No. 734,497. PATENTED JULY 28, 1903.

A. A. ANDERSON.

DRAWER SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 1, 1903.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

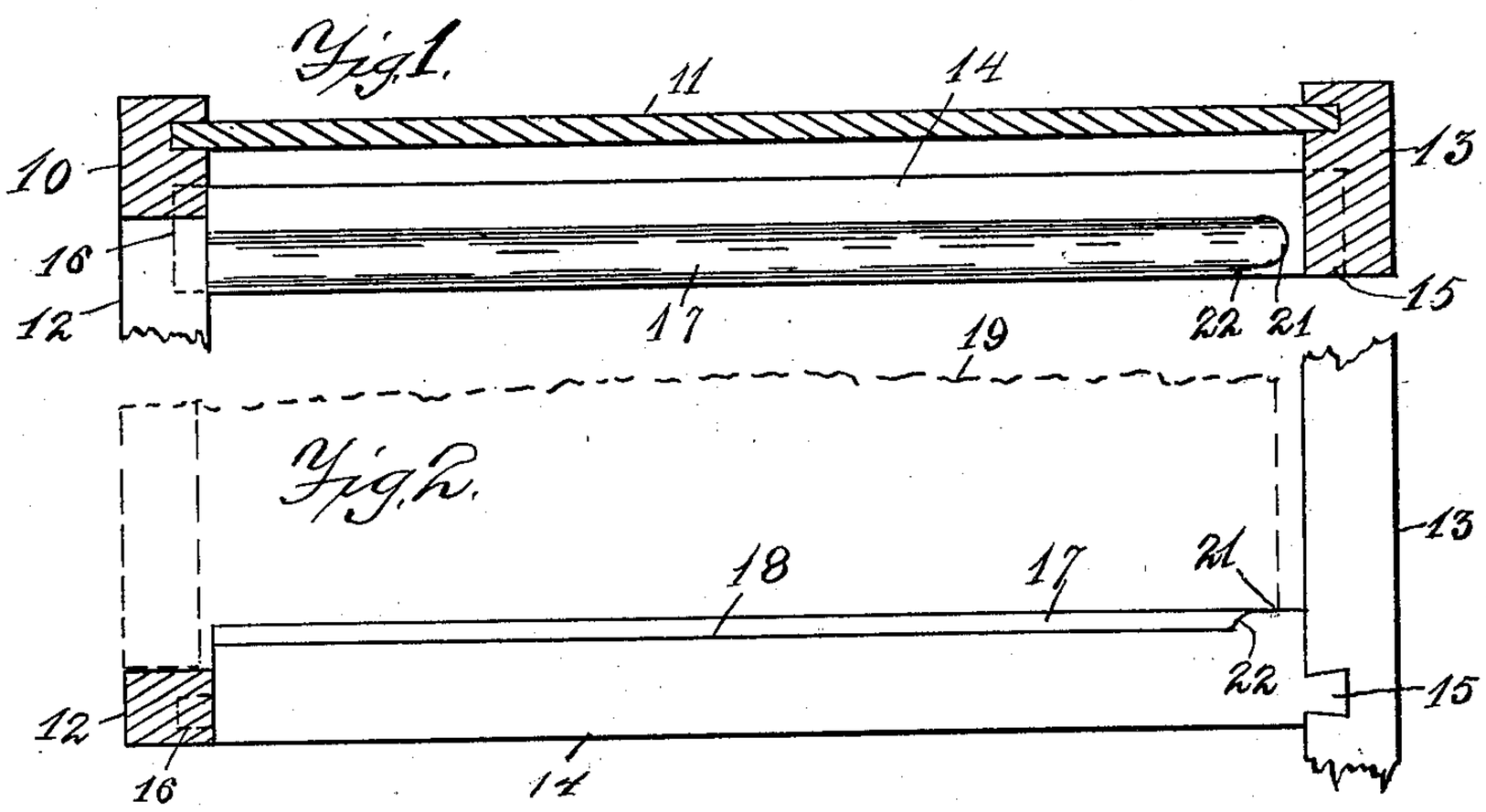


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

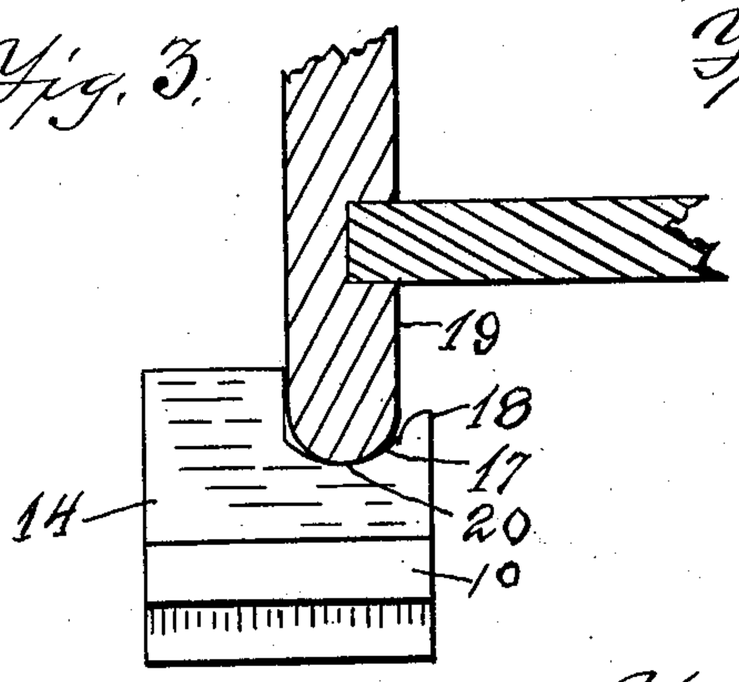


Fig. 4.

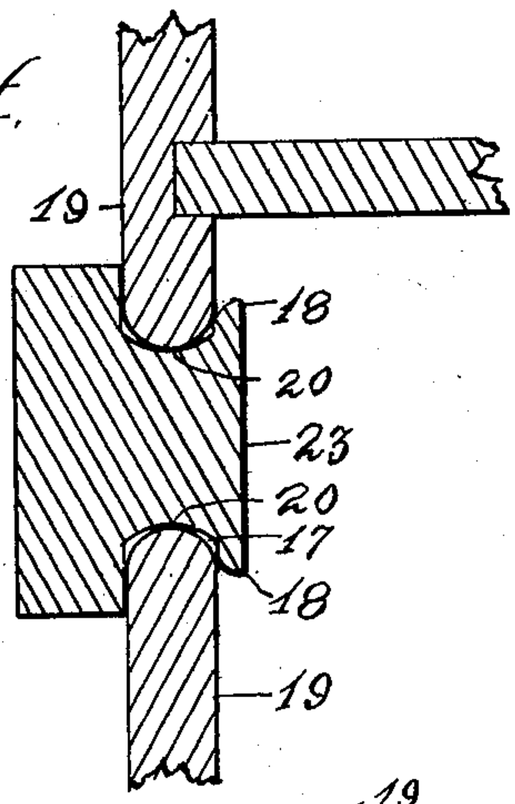


Fig. 5.

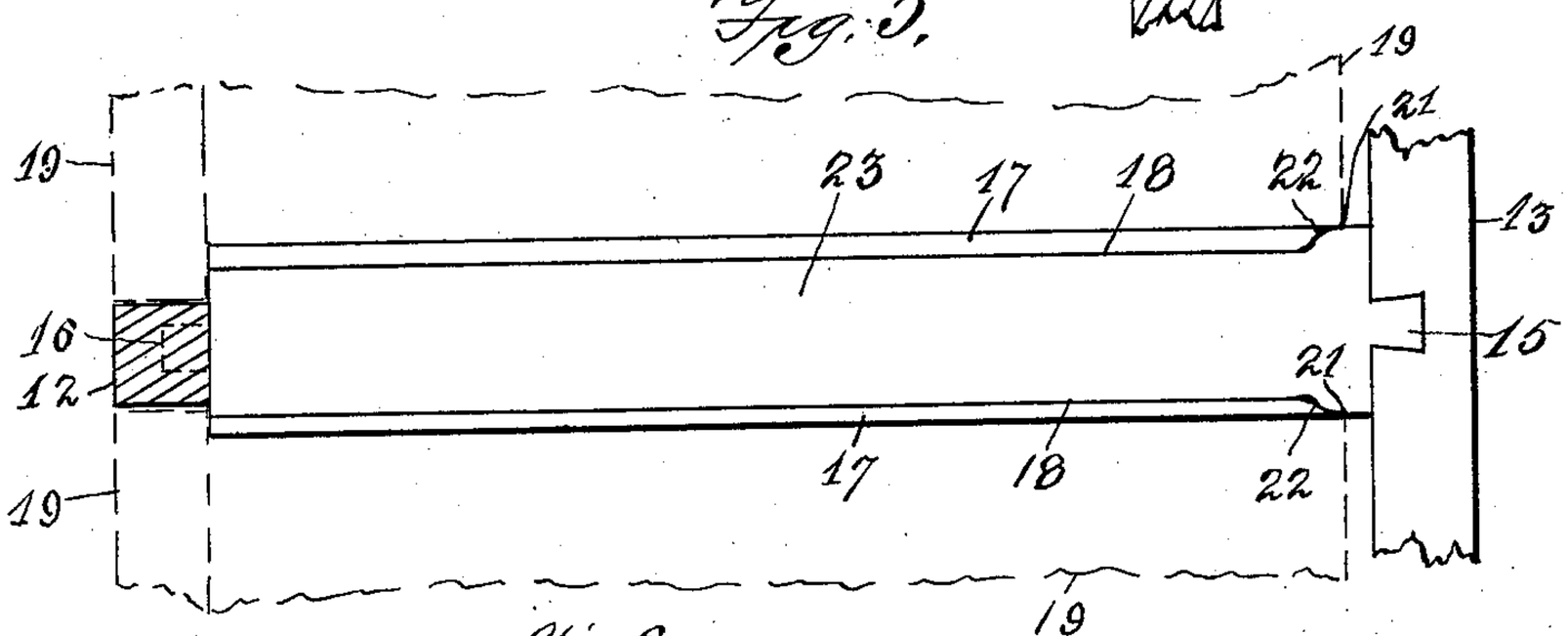
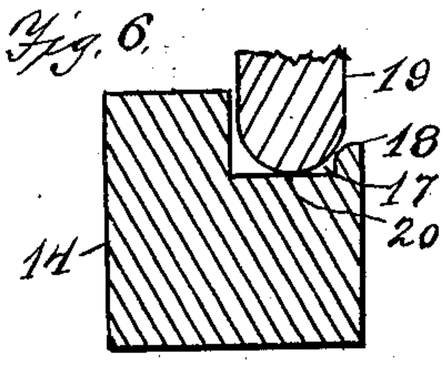


Fig. 6.



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 734,497. Patented July 28, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED A. ANDERSON, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK.

DRAWER-SUPPORT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 734,497, dated July 28, 1903.

Application filed May 1, 1903. Serial No. 155,157. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED A. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Drawer-Support, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to supports for drawers in dressers, chiffonniers, or other pieces of furniture; and the object of my improvement is to provide a grooved support for the drawer ends which avoids binding the drawer end in guiding the same and also to provide a stop at the rear of the drawer end.

As is well known, the common grooved support for drawer ends is liable to bind from advancing one end faster than the other or from climatic changes, which warp or swell the wood. Different ways have been devised for overcoming this objectionable feature of the common grooved support.

It is my purpose to overcome this liability to bind and stick by changing the formation of the groove itself so that it shall form a perfect guide with the least possible amount of friction and at the same time allow the drawer end freedom to work out of line and yet perform its function of guidance.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of the end of a dresser, showing a plan view of my drawer guide and stop. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same with the drawer shown in position in dotted outline. Fig. 3 is a view of the front end of my drawer-support, showing the form of groove with the low curved inner side and the lower corner of the drawer in section. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a double-grooved drawer-support for guiding both the upper and under edges of the drawer end. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the double drawer-support as attached to the rear corner-post by dovetail and to the front cross-bar by a tenon, the drawer being shown in dotted outline. Fig. 6 is a sectional view of a modification of my drawer-guide having a square-bottomed groove.

Similar numerals refer to corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 10 is the front corner-upright of the frame, as is common in almost any piece of furniture. The end panel 11 and the front cross-bar 12 are mortised into the upright 10. The rear upright 13 receives the other end of panel 11 with suitable mortise, and my drawer-support 14 is usually dovetailed into upright 13, as at 15, and mortised into front cross-bar 12 and upright 10, as shown in dotted outline at 16. Drawer-support 14 has a groove 17 cut near its inner edge. The outer side of groove 17 is cut nearly vertical. The inner edge 18 is made much lower than the outer side of groove 17 and is curved in form. The lower edge of the drawer end 19 is made in a semicylindrical form; but the bottom of groove 17 does not correspond to the curved lower edge of drawer end 19, said bottom being formed to a larger curve than the bottom of drawer end 19, or it may be square, as shown in Fig. 6. In consequence end 19 only has lengthwise contact with the bottom of groove 17 at its central point 20. This formation of groove 17 reduces the frictional contact of the two parts to a minimum. Especially is this true when placed in combination with the receding curved side 18, which allows drawer end 19 a certain amount of play, yet forms a true guide for it.

A common trouble with drawers having a groove guide and support is in the twisting of the drawer by advancing one end faster than the other, thereby causing the drawer to stick in the groove. Low side 18, while it confines the drawer end and guides it, allows it to ease itself by the curved edge of the drawer end working up onto the curved side 18 slightly. This is also true of warped pieces.

I usually make the outer side of groove 17 of good height to confine the drawer, and thus tend to hold it together. Since wood will not swell endwise, the two ends are all that would swell from dampness. Consequently by allowing the drawer a small amount of play to accommodate the twisting above described the high outer side serves me a good purpose.

The drawer-support may also be made double by grooving it on its upper and under side and curving the upper edge as well as the lower edge of the drawer end 19, as shown in Fig. 4. A certain amount of play is allowed the drawers in fitting them to the drawer-supports, and the curved receding

edges 18 of grooves 17 give just sufficient accommodation for the drawers to insure their free movement.

In order to avoid the use of the unsightly and troublesome glued blocks which are so generally used for stops for the drawer-front, which blocks are apt to be knocked off in shutting the drawer or to spring the drawer end 19, I have provided a stop 21 at the rear end of groove 17 by simply boring a hole in guide 14 the depth of groove 17 and cutting groove 17 into the said hole. I also begin the curved receding side 17 at a slight distance, as at 22, from stop 21, so as to always confine the rear end of the drawer ends 19 firmly in place when the drawer is shut.

Although my improvements may seem simple, yet they overcome the objections above mentioned to the use of a grooved guide in a simple and effective manner, which allows my drawer-support to become a solid part of the frame. It also furnishes a stop at the rear of the drawer end, which would seem the natural place for stopping the drawer, since the stop in the front has the tendency to draw the ends and front of the drawer apart, while my stop at the rear drives the ends and front together every time the drawer is closed. This is specially true of swell-front drawers, which are weak at each end of the front from the cuttting away of the grain of the wood in making the swells.

It is obvious that the square bottom shown in the modification of my groove 17 in Fig. 6 would serve my purpose; but it is not necessary to make it so exact, and a tool the shape of the groove shown in Figs. 3 and 4 clears itself better while cutting the groove. A slight curve to the bottom of the groove makes the drawer end seek the center of the groove and run more uniformly true.

I claim as new—

1. In a drawer-support having a suitable frame for holding the same, a strip grooved lengthwise, one of the edges of said groove having a low curved form, and a drawer end having a lesser curve on its lower edge than the bottom of said groove, substantially as shown and described.

2. In a drawer-support the combination with the drawer end 19, a strip 14 having the groove 17, one edge 18 of groove 17 having a low curved form, the edge of drawer end 19 shaped to have its bearing at the center of groove 17, and a stop 21 near the rear end of groove 17 having a projection 22 to confine the drawer end.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED A. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

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