

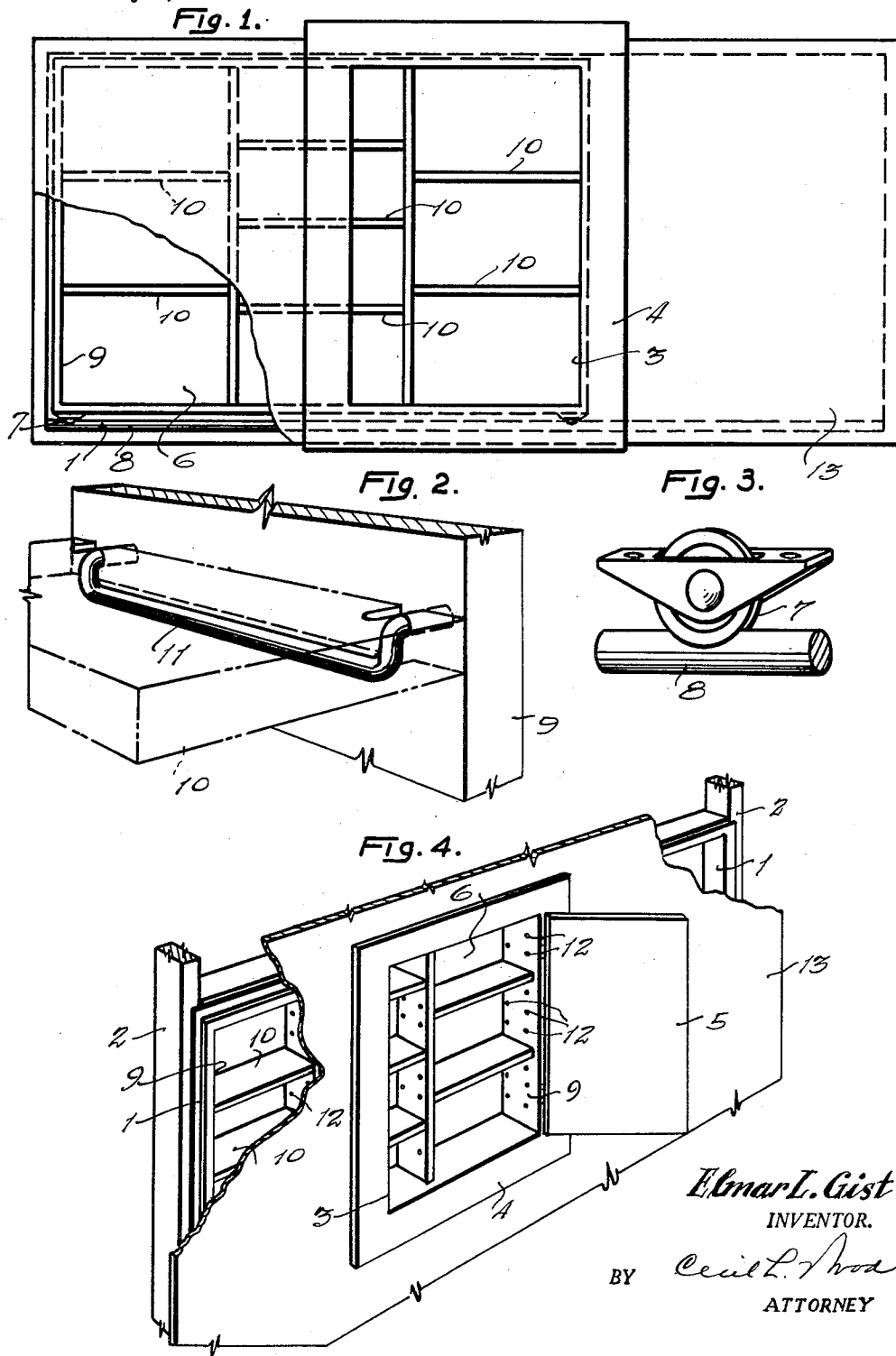
May 22, 1951

E. L. GIST
WALL CABINET

2,553,965

Filed July 5, 1945

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

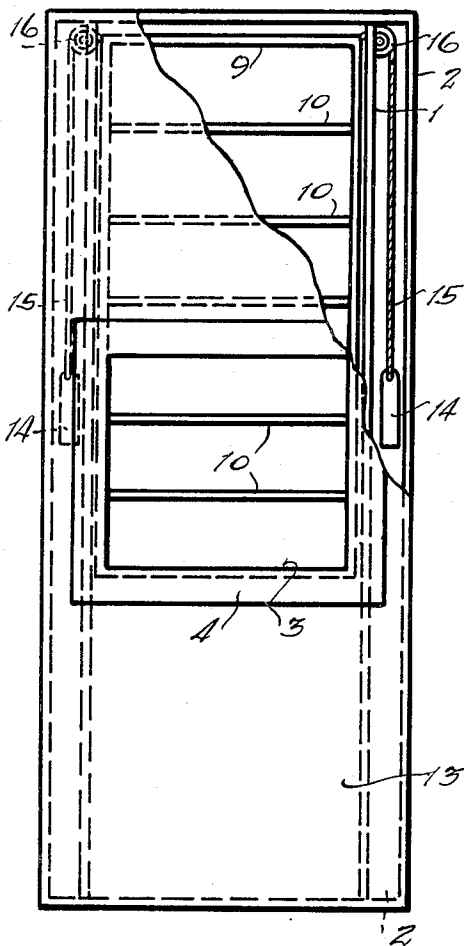


Fig. 5.

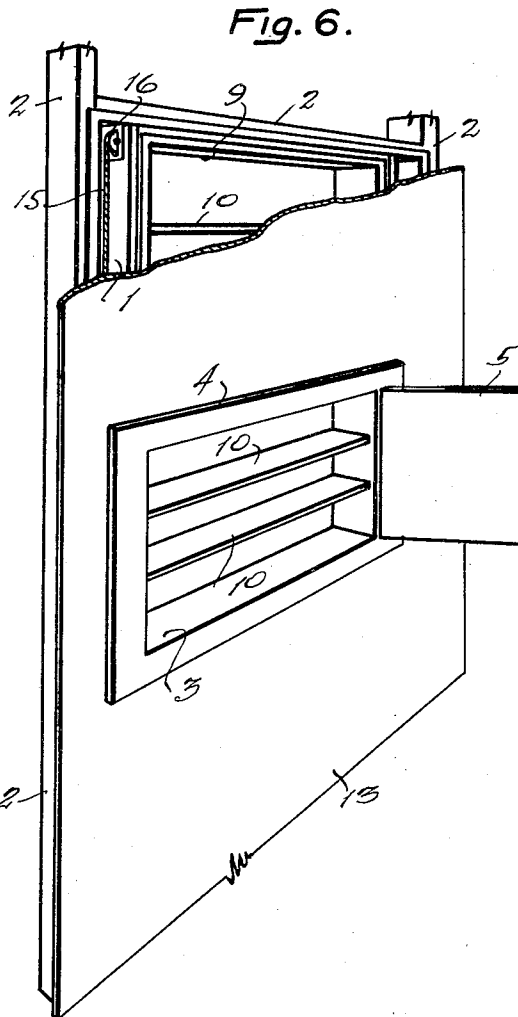


Fig. 6.

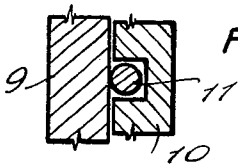


Fig. 7.

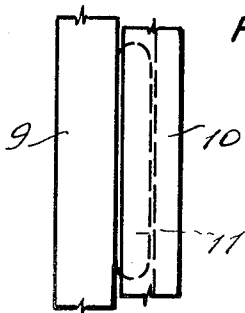


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WALL CABINET

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1 Claim. (Cl. 312-242)

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This invention relates to wall cabinets, and the like, for installation in frame walls having a space therein and its principal object resides in the provision of a cabinet especially adapted to frame buildings, particularly frame wall structures conventionally comprising wall board or shiplap secured on each side of two by four studding, or the like, whereby a space is provided therebetween.

A prime object of the invention is manifest in the provision of a more spacious wall cabinet than the conventional structure yet without increasing the size of the conventional openings thereto thus affording an arrangement whereby a greater storage space for such items as toiletries, medicaments, and the like, is provided.

Another object of the invention resides in the provision of a wall cabinet which may be arranged in any wall structure of the type mentioned and utilized for any purpose including book cases, and the like, and whereby the contents may be retained out of sight, if desired, and made conveniently accessible through a relatively small opening in the wall.

Broadly, the invention seeks to comprehend the provision of a storage arrangement which may be compactly disposed within a minimum of space and prefabricated in various sizes to suit the individual need yet so standardized as to be capable of installation in any conventional wall structure of the character described when the structure is erected.

While the foregoing objects are paramount, other and lesser objects will become manifest as the description proceeds, taken in connection with the appended drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the invention installed in a wall section having an opening therein and showing the sliding unit of shelves, a portion of the wall being cut away to illustrate others of the shelves in the said unit.

Figure 2 is a perspective illustration of a fragmentary portion of a wall of the shelf unit showing one of the adjustable shelf brackets.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of one of the rollers in the shelf unit assembly and illustrating a portion of one of the rails.

Figure 4 illustrates, in perspective, a fragmentary portion of a wall structure showing portions of the wall cut away illustrating the shelf assembly.

Figure 5 is an elevational view of the invention installed for perpendicular operation with respect to an opening in the wall and illustrating the operating weights.

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Figure 6 illustrates, in perspective, the structure shown in Figure 5.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary cross-sectional illustration of a modified form of the adjustable shelf-bracket employed in the structure shown in Figures 5 and 6, and

Figure 8 is a fragmentary plan view of the shelf bracket assembly shown in Figure 7 illustrating the bracket in dotted lines.

It is contemplated that the invention be so standardized as to be adaptable to any type of conventional structure where at least a recess in the wall can be provided for installation. As stated, it is especially suitable for use in frame structures having hollow walls supported by studding of standard dimensions, such as four or six inches, where proper framing can be accomplished to fit the cabinet into its surroundings and other interior appointments.

Accordingly, the invention comprises a housing 1 preferably of substantially greater length than breadth and of a depth suitable for installation between wall boards fixed to conventional four or six inch studding, as shown in Figures 4 and 6. The housing 1 can be firmly fixed in a frame 2 provided therefor and an opening 3 in the wall will afford access to the housing 1. The opening 3 may have a suitable frame 4 to enhance its appearance and a closure 5 provided for the opening 3.

It is desirable to fabricate the housing 1 from metal or some type of fiber or plastic, such as Masonite. A unitary arrangement of shelves 6, having a depth slightly less than the housing 1 is slidably arranged in the latter and is preferably provided with a set of rollers 7 which may be of any desirable form, or may even be in the form of steel balls, or the like, whereby to insure the smooth and easy movement of the shelf assembly 6 longitudinally of the housing 1. The rollers 7, or their equivalent, are adapted to operate along tracks or rails 8 arranged along the bottom of the housing 1, as shown in detail in Figure 3.

The shelf assembly 6 comprises a box frame 9 in which is arranged a plurality of shelves 10 arranged in any desirable manner and made adjustable so that they may be changed to accommodate different uses. Figures 2, 7 and 8 show details of the arrangement by which such adjustments may be accomplished. In Figure 2 a support 11 is illustrated which is formed from a rod and has its ends bent inwardly and upwardly and are inserted in holes 12 suitably spaced and paired, as shown in Figure 4, so that the mem-

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bers 11 can be moved upwardly or downwardly to space the shelves in any desired manner.

The housing 1 is placed in the wall cavity so that its longitudinal dimension is either horizontal, as shown in Figures 1 and 4, or vertical, as illustrated in Figures 5 and 6. The opening 3 is arranged in accordance with the symmetrical location thereof on the wall 13 and the housing 1 situated behind the latter so that it extends beyond the opening 3 on both sides, or top and bottom, depending upon its application, so that the opening will be at the approximate center of the housing 1, as shown in Figures 1 and 5.

The shelf assembly 6 being approximately two-thirds the length of the housing 1 will permit the location of all of the shelves 10 therein before the opening 3 as the shelf assembly 6 is moved longitudinally within the housing 1, that is, access may be had to any of the shelves 10 through the opening 3 by manipulating the shelf assembly 6 past the opening 3.

Obviously, a greater cabinet capacity is provided by the invention than is afforded by the conventional type of closet since a part of the contents may be stored behind the wall 13 out of sight even from the opening 3 until the shelves are moved before the opening 3 to gain access to them. In outward appearance, however, the cabinet is similar to any conventional closet of like character and use.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figures 5 and 6 the shelf assembly 6 is movable vertically of the housing 1 with respect to the opening 3 and is provided with weights 14, or the like, fixed to cords 15 which are passed over rollers 16 in the sides of the housing 1. The weights facilitate the movement of the shelf assembly 6 permitting the latter to be moved to any position with respect to the opening 3 so

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that the shelves 10 may be selectively brought into alignment with the opening.

It is obvious that various types of adjusting devices for the shelves 10 can be provided and these illustrated and described herein are merely suggestive although desirable. This is also true of the roller and track arrangement 7 and 8. Other modifications may also be resorted to from time to time without departing from the spirit and intent of the invention or the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed is:

In a wall cabinet adapted to be installed in a hollow wall having an opening in one side, the combination comprising a housing arranged in said wall and extending beyond the vertical sides of said opening, a case slidably supported in said housing and having a horizontal dimension not exceeding two-thirds that of said housing, a plurality of shelves in said case capable of accessibility through said opening as said case is moved longitudinally of said housing, and a closure for said opening.

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