Oct. 27, 1925. 1,558,506

F. O. RIEK

DRAWER CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 4, 1925

Fig. 1.

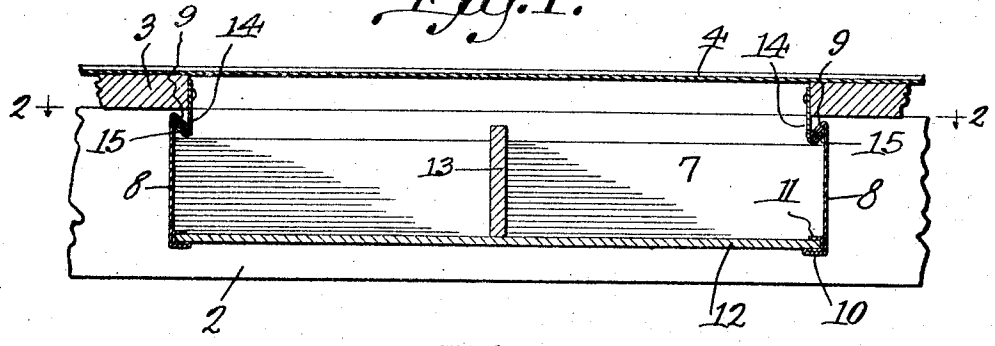
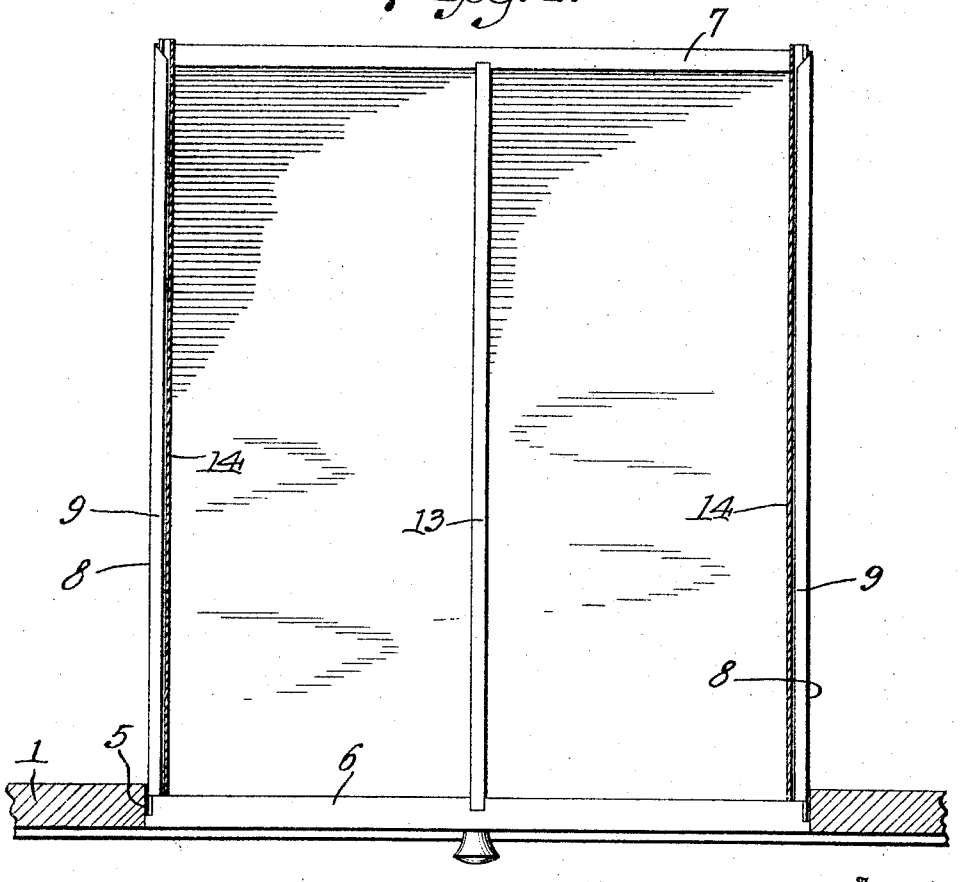


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FOREST OTTO RIEK, OF RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

DRAWER CONSTRUCTION.

Application filed June 4, 1925. Serial No. 35,016.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FOREST OTTO RIEK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rhinelander, in the county of Oneida and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Drawer Construction, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a drawer for use primarily in connection with kitchen tables although it can also be used in other structures.

It is an object of the invention to simplify and otherwise improve upon the construction of the drawer and to provide simple and efficient means for supporting the drawer so that it can slide freely and be held against accidental detachment from its supporting means.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings,

Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section through the drawer and adjacent parts.

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 Figure 1.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates the front apron and 2 the back apron of a table frame, there being spaced strips 3 mounted on these aprons on which the table top 4 is mounted. The front apron 1 is provided with an opening 5 through which the front 6 of the drawer is exposed, this front being adapted normally to fit snugly within the opening as shown in Figure 2. The rear wall of the drawer has been indicated at 7 and connecting the front and rear walls of the drawer are side plates 8 of sheet metal the ends of which are suitably fastened to the ends of the portions 6 and 7 by nails or the like. The upper portions of the side plates are extended above the rear wall 7 of the drawer but terminate below the upper edge of the front 6. These upper edges are folded to provide a double thickness 9 which is bent inwardly and downwardly to provide a flange as shown particularly in Figure 1. The lower portion of each side plate is folded to provide an inwardly extending supporting flange 10 of double thickness surmounted by a longitudinal channel 11. The two channels on the plates 8 are directly opposite each other and are adapted to receive the respective longitudinal edges of the bottom 12 of the drawer. The parts can be fastened together in any suitable manner, either by clamping them together tightly or by driving brads through them. Also, if desired, a partition 13 can be located at any suitable point within the drawer.

Secured to the strips 3 and extending longitudinally there along are supporting strips 14 preferably of sheet metal which extend below the strips 3 and have their lower edge portions folded to provide a double thickness. Each folded portion is bent laterally and upwardly to provide a flange 15 on which a flange 9 is adapted to slide. Strips 14 project back of the opening 5 and constitute abutments for the front 6 of the drawer so as to limit the inward movement of the drawer.

It will be apparent that the drawer will be firmly supported by the track made up of the flanges 15 and strips 14 and as this track as well as the flanges 9 has its wear portions of double thickness, a very durable structure is provided. By forming the sides of the drawer of sheet metal which can be stamped readily to the desired shape, the drawer can be more cheaply constructed than heretofore and the parts can be more quickly assembled without reducing the strength or efficiency of the drawer. On the contrary it has been found, in practice, that a drawer made as described is more durable than an all wood drawer.

Attention is called to the fact that in this drawer construction there are no projecting ribs or the like upon the outer surfaces of the sides of the drawer and, consequently, it is not necessary to enlarge or specially shape the drawer opening to permit the movement of the drawer therein. In other words all parts of the drawer and its supports are located between the planes occupied by the sides of the drawer.

What is claimed is:

The combination with a table structure having a drawer opening, depending strips

secured to said structure and extending backwardly from the opening, and upwardly and outwardly extending flanges on the strips, of a drawer including front and back portions, side plates connecting the same and extending above the back portion, said plates having inwardly extending flanges mounted on and slidably engaging the flanges on the strips, an inwardly extending supporting flange at the lower portion of each side plate surmounted by an integral channel, and a drawer bottom seated at its sides within the channel.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature.

FOREST OTTO RIEK.