US 20180242736A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication** (10) **Pub. No.: US 2018/0242736 A1**

Duggins et al. (43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 30, 2018**

(54) **BRACKET FOR DRAWER SLIDE**

(71) Applicant: **Tenn-Tex Plastics, Inc.**, Colfax, NC (US)

(72) Inventors: **William Duggins**, Kernersville, NC (US); **Robert C. Hightower**, High Point, NC (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **15/905,958**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 27, 2018**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 62/463,889, filed on Feb. 27, 2017, provisional application No. 62/471,563, filed on Mar. 15, 2017.

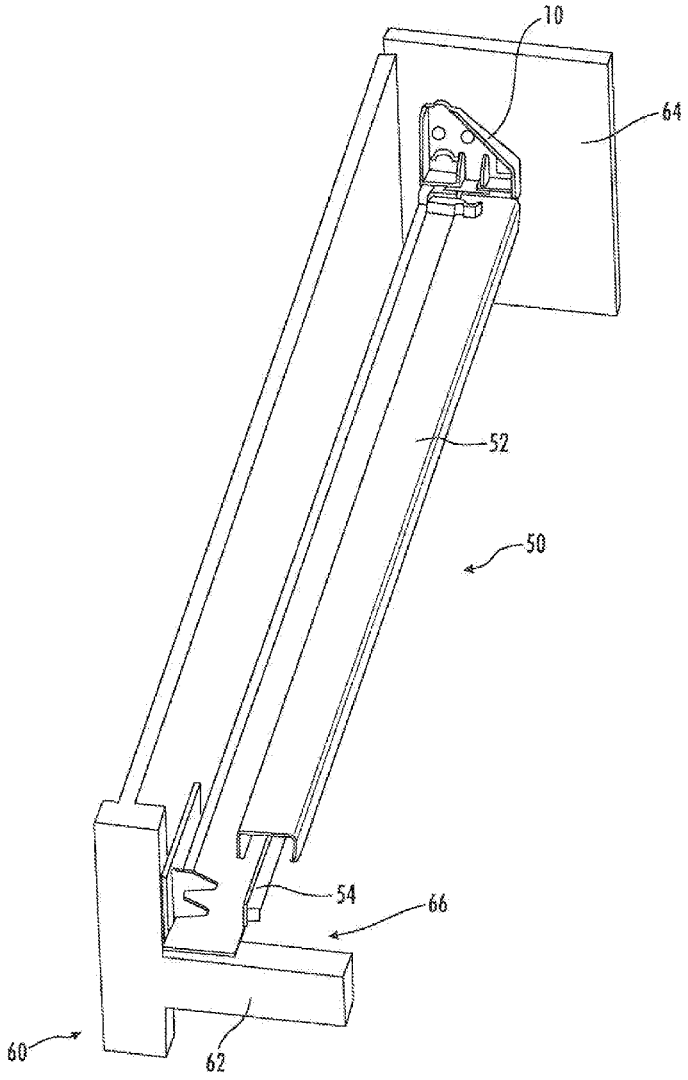
Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A47B 88/43 (2006.01)
A47B 88/407 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***A47B 88/43*** (2017.01); *A47B 2210/09* (2013.01); ***A47B 88/407*** (2017.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A bracket for mounting a drawer slide to a cabinet rear wall includes: a main panel; at least one lower guide attached to an extending from a lower edge of the main panel; at least one upper guide attached to the main panel above the lower guide to form a gap configured to receive a drawer slide; a latch extending from the main panel adjacent to the lower guide, the latch including an upwardly-extending hook; and openings in the main panel sized and positioned to receive fasteners to fasten the bracket to a rear wall of a cabinet.



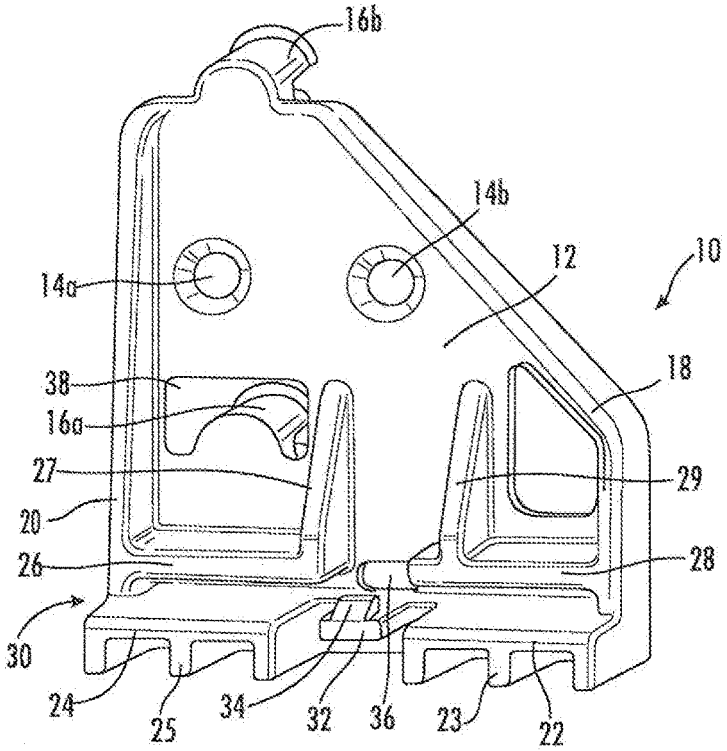

16b
14b
14a
12
10
18
38
16a
27
29
20
26
28
30
24
25
34
32
36
23
22

FIG. 1

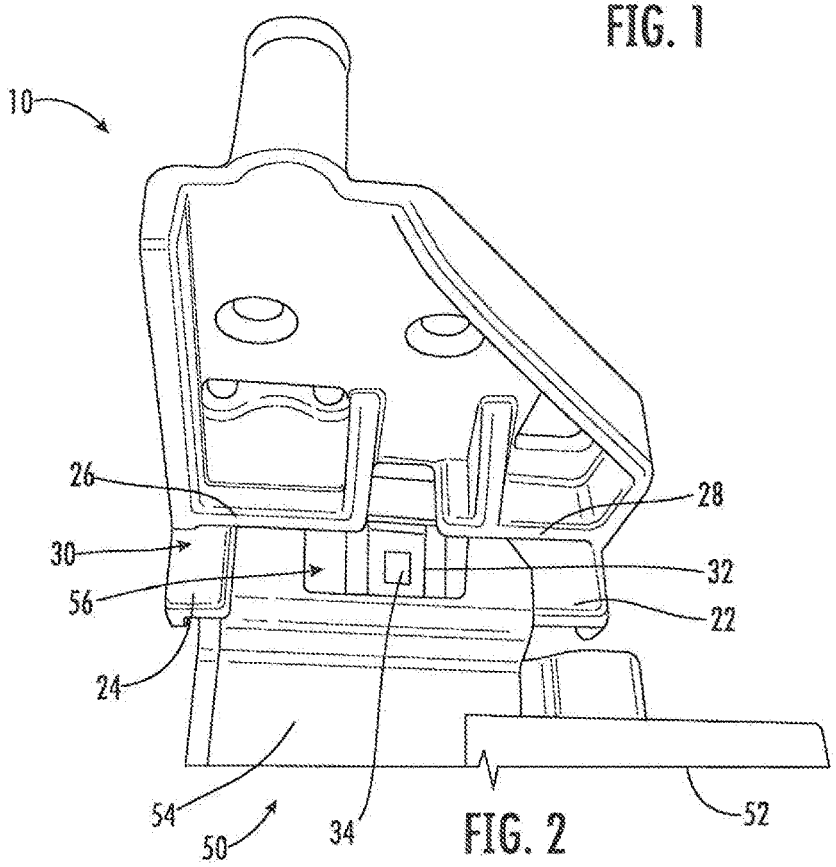

10
26
28
30
32
56
22
24
54
50
34
52

FIG. 2

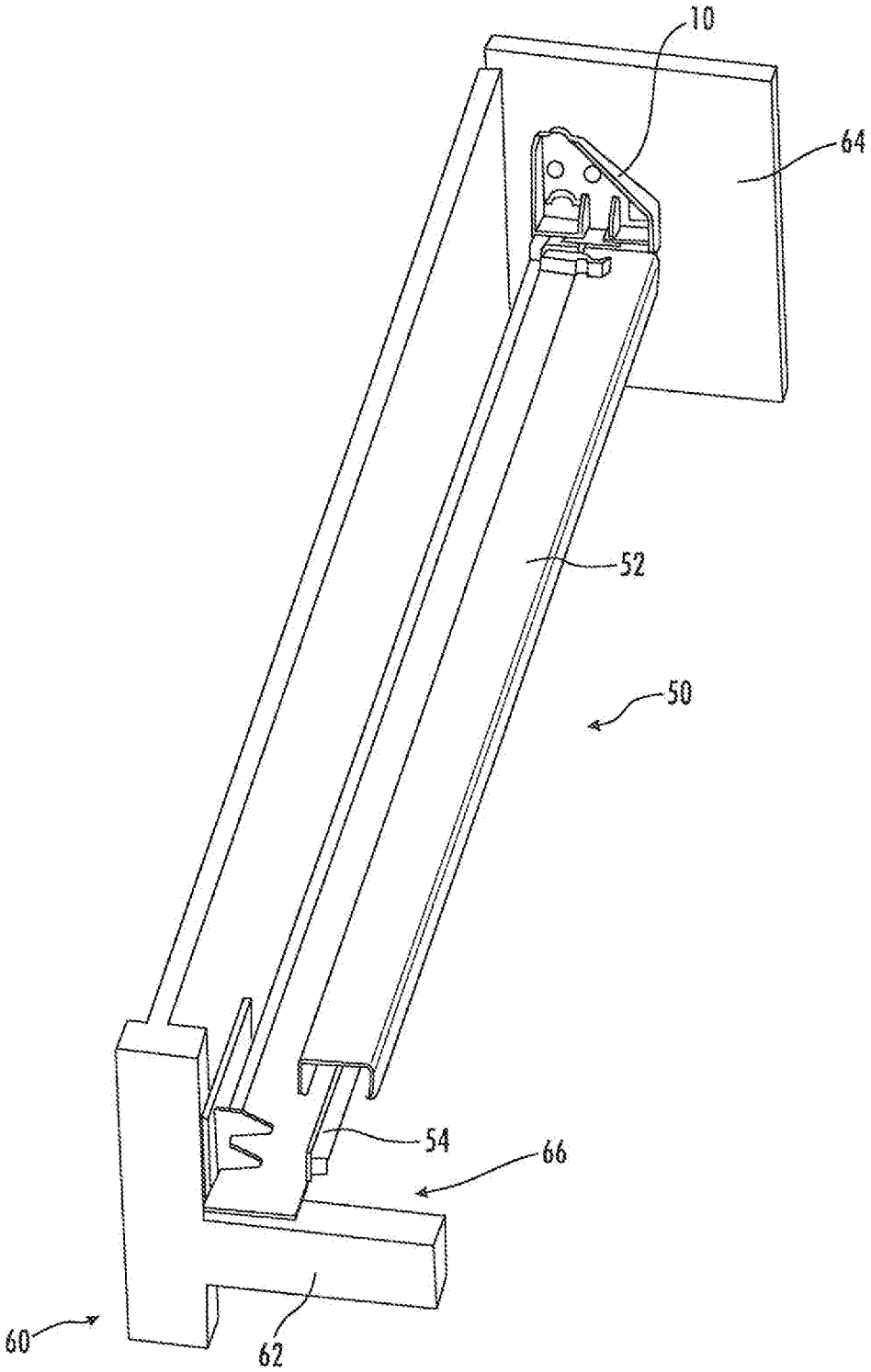


FIG. 3

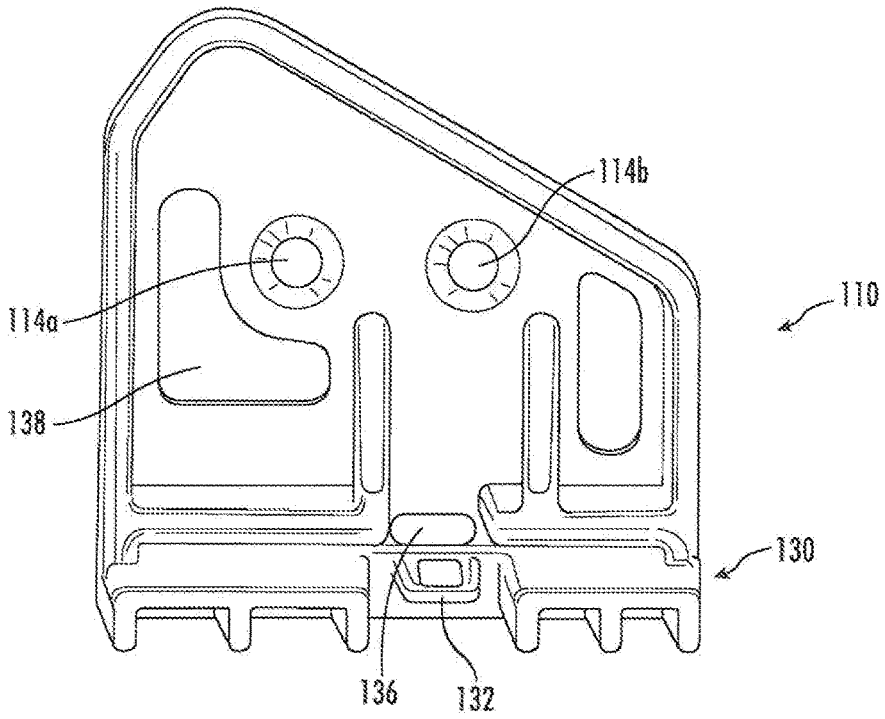


FIG. 4

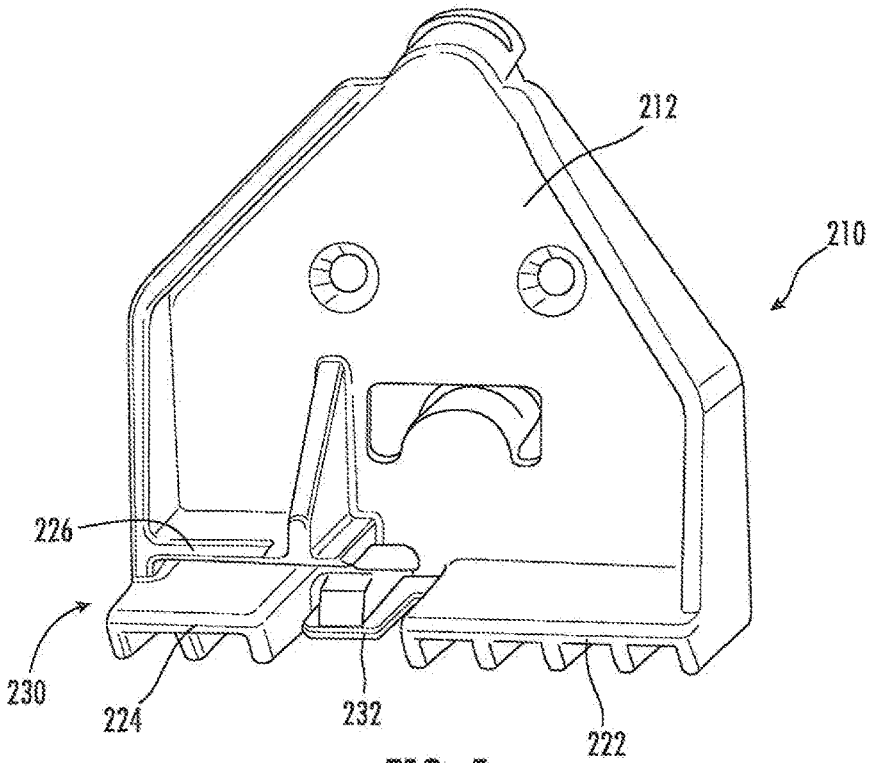


FIG. 5

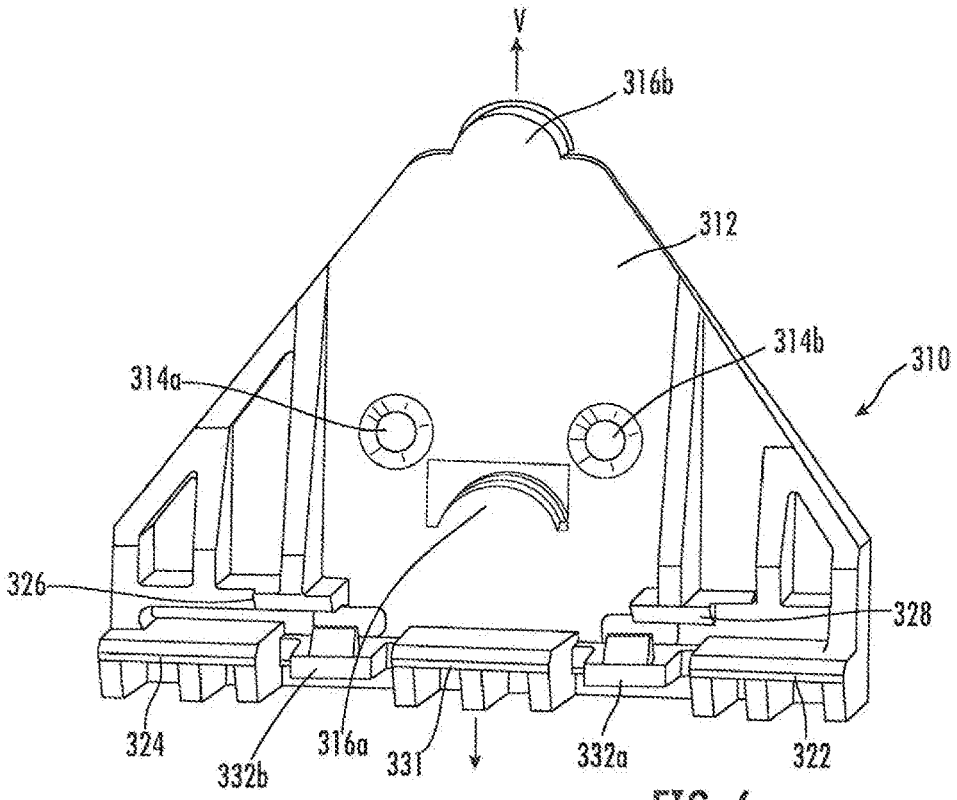

V
316b
312
314b
310
314a
326
328
324
332b
316a
331
332a
322

FIG. 6

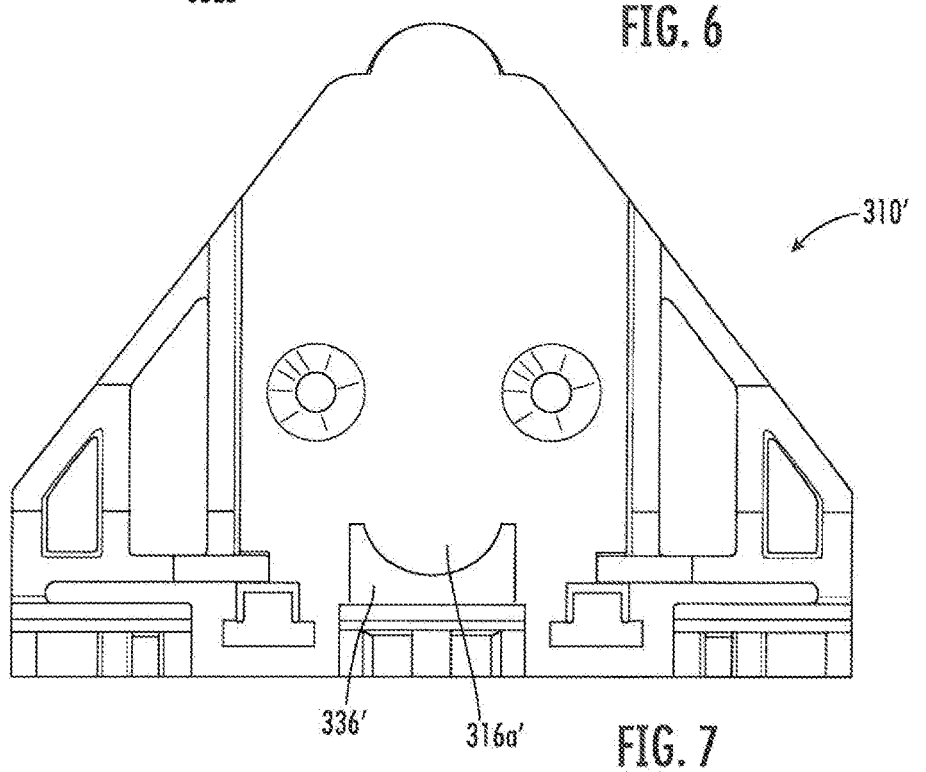

310'
336'
316a'

FIG. 7

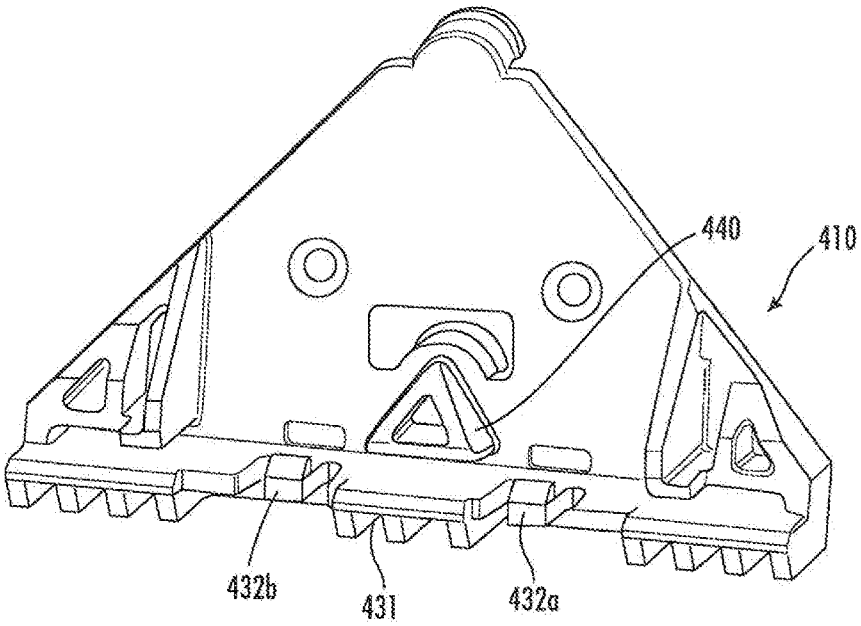


FIG. 8

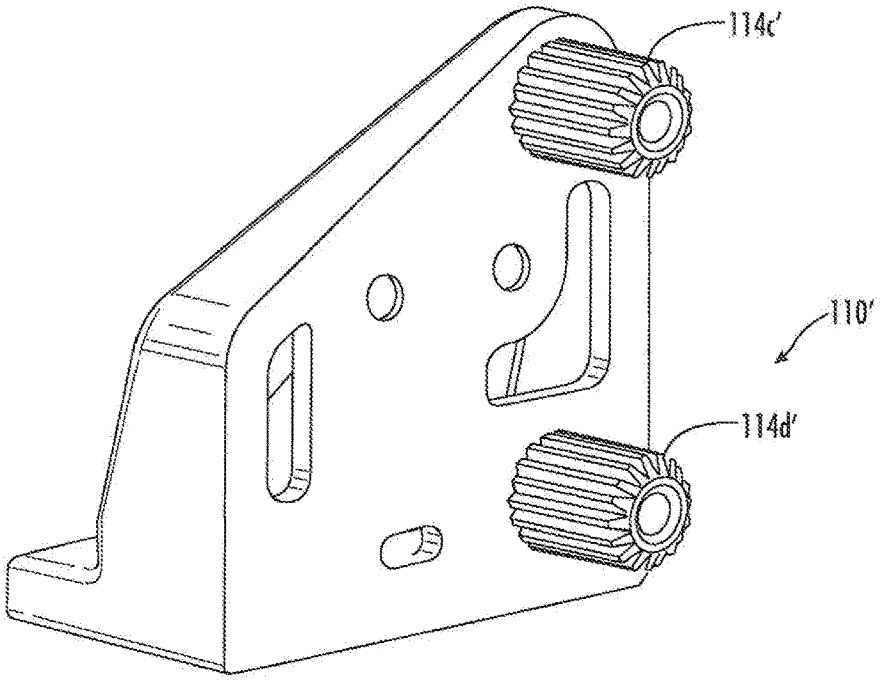


FIG. 9

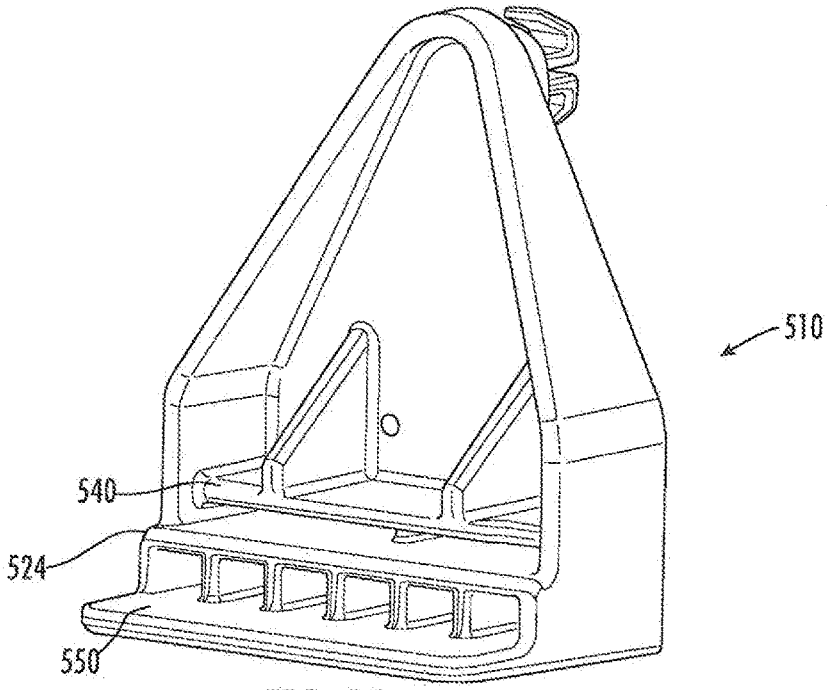


FIG. 10

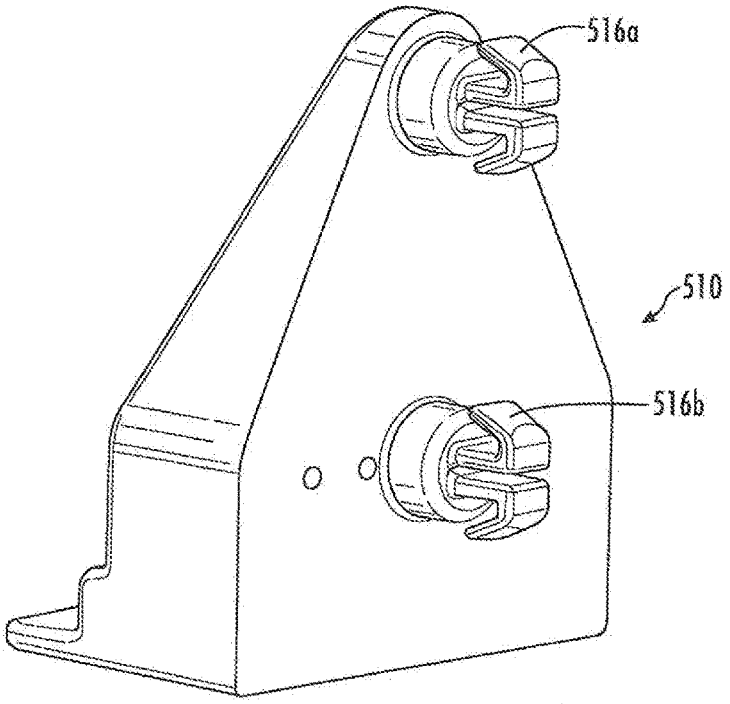


FIG. 11

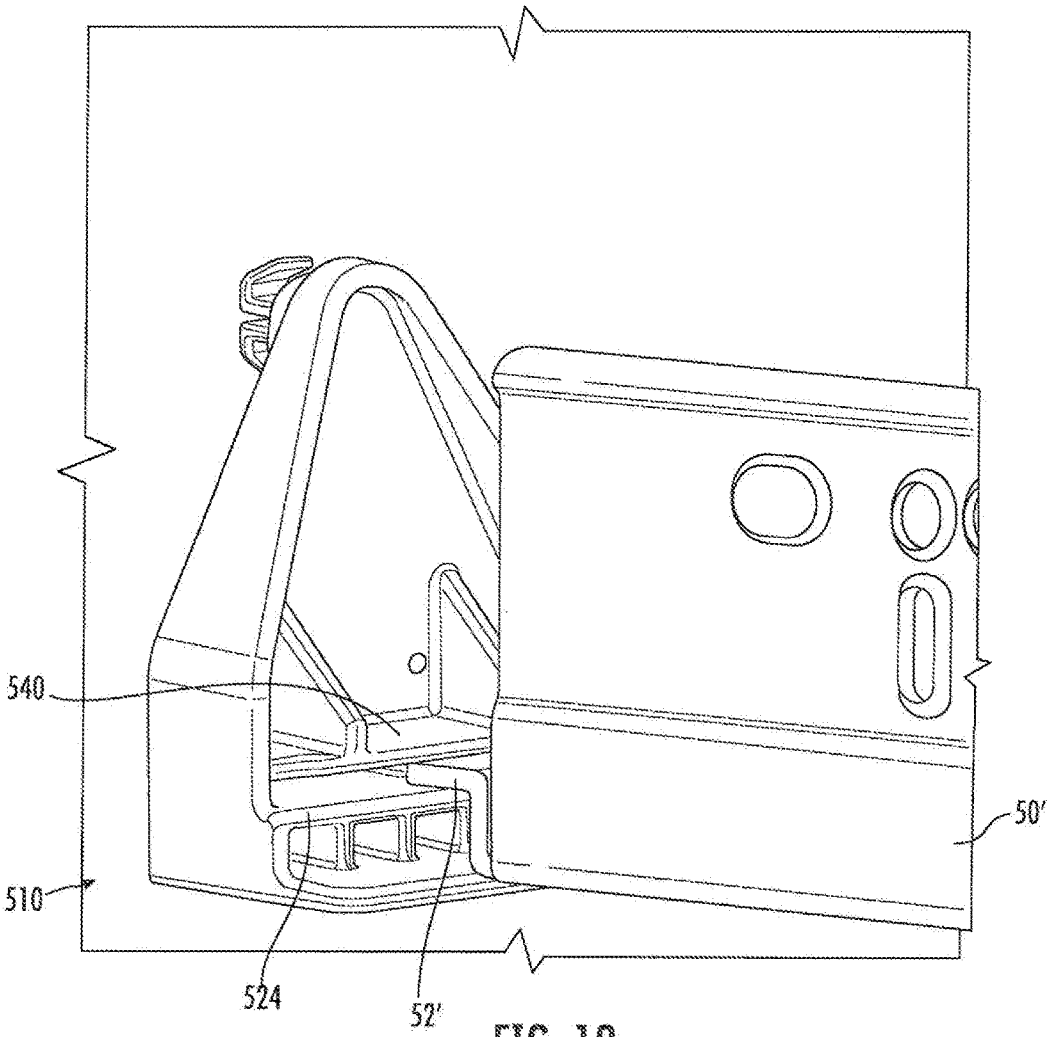


FIG. 12

BRACKET FOR DRAWER SLIDE

RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] The present application claims priority from and the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Nos. 62/463,889, filed Feb. 27, 2017, and 62/471,563, file Mar. 15, 2017, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in full.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention is directed generally to furniture, and more particularly to cabinets with sliding drawers and trays.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Many cabinets, particularly those found in kitchens, include drawers for storing various items. Often, drawers are mounted to the cabinet with elongate drawer slides that are fixed to the drawer. Each drawer slide has a slide member fixed to the drawer that slidably engages a stationary member that is fixed to the walls of the cabinet (often either the slide member or the stationary member includes a small wheel that facilitates sliding motion). Some of such cabinets include multiple drawers, which can be disposed in vertically stacked fashion, side-by-side fashion, or both.

[0004] Some drawers have slides that are mounted on the underside of the drawer (so-called "undermounted" drawer slides). These drawer slides may be preferred in some environments because they are less exposed than side-mounted drawer slides (and therefore may be less exposed to damage) and may avoid taking up space on either side of the drawer. In some embodiments, undermounted slides may have mechanisms that cause the drawer to close automatically without slamming. An exemplary undermounted drawer slide is the DYNAMIC NT slide, available from Mepla-Alfit, Reinheim, Germany; another is illustrated in U.S. Pat. No. 6,854,817 to Simon.

[0005] An undermounted drawer slide may be mounted to a side wall of the cabinet, or may be mounted at either end to the front or rear wall. If the slide is to be mounted to the front or rear wall, often the wall will include mounting holes for receiving screws or other fasteners inserted through a mounting bracket that connects to the slide. However, the tolerances of cabinets and drawer slides are typically insufficiently precise to consistently position the holes in the mounting bracket for easy mounting of the drawer slide. Also, some currently popular cabinets have drawers that are configured such that, when the drawer is closed, the front face of the drawer is substantially flush with the front face of the cabinet. In such instances, it is typically desirable that the drawer be mounted precisely to ensure the flush relationship of the drawer face and cabinet face. However, achieving a flush relationship may be difficult due to inconsistencies in the thickness of the drawer face, the length of the cabinet and drawer slides, and the thickness of the front wall of the cabinet. In view of the foregoing, it may be desirable to provide a mounting technique that addresses these difficulties.

SUMMARY

[0006] As a first aspect, embodiments of the invention are directed a bracket for mounting a drawer slide to a cabinet rear wall comprising: a main panel; at least one lower guide attached to an extending from a lower edge of the main panel; at least one upper guide attached to the main panel above the lower guide to form a gap configured to receive a drawer slide; a latch extending from the main panel adjacent to the lower guide, the latch including an upwardly-extending hook; and openings in the main panel sized and positioned to receive fasteners to fasten the bracket to a rear wall of a cabinet.

[0007] As a second aspect, embodiments of the invention are directed to a cabinet assembly comprising: a front wall and a rear wall; a drawer slide mounted to the front wall; and a bracket as described above mounted to the rear wall. The drawer slide includes a rear edge portion with a window, and the rear edge portion is captured by the upper guide and the lower guide, and the hook of the latch is inserted into the window.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0008] FIG. **1** is a perspective view of a drawer slide bracket according to embodiments of the invention.

[0009] FIG. **2** is a top perspective view of the bracket of FIG. **1** attached to a drawer slide.

[0010] FIG. **3** is a top perspective view of the bracket and drawer slide of FIG. **2** installed in a cabinet.

[0011] FIG. **4** is a top perspective view of a drawer slide bracket according to alternative embodiments of the invention.

[0012] FIG. **5** is a top perspective view of a drawer slide bracket according to further embodiments of the invention.

[0013] FIG. **6** is a top perspective view of a universal drawer slide bracket according to embodiments of the invention.

[0014] FIG. **7** is a top perspective view of a universal drawer slide bracket according to additional embodiments of the invention.

[0015] FIG. **8** is a top perspective view of a universal drawer slide bracket according to further embodiments of the invention.

[0016] FIG. **9** is a rear perspective view of a drawer slide bracket similar to the bracket of FIG. **4** according to embodiments of the invention.

[0017] FIG. **10** is a front perspective view of a drawer slide bracket according to additional embodiments of the invention.

[0018] FIG. **11** is a rear perspective view of the drawer slide bracket of FIG. **10**.

[0019] FIG. **12** is a front perspective view of the drawer slide bracket of FIGS. **10** and **11** with a drawer slide mounted thereto.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0020] The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. In the drawings, like numbers refer to like elements throughout. Thicknesses and dimensions of some components may be exaggerated for clarity.

[0021] Unless otherwise defined, all terms (including technical and scientific terms) used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. It will be further understood that terms, such as those defined in commonly used dictionaries, should be interpreted as having a meaning that is consistent with their meaning in the context of the relevant art and will not be interpreted in an idealized or overly formal sense unless expressly so defined herein.

[0022] The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting of the invention. As used herein, the singular forms "a", "an" and "the" are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms "comprises" and/or "comprising," when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, integers, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, integers, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. As used herein the expression "and/or" includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items.

[0023] In addition, spatially relative terms, such as "under", "below", "lower", "over", "upper" and the like, may be used herein for ease of description to describe one element or feature's relationship to another element(s) or feature(s) as illustrated in the figures. It will be understood that the spatially relative terms are intended to encompass different orientations of the device in use or operation in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures. For example, if the device in the figures is turned over, elements described as "under" or "beneath" other elements or features would then be oriented "over" the other elements or features. Thus, the exemplary term "under" can encompass both an orientation of over and under. The device may be otherwise oriented (rotated 90 degrees or at other orientations) and the spatially relative descriptors used herein interpreted accordingly.

[0024] Well-known functions or constructions may not be described in detail for brevity and/or clarity.

[0025] Referring now to the drawings, a drawer slide bracket, designated broadly at **10**, is shown in FIG. **1**. The bracket **10** includes a main panel **12** that is generally trapezoidal in shape. Two screw holes **14***a*, **14***b* are located in the main panel **12** at approximately the same height. A split boss **16***a* extends horizontally from the upper edge of the main panel **12**, and a second split boss **16***b* extends horizontally from the main panel **12** below the screw holes **14***a*, **14***b*; the split bosses **16***a*, **16***b* are vertically aligned. Ribs **18**, **20** extend on the side edges of the main panel **12**.

[0026] Horizontal lower guides **22**, **24** extend from the lower edge of the main panel **12**. Ribs **23** support the guide **22** from underneath, and ribs **25** support the guide **24** from underneath. Horizontal upper guides **26**, **28** are located above the lower guides and form a horizontal gap **30**. Gussets **27**, **29** support the inward edges of the upper guides **26**, **28**. A latch **32** having a hook **34** extends generally coplanar with the lower guides **22**, **24**, with the hook **34** extending into the gap **30**.

[0027] The bracket **10** is typically formed of a thermoplastic, such as ABS or polystyrene, and may be injection-molded. If so, hole **36** in the main panel just above the latch **32** can facilitate simplified molding of the bracket **10**, as can hole **38** above the split boss **16***b*.

[0028] Referring now to FIGS. **2** and **3**, the bracket **10** can be employed to mount a conventional drawer slide, designated broadly at **50**, within a cabinet **60**. The bracket **10** can be mounted to the rear wall **64** of the cabinet **60**, either via screws (not shown) inserted into the holes **14***a*, **14***b* in the main panel **12**, or via the insertion of the split bosses **16***a*, **16***b* into pre-formed holes in the rear wall **64**. The drawer slide **50** is then mounted onto the bracket **10** via a stationary member **54**; at its rear end, the stationary member **54** has a window **56** that receives the hook **34** of the latch **32**. Notably, the window **56** is wider than the hook **34** of the latch **32**. The edges of the stationary member **54** are received in the gap **30** in the bracket **10**, wherein the gap **30** is typically sized to provide a slight snug or interference fit with the stationary member **54**. The forward end of the stationary member **54** is mounted to the front wall **62** of the cabinet **60**. A slide member **52** of the drawer slide **50** is mounted on the stationary member **54** and can slide easily thereon.

[0029] During installation of a drawer or tray (not shown) in the cabinet **60**, the drawer/tray is fixed to the slide member **52** (and to the slide member of a second drawer slide mounted on the opposite side of the cabinet **60**). (Typically, the second drawer slide is mounted to the rear wall **64** of the cabinet **60** with a bracket that is the mirror image of the bracket **10**). In some instances the slide members **52** are attached to the drawer/tray first, then installed on the stationary members **54**; in other instances the entire drawer slide **50** may be installed prior to mounting of the drawer/tray. In either instance, once installed, the drawer/tray can slide relative to the cabinet **60** due to the sliding action of the slide members **52** relative to the stationary members **54**.

[0030] The bracket **10** can facilitate mounting of the drawer slide and drawer/tray. The bracket **10** can be mounted with either the split bosses **16***a*, **16***b*, the holes **14***a*, **14***b*, or both, depending on the preference of the installer. Also, the latch **32** enables the drawer slide **50** to be mounted on the bracket **10** quickly and easily. Moreover, because the hook **34** of the latch **32** is narrower than the window **34**, the drawer slide **50** can be adjusted side-to-side to fit properly within the cabinet **60**. As illustrated in FIG. **3**, the forward end of the stationary member **54** of the drawer slide **50** is mounted at the vertex of the lower and side edges of an opening **66** in the front wall **62** of the cabinet **60** (this is typical of a so-called "face-frame" cabinet). The tolerances of the opening **66**, the drawer/tray, and the drawer slides **50** are ordinarily relatively loose, such that the positions of the side edge of the opening **66**, the front and rear ends of stationary member **54**, and the somewhat imprecise; thus, the ability of the stationary member **54** of the drawer slide **50** to be adjusted side-to-side can significantly ease installation of the drawer slide **50** and, in turn, installation of the drawer or tray.

[0031] Those skilled in this art will appreciate that the bracket **10** may take alternative forms. Referring now to FIG. **4**, another bracket, designated broadly at **110**, is illustrated therein. The bracket **110** is similar to the bracket **10** with the exception that split bosses **16***a*, **16***b* are omitted, the screw holes **114***a*, **114***b* are relocated slightly, and the holes **136**, **138** in the main panel **112** take a different shape. The bracket **110** is mounted to the rear wall of a cabinet via screws inserted through the holes **114***a*, **114***b*. The stationary

member of a drawer slide can be mounted to the latch **132** and in the gap **130** as described above. An alternative bracket **110'** that includes mounting dowels **114***c'*, **114***d'* is shown in FIG. **9**.

[0032] Referring now to FIG. **5**, another bracket, designated broadly at **210**, is shown therein. The bracket **210** has a generally pentagonal main panel **212**, and has only one upper guide **226** (i.e., there is no second upper guide as in the brackets **10**, **110**), which extends partially over the latch **232**. Thus, the gap **230** that receives the end of the stationary member of the drawer slide extends only between the lower guide **224** and the upper guide **226**, with space being present above the lower guide **222**. Otherwise, the bracket **210** functions similarly to the brackets **10**, **110**.

[0033] Referring now to FIG. **6**, a universal drawer slide bracket, designated broadly at **310**, is shown therein. The bracket **310** has a generally pentagonal main panel **312** and is "universal" in the sense that it can be used on either side of a cabinet (i.e., there is no need for separate "right hand" and "left hand" brackets, but instead two universal brackets may be used). As such, the bracket **310** has mirror symmetry about a vertical axis V. The bracket **310** includes screw holes **314***a*, **314***b*, split bosses **316***a*, **316***b*, lower guides **322**, **324**, and upper guides **326**, **328**. A central platform **331** is present between the lower guides **322**, **324**. Two latches **332***a*, **332***b* are located between the central platform **331** and respective lower guides **322**, **324**. The upper guides **328**, **326** are located so that they partially overlie their respective lower guides **322**, **324** and latches **332***a*, **332***b*.

[0034] In use, the bracket **310** is mounted to the rear wall of the cabinet via either the split bosses **316***a*, **316***b* or the screw holes **314***a*, **314***b*. The stationary member of the drawer slide is then mounted to the appropriate latch **332***a*, **332***b*, with the corresponding upper guide **326**, **328** providing the snug/interference fit described above. Because the bracket **310** is universal, the same bracket **310** can be employed on each side of the cabinet, which can simplify ordering/inventory for the installer.

[0035] Referring now to FIG. **7**, a similar universal bracket **310'** is shown therein. The bracket **310'** is identical to the bracket **310** with the exception that the hole **336'** is positioned below (rather than above) the split boss **316***a'*.

[0036] Referring now to FIG. **8**, another universal bracket, designated broadly at **410**, is shown therein. The bracket **410** is similar to the bracket **310** with the exception that the bracket **410** includes a central upper guide **440** that is positioned above the central platform **431**. As a result, the central upper guide **440** is in position to provide a snug/interference fit to the portion of the stationary member of the drawer slide that overlies the central platform **431**, and can do so whether the stationary member is mounted to the latch **432***a* or the latch **432***b*.

[0037] Referring now to FIGS. **10** and **11**, another universal drawer slide bracket, designated broadly at **510**, is shown therein. The bracket **510** is somewhat similar to the bracket **410** shown in FIG. **8**, but instead of relying on a latch to assist with the interconnection of the drawer slide to the bracket **510**, the bracket **510** has an upper guide **540** and a lower guide **524** that each span the width of the bracket **510**. A tongue of a drawer slide can slide between the upper and lower guides **540**, **524** and is retained therein via an interference fit. A floor **550** is positioned below the lower guide **524** (supported by a number of ribs **526**) and extends beyond the lower guide **524** to provide support to the drawer slide from underneath (this is shown in FIG. **12**, wherein the drawer slide **50'** has a tongue **52'**). The bracket **510** is mounted to the cabinet via split boss latches **516***a*, **516***b*).

[0038] The above examples are merely illustrative of the many applications of the brackets and assemblies of present invention. Although only a few embodiments of the present invention have been described herein, it should be understood that the present invention might be embodied in many other specific forms without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Therefore, the present examples and embodiments are to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive, and the invention may be modified within the scope of the appended claims.

That which is claimed is:

1. A bracket for mounting a drawer slide to a cabinet rear wall, comprising:
- a main panel;
- at least one lower guide attached to an extending from a lower edge of the main panel;
- at least one upper guide attached to the main panel above the lower guide to form a gap configured to receive a drawer slide;
- a latch extending from the main panel adjacent to the lower guide, the latch including an upwardly-extending hook; and
- openings in the main panel sized and positioned to receive fasteners to fasten the bracket to a rear wall of a cabinet.

2. The bracket defined in claim **1**, wherein the at least one lower guide is two lower guides.

3. The bracket defined in claim **2**, wherein the at least one upper guide is two upper guides.

4. The bracket defined in claim **1**, wherein the at least one lower guide is three lower guides.

5. The bracket defined in claim **4**, wherein the at least one upper guide is at least two upper guides.

6. The bracket defined in claim **1**, further comprising at least one split boss configured to be inserted into a pre-formed hole in the cabinet rear wall.

7. The bracket defined in claim **1**, wherein the bracket has mirror symmetry about a vertical axis.

8. A cabinet assembly, comprising:
- a front wall and a rear wall;
- a drawer slide mounted to the front wall;
- a bracket as defined in claim **1** mounted to the rear wall;
- wherein the drawer slide includes a rear edge portion with a window, wherein the rear edge portion is captured by the upper guide and the lower guide, and the hook of the latch is inserted into the window.

9. The cabinet assembly defined in claim **8**, wherein the window has a width that is greater than a width of the hook.

10. The cabinet assembly defined in claim **8**, wherein the drawer slide includes a stationary member and a slide member, and the stationary member includes the rear edge portion.

11. The cabinet assembly defined in claim **10**, wherein the front wall has an opening, and the stationary member is mounted in the opening.

12. The cabinet assembly defined in claim **8**, wherein the at least one lower guide is two lower guides.

13. The cabinet assembly defined in claim **12**, wherein the at least one upper guide is two upper guides.

14. The cabinet assembly defined in claim **8**, wherein the at least one lower guide is three lower guides.

15. The cabinet assembly defined in claim **14**, wherein the at least one upper guide is at least two upper guides.

16. The cabinet assembly defined in claim **8**, further comprising at least one split boss configured to be inserted into a pre-formed hole in the cabinet rear wall.

17. The cabinet assembly defined in claim **8**, wherein the bracket has mirror symmetry about a vertical axis.

* * * * *