March 12, 1940. H. H. MILLER 2,193,372

WALL CABINET

Filed April 17, 1936 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

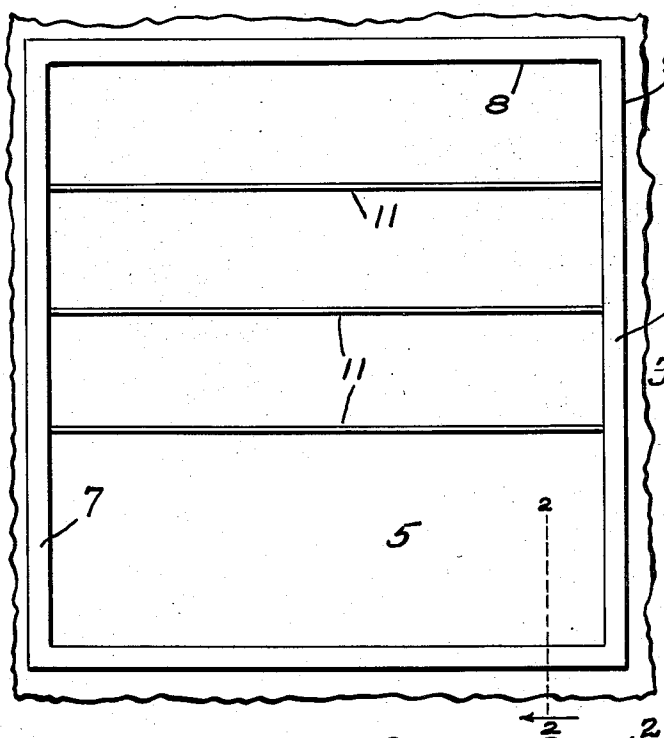


Fig. 1.

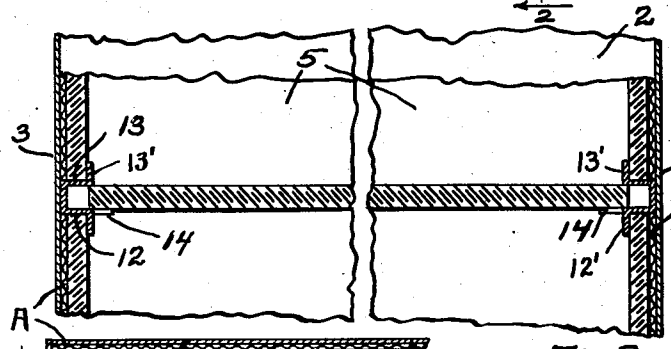


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

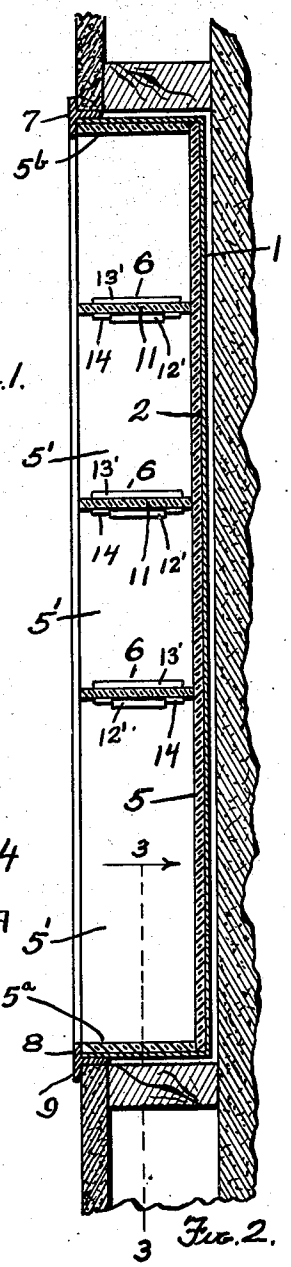


Fig. 2.

INVENTOR.
HARLEY H. MILLER.

BY

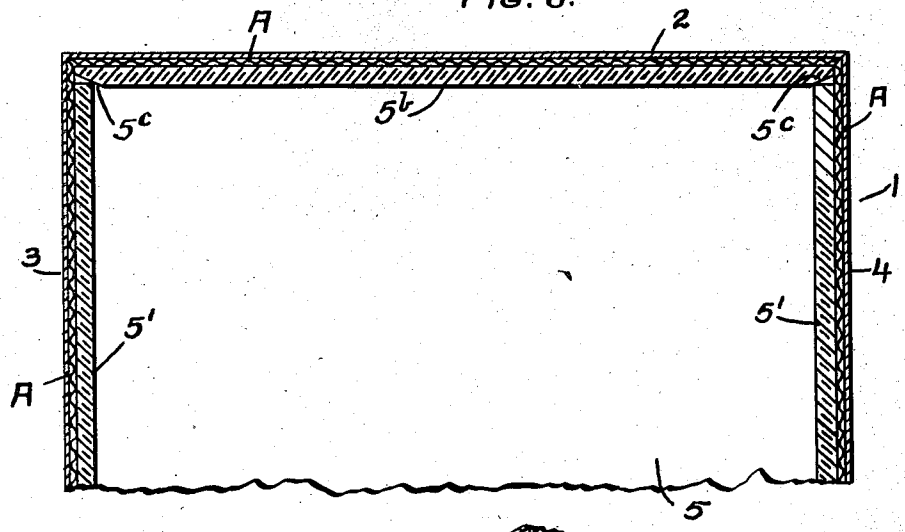
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March 12, 1940. H. H. MILLER 2,193,372

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Filed April 17, 1936 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 6.



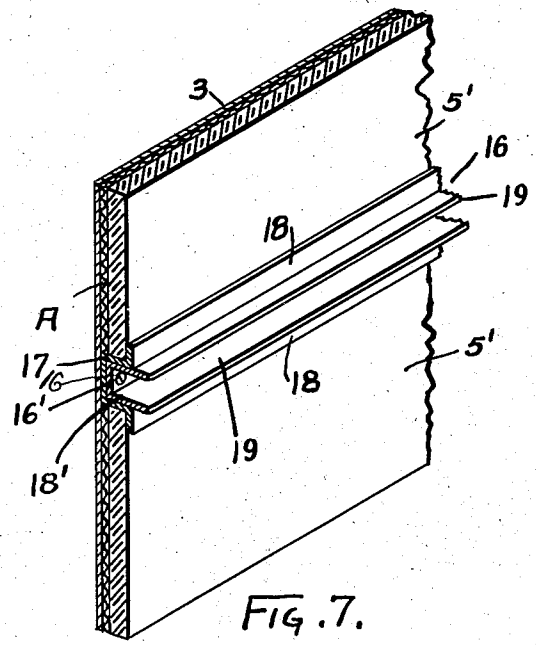


FIG. 7.

INVENTOR.
HARLEY H. MILLER.

BY

ATTORNEY.

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WALL CABINET

Harley H. Miller, Middletown, Ohio, assignor to The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, a corporation of Ohio

Application April 17, 1936, Serial No. 74,951

14 Claims. (Cl. 211—90)

This invention relates to wall cabinets and particularly to cabinets lined with tiles or sections and provided with shelves preferably mounted on the same means employed for securing the lining tiles or sections in place. The cabinets comprise generally a box-like frame member having a bottom or back wall surrounded by side walls disposed at an angle to the bottom or back wall. The side opposite the bottom or back wall may be left open or may be closed by a door hinged to the cabinet. The back and side walls of the cabinet may be lined with decorative tile, such as glass, or other similar material. The tile for lining the side walls is preferably in the form of sections which may be advantageously secured in place by cleats mounted on the side walls and spaced apart to fit between and engage adjacent ends of the sections. Means may also be provided on the cleats to support shelves disposed at spaced intervals to divide the cabinet into suitable smaller subdivisions. In this construction the cabinet may be lined with glazed tiling without having the means employed for securing same projecting therethrough. The tiling sections are readily assembled in place and are then secured by a facing frame which is attached to the front of the cabinet and has one edge projecting to abut the exposed edges of the tiling sections on the side walls. An opposite edge of the facing frame is disposed to overlap the margin of the wall surrounding the recess in which the cabinet is inserted.

For a better understanding of the invention, reference may be made to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of a wall cabinet embodying the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken on lines 2—2 of Figure 1;

Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view;

Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view in the plane of the top surface of a shelf showing a detailed arrangement of the shelf and with a lining interposed between the cabinet walls and tiles;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the cleats;

Fig. 6 is a detailed sectional view of the top of the cabinet; and

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a modified form of cleat.

Referring to the drawings in which like numerals are used to designate like parts, numeral 1 is a cabinet member which may be of any suitable material such as sheet metal or the like that may be conveniently stamped into desired form and painted or otherwise coated with any decorative material to give it a pleasing finish. The cabinet is provided with a bottom or back wall 2 and side walls 3 and 4. The back and side walls are lined with glazed tile sections. That section 5 which lines the bottom or back wall may be a mirror and preferably in a single piece conforming to the inside dimensions of the bottom or back wall of the cabinet. Whether in a single piece or in sections, it is fitted in size and held in place by the glazed tiles 5' abutting thereagainst, the tiles 5' being mounted upon cleats 6 and held in place by a T facing frame 7 attached to the cabinet member. One edge 8 of the facing frame projects to cover the edges of the tiles, and another edge 9 projects over the margin of the wall surrounding the opening which is made to receive the cabinet. The base portion 10 of the facing frame projects to engage the side walls, preferably on the outside, and may be welded or otherwise secured thereto. Any shock absorbing material, such as corrugated paper A, may be interposed between the back and side walls of the cabinet and tile sections.

It is preferable, to make a more finished cabinet, to line the top and bottom walls as well as the two side and back walls with glazed tile. Tile 5*a*, employed to line the bottom walls, needs to be of no special construction. It seats directly upon the bottom wall, or preferably upon a corrugated strip such as shown at A, with its ends abutting the side tile 5', beneath the lower shelf 11, to hold them in place. One side edge abuts the section 5, and the other side edge abuts the flange 8 on the bottom side of the facing frame. It is of a thickness equal to the flange 8 so that its top surface will lie flush with the edge thereof.

Tile 5*b*, employed for lining the top wall, may advantageously be supported on the ends of the side tiles 5' that are between the top shelf 11 and the top wall of the cabinet. In order to hold the upper ends of tiles spaced apart, the ends of tile 5*b* are reduced in thickness at 5*c*. These are shown reduced by chamfering the underside of the tile but any other conformation would be equally suitable for engaging the adjacent ends of tiles 5' and 5*b*.

Any number of shelves 11 may be provided, and these may be conveniently mounted upon the cleats 6 that are employed to support the tiles 5' lining the side walls. The cleat may be conveniently rolled or stamped from a blank of any suitable material in the form of a substantially U shaped member with one side 12 terminating in an outwardly disposed flange 12' and the other side 13 terminating in a flange 13'

oppositely disposed to the first mentioned flange. It is preferably chrome plated or otherwise treated to be non-corroding and have a high lustre. Portions 14 of the side 12 may be left unbent so that they will project sufficiently to provide ledges on which the ends of the shelves may be suitably mounted. The base portion of the cleat may be provided with any number of recesses 15 to receive screws 16 or any other suitable securing device for attaching the cleats to the walls of the cabinet. The shelves are of the same length as the width of the opening in the facing frame member in order that the shelves may be readily inserted in place upon the cleats or removed therefrom. Portions of the opposite ends of the shelves abut the inside edges of the facing frame member and the tile lining on the side walls.

There is shown in Figure 7 a modified form of cleat designated generally by numeral 16'. This may comprise two members 17 and 18' interfitting and secured in place by any suitable securing device projected through the two members. Member 17 is U-shaped with its sides outwardly disposed to terminate in flanges 18 that are adapted to overlap the ends of adjacent tiles 5'. Member 18' is also U-shaped, and of a size to fit within the channel between the sides of member 17. The walls 19 of the member 18 are spaced to the thickness of the shelf to be received and supported therein. While it is deemed preferable to make the members 17 and 18 as separate parts and secured only by the fastening means which secures them to the cabinet walls, it will be understood that they may, if desired, be made in an integral piece, or of separate parts welded or otherwise secured together.

It will be seen in this construction that all the glazed sections are readily assembled without having their securing means projecting therethrough. The lining for the back and side walls is secured in place by the facing frame member. This permits the lined cabinets to be made up as units and such that they may be used with or without the shelves. The shelves are readily inserted and removed without the requirement of any permanent positive fastening.

While I have described one embodiment of the invention it will be understood that there may be various changes in details of construction without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A cabinet comprising a frame having side walls, strips for lining the side walls, and means for spacing and securing the strips comprising a channel portion adapted to fit between the ends of adjacent strips and means projecting over the ends of said strips.

2. A cabinet comprising a frame having side walls, strips for lining the side walls, and means for spacing and securing the strips comprising a channel portion adapted to fit between the ends of adjacent strips and means disposed on said means to overhang the ends of said strips and project to provide a seat for a shelf.

3. A cabinet comprising a frame having side walls, strips for lining the side walls, shelves disposed between the side walls, means inserted between the ends of adjacent strips and attached to the side walls having oppositely disposed portions for engaging the edges of adjacent strips and a portion for seating the shelf.

4. A cabinet comprising a member having a back and side wall providing a walled frame, strips for lining the side walls, cleats attached to the side walls for supporting the strips in spaced relation, a facing frame attached to the walled frame having a portion overlying the edges of the strips and retaining same between the facing frame and the walled frame, and a shelf adapted to seat on the cleats and abut the facing frame.

5. A cabinet comprising a member having back and side walls providing a walled frame, strips for lining the side walls, cleats attached to the side wall for supporting the strips in spaced relation, a T facing frame attached to the walled frame having a portion overlying the edges of the strips, and a shelf adapted to seat on the cleats and fit within the T frame.

6. A cleat for use in cabinets comprising a base having a projecting portion to provide a ledge for supporting a shelf, and a flange portion disposed at an angle to the base on a line terminating short of the end of the projecting portion to form a seating channel between a part of the cabinet and the flange.

7. A metal cleat for use in cabinets comprising a blank deformed to provide a base portion having means for receiving a fastening device, and a flange extending from the base having a portion disposed at an angle to form at a point intermediate of the ends of the flange a seating channel between the flange and a part of the cabinet.

8. A metal cleat for use in cabinets comprising a blank deformed to provide a U-shaped channel with the base adapted to receive a fastening device and with the sides of the channel terminating in flanges bent in opposite directions, except for portions on one of the walls which project to form a seating ledge.

9. A cabinet comprising a frame having spaced side walls to each of which a top wall is fixedly attached, side strips for lining the side walls, a top strip readily removable and insertable between the top wall and the side strips for lining the top wall, and means on the top strip for spacing the ends of the side strips.

10. A cabinet comprising a frame having side walls and a fixed top wall, side strips for lining the side walls, and a top strip readily inserted between the top wall and side strips for lining the top wall and engaging the side strips for being supported thereby, the engaging portion of one of the strips being reduced in thickness.

11. A cabinet comprising a frame having spaced side walls to each of which a top wall is fixedly attached, side strips for lining the side walls, cleat means mounted on the side walls for receiving the lower ends of the side strips, and a readily removable and insertable top strip lining the top wall and supported by and spacing apart the side strips.

12. A cabinet comprising a frame having spaced side walls to each of which a top wall is fixedly attached, side strips for lining the side walls, a cleat means cooperating with each of the side walls to provide a channel for seating the lower ends of the side strips, and a readily removable and insertable top strip lining the top wall and supported by and spacing apart the side strips.

13. A cabinet comprising a frame having side walls, a top and a rear wall, a lining for the rear wall adapted to be inserted between the side walls, lining strips for the top and side walls, means for holding the side lining strips against the side walls and the top lining strip against the top wall, and a facing frame having a portion

projecting over the edges of the top and side wall lining strips for holding same in place.

14. A cabinet comprising a frame having side walls, a top and a rear wall, a lining for the rear wall adapted to be inserted between the side walls, lining strips for the top and side walls, means including oppositely disposed cleats for holding the side lining strips against the side walls and the top lining strip against the top wall, a facing frame having a portion projecting over the edges of the top and side wall lining strips for holding same in place, and a readily removable shelf seating upon the oppositely disposed cleats.

HARLEY H. MILLER.