(No Model.)

W. HORROCKS.

DRAWER GUIDE.

No. 399,752. Patented Mar. 19, 1889.

Fig. 1.

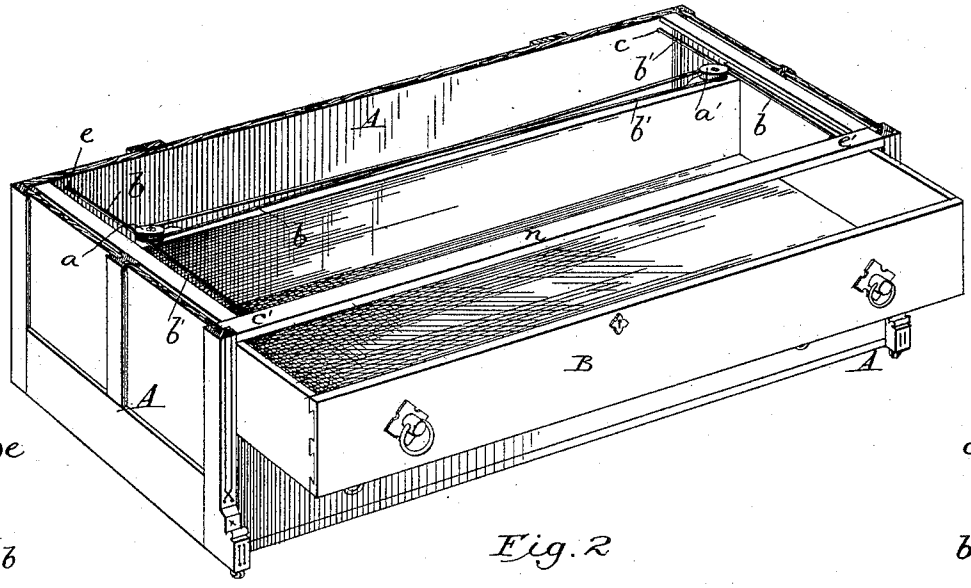


Fig. 2

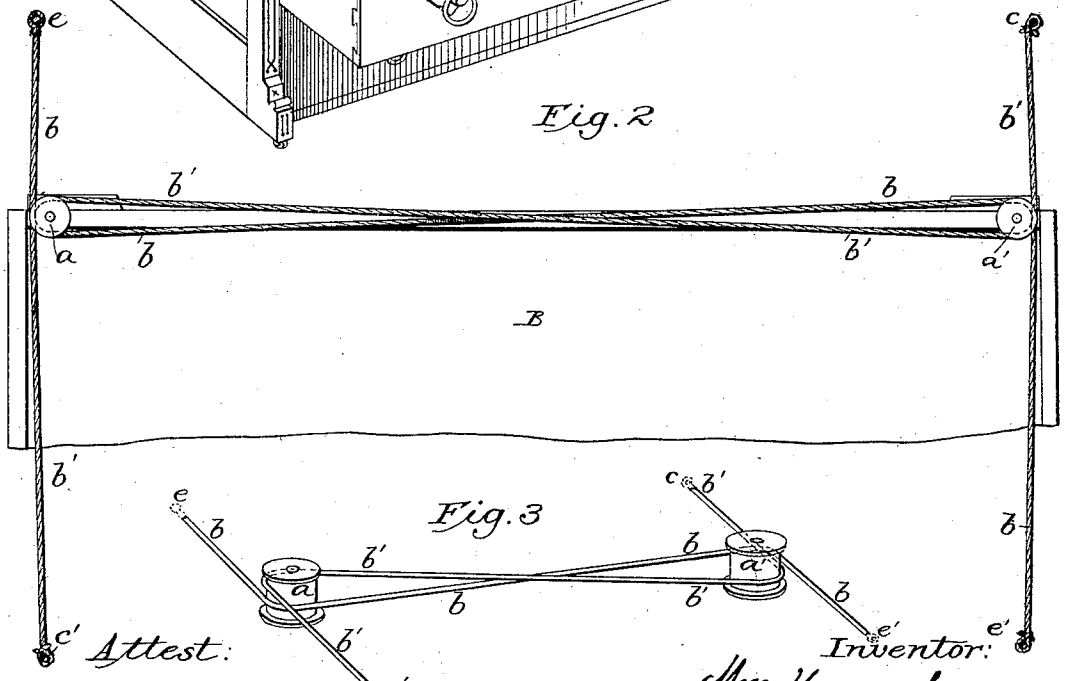


Fig. 3

Attest:

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Inventor:

Wm Horrocks,

by Dodger & Sons,

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N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HORROCKS, OF HERKIMER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FRANK F. LATHROP, OF SAME PLACE.

DRAWER-GUIDE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 399,752, dated March 19, 1889.

Application filed September 10, 1888. Serial No. 285,060. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HORROCKS, of Herkimer, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawer-Guides, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of furniture in which drawers are used; and the invention consists in a novel arrangement of cords and pulleys to guide the drawer and prevent it from catching or binding when shoved in and out, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a bureau with a drawer drawn part way out. Fig. 2 is a top plan view showing the arrangement of the cords and pulleys, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view to illustrate more clearly the arrangement of the cords in relation to the pulleys.

As is well known, much inconvenience arises in the use of drawers in bureaus and similar articles of furniture from the catching and sticking of the drawers when they are closed or shoved in to their place, it being difficult to shove a long narrow drawer with such accuracy as to prevent one end from getting a little in advance of the other, in which case the drawer wedges or binds at one end and prevents it from moving. Various plans have been devised to obviate this difficulty, but few, if any, of which, for various reasons, have ever come into general use.

The object of my present invention therefore is to produce a simple, cheap, and efficient means of remedying the difficulty, and which will enable drawers to be shoved in or drawn out without any danger of their sticking or binding, and which will dispense with the strips ordinarily used as guides at the ends of drawers.

To accomplish these results I secure on the back top edge of the drawer B, near each corner, a small pulley, *a* and *a'*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. I then provide two cords, *b* and *b'*, the cord *b* having one of its ends secured to the back of the bureau A at the point indicated by the letter *e*, Figs. 1 and 2, then carried forward around the pulley *a*, thence lengthwise of the drawer to the rear side of the other pulley, *a'*, and thence forward to the point *e'*, where it is made fast to the front rail, *n*. The other cord, *b'*, is arranged in the same manner—that is to say, its end is secured to the back, as shown at *c*, Fig. 2, the cord being then brought forward to and around the front of pulley *a'* and carried thence lengthwise of the drawer to the rear side of pulley *a*, around the same, and thence to the point *c'*, where its end is fastened to the front rail, *n*. It will be observed that, as each of the cords *b* and *b'* pass from the front of one pulley to the rear side of the other pulley, they necessarily cross each other at a point midway of the length of the drawer, and that consequently both cords draw in the same direction on the pulley at the point where they bear on it.

The pulleys should each be made with two grooves, one for each cord, or the one groove should be made wide enough for the two cords to lie side by side without crowding, in order to prevent unnecessary friction and wear of the cords on each other, the body of the pulley where the cords bear on it being straight in a perpendicular line, as shown in Fig. 3, to prevent the cords from crowding and bearing on each other, as they would if the pulleys were made with the ordinary concave groove in them.

While pulleys are preferable, because of their preventing friction and wear on the cords, it is obvious that pins, eyelets, or staples may be used in their stead and be made to produce the same result, so far as guiding the drawer is concerned, and hence my invention is not limited to the use of pulleys, although I prefer them as being obviously the best.

The ends of the cords may be fastened in any convenient manner, such as being passed through a hole in the back, with a knot at the end, or be glued and wedged fast in the hole, or be fastened by a screw, eyelet, staple, or metal clip held in place by a screw, this being a matter of choice for the manufacturer.

With the cords and pulleys arranged, as herein described and shown, the cords will act as guides to the drawer, and will prevent either end from moving in advance of the other,

thereby enabling it to be moved in or out without catching, binding, or sticking in the least. Even when the force is applied to one end only of the drawer it will move in a right line and without catching or jamming at either end, and as a result the strips ordinarily used at the ends of drawers to guide them may be omitted, thereby compensating for the cost of adding the cords and pulleys.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The herein-described guide for drawers, consisting of the two cords $b\,b'$, having their ends rigidly secured to the body A at front and rear and passed around the pulleys a and a' at opposite ends of the drawer B in reverse directions, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM HORROCKS.

Witnesses:

A. W. HASLEHURST,

C. L. AVERY, Jr.