

No. 742,012.

PATENTED OCT. 20, 1903.

J. M. DECKER.
WALL CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1899.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

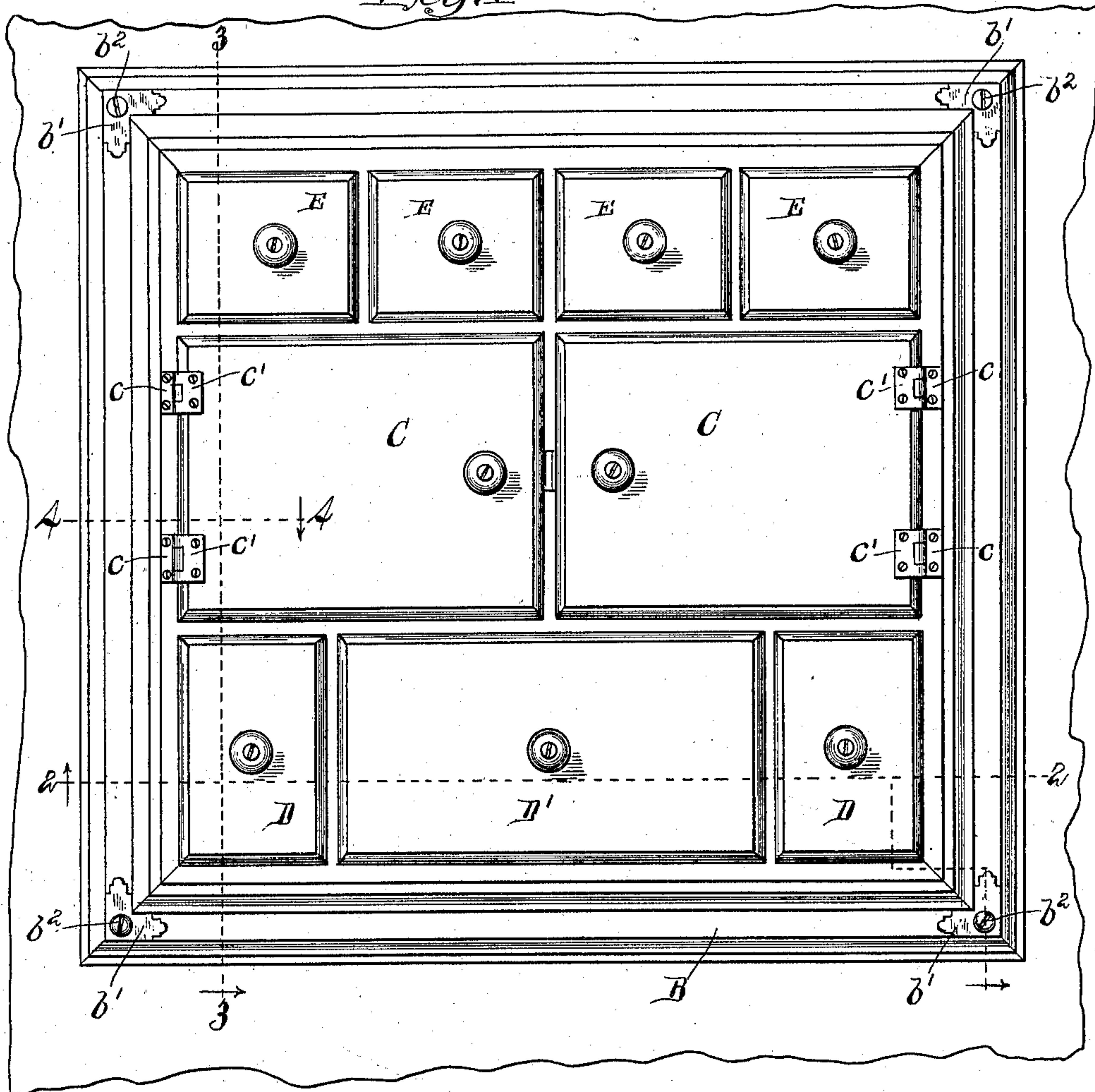
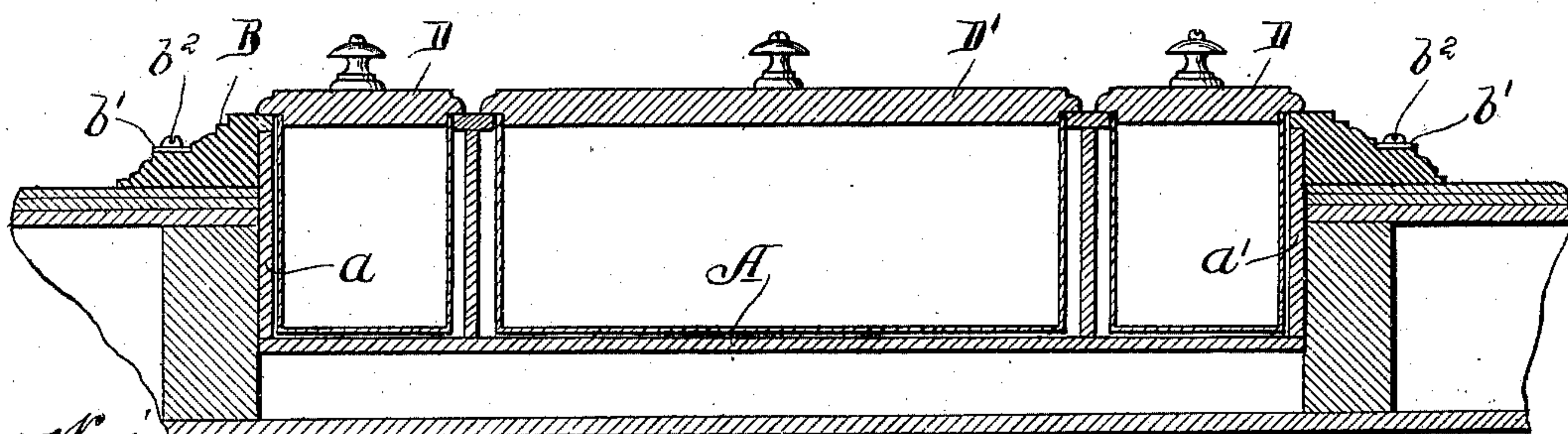


Fig. 2



Witnesses:
W. H. Smith
C. W. Stiles

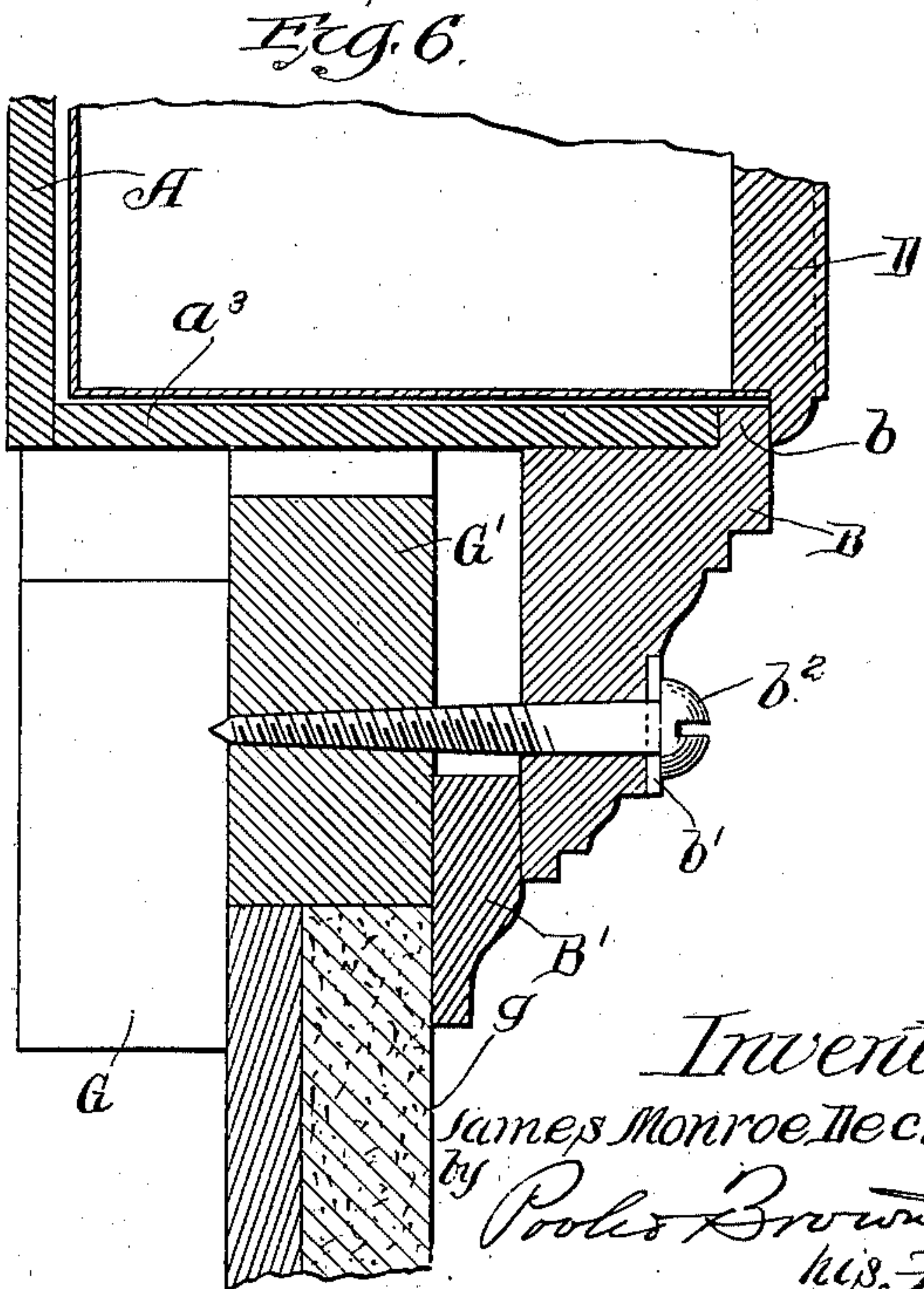
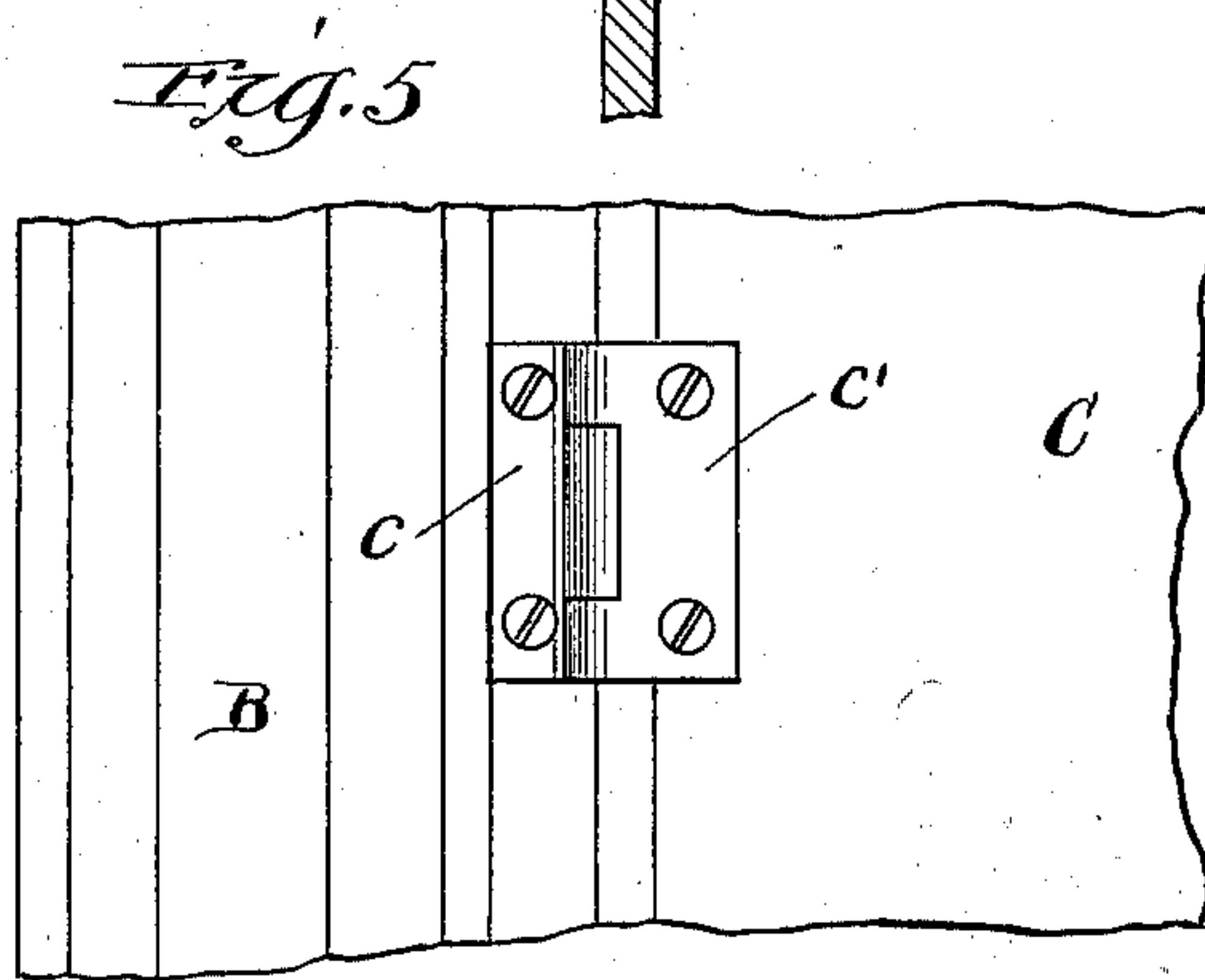
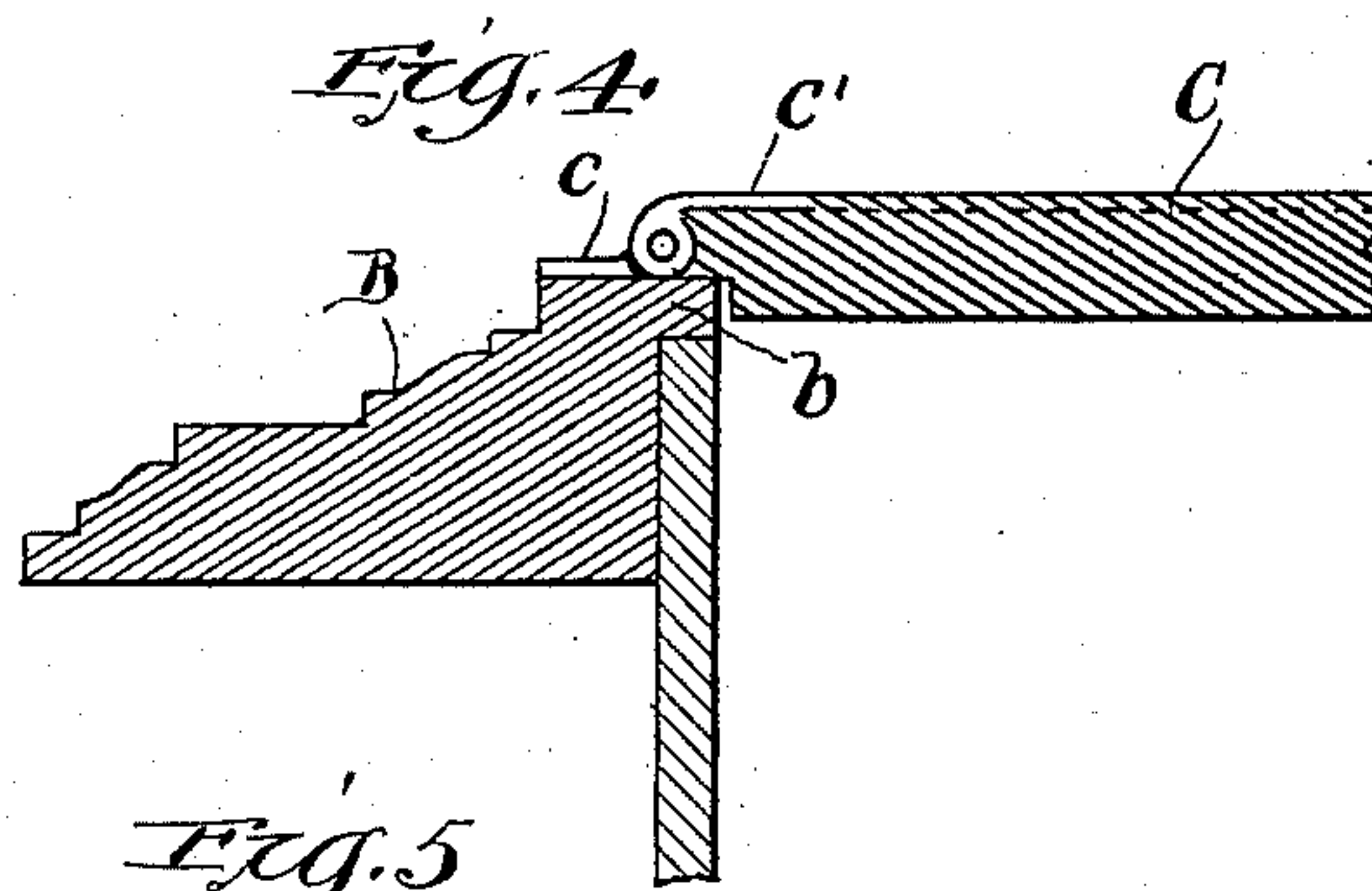
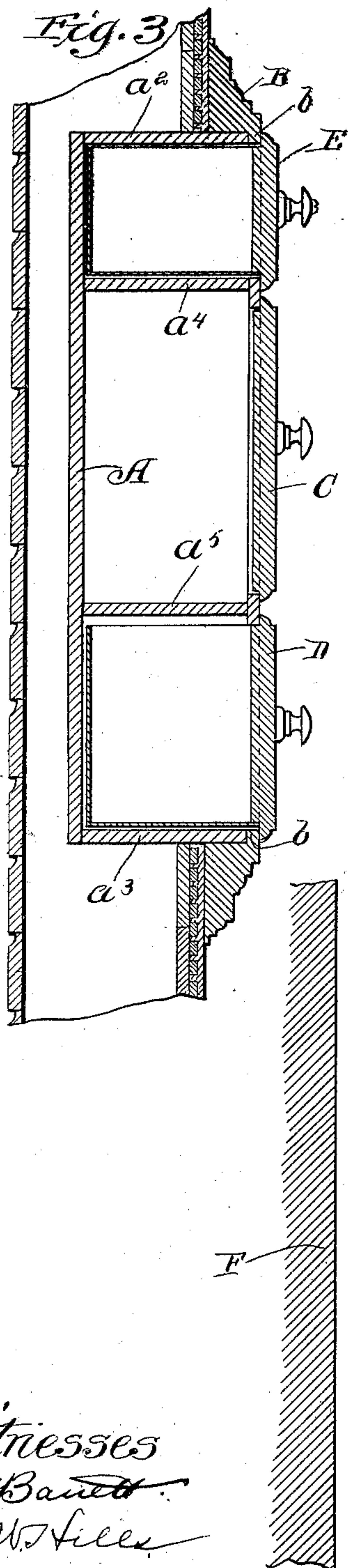
Inventor:
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by *Polis Brown*
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES MONROE DECKER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WALL-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 742,012, dated October 20, 1903.

Application filed October 21, 1899. Serial No. 734,416. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES MONROE DECKER, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall-Cabinets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in wall-cabinets of a kind provided with a plurality of compartments, certain of which are fitted with drawers, others of which are provided with doors, and adapted to be set in the wall of any building, the inner side opening inwardly into a room and surrounded by a molding, making a finish upon the interior wall finish of the said room in such a manner that the front of the cabinet, with its molding, shall present a finish practically uniform with the interior finish of the room. The dimensions of the said cabinet are preferably such as will permit the same to be inserted between two adjacent studs in the frame partition or construction of the building, and the height thereof may be approximately equal to the width, thus forming a cabinet the interior case of which will be approximately fourteen inches wide and fourteen inches high and of a depth approximating the width of the studs. The construction thereby admits of cabinets being made in quantities of a prescribed size and when completed being inserted in any wall, either as the building is in course of construction or after the said building is finished, in the latter case it being necessary to cut an opening between two adjacent studs or wall furring-strips through the plastering or other wall finish of sufficient size to insert the said cabinet.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a front elevation of a portion of the said cabinet and one of the hinges thereof. Fig. 6 is a detail in section and is designed to illus-

trate the construction in which the said cabinet may be applied to the wall of a brick building.

In the drawings the cabinet consists of a rectangular case of wood or other suitable materials, having a back wall A, side walls $a a'$, top wall a^2 , a bottom wall a^3 , transverse horizontal partitions $a^4 a^5$, dividing the said cabinet into three compartments having a length equal to the width of the cabinet. The height of the central compartment as herein shown is approximately equal to half the height of the case, and the upper compartment has less height than the lower. Transverse partitions divide the upper of the said compartments into four equal chambers adapted to receive the drawers E E, &c. The central compartment is divided by a central transverse partition into two equal chambers adapted to be closed by doors C C. The lower compartment is divided into three unequal chambers, the larger of which is central and approximately equal to half the width of the cabinet and the side chambers of which are equal each to each and represent the remaining space, and said chambers are adapted to receive the drawers D D D'. A molding B, herein shown as having a rabbeted back edge b , is secured about the case in such manner that the flat or wall-contact face on each side of the said cabinet lies in the same plane. The rabbeted edge of the said molding projects over the edges of the side, top, and bottom walls, respectively, of the cabinet to form a finish and to secure the said cabinet thereto. The manner of securing the said molding to the cabinet may be by means of nails, glue, or other desired means in such manner that the molding aforesaid forms an unbroken finish having mitered joints at the corners about the cabinet. The partitions heretofore described are provided with cap-pieces having the same thickness as the rabbeted portion of the said molding, so that when the case, with its molding, is completed the outer surface of the molding and the outer surface of the cap-pieces will lie in the same plane. The drawers E E E E and D D D' are respectively provided with a

drawer-body, preferably metallic, and, as herein shown, of stamped metal, and united to the drawer-front in a familiar manner, the said drawer-front being rabbeted on the back face thereof to a size sufficient to fit within the drawer-body and having flanges projecting on the sides and ends thereof adapted to close closely against the said molding B and the cap-pieces heretofore described. The drawer-fronts may be secured to the drawer-body in any preferred manner. The said doors C and C are rabbeted in a manner similar to the drawer-fronts and are of such thickness that when the same are secured upon the case the fronts of the said drawers and the said doors shall lie in the same plane. Hinges secure the said doors to the molding B, already described, at the sides of the said cabinet. The said hinges are constructed of two leaves, as follows: One of the leaves *c* thereof is flat and adapted to be secured by screws to the said molding, and the other member *c'* of the said hinge is upwardly curved and adapted to be secured upon the front side of the said door. It is obvious that this manner of constructing the hinge forms a secure means for uniting the said doors to the said molding and also provides in opening the said door the means whereby the hinge edge thereof is swung away from the molding as the door is opened, thereby preventing binding or clamping. The front edge of each door is provided with a friction catch or latch in a familiar manner.

As a modification of my invention means are provided for securing the same to the wall without disturbing or jarring the plastering or other wall finish, as follows: A metallic angle-plate *b'*, formed to fit upon the respective corners of the said frame or molding, is provided with a central aperture adapted to receive the screw *b²*, which passes through the molding and into the studs of the building-frame. Obviously the said screws may be inserted and turned inwardly in a position to hold the frame rigidly in place without disturbing the plastering, and inasmuch as the cabinet fits closely between two adjacent studs or furred strips it is obvious that the screws if inserted at the corners of the frame will always encounter the frame-studs or furring-strips between which the said cabinet has been inserted.

When the said case is used within the wall of a building constructed by brick, it is secured thereto by means illustrated in Fig. 6, wherein F represents the brick wall, G represents the wall-furring, and G' a ground adapted to be secured rigidly to the said furring and having its outer surface flush with the wall finish *g*, upon which the said case may be secured. A space always exists between the wall-furring G and the brick wall for plugging or securing the said wall-furring in unvarying relation thereto, so that when

an opening of this kind is left in the interior finish of the wall the wall on all sides thereof will be as firm and unyielding as in any other part of the building. The width of the said ground G' should be such that the molding B should conceal the same and extend outward therefrom upon the plastering or other wall finish, and the said case will be secured thereon in the manner heretofore described—that is to say, by means of the screws inserted at the corners of the frame and extending into the surrounding framework about the aperture. Should the interior wall be very thin or should it for other reasons be desired to secure more depth, a supplemental molding B' may be used, as shown in said Fig. 6, as a sub-mold.

Obviously the metal corner-plates *b'* are of great value in this device, inasmuch as they prevent the said screws *b²* from mutilating the face of the molding and also serve to clamp the said molding rigidly between the same and the wall.

I claim as my invention—

1. A wall-cabinet comprising a casing designed to be inserted into an opening in a wall between two adjacent studs and projecting a distance outside of said wall, said casing being provided with accessible closures, such as drawers or doors, for access to the interior of the cabinet, and molding-strips designed to be secured to the wall about said opening, said molding-strips being provided with rabbets, the projecting parts of the side, top and bottom walls of the casing fitting in the rabbets in said strips, whereby said casing is supported by said strips from lateral and vertical displacement, and the parts of the strips outside of the rabbets constituting projecting parts or flanges adapted to overlap the outer margins of the casing-walls to prevent the casing falling away from the wall, and the closures being rabbeted at their margins and the rabbeted parts overlapping said flanges of the molding.

2. A wall-cabinet comprising a casing designed to be inserted into an opening in a wall between two adjacent studs and projecting a distance outside of said wall, said casing being provided with closures, such as drawers or doors, for access to the interior of the cabinet, and molding-strips designed to be secured to the wall about said opening, said molding-strips being provided with rabbets, the projecting parts of the side, top and bottom walls of the casing fitting in the rabbets in said strips, whereby said casing is supported by said strips from lateral and vertical displacement, and the parts of the strips outside of the rabbets and constituting projecting parts or flanges adapted to overlap the outer margins of the casing-walls to prevent the casing falling away from the wall and the closures being rabbeted at their margins and the rabbet parts overlapping said

flanges of the molding, certain of the closures being hinged to the molding by hinges the outer leaves of which are attached to the molding laterally outside of the rabbets in
5 said molding.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature, in pres-

ence of two witnesses, this 18th day of April, A. D. 1899.

JAMES MONROE DECKER.

Witnesses:

TAYLOR E. BROWN,
GERTRUDE BRYCE.