W. H. WATTS.

BUILT-IN CLOSET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 19, 1907. 2 SHEETS-SHEET 1. Invertore Milliam H. Watts Sourmet Amom

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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.

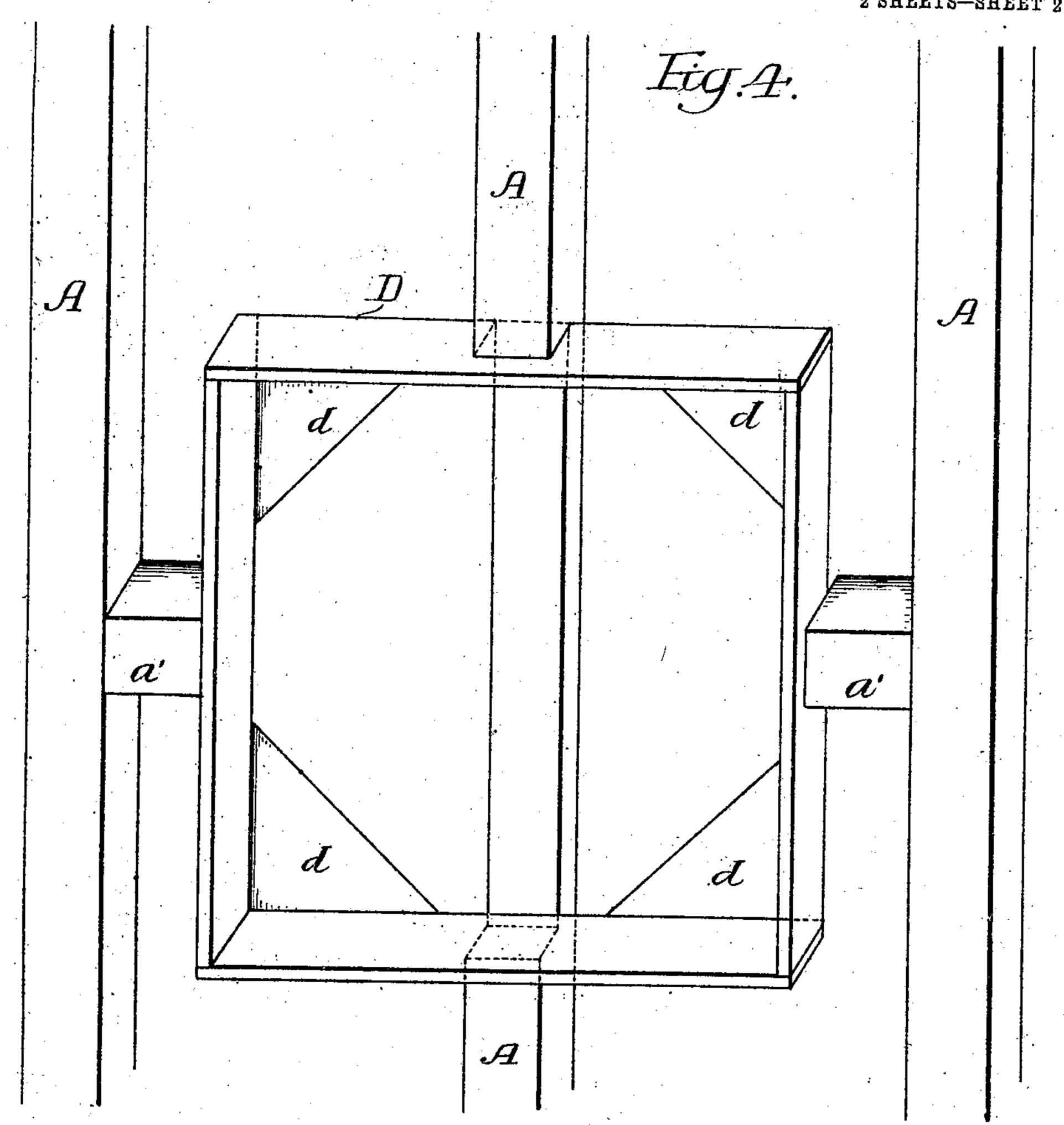
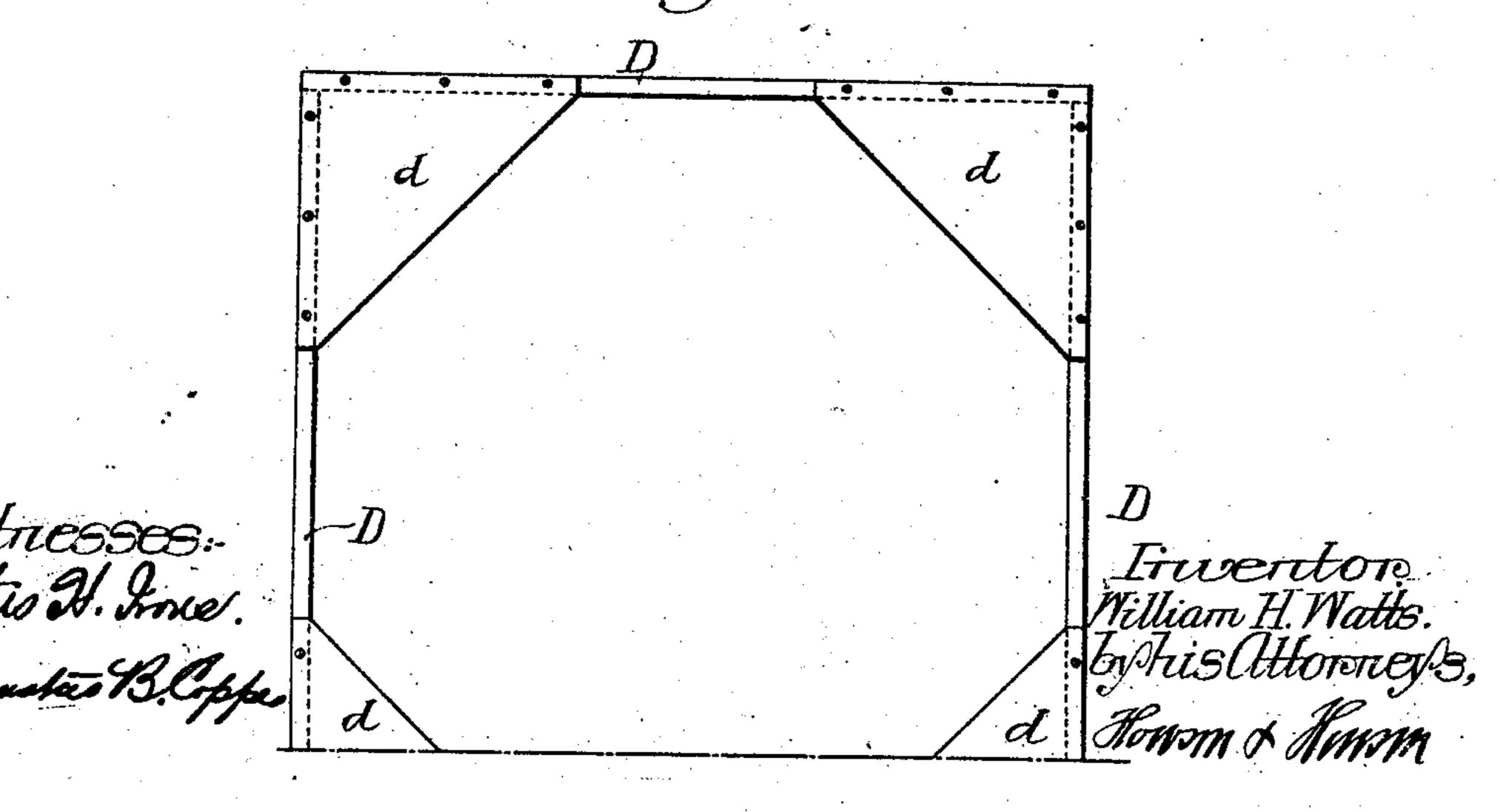


Fig. 5.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BUILT-IN CLOSET.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, William H. Watts, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain improvements in Built-In Closets, of which

the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in what may be termed "partition closets," i. e., closets built in a partition made of studding and plaster; the closet being hollow so as to be flush with the wall on one side and stopping short of the wall on the other side.

The invention is particularly adapted for use as a medicine closet in bath rooms, where a shallow closet is all that is necessary.

The object of my invention is to simplify the construction of such a closet and to so form it that while one of the studs is cut 20 away to receive the frame of the closet, said frame will take the place of the cut away portion of the stud, so that its strength will be increased.

My invention also relates to further details of construction, which will be referred to

hereafter.

Referring to the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1, is a sectional view of my improved closet on the line 1—1, Fig. 2; Fig. 2, is a sectional view on the line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, is an enlarged view of part of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, is a perspective view of the frame of the closet; and Fig. 5, is a rear view of a portion of the frame showing the braces.

35. In the above drawings, A—A are the ver-

tical studs of the wall.

a is one face of the wall and B is the other face of the wall, in the present instance having a surface b of tile, and it will be understood that the wall may be wainscoted or simply plastered instead of using tiles as shown, if desired.

D is a quadrangular frame, preferably of wood, and braced at the back by metallic plates d, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. One of the studs as illustrated in Fig. 4, is cut away to receive the quadrangular frame D and braces a' are mounted between the two side studs and the frame to stiffen the structure.

Thus while the central stud A is weakened by cutting away, as shown, it is strengthened by the insertion of the quadrangular braced frame, and the frame is held rigidly in position so that the plasterer can finish his work, working up to the frame on one side and inclosing the frame on the other side of the

wall. After the wall has been finished by the tiling the closet is completed by placing a back E in the quadrangular frame. This back is preferably formed of a silvered piece 60 of glass, although it may be made of any material. The bottom and sides of the frame are also lined, preferably with glass; the plate e being first placed in the bottom of the frame and then the plate e' is placed in the top, 65 then side plates e^2 are introduced, which fit in between the two plates e-e' holding them in position. The plates e^2 are drilled at the points where it is desired to secure brackets and these brackets f' are simply metallic 70 angle plates. Ordinary wood screws are passed through the brackets and through the holes in the glass plates into the wood of the frame. I have found that one screw in each bracket is sufficient as the bracket will rest 75 against the back E and will be held rigidly in position, although it will be understood that two or more screws—or other fastenings—may be used without departing from my invention. I mount shelves F on the 80 brackets and these are also preferably made of glass.

Secured to the front of the frame are angle bars C, which overlap the glass linings e, e' e^2 , and which are secured to the frame A by 85 wood screws c. These bars may be made independently or may form part of a single quadrangular frame, as desired. After this bar is in place, the tiles b—or other finish—are placed in position, overlapping the bars, 90

as shown in Fig. 3.

G is a quadrangular frame, L-shaped in cross section, and having a flange g which laps over the end of the bars C and over a portion of the tiling. The other member g' of the 95 frame extends into the opening of the closet covering the side of the angle bars C and extending over the edge of the sides and top and bottom lining plates so as to make a neat finish. The frame may be of brass or 100 it may be nickel plated.

Mounted within the frame is a door H, hinged at h to the frame G in any suitable manner. This door can be glazed, as shown at h', or it may be solid, as desired. Thus it 105 will be seen that I am enabled to make a comparatively cheap closet, which, when finished, will have a very neat appearance. Moreover, it can readily be put in place and though comparatively light is so designed 110 and mounted as to add strength to the studding.

1 claim:

1. The combination of a wall, a quadrangular frame mounted in the wall, braces at the corners of the frame, a lining inserted in 5 said frame in front of said braces, angle bars secured to the frame and overlapping the lining, and a finish frame overlapping said angle bars and a portion of the wall, with a door hung on said frame, substantially as

16 described.

2. The combination of a series of vertical studs, one of said studs being notched, a quadrangular frame mounted in the notched portion of the stud, metallic angle braces 15 secured to the corners of the frame at the rear, a lining for the frame, angle bars secured to the face of the frame and overlapping the side linings, a metallic frame mounted within the opening and overlapping the 20 angle bars and part of the side lining, and a door hinged to the said frame, substantially

as described.

3. The combination of vertical studs, one of said studs being notched, a quadrangular 25 frame mounted in the notched portion of the stud, braces extending from the frame to the studs at each side, metallic braces secured to the rear of the frame at the corners, a back mounted within the frame and resting 30 against the angle braces, side, top and bottom lining plates holding the back in position, the side plates holding the top and bottom plates in position, and means for securing the side plates to the frame, substantially 35 as described.

4. The combination of a series of vertical studs, one of said studs being notched, a

quadrangular frame mounted on the notched portion of the said stud, braces extending from the frame to the studs at each side 10 thereof, angle braces secured to the rear of the frame at the corners, a back fitting within the frame and resting against the angle braces, side, top and bottom lining plates, the side plates holding the top and bottom 45 plates in position and the four plates holding the back in position, shelf brackets, screws for securing the shelf brackets to the sides, said screws extending through the brackets and the side plates into the frame, substan- 50 tially as described.

5. The combination of a series of studs, one of said studs being notched, a quadrangular frame mounted in the notched portion of the said stud, angle braces secured to the back 55 of the frame at the corners thereof, a back mounted within the frame, side plates and top and bottom plates also mounted within the frame, means for securing the plates in position, angle bars secured to the face of the 60 frame and overlapping the side plates, a frame L-shaped in cross section, one portion of the said frame extending over the end of the angle bars and a portion of the wall, the other member of the frame extending over 65 the edge of the side plates, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of

two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM H. WATTS.

Witnesses:

Jos. H. KLEIN, WM. A. BARR.