C. BERGMANN.

CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 27, 1917.

1,339,842.

Patented May 11, 1920.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

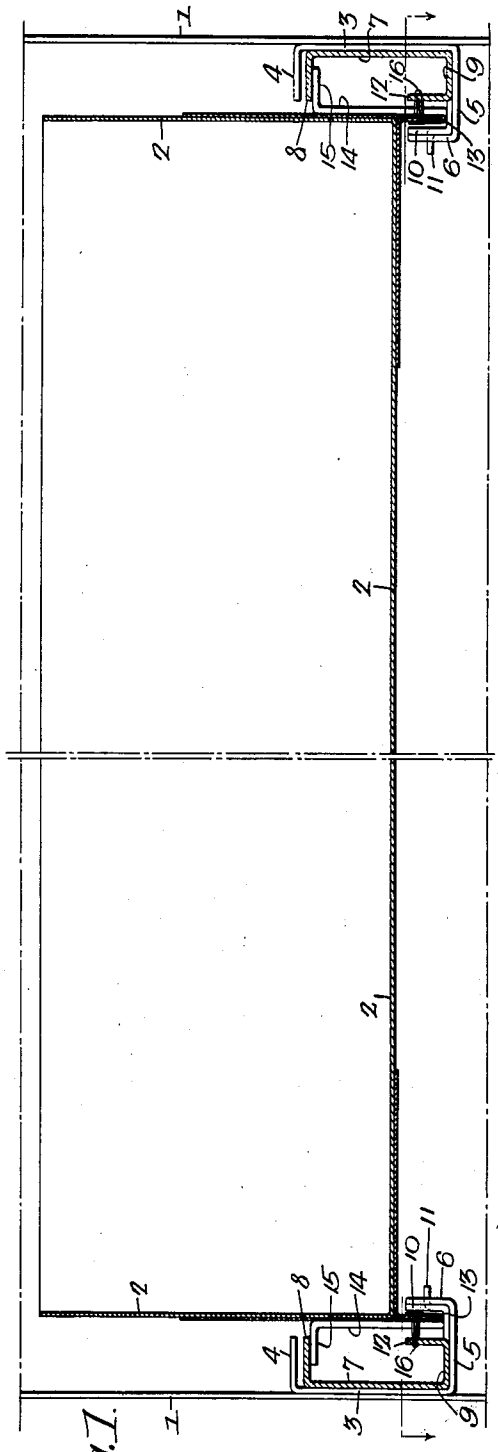


Fig. 1.

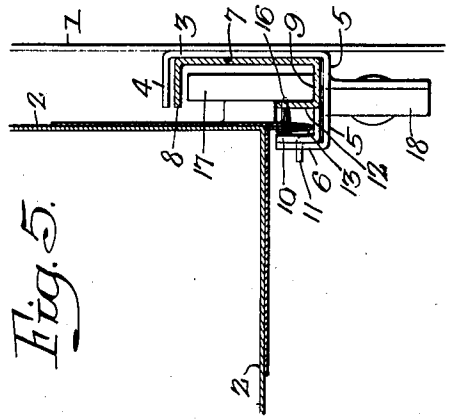


Fig. 5.

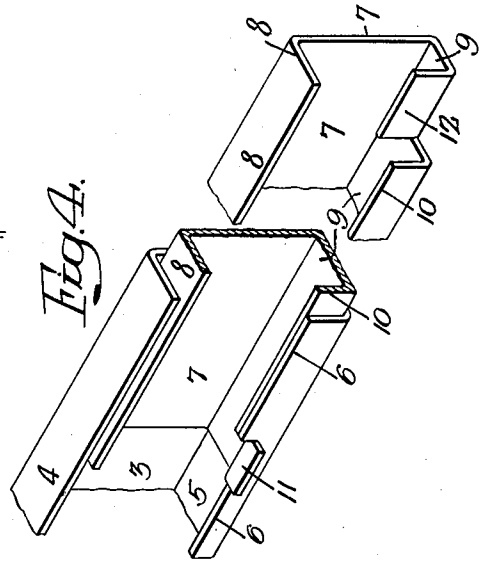


Fig. 4.

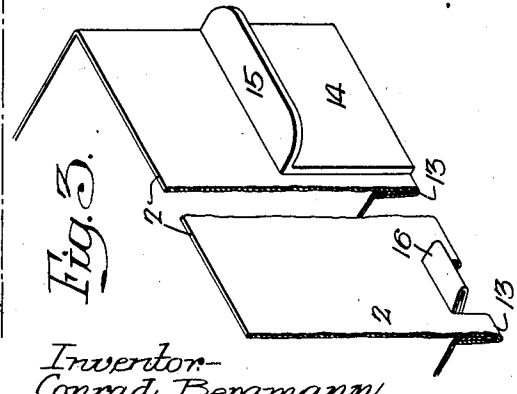


Fig. 3.

Inventor—
Conrad Bergmann.
by his Attorneys— Howson & Howson

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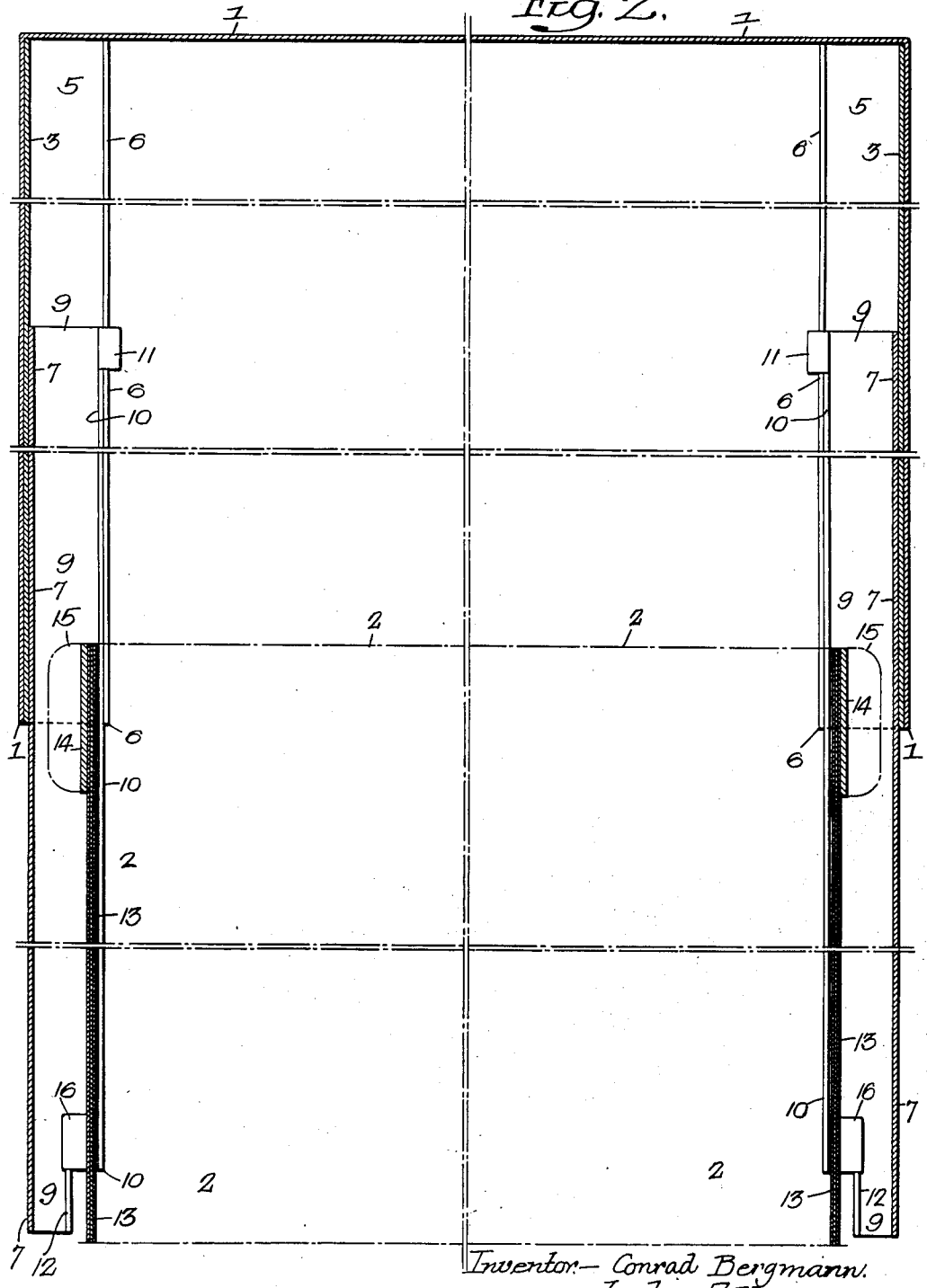
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD BERGMANN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

CABINET.

1,339,842. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 11, 1920.

Application filed July 27, 1917. Serial No. 183,185.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD BERGMANN, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in metal cabinets, and more particularly to the method of mounting the drawers therein. It is the object of my invention to supply a sheet metal support for the drawers, simple in form and construction, which will permit the easy opening of the drawers and their removal from the cabinet if desired, which will prohibit any sagging of the drawers when in the open position, and will be strong and durable though comparatively light in weight.

Referring to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a portion of a cabinet, the drawer and the sliding members being shown in section;

Fig. 2 is a plan view in section of the drawer and supports, showing the drawer in the open position;

Figs. 3 and 4 are partial views in perspective, showing the details of construction;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing a modification of the structure.

In the drawings, 1 represents the side plates of a cabinet while 2 is a drawer located therein and supported by bracket members 3 on each side. As shown in Fig. 2, the bracket members 3 are attached to the side walls of the cabinet and act as tracks on which the drawer may slide in being opened and closed.

The brackets are formed of sheet metal and comprise an upper horizontally extending flange 4 and a lower horizontally extending flange 5, the outer edge, 6, of which is turned vertically upward. As clearly shown in Fig. 4, this edge 6 is partially cut away and this cut away portion extends approximately over half the length of the bracket, or from one end to the center.

Within the bracket 3 fits a slide member 7, similar in general shape to the bracket itself, having upper and lower horizontally extending flanges, 8 and 9, and the outer edge of the lower flange 9 being turned vertically upward, as shown indicated by the reference numeral 10. At one end of the slide member 7, a portion of the outer edge 10 is bent downwardly and outwardly, forming a lug 11 which, as shown in Fig. 4 extends over the vertical edge 6 of the bracket where it is cut away. At the opposite end of the slide 7, the flange 9 is partially cut away and is bent upwardly to form a stop member 12 of approximately the same height as the vertical edge 10, but which is located at about the center of the lower flange 9.

The drawer portion 2 has at each side a downwardly extending flange 13 which rests within the slide member 7 and upon the lower flange 9 thereof. Attached to the drawer at each side is a guide member 14 having a horizontal extension 15 at the top. This extension 15 is arranged to fit snugly beneath the upper horizontal flange 8 of the slide 7 thus keeping the drawer properly positioned in the slide. Near the center, a section of the flange 13 is bent outwardly, forming a horizontal lug 16 which extends behind the stop 12 upon the slide member, as clearly shown in Fig. 1.

When the parts are assembled in the cabinet and the drawer is closed, the parts are telescoped in each other. As the drawer is opened it will slide along the slide member 7 until the lug 16 engages the stop 12, at which point the drawer is approximately half opened and half withdrawn from the slide member 7. The engagement of the lug 16 and the stop 12 prohibits further movement in an outward direction of the drawer relative to the slide member 7, but a further pull upon the drawer will cause the slide member to move outwardly in the bracket 3 until such time as the lug 11 engages that portion of the vertical edge 6 of the bracket which has not been cut away, as shown in Fig. 4, when further motion of the slide and drawer in that direction is prohibited. In this position the drawer is entirely open and is approximately half withdrawn from the slide member 7, while the slide member is withdrawn approximately half its length from the bracket 3. It will be apparent that with the slide member interposed between the bracket and the drawer in this manner there can be no sagging of the drawer when it is opened.

If it is desired to remove the drawer entirely from the cabinet it is only necessary to tilt the drawer upwardly at its outer end until the lug 16 clears the top of the stop 12, when the drawer is free to be withdrawn.

In Fig. 5 is shown a modification of the construction, similar to that already described with the exception that in place of

the member 14 a roller 17 is attached to the drawer, while a second roller 18 is held below the bracket and extends upward through an aperture in the lower flange 5. The drawer 2 then moves upon the roller 17 which travels upon the slide member 7, while the slide member rolls upon the roller 18 which extends through the aperture in the flange 5.

The construction is simple, strong and durable, is easily assembled and dismounted, and can be manufactured at a low cost.

I claim:

1. In a cabinet, the combination of a drawer, bracket members carried by the cabinet for supporting said drawer; said bracket members having horizontally flanged portions underlying the side walls of the drawer, and flanged slide members interposed between the drawer and the bracket members with their bottom flanges resting on the bottom flanges of the bracket members and underlying the side walls of said drawer; said slide members being capable of limited longitudinal movement in said bracket members and the drawer being capable of longitudinal movement with respect to said slide members.

2. In a cabinet, a flanged bracket member attached to each side thereof; each of said bracket members having an opening in the base thereof, rollers supported below the bracket members and partially extending through said openings, flanged slide members mounted in said bracket members and adapted to move longitudinally therein over said rollers, means for limiting the longitudinal movement of the slide members in the bracket members, a drawer slidably mounted with respect to said slide members and bracket members and having its side walls overhanging the horizontally flanged portions of the same, rollers carried by the drawer and adapted to travel in said slide members as the drawer is moved longitudinally therein, and means for limiting the longitudinal movement of the drawer in said slide members.

CONRAD BERGMANN.