composite furniture panel, comprising a primary panel member of predetermined dimensions and peripheral configuration, said panel member having at least one elongated edge of uniform effective thickness, an elongated edge-molding member having a laterally projecting outer decorative edge contour of substantially uniform effective thickness at a generally central region of a section of said edge-molding member, the upper rear portion of said edge-molding member being recessed along adjacent elongated substantially horizontal and substantially vertical surfaces to respectively define (a) a rearwardly projecting mounting-flange portion extending along and beneath said elongated panel-member edge and (b) an upwardly extending shoulder overlapping at least a part of the said edge thickness, said flange portion and the underside of said panel-member edge having plural spaced registering securing openings, and spaced fastening means securing said panel member and said molding member at the spaced registering openings.

2. A panel according to claim **1**, in which said vertical shoulder surface is of an effective height less than the said panel-member edge thickness, whereby an apparent veining line is defined at exposed adjacent upper and outer edges of said molding and panel members.

3. A panel according to claim **1**, in which the lower rear portion of said edge-molding member is characterized by (c) a rearwardly projecting mounting-flange por-

tion extending along said edge-molding member in substantially parallel and vertically spaced relation to said first-mentioned mounting-flange portion, thereby defining said mounting-flange portion with spaced substantially parallel elongated surfaces offset from the said central-region thickness of said edge-molding member, whereby upon fitting the lower recessed portion of said edge-molding member in overlapping relation with the upper edge of a vertical panel, said fastening means may be carried by the vertical panel and may secure both said primary panel member and said edge-molding member in assembled relation to each other and to the vertical panel.

4. A panel according to claim **3**, in which said mounting-flange portion of said lower rear portion of said edge-molding member is one of two adjacent surfaces defining an elongated recess, the other of said lower-rear adjacent surfaces being substantially vertical and adapted to receive and locate the upper outer part of the vertical panel when in secured relation.

5. A panel according to claim **4**, in which the upper one of said recessed vertical surfaces is laterally offset from the lower one of the recessed vertical surfaces, thereby avoiding any appearance that the veining line is in the plane of the outer exposed surface of the vertical panel to which the composite panel may be secured.

6. A panel according to claim **1**, in which each of two adjacent elongated edges are of uniform effective thickness, and in which said edge-molding member is integrally formed with adjacent contiguous legs substantially coextensive with said two adjacent elongated panel-member edges, said legs having matching contiguous laterally projecting outer decorative edge contours, the upper rear portions of both said legs being recessed to define a mounting-flange portion for each of said legs, both flange portions and the underside of the corresponding adjacent edges of the panel member having spaced registering securing openings, said fastening means securing said panel member and both legs of said molding member at the spaced registering openings.

7. A panel according to claim **1**, of rectangular planform, in which each of three adjacent elongated edges is of the same effective thickness, and in which said edge-molding member is integrally formed with adjacent contiguous legs that are respectively substantially coextensive with said three adjacent elongated panel-member edges, said legs having matching contiguous laterally projecting outer decorative edge contours, the upper rear portions of all said legs being recessed to define a mounting-flange portion for each of said legs, all three flange portions and the underside of the corresponding adjacent edges of the panel member having spaced registering securing openings, said fastening means securing said panel member and all said legs of said molding member at the spaced registering openings.

8. A panel according to claim **7**, in which the remaining elongated panel-member edge is of substantially uniform effective thickness, and in which said edge-molding member includes a fourth leg integrally connecting the respective outer ends of three legs, said fourth leg being engaged to the underside of said remaining panel-member edge.

9. A panel according to claim **1**, in which said panel member is of formed sheet metal characterized by an upper surface panel with a contiguous depending side wall defining said elongated edge, and an in-turned mounting-flange portion integral with the lower edge of said side wall and spaced from said upper surface panel, the securing openings in said panel member being at spaced locations along said mounting-flange portion of said panel member.

10. A panel according to claim **9**, in which said fastening means includes a nut rail received in the space between said upper surface panel and said mounting-flange portion, and fasteners respectively received in plural sets of registering openings and secured to said nut rail.

11. A panel according to claim **10**, in which said nut rail includes bracket means extending downwardly from said composite panel at spaced locations, said bracket means including attachment means to receive and retain a vertical panel member in assembled relation thereto.

12. A panel according to claim **8**, in which said panel member is of formed sheet metal characterized by an upper surface panel with a contiguous depending side wall defining each of said elongated edges, an in-turned mounting-flange portion integral with the lower edge of each side wall and spaced from said upper surface panel, the securing openings in said panel member being at spaced locations along the mounting-flange portions of at least three of said side walls.

13. A panel according to claim **12**, in which said fourth leg is located in the space between the mounting-flange portion and the upper surface panel along the inside of the remaining panel-member edge.

14. A panel according to claim **13**, in which said edge-molding member includes a fifth or inner leg parallel to two opposed legs and integrally connecting the other two opposed legs, said fifth leg being engaged to and in supporting relation with the underside of a central region of said upper surface panel.

15. A panel according to claim **1**, in which said panel member is of laminated construction, the outer lamination being of simulated wood-grain plastic.

16. A panel according to claim **1**, in which said edge-molding member is of injection-molded unitary plastic construction.

17. A panel according to claim **12**, in which said panel member includes an outer lamination of simulated wood-grain plastic, said lamination extending continuously over said upper surface panel and over the side walls contiguous thereto, said edge-molding member fitting at least three of said side walls in overlapping relation with said lamination.

18. A panel according to claim **17**, in which the predominant simulated wood-grain direction extends generally parallel to at least one of said side walls, and in which said edge-molding member is formed with simulated elongated wood graining along a leg parallel to and adjacent said one side wall and with simulated wood end-graining along an adjacent leg.

19. A cabinet construction comprising a base and plural upstanding side walls secured to said base, said side walls having upper edges in a common generally horizontal surface and inwardly extending flange means carried by said side walls at said common surface, edge-molding means comprising a unitary frame overstanding said flange means and with an outwardly extending decorative molding contour projecting laterally of the vertical surface of at least one of said side walls, said edge-molding means having an elongated panel-receiving recess along its upper rear edge, and a laminated panel spanning said side walls and received in the recess of said molding, said panel being of sheet metal with decorative plastic laminated to the outer exposed surfaces thereof, said panel including integral downwardly extending side walls and inturned flange means integral with said side walls, spaced registering openings in both said flange means and in the recessed part of said molding along said one side wall, and fastening means securing said side wall and said edge-molding means and the in-turned flanged means of said laminated panel, the recess of said edge-molding means accommodating a sufficient portion of the side-wall thickness of said panel to overlap the plastic lamination thereof.

20. A cabinet construction according to claim **19**, in which said base is of elongated rectangular planform with like upstanding side walls secured to opposed longitudinal ends thereof, and in which said edge-molding means is characterized by essentially the same outwardly extending decorative molding contour and panel-receiving recess along edges corresponding to both said side walls

and one of the elongated sides extending between said side walls, said side walls and edge-molding means and panel flanged means being secured at spaced registering openings.

21. A cabinet construction according to claim **20**, and including front-wall supporting bracket means secured to said panel flanged means in common with the securing of said edge-molding means thereto, and a front panel member removably securable to said bracket means and extending in a vertical plane between front edge portions of said side walls.

22. A cabinet construction according to claim **21**, in which said front panel member is a TV mask apertured to display the face of a TV-picture tube.

23. A cabinet construction according to claim **20**, in which the means securing said edge-molding means and panel flanged means along the front edge includes a nut rail received in the space between the panel top surface

and said panel flanged means, said side walls having in-turned flanges near the front upstanding edges thereof, and bracket means depending from opposite longitudinal ends of said nut rail and respectively secured to the adjacent in-turned flanges of said side walls.

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JORDAN FRANKLIN, Primary Examiner

G. V. LARKIN, Assistant Examiner

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