

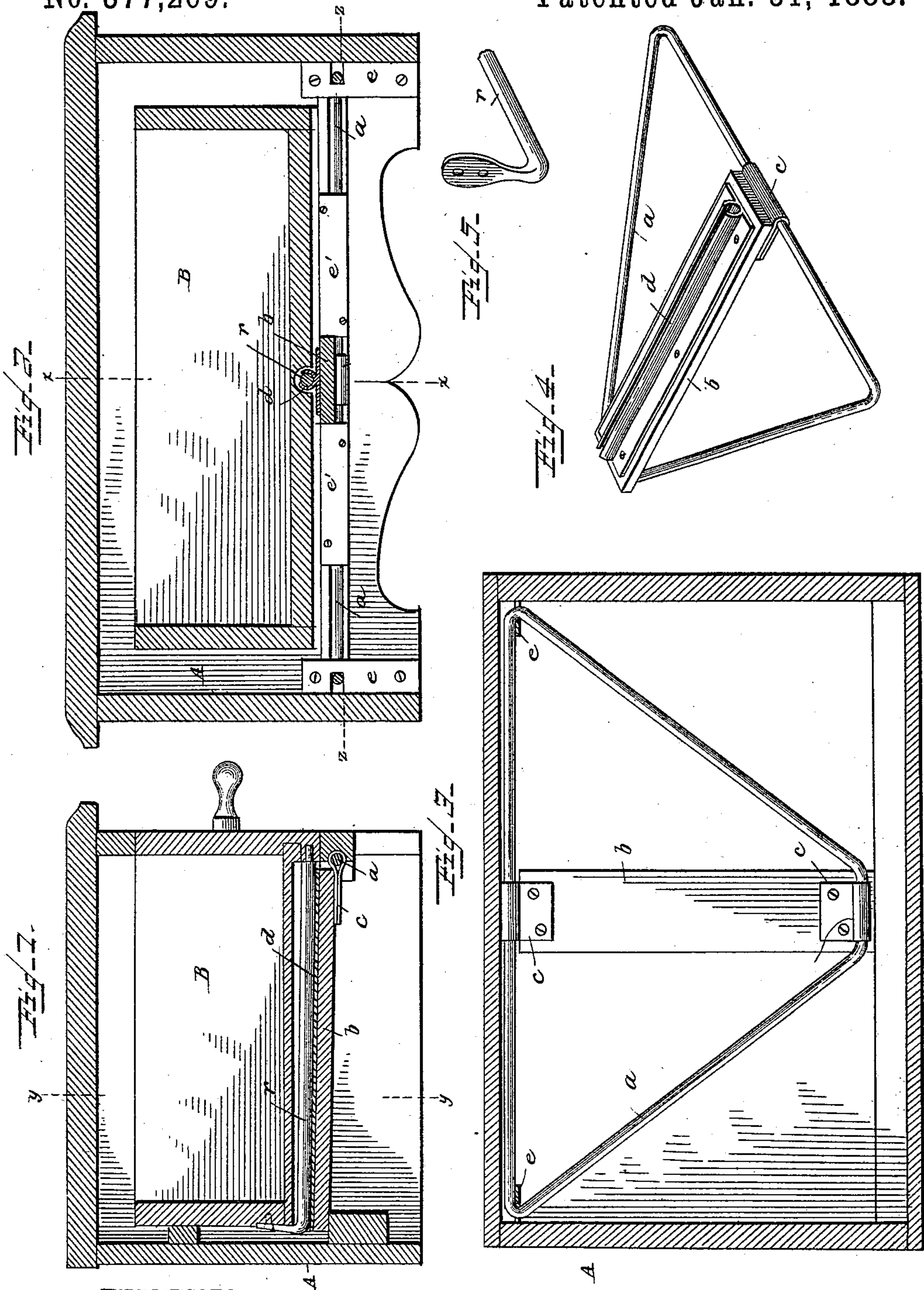
(No Model.)

J. PETERSON.

DRAWER FOR FURNITURE, &c.

No. 377,269.

Patented Jan. 31, 1888.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRAWER FOR FURNITURE, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,269, dated January 31, 1888.

Application filed May 28, 1887. Serial No. 239,671. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Niagara, in the county of Grand Forks and Territory of
5 Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawers for Furniture and the Like; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in
10 the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

It has been attempted heretofore to provide means for preventing furniture-drawers from binding in their recesses; but I have found
15 such means objectionable, because expensive and liable to be deranged.

The object of my invention, therefore, is to provide improved means for preventing the binding of furniture-drawers in their recesses.
20 The improved means consist of a split tube fixed on a frame in the bottom of the drawer-recess and a rod secured upon the bottom of the drawer to fit and slide in said tube. The equivalent of this tube would be a groove in a cross-
25 piece on the frame.

Another feature of my invention consists in hinging the frame carrying the tube or cross-piece having a groove near the front of the drawer-recess.

30 In the accompanying drawings, in the different figures of which like symbols of reference indicate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the plane indicated by the line *x x*, Fig. 2.
35 Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on a plane indicated by the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the case, illustrating the construction of the frame containing a groove or tube. Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating
40 further the construction of the tube-supporting frame, and Fig. 5 a detail of part of the rod.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the case or frame containing the drawer. This of
45 course may be any piece of furniture. In this instance I have illustrated a case containing but one drawer; but my invention is equally applicable to a bureau, desk, or table containing any desired number of drawers.
50 In the bottom of the recess in the case I secure a frame composed of a wire rod, *a*, bent into

triangular form, and having a cross-piece, *b*, secured thereto by fastening devices or clips *c*, so as to lie in the direction the drawer moves. Upon the upper side of this piece *b*
55 is secured a split tube, *d*, also extending in the direction the drawer is moved. If desired, this frame may be hinged at the front portion of the recess by any suitable means—for example, by metal loops *e* or blocks *e'*, embracing
60 the rod of the frame and secured to the case A. On the under side of the drawer B, I attach a rod, *r*, of such shape and size as to fit closely in the split tube. The split or opening in the tube is made of less width than the
65 diameter of the rod, so that when the rod has been passed into the tube they cannot be separated laterally. Now, in order that the rod may be passed into the tube its thickness is diminished at the point where it is bent up to
70 be connected with the drawer, as clearly indicated in Fig. 5.

From the construction described in the foregoing it will be plain that the drawer will not bind in its recess by an indirect pull on the
75 drawer, because the rod will be held perfectly straight in its tube, and great annoyance, delay, and inconvenience are avoided.

I am aware that it has heretofore been attempted to guide and steady drawers in their
80 frames by providing grooves in which projections or lugs on the drawers slide; but in all of the attempts with which I am familiar the sides and tops of the recess of the frame have been employed to prevent side or lateral and
85 vertical movement of the drawer; but with this construction it is not essential (to prevent wobbling) that the sides of the drawer be made to fit exactly in the recess, and, indeed, it may be made of less width in its body portion, so that
90 in being drawn in and out it will not bear against the sides forming the recess. By this construction it will be plain that the drawer cannot bind in its recess by reason of the engagement of the sides thereof with those of the
95 recess when pulled at a point not in the central line of motion; and because the tube and rod may be of polished metal there will be less friction and consequently less liability to bind
100 when pulled at a point out of the central line of motion.

When the frame containing the split tube or

the groove is hinged, as herein described, the drawer may be tilted, if desired, without its binding at the top or bottom, as the rod cannot escape from the tube, excepting in the direction of its length.

Having thus disclosed my invention and the best mode I am at present aware of for carrying it out, I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, as follows:

1. The herein-described improved means for preventing a drawer from binding in the recess in which it is located, consisting of a split tube secured in the bottom of the recess in the furniture-frame and a projecting rod, the body of which is adapted to accurately fit said tube, having bent and reduced ends, said ends being secured at the front and rear of the bottom

of the drawer, whereby the drawer is guided and steadied by the tube and rod alone, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a case or frame for bureaus and the like having drawer-recesses, frames hinged at their rears to the bottom of said recesses, and having split tubes secured rigidly thereto, and drawers provided with rods at their under sides adapted to fit and slide longitudinally in said tubes, substantially as set forth.

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

JACOB PETERSON.

Witnesses:

G. PETERSON,

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