

April 8, 1930.

A. F. THOMPSON

1,753,673

DOOR FOR RADIANT GAS HEATERS

Original Filed May 21, 1928

Fig. 1.

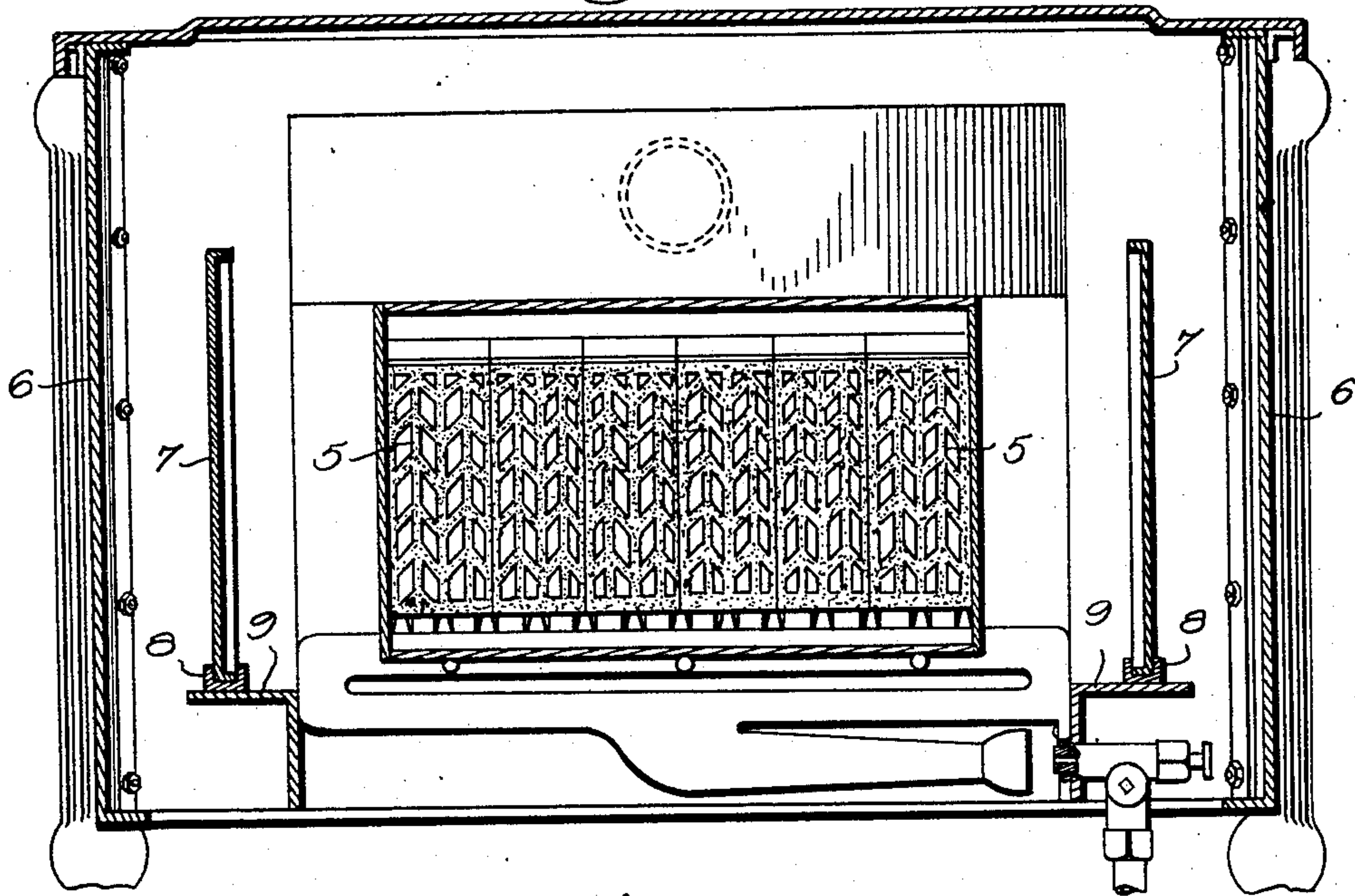


Fig. 2.

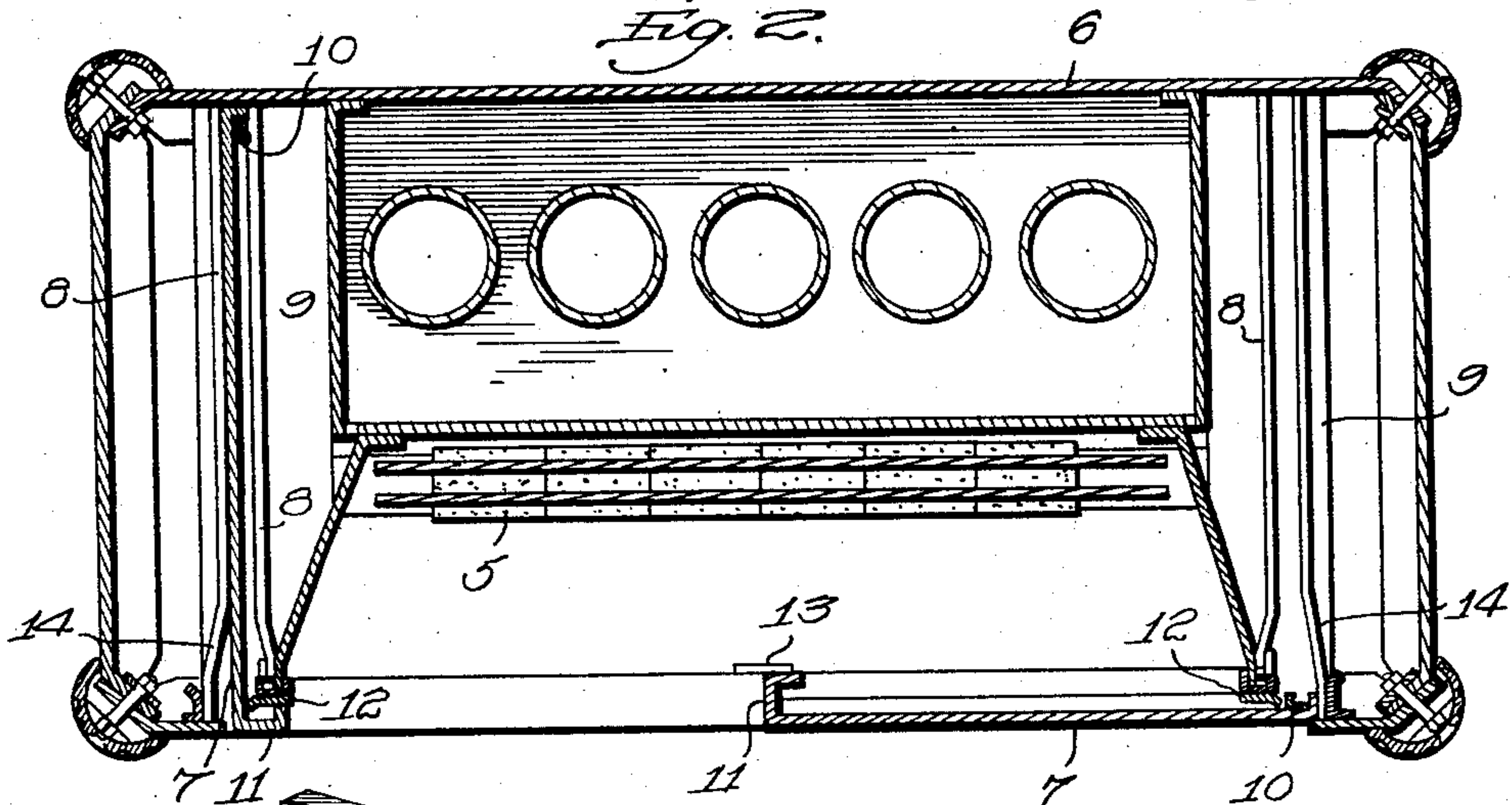
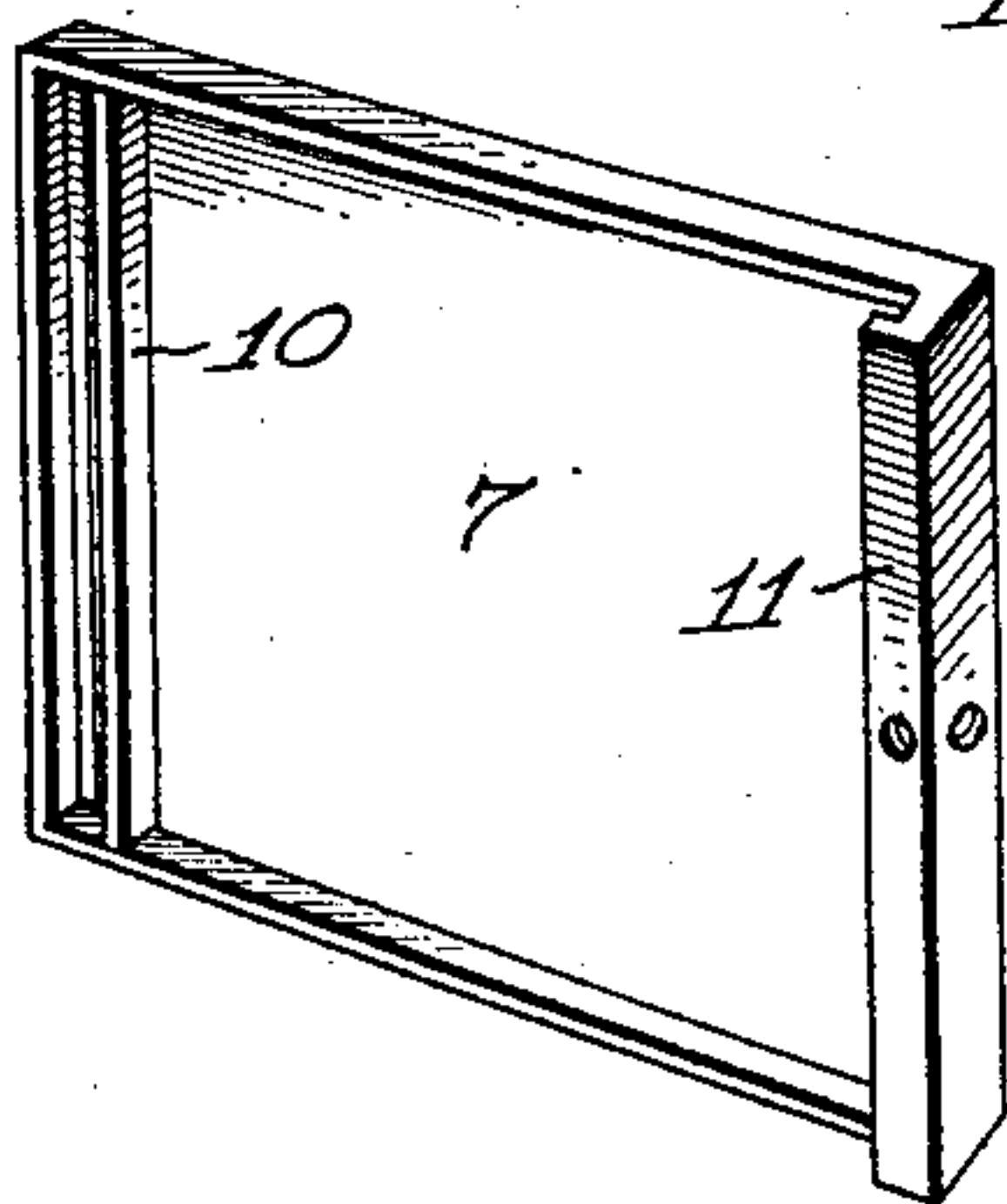


Fig. 3.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DOOR FOR RADIANT GAS HEATERS

Original application filed May 21, 1928, Serial No. 279,288. Divided and this application filed July 2, 1929. Serial No. 375,412.

This invention relates to that type of radiant gas-heater in which the burners and radiants are mounted within a cabinet of the console type, such, for instance, as shown in my copending application Serial No. 279,288, filed May 21, 1928, the present application being a division of that application.

In the drawing annexed—

Fig. 1 is a vertical sectional view of the cabinet;

Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view thereof;

Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the doors.

Referring to the drawing annexed by reference-numerals, 5 designates the radiants mounted within the cabinet 6 just back of a rectangular opening in the front-wall of the cabinet. This opening in the front-wall is adapted to be closed by a pair of doors 7, one of which is located at each end of the cabinet. Each of these doors is adapted to run straight back into the cabinet, the lower edge of the door resting and being guided in a channel-iron 8 mounted upon a horizontal plate 9 rigidly supported within the cabinet.

Each door consists of a single plate of sheet metal flanged at its edges to give it stiffness. Extending across each door, near its rear end, between the top and bottom flanges, is a stop-flange 10 and at the front end of each door each of the flanges is provided with an extension-flange 11 which is turned inwardly. When the door is pulled straight forwardly, in its channel 8, the vertical flange 10 strikes against a laterally-extending flange 12 and the door is arrested in its outward movement thereby. From this position, the door may be swung around, with the flange 12 acting as a sort of hinge, to its closed position, where it is substantially flush with the front face of the cabinet, the door being arrested in this position by a stop 13 located at the bottom and centrally of the door-opening. To permit the door to thus swing around to closed position, the outer flange of the channel 8 is bent laterally toward the adjacent end of the cabinet, as at 14, to widen the channel at this point. When the door is thus swung around to closed position,

its rear end engages the laterally-bent flange 14 of the channel to thus guide the end of the door to a position against the adjacent part of the front wall of the cabinet. When both doors are thus closed, they meet at the center and thereby close the front opening in the cabinet. It will be observed that the stop-flange 12 is secured to a vertical post supported within the cabinet and that this stop-flange 12 lies a short distance back of the front face of the cabinet, so that the door when closed is sufficiently inset to come substantially flush with the front face of the cabinet. It will be observed also that, when the door is closed, its intumed flange 11 strikes against the outer face of a vertical flange 12 and arrests the door with its outer end practically flush with the face of the cabinet, so that, whether the doors be open or closed, they will not project outwardly beyond the face of the cabinet front-wall, thereby reducing to a minimum the liability of the doors being bent or broken.

What I claim as new is:

1. In combination with a cabinet having a door-opening in its front wall, a door-guiding-and-supporting channel at each side of said opening extending rearwardly into the cabinet, a door having its bottom edge throughout its length slidably mounted in each of these channels and equal to half the area of the door-opening, each door being provided with a stop-flange at a distance from its rear or inner end adapted to strike against and hinge upon an adjacent vertical flange carried by the cabinet and set back within the door-opening, whereby when the doors are drawn outwardly to the fullest extent and swung inwardly toward each other they will lie substantially flush with the front wall of the cabinet.

2. In combination with a cabinet having a door-opening in its front wall, a door-guiding-and-supporting channel at each side of said opening extending rearwardly into the cabinet, a door having its bottom edge throughout its length slidably mounted in each of these channels and equal to half the area of the door-opening, each door being provided with a stop-flange at a distance from its rear or inner end adapted to strike against

and hinge upon an adjacent vertical flange
carried by the cabinet and set back within the
door-opening, whereby when the doors are
drawn outwardly to the fullest extent and
swung inwardly toward each other they will
lie substantially flush with the front wall of
the cabinet, the outer flange of each one of
said channel-irons being bent laterally to per-
mit the rear end of the door to contact with
the inner face of the front wall of the cabi-
net when the door is closed.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my
signature.

AUGUSTUS F. THOMPSON.