Feb. 28, 1939. G. R. GIBSON ET AL 2,148,689

INSULATED CABINET

Filed Sept. 15, 1937 7 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

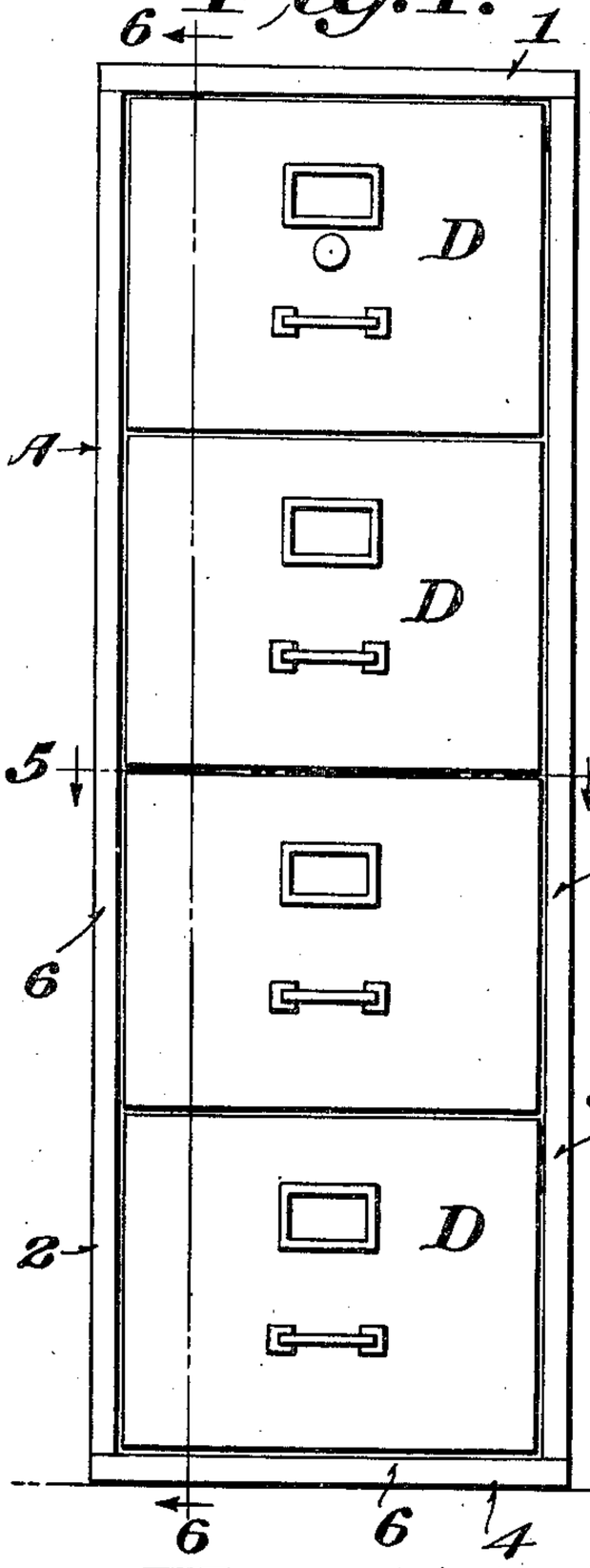


Fig. 2.

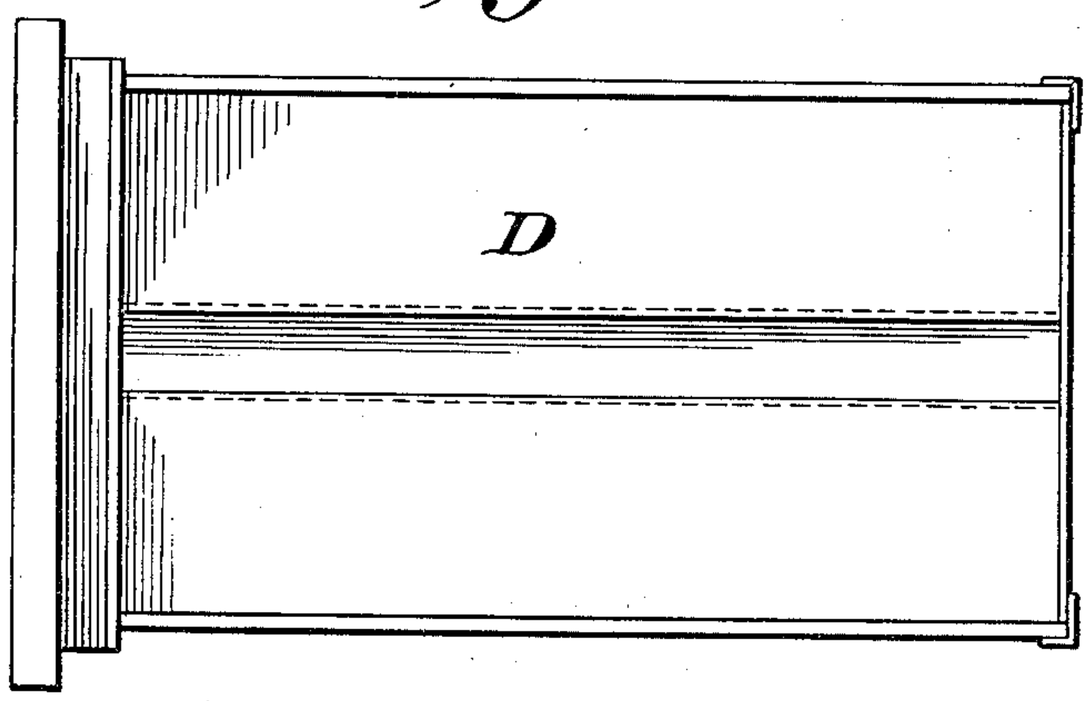


Fig. 3.

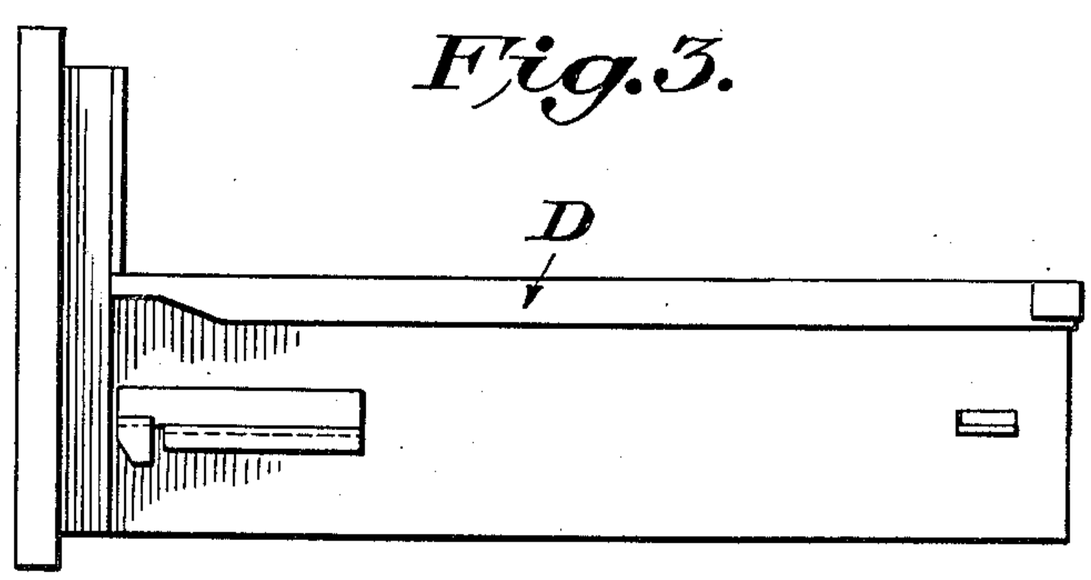


Fig. 11.

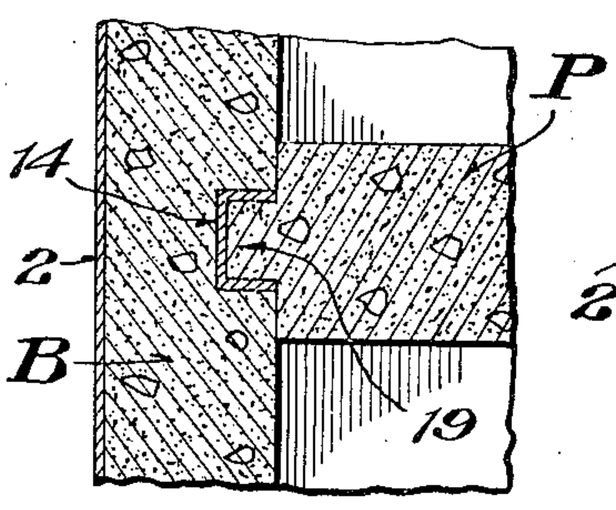


Fig. 10.

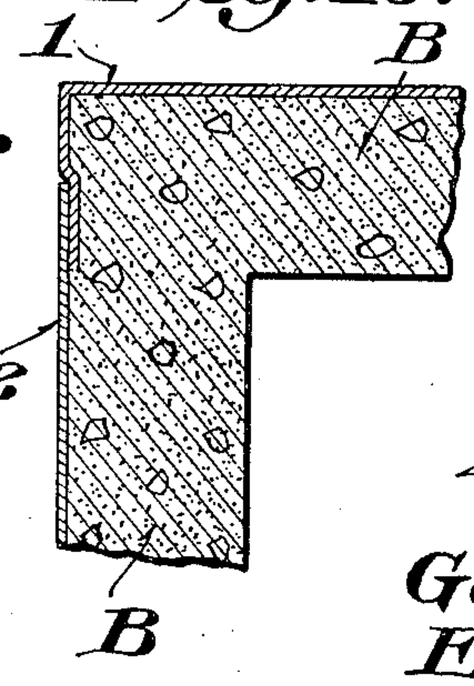
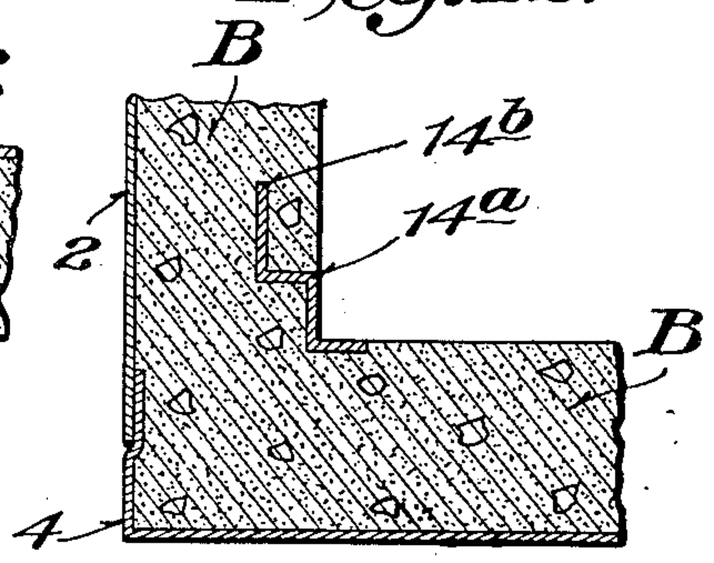


Fig. 12.



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Feb. 28, 1939. G. R. GIBSON ET AL 2,148,689

INSULATED CABINET

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Fig. 4.

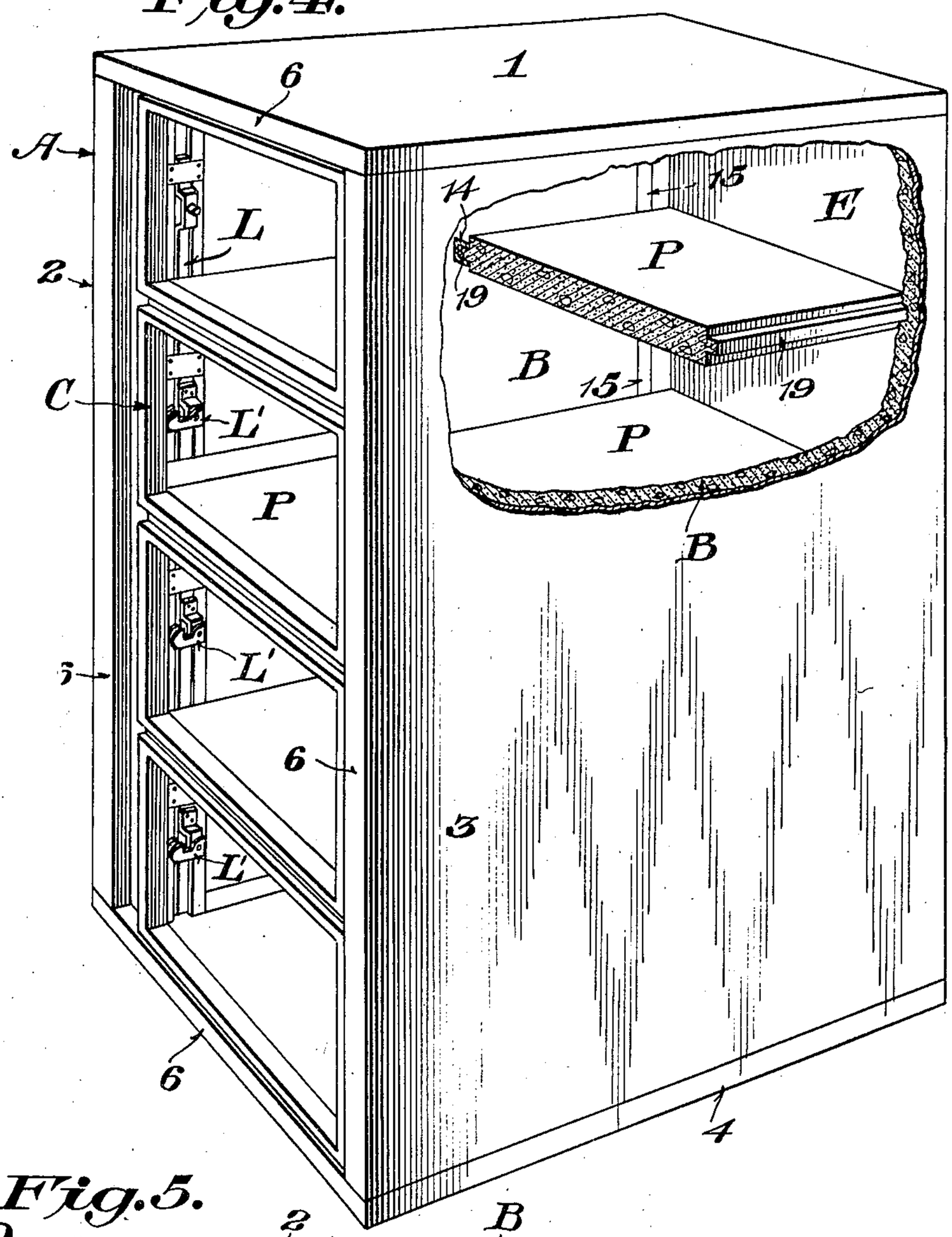
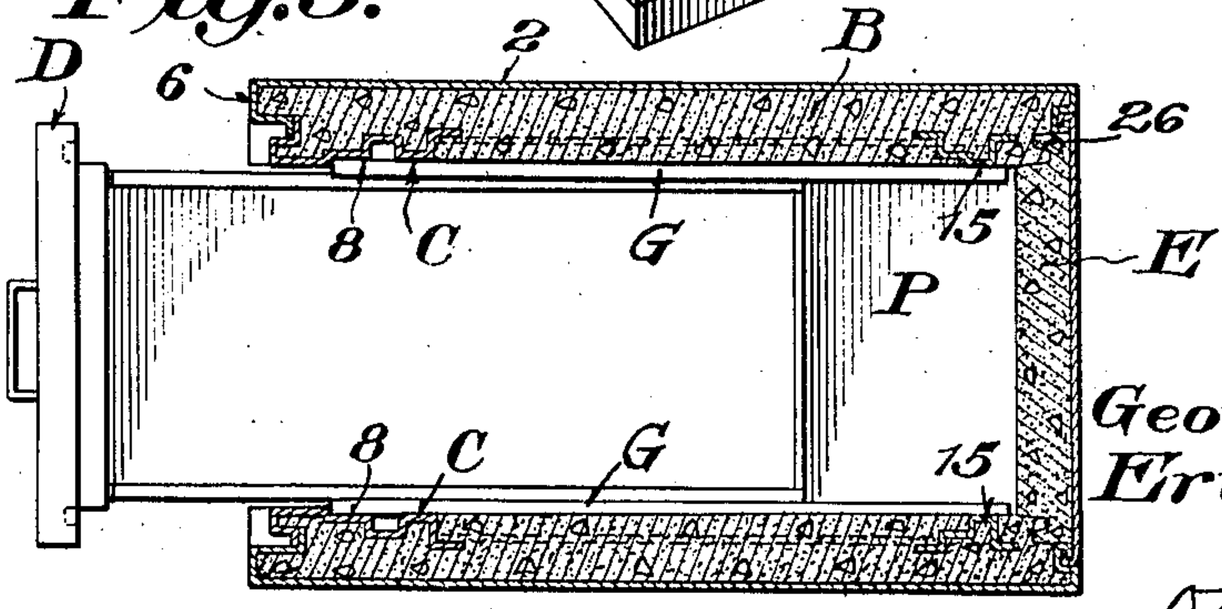


Fig. 5.



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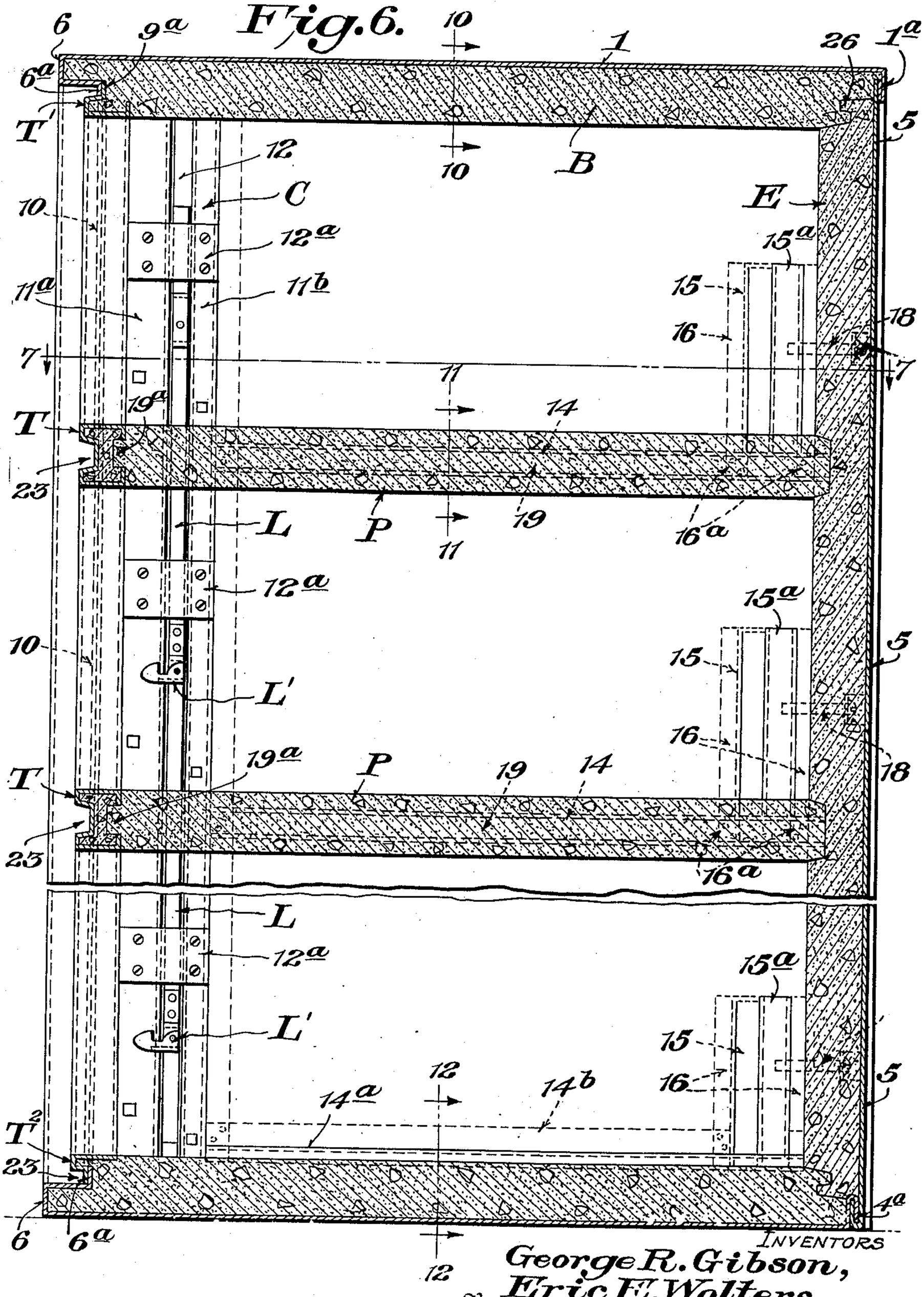
INSULATED CABINET

Filed Sept. 15, 1937 7 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 6.



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INSULATED CABINET

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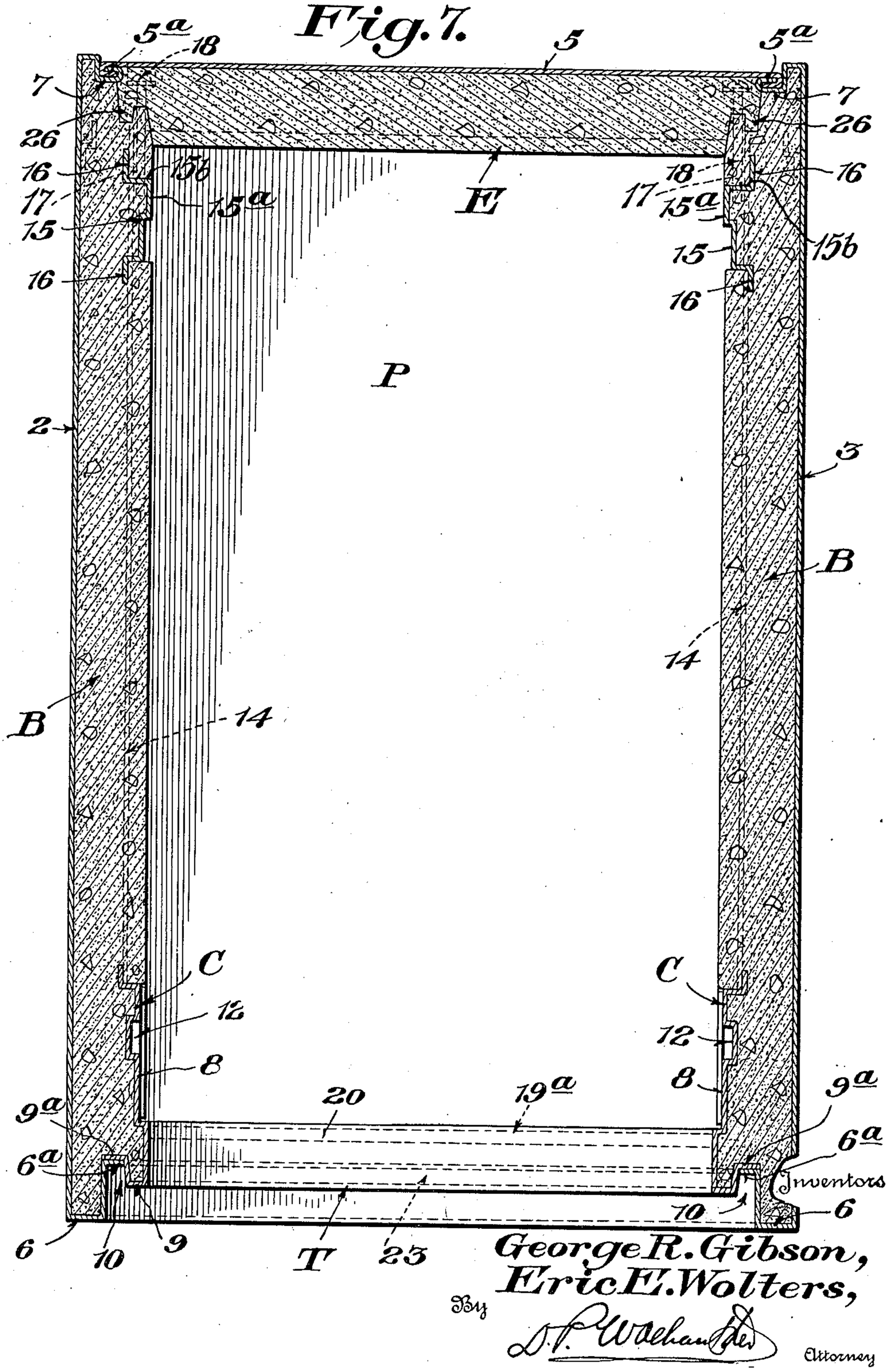
Fig. 7.



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INSULATED CABINET

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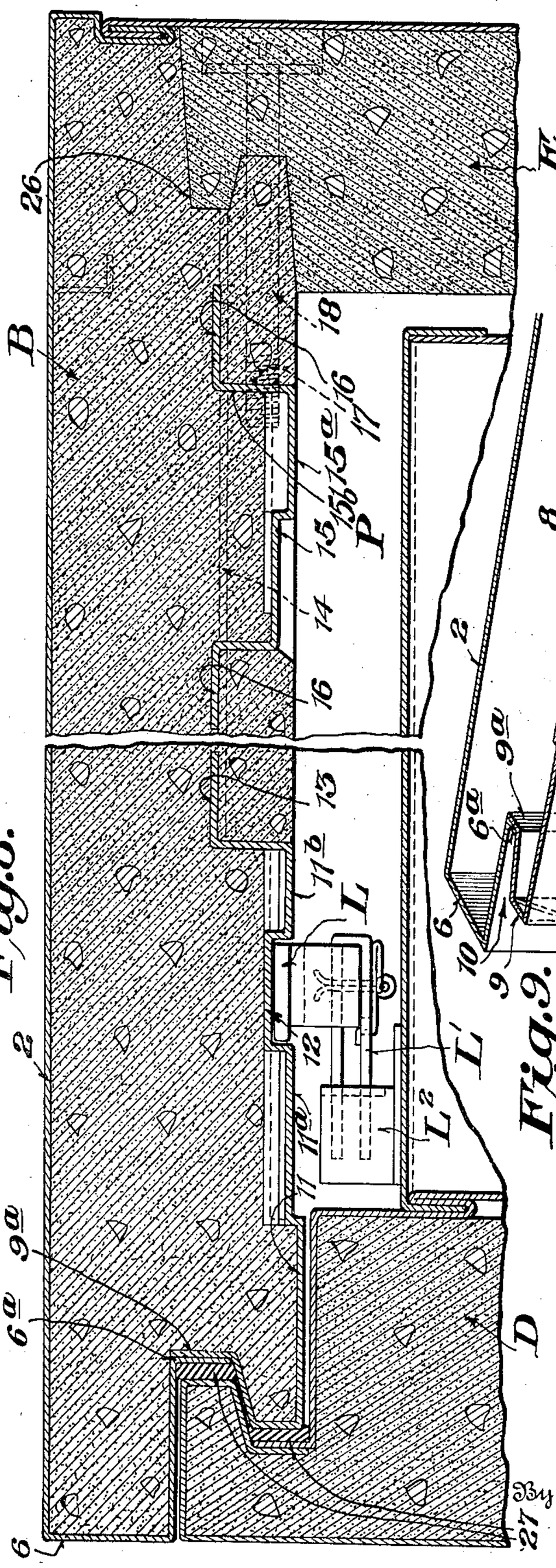

Fig. 8.

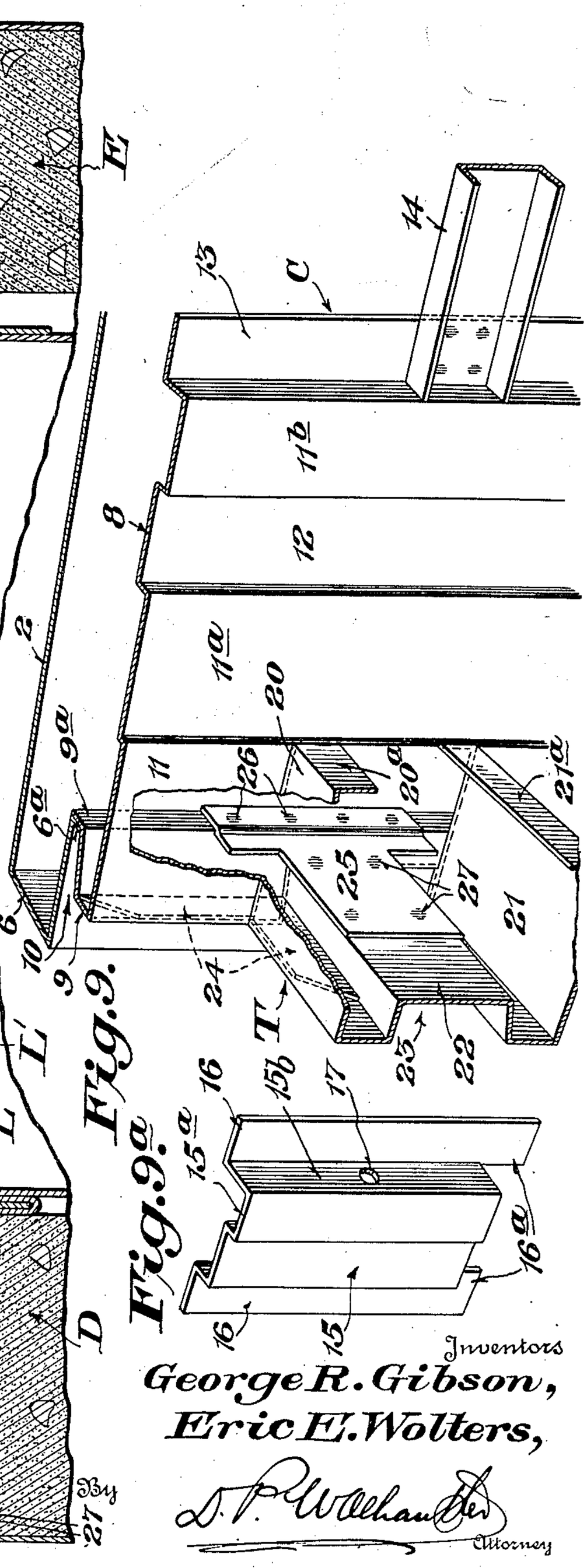

Fig. 9.

Fig. 9a.

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Fig. 13.

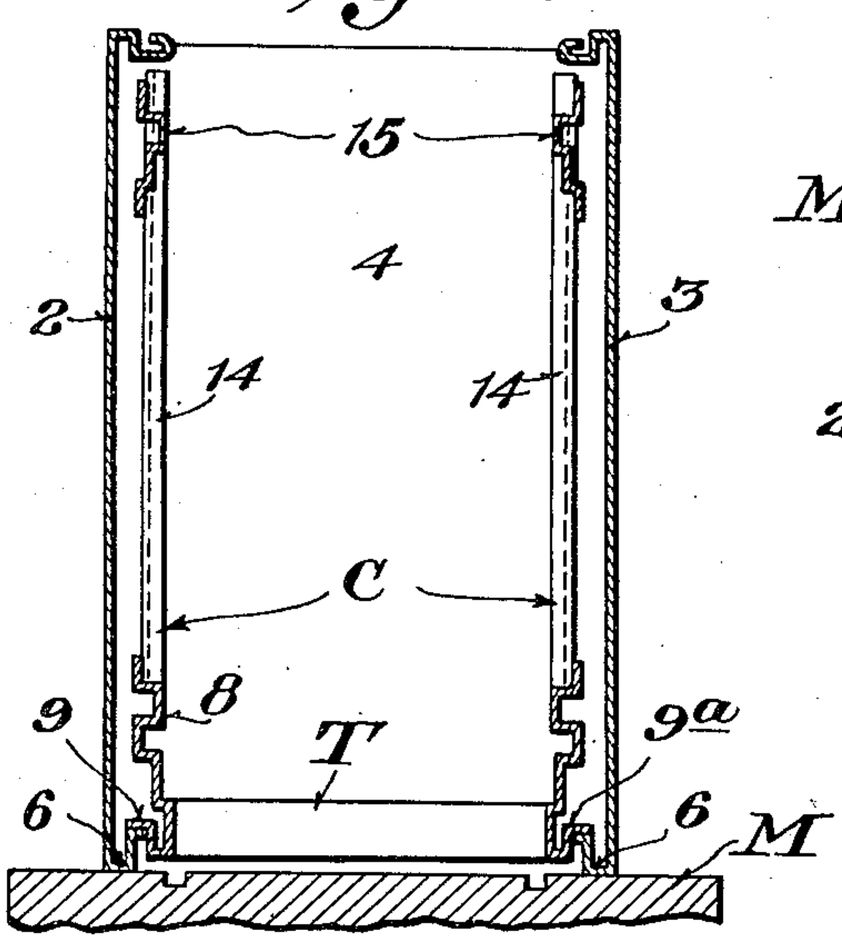


Fig. 14.

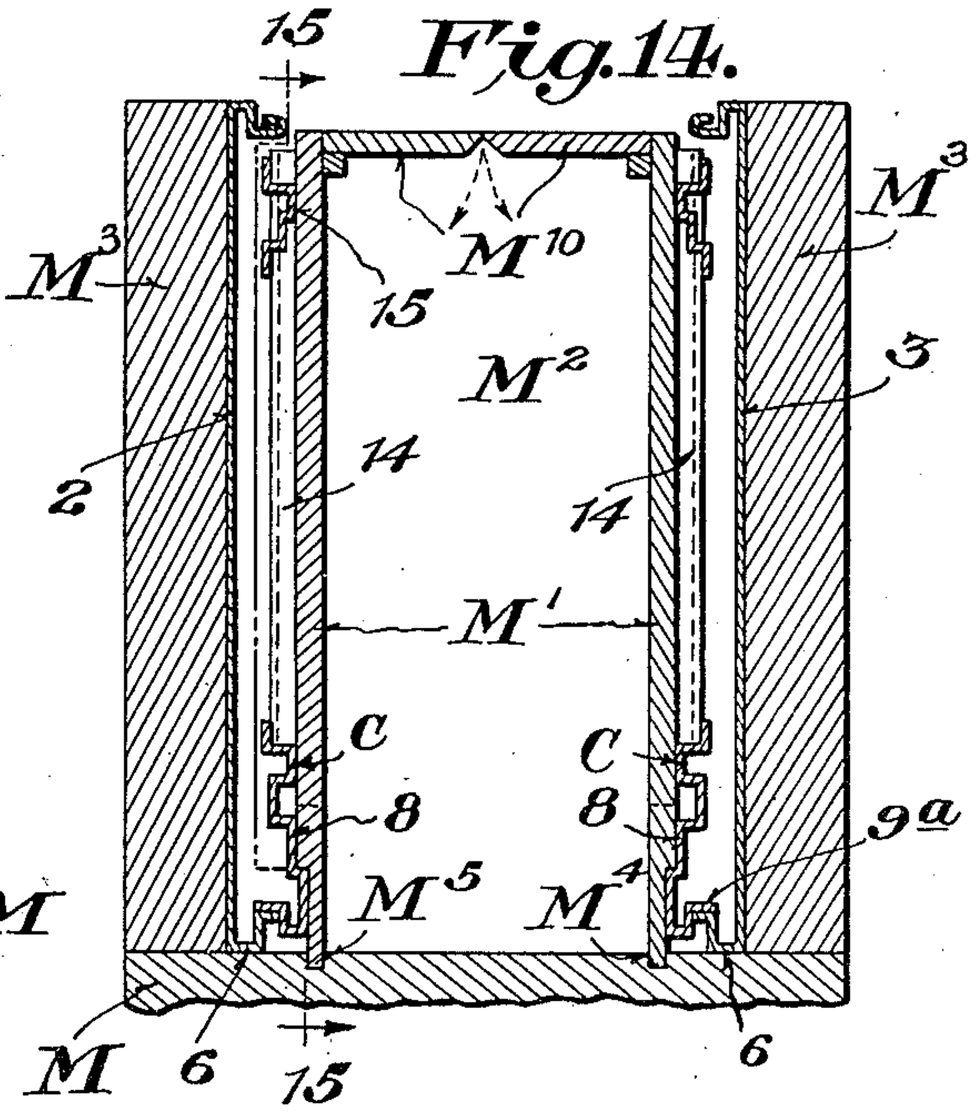
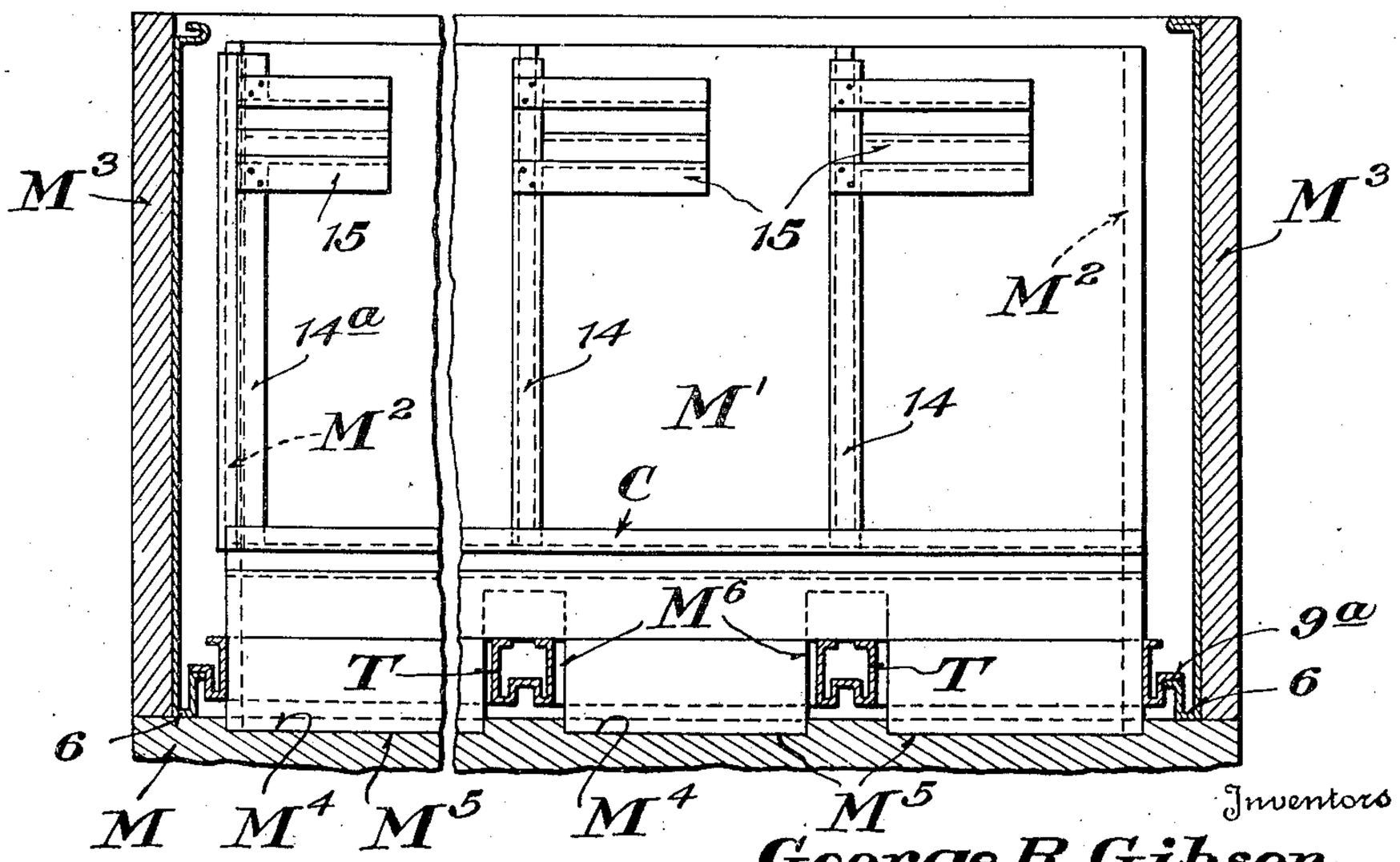


Fig. 15.



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INSULATED CABINET

Filed Sept. 15, 1937 7 Sheets-Sheet 7

Fig. 16.

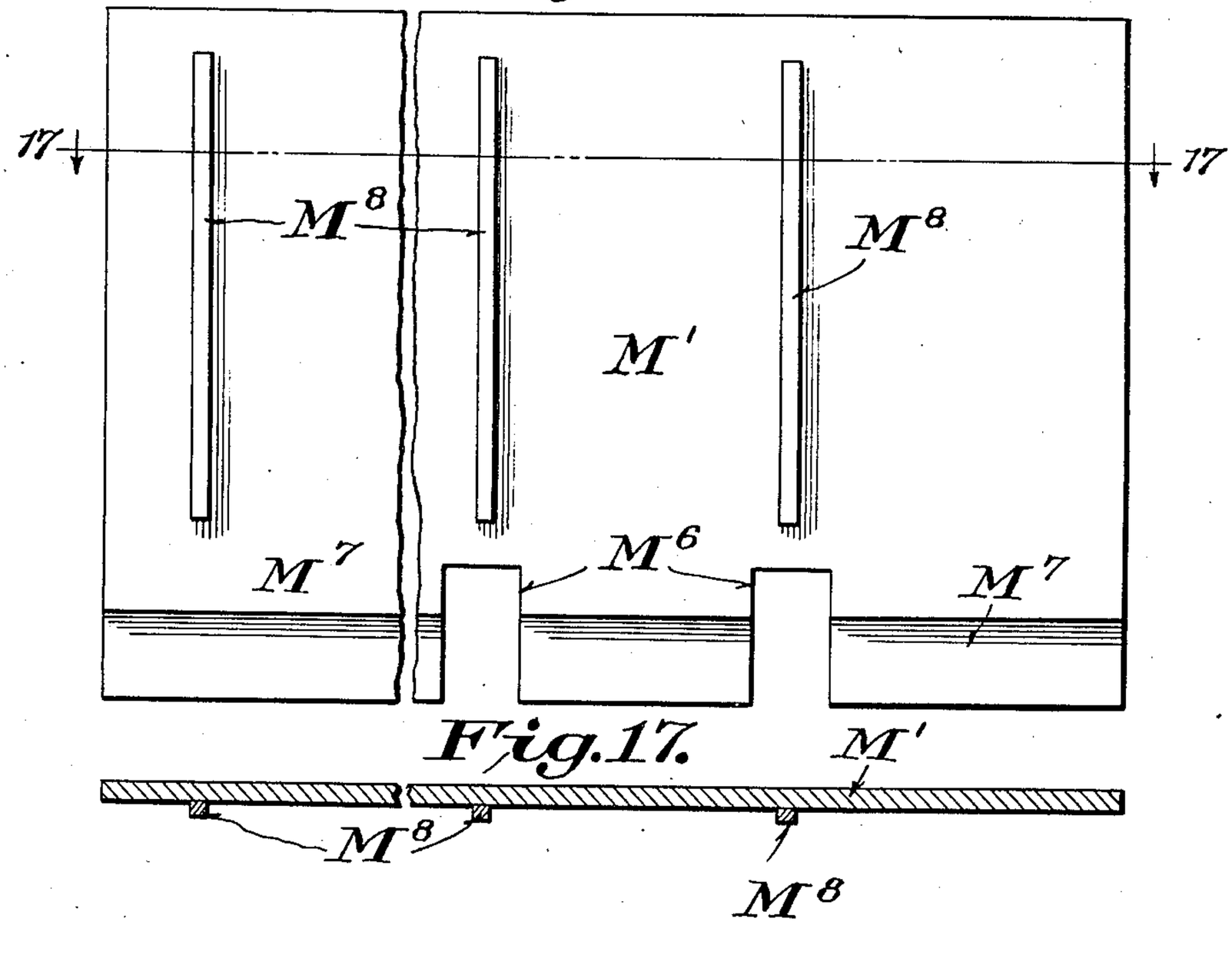


Fig. 17.

Fig. 19.

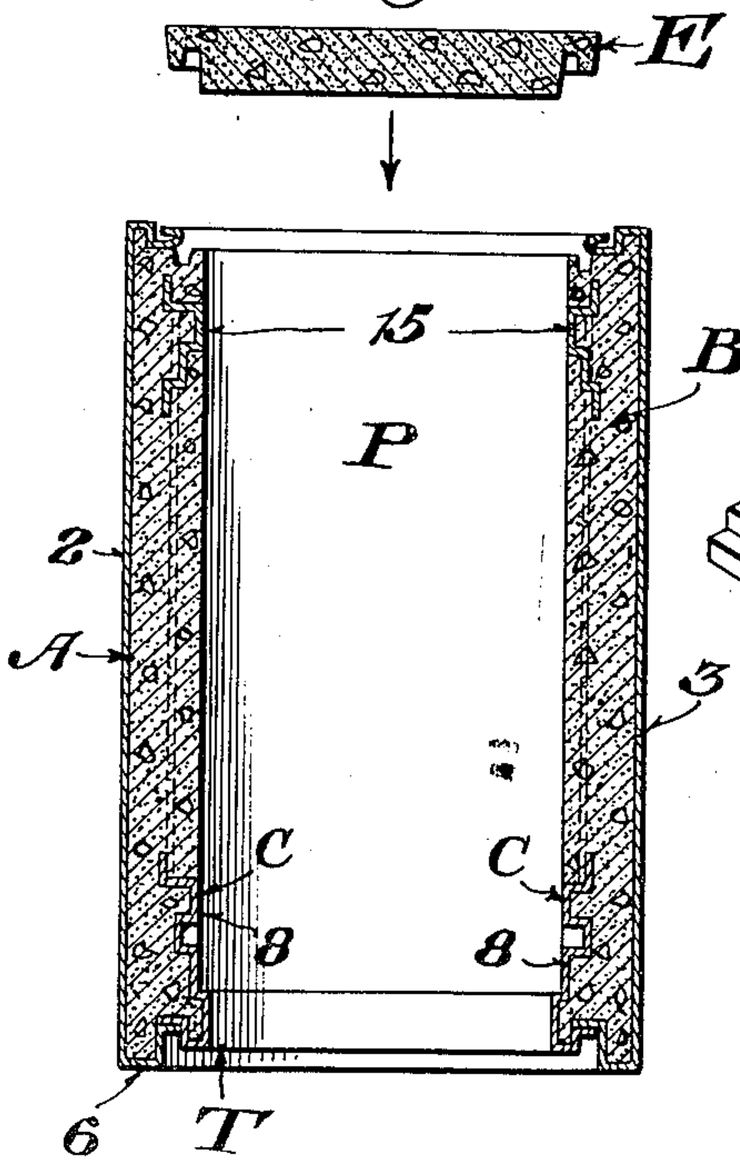
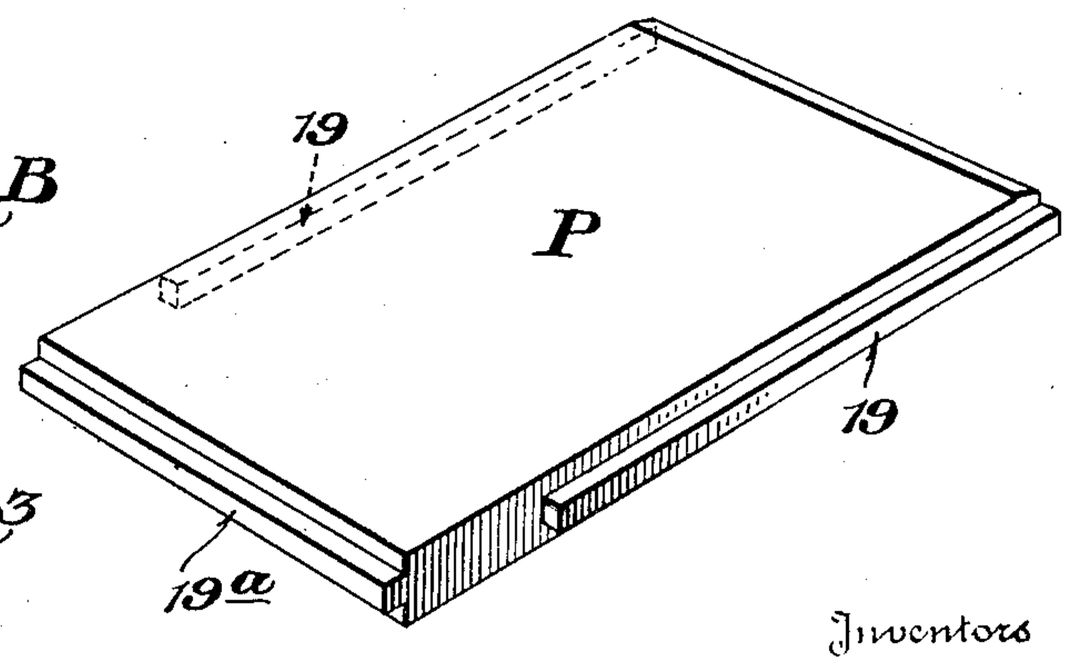


Fig. 18.



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Patented Feb. 28, 1939

2,148,689

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,148,689

INSULATED CABINET

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Application September 15, 1937, Serial No. 164,082

9 Claims. (Cl. 109—82)

This invention relates to metal cabinets of the type used for the filing of valuable documents, letters, files and other papers, and more particularly to a novel construction including insulation walls which provide a thoroughly fire-proof housing for the cabinet contents.

A general object of the invention is to provide a fire-proof unit for receiving sliding drawers which operate in insulated compartments built within a pre-fabricated reinforced insulating shell, the whole being incased in metal, and structurally following the teaching of the Schmitz Patent No. 1,525,203 dated February 3, 1925, and the Brainard et al. Patent No. 1,666,486 dated February 3, 1928. That is to say, the present invention utilizes the general structural and insulating features of fire-proof safe construction shown in these patents and which include an insulating shell comprising top, bottom and sides, open at the front to receive a movable closure member, while the back is closed by a pre-cast slab or panel of insulation which is secured in place after the shell has been made.

Another and more specific object is to provide a cabinet construction which includes a novel primary metallic frame element which not only serves to brace and reinforce the insulation shell but also to provide means for supporting the drawer guides, said frame including a novel arrangement of horizontally and rearwardly extending reinforcing elements of such formation as slidably to receive a plurality of pre-cast and pre-formed insulating partition members which are substantially co-extensive with the inner dimensions of the frame, laterally and longitudinally, thereby to provide a plurality of insulated compartments for receiving slidably mounted drawers. In that connection it is proposed to embed the primary frame element and its associated reinforcing elements in an insulating shell so that the pre-cast insulation partition members may be inserted in and engaged with the horizontal reinforcing elements prior to placing the pre-formed or precast back slab or panel in position so that the final assembling or implacement of the back panel serves to lock the partition elements in the completed structure, and also to cooperate therewith to form a fireproof joint between the rear of the partition elements and the slab.

A further object of the invention is to provide an insulated cabinet wherein the several constituent parts, namely, the primary metallic frame, the sheet metal sections which form the exterior casing, and the insulation members which form the partitions and the back may all be pre-fabricated according to their individual specifications and requirements and then finally assembled in a simple and expeditious manner. Thus, a cabinet constructed in accordance with the present invention has the distinct advantage that it can be economically and expeditiously produced since all the metallic parts may be pre-fabricated from standardized elements and then embedded in an insulation shell which may be readily and easily handled, both from the standpoint of actual processing and subsequent handling in the sense that after the frame-work and shell are united, the latter may be permitted or caused to dry more thoroughly and rapidly because of its relatively open construction and comparatively small bulk of insulation material, while the partition elements and back section may likewise be produced and seasoned on an expeditious scale so that the final assembly may be quickly and easily accomplished.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a construction which lends itself to standard shop practice in inter-fabricating the primary metallic frame and the poured insulation material in the respect that the mold parts employed for making the shell including the top, bottom and sides are in no way connected with any of the metallic frame parts through the medium of fastenings or the like which must be removed or displaced before the separation of the mold from the completed structure. That is to say, in processing the present construction, it is only necessary, after the shell has been poured about the primary frame element, to slidably withdraw or collapse the mold parts without necessity of removing screws or the like from any part of the mold or the metallic frame elements.

With the above and other objects in view which will more readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated and claimed.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a cabinet constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a top plan view of a drawer slidable in the cabinet.

Figure 3 is a side elevation of the drawer shown in Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the cabinet shown in Fig. 1, partly broken away to better illustrate the construction.

Figure 5 is a reduced horizontal cross-sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Figure 6 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1 with the drawers omitted.

Figure 7 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary enlarged detail horizontal section of the construction shown in Fig. 7 including a portion of the drawer.

Figure 9 is a detail rear perspective view showing the manner of connecting the horizontal tie bars with the upright element of the primary frame member.

Figure 9[a] is a detail perspective view of one of the rear drawer guide supports.

Figure 10 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 6.

Figure 11 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 11—11 of Fig. 6.

Figure 12 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 12—12 of Fig. 6.

Figure 13 is a diagrammatic vertical cross sectional view illustrating one of the preliminary steps in the manufacture of the cabinet.

Figure 14 is a diagrammatic vertical cross sectional view similar to Fig. 13 showing the inner and outer mold parts positioned prior to pouring the insulation shell in the metallic structure shown in Fig. 13.

Figure 15 is a diagrammatic vertical longitudinal section taken on the line 15—15 of Fig. 14.

Figure 16 is an elevation of one of the inner mold plates showing the face thereof against which the insulation material is poured and illustrating the keys which engage with the panel reinforcing elements of the main frame when the insulation is poured.

Figure 17 is a horizontal cross-section taken on the line 17—17 of Fig. 16.

Figure 18 is a perspective view of one of the pre-cast partition members.

Figure 19 is a diagrammatic sectional view illustrating the application on the pre-formed back panel to the completed insulation shell having the pre-cast partition elements fitted therein.

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The present invention includes in its organization an outer metallic casing designated generally as A and surrounding a poured fireproof insulation shell B comprising integral top, bottom and sides, open at the back and front, and having embedded therein a primary frame element C. This frame element not only provides for slidably receiving the pre-cast partition members or shelves P to divide the interior into a plurality of separate compartments which slidably receive the drawers D, but also serves as an anchor for the back panel. That is to say, the said frame also cooperates with a seat formed at the rear open end of the pre-formed insulation shell to receive and hold a pre-cast rear slab or back section E with the aid of suitable fastenings as will presently appear.

Referring first to the casing A it may be pointed out that the same includes the metallic top sheet 1, opposite side sheets 2 and 3, bottom sheet 4 and back sheet 5. The top and bottom casing sheets 1 and 4 respectively are flanged inwardly along their side edges. At their front edges these sheets, like the side sheets 2 and 3, are formed with a molding 6 of substantially Z-shaped cross section including the flange 6[a] which will later be referred to. Thus, in the final assembly the face of the cabinet will have a uniform front molding as will later appear (Figures 4, 6 and 7). The rear edges of the side sheets 2 and 3 are provided with the inset guide formations 7 slidably to receive the inturned edges 5[a] of the back sheet 5 as will be apparent from Figure 7, and the top and bottom sheets 1 and 4 are provided at their rear edges respectively with the inwardly offset flanges 1[a] and 4[a] to receive opposite ends of the back section 5 as shown in Figure 6.

Briefly, the front edges of the top and bottom sheets 1 and 4 and the side sheets 2 and 3 are initially assembled with the primary frame C and united therewith before the shell B may be poured. After the completion of the cast insulation shell B and the implacement of the pre-cast partitions P and pre-cast back panel E, the rear casing sheet 5 may be slid into place.

The primary structural unit, namely, the frame C, includes as one of its parts the opposite front upright elements 8 which have the cross sectional formation shown in Figures 7, 8 and 9. At its front edge each upright is formed with a substantially Z-shaped molding portion 9 which includes the offset flange 9[a] intended to contact or engage with the flange 6[a] of the casing molding 6 and to be welded thereto in any suitable and approved manner. This arrangement provides a trough or groove 10 intended to receive the complemental portion of the drawer as will be apparent from Figures 2, 3 and 5. The upright 8 is also provided with a vertical face 11 to which the cross members or tie bars T, presently to be referred to, are connected. Medially, each upright is preferably formed with an inwardly facing channel 12 for receiving a slidable locking rod L while the rear edge thereof is shouldered or stepped as shown clearly in Figures 7, 8 and 9 to ultimately provide a flange 13 to which the horizontally disposed inwardly opening channel members 14 may be secured in vertically spaced relation. These channel members may be welded or otherwise secured to the flange 13 so as to become a rigid part of the associated upright 8 which constitutes a part of the primary frame element C so that when they are embedded in the insulation material B they will not only reinforce the same but will also provide inwardly facing guides to receive side tongues or ribs 19 on the pre-cast partition elements P. The rear end of the channel members 14 carry the rear drawer guide supports designated generally as 15 and clearly shown in Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9[a]. These supports preferably include the opposite side flanges 16 whose lower ends 16[a] (Figure 9[a]) extend below the body of the support thereby affording parts to be welded or otherwise attached to the rear side of the partition guides 14. The body of the support 15 has an offset portion 15[a] which is intended to lie in the same plane as the surface 11[a] of the upright 8 so that in practice the surfaces 11[a] and 15[a] may be available for attaching a drawer guide. The side wall 15[b] of the support may be provided with one or more openings 17 which may be tapped or threaded if desired to receive and anchor a bolt or equivalent fastening 18 carried by the pre-cast back slab or section E (Figure 8). Therefore, the supports 15 provide not only means for mounting the rear end of a drawer guide but also constitute an anchoring base for the fastenings 18 which clamp or secure the pre-cast back slab E in position. It will, of course, be understood that the primary frame

element C consists of the opposite uprights 8 each carrying therewith the inwardly facing channels and the supports 15. As previously indicated, the uprights are connected by the intermediate transverse tie bars T, and top and bottom bars T^1 and T^2. Except for the top and bottom tie bars T^1 and T^2 all are of similar construction. In other words, the intermediate tie bars are duplicates, and the top and bottom bars are alike but reversed, and therefore, a description of one of each will suffice for the others.

Referring first to the intermediate tie bars T reference may be had to Figures 6, 7 and 9. Each bar is of substantially channel or U-shaped formation and includes the opposite top and bottom walls 20 and 21 connected by an intervening wall, offset longitudinally as indicated at 22, to provide an outwardly facing groove 23 whose bottom lies in the same plane as the bottom of the groove 10 formed between flanges 6^a on the side sections 1 and 2. It will, of course, be understood that in order to effect this result the molding 9 of the front upright 8 is also notched or cut away, and in order to secure the tie bars in position suitable straps and plates are used. For example, as will be apparent from Figure 9, the interior valleys of the molding 9 and the interior valleys formed at each side of the inset portion 22 of the tie bars are provided with angle plates 24 which are preferably welded to the bottoms of the valleys to make a strong corner joint. In addition, a plate 25 of substantially T shaped formation is used. The head of the T is preferably offset as shown in Figure 9, and a portion thereof is welded as indicated at 26 to the face of the flange 9^a of the upright 8. The shank of the T engages the inner side of the inset portion 22 and may be welded thereto as indicated at 27. The top and bottom 20 and 21 of the bar are preferably flanged inwardly as indicated at 20^a and 21^a respectively (Figure 9), to complete the cross or tie bar and define the edges of a groove formed in insulating material which receives the end tongue 19^a of the pre-cast partition member P. That is to say, when the insulation shell B is poured, the tie bars T are filled with plastic insulation material and such material is molded to form a groove for receiving the tongue 19^a of the partition as clearly shown in Figure 6.

The tie bars T^1 and T^2 at the top and bottom of the primary frame element (Figure 6) are of the same general shape or cross-section as the tie bars T except that they are longitudinally halved as will be apparent from Figure 6. In this case, of course, the inner sides of the tie bars T^1, and T^2 are backed up by insulation material forming the top and bottom portions of the shell.

Further, in connection with the primary frame C it may be pointed out that in the case of the bottom portion of the frame it is not necessary to employ a channel shaped guide for receiving a partition member because the bottom of the insulation shell fully insulates the lower compartment of the cabinet. In this case metallic angle member 14^a is employed (see Figures 6 and 12). This angle member 14^a has a portion 14^b thereof embedded in the insulation B which forms the side wall of the shell, and said portion 14^b provides a carrier for the rear drawer guide support 15 in the same manner as the channels 14 do in the case of upper drawer compartments.

The partition members P are, as previously indicated, pre-cast or pre-formed as shown in Figure 18 with the side tongues 19 and the front tongue 19^a. The side tongues 19 do not extend the full length of the partition member for the reason that it is desired to provide clearance for the front edge of the partition member where it passes across the inner faces of the uprights 8 as will be readily apparent from Figures 7 and 8. In other words, the side tongues 19 are of substantially the same length as the channels 14 into which they are slidably positioned in fabricating the cabinet. The front tongue 19^a extends across the full width of the front edge of the partition thereby to fit in the pre-formed insulation groove in the intermediate tie bars T which channel is defined by the edges 20^a and 21^a of the tie bar as previously described.

The back slab or panel E is pre-formed completely in any desired manner, suitable reinforcement being employed if desired, and it is formed at its edges with a tongue-and-groove joint-face designated generally as 26 (Figures 5 and 8) which mates with, or is complementary to, a corresponding joint face or seat formed in the rear side edges of the insulation shell which includes the top, bottom and sides, designated generally as B. In forming the back panel E, suitable openings are provided to receive the bolts 18 which anchor the back to the supports 15. When the back slab is formed, removable pins are used to make the holes for the bolts 18. When the pins are removed, after the slab has set, the rear face thereof about the holes may be counter-bored. After the back slab is removed from the mold it is placed against the insulation comprising the top, bottom and sides of the cabinet and the hole formed by the pin in the slab is used as a template for drilling corresponding holes in the insulation of the side walls to complete the opening for receiving the bolts 18. The counter-sunk or counter-bored portion at the mouth of each hole is, of course, utilized to receive a washer and the head of the bolt.

The drawers D as previously indicated, are preferably provided with insulated head members which have a metallic casing provided at its inner edges with tongue and groove formations which are complements of the molding formation at the front of the frame C. In other words, the drawer heads are formed with side tongues for engaging in the vertical grooves 10 formed between the frame C and the metallic sheets 2 and 3 of the cabinet and with top and bottom horizontal tongues for engaging in the horizontal valleys 23 of the tie bars T, T^1 and T^2. The body of each drawer may be of any desired capacity and construction, and each drawer is preferably hung or slidably mounted on a suitable drawer guide G. This guide may be of any conventional type suitable for the purpose and is anchored to the exposed faces 11^a and 11^b of the upright 8 and also to the exposed face 15^a of the supports 15. It will thus be apparent that the drawer guides are securely attached to metal supports which are firmly anchored in the insulation which constitutes the inner shell or lining of the cabinet. For the sake of clarity, only one of the drawer guides G is shown in Figure 5.

For the purpose of locking the drawers in the cabinet, any suitable form of locking means may be employed. In that connection it may be pointed out that the front uprights 8 of the primary frame C are so constructed as to provide the inwardly facing channel 12 which, as previously indicated, receives the vertical slidable locking bar L. The bar L is preferably held in the channel 12 by the straps or plates 12^a clearly shown in Figure 6 and is provided with suitable offset latching fingers L^1 which are intended to

cooperate with keeper elements L^2 on the sides of the drawer to lock or release the drawer, as may be desired, in accordance with an appropriate form of key controlled locking mechanism, not shown.

The bottoms of the valleys respectively in the front of the cabinet casing formed by the side sheets 2 and 3; the primary frame elements C including the cross bars T–T^2 inclusive; and the valleys in the drawer head may be provided with an asbestos tape or the like 27, as clearly shown in Figure 8 to provide a sealing engagement between the drawer head and the cabinet when the drawer is closed.

The procedure involved in fabricating the cabinet is generally shown in Figures 13–19 of the drawings.

The pre-fabricated main or primary frame C including the front uprights 8, partition receiving channels 14 and supports 15 as well as the tie bars T–T^2 inclusive, has its flanges 9^a welded to the flanges 6^a of the molding 6 formed by the top sheet and side sheets 2 and 3 and bottom sheet 4. The metallic structure thus erected is placed with its front downwardly on a mold base M.

As will be apparent from Figures 14 and 15 suitable mold parts are assembled in and about the metallic structure above referred to. For example, inner side sections M^1 and end sections M^2, and the outer mold sections M^3 may be placed respectively within and about the frame C and the sides and ends of the metallic sheets forming the top, bottom and sides of the cabinet to support and strengthen the sheets during pouring of the insulation. The mold base is preferably provided with suitable sockets M^4 to receive the lower edge portions M^5 of the inner side mold plates M^1. As will be apparent from Figure 15 the said mold plates M^1 are notched at their lower ends as indicated at M^6 to clear the tie bars T, and are preferably also cut back as indicated at M^7 (Figures 14, 15 and 16) to clear the faces 11 of the primary frame C which carry the tie bars while at the same time permitting the mold plate M^1 to flushly fit against the surface 11^a and 11^b of the front upright and the face 15^a of the rear support 15.

The outer faces of the plates M^1 are provided with the ribs or equivalent keys M^8 (Figure 16) for loosely engaging in the inwardly facing channels 14 which receive the side tongues of the partitions P. The end mold plates M^2 are held in place by the opposite side mold plates M^1, and the latter, in turn, are held properly spaced apart at their upper edges by the inwardly collapsible top plates M^{10}. These plates are so constructed as to swing downwardly as indicated by the dotted arrows in Figure 14, and may be hinged to the upper edges of the plate M^1 if desired. When the mold is ready to receive plastic insulation material the plates M^{10} are in the position shown in Figure 14 and hold the plates M^1 and M^2 in position. However, when it is desired to release the mold plates M^1 it is only necessary to swing the plates M^{10} downwardly which will permit the plates to be tilted inwardly at their upper ends thereby to release the keys M^8 from the inwardly facing channels 14 of the main frame. Subsequently, the inner mold plates M^1 and M^2 may be readily withdrawn from the interior of the insulation shell after the setting of the material poured between the metallic sheets 1, 2, 3 and 4 constituting the top, sides and bottom of the metallic casing and the interior mold plates M^1, M^2 and the outer mold plates M^3, thereby permitting the shell to season.

After the insulation has been adequately seasoned, the pre-cast partition members P may be inserted from the open back of the shell, and, when all of them have been properly placed in position the back panel E may be then seated or placed on the rear of the shell (Figure 19) and secured in place by the fastenings 18.

It will of course be understood that the partition members P and the back panel E are each separately pre-fabricated as individual elements and may therefore be made in different departments or parts of the shop from the shell, thus greatly simplifying operations and making it only necessary to handle parts light in weight as compared with the complete structure.

After the partitions P have been slid into position and are held in place by the back slab E maintaining them against the front tie bars, the back E is ready to have the rear metallic sheet 5 slid into engagement with the side sheets to complete the exterior metallic surface of the cabinet.

The structurally completed cabinet is then ready for final finishing operations and the drawers D which have been pre-fabricated in their own department may be mounted on the guides G which are installed as a part of the finishing operation.

The method of procedure described is only intended to give substantially the major steps involved and it will, of course, be understood that minor finishing and preparatory operations are performed in accordance with standard shop practice which have no special bearing on the general process or method involved.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the present invention provides an insulated cabinet including sliding drawers which are housed within built-up manually partitioned insulated compartments, that is, the partitions are manually inserted in a finished insulation shell, just as the back panel is fitted to the shell. In other words the insulation shell forming the body of the cabinet is made separate and independent of the partitions and back panel, and no attempt is made to provide an integral or monolithic structure including the partitions for the reason that it has been found that monolithic or integrated structures have numerous disadvantages in processing and shop procedure. The present manufacturing practice not only enables the various parts to be expeditiously made by specially trained and skilled artisans who can produce better and faster results, but also provides for a better and more facile assembly without the use of heavy duty lifting cranes or the like. Moreover, since all of the insulation parts are separately made and dried, less time is required for completion than where a huge heavy solid mass of insulation material is employed, and breakage losses are reduced to a minimum. Finally, a materially strengthened cabinet results, because of the reinforcing effect of the main or primary frame which not only serves to strengthen and brace the insulation shell but at the same time permits the load carried by the drawers to be more effectively and evenly distributed over the embedded frame work.

Without further description, it is thought that the features and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent by those skilled in the art and it will, of course, be understood that changes

in the form, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. In an insulated cabinet, an insulation shell including top, bottom and side walls, an interior metallic frame encased by and partially embedded in said shell and including front uprights connected by hollow tie bars at the front, channel members forming partition guides at the sides of the frame, rear drawer guide supports mounted on the upper sides of the rear end of the channel members and having depending portions secured to the backs of the channels, means on each support forming a fastening anchoring ground, insulation partitions fitted in the shell between the channels and tie bars, a back panel of insulation material fitted to the shell, and fastenings for securing the back panel to the said means forming an anchoring ground on said supports.

2. In an insulated cabinet, an insulation shell including top, bottom and side walls, an interior reinforcing frame embedded in the shell and including inwardly facing metal channels in the side walls, and insulation partition members supported in said channels, said partition members being of greater thickness than the depth of the channels to cover the metal edges thereof and bring the insulation material of the partition members into engagement with the insulation material of the side walls.

3. In an insulated cabinet, an insulation shell, including top, bottom and side walls, an interior reinforcing frame embedded in the shell and including inwardly facing metal channels in the side walls, front cross bars also included in said reinforcing frame and filled at the rear with insulation material provided with inwardly facing grooves, insulation partition members supported in said channels and each having ribs of less thickness than the body of the partition whereby a portion of the sides of said members cover the edges of the metal channels and abut the insulation shell, said partitions also having a tongue at the front edge also of less thickness than the body of the partition member to fit in said grooves of the cross bars, and a back panel fitted to the rear of the shell and locking said partition members therein.

4. A fireproof filing cabinet comprising a shell of insulation material and including top, bottom and side walls, metallic partition supports embedded in the insulation of said side walls, partition members of insulation material fitted in said supports to divide the cabinet into a plurality of fireproof drawer compartments, and an insulation slab fitted to the back of the shell and engaging said partition members.

5. A filing cabinet including a shell of insulation material comprising top, bottom and side walls, metallic partition supports embedded at different elevations in and substantially flush with the inner faces of said side walls, and partition members of insulation material having side portions fitting into and other portions covering the exposed edges of said supports to insulate the same and divide the interior of the cabinet into a plurality of insulated drawer compartments, and a back panel of insulation material fitted to one side of the shell and engaging the rear ends of the partition members.

6. In a fireproof filing cabinet, an insulation shell including top, bottom and side walls, an interior metallic reinforcing frame embedded in said shell and comprising opposite side sections connected at their front portions by a plurality of transverse tie bars, said sections each including front uprights and rear drawer-guide supports having portions thereof exposed at the inner side of the insulation shell, metallic partition supporting members connecting the exposed portions of said drawer-guide supports with the uprights, and partition members of insulation material engaging and covering said metallic partition supporting members thereby to divide the interior of the cabinet into a plurality of fireproof drawer compartments.

7. In a fireproof filing cabinet, an insulation shell including top, bottom and side walls, a reinforcing frame within the shell comprising opposite side sections connected at their front portions by a plurality of transverse tie bars; said sections each including one-piece front uprights having laterally extending flanges at their outer sides and rear drawer-guide supports, partition supporting members connecting said drawer-guide supports with the uprights, said members being masked at their forward ends by the transverse tie bars, an insulation panel fitted to the back of the shell, a metallic casing for the shell and back, said casing including side walls having inset, inwardly extending flanges overlying said lateral flanges of said uprights, and partition members of insulation material fitted to said partition supporting members to divide the interior of the cabinet into a plurality of fireproof drawer compartments.

8. In an insulated cabinet, an insulating shell forming the top, bottom and sides of the cabinet, a metallic frame encased by said shell and including opposite front uprights, hollow tie bars connecting said uprights and filled with insulation material forming rearwardly accessible insulated grooves, vertically spaced rear drawer-guide supports, inwardly facing channel members connecting the uprights with the supports, insulation partition members providing compartments in the cabinet, said members each having ribs at the sides thereof to fit in said channels and also having a tongue at one end to fit in the said insulated grooves of the tie bars, an insulation panel secured to the back of the shell and having grooves for receiving the rear edges of the partition members, and closure means for the compartments.

9. In an insulated cabinet, an insulation shell including top, bottom and side walls; an interior reinforcing frame for said shell including, inwardly facing channels at the sides, and hollow front cross bars filled with insulation material and formed with inwardly facing grooves at the rear thereof; insulation partition members each having side edge portions fitted in the said channels and a front edge portion fitted in said grooves, and an insulation panel fitted to the rear of the shell and having a sealed fireproof joint connection with the rear edge of each partition member.

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