May 9, 1950 S. G. BUDAI 2,507,366

DESK DRAWER PARTITION

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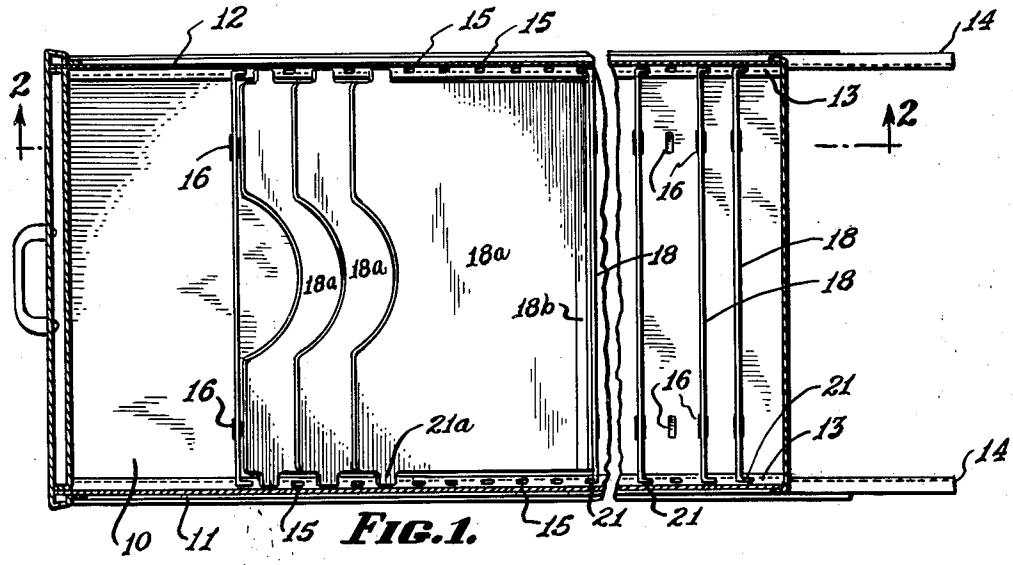


FIG. 1.

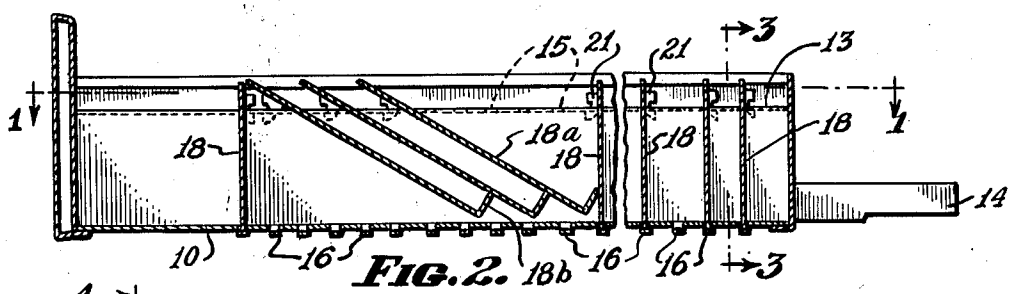


FIG. 2.

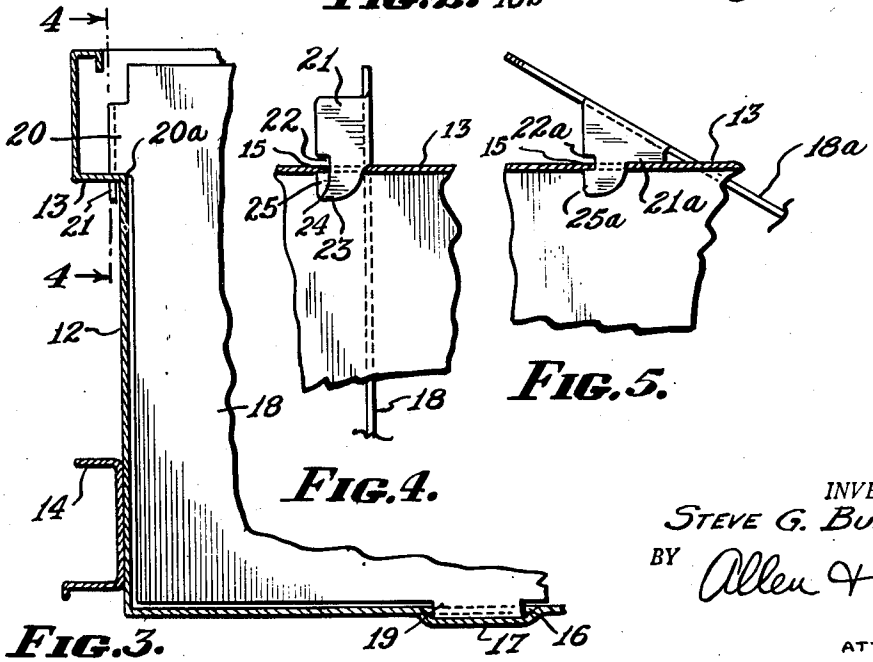


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

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DESK DRAWER PARTITION

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9 Claims. (Cl. 206—73)

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This invention relates to desk drawer partitions for use particularly in metal desks.

It is desirable that desk drawer partitions be easily removable and insertable so that the individual user can arrange the partitions to suit his particular needs. It is further desirable, particularly in metal desks, that the partitions when in assembled relationship with the drawer be free of rattles.

Numerous structures have been proposed heretofore, but they have always been subject to objection from the standpoint of rattling or from the standpoint of the difficulty of insertion and removal.

It is therefore an object of my invention to provide a structure whereby partitions may easily and quickly be inserted and removed and changed about to suit individual requirements. It is another object of my invention to provide a structure in drawer partitions which is rattle free. It is a still further object of my invention to provide a structure which is useful both for the perpendicular partitions as well as the slanting stationery partitions.

These and other objects of my invention which I shall describe in more detail hereinafter or which will be clear to those skilled in the art upon reading these specifications, I accomplish by that certain construction and arrangement of parts of which I shall now describe certain exemplary embodiments.

Reference is made to the drawings forming a part hereof and in which:

Fig. 1 is a view partially in plan and partially in cross section taken on the line 1—1 of Fig. 2 of a drawer embodying both types of partitions.

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2 on a greatly enlarged scale.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary cross sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 but showing the stationery type of partition in place of the vertical type.

Briefly in the practice of my invention I provide the partition regardless of its type with laterally extending ears having portions bent at right angles to the plane of the partition. The ears are provided with slots and curved lower edges and they are adapted to engage in slots in the sides of the drawer. The only difference between the ears for the vertical type of partition and the ears for the stationery type of partition is the angle between the slots and the plane of the partition.

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A desk drawer is indicated generally at 10 and has the usual side walls 11 and 12. The side walls near the top are provided with the laterally outward extending ledges 13. The drawer, of course, will be provided with runners of any desired structure as shown at 14.

The ledges 13 on both sides of the drawer are provided with a series of slots 15, which are disposed parallel to the axis of the drawer and uniformly spaced apart. The bottom of the drawer is provided with apertures 16 which are substantially aligned with the slots 15. The apertures 16 may be formed by striking out a portion of the drawer bottom as indicated at 17 in Fig. 3, or if desired the apertures 16 can be punched out entirely. I prefer the structure shown in Fig. 3, because it yields a better appearance and strengthens the drawer bottom.

The vertical partitions indicated at 18 are generally of the shape of the drawer cross section and are provided at the bottom with projections 19, which are adapted to engage in the apertures 16. Near the top the members 18 are provided with ears 20 extending laterally therefrom and having portions 21 bent at right angles to the plane of the partition. The portions 21 are slotted as at 22 and the lower edges are rounded as at 23. It will be noted that the lower inner corner 24 of the slot 22 is substantially at the center of curvature of the curved portion 23 and that this radius is substantially equal to the length of the slots 15.

It will now be clear that with the partition held in a substantially horizontal plane, the hook like elements 25 can be inserted on each side of the drawer in an appropriate pair of slots 15 and the partition may then be pivoted downwardly substantially about the point 24 to the position of Fig. 4. At this point with slight pressure the projection 19 is caused to seat in the aperture 16 appropriate to the pair of slots 15 which have been selected.

It will be noted that the proportions of parts are such that when the partition 18 is in a substantially vertical position the lower edge of the slot 22 bears upwardly on the ledge 13, while the lower edge 20a of the ear bears against the upper surface of the ledge 13. Engagement between the projection 19 and the aperture 16 holds the partition against displacement and by virtue of the various contacts mentioned above the partition is substantially free of rattles.

The structure of the ears for the stationery

type partition 18a is the same, except for the angular relationship between the slot 22 and the plane of the partition 18. As will be clear from Fig. 5, the slot 22a is no longer at right angles to the plane of the partition 18a, but forms an acute angle therewith, so that when the hook portion 25a is inserted in the slot 15 as described above and the partition is rotated in a clockwise direction, as seen in Fig. 5, the partition will come to rest in the position shown. The partitions 18a are, of course, deeper than the partitions 18 and their lower edges are turned up as at 18b to provide stops for stationery resting thereon. Preferably the depth of the partitions 18a and the angle at which the slot 22a is disposed as well as the location of the edge 21a will be such that the bottoms of the partitions 18a do not touch the bottom of the drawer as will clearly appear from a consideration of Fig. 2. The portions 18b are of such length that they bear against the underside of an adjacent partition 18a, so that when a series of the partitions 18a are in place and one of the partitions 18 is placed at the next position possible, the last partition 18a will be pressed downward slightly, so as to cause it to bear firmly against the portion 18b of the next lower partition. The next lower partition in turn will bear against the portion 18b of the partition immediately next to it and in this way the entire series of partitions 18a are held quite firmly against rattling.

It will be noted that in Fig. 2 the partition 18 to the right of the partitions 18a is inserted backward with respect to the other partitions 18. This demonstrates that these partitions may be inserted in either way, so that a partition 18 can be placed in the drawer after the partitions 18a are in place by simply inserting from the other side, as shown in the right of Fig. 2.

It will be understood that modifications may be made in various details without departing from the spirit of my invention and I therefore do not intend to limit myself, except as set forth in the claims which follow.

Having now fully described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A desk drawer partition comprising a generally rectangular planar member, said member having ears adjacent the top thereof extending laterally beyond the side edges and substantially in the plane thereof, said ears having portions extending in vertical planes normal to the plane of said partition, the lower edges of said ears being curved substantially on the arc of a circle, and there being a slot in each ear normal to the plane of said partition, the lower inside corner of said slot constituting substantially the center of curvature of said curved edge.

2. A device according to claim 1, in which said slots are perpendicular to the plane of said partition, and said partition is substantially of the form of the cross-section of said drawer.

3. A device according to claim 2, in which the side walls of said drawer are provided with laterally outwardly extending ledges, and said ledges are provided with slots parallel with the axis of said drawer, said slots being of a size to admit the portions of said ears between said slots and said curved edges.

4. A device according to claim 3, in which said partition on its bottom edge is provided with a projection, and the bottom of said drawer is provided with an aperture, said projection being engageable in said aperture to lock said partition in place.

5. A device according to claim 1, in which said slots are disposed at an acute angle with respect to the plane of said partition, and said partition is deeper than the depth of said drawer, whereby said partition when in assembled relation with said drawer, will occupy a sloping position therein.

6. A device according to claim 5, in which the lower edge of said partition is bent upwardly at substantially right angles to the plane thereof, to provide a stop for papers resting on said partition.

7. A device according to claim 6, in which the angular relationship between said slots and said partition and the length of said partition, is such that the lowermost portion of said partition does not touch the bottom of said drawer when in assembled relation therewith.

8. A device according to claim 7, in which the side walls of said drawer are provided with laterally outwardly extending ledges, and said ledges are provided with slots parallel with the axis of said drawer, said slots being of a size to admit the portions of said ears between said slots and said curved edges.

9. A device according to claim 8, in which said partition on its bottom edge is provided with a projection, and the bottom of said drawer is provided with an aperture, said projection being engageable in said aperture to lock said partition in place.

STEVE G. BUDAI.

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