No. 688,074. Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

F. F. DUMKE.

DEVICE FOR GUIDING DRAWERS FOR DESKS, BUREAUS, &c.

(Application filed July 15, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

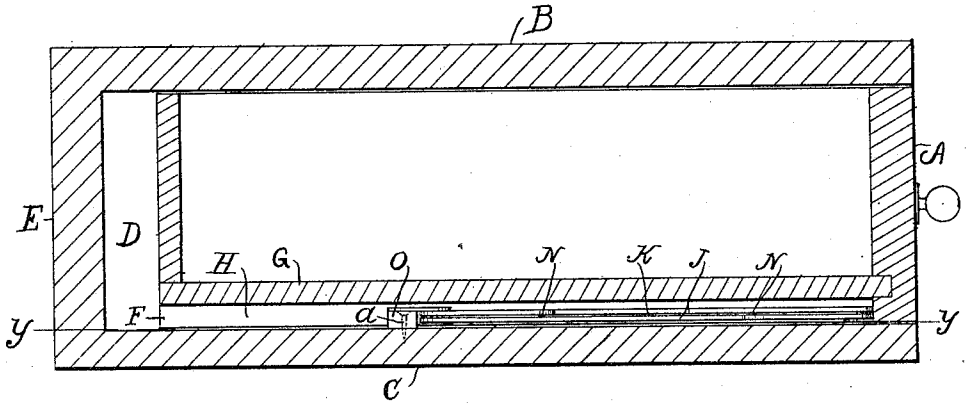
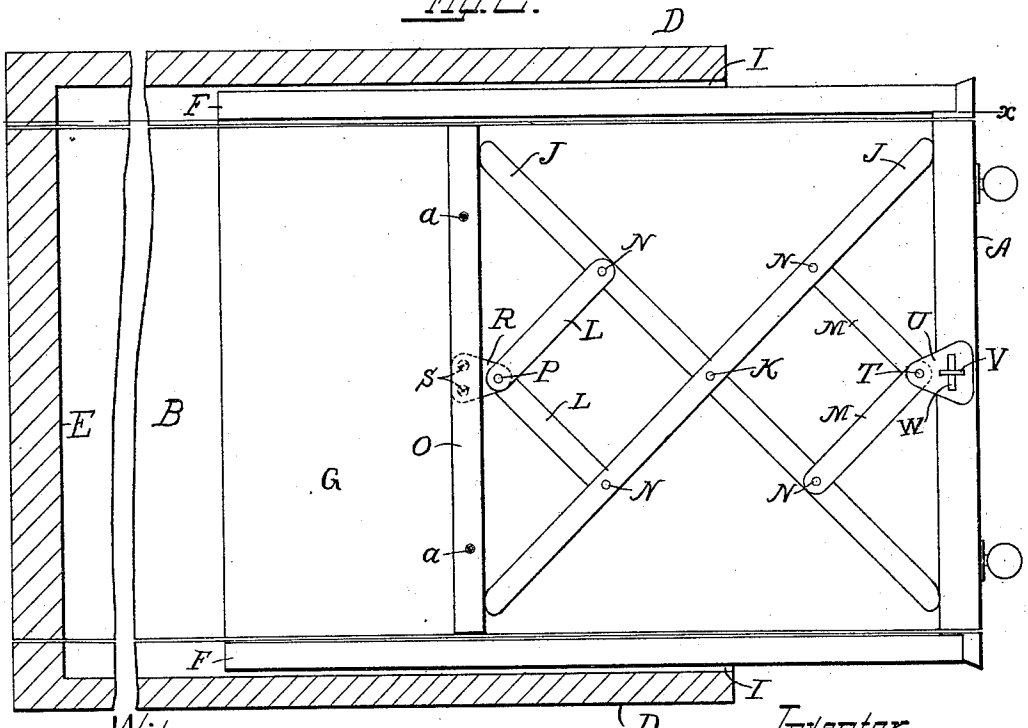


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
F. A. Otto.
C. L. Roesch.

Inventor
Frank F. Dumke.
By Ennis & Wheeler
Attorneys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK F. DUMKE, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES JOHN, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

DEVICE FOR GUIDING DRAWERS FOR DESKS, BUREAUS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 688,074, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed July 15, 1901. Serial No. 68,292. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. DUMKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, county of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Devices for Guiding Drawers for Desks, Bureaus, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a device by which the drawers of desks, bureaus, &c., are guided in a straight line and prevented from binding or catching against their bearings as they are moved forward and backward in their inclosing ways.

The construction of my invention is explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a drawer and its inclosing bearing provided with my device for guiding the drawer, drawn on line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 represents a horizontal section of my device, drawn on line *y y* of Fig. 1, showing a bottom view of the guiding-levers.

Like parts are identified by the same reference-letters in both views.

A represents an ordinary sliding drawer, such as is used in desks, bureaus, &c.

B represents the upper and C the lower inclosing walls of the drawer.

D D are the inclosing side walls of the drawer, and E is the rear inclosing wall of the drawer.

F F are the sides, and G is the bottom, of the drawer. The sides F extend slightly below the bottom G, and they are adapted to rest and slide upon the upper surface of the lower inclosing wall C, as shown in Fig. 1, thus leaving an open space H between the bottom G of the drawer and the wall C.

The width of the drawer S is slightly less than the space between the vertical walls D, whereby narrower spaces I are left between the sides of the drawer and its inclosing walls.

It will of course be understood that when the drawer is moved forward and run in a straight line midway between the two vertical side walls D the sides of the drawer are prevented from coming in contact with or binding against the inclosing walls D. To accomplish this object and prevent the sides of the drawer from impinging against or coming in contact with the inclosing side walls D, I have provided a guiding mechanism which is connected with the bottom of the drawer and the lower wall of its inclosure, whereby the drawer is guided in a straight line centrally between said vertical walls D, and thereby prevented from impinging against them.

My guiding mechanism consists of the combination of two levers J J, which are pivotally connected together at their centers by the pivot K, connecting links L L and M M, which links are also pivotally connected at one end with said levers J by the pivots N. The opposite ends of said links L are connected together and with the stationary cross-piece O by the pivot P, plate R, and screws S. The opposite ends of the links M are connected together and with the front end of the drawer A by the pivots T, plate U, and pin V, which pin is detachably connected with the plate U, so that if desired to remove the drawer, the head of the pin, which is elongated, may be turned in line with the elongated slot W, whereby the plate U may be disengaged from said pin V, thus permitting the drawer to be drawn out without removing the guiding mechanism. It will be obvious that by this arrangement the front end of the drawer A will be prevented from being inclined toward the right and left by the levers J J, which serve as braces between the stationary cross-piece O and the vertical front wall of said drawer, whereby said drawer will be guided centrally midway between the two vertical inclosing walls D, while said levers J are held in place and permitted to turn on their pivotal connections by said links L and M and their connecting plates, links, and pivots. The cross-piece O is connected with the bottom of the wall C by screws or nails *a*.

While I have shown the guiding mechanism connected at its front end with the front end of the drawer and at its rear end with the inclosing walls, it is obvious that the same may, if desired, be connected at its front end with the rear end of said drawer and at its opposite end with the front end of said inclosing walls, and the same object accomplished thereby.

For convenience of detaching the guiding mechanism from the drawer when desirous to take the same from the inclosing walls the form shown is, however, preferred.

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

1. The combination with a sliding drawer and its inclosing walls; of a pair of folding levers; and two pairs of folding links connecting said levers respectively with said drawers and inclosure, one end of the levers being arranged to bear against said drawer, whereby said drawer is guided and prevented from moving laterally, as set forth.

2. The combination of a sliding drawer A; inclosure C; cross-piece O; a pair of levers J, J; central pivotal connection K; links L, L; pivot P; connecting-plate R; links M; pivot T; plate U; and detachable connecting-pin V, the inner ends of said levers J being adapted to bear against the stationary cross-piece O, while the opposite ends of said levers are adapted to bear against said drawer, all substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK F. DUMKE.

Witnesses:
JAS. B. ERWIN,
C. L. ROESCH.