Dec. 31, 1957 M. MANETTI ET AL 2,818,559

REMOVABLE CLOSURE FOR TELEVISION CABINETS

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Fig. 1

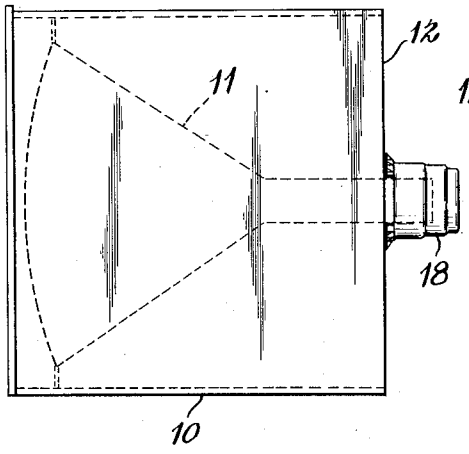


Fig. 2

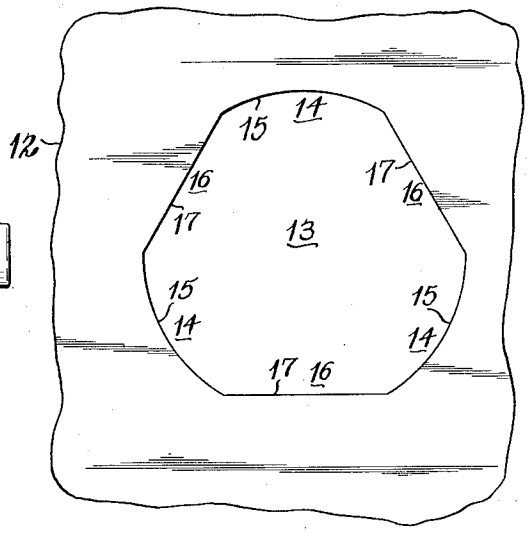


Fig. 7

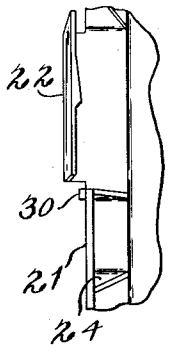
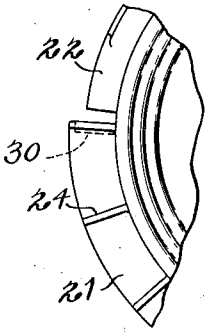


Fig. 8



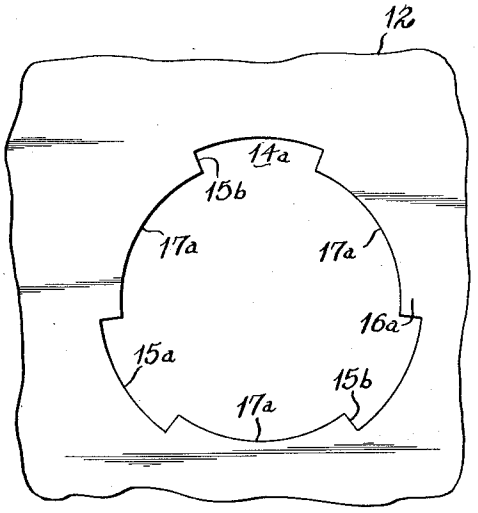


Fig. 3

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Fig. 4

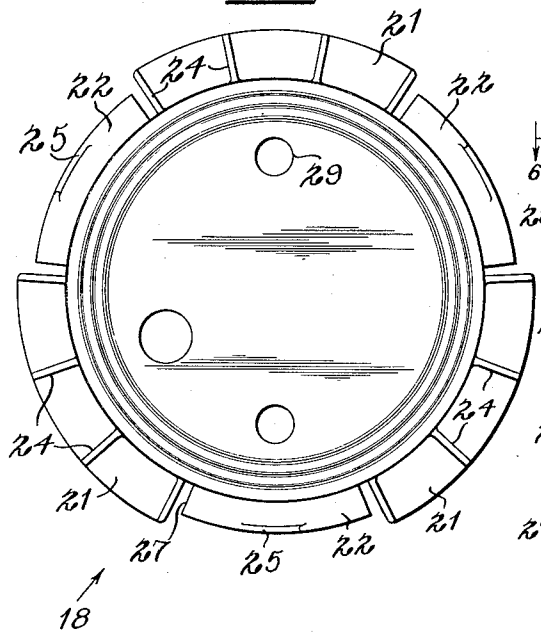
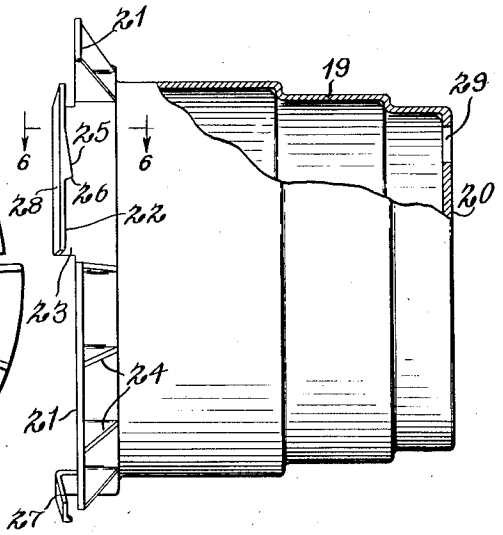


Fig. 5



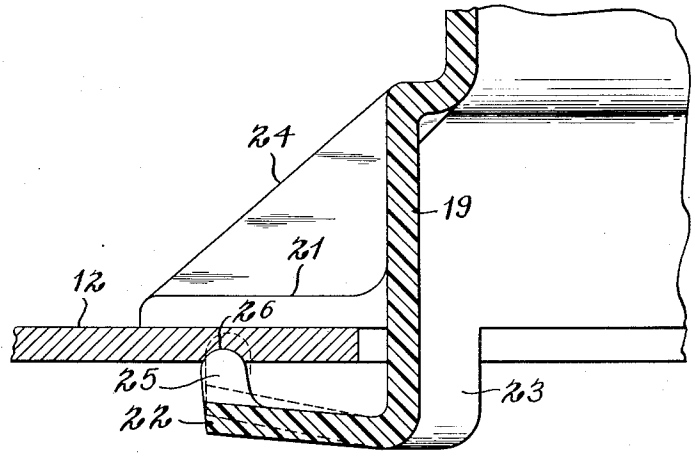


Fig. 6

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REMOVABLE CLOSURE FOR TELEVISION CABINETS

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2 Claims. (Cl. 340—367)

This invention relates to back closures for television cabinets. It provides an improvement in such closures whereby the back of the television tube is made more accessible for inspection, testing and the like, while the entire closure is firm, tamper-proof and workmanlike in other respects.

Back closures of the general kind contemplated herein are usually associated with back panels of a television cabinet, a more or less rounded opening being provided in the back panel in order to provide room for the back of the television tube in known manner and the edge of the opening having local projections inwards from a true circular shape in order to provide anchorage for flanges, flangelike areas or the like on the back closure member. Heretofore it was necessary to insert the back closure member into the opening of the back panel by a rearward motion starting in the front of the panel, and accordingly to remove the television tube, etc. each time that the back closure member was inserted or removed, unless the back closure member was merely fastened to the back surface by screws or bolts which was neither safe nor practical. Under such conditions, obtaining access to the back of the television tube was a major operation.

This latter operation is greatly facilitated by the new construction, by means of a novel application of the basically well-known bayonet type of fastening.

The details will be understood more clearly upon a perusal of the description of preferred embodiments which follows, wherein:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic side view of a television cabinet with the new closure member.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary back view of the same cabinet with the closure member removed.

Figure 3 is a similar back view of a slightly modified cabinet.

Figure 4 is a back or end view of the new closure member.

Figure 5 is a side view partly in section of the new closure member.

Figure 6 is an enlarged sectional view of a detail taken along lines 6—6 in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary side view of a modified embodiment of the back closure and

Figure 8 is a fragmentary end or back view of the modified back closure.

Referring first to Figures 1 and 2 the cabinet **10** for the television tube **11** has a back panel **12** with a suitable aperture **13** formed therein for the back end of the television tube. In order to accommodate this back end of the tube the opening **13** has an edge configuration of approximately circular shape with a minimum inner diameter suitably larger than said end of the tube. In order to accommodate a bayonet fitting of the closure the opening has a plurality of relatively wide areas **14**, shown in the present case as bounded by circular arcs **15** with their center in the center of the opening, and a corresponding number of intermediate restricted areas **16** which are

here formed by reversely curved boundary edges **17** inwardly projecting into the opening.

It is also possible to form the enlarged areas **14A** by inwardly concave boundary edges **15A** and more or less radial edges **15B** as shown in Figure 3, with inwardly projecting panel areas **16A** formed by said radial edges **15B** and inwardly concave edges **17A**; and various other modifications are possible in this respect.

Referring now to Figures 4, 5 and 6:

The new cover member **18** comprises a backwardly tapering side wall **19**, an end wall **20** and a number of arcuate flanges **21** and intermediate arcuate counterflanges **22** extending outwards from the front portion of the side wall **19**; the number of such flanges corresponding with the number of enlargements **14** for the opening **13**. The counterflanges **22** are secured to the front end of the side wall **19** by stub walls **23** forwardly projecting therefrom, sufficiently to space the back surfaces of these counterflanges from the front surfaces of the main flanges **21** by a distance approximately equal the thickness of the cabinet panel **12**.

The main flanges **21** are preferably rigid with the side wall **19** by means of a plurality of gusset ribs **24** interconnecting each main flange with the side wall, whereas the counterflanges **22** preferably are flexibly attached to the front ends of the stub walls **23** as best shown in Figure 6. By this expedient the anchoring of the cover **18** to the back panel **12** is improved. Such anchoring is further insured by the provision of a wedge or tooth **25** extending along a central arcuate part of the outer area of the back surface of the counterflange and having a high point **26** adjacent one end **27** of the counterflange. This construction tends to induce some little twisting of the counterflange **22** during the insertion of the cover, and such twisting can be further facilitated by a construction wherein the counterflange **22** lies in a plane slightly inclined to that of the main flanges **21** as best shown in Figures 5 and 6 wherein the back surface of the counterflange is shown at **28**.

The new cover **18** can be installed on the back of the television cabinet **10** whether the tube **11** is in place or removed. In either case the tube is brought to the back of the panel **12** with the counterflanges **22** oriented to be superimposed over the enlarged areas **14** or **14A** of the aperture **13**. When the front surface of the main flanges **21** are in contact with the back of the panel areas **16** or **16A** the tube closure is rotated about its own axis, with the pointed ends of the wedges **25** forward, thereby causing engagement of panel areas **16** or **16A** between the flanges and counterflanges. For this purpose the main flanges **21** and panel areas **16** or **16A** desirably have greater arcuate extension than do the counterflanges **22** and enlarged aperture areas **14** or **14A**.

Thus the tube can be left in position with the high points **26** of the wedges **25** somewhere in the inwardly projecting panel areas **16** or **16A** and with the lateral end portions of the arcuate main flanges **21** in contact with the lateral end portions of said inwardly projecting panel areas. In this manner the opening **13** is closed (except for apertures **29** which may be provided in the end wall **20**).

In order to remove the closure member **18** it is simply rotated further until the wedges **25** ride off the inwardly projecting areas, whereafter the member can be backwardly removed from the panel **12**. Reinsertion can be effected in the same manner as the original insertion.

In some cases it is preferable to make the removal of the closure member relatively difficult in order to prevent tampering more safely. Such safety is further insured by the provision of a stop member **30** forwardly projecting from the front surface of each main flange **21** at one

lateral end thereof, as shown in Figures 7 and 8. It will be understood that these stops, pursuant to suitable bayonet action of the counterflanges **22**, come into contact with the opposing edges **15B** of the corresponding hole enlargements **14A** of Figure 3, thereby preventing further rotation of the closure member in the inserting direction. Backward rotation of the member is normally substantially prevented by the tooth profile of the wedge **25** at the high point **26**, so that the cover provided with the stop **30** and tooth **26** is practically tamper-proof. Removal of the cover, with the tube **11** installed or removed, is still possible by means of a suitable tool (not shown) inserted between the panel **12** and the main flange **22** and holding the counterflange **22** down.

It will be understood upon a study of these constructions that further modifications are possible, within the scope of the claims which follow.

We claim:

1. As a removable closure member for the back wall of a television cabinet, a cup-shaped member comprising a side wall having a closed back end and an open front end; a plurality of arcuate flanges peripherally spaced apart about and extending outwards radially from the side wall adjacent to but slightly behind the front end thereof; and a corresponding number of arcuate counterflanges peripherally spaced apart about and extending outwards radially from the side wall at the front end thereof in peripheral positions located between those of the flanges, the arcuate extension of the flanges being greater than that of the counterflanges and all counterflanges being forwardly spaced from all flanges by slight and substantially uniform distances so as to accommodate the back wall therebetween.

2. A closure member as described in claim 1 wherein the flanges are rigid with the side wall and the counterflanges are flexibly connected with the side wall.

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