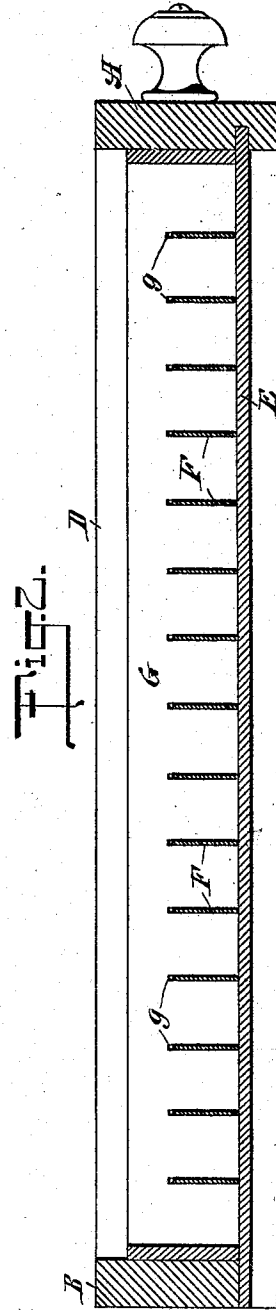
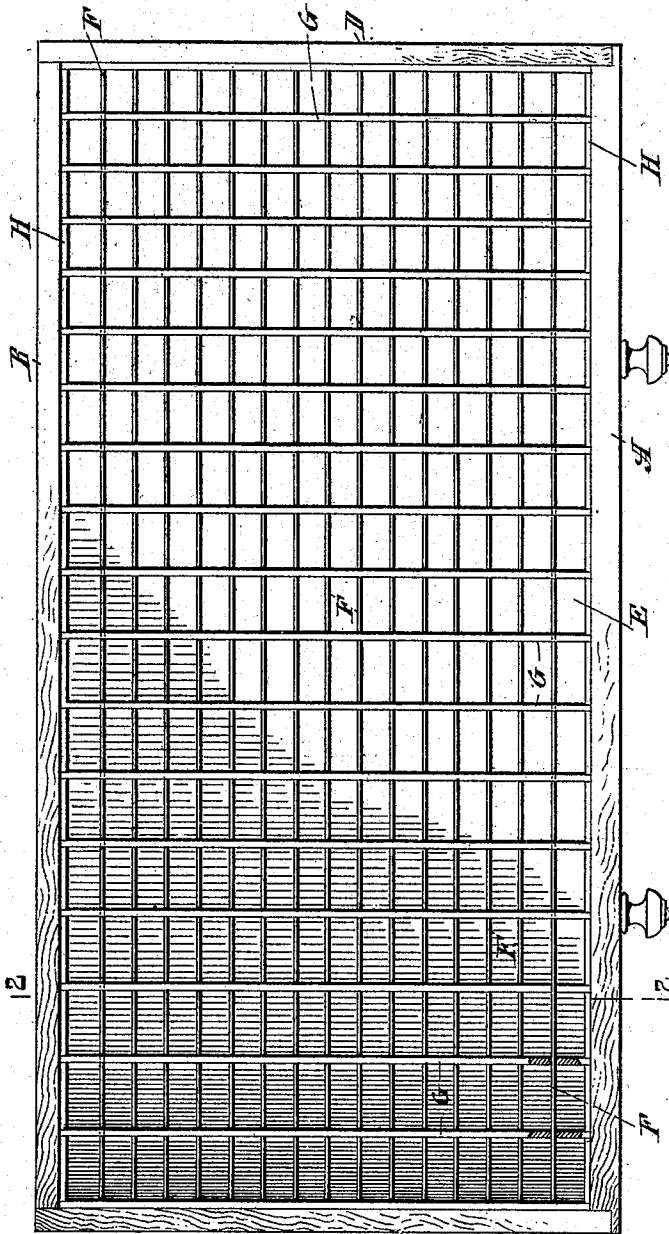


H. SOMBORN.
CABINET DRAWER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 5, 1908.

907,905.

Patented Dec. 29, 1908.



WITNESSES
M Van Natterick
John Cook

INVENTOR
Hubert Somborn
BY George Cook
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUBERT SOMBORN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HENRY ZIMMERN & COMPANY, INCORPORATED, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

CABINET-DRAWER.

No. 907,905.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 29, 1908.

Application filed August 5, 1908. Serial No. 447,029.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUBERT SOMBORN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have made and invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Drawers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in cabinet drawers, and more particularly such as are employed for use in receiving and containing watch glasses or crystals. Heretofore these drawers have been constructed entirely of wood, comprising a bottom, ends and sides, and with longitudinal and transverse partitions dividing the same into a number of compartments. A number of objections, however, have been urged against these structures, particularly on account of the fact that the wooden partitions warp or twist, thereby causing openings or spaces to be left between the partitions and the bottom of the drawer. The edges of the glasses, which are of course, very delicate and fragile, catching in these openings, are many times broken in the attempt to remove them, and thereby cause material loss. Further, in order to properly stiffen and strengthen the drawer, the partitions must be made of considerable thickness, and thereby take up much room which would otherwise be available for the glasses. A further objection to the old construction of drawer is the expense, as in order to preserve its strength and rigidity, the several parts must be accurately made and assembled, thereby involving much time and labor.

The purpose of my invention is to overcome these objections, and so construct the drawer that it will be stiff and rigid, and practically indestructible. Further, to so construct the drawer that all the space possible therein will be rendered available for containing the glasses, and further, to so arrange the several parts that there will be no danger of their separation, whereby to permit of the glasses or edges thereof getting under the partitions.

With these and other ends in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a cabinet drawer constructed

in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

In the accompanying drawings is shown a cabinet drawer comprising front and rear sides, A, B, respectively, ends C, D, and bottom E, these parts being formed from wood and nailed, glued, or otherwise secured together. Running lengthwise of the drawer are the partitions F, formed from thin sheet metal, resting tightly against the bottom E and held in their upright positions by means of the wooden partitions G extending transversely across the drawer, the ends of the latter being securely held in place by the blocks H. The metal strips or plates F running lengthwise of the drawer, are contained within slots *g* formed in the transverse partitions G, the slots extending from the lower edges of said partitions G to within a short distance of the upper edge thereof. It will of course be understood that any desired number of plates or strips F may be used, but in practice I have constructed the drawers with fifteen in number, thereby providing sixteen compartments between the front and rear sides A, B.

As the metal strips or plates F are much thinner than wooden strips heretofore used, it will be understood that I materially increase the number of compartments in a drawer having certain or given dimensions, and said plates being much stronger, add materially to the strength and rigidity of the finished drawer. Furthermore, by employing the metal strips F, I make them continuous in length from one end of the drawer to the other, whereas in the old form of drawer, these longitudinal strips, made of wood, were usually cut into sections to extend between two or more transverse and thickened wooden strengthening partitions. Made of one certain length, a number of these strips may be cut in the machine at one time, as may also the transverse partitions G, the latter being slotted at regular intervals. If desired, the transverse wooden partitions G are irregularly spaced, that is, in order to form compartments having different lengths to accommodate watch glasses of different sizes, said wooden strips G may be spaced further apart at one end of the drawer than at the opposite end.

From the foregoing it will be understood that the drawer is exceedingly cheap to

manufacture, in that a number of the continuous longitudinal metal strips F may be cut at one operation of the machine, as all are of the same length and require no slitting or slotting; furthermore, a number of the transverse strips G may also be cut at one time, as the slots therein are equally spaced apart. Furthermore, by reason of the strength and rigidity imparted to the finished article by the metal strips F, no other strengthening braces or partitions are necessary. Further, it will be understood that the drawer is practically indestructible, as there is no danger of the longitudinal strips F twisting, warping or breaking, the transverse wooden strips G being comparatively short in length, and rigidly held in their proper positions by means of the metal strips F. Further, by reason of the absence of any warping or twisting of the partitions, the latter are held tightly against the bottom E of the drawer, and thereby all danger of the glasses or the edges thereof, getting under the partitions is avoided.

I am aware that it is not new to construct a drawer partly of metal and partly of wood, and that partitions have also been constructed of metal, but I am not aware that a drawer has heretofore been constructed with longitudinal partitions formed of sheet metal and continuous in length from one end of the

drawer to the other and held in their vertical positions by transverse wooden partitions, and hence:

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

An improved cabinet drawer consisting of front and rear sides, ends, and a bottom, strips of metal mounted on edge and extending lengthwise of the drawer and continuously from end to end, and wooden strips of less length than the metal strips but of greater height than said strips and arranged transversely of the latter, said wooden strips being slotted from their bottom edges upwardly for a distance equal to the height of the metal strips whereby they may be fitted over the latter to maintain the metal strips in upright position, and spacing blocks along the sides of the drawer between the outer ends of adjacent wooden strips whereby the latter are appropriately held spaced apart.

Signed at New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county of New York, and State of New York, this 4th day of August, A. D. 1908.

HUBERT SOMBORN.

Witnesses:

M. VAN NORTWICK,
PARKER COOK.