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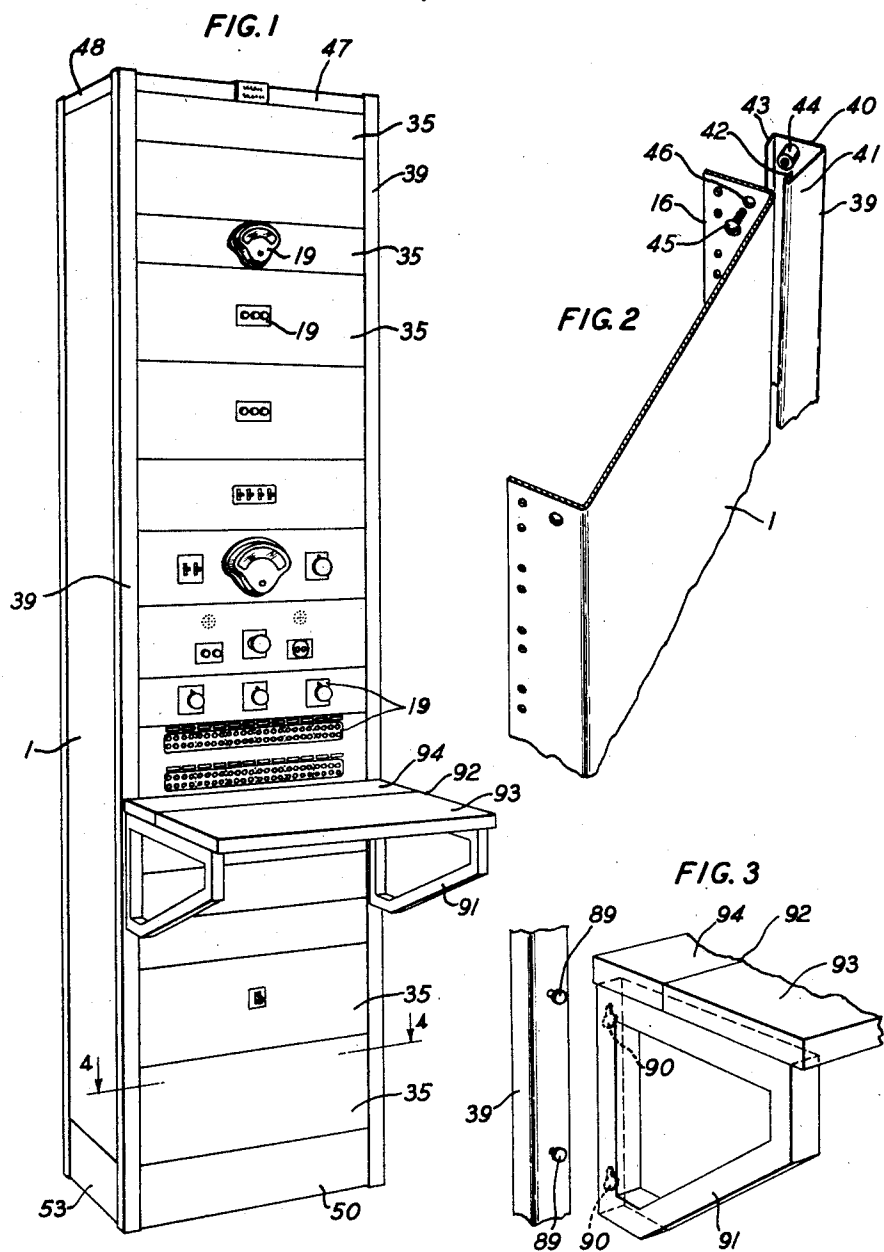
I. R. HORN

2,042,848

CABINET

Filed July 28, 1934

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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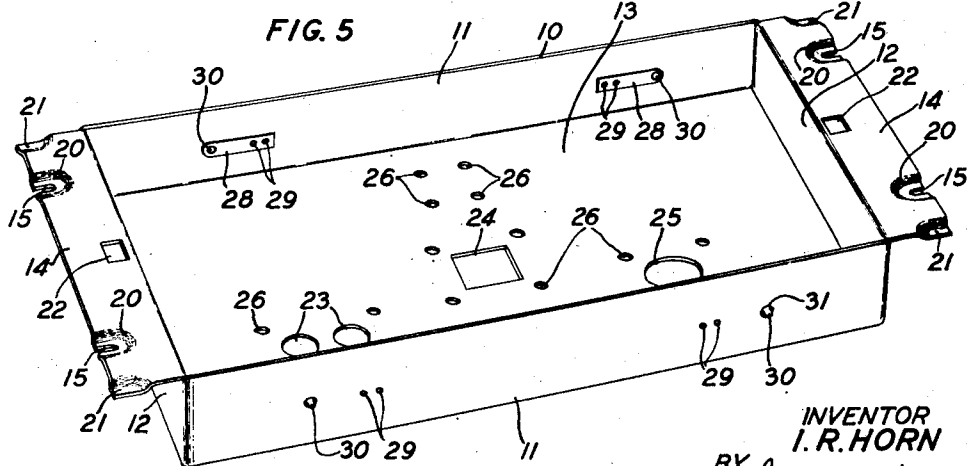
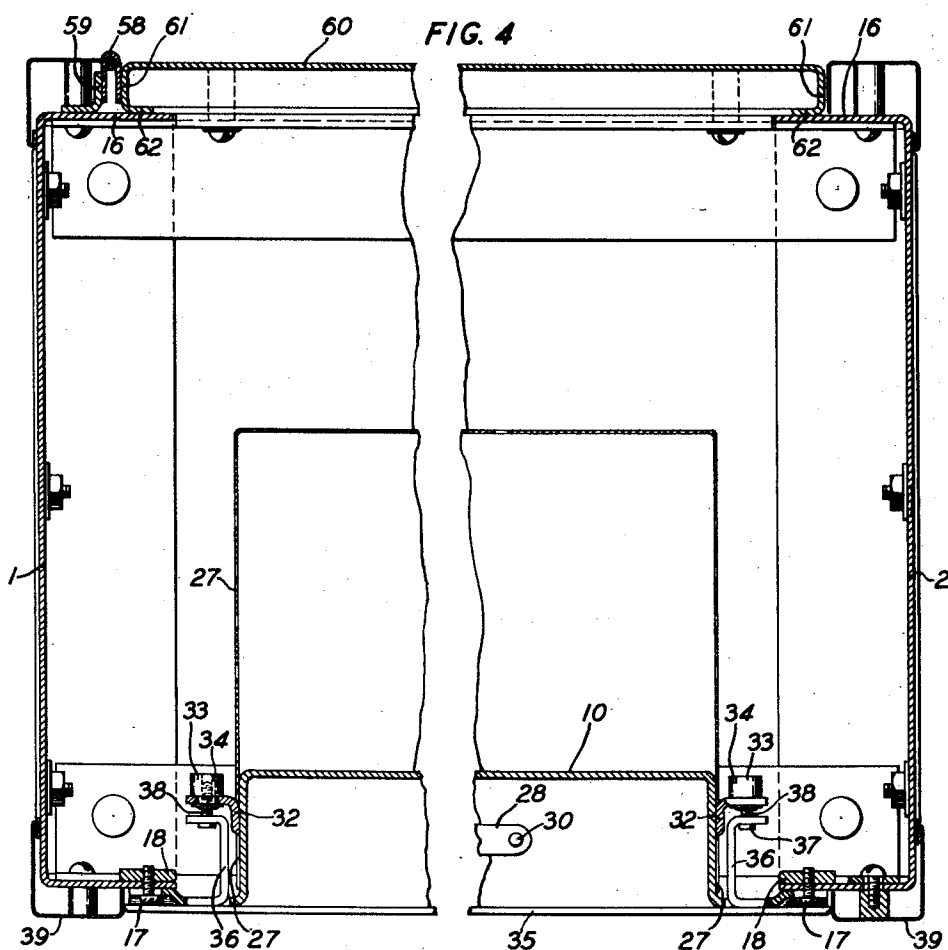
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FIG. 6

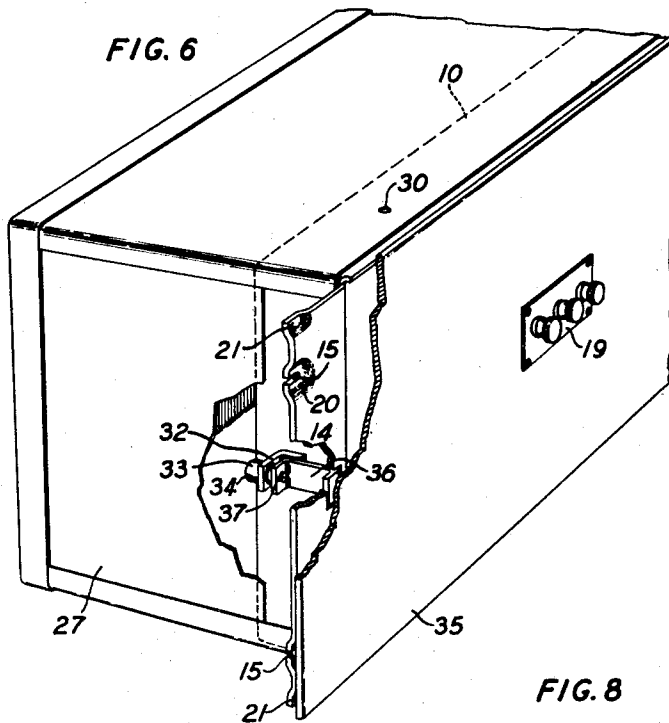


FIG. 8

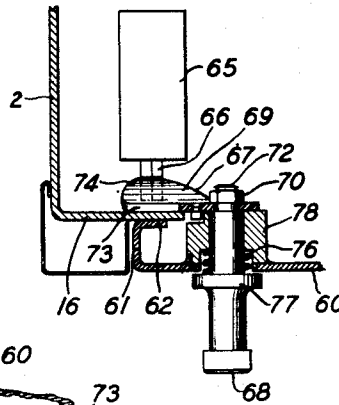


FIG. 7

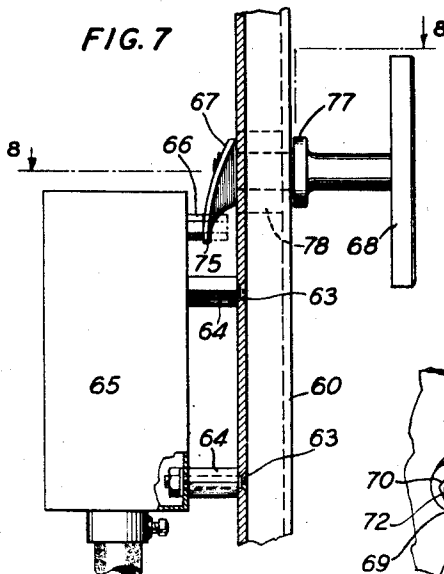
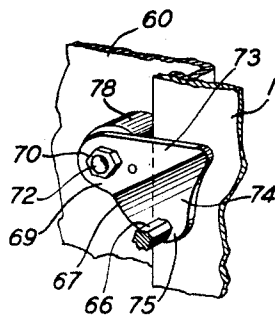


FIG. 9



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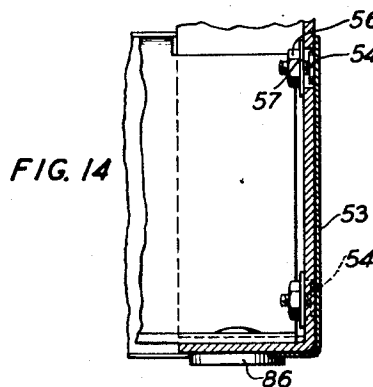
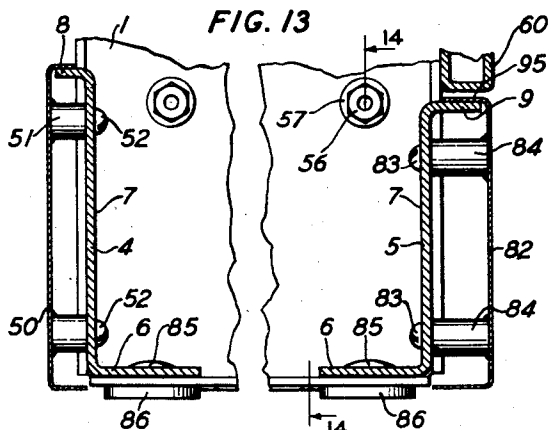
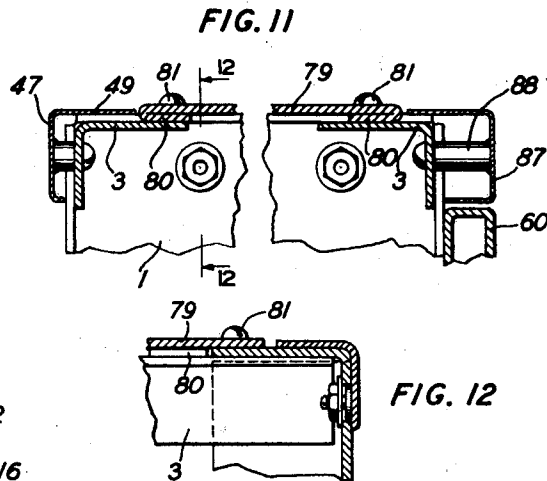
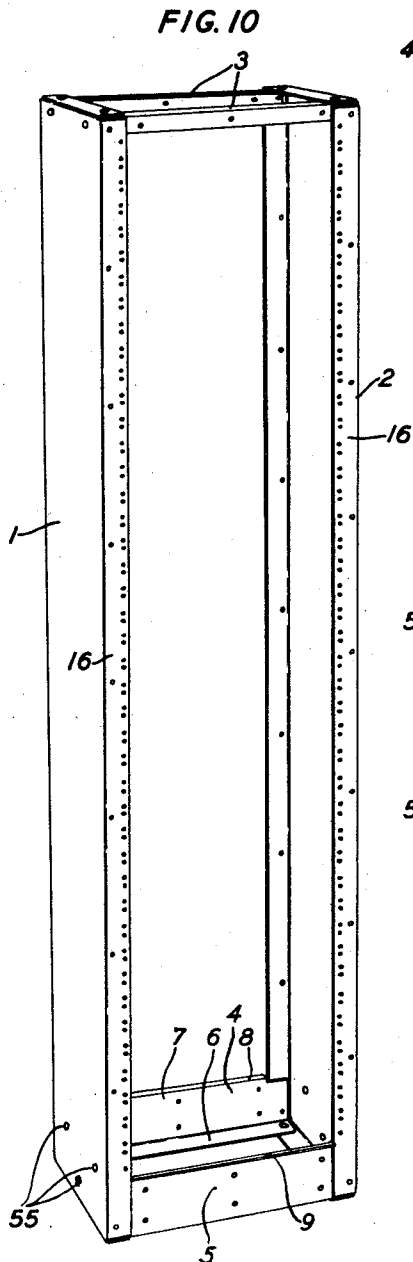
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4 Sheets-Sheet 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,042,848

CABINET

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Application July 28, 1934, Serial No. 737,355

3 Claims. (Cl. 312—1)

This invention relates to cabinets and more particularly to cabinets for apparatus assemblies.

The object of this invention is to provide a cabinet structure for the support and protection of assemblies of electrical apparatus.

A feature of this invention resides in an adjustable corner strip for the cabinet.

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a view in perspective of the completely assembled cabinet;

Fig. 2 shows in perspective and partly in section a portion of one of the side walls and a portion of an upright corner strip;

Fig. 3 shows in perspective a portion of an upright corner strip, a portion of a shelf to be supported on the front face of the cabinet and a bracket to support the shelf;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged plan view partly in section of the cabinet taken on the line 4—4 in Fig. 1 and looking in the direction indicated by the arrows;

Fig. 5 is a view in perspective of a depressed panel, for supporting apparatus units in the cabinet;

Fig. 6 is a view in perspective and partly in section of an assembled unit section of the cabinet;

Fig. 7 shows an edge of a door of the cabinet, a portion of the door frame in section, a latch for the door and a power switch operated by the latch;

Fig. 8 is a view partly in section of a portion of the door, a portion of the corner strip, a portion of the side wall of the cabinet, the latch for the door and the power switch operated by the latch taken on the line 8—8 in Fig. 7 and viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows;

Fig. 9 is a view in perspective and partly in section of a fragmentary portion of the door, a fragmentary portion of one of the side walls of a cabinet, the latch for the door and a fragmentary portion of a plunger of the power switch as viewed from inside the cabinet;

Fig. 10 shows upright side walls of the cabinet held in spaced relation by horizontal spaced top and bottom straps;

Fig. 11 shows a fragmentary portion of an upper section of one of the side walls of the cabinet, and in section a top plate for the cabinet, horizontal corner strips for the front and back upper edges of the cabinet and a fragmentary portion of the door;

Fig. 12 shows in section an upper corner of the cabinet viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows in Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 shows a lower portion of one of the side walls of the cabinet viewed from inside the cabinet and corresponding to the view of the upper portion of the cabinet shown in Fig. 11; and

Fig. 14 is a view partly in section of a lower corner portion of the cabinet taken on the line 14—14 in Fig. 13 and viewed in the direction indicated by the arrows.

In assemblies of electrical apparatus such, for instance, as speech input equipment and amplifiers for broadcasting stations, it is desirable to have a supporting and housing structure for the apparatus which will protect the apparatus and facilitate ready control of the electrical apparatus. It is also desirable to have the apparatus preassembled into some well defined units and to have these units supported in some orderly arrangement which not only facilitates control of the apparatus by an operator or attendant at a control station, but which will present an orderly and dignified appearance to any one visiting or working in the control room.

To prevent accidents to persons visiting or working in the control room from high potentials used in the electrical systems employed, the cabinet must be so constructed that persons in the vicinity can not come in contact with conductors and terminals of the apparatus without opening the door of the cabinet. To further safeguard persons working around the apparatus, door control switches must be included in the equipment which will automatically operate to cut-off the power supplied to the apparatus within the cabinet before an attendant or anyone may gain entrance to the interior of the cabinet.

In this invention, apparatus parts are preassembled in a desired unit by mounting them into a depressed panel. A predetermined number of the units are placed one above the other and attached to spaced upright portions of the cabinet, and a mat removable only by releasing from within the cabinet is secured across the open face of each depressed panel. The mats across the open faces of the depressed panels form a front of the cabinet and prevent any one from gaining access to the apparatus parts from the front of the cabinet. A door is provided at the rear of the cabinet and a latch is provided on the door. The latch controls the power switch in such a manner that when the door is unlatched the power switch cuts off the current supply to the apparatus within the cabinet, the latch in moving to a position to latch the door operates the

power switch to connect the source of current supply to the apparatus within the cabinet. Upright corner strips are provided on the four upright corners of the cabinet. These corner strips

5 are made of flexible material and are adjustably mounted on the cabinet so that they may be flexed transversely of their length to the edge portions of the mats or the edge portion of the door.

10 To further describe this invention, reference will now be had to the accompanying drawings in which like parts bear like numerals and in which side wall members 1 and 2, as shown in Fig. 10 having inwardly turned peripheral

15 flanges, are held in spaced relation by upper spaced straps 3 and lower spaced straps 4 and 5. The upper straps 3 may be welded at the ends to the interior of the peripheral flanges of the upright side walls 1 and 2 or may be secured by means of bolts or other like securing means.

20 The lower spaced straps 4 and 5 may be welded to the interior surfaces of the peripheral flanges of the upright side walls 1 and 2 or may be bolted or otherwise fastened to these parts. The upper

25 spaced straps 3 may be made from standard angle iron pieces. The lower spaced straps 4 and 5 as shown in Figs. 10 and 13 have a lower inwardly turned flange portion 6 extending from an upwardly directed central portion 7 which, in the

30 strap 4, terminates in a comparatively short and outwardly turned flange 8 and in the strap 5 terminates in a comparatively small and outwardly turned flange 9.

To support various pieces of apparatus in the cabinet of this invention, depressed panels 10

35 shown in Fig. 5 are attached across the front open space of the structure shown in Fig. 10. The depressed panel 10 is a comparatively shallow rectangular dish having side flanges 11 and end

40 flanges 12 extending upwardly from the bottom 13. The end flanges 12 terminate at their upper extremities in outwardly extending rectangular flanges 14 which extend normal to the plane of the end flanges 12 and parallel to the plane of

45 the bottom 13. The outer edges of the flanges 14 are slotted at 15 to permit securement of the depressed panel 10 to the side flanges 16 of the side walls 1 and 2 of the cabinet by means of screws 17 shown in Fig. 4, which enter threaded

50 apertures in bars 18 engaging the inner wall surfaces of the flanges 16 and which may be welded thereto. The edge portions of the flanges 14 in the vicinity of the slots 15 are depressed at 20 to accommodate the heads of the screws 17. The

55 outer corners of the flanges 14 are also depressed at 21. Depression of the corners at 21 causes sufficient displacement of the upper and lower edges of the flange 14 at these points to accommodate the shank of a screw 17 at each of these

60 points and permits fastening of the adjacent corners of two depressed panels 10 when one depressed panel 10 is mounted in the cabinet above another depressed panel 10. The flanges 14 are

65 apertured at 22 for a purpose to be subsequently explained. The bottom 13 of the depressed panel 10 is apertured at predetermined points to permit attachment to the panel of various pieces of electrical apparatus and to permit extension

70 through the bottom 13 of the depressed panel 10 of terminals and control members of the various pieces of apparatus. The number, the size, the location and the spacing of the apertures in the bottom 13 of the depressed panel 10 depends on the kind of apparatus to be supported in the

75 depressed panel 10. Some of the apertures may

be internally threaded drill holes to receive screws for attaching the apparatus parts to the panel. Other apertures may be comparatively large and of various sizes and shapes to permit extension of terminals and control members

5 through the bottom 13 of the depressed panel 10. For instance, the comparatively large spaced apertures 23—23 shown in the lower left portion of the depressed panel 10 in Fig. 5 may accom-

10 modate two push buttons or rods of a switch. The comparatively large rectangular aperture 24 in the center of the depressed panel 10 may permit projection through the bottom 13 of spaced

15 terminals of a fixed condenser, and the comparatively large round aperture 25 in the lower right portion may accommodate the shaft of a potentiometer or a variable condenser. The

20 comparatively small apertures 26 may be the internally threaded drill holes to receive screws for supporting the apparatus parts on the depressed

25 panel. The apparatus parts, not shown, are supported on the back of the depressed panel 10 and the terminals and the control members for the apparatus parts extend through the bottom

30 13 and into the space enclosed by the wall members 11 and 12 so that all electrical connections are made within the space enclosed by the depressed panel 10 and all the movable members, such for instance, as the rotor shafts of poten-

35 tiometers and condensers and the shafts of push buttons, are within the space defined by the flanges 11 and 12 of the depressed panel.

To permit attachment of a removable cover 27

to the back of the depressed panel 10, leaf spring members 28 are provided in the flanges 11. The

35 leaf spring members 28 are attached to the inner wall surfaces of the flanges 11 by means of screws or rivets or any other convenient securing means at 29 and have on their free ends an embossing or projection 30 which extends through a suitable

40 aperture 31 in the flange 11. The embossing 30 extends above the plane of the outer wall surface of the flange 11 and is inwardly displaced by the cover 27 when the cover is applied to the

45 depressed panel 10. The cover 27 is a rectangular box having at least one end open to be inserted over the back of the depressed panel 10 and has depressions in the inner wall surfaces at the open end which will register with the embossing 30 of the leaf spring members 28 so that

50 when the cover is applied to the back of the panel, the embossing 30 will be first inwardly displaced by the walls of the cover 27 and will then snap into the depressions in the wall of the cover and will hold the cover in place on the

55 depressed panel 10 and will prevent accidental dislodgement of the cover therefrom. The cover 27 is of sufficient depth to accommodate the apparatus parts which are secured to the depressed panel 10. L-shaped arms 32 are welded or other-

60 wise secured to the outer surfaces of the flanges 12 of the depressed panel 10 is registry with the apertures 22 in the flanges 14—14. Each arm 32 is apertured at its outwardly extending portion and an internally threaded nut 33, provided with

65 a screw slot 34, is swiveled in the aperture in each arm 32 for a purpose to be subsequently explained.

The various apparatus parts to be supported by the depressed panel 10 may be secured to the

70 back of the depressed panel 10 before the panel is applied to the flanges 16 of the side walls of the cabinet. After the depressed panels 10 have been mounted in the cabinet by means of the screws 17, a mat 35 is secured across the open face of

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each depressed panel 10. The mats 35 may be of various dimensions, each conforming to the size of the depressed panel 10 with which it is associated. Each mat 35 is suitably apertured to permit projection therethrough of control members or the mounting therein of indicators included in the depressed panel 10 with which the mat 35 is associated. The control members and indicators may be of various kinds such as shown in Fig. 1 and to which a general number 19 has been assigned.

To permit securement of the mat 35 to a depressed panel 10 without having any screw or other fastening means visible from the outside of the cabinet and to prevent removal of the mat 35 from the depressed panel 10 other than by way of a suitable door provided in the cabinet, each mat 35 has spaced arms 36 secured to its inner wall surface. Each arm 36 is U-shaped and one leg portion is welded or otherwise secured to the inner wall surface of the mat 35. The other leg portion of the arm 36 is apertured at 37 to receive a bolt 38 which is secured at its head portion to the arm 36. The shank portion of the bolt projects rearwardly of the arm 36 and is engaged by the swivel nut 33 of the depressed panel 10.

A complete unit detached from the cabinet and with the mat 35 replaced across the open face of the depressed panel 10 is shown in Fig. 6. This unit corresponds, for instance, to the fourth unit from the top shown in Fig. 1 and shows how one of the apparatus units would appear if removed from the cabinet and if the mat 35 were replaced across the face of the depressed panel 10. It will be seen that there are no screws or other fastening means visible from the outer face of the mat 35, used in securing the mat 35 to the open face of the panel, the only items projecting from the outer face of the mat 35 being three manually operated control members 19.

When the various units of apparatus have been mounted in the cabinet and the mats 35 have been placed in position across the open faces of the depressed panels 10, the front face of the cabinet presents the appearance shown in Fig. 1 with the exception that in this figure a corner trim has been applied to the structure, the particular features of which will now be described. It will be apparent that in mounting the various apparatus units in the cabinet and in applying the mats 35 to the open faces of the depressed panels 10 it would be extremely difficult to have all the upright edge portions of the mats 35 in exact alignment, one with another, and that there probably would be some slight variation in the alignment of the upright edge portions of the mats 35. To compensate for slight irregularities in the alignment of the upright edges of the mats 35 and to enhance the appearance of the cabinet, upright corner strips 39 have been provided. The upright corner strips 39 may be made of sheet metal or any other material capable of being flexed transversely of its length. For instance, they may be of sheet brass or chromium or they may be a chromium plated member which when applied to the cabinet will present a nice appearance. Each strip, as shown in Fig. 2, comprises a front flat faced portion 40, a comparatively long flange portion 41, extending rearward of the flat faced portion 40 and substantially normal thereto and terminating at the free edge in a bent back edge portion 42. The side of the flat faced portion 40 opposite to

that terminating in the flange 41 terminates in a comparatively short flange 43 which extends rearward of the flat faced portion 40 and normal thereto. The corner trim 39 before being applied to the cabinet is not a true L shape in cross section, that is, the comparatively long flange 41 does not run exactly ninety degrees to the plane of the flat faced portion 40 but extends slightly inward therefrom and forms with the flat faced portion 40 not a ninety degree angle but an acute angle. Welded to the inner face of the flat faced portion 40 are spaced internally threaded hollow cylindrical members 44 which are engaged by screws 45 passing through apertures 46 in the flange 16 of a side wall member 1 or 2, the screws 45 being applied from within the cabinet and pulling the corner strip 39 against the corner of the side wall member. The aperture 46 in the flange 16 is not sufficiently large to receive the hollow cylindrical member 44, but is large compared with the diameter of the shank of the screw 45. By making the aperture 46 slightly larger in diameter than the shank of the screw 45, adjustment may be made of a corner strip 39 toward or away from an upright edge of a mat 35. In applying a corner strip 39 to the cabinet, the corner strip 39 is placed in position and the screws 45 are only turned far enough into the hollow cylindrical members 44 to loosely hold the corner strip 39 in place. Adjustment is then made of the corner strip 39 relative to each upright edge of the mats 35 by moving the corner strip transversely of its length towards the upright edge of the mat 35 until the flange 43 bears against the edge of the mat 35. The screw 45 nearest to this mat 35 is then turned down to full traverse within the hollow cylindrical member 44 and holds the corner strip 39 in that mat section against the edge of the mat 35. Like adjustments are progressively made down the length of the corner strip 39 so that for each mat 35 an adjustment is made of the corner strip 39. In making these adjustments the long flange portion 41 of the corner strip 39 is pressed against the side of a side wall member 1 or 2, as the case may be. It will be seen therefore that when the corner strip 39 has been adjusted or moved transversely of its length relative to the upright edge of each mat 35 so that the flange 43 of the corner strip 39 is against or extremely close to the upright edge of each mat 35 that any appearance of slight disalignment between the upright edges of the mats 35 will be reduced and that to a casual observer of the cabinet, the upright edges of the mats 35 will appear to be in alignment. In applying the corner strip 39 and in moving the corner strip transversely of its length toward the edges of the mats 35, the long flange 41 is brought normal to the plane of the flat face 40 and the bent back edge portion 42 is tightly pressed against the side wall member 1 or 2, as the case may be. The threaded hollow cylindrical members 44 which are welded or otherwise attached to the inner face of the flat wall portion 40 of the corner strip 39 in addition to serving in connection with the screws 45 to hold the corner strip 39 against the corner of the side wall member also serve as spacer members for the flat wall portion 40 and maintain the flat wall portion 40 of the corner strip 39 in the same plane as the outer flat faces of the mats 35. Upright corner strips 39 are applied to each of the upright four corners of the cabinet. The upright corner strips 39, however, on the rear of the cabinet have longer flanges than those on the corner

strips on the front of the cabinet, the internally threaded hollow cylindrical members 44 also in the corner strips on the rear portions of the cabinet are made longer than those on the corner strip 39 for the front portion of the cabinet. The differences in length are made because of the thickness of a door on the rear portion of the cabinet. The door will be subsequently described and from this description the reasons for making these changes in length will be apparent.

A horizontal corner strip 47 extends across the top of the cabinet between the upper extremities of the upright corner strips 39 as shown in Fig. 1 and a like horizontal corner strip 48 extends across the top of each side wall of the cabinet and between the upright corner strip 39 on the front of the cabinet and the upright corner strip on the rear corner of the cabinet as shown in Fig. 1. The horizontal corner strip 47 as shown in Fig. 11 is very similar in construction to the upright corner strip 39. In the horizontal corner strip 47, however, the long flange 49 does not terminate in a bent back edge portion, but in a plain edge.

Horizontal corner strips are also applied to the base of the cabinet, the horizontal corner strip 50 extending between the lower extremities of the upright corner strips 39 and as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 13 is a channel member. Spaced internally, threaded hollow cylindrical members 51 are welded or otherwise attached to the inner face of the strip 50. The inner extremities of the internally threaded members 51 engage the outer face of the horizontal strap 4 and register with apertures in the horizontal strap 4 through which machine screws 52 project outward and thread into the hollow cylindrical members 51 to clamp the strip 50 to the horizontal strap 4. A flat plate 53 extends horizontally between the lower extremity of the upright corner strip 39 on the face of the cabinet to the upright corner strip on the back of the cabinet. Bolts 54 are welded or otherwise attached at their head portions to the inner surface of the flat plate 53. The bolts 54 project through apertures 55 in the side wall member 1 or 2, as the case may be, and a nut and washer 56 and 57, respectively, as shown in Fig. 14, are applied to the inner ends of each of the bolt members 54 to clamp the flat plate 53 to the side of the side wall member.

Attached by hinges 58 to a bracket 59 which extends outward from the rear wall surface of a flange 16 of the side wall member 1 and closing the rear face of the cabinet is a door 60. The door 60 has inwardly extending flange portions 61 which terminate in inwardly turned flanges 62 which are spaced from the main portion of the door and extend parallel to the face of the door. The door at its free edge including the flange 62 engages the outer surface of a flange 16 of a side wall member 2.

Supported within the cabinet as shown in Fig. 7 by bolts 63 which extend rearward within the cabinet from the flange 16 of the side wall member 2 and spaced from the inner surface of the flange 16 by sleeves 64 which surround the shank portions of the bolts 63 is a power switch 65 which serves to form a connection between a source of power and the apparatus within the cabinet. Projecting outward from the switch 65 and towards the inner surface of the flange 16 of the side wall member 2, is a plunger 66. When the plunger 66 is pressed inward, the switch 65 operates to connect the source of power to the apparatus within the cabinet. When the plunger 66 is released, a restoring member, such as a

spring, moves the plunger 66 outward and causes the switch 65 to operate to disconnect the source of power from the apparatus within the cabinet.

To latch the door 60 of the cabinet in closed position and to control operation of the power switch 65, a latch 67 is provided on the door 60. The latch 67 comprises an operating handle 68 which extends outward from the outer surface of the door 60 and the cam 69 which is secured to the inner extremity of the handle 68 and which may be moved by means of the handle 68 to latch the door 60 and press the plunger 66 of the power switch 65 inwardly. The cam 69, as shown in Figs. 8 and 9, is secured by means of a nut 70 to the threaded inner end of a shank 72 extending inward from the handle 68. The cam 69 extends radially of the longitudinal axis of the shank 72 and comprises a substantially flat portion 73 and a cam portion 74. The cam portion 74 extends downward and inward of the flat portion 73 and progressively inward from the flat portion 73 to a lower extremity 75. When the door 60 is closed and the handle 68 is in an upright position, the flat portion 73 of the latch 67 engages the inner wall surface of the flange 16 of the side wall member 2 and the cam 74 presses the plunger 66 of the switch 65 inward, to operate the switch 65 to complete a connection from a source of power to the apparatus within the cabinet. To unlatch the cabinet 60, the handle 68 is rotated in a counter-clockwise direction. This moves the cam 74 downward and out of engagement with the plunger 66 of the switch 65 and moves the flat portion 73 of the latch 67 downward and out of engagement with the inner wall surface of the flange 16 of the side wall member 2. The switch plunger 66 therefore is released and the restoring means within the switch presses the switch plunger 66 outward and operates the switch to cut off the source of power from the apparatus within the cabinet. The door 60 may then be opened. It will readily be seen therefore that the door 60 can not be opened without first releasing the latch from the inner wall surface of the flange 16 of the side wall member 2 and that in releasing the latch 67, the switch 65 is released for operation by its restoring means to cut off the power supply to the apparatus within the cabinet. Since the switch 65 is located behind the flange 16 of the side wall member 2 and since the operating plunger 66 of the switch 65 does not project through the flange 16 and is also behind the flange 16 of the side wall member 2, the switch 65 can not be accidentally operated by some one leaning against the door frame of the cabinet after the door 60 is opened. To operate the switch 65, the door 60 must be closed and the latch 67 must be moved to latching position to keep the door closed before the power switch 65 is operated to connect the source of power to the apparatus within the cabinet. To latch the door 60, the handle 68 is turned in a clockwise direction. This turns the flat portion 73 of the latch 67 upward and into engagement with the inner surface of the flange 16 of the side wall member 2 and brings the cam 74 upward and into engagement with the plunger 66 of the switch 65, to press the plunger 66 inward of the switch 65 and cause the switch 65 to operate to connect the source of power supply to the apparatus within the cabinet. A spring 76 serves to frictionally retain the handle 68 in its last moved position.

A top plate 79 is provided on top of the cabinet to close the top section of the cabinet. The top

plate 79 has doubled back edge portions 80 which rest on portions of the horizontal strap 3 to which the top 79 is secured by means of screws 81.

Beneath the lower surface of the door 60 and extending horizontally across the cabinet is a channel strip 82 similar to the channel strip 50 which extends across the front face of the cabinet. The panel strip 82, however, has deeper edge flanges than the strip 50 and is secured by means of screws 83 to the horizontal strap 5 and is spaced from the upright straight edge portion of the horizontal strap 5 by means of internally threaded hollow cylindrical members 84 which are longer than the cylindrical members 51 used in connection with the horizontal channel 50. The upper flange 95 of the horizontal channel 82 overlaps the outwardly extending flange 9 of the horizontal strap 5.

On the bottom of the cabinet and secured by means of screws 85 to the inwardly extending horizontal flanges 6 of the horizontal straps 4 and 5 are cushioning washers 86 which rest on the floor, to prevent marring of a floor surface when the cabinet is moved about.

Extending horizontally across the rear face of the cabinet and above the door 60 is a corner strip 87 which is similar in construction to the corner strip 47 which extends horizontally across the front face of the cabinet. The corner strip 87, however, has deeper flanges than the corner strip 47 and is outwardly spaced a sufficient distance from the rear wall surface of the cabinet by means of internally threaded hollow cylindrical members 88 to be flush with the outer surface of the door 60.

Projecting outward from the upright corner strips 39 on the front face of the cabinet are spaced knobs 89 adapted to receive key hole slots 90 in a tubular bracket 91. A tubular bracket 91 is supported on each upright corner strip 39 by means of the spaced knobs 89. The tubular bracket 91 supports a shelf 92 comprising a comparatively wide section 93 and a narrower section 94. The shelf 92 is provided as a convenient rest for books or papers used by an operator in the station in which the cabinet is employed. The shelf 92 is divided into two sections 93 and 94 so that in cases where cord conductors (not shown) are utilized to connect connecting points in an upper apparatus unit of the cabinet with connecting points in a lower apparatus unit, the portion 94 of the shelf 92 may be removed to allow passage downward along the face of the cabinet of the connecting cords.

What is claimed is:

1. A cabinet comprising spaced rectangular upright channel members forming two sides of the cabinet, connecting bars attached to corners of said channel members and extending laterally between said channel members, a plurality of depressed panels attached to front edge portions of said channel members and extending laterally between the front edge portions of said

channel members, said depressed panels being arranged one above another, mats secured to said depressed panels to form the front of the cabinet, upright corner strips of flexible material adjustably supported on the front edge portion of said channel members, and adjustable toward edge portions of said mats, a door hingedly attached to a rear edge portion of one of said channel members, a manually operated latch on said door to engage a rear edge portion of the other of said channel members to latch said door, and upright corner strips of flexible material adjustably supported on the rear edge portion of said channel members.

2. A cabinet comprising spaced rectangular upright channel members forming two sides of the cabinet, connecting bars L-shaped in cross-section extending laterally between the corners of the rectangular upright channel members and attached to said channel members to maintain them in spaced relation, depressed apparatus supporting panels removably attached to front edge portions of said rectangular upright channel members and extending laterally between said upright channel members, mats extending laterally between the front edge portions of said rectangular upright channel members, said mats being attached to said depressed panels and forming a front wall on the cabinet, a door hingedly attached to the rear edge of one of said channel members to close the back of the cabinet, and upright flexible corner strips adjustably supported on the upright channel members of the cabinet, said corner strips being adjustable to meet edge portions of said mats.

3. A cabinet comprising spaced rectangular upright channel members forming two sides of the cabinet, connecting bars L-shaped in cross-section extending laterally between the corners of the rectangular upright channel members and attached to said rectangular upright channel members to maintain them in spaced relation, depressed apparatus supporting panels removably attached to front edge portions of said rectangular upright channel members and extending laterally between said rectangular upright channel members, mats extending laterally between the front edge portions of said rectangular upright channel members, said mats being attached to said depressed panels and forming a front wall of the cabinet, a door hingedly attached to the rear edge of one of said upright channel members to close the back of the cabinet, and upright flexible corner strips adjustably supported on the upright channel members of the cabinet, said upright corner strips being L-shaped in cross-section and having one edge portion bent back on itself to provide a rounded edge to engage a side wall of the cabinet, and the other edge bent inward to form a straight flange to extend laterally across an edge of the mat and perpendicular to the plane of the mat.

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