Feb. 14, 1928.

1,659,164

B. E. SANDERS

DRAWER

Filed Aug. 23, 1926

Fig. 1.

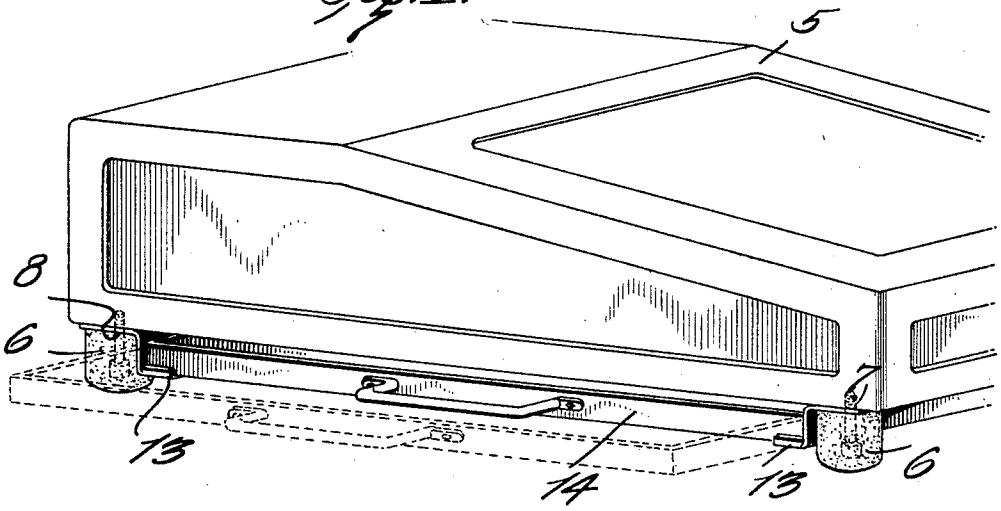


Fig. 2.

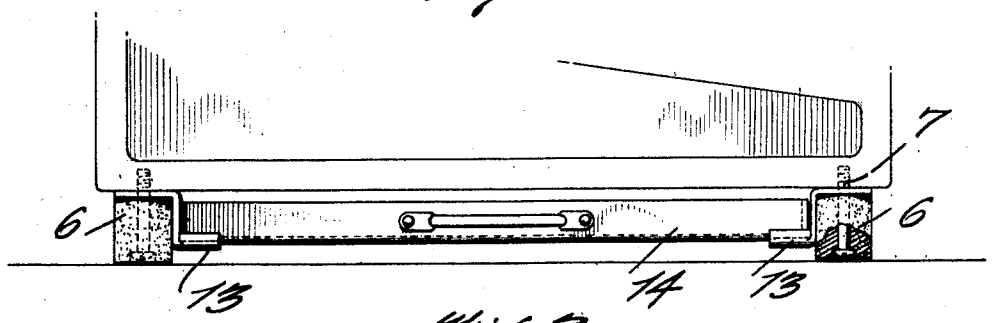
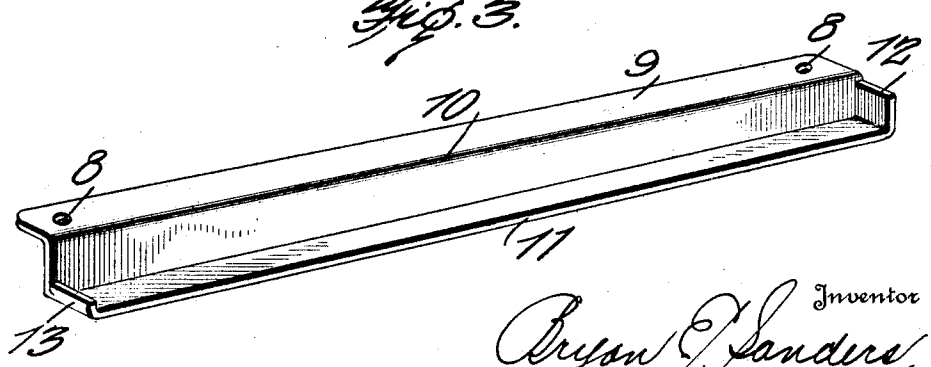


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRAWER.

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This invention relates to attachments for adding and calculating machines, typewriters and the like, and has for an object the provision of a drawer installed on the frame of each of said instrumentalities and movable with them, the said drawers being intended to contain various tables, such as decimal tables, foot and inch tables and other charts that are ordinarily used in making calculations with various machines and adapted to contain the usual adjuncts or implements of the typewriter when the drawer is associated with a typewriter.

It is an object of this invention to provide a drawer of the character indicated and suitable supporting guides, the said guides having novel means for retaining the drawer against accidental displacement; and furthermore, the invention contemplates the provision of novel means for installing the drawer in association with the frame and bases or supports of such calculating machines, typewriters or the like.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction, and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this application wherein like characters denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a view in perspective of a conventional form of frame with a device embodying the invention applied thereto;

Figure 2 illustrates a view in side elevation thereof; and

Figure 3 illustrates a perspective view of one of the drawer supports.

In these drawings, 5 denotes the frame or cabinet which is intended as a mounting for operating parts of calculating machines, typewriters or the like, but it is obvious that this element may be of different configurations, dimensions and materials so that the inventor does not wish to be limited with respect to the construction of this element of the combination.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the frame is shown as being supplied with feet or supports 6 which are preferably of the cushioning type, such as rubber or the like, and these supports may be secured in place by a fastening 7 such as a screw, which is anchored to the frame or cabinet.

In the present embodiment of the invention, a fastening 7 extends through an aperture 8 of the flange 9 of the drawer guide or bracket 10, the said bracket having a horizontally disposed shelf-like portion or flange 11 on which the drawer is supported and is slidable. It will be understood that the drawer guiding flange 9 will extend from one support 6 to another and that a fastening such as 7 will be applied to each of the apertures 8 for anchoring the drawer guide to the frame, and the flange 9 is interposed between the outer end of the support 6 and the said frame, and the relation of parts is such that the supporting flange 11 is on a plane above the lower end or bottom of the support 6 so that there is a clearance between the frame 5 and the object on which the supports 6 rest.

The flange 11 has an upstanding lip or flange 12 at one end and a lip or flange 13 of less depth than the flange 12 at the front end. The drawer 14 is slidable on the flange 11 and when pushed inwardly, the movement is limited by the flange 12, but the distance between the flanges 12 and 13 is slightly greater than the length of the drawer, since it is the purpose of the inventor that when the drawer is pushed in, it will pass beyond the inner surface of the flange 13 and drop below the said lower edge in order that the said flange 13 will constitute an abutment to prevent the accidental removal or dislodgement of the drawer. The drawer is of a depth slightly less than the distance between the upper edge of the flange 13 and the lower edge of the frame 5 in order that a clearance will be created when the drawer has reached the limit of its inward movement to permit the said drawer to be lifted to clear the upper edge of the flange 13 so that the said drawer may be withdrawn, but the drawer is automatically seated back of the flange 13 when it is pushed inwardly to the limit permitted, since it will drop by gravity with the face of the drawer back of the said flange 13.

It is understood that each drawer guide is constructed in the same way and that therefore the drawer will operate in conjunction with the two guides and supports in the same manner as it will operate in con-

junction with the one that has just been described.

As it is possible to make the drawer guides by the usual metal stamping processes, the guides can be inexpensively produced when made of metal and they can be installed when the supports and frame are assembled.

I claim:

1. In a device of the character described, a machine frame having supports, drawer guides, each having a flange secured between the supports and the frame and a flange constituting a support for a drawer, a drawer applied to the last mentioned flange and slidable thereon, stops on the drawer supporting flanges for engaging the outer end of the drawer and holding it in the guides, the distance between the upper edges of the stops and the frame being greater than the depth of the said drawer.

2. In a device of the character described, a machine frame having supports, drawer guides, each having a flange secured between the supports and the frame and a flange extending oppositely constituting a support for a drawer, a drawer slidably applied to the drawer supporting flanges, the outer end of each drawer supporting flange having upstanding flanges forming stops, the said drawer being of less depth than the distance between the upper edges of said stops and the bottom of the frame, and flanges at the rear of the drawer supporting flanges constituting abutments to limit the inward movement of the drawer.

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