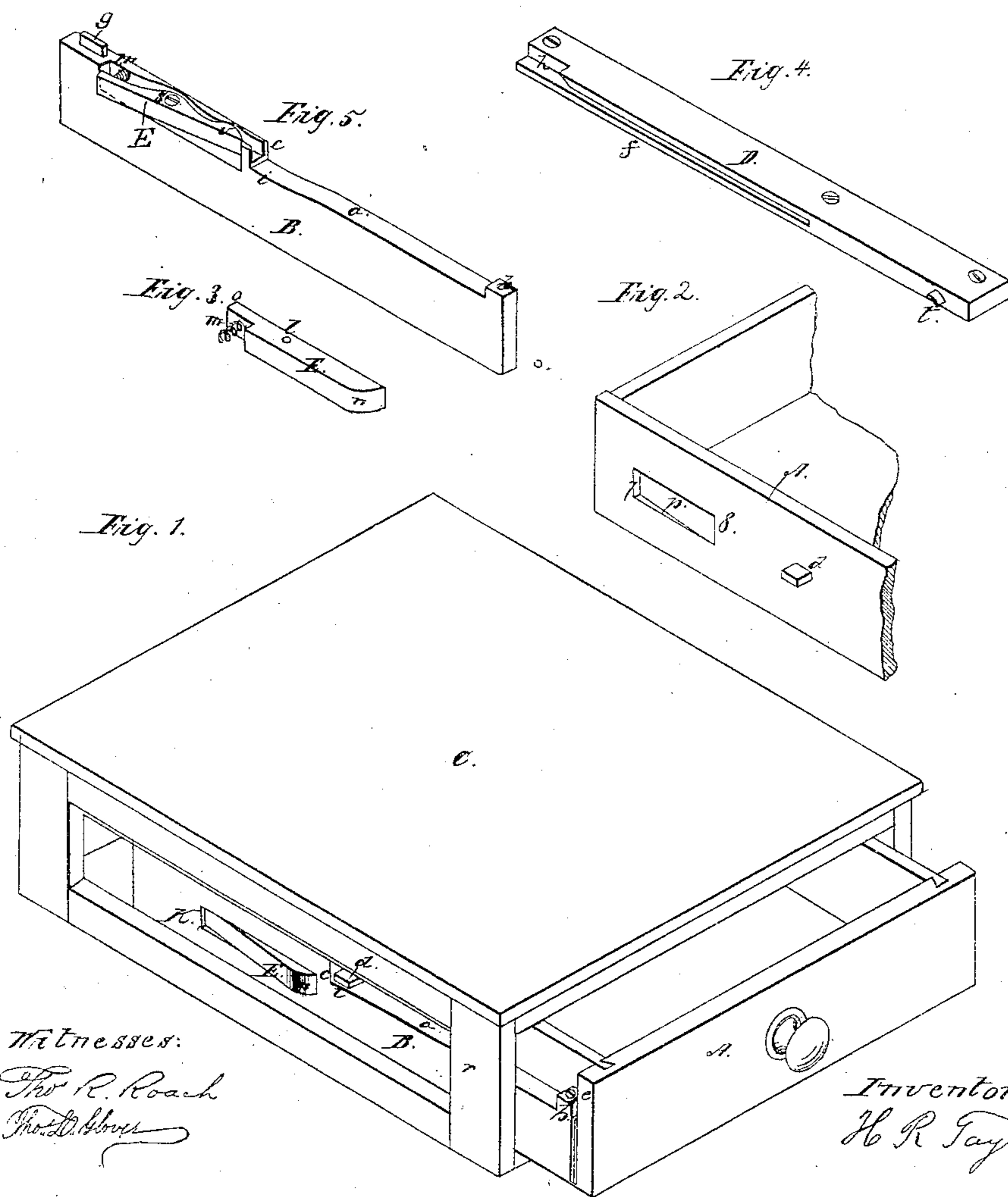


H. R. TAYLOR.
SUPPORTING DRAWERS OF FURNITURE, &c.
No. 27,247. Patented Feb. 21, 1860.



Witnesses:
Thos R. Roach
Thos. H. Brown

Inventor:
H. R. Taylor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, OF ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

SUPPORTING FURNITURE-DRAWERS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 27,247, dated February 21, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY R. TAYLOR, of Roxbury, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Supporting Drawers of Furniture, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a table top furnished with my improved drawer supporter, the side being left open to show the operation of the slide; Fig. 2, a view of part of the drawer detached; Figs. 3, 4, and 5, details to be hereafter referred to.

In Letters Patent of the United States granted to me for improved drawer for closets, bureaus, &c., and bearing date April 27th, 1858, the drawer A (referring to these present drawings) was supported when drawn out by a sliding piece B on each side, which was free to slide between the side of the drawer and the side of its receptacle C and was drawn out for about one half its length by the drawer, in the following manner:—A portion of the slide B was cut away for nearly half its length as at *a*, leaving a shoulder *b* at its front end and another one *c* near its middle; a pin *d* (or equivalent device) projecting from the side of the drawer rested on the slide B where cut down. When the drawer had been pulled out about half its depth, the pin *d* struck against the shoulder *b* of the slide B and drew it out, the two slides then serving to support the drawer from sagging down. Suitable stops prevented the slides B from being pulled out too far. In this method of operating the slides B it will be perceived that they remained stationary until the drawer had been pulled out half way, when the slides were then drawn out with the balance of the movement of the drawer, the weight of the drawer (through the pins *d*) resting on the outer ends of the slides while they were being drawn out. This was objectionable as it caused considerable friction between the bottom of the slides B and the receptacle of the drawer, in which they were placed, and again, the pin *d* striking against the shoulder *b* while the drawer was being pulled out, produced an unpleasant jar on the hand of the person opening the drawer. These objections I have removed by my present invention, which consists in a device for bringing out the slides B with the drawer, at the

first part of its movement, and when brought out as far as they are intended to move releasing the drawer to let it continue its movement without the slides.

That others skilled in the art may understand and use my invention I will proceed to describe the manner in which I have carried out the same.

In the said drawings the slide B (as in the former case) is placed between the side of the drawer A and the side of the receptacle C in which the drawer slides, and is concealed when the drawer is pushed in, by the overlapping end *e* of the drawer. A cleat D, Fig. 4, is secured to the side of the receptacle C, immediately over the slide B, it is furnished with a groove *f* in which slides a pin *g*, Fig. 5, projecting from the top of the slide. This groove extends but part of the length of the cleat D and the slide B is thus prevented from being drawn out too far; a portion of the cleat D, is cut away at its rear end at *h*, to admit the slide B into its place. A pin *d* projects from the side of the drawer A. The slide B is cut away at *a*, leaving shoulders *c* and *b* for the pin *d* to strike against. There is a slide B on each side of the drawer.

Thus far the parts are similar to those described in my former patent. I will now proceed to describe my improvements.

The notch *a* in the slide B is cut down a little lower at *i* next to the shoulder *c*, so that the pin *d* does not rest on the part *a* of the slide, while the slide is being drawn out, and consequently the slide has only the friction due to its own weight, and not that of the drawer. The slide B is brought out with the drawer as far as the slide is intended to come, during the first half of the drawer's movement, in the following manner: A lever E shown detached in Fig. 3 is placed in a corresponding slot *k* in the slide B. It is pivoted at *l*, near the middle of its length and is caused to project at each end beyond the surface of the slide B by means of a small spring *m*, which presses out its rear end; its front end at *n* is beveled or rounded off and its rear end at *o* is left square. A recess *p*, Fig. 2, corresponding to the size of the end *o* of the lever E is formed in the side of the drawer A near its rear end, and opposite to the slot *k* in the slide B; the rear end of this recess *p* forms a shoulder and its bottom is beveled off to nothing at 8.

The following is the operation: When the

drawer A is shut back in place, the rear end
 of the lever E is pressed out by the spring
 m into the recess p, the square end of the
 lever bearing against the shoulder 7, the
 5 pin d being back against the shoulder c of
 the slide and over the portion i of the notch
 a, so that (as before stated) the weight of
 the drawer does not rest on the slide B.
 When the drawer is pulled out, the shoulder
 10 7 of the recess p, bearing against the end o
 of the lever E, the slide B is brought out
 with the drawer, as far as it is intended that
 the slide shall come, or until the pin g on the
 slide comes to the end of the groove f in the
 15 cleat D. Immediately before this point is
 reached by the slide, the beveled end n of
 the lever E strikes against the frame r of the
 receptacle C and vibrates the lever against
 the resistance of the spring m, freeing the
 20 end o of the lever from the shoulder 7 of the
 recess p; this releases the drawer from the
 slide, and allows it to be drawn out the rest
 of the way without the slide, the pin d for
 the latter part of the movement of the
 25 drawer bearing on the portion a of the slide

B until the movement of the drawer is ar-
 rested by this pin coming against the shoul-
 der b on the end of the slide.

In Figs. 4 and 5 is shown a modification
 of my invention. Here the slide B and cleat 30
 D are those which belong to the opposite
 side of the drawer from those just described.
 The lever E is attached by a pivot s to the
 top of the slide B and is vibrated by a pin t,
 projecting down from the underside of the 35
 cleat D, which strikes on the inside of the
 rounded end v of the lever. The notch a
 in the slide B is cut down more than in the
 former case, so that the pin d on the side
 of the drawer may pass beneath the pin t 40
 on the cleat D.

What I claim as my invention and desire
 to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Bringing out the slides B with the first
 part of the movement of the drawer, sub- 45
 stantially as set forth.

H. R. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

THOS. R. ROACH,
 THOS. L. GLOVER.