No. 881,511. PATENTED MAR. 10, 1908.

B. L. WATERS.

BENCH DRAWER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1907.

Fig. 1.

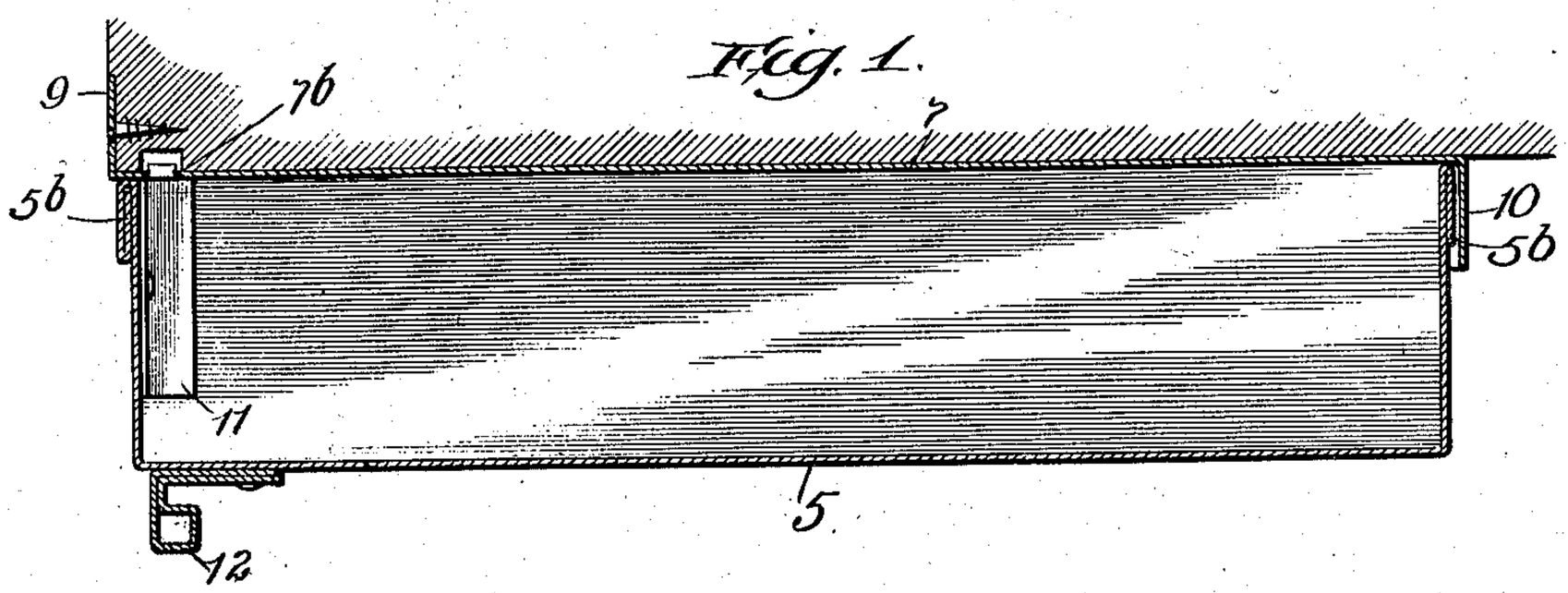


Fig. 2.

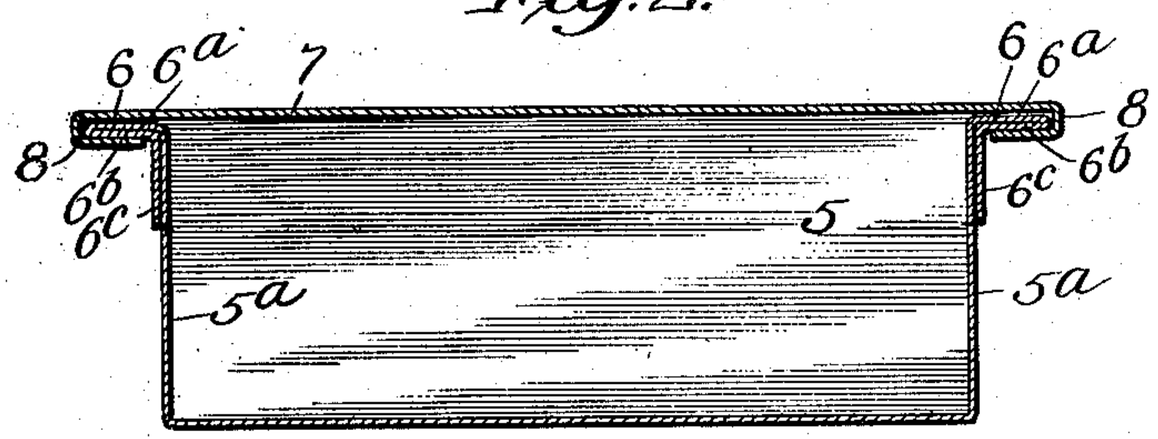
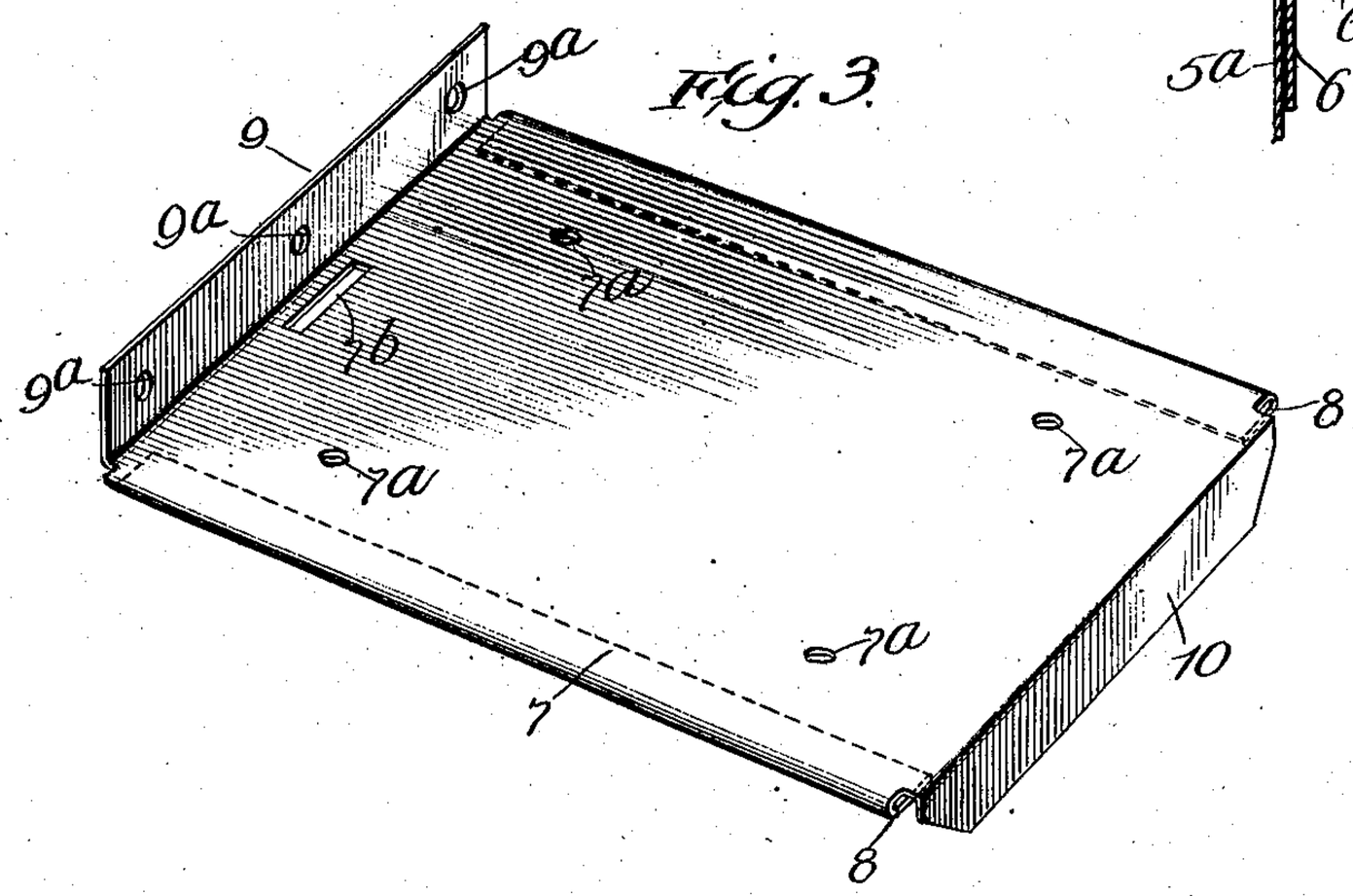


Fig. 4

Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Harry R. L. White.
Ray White.

Inventor
Beverly L. Waters.
By Cheever & Cox Atty's

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BEVERLY L. WATERS, OF AURORA, ILLINOIS.

BENCH-DRAWER.

No. 881,511. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 10, 1908.

Application filed February 2, 1907. Serial No. 355,508.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BEVERLY L. WATERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Aurora, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Bench-Drawers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to drawers and supports therefor, especially such drawers as are designed for use on shop benches, factory or office shelves and in other locations where the drawer is attached after the making of the furniture on which it is to be used. In fitting up stores, factories and offices it is frequently desirable to attach a drawer in a place where no provision has previously been made. In such cases it is rather difficult to secure the necessary guideways to the article of furniture with proper accuracy and permanence. It is hard to place the guideways properly and to fasten them with sufficient rigidity so that they will not become displaced.

The object of my invention is to provide permanent and non binding and readily attachable means for mounting a drawer upon a bench, table or shelf.

I accomplish my object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view showing the drawer and support upon a bench or shelf. Fig. 2 is a transverse view of the drawer and supporting plate. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the supporting plate. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section of the upper edge of the drawer showing the preferred manner of forming the guide flange.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The drawer 5 consists preferably of sheet metal and is provided at its lateral edges with flanges 6. In the preferred form these flanges or slides are integral with the body of the drawer and are formed in the manner best shown in Fig. 4, the horizontal portion of the guide consisting of two thicknesses 6^a and 6^b and there being a depending portion 6^c which is adjacent to the outer surface of the side 5^a of the drawer.

The means for supporting the drawer consists of a plate 7 of sheet metal having suitable perforations 7^a through which screws may enter to secure the plate to the under side of the bench or shelf. At the lateral edges said plate has parallel side guides 8 which are formed by bending the edges of the plate downward and inward as best shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The advantage in forming drawer slides thus from a single sheet of metal is that the slides are held at the proper distance apart and are not affected either by inaccuracies of workmanship on the part of the carpenter or cabinet maker nor are they susceptible to atmospheric changes. Another advantage is that the plate itself forms a smooth and continuous surface along which the upper edges of the drawer may slide.

Extending upwardly from the front of the plate is a flange or face plate 9 which is designed to lie against the front edge of the bench or shelf to afford additional means of securing the plate thereto. Flange 9 has perforations 9^a through which screws may pass for securing the plate in position as indicated in Fig. 1. Extending downwardly from the rear end of the plate is a flange 10 which forms a stop for limiting the distance through which the drawer may travel. The drawer stop 10 performs an additional function in that it prevents a tampering with the contents of the drawer by preventing the entrance of a prying tool between the rear end of the drawer and the under side of plate 7. The flanges 9 and 10 perform still another function in stiffening the plate 7 and holding it perfectly flat, thus maintaining the guides 8 always in proper position so that the drawer will slide freely but without excessive lateral play. The slides 6 stiffen the drawer along the sides; and in order to obtain the same stiffening effect at the front and rear ends of the drawer it is desirable to bend the edges over and form the folds 5^b at the front and rear. As a result of this construction the upper edges of the drawer are very stiff and rigid and the drawer may be made in very large sizes without internal or external braces. If a drawer lock 11 is desired it may be attached to the front of the drawer; and to accommodate the bolt of such lock it is usual to punch a bolt hole 7^b in plate 7 just behind the front plate or flange 9. A drawer-pull 12 may be secured to the drawer in any convenient location for example on the bottom or front as illustrated in Fig. 1.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In combination, a sheet metal drawer plate having two parallel edges bent downwardly and inwardly and a drawer adapted to be supported thereby, said drawer con-

sisting of sheet metal and having lateral slides of double thickness formed integral with said drawer, said drawer having also a portion 6^c integral with and depending from said slide and lying adjacent to the drawer sides for stiffening the same, substantially as described.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

BEVERLY L. WATERS.

Witnesses:

HOWARD M. COX,

C. J. CHRISTOFFEL.