(No Model.)

E. J. BROWN.

DRAWER.

No. 419,496. Patented Jan. 14, 1890.

Fig. 1.

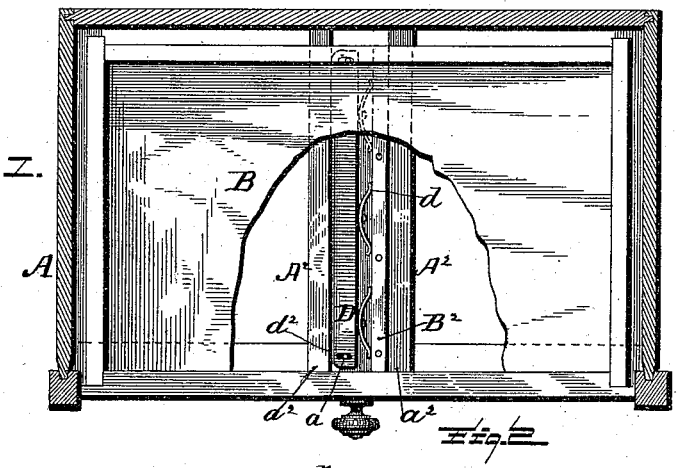


Fig. 2

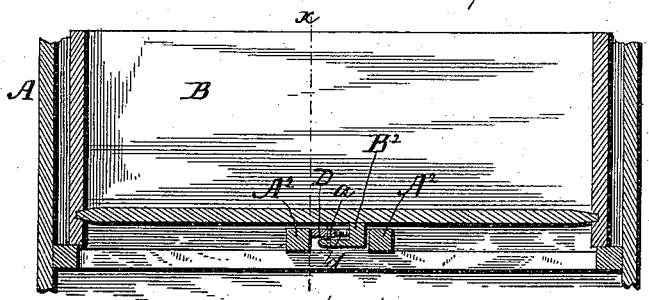


Fig. 3.

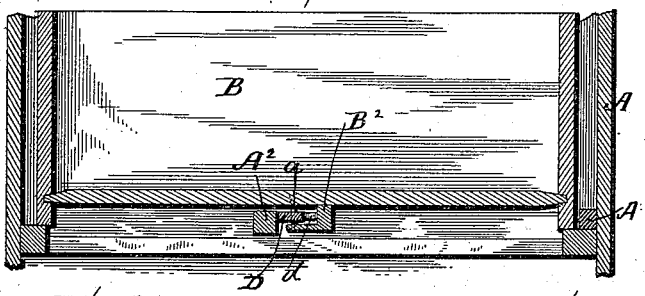


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

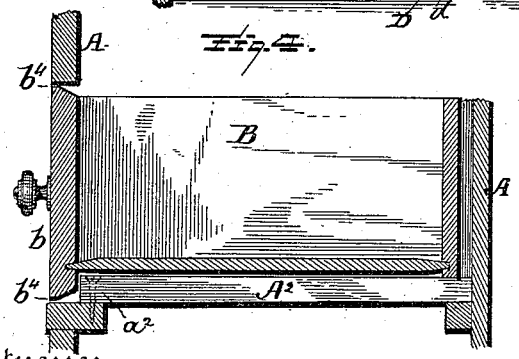
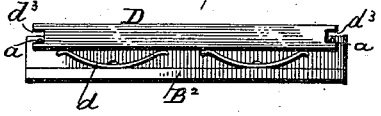


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

L. C. Hills

C. Schiller

Inventor

Edward J. Brown

By his Attorney

E. E. Masson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD J. BROWN, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

DRAWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,496, dated January 14, 1890.

Application filed August 21, 1889. Serial No. 321,442. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD J. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to bureaus, wash-stands, and other articles of cabinet-furniture provided with sliding drawers; and the objects of my invention are to provide drawers with suitable compensating devices, by which sticking of the drawer is prevented when expansion takes place and looseness is avoided when contraction takes place, and is an improvement upon the construction shown in a patent granted to me August 27, 1889, No. 410,068. I attain these objects by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of a drawer placed within a frame or a piece of furniture shown in section, the bottom of said drawer being broken away to show the yielding bearing retained by a strip secured to and under the bottom of said drawer. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of a modification of the same. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section on line $x\,x$ of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a top view of the yielding bearing-strip and springs, showing the ends thereof in a modified form. Fig. 6 is a top view of the yielding bearing-strip with modified ends and the rabbeted strip to retain the springs and bearing-strips.

In said drawings, A represents a frame, which may be a part of a bureau, wash-stand, or other article of cabinet-furniture provided with sliding drawers B. To prevent said drawers from sticking to their casing or frame when they become expanded on account of dampness or other causes, either the drawers have their sides recessed narrower than the front, or the frame is recessed to prevent friction between the sides of the drawer and said frame; but to guide the drawer in the recess made therefor in the frame two wood slats A^2 are secured to said frame, preferably adjacent to the central portion of the frame, or in the central portion of the bottom of the drawer-receiving recess, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, although one of the slats A^2 may be secured to the frame close to the position occupied by one of the sides of the drawer, as shown in Fig. 3; but I will first describe the arrangement of parts shown in Figs. 1 and 2, as it is the preferred one and the most compact.

The guide-slats A^2 are secured parallel to each other in any suitable manner to the front and back of the frame of the piece of furniture; but the front ends a^2 of the guide-slats are so located relatively to the drawer-receiving opening as to stand back therein a distance equal to the thickness of the front board b of the drawer, so as to act as a "stop-block" for the latter when it is pushed into a closed position within its recess, as shown in Fig. 4.

To provide the drawer with an inexpensive yielding bearing a strip B^2 is secured to the drawer under the bottom thereof, and between said strip B^2 and one of the stationary guide-slats A^2 is placed a strip D, that has one edge bearing against said slat A^2, while the opposite edge rests against semi-elliptic springs d, secured thereto, and the latter bear against the strip B^2 of the drawer. The strips D are retained yieldingly connected to the under side of the bottom of the drawer by means of pins or screws a, driven into said bottom through transverse slots d^2 in the strip D. To protect said strip D against interference from articles placed in a nest of drawers arranged one above the other the strip B^2 is rabbeted (before being secured to the drawer) so as to be L-shaped in cross-section, and the yielding strip D and its springs are placed within the rabbeted or angular recess of the strip B^2, and the springs may be secured to the latter, as shown in Fig. 6. When thus protected, the yielding strip D can be provided with simple notches d^3 in the end thereof, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, to receive the retaining-pins a.

By locating one of the slats A^2 in the angle of the drawer-receiving recess, as shown in Fig. 3, in connection with the parts A^2 B^2 D d in the center of said recess, a fair result can also be obtained.

The front board b of the drawer has its top and bottom edges inwardly beveled at b^4 to reduce as much as possible the amount of contact-surface of said front board with the flat horizontal surfaces constituting the edge for the recess of the drawer.

Having now fully described my invention, I claim—

The combination of a frame or casing and two unyielding parallel slats secured thereto with a frictional strip yieldingly connected to the bottom of a drawer, a rabbeted strip secured to the bottom of said drawer, and springs between the yielding and rabbeted strips and inclosed by said rabbeted strips, whereby said springs are protected, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD J. BROWN.

Witnesses:
E. E. MASSON,
CHAS. SCHILLER.