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(54) **CABINET SYSTEM**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **F16B 12/14**; A47B 87/02
(52) **U.S. Cl.** **312/111**; 312/108
(58) **Field of Search** 312/107, 108, 312/109, 107.5, 111, 257.1, 351.1, 351.3, 138.1, 326, 329; 16/DIG. 33

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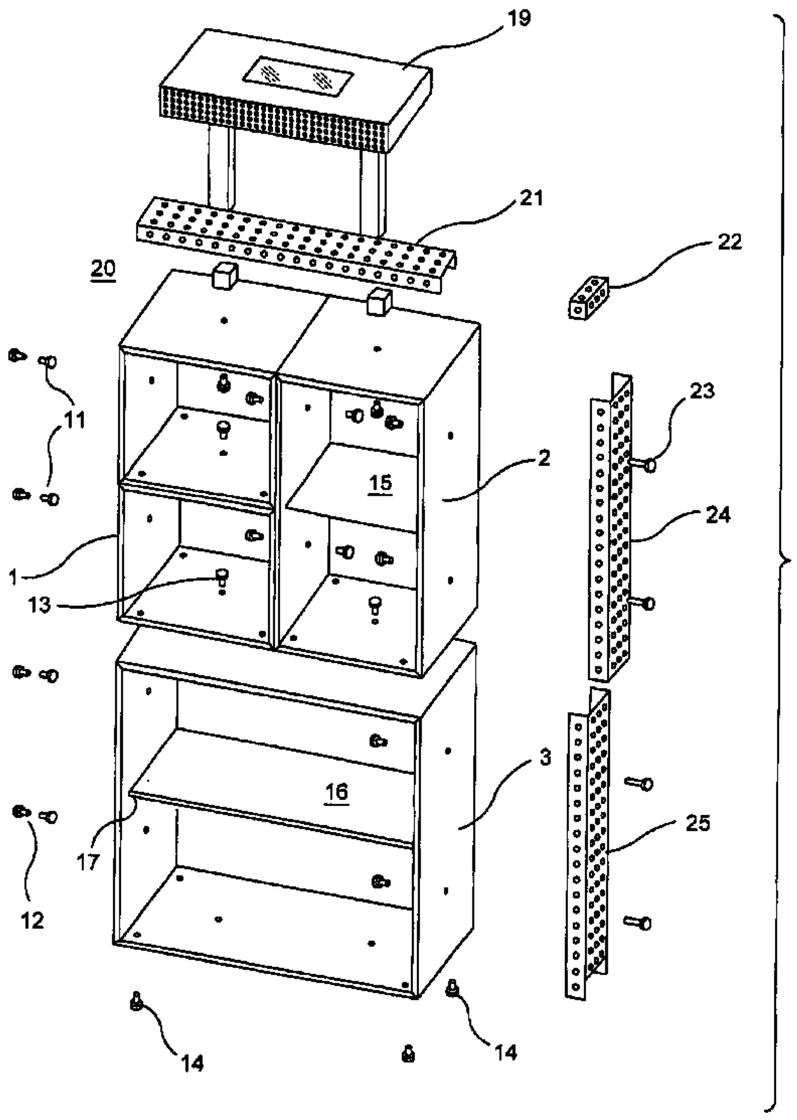
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Norris McLaughlin & Marcus PA

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A modular cabinet system is disclosed whereby a number of modules can be combined to form a unique cabinet configuration. Each module may be an accessory, such as a lamp or cable duct, or a storage compartment. The storage compartment may be configured as a square or rectangular box with one open side and side walls made of a multiplex. Each side wall has at least one system hole and at least one system thread positioned so that the holes and threads of one module line up with the holes and threads of another module for assembly. The pre-existing system holes and threads allow the modules to be separated and combined repeatedly without damage.

13 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



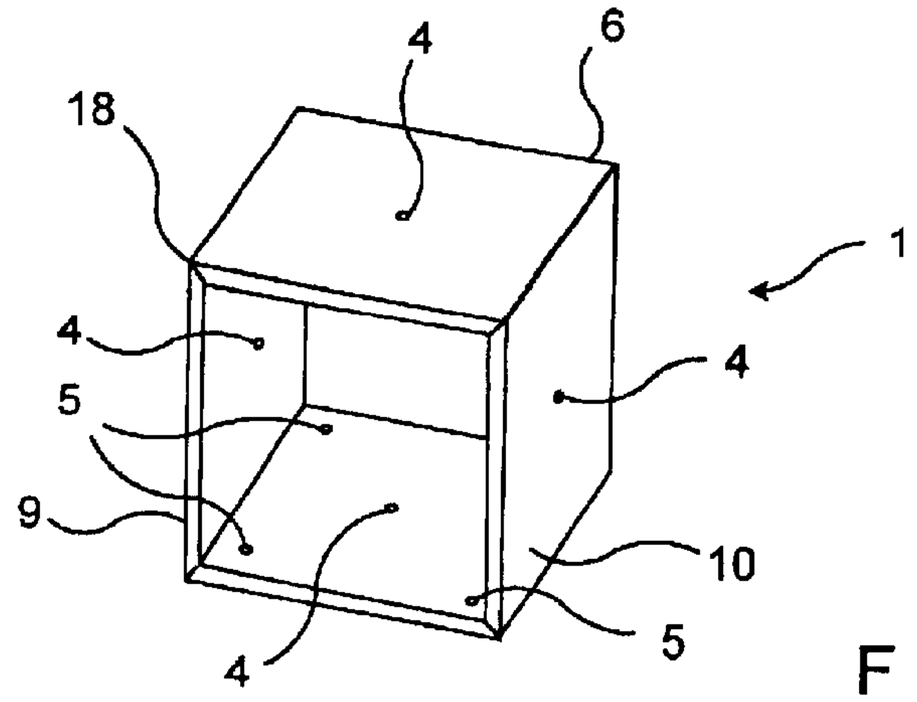


FIG. 1

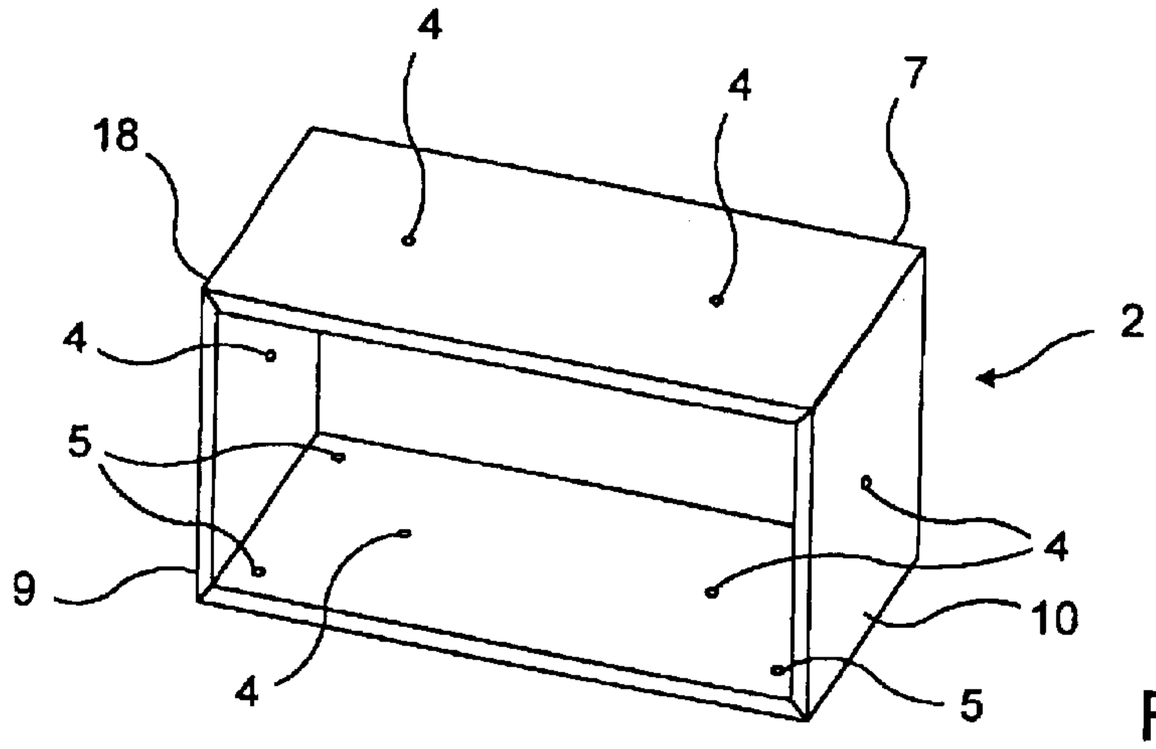


FIG. 2

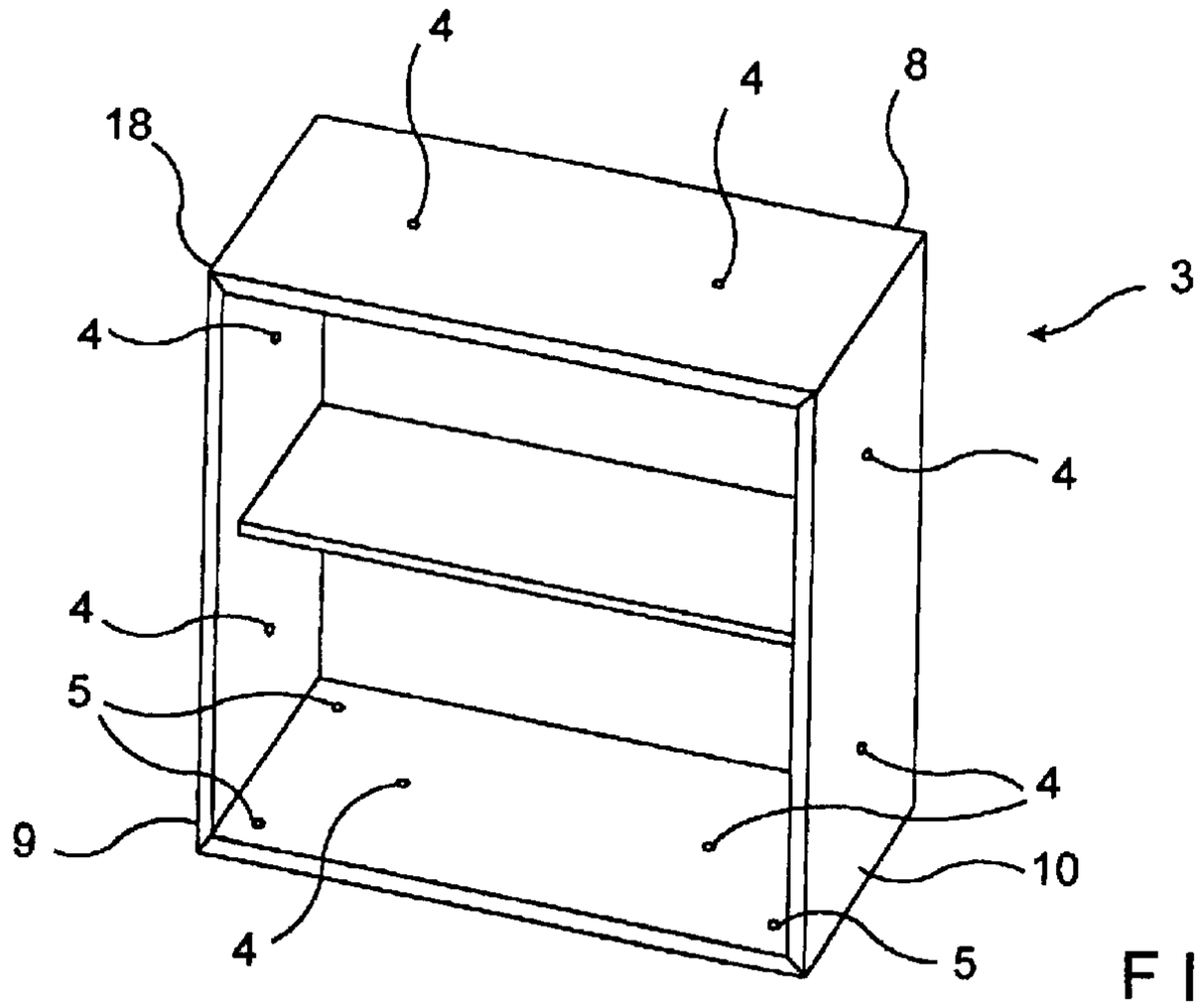


FIG. 3

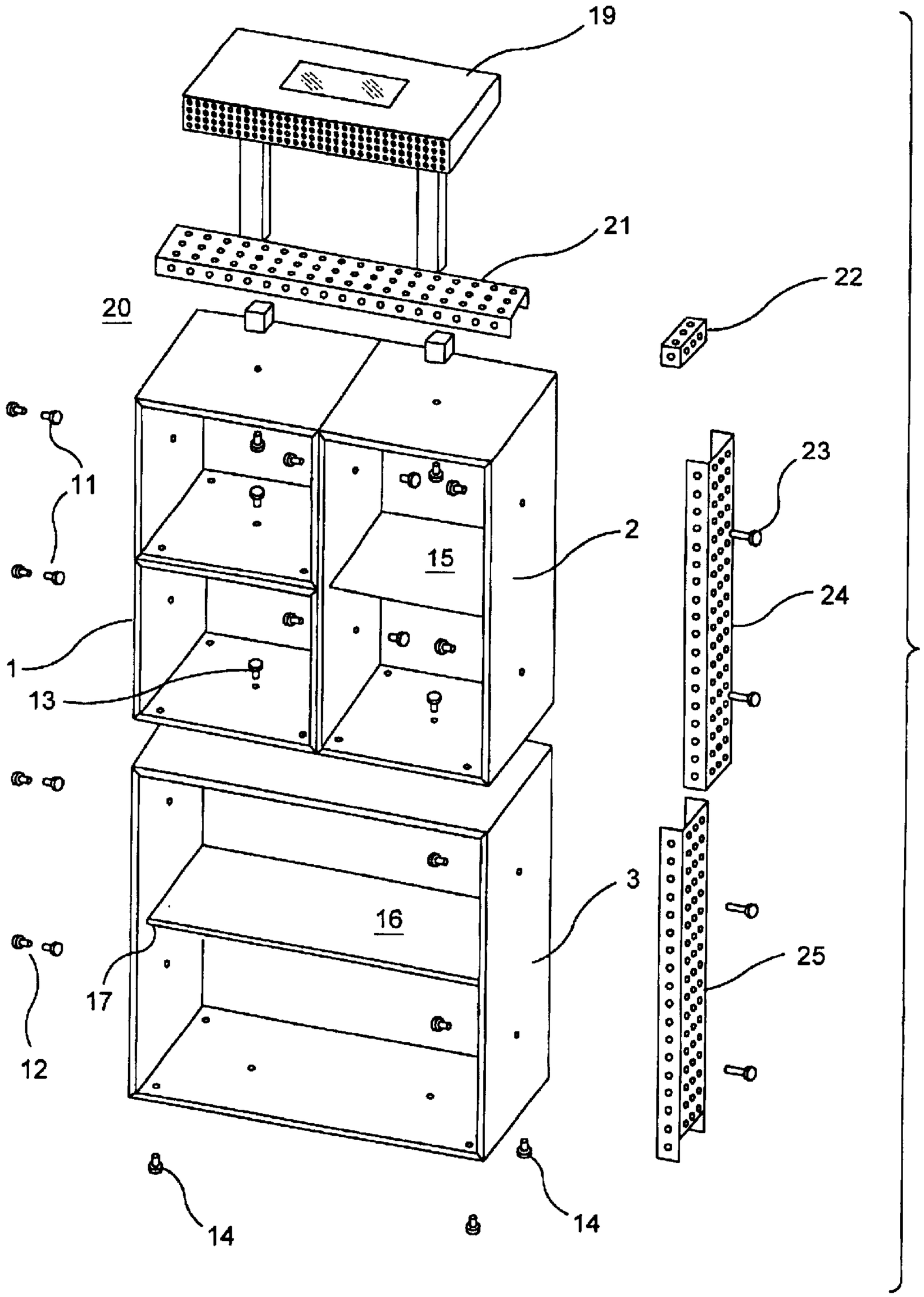


FIG. 4

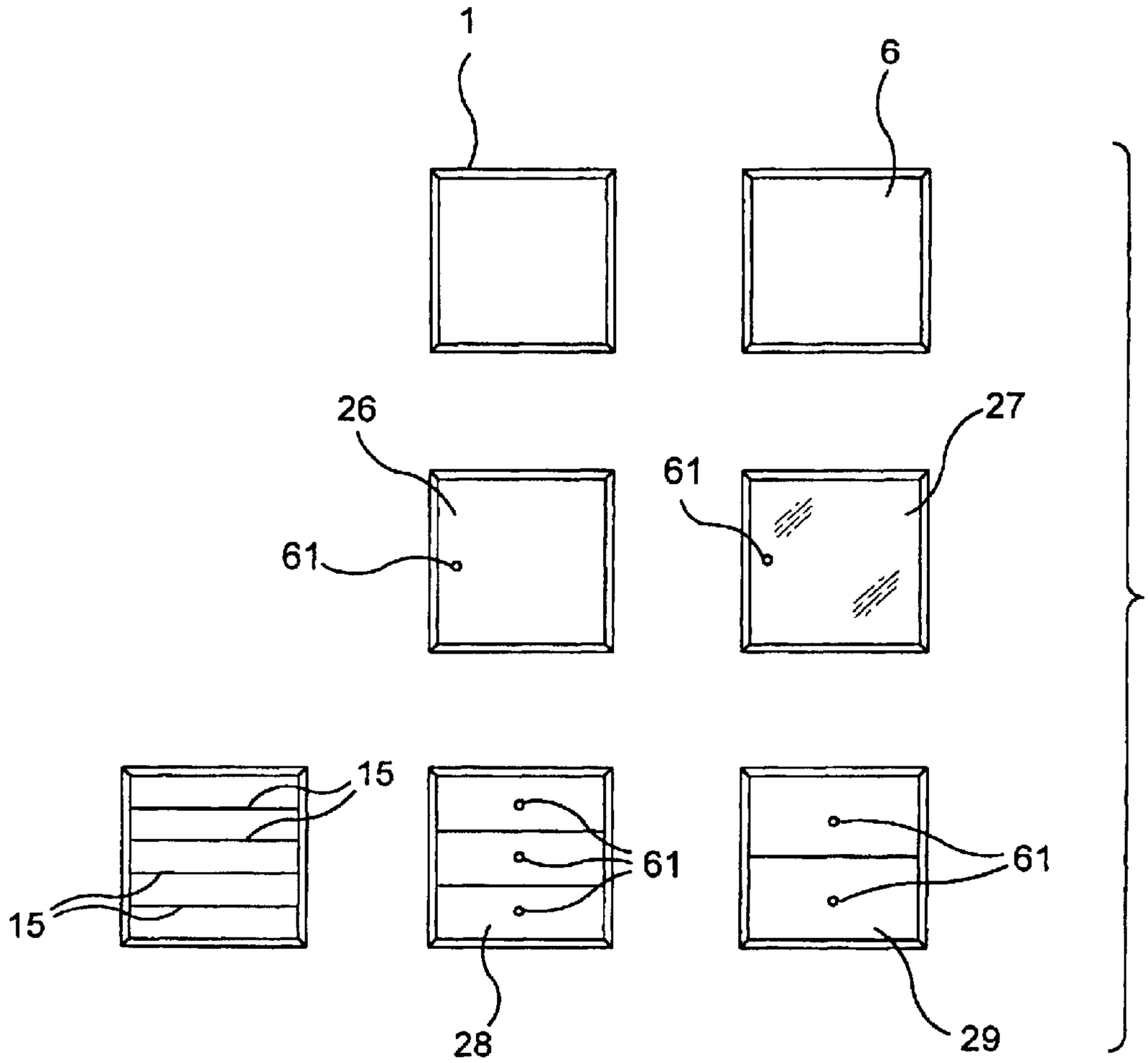


FIG. 5

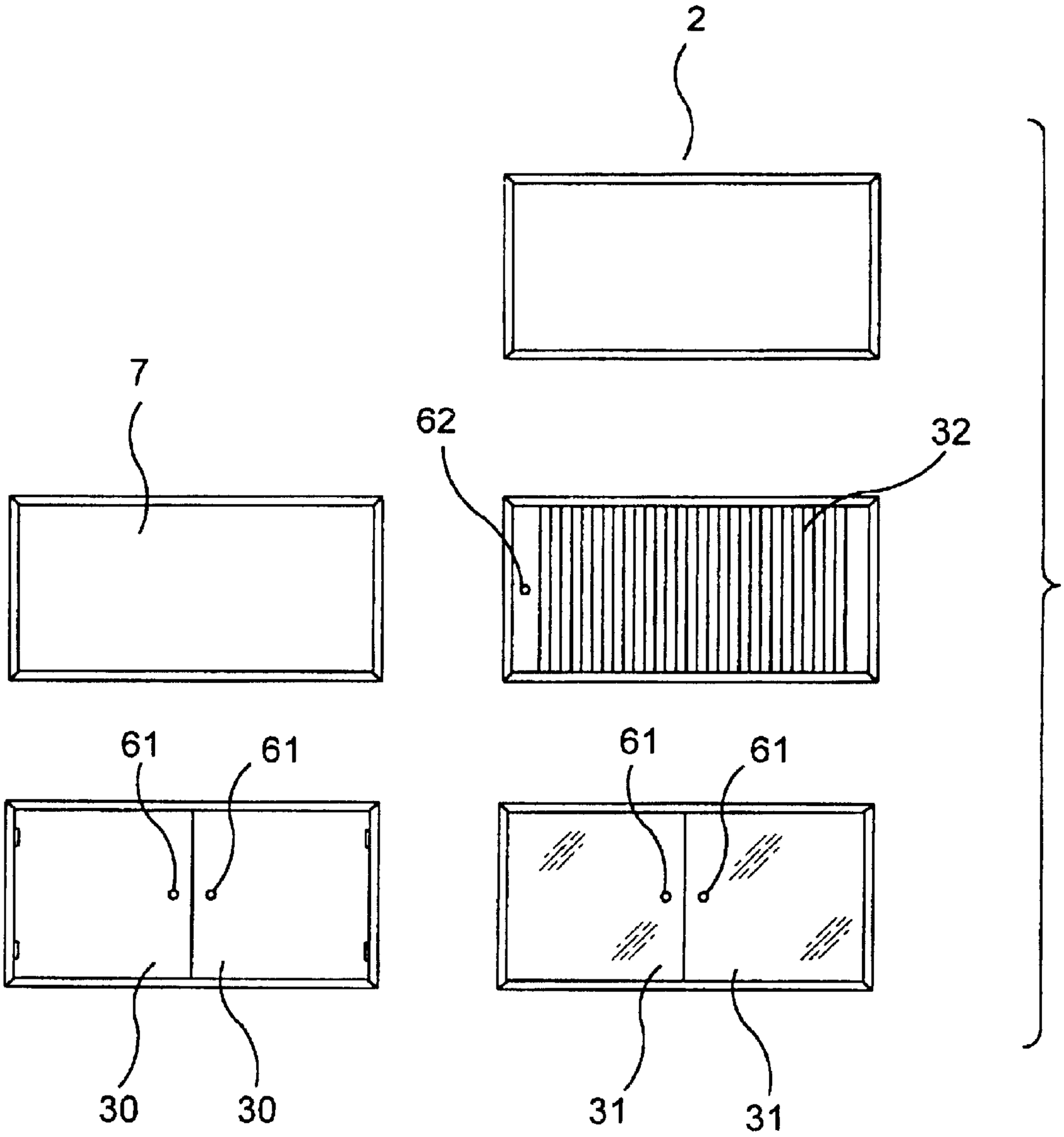
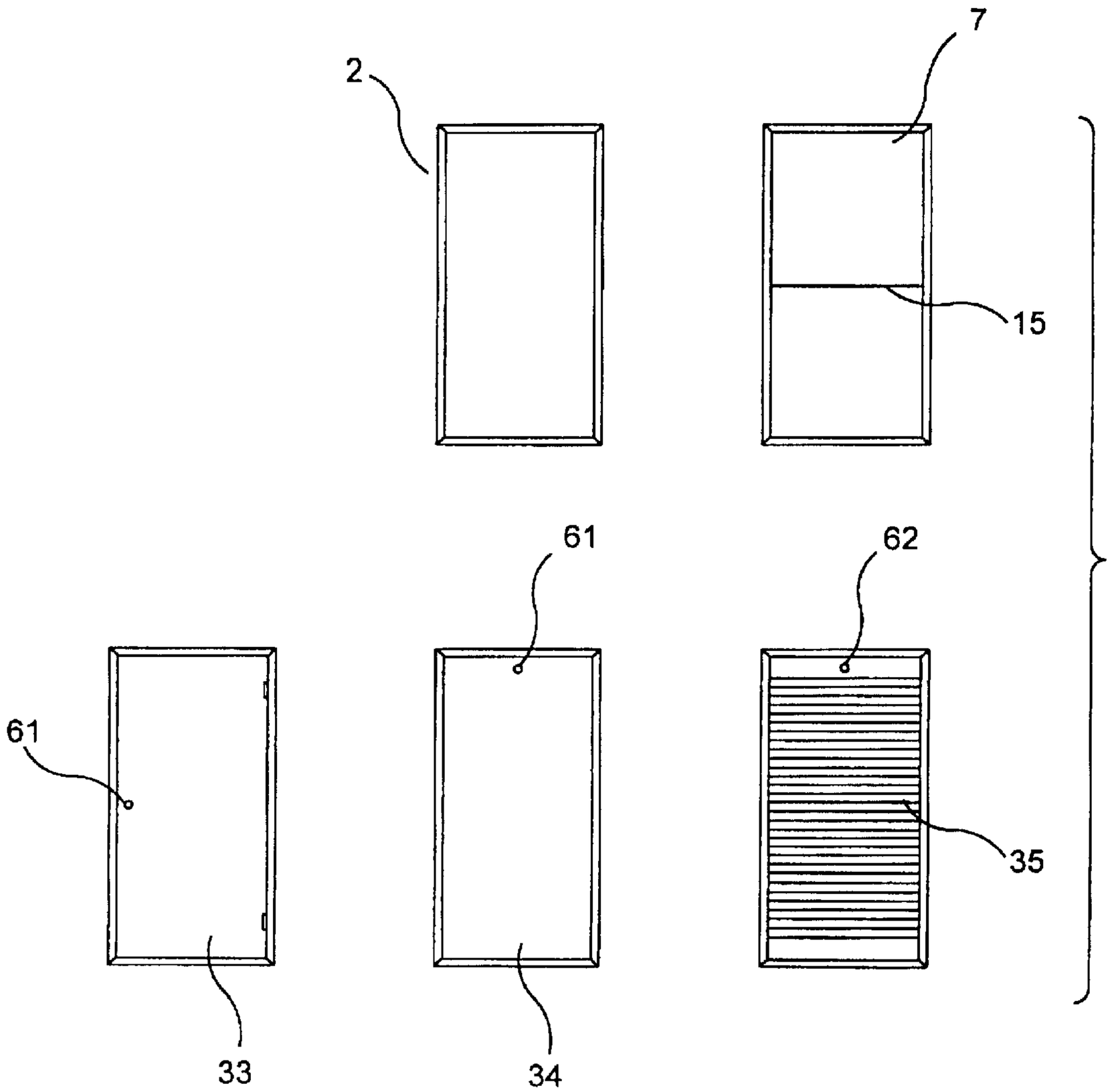


FIG. 6



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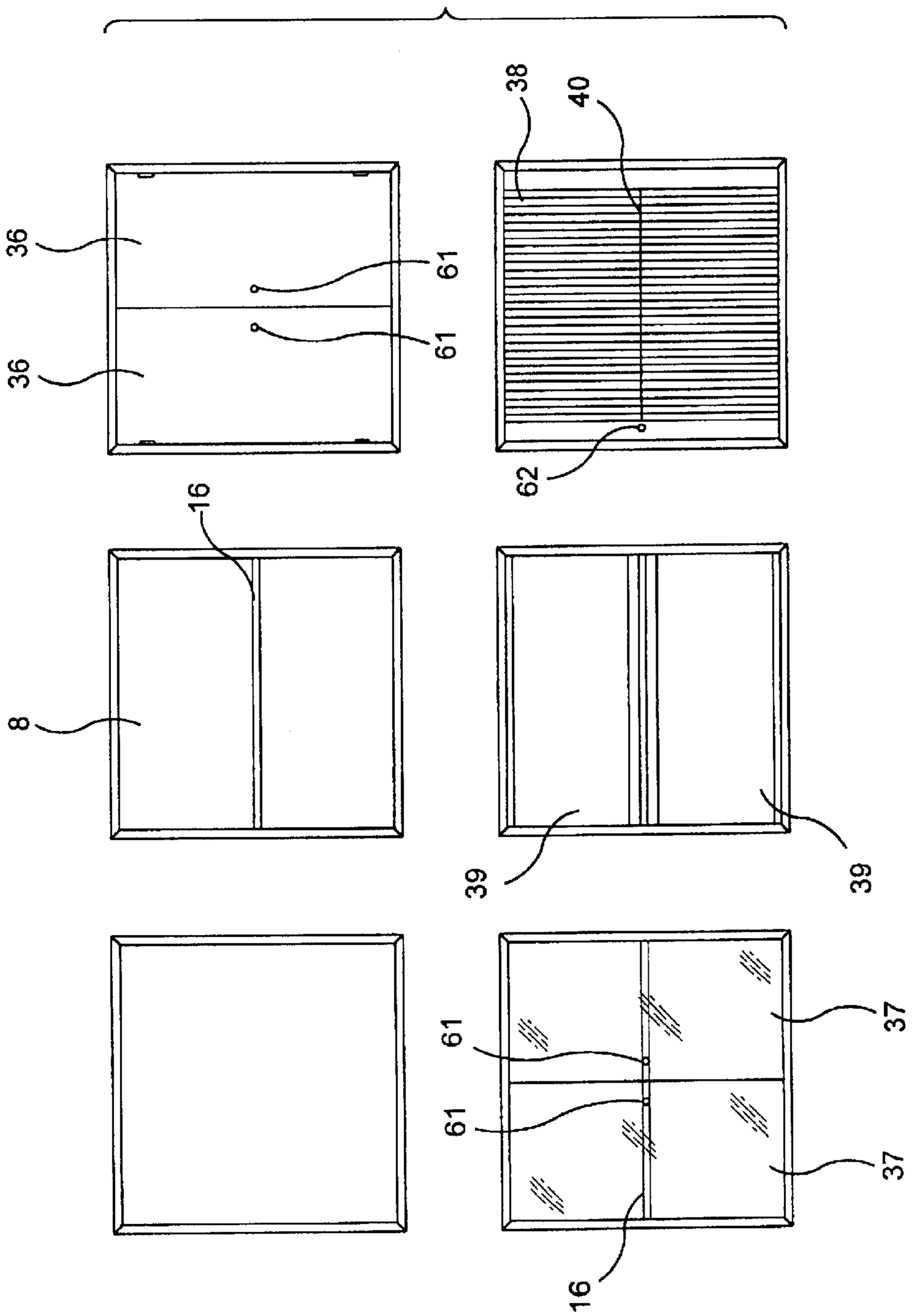
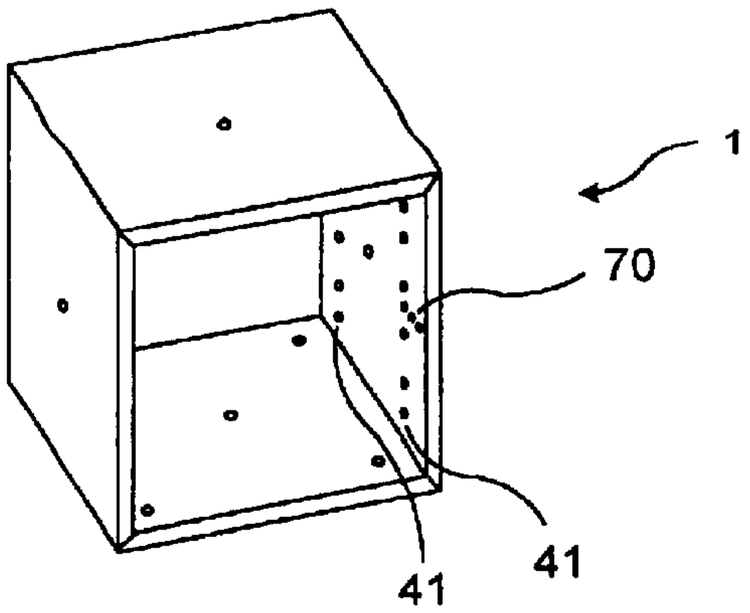


FIG.8



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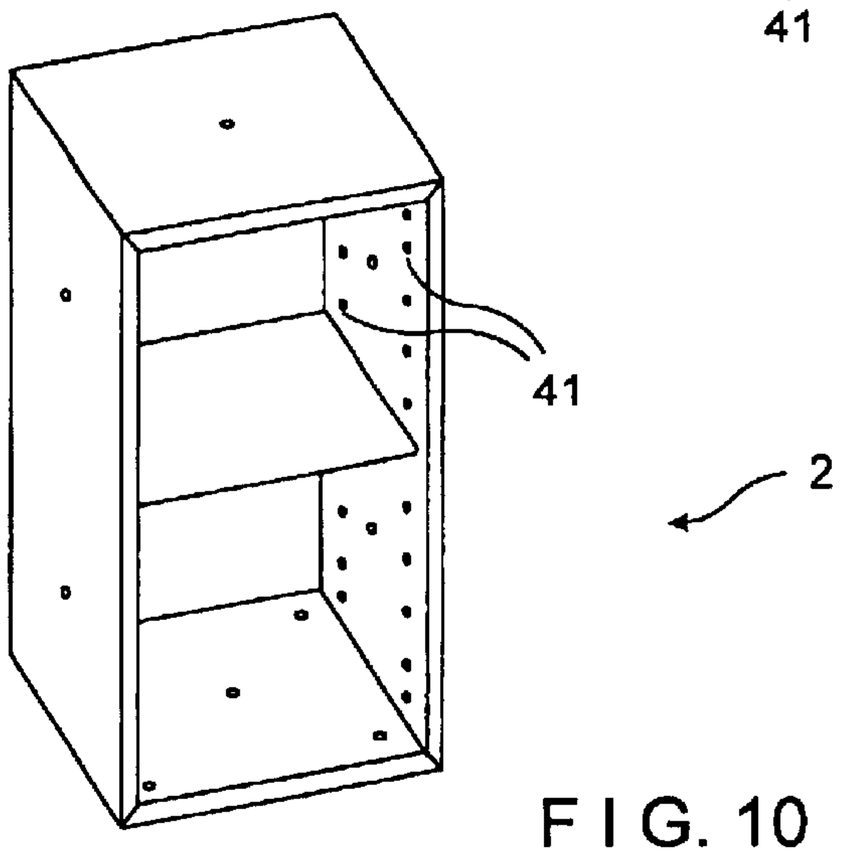

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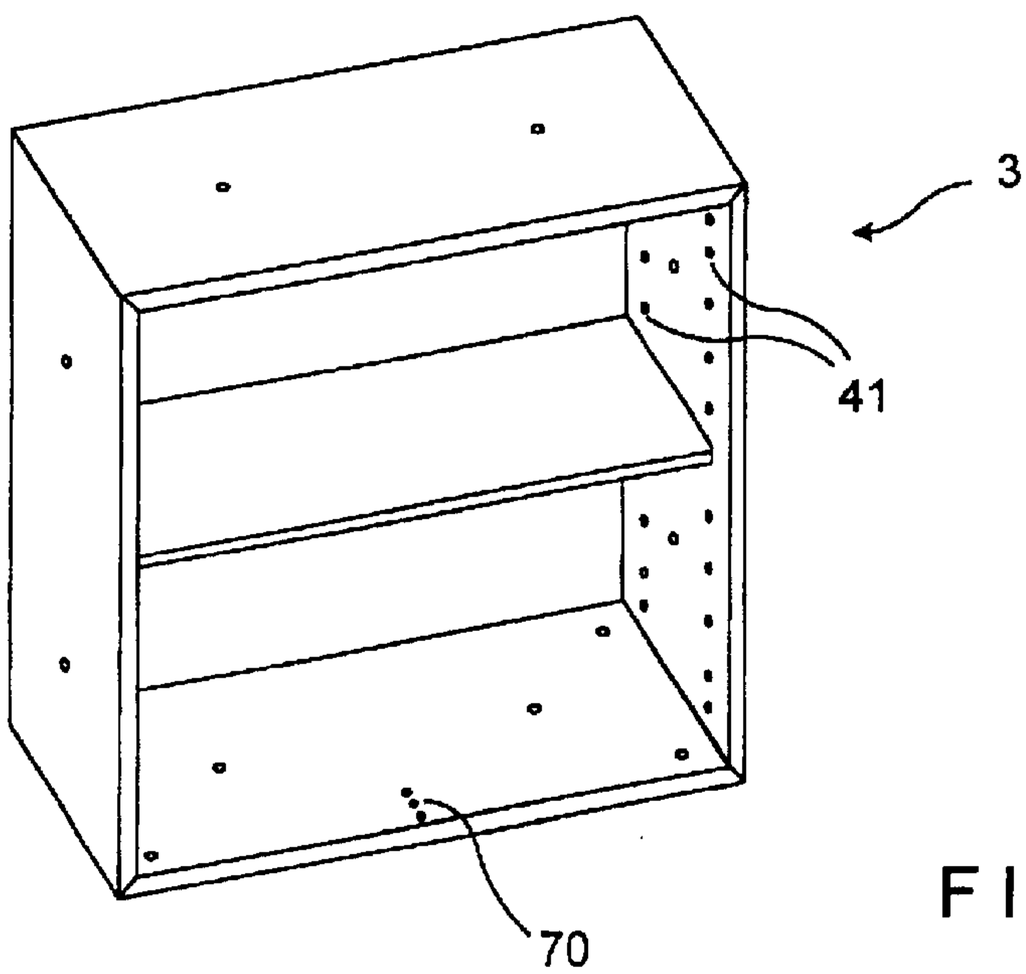

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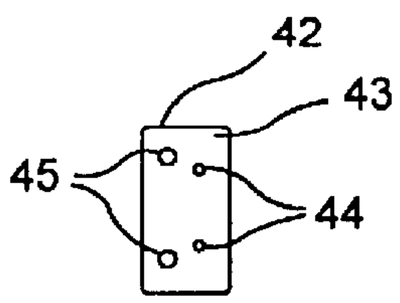
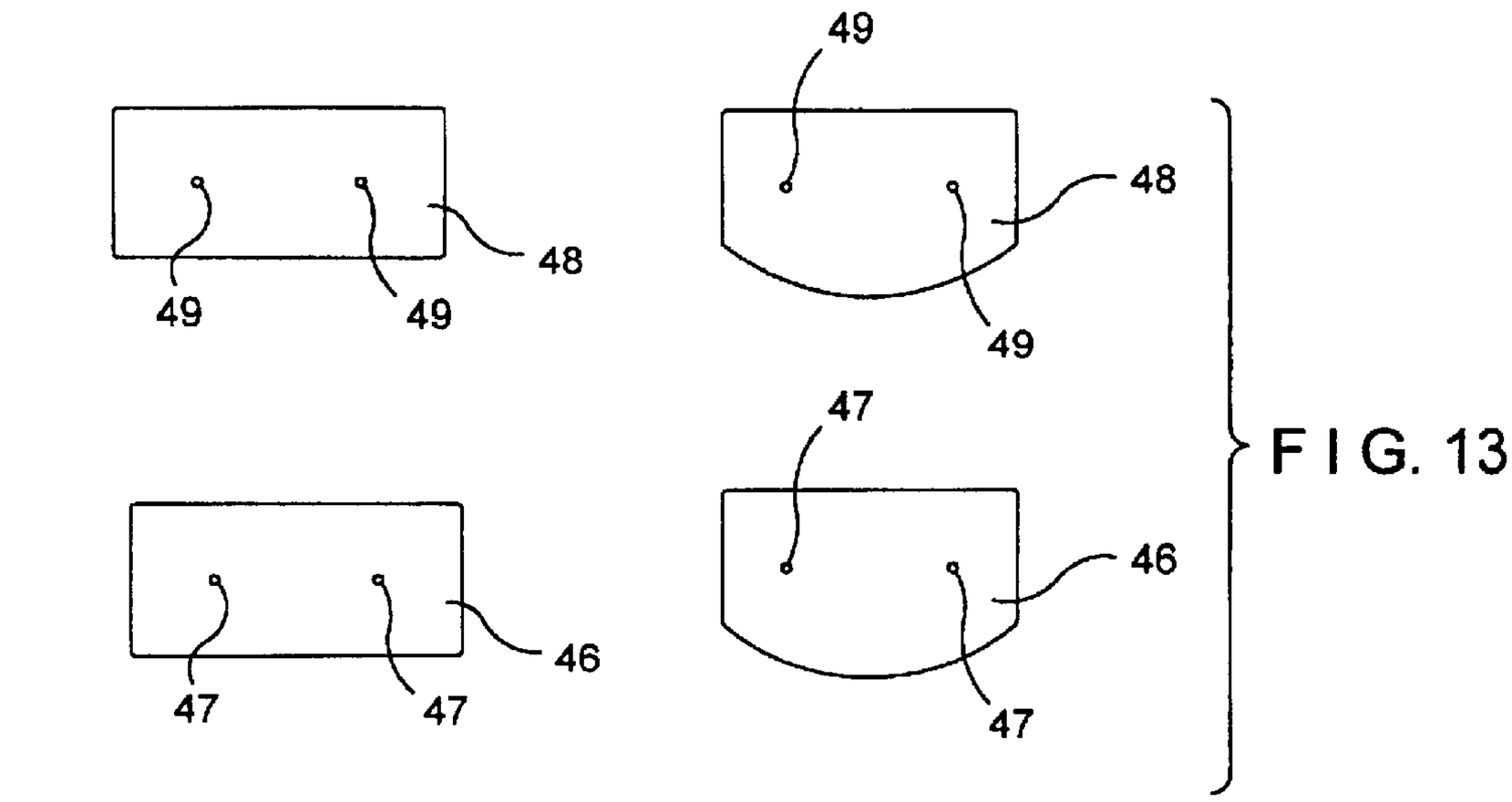


FIG. 12



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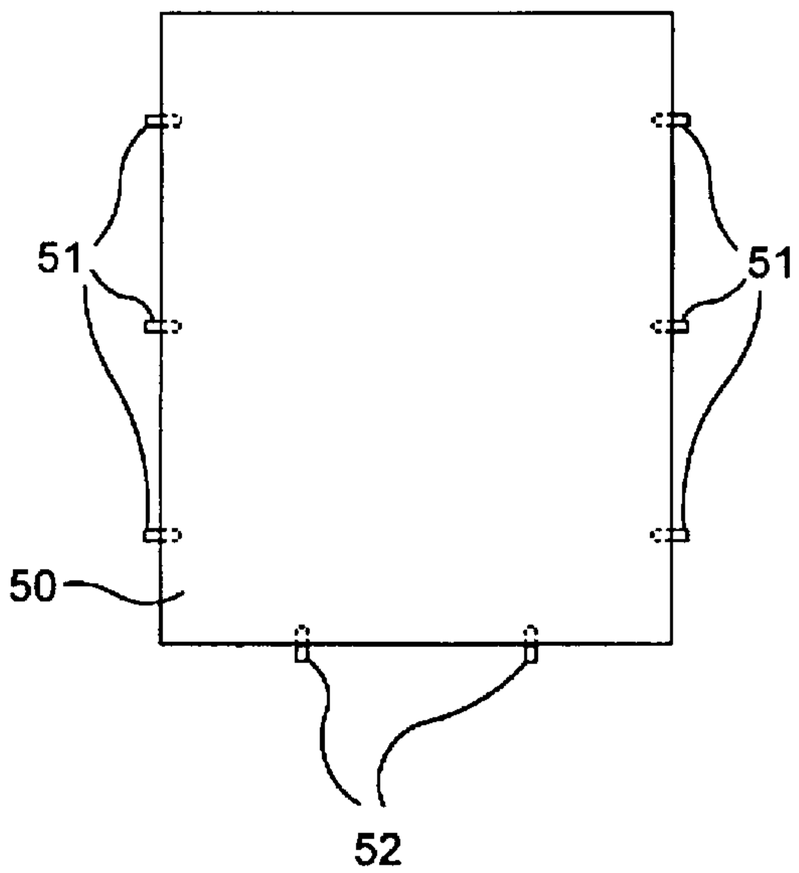

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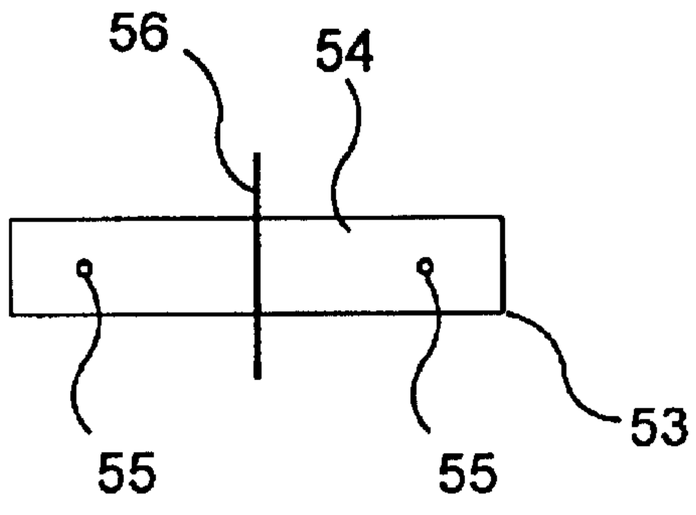

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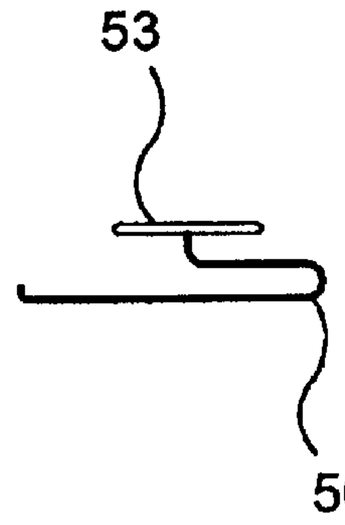
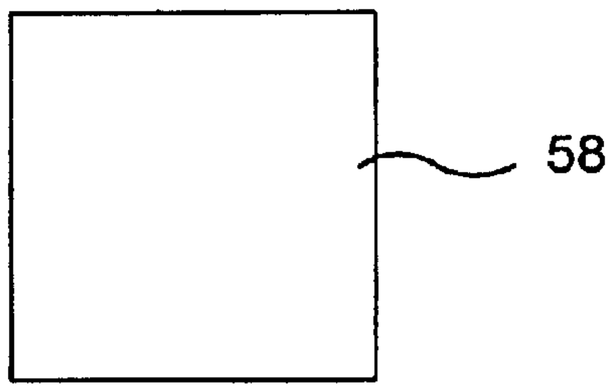


FIG. 16

FIG. 17



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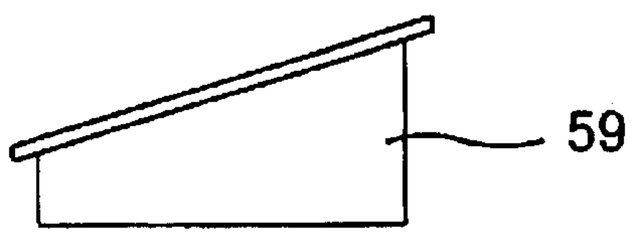
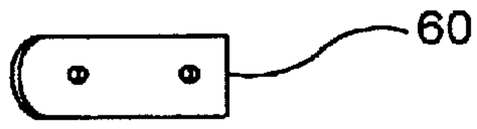


FIG. 19



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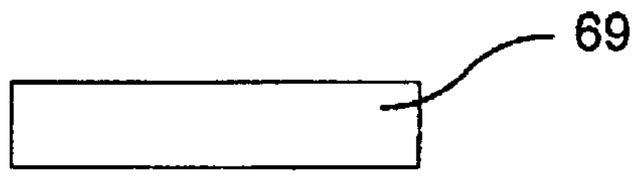
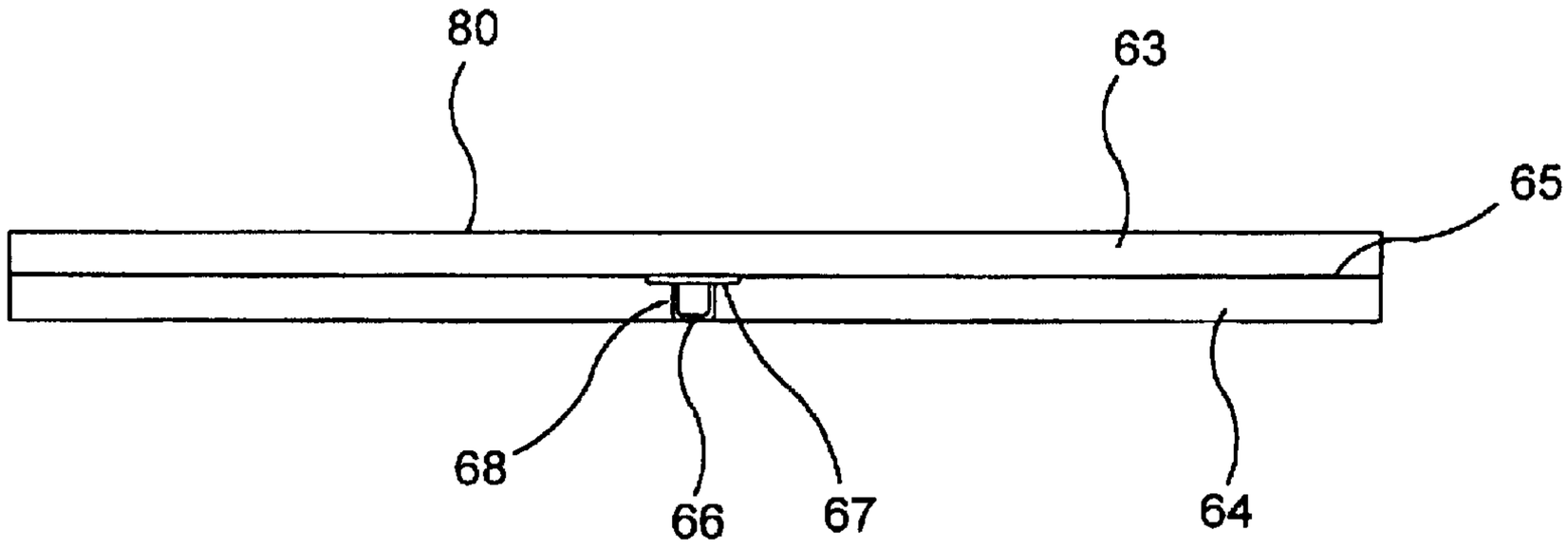


FIG. 21



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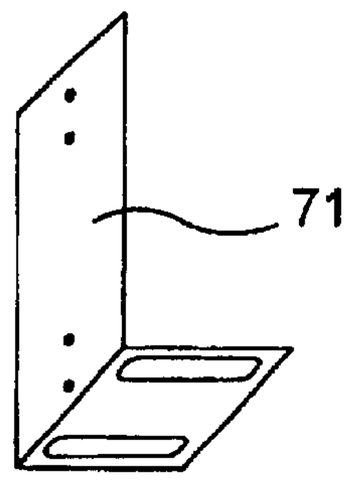

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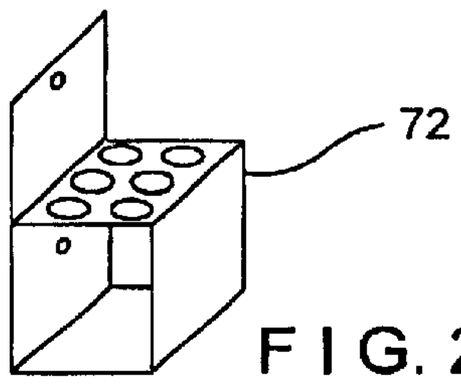
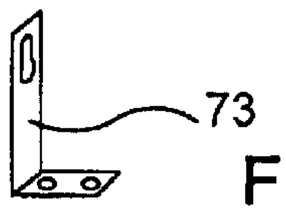


FIG. 24



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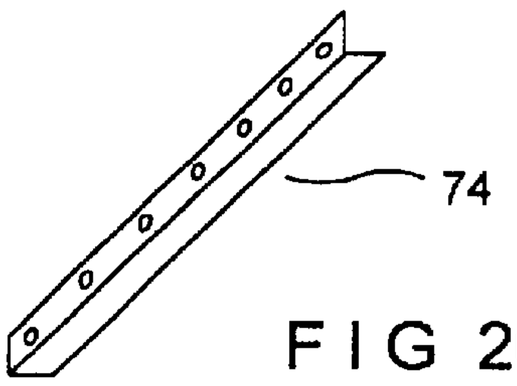

FIG 26

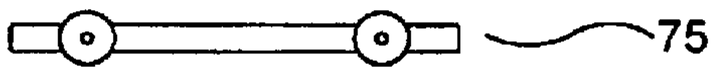

FIG. 27

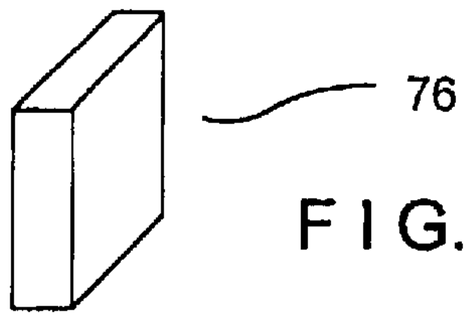

FIG. 28

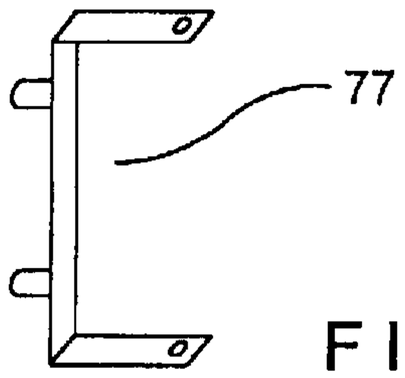

FIG. 29

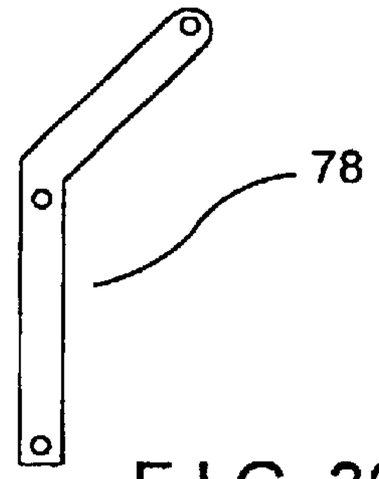

FIG. 30

FIG. 31

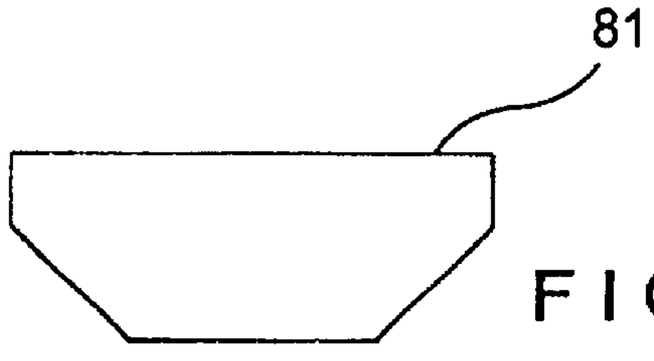

FIG. 32

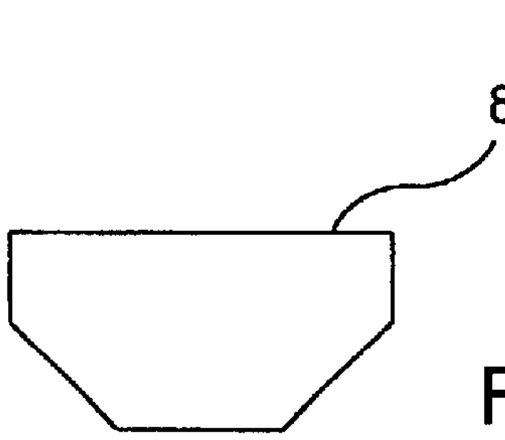

FIG. 33

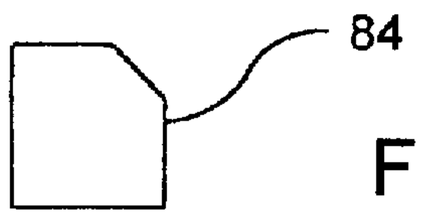

FIG. 34

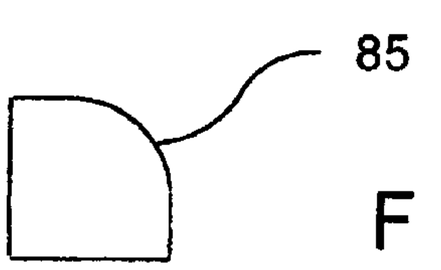

FIG. 35

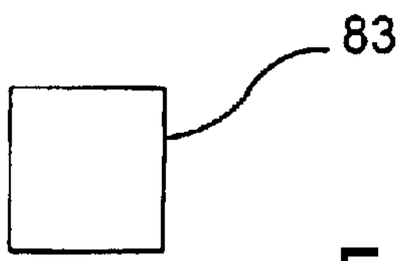

FIG. 36

CABINET SYSTEM

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a cabinet system comprising combinable components for forming variants for universal usage, more particularly for various office room forms such as cell, group, or combined offices.

The known cabinet systems consisting of combinable components comprise a multiplicity of components which have several width and height dimensions within a defined modular pattern to be assembled to form the cabinet systems desired. In these systems, upper and lower cabinets, sideboards, highboards and the like are defined as such and can only be used and/or assembled in accordance with this distinct function. Very often, the single parts can only be combined after drilling additional holes directly into the furniture board. Disassembling or reassembling of the combined parts is possible only in a limited way and often damages the surface visibly and permanently. It is an objective of the present invention to provide a cabinet system which avoids the disadvantages of the known prior art and which ensures that a multiplicity of variants may be formed using only a small number of different components not being restricted to one function only, wherein these variants may be adapted as often as desired to match changing office room forms or office requirements.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The particular advantages of the arrangement of system holes and system threads in the carcass surfaces of components differing only in their width and height, according to the present invention, lie in the fact that

- it is possible to arrange the components to form variants as often as desired without further drilling, doweling, screwing into the carcass surfaces, covering of holes and the like,
- it is possible to expand a basic arrangement in upward, downward, left or right directions as desired and even to use the components in a position rotated around their own axes,
- a precisely matching and unrestricted joining of the system components is ensured.

The system holes according to the present invention used to join the components by joining screws and sleeve nuts are unambiguously determined as regards their position and number on the carcass sides. Also, the number and position of the system threads in one of the carcass sides are precisely determined.

The components are manufactured of a compact board consisting of multiplex, having a thickness of 12.0 mm for example, as support material being coated on both surface sides with HPL at a thickness of, for example, 0.8 mm. The seven-fold lengthwise and transverse bonding of the single veneer sheets of the multiplex ensures excellent stability of the carcasses. Moreover, this counteracts to the inclination of the wood to deform due to humidity changes.

All carcass parts are produced using a CNC machine. In this manner, tolerances of ±0.2 mm are achieved for the system holes, system threads, hole rows, the three-hole configuration for the door stops as well as all millings, etc. The carcass parts are designed to divert the tolerances of the support material and the coating to the inside. As regards the outer dimensions, only negative tolerances up to a maximum of 0.4 mm are permitted.

Surprisingly, it has been found that the use of multiplex material and the limitation to certain outer dimensions of the components assembled in the aforementioned way makes possible the observation of tolerance chains which otherwise are only possible in steel construction work and had never been achieved hitherto in wood furniture production and which provide a precondition for the modular system according to the present invention.

The carcass parts are appropriately cut mitred (45°) and pressed to form a carcass using angle dowels commercially available. Due to the relatively thin compact board and the tolerances to be observed, this work requires utmost precision.

The system hole having a diameter of 10.0 mm, for example, is of decisive importance. All joints occurring during the assembly as well as the inclusion of additional parts such as cover panels, screens, wardrobe bars, lamps, bases, cable ducts, CPU stands, drawing roll stands, support angles, steel handles for component joining, sliding aids, inter-component connectors and component-screen connectors are made possible by means of the system holes.

The system threads are produced using riveted bushings which are generally inserted into the bottom of the carcasses to accommodate footpieces or bases. The height of the bases as well as the footpieces may be adjusted by pushing an Allan key through the system threads.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will now be explained in more detail with reference to a drawing of an example embodiment of a cabinet system.

FIG. **1** shows a perspective front view of the first system components,

FIG. **2** shows a perspective front view of the second system components,

FIG. **3** shows a perspective front view of the third system components,

FIG. **4** shows an exploded view of a cabinet system comprising additional elements,

FIG. **5** illustrates the forming of variants in the component according to FIG. **1**,

FIG. **6** illustrates the forming of variants in the component according to FIG. **2** in horizontal position,

FIG. **7** illustrates the forming of variants in the component according to FIG. **2** in vertical position,

FIG. **8** illustrates the forming of variants in the component according to FIG. **3**,

FIG. **9** shows the hole rows in a perspective view of the component according to FIG. **1**,

FIG. **10** shows the hole rows in a perspective view of the component according to FIG. **2**,

FIG. **11** shows the hole rows in a perspective view of the component according to FIG. **3**,

FIG. **12** shows a footpiece for the cabinet system,

FIG. **13** shows cover panels for the components,

FIG. **14** shows a screen to be joined to the components,

FIG. **15** shows a front view of an additional means for wardrobe support,

FIG. **16** shows a side view of an additional means for wardrobe support,

FIG. **17** shows a roller coaster footpiece,

FIG. **18** shows an acoustic rear panel,

FIG. **19** shows a high desk placeable on the components,

FIG. **20** shows a door stop,

FIG. **21** shows a base for the cabinet system,

FIG. **22** shows a sectional view of a table plate joinable with the components,

FIG. **23** shows a CPU stand,

FIG. **24** shows a drawing roll stand,

FIG. **25** shows a support angle,

FIG. **26** shows a shelf angle,

FIG. **27** shows a handle for component joining,

FIG. **28** shows a steel rear wall,

FIG. **29** shows a screen connector,

FIG. **30** shows a sliding aid for components mounted on coasters, and

FIG. **31** through **36** show basic modules of desk plates.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The cabinet system is formed of three different components **1**, **2**, and **3**. In accordance with the illustrations shown in FIGS. **1** through **3**, the cabinet system has three different carcass width W and height H dimensions having an equal depth D of, for example, 350 mm.

The dimensions of component **1** according to FIG. **1** are W1×H1×D=350 mm ×350 mm×350 mm, of component **2** according to FIG. **2** W2×H2×D=700 mm×350 mm×350 mm, and of component **3** according to FIG. **3** W3×H3×D= 700 mm×700 mm×350 mm.

Due to these basic dimensions and appropriate additional elements and due to the system holes **4** very precisely defined as to their position and number and the system threads **5** also very precisely defined as to their position and number, it is possible for the first time to furnish frequently changing office room forms or to meet changing office requirements as desired without further drilling, doweling, or screwing into the carcass walls.

The rear walls **6**, **7**, and **8** are formed as rear walls fixed in grooves.

In accordance with the illustration shown in FIG. **1**, each carcass side of component **1** is provided with one system hole **4**, i.e. a total of four system holes, while the carcass side forming the bottom side of the carcass is provided with four system threads **5**. The system thread **5** is a metallic internal thread fitted in a hole.

In accordance with the illustration shown in FIG. **2**, each carcass side of component **2** is provided with two system holes **4**, i.e. a total of eight system holes, while the carcass side forming the bottom side of the carcass is provided with four system threads **5**.

The unified depth T of 350 mm of the components **1**, **2**, and **3** uses the available space very economically due to the standardized dimensions of office means such as ring binders if used in cell offices complying with DIN 4543. An extremely large accommodation space and an economic utilization of the available area is achieved. Optimum accessibility is ensured by the optimized height. Six ring binder heights require a cabinet height of only 2.10 m, eight ring binder heights a cabinet height of only 2.80 m. Using basic accessories, this arrangement can be further joined to other components in 30 upward, downward, left and right directions as desired using the system holes **4**.

When used in a group office, four ring binder heights are achieved at a cabinet height of 1.40 m so that each building authority will approve this arrangement as a group solution. The arrangement of the components **1**, **2**, and **3** divides the room an can be rotated relative to the working desks as desired.

When used in a combined office, the advantages of the aforementioned office types are combined in an ideal manner.

The support material of the carcass walls is multiplex provided with a coating **10** made of HPL as coating material. The rear walls **6**, **7**, **8** may for instance be coated with melamine resin.

FIG. **4** shows an exploded view of an example arrangement of a cabinet system comprising two components **2** according to FIG. **2** and one component **3** according to FIG. **3** in connection with additional elements such as a lamp **19**, cable ducts **21**, **22**, **24**, **25**, footpieces **20** for lamp **19**, and steel compartment bottom plates **15** and **16**. The additional elements and the components **2** and **3** are joined together via the system holes **4** using short connecting screws **13** with sleeve nuts **11**. Unused system holes **4** may be covered by cover screws **12** and sleeve nuts **11**. The cable ducts **21**, **22**, **24**, **25** are joined with the components **2**, **3** via the system holes **4** using the long connecting screws **23**. Footpieces **20** are used in a known manner to ensure the distances required. The same applies to compartment bottom supports **17** for supporting the steel compartment bottom plates **15** and **16**.

If required, height adjustment screws **15** are screwed into the system threads **5** of the carcass wall forming the bottom plate, or coasters **57** are inserted into the system threads **5** to provide a movable unit.

The FIGS. **5** through **8** show different variants of arranging the components **1**, **2**, **3** according to FIGS. **1** through **3**, said variants being characterized in that within the carcass dimensions W1/H1/D or W2/H2/D or W3/H3/D drawer modules **28**, **29**, steel compartment bottom plates **15** (as mail distribution system or shelf arrangement), a paired revolving door **30** or a blind **32**, **35**, **38** are arranged.

The blind cabinets are provided with milled guidance rails made of plastic material having narrow radiuses for optimum utilization of the inner spaces of the carcass and with an additional separating wall as sight blind and for accommodating hole rows **41** for inserting the shorter blind steel compartment bottom plates **40**. The system holes **4** located behind the separating wall are equipped with threaded bushings for joining purposes. All blind cabinets are lockable.

The door handles **61** for all revolving doors **26**, **33** and/or paired revolving doors **30**, **36** and revolving glass doors **37** and/or paired revolving glass doors **31**, **37** as well as the drawer modules **28**, **29** are specifically designed to match the cabinet system. As regards the keys for the blind cabinet locks, the heads are cut off, the keys are bonded into the handles and used as key handles **62**.

At the end of a carcass chain, the system holes **4** facing outward are covered by cover screws **12**. As the compact plate of which the carcasses are made has a thickness of, for example, 13.6 mm and such thin material has hardly been used in furniture production up to now, a cover screw is not a standard part but must be specifically manufactured.

The lamp **19** must also be specifically manufactured to match the cabinet system and may be provided with HQI or fluorescent tubes. The footpieces of the lamp **19** are arranged at a distance of 350 mm in order to be exactly screwed into two system holes **4**. The footpieces **20** maintain the distance of the cable ducts **21**, **24** so that the lamp **19** is supported by the components **1**, **2**, **3** and not a cable duct **21**, **24**. The

power supply is provided via the respective cable channel **21, 22, 24, 25**.

FIGS. **9** through **11** show the hole rows **41** and the three-hole arrangement **70** for the door stops. The hole rows **41** having a hole diameter of approx. 3.0 mm serve to support steel compartment bottom plates **15, 16, 40** or slanting compartment bottom plates **39** and hinge plates. Their dimensions and distances are adapted to match inner doors and the measure chains of the carcasses of the components **1, 2, 3**. Thus, a component **1** may hold up to four steel compartment bottom plates **15**, a component **2** up to four steel compartment bottom plates **16** horizontally and up to nine steel compartment bottom plates **15** vertically, a component **3** up to nine steel compartment bottom plates **16** or up to four slanting compartment bottom plates **39** using a compartment bottom plate support **17**. The holes in the hole rows **41** are arranged so that hinge plates for wooden as well as glass doors may be fixed onto the carcasses. The components **1** and **2**, vertical, allow without any problems to have the revolving doors **26, 33** or the revolving glass door **27** stop at the left or the right side. Even a later exchange of the stop direction is possible without damaging the carcass. As regards carcasses without rear walls (open), a revolving door **26, 33** or paired revolving doors **30, 36** made of wood and revolving glass doors **27** or paired revolving glass doors **31, 37** may be fixed without limitations opposite the front doors.

Drawer modules **28, 29** are also fixed using the hole rows **41**.

The three-hole arrangement **70** for the door stops is designed so that one door stop may be used with the inner revolving doors **26, 33** or paired revolving doors **30, 36** as well as revolving glass doors **27** or paired revolving glass doors **31, 37** irrespective of the different door thicknesses. In such cases, the two front holes are used for glass door stops and the two rear holes for wooden door stops. The door stop **60** consists of solid rubber and is designed for use in the three-hole arrangement **70**. It is dimensioned so that it hardly becomes an obstacle when, for example, ring binders are put into the carcass.

FIG. **12** shows a footpiece for the components **1, 2, 3** which is formed as a so-called reversible footpiece **42**. The reversible footpiece **42** serves to provide a distance between the floor and the furniture system. It has the same system height as a base **69** or a coaster roller **57**. It comprises a steel base plate **43**, two passage holes **44** having a diameter of approx. 10.0 mm for mounting the reversible footpiece **42** on the system threads **5**, and two adjusting feet **45** the height of which can be adjusted by means of stationary thread bolts. As the feet **45** are not arranged on the same axis as the passage holes **44**, the reversible footpiece **42** can be mounted in one of two different positions. Either the adjusting feet **45** are positioned at the outer carcass edge (if a carcass stands separately or as the last piece in a chain), or they are turned to the inside. Thus, it is prevented within a chain that two adjusting feet **45** are positioned directly side by side.

The adjusting feet **45** may also be screwed directly into the system threads **5**. They serve to adjust the height if no roller coasters **57**, bases **69** or reversible feet **42** are mounted beneath the carcasses. They are provided with a hexagon plastic foot and a hexagon socket at their ends. As in case of the adjusting feet **45** being completely screwed in, the bolt must not be screwed through the system thread **5**, only a height compensation of approx. 10 mm maximum is possible. This also applies to the screw-in bolt of the inserted roller coasters **57** made of plastic material.

The components **1, 2, 3** may be covered by cover panels **48** or glass cover plates **46** as shown in FIG. **13**. The cover panels **48** may consist of a wide variety of materials (lacquered, veneered, melamine resin coated cover panels as well as mineral and glass cover plates **46**). Cover panels made of any material except glass are provided with bond-in bushings **49** at the appropriate positions. As the holes for the bushings do not penetrate the panels, the surfaces of the cover panels **48** are not damaged. As regards the glass cover plates **46**, screws **47** are bonded to the bottom side so that the fit exactly into the system holes **4** to be screwed tight from the inside using the sleeve nuts **11**.

FIG. **14** shows as an additional element a screen **50** which is joined with the system holes **4** via a connecting thread **51** and which may be provided with adjusting feet **45** by means of foot threads **52**.

In the remaining figures, further additional elements are shown which may be joined with the components **1, 2, 3** via the system holes **4** and/or system threads **5**.

FIGS. **15** and **16** show an arrangement for suspending wardrobe pieces, comprising a steel base plate **54** having two passing holes **55** having a diameter of, for example, 10 mm and being spaced from each other at a distance of 350 mm to be fixed in two system holes **4** or in two bond-in bushings **49** of a cover panel **48** or a glass cover plate **46** and a curved round steel bar **56** across the carcass front for suspending coat hangers.

FIG. **17** shows the coaster rollers **57** mentioned earlier while FIG. **18** shows an acoustic rear wall **58**.

FIG. **19** shows a detachable high desk top **59** to be screwed into the system holes **4**.

The door stop **60** mentioned earlier is shown in FIG. **20** while FIG. **21** shows a front view of the base **69** mentioned earlier.

FIG. **22** shows a sandwich board **80** which may be used as a table board. It comprises an upper plate **63** without holes and a lower plate **64** provided with holes **66** and matching head millings **67**. The holes **66** and the head millings **67** are formed so that standard push-in bushings **68** may be driven in. After bonding the upper plate **63** with the lower plate **64** by an adhesive layer **65** the push-in bushings **68** gain such stability that all necessary functions below the table may be performed, such as fixing legs in a wide variety of positions, joining with system carcasses, fixing a notch structure, plate connectors, cable ducts **21, 22, 24, 25**, CPU stands **71**, waste-paper baskets, keyboard drawer plates, a third level, etc. Beside the standard positioning of a multiplicity of push-in bushings **68** on the lower plate **64** allowing joining with the system carcasses via the system holes **4** at the matrix distances as well as with footpieces or usual additional elements, this system of course always allows a fast response to changes or individual customer's wishes. In such cases, the lower plate **64** may be provided from the beginning with the required holes using the CNC processing machine and with the push-in bushings **68** which are necessary to position the additional elements desired by the customer at their proper places. Any commercially available material may be used as plate material.

A CPU stand **71** as shown in FIG. **23** is an angled piece of sheet metal having, for example, a width of 250 mm and being provided with 2×2 passage holes spaced at a distance of 350 mm for being fixed in two system holes **4** on the one leg and with two long holes having a width of 7.0 mm on the other. Thus, the CPU stand **71** may also be turned and used as plate support.

FIG. **24** shows a drawing roll support **72**. The drawing roll support **72** is also made of sheet metal and fixed in two

system holes **4** using appropriate holes. It may hold, for example, six drawing rolls.

The supporting angle **73** according to FIG. **25** is provided on one leg with a passage hole having a diameter of approx. 10.0 mm spaced from the angle point at a distance of, for example, 350 mm and an adjacent long hole. The other leg is provided with two countersunk holes for 5.0 mm countersunk screws. The supporting angle **73** has several functions such as acting as tilt prevention in high configurations (2.10 m or higher), in connection with a shelf angle **74** for securing carcasses mounted to a wall as shelf, for fixing bag stacker plates on screens **50**, or as plate support.

The shelf angle **74** is shown in FIG. **26**. It consists of a standard angle profile with countersunk holes for wall mounting. The components **1, 2, 3** are simply placed onto the angle and then secured against tilting by a supporting angle **73**.

The steel handle **75** shown in FIG. **27** may be used to join two components **1, 2, 3** in a front-to-front manner and to move them safely and space-saving using the roller coasters **57**. The steel handle **75** is a standard handle with the distance between the two threads being modified to the system measure of 350 mm.

A steel rear wall **76** for the components **1, 2, 3** as shown in FIG. **28** is made of a square perforated sheet metal plate which is edged at a projection of, for example, 150 mm. Such wall may be provided with a passage for a cable duct. These rear walls may be variably used in open carcasses and be fixed with screws in the hole row **41**. This makes it possible to accommodate even deeper devices such as monitors, printers or CPVs in the carcasses.

The component-screen connectors **77** according to FIG. **29** consist of U-shaped angled sheet metal provided with holes for fixing them onto the system holes **4** plus two steel cylinders having interior threads onto which a screen **50** may be centrically screwed.

The sliding aid **78** according to FIG. **30** is a sheet metal having two holes for fixing it onto the system holes **4** and an extension at a 45° angle being provided with an end hole for being joined with a round wooden handle. Two sliding aids **78** and a handle are needed for constructing an office caddy.

The component connector **79** according to FIG. **31** consists of a sheet metal having two holes at the system distance of 350 mm. It serves to join two components **1, 2, 3** via the system holes **4** being arranged at one level and as anti-torsion element.

The table system as part of the furniture system comprises five basic modules shown in FIGS. **32** through **36**: the two desk boards **81, 82** having different widths, for example 2.10 m and 1.70 m, and the three side desk boards **83, 84** and **85** dimensioned at, for example, 0.7 m×0.7 m, having a face **84** or an arc **85**. The structure of the boards is basically the same. The desk boards consist of a sandwich board **80** as has been explained earlier.

The system allows later and frequent changes between the office room forms and also adapts to combined room systems, business clubs, team or project bureaus and the like. The cabinet system is also suitable for designing reception areas, technical equipment housings, archives, pyramids, suspended systems, towers, counters, passages, room dividers, media facilities and many more.

The system holes **4** and the system threads **5** allow a precisely fitting and unrestricted combination of the components **1, 2, 3** with each other and with additional elements. A high precision level of all dimensions is required and achieved.

In the cabinet system, it is possible among other things

- to fix cable ducts **21, 22, 24, 25** vertically or horizontally for interior or exterior angles,
- to place the components as desired on height adjustment screws **14** with the adjustment elements positioned inside the cabinet, on bases or footpieces,
- to place lamps **19**,
- to fix acoustic rear walls **58**, pinboards and magnetic walls,
- to fix wardrobe bars and hooks,
- to join it with high desk tops **59**,
- to join it with screens **50** (even or curved),
- to fix separating or cover panels **46, 48** as desired,
- to insert slanting compartment bottom plates **39**,
- to fix separating and end blinds and duplications of different sizes to lead or cover cables of any kind and/or to respond to the building conditions.

In particular, easy disassembly and any modifications of all properties as desired are possible without damaging or altering the system.

The present invention is not limited to the embodiments described herein. It is of course possible to implement further example embodiments by combining the features without exceeding the scope of this invention.

Reference List

1	Component
2	Component
3	Component
4	System hole
5	System thread
6	Rear wall
7	Rear wall
8	Rear wall
9	Support material
10	Coating
11	Sleeve nuts
12	Cover screw
13	Short connecting screw
14	Height adjustment screw
15	Steel compartment bottom plate
16	Steel compartment bottom plate
17	Compartment bottom plate support
18	Miter cut
19	Lamp
20	Footpiece
21	Cable duct
22	Cable duct
23	Long connecting screw
24	Cable duct
25	Cable duct
26	Revolving door
27	Revolving glass door
28	Drawer module
29	Drawer module
30	Paired revolving door
31	Paired revolving glass door
32	Blind
33	Revolving door
34	Hinged door
35	Blind
36	Paired revolving door
37	Paired revolving glass door
38	Blind
39	Slanting compartment bottom plate
40	Blind steel compartment bottom plate
41	Hole row
42	Reversible footpiece
43	Steel base plate
44	Passage hole

-continued

Reference List	
45	Adjusting foot
46	Glass cover plate
47	Screw
48	Cover panel
49	Bond-in bushing
50	Screen
51	Connecting thread
52	Footpiece thread
53	System coat hanger
54	Steel bottom plate
55	Passage hole
56	Round steel bar
57	Roller coaster
58	Acoustic rear wall
59	High desk top
60	Door stop
61	Handle
62	Key handle
63	Upper plate
64	Lower plate
65	Adhesive layer
66	Hole
67	Head milling
68	Push-in bushing
69	Base
70	Three-hole arrangement
71	CPU stand
72	Drawing roll support
73	Supporting angle
74	Shelf angle
75	Steel handle
76	Steel rear walls
77	Component-screen connector
78	Sliding aid
79	Component connector
80	Sandwich board
81	Desk board
82	Desk board
83	Side desk board
84	Side desk board
85	Side desk board
D	Depth
H1,	H2, H3 Height
B1,	B2, B3 Width

What is claimed is:

1. A modular cabinet system comprising:

a plurality of modules, each module having a top wall, a bottom wall, a first side wall, and a second side wall, said walls of each module being permanently fixed to each other and made of a multiplex material;

each module having dimensions chosen from one of the following: <a first size having dimensions height (H), width (W) and depth (D), wherein H, W and D are equal,

a second size having dimensions H, 2*W and D,

a third size having dimensions 2*H, W and D; and

a fourth size having dimensions 2*H, 2*W and D

each of said walls with a dimension H or W having one system hole and each of said walls with a dimension 2*H or 2*W having two spaced-apart system holes; and

said bottom wall further having four spaced-apart threaded through-holes;

said side and top walls being free of threaded through-holes,

said modules being positioned adjacent to one another in a side-to-side or top-to-bottom orientation so that at least one system hole of each module is axially aligned with at least one system hole of an adjacent module;

each of said modules being secured to each adjacent module by fastening means through said at least one axially aligned system hole.

2. The modular cabinet system of claim **1** wherein the modules can be attached to another module at any of said walls of said module.

3. The modular cabinet system of claim **1** further comprising at least one or a combination of attachable components comprising cable ducts, lamps, bases, adjusting feet, rolling coasters, acoustic rear walls, wardrobe bars, slanting compartment bottom plates, screens, high desk tops, or cover panels wherein each of said components have system holes positioned so that said system holes of said components are axially aligned with the system holes of said modules for securing said components to said modules.

4. The modular cabinet system of claim **1** wherein the threaded through-holes further comprise riveted bushings.

5. The modular cabinet system of claim **1** wherein the walls are mitred at their edges and joined together by angular dowels.

6. The modular cabinet system of claim **1** further comprising a table board having a sandwich board with an upper plate and a lower plate bonded by an adhesive, whereby said lower plate has holes and matching head millings arranged and constructed so that standard push-in bushings may be driven into said holes of said lower plate, said table board being positioned on the top wall of one of said modules so that at least one system hole of said top wall is axially aligned with at least one bushing of said lower plate, said table board secured to said top wall of said module by fastening means through said at least one axially aligned system hole and bushing.

7. The modular cabinet system of claim **1** wherein the module further comprises a plurality of horizontal rows of small holes drilled partly into at least two opposing walls and at least one door stop fixed to one of said opposing walls, whereby said plurality of horizontal rows correspond to variable positioning of said door stops to accommodate doors of different thicknesses.

8. The modular cabinet system of claim **7** wherein said door stops further comprise a rubber piece having a plurality of passage holes.

9. The modular cabinet system of claim **1** further comprising a footpiece having a base plate, a number of system holes for fixing said footpiece onto said threaded through-holes, and two independently adjustable feet positioned axially offset from said system holes whereby said footpiece is adjustable to achieve varying heights.

10. The system of claim **1**, wherein D is approximately 350 mm.

11. The system of claim **1**, wherein each system hole is located at a distance ½D from a front edge of a module, and ½D from at least one side edge of a module.

12. The system of claim **1**, wherein said modules are of at least two different sizes.

13. The system of claim **1**, wherein each system hole is a distance ½ H or ½ W from a nearest longitudinal edge of a wall on which said hole resides.

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