Aug. 2, 1955 S. H. GOULD 2,714,625

TELEVISION CABINETS

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FIG. 1.

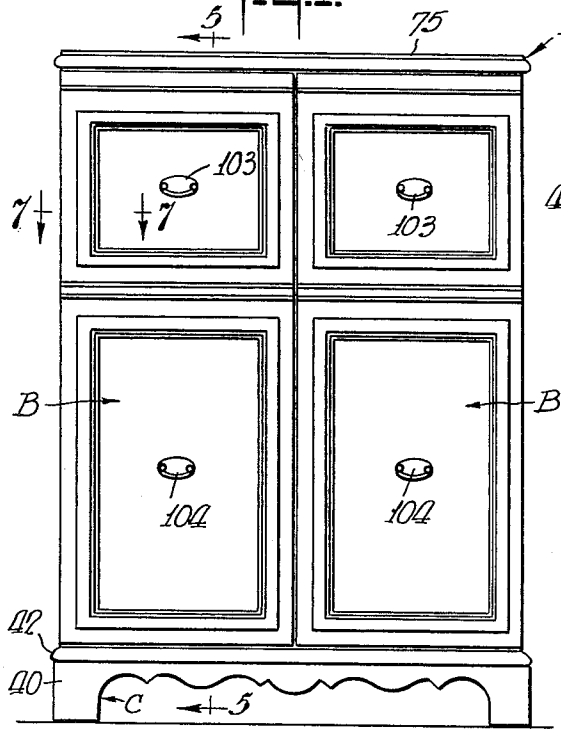


FIG. 2.

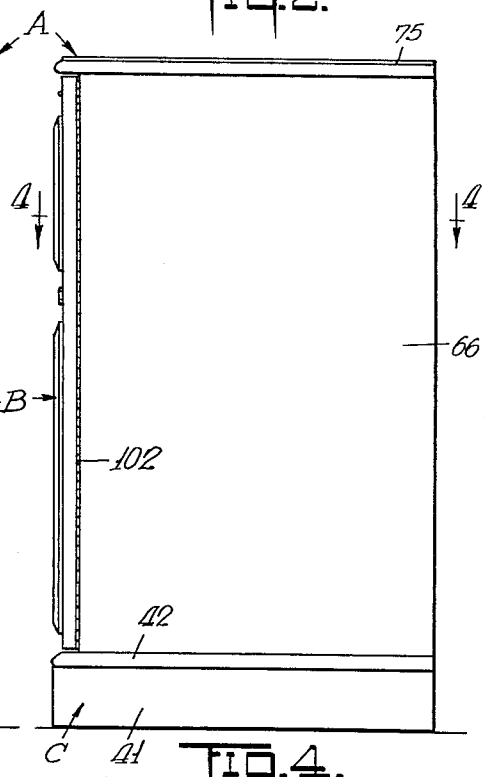


FIG. 3.

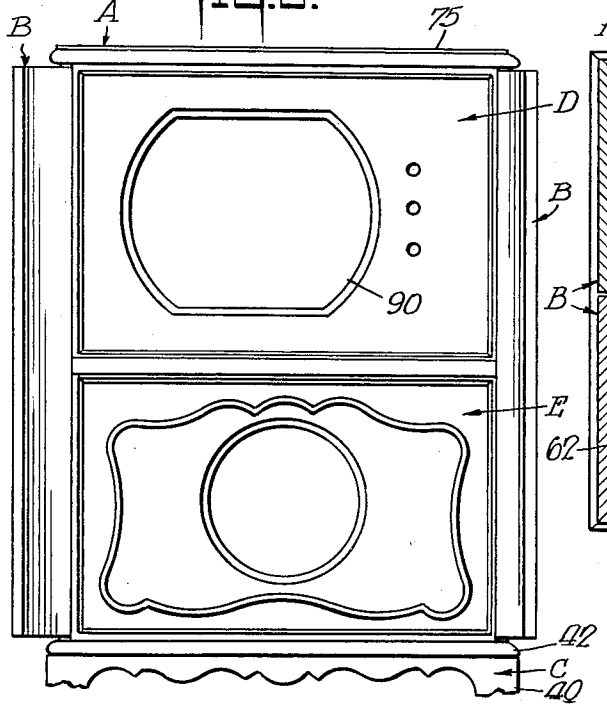
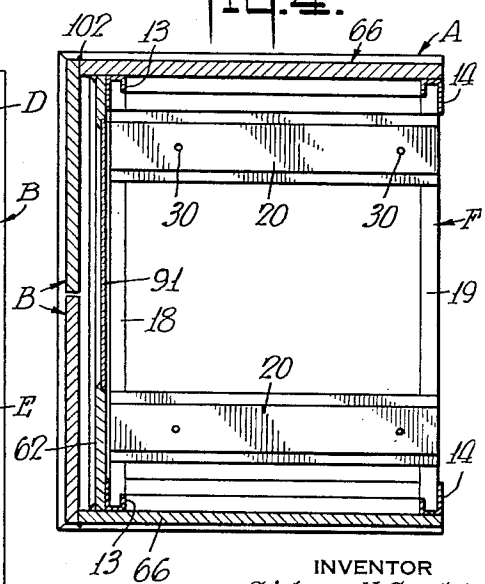


FIG. 4.



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FIG. 5.

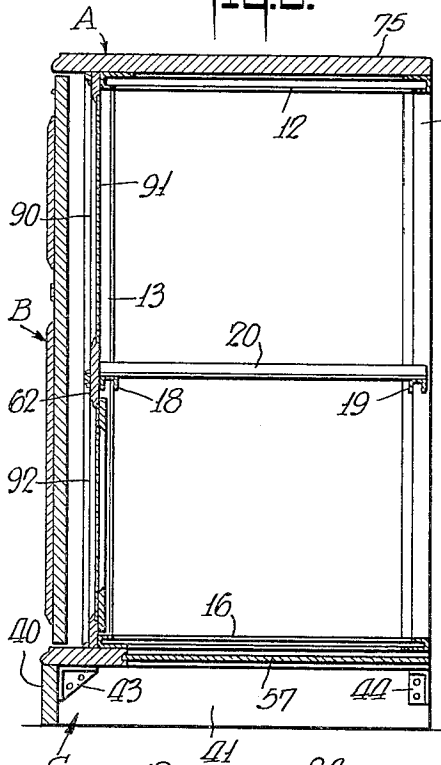
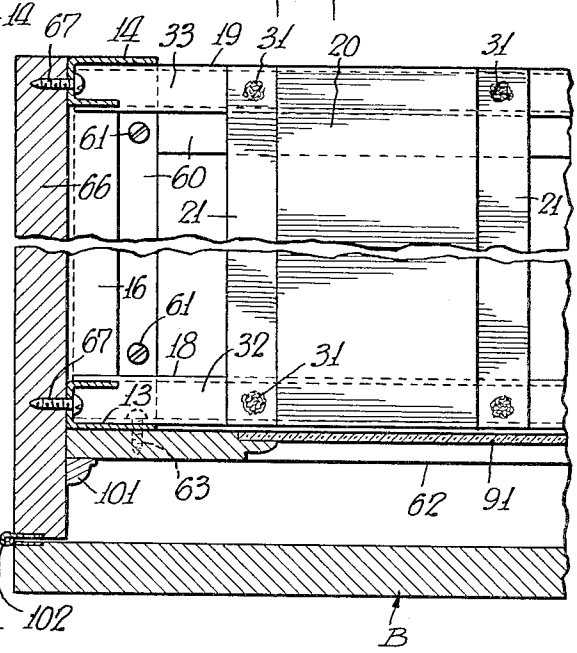


FIG. 7.



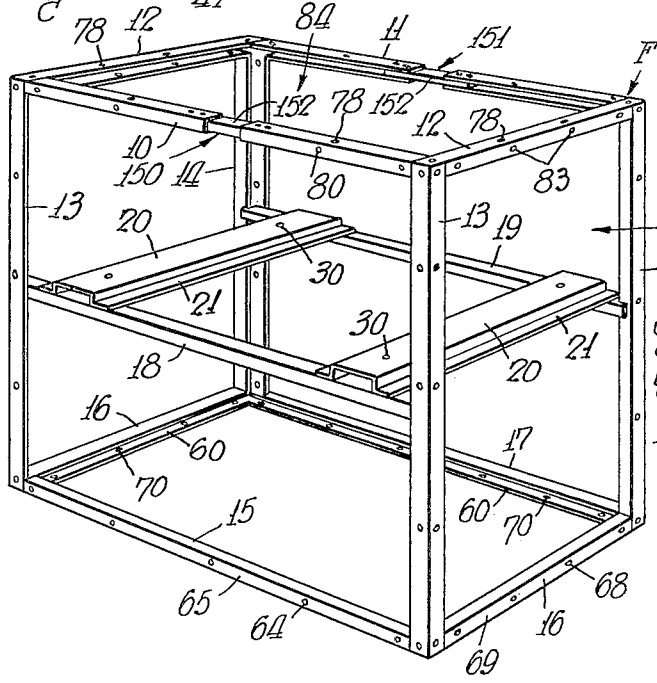
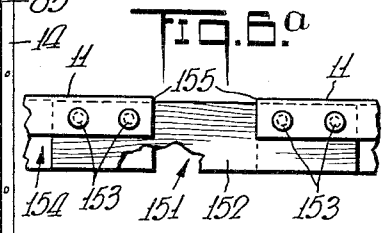


FIG. 6.

FIG. 6a.



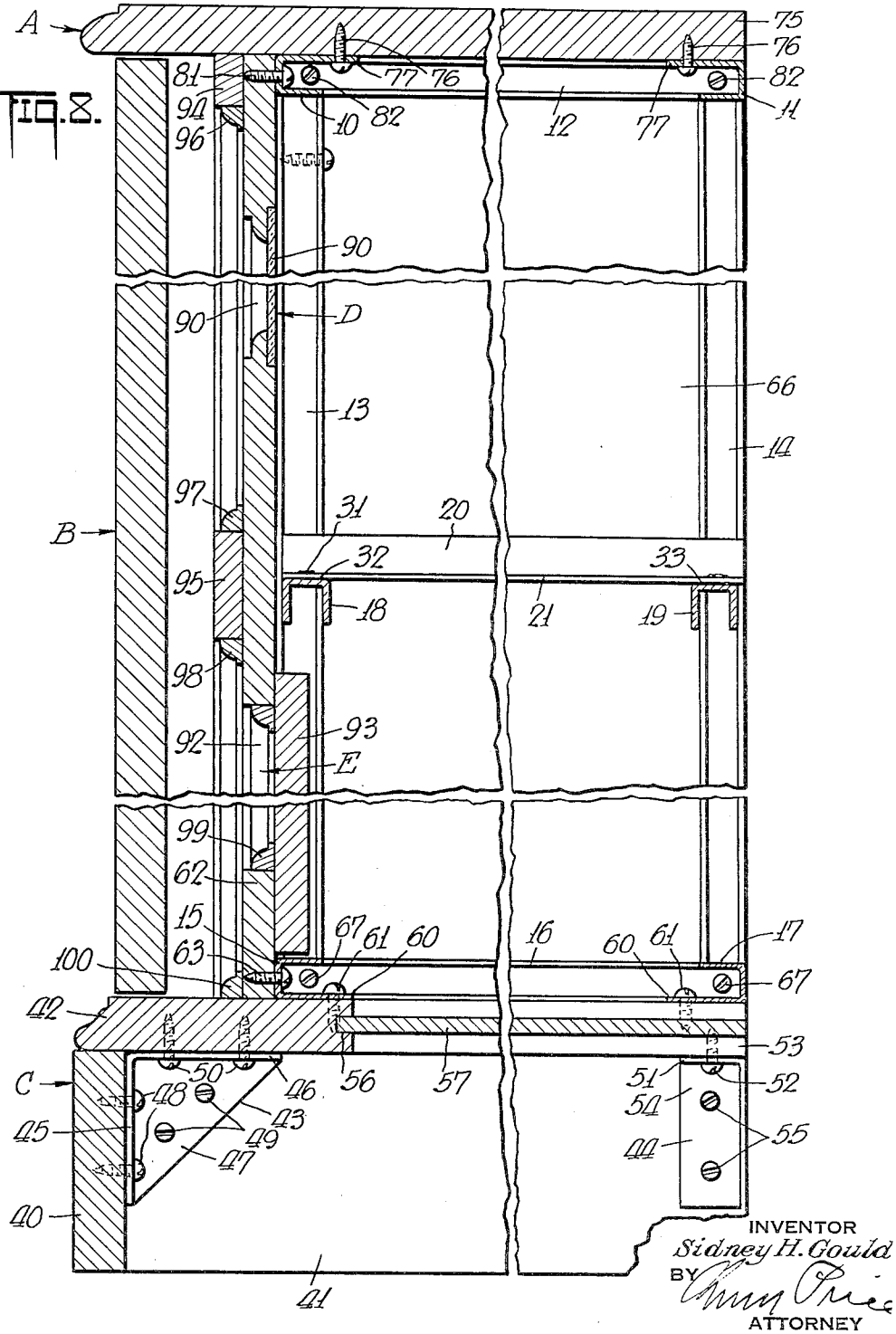
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Fig. 8.



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TELEVISION CABINETS

Sidney H. Gould, New York, N. Y.

Application October 27, 1950, Serial No. 192,492

1 Claim. (Cl. 174—50)

The present invention relates to cabinets and it particularly relates to cabinets which are useful in connection with radio and television receivers.

Although the present invention will be described in its application to television receivers, it has a broad application to cabinets in general and to articles of furniture of the character in which access is desired at intervals to structures mounted therewithin.

It is among the objects of the present invention to provide a novel, inexpensive, durable, rigid and lasting article of permanent furniture which may be utilized in the household and which is particularly designed as a cabinet for radio or television receivers.

Another object is to provide a television or radio cabinet which may conveniently be provided with an inside aerial, and which at the same time will give convenient access to all sides of the radio or television receiver and which will simultaneously serve as an article of furniture.

Still further objects and advantages will appear in the more detailed description set forth below, it being understood, however, that this more detailed description is given by way of illustration and explanation only and not by way of limitation, since various changes therein may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

In accomplishing the above objects, according to one embodiment of the present invention, it has been found most suitable to provide an inside metal framework or skeleton, upon which are detachably mounted the facing panels, which may be of wood but which also may be of plastic or metal, to form the exterior faces of the cabinet. These panels are detachably mounted so that they may be readily removed from the inside of the frame or skeleton structure to enable ready access to the television or radio set maintained therein.

In the preferred construction, the internal frame may also be of such a nature to serve as a proper aerial or condenser for the radio or television.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter more specifically described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, but it is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications can be resorted to which fall within the scope of the claim hereunto appended.

In the drawings wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a cabinet according to the present invention, with the doors closed.

Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of the cabinet of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a front elevational view of the cabinet of Fig. 1 with the doors open, showing the television receiver and the sound box.

Figure 4 is a transverse, horizontal sectional view upon the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken upon the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a corner perspective view showing the internal

metal framework which is designed to hold the outside panelling as well as the interior structure.

Fig. 6a is a top plan view of a fragmentary portion of one of the metal beam members of the metal framework, illustrating how the electrical circuit may be broken.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view upon the line 7—7 of Fig. 1 upon an enlarged scale as compared to Fig. 1.

Fig. 8 is a vertical cross sectional view similar to Fig. 5 but upon a much larger scale, better to show the detail.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 3, there is shown a cabinet A having the front doors B, the standard C and the interior picture or tube panel D and sound panel E of a television set.

Within the cabinet A is a metal framework F. As shown best in Fig. 6, the framework F consists of the front and back U or J cross section beams **10** and **11**.

The top frame is also provided with the end or side members **12**, which may be of U or J-cross-section.

The corner vertical members **13** in front and **14** in the rear carry the top frame **10—11—12** and they also are mounted upon the bottom frame consisting of the front member **15**, the side member **16** and the rear member **17**.

The members **15**, **16** and **17** are of U or J-cross-section as are also the corner members **13** and **14**.

Intermediate of the legs **13** and **14** are the front cross bars **18** and the rear cross bars **19**, which may be of U-cross-section with the U turned downwardly.

Extending across and supported upon the horizontal members **18** and **19** are the supports **20** having the outturned flanges **21**, which are mounted upon the members **18** and **19**.

The members **20** have the elevated portion having the mounting openings **30** for the television or radio receiver and, as shown best in Fig. 7, the flanges **21** may be welded, as indicated at **31**, to the top faces **32** and **33** of the cross members **18** and **19**.

As shown best in Figs. 5 and 8, the base or stand member C has the vertical legs **40** in front and **41** at the side, which carry the base **42**. The base **42** is supported upon the legs **40** by two front brackets **43** and two side brackets **44**.

The front brackets **43** (see Fig. 8) have the vertical flange **45**, the horizontal top flange **46** and the web **47**. The front flange **45** is mounted by the screws **48** to the leg member **40**. The web **43** is mounted by the screws **49** to the leg **41**. The top flange is mounted by the screws **50** to the base **42**. The brackets **44** have the top flange **51** mounted by the screws **52** to the rear **53** of the base **42**.

The web **54** of the bracket **44** is mounted by the screws **55** upon the side legs **41**.

The base member **42** is grooved at **56** to receive the panel **57**.

The long legs or flanges **60** of the members **15** and **17** are held down by the screws **61** to the base member **42**, as shown in Fig. 8.

The front panel **62** is mounted by the screws **63** in the opening **64** to the face **65** of the cross member **15**.

The side panels **66** are mounted by the screws **67** in the mounting opening **68** to the face **69** of the beam members **16** at the bottom of the cabinet.

As shown in Fig. 6, the openings **70** receive the screws **61**, which extend downwardly through the flanges **60**.

At the top of the cabinet the top panel **75** is mounted by the screws **76** upon the flange **77** of the members **10**, **11** and **12**. These screws **76** extend through the openings **78** in the members **11** and **12**.

The base of the forward beam member **10** has openings **80** to receive the screws **81**, which engage the top portion of the front panel **62**. The side panels **66** are

engaged by the screws 82, which extend through the openings 83.

The top panel 75, the front panel 62 and the side panel 66 are readily attached by the screws 63, 67, 76, 81 and 82 and they are readily detached by removing the screws.

For example, by removing the top panel 76, ready access may be obtained to the framework of Fig. 6 from above through the opening 84. Similarly, ready access is obtained by the opening 85 to the side of the frame of Fig. 6 and side panels 66.

The front panel 62 has the openings 90 for the glass front 91, which may take the form of the front of a television tube. The front panel 62 also has the opening 92, which may receive a suitable loud speaker arrangement, indicated in part at 93 in Fig. 8.

As shown in Fig. 8, the extra members 94, 95 and the moulding 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 and 101 may be utilized to give an artistic appearance to the cabinet structure.

The doors, as shown in Fig. 7, may be hinged at 102 to the side panels 66 and they may be readily moved outwardly, as shown in Fig. 3, to expose the television receiver D and the sound box E.

The doors B may be provided with the swinging handles 103 and 104.

The frame of Fig. 6 may be so arranged as to serve conveniently as an aerial for a television or radio receiver and, if desired, to give proper reception, various of the beam members 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 may be so connected and insulated from one another as to give the desired characteristics.

It will be noted that the various wood facing members, such as the base 42, the front panel 62, the side panel 66 and the top panel 75, may be readily removed by removing the screws to enable access to the interior of the cabinet.

As shown, the metal cabinet of Fig. 6 serves as a frame upon which the entire structure may be readily mounted.

Although the base 42 and the facing members 62, 66 and 75 are desirably of wood, they may also be of plastic or plywood or even of metal.

Although solid beams 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17 may be employed for reception purposes, it has frequently been found desirable to split a pair of opposite beams of the framework.

For example, one of the following pairs may be oppositely split by an insulating material, namely the pair 10—11, the pair 12, the pair 15—17 or the pair 16.

In slitting or inserting insulating members in these pairs, it is usually desired to connect the split together by means of a wood, hard resin, hard rubber or other material, as the case may be. As shown in Figs. 6 and 6*a*, the beams 10 and 11 are split as indicated at 150 and 151.

Referring more particularly to Fig. 6*a*, an insulating member 152 may be bolted, riveted or screwed in position by means of the screws, rivets or pins 153. Desirably the block 152, which may be rectangular in cross section, substantially fills the channel 154 adjacent the ends 155 of the split beam 11.

If desired, instead of the split being in the pair 10—11, it may also be in the pair 12 or in the pair 16 or in the pair 15—17.

By this split arrangement it is possible to regulate the electrical impulse to the mass of initial metal to achieve most satisfactory electrical characteristics.

Instead of the U or J-shaped channels, as shown for the beams 10, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17, it is possible to use other cross-section channels, such as V-cross-section channels or L-cross-section channels.

In respect to the chassis of the radio or television set, this may be suspended from the beams 10—11—12 or supported by the cross beams 20.

While there has been herein described a preferred form of the invention, it should be understood that the same may be altered in details and in relative arrangement of parts within the scope of the appended claim.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of the invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, what is claimed is:

An inside superimposed triple deck metal skeleton frame-panel covered television cabinet in which said skeleton is interrupted to serve as a television aerial, the top and bottom decks each being formed of four U-cross-section channel beams extending along the top and bottom four edges of the frame with the bases of each beam being vertical and the legs of the U-cross-section being horizontal and directed inwardly, the front and back beams of the top deck being centrally interrupted and connected by an insulating material, and the middle deck being formed by front and back U cross section beams with the side flanges of each being positioned vertically and directed downwardly and the base member of each being positioned horizontally and said middle deck also including two relatively wide inverted U-cross-section members spaced substantially inside of the sides of the skeleton and having horizontal feet extensions from the side edges of the ends of the legs of the U-cross-section mounted on the horizontal flanges of the angle beams and vertical angle beams extending along and connected to the corners of each of the decks, the panels being mounted on the vertical faces of the beams forming the skeleton.

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