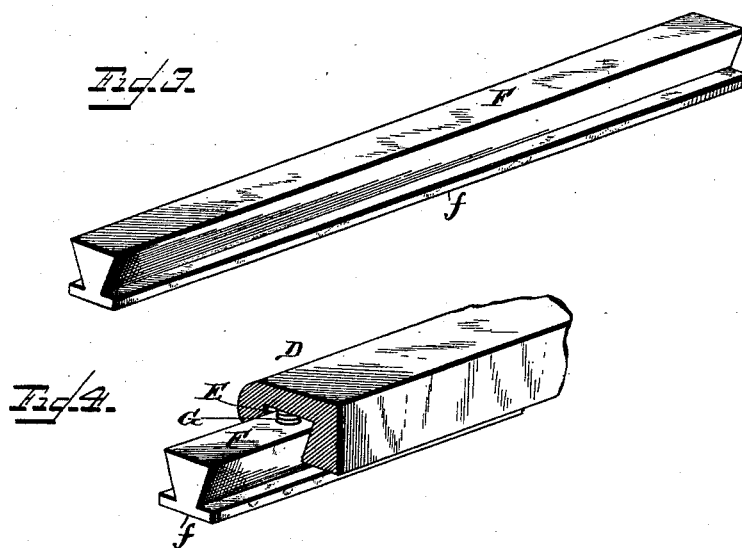
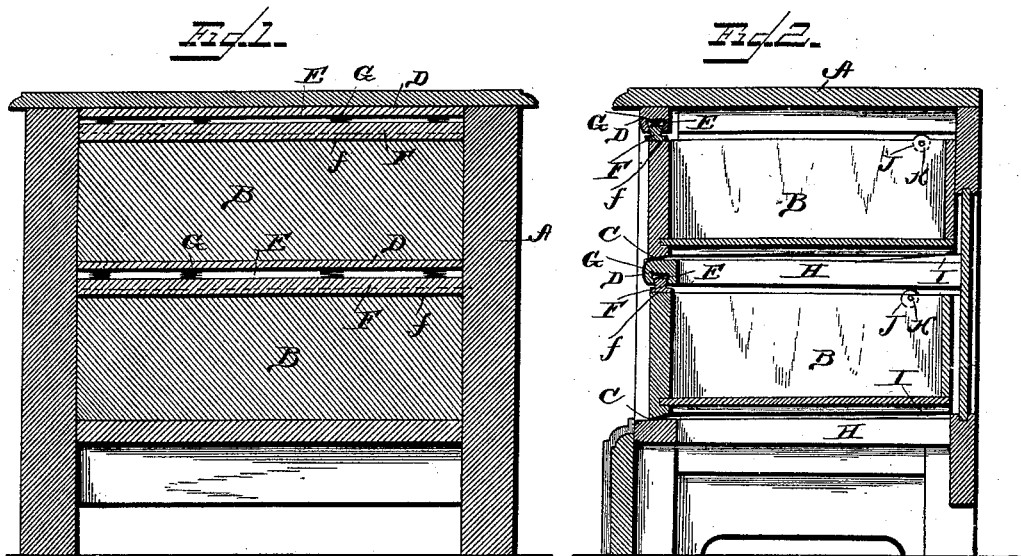


(No Model.)

J. K. RISHEL.
BUREAU.

No. 422,315.

Patented Feb. 25, 1890.



WITNESSES
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BUREAU.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 422,315, dated February 25, 1890.

Application filed December 10, 1888. Serial No. 293,104. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN KINNEY RISHEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hughesville, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bureaus; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view through the middle rail and spring-actuated strip. Fig. 2 is a sectional view through one side of the bureau. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the dovetail spring-actuated strip, and Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the spring-actuated strip in proper position within the recess of the middle rail.

Like letters of reference denote corresponding parts throughout the several views.

My invention has relation to improvements in bureaus, wash-stands, wardrobes, or similar articles of cabinet-ware; and it consists, more particularly, in certain improvements upon the invention described by me in my application for Letters Patent filed October 16, 1888, Serial No. 288,198, as will be hereinafter more fully pointed out and described.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the bureau proper, and B the drawers thereof. The sides of these drawers are constructed from one-half to three-sixteenths of an inch narrower than the openings of the bureau, and have their under front edges beveled, as shown at C.

The cross or parting rails are represented by the letter D, and are provided on their under side toward the front thereof with a dovetail longitudinal recess E. A dovetail strip F fits into the dovetail recess of the cross-rail and is provided with a broad bearing or contacting surface *f*, which bears against the upper portion of the drawer. Interposed between this dovetail strip and the bottom of the recess E is a spring or system of springs G, which exert a pressure upon said strip, for the purpose hereinafter more fully explained.

The side supporting-strips H of the bureau are formed or provided upon their inner ends, upon the top edges thereof, with an incline or bevel I, the incline gradually increasing until the extreme end of the strip is reached; but, if desired, a separate strip of this construction may be provided, and may, if preferred, consist of rubber or other elastic material.

The top edges of the side pieces of the drawer, near the extreme rear ends thereof, are recessed at J J, and journaled in these recesses are small pulleys or wheels K K. These pulleys are journaled so as to bring the periphery thereof about one-eighth of an inch above the edge of the drawer sides, so that the top of the wheel will come in contact with the lower edge of the drawer-guide or side supporting-strips, thus facilitating the withdrawal or opening of the drawers and lessening the friction necessarily encountered, and at the same time preventing the drawer from sagging or dropping in front when pulled out, as it otherwise might do when the drawer sides are narrower than the opening.

It will be seen that by constructing the front of the bureau or other article of cabinet-ware in the manner pointed out by me, the cross parting-rails form a rigid bearing, while the lower dovetail strips form a movable bearing, the springs interposed above the same pressing thereon, maintaining a firm and even pressure thereon, whereby it is obvious that binding of the drawer by either swelling or contracting is effectually guarded against. If the drawer should swell, it would have a tendency to press the spring-actuated strip upward and compress the springs above the same, while at the same time allowing of the free opening or closing of the drawer, as the spring-actuated strip has sufficient play within the dovetail recess to allow of the requisite upward movement of said spring-actuated strip therein. On the other hand, should the drawer contract the spring-actuated strip would be forced downward by the recoil of the spring, thus in either case securing a firm fit of the drawer within the opening and obviating any liability to either binding or looseness. It will be seen, further, by this construction that when the drawer is inserted it will move loosely and easily by reason of the side pieces thereof being of less

width than the opening, and when it comes in contact with the parting-rail and begins to ascend the inclines upon the side supporting-strips, and also, at the same time, when the
 5 incline upon the bottom of the front of the drawer is ascending the parting-rail, the spring-actuated strip begins to act upon the upper portion of the drawer, and when closed entirely bears firmly upon the same, thus al-
 10 ways insuring a perfect fit. On opening the drawer the moment the end of the drawer has passed the inclines upon the side supporting-strips and the incline upon the under side of the front of the drawer has been with-
 15 drawn from contact with the parting-rail upon which it rests necessarily the pressure of the spring-actuated strip by reason of the springs above the same is removed, thus allowing of the ready opening of the drawer.

20 From the above description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it will be seen that my present invention differs from that described by me in applica-
 25 tion filed October 16, 1888, Serial No. 288,198, in providing the spring-actuated front strip hereinbefore referred to in connection with the rigid middle or parting rail and the inter-
 30 posed springs. It will also be seen that I do not bevel the upper edge of the middle or parting rail, it simply being necessary to bevel the lower front portion of the drawer to insure the perfect working of the device. Further, I have provided the pulleys or wheels
 35 in the rear of the side pieces of the drawer for the purpose and in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

40 1. In a bureau, wash-stand, or similar article of cabinet-ware, the combination, with the

drawer, of the parting-rail provided with a dovetail recess, the strip extending from side to side of the drawer-opening, so as to form a close joint at the front of the drawer, pro-
 45 vided with an upper dovetail portion fitting in the recess of the parting-rail and a lower broadened contacting or bearing surface, and the interposed springs, substantially as set forth.

2. In a bureau, wash-stand, or similar article of cabinet-ware, the combination, with the drawer having one edge of the front portion thereof beveled, of the spring-actuated strip
 55 secured to the parting-rail of the drawer-case and extending from side to side of the drawer-opening, so as to form a close joint at the front of the drawer, substantially as set forth.

3. In a bureau, wash-stand, or similar article of cabinet-ware, the combination of the
 60 drawer having one edge of the front portion thereof beveled, the parting-rail provided with a dovetail recess, the dovetail strip fitting in said recess and extending from side to side of the drawer-opening, so as to form a
 65 close fit at the front of the drawer, and the interposed springs, substantially as set forth.

4. In a bureau, wash-stand, or similar article of cabinet-ware, the combination, with the
 70 drawer, of the parting-rail provided with a dovetail recess, the dovetail strip fitting in said recess and extending from side to side of the drawer-opening, so as to form a close joint at the front of the drawer, and the interposed
 75 springs, substantially as set forth.

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

JOHN KINNEY RISHEL.

Witnesses:

E. M. SHELDON,
 W. H. SCHUYLER.