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R. W. IRWIN ET AL
DRAWER PARTITION GUIDE

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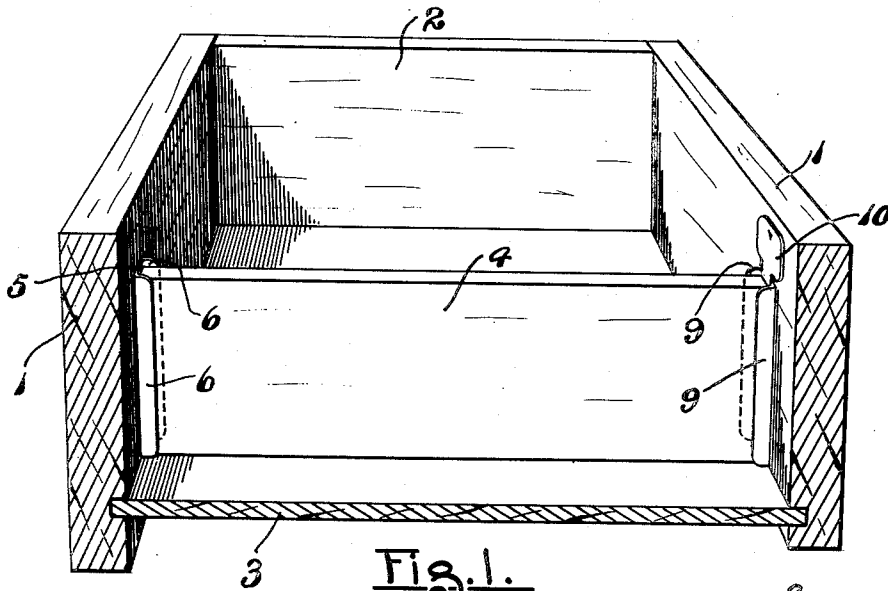


Fig. 1.

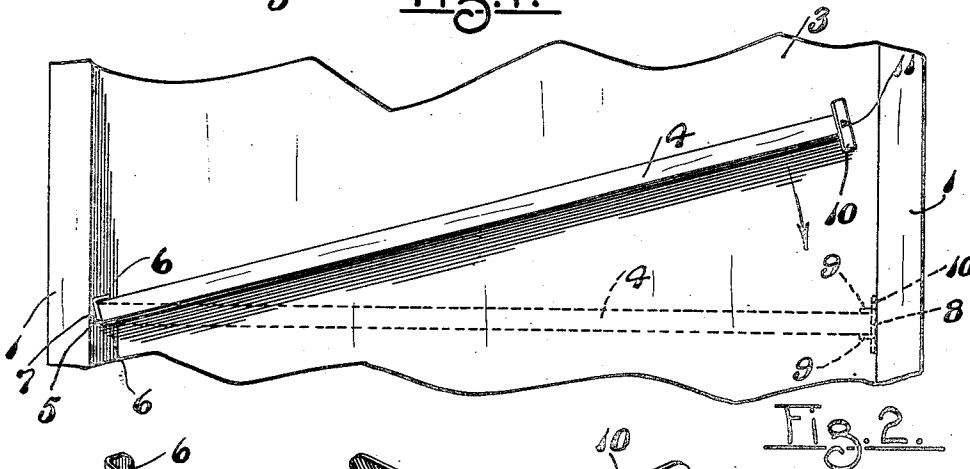


Fig. 2.

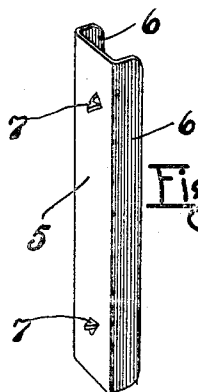


Fig. 3.

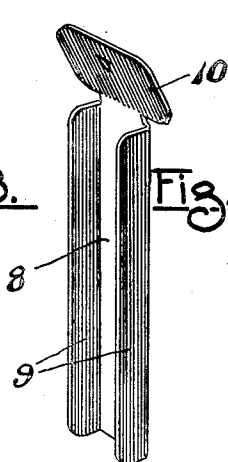


Fig. 4.

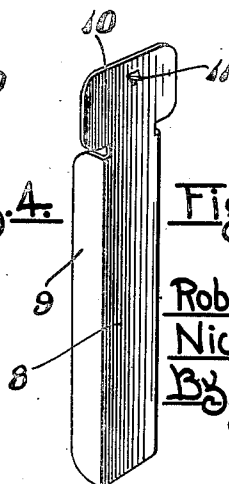


Fig. 5.

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DRAWER PARTITION GUIDE

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7 Claims. (Cl. 45—7)

This invention relates to drawer partitions and is more particularly concerned with a novel construction for locating a partition transversely of a drawer at any desired position, the construction used being also adapted to releasably secure the partition at a selected and desired location at a later time if it becomes desirable to do so. The construction while of a very simple character, is one which is particularly effective for selectively locating a partition or a series of partitions in a drawer to divide the drawer space into compartments of desired extents, and for changing said compartments at will in order to accommodate different types and sizes of articles which are to be received in the compartments of the drawer.

An understanding of the invention may be had from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a partial transverse section and perspective view of a drawer showing a transverse partition therein secured by means of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view illustrating the method followed in locating and securing a partition in place.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the metal channel which receives and guides one end of the partition.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the channel member for the opposite end of the partition as it is when it is applied to the end of the partition and before securing in place, and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view from the opposite side of said partition engaging member after it has been, at its upper end, bent to engage with a side of the drawer to securely retain the partition against movement.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures of the drawing.

The drawer in which a partition, or a series of partitions, may be secured is of a conventional structure having spaced parallel vertical sides 1, a rear end 2, a bottom 3, and a front end, not shown. The partition 4 comprises a thin board of rectangular shape, the length of which is slightly less than the distance between the inner sides of the drawer sides 1.

With my invention at one end of the partition a channel guide made of thin sheet metal is provided, having a vertical web 5 with spaced inwardly extending vertical flanges 6. From the web toward its upper and lower ends, outwardly

projecting pointed or triangular shaped tangs 7 are struck, as best shown in Fig. 3.

For the opposite end of the partition a channel guide made from similar thin sheet metal is used having a vertical web 8 and spaced inwardly extending vertical flanges 9 bent inwardly from the longitudinal edges of the web. At the upper end the web is slightly extended and connects inwardly with a widened portion 10, from which an outwardly projecting pointed or triangular shaped tang 11 is struck, as shown in Fig. 5. The part 10 is bent inwardly from the web 8 at an angle before it is used, as in Fig. 4.

In locating and securing a partition 4 across the drawer and between the sides 1 thereof, the two partition guide members of sheet metal are located at the opposite vertical ends of the partition. The end carrying the sheet metal member from which the tangs 7 project is located at a selected position against the inner side of one of the sides 1, the partition extending angularly across the bottom 3 of the drawer, as in full lines in Fig. 2. Moving the partition to the dotted line position shown in Fig. 2, brings the outer face of the web 8 against the inner side of the opposite side 1 of the drawer against which it will snugly engage. The upper end portion 10, as the sheet metal member is initially constructed, extends inwardly and upwardly at an acute angle to the vertical as in Fig. 4 and is, therefore, away from the adjacent side 1 during the operation of moving the partition from the angular full line position in Fig. 2 to the right angle position shown in dotted lines. After the partition has been moved to its selected position in which it extends across the drawer at right angles to the sides, the upper end portion 10 is pressed and bent outwardly toward the adjacent side 1 of the drawer, the tang 11 embedding into the adjacent drawer side 1. It is of course to be understood that in moving the partition from the full line to the dotted line position in Fig. 2, the tangs 7 will have penetrated the side 1 of the drawer against which they come. Therefore, when the widened portion 10 has been bent outwardly so as to lie in the same vertical plane with the web 8, the partition is anchored against movement because of the penetration of the three tangs 7 and 11 into the adjacent drawer sides 1.

The partition may be moved to a different position by bending the upper end portion outwardly to disengage the tang 11, then swing the partition to an angular position corresponding to the full line position shown in Fig. 2, thus

freeing all of the tangs 7 and 11 from the drawer sides, after which the partition with the sheet metal members at its ends may be moved to a different location across the drawer and secured in the second location selected in the same manner. The partition is held securely against accidental disconnection.

With the invention as described, the article holding space within the drawer may be very readily divided into compartments of desired size, using one or more partitions. While it has been shown and described that the partition lies across and between the sides of the drawer, it is evident that lengthwise partitions may be secured in the same manner, and that there may also be transverse partitions between a side of the drawer and a partition extending longitudinally thereof.

The invention is very practical and effective in use for the purpose for which it has been designed, namely, of dividing the interior space of the drawer into compartments of desired size and having dimensions corresponding in general to articles which are to be placed in said compartments.

The invention is defined in the appended claims and is to be considered comprehensive of all forms of structure coming within their scope.

We claim:

1. In combination with a drawer partition, a channel embracing one end of the partition having outwardly projecting tangs extending from the back of the channel, and a second channel in which the other end of the partition is received, said second channel having an extension at its upper end integral with the back of the channel and extending upwardly and inwardly at an angle to the vertical over the adjacent end of the partition, said extension having a pointed tang struck outwardly therefrom, as specified.

2. In combination, a rectangular thin partition, means at one end of the partition operatively connected therewith having outwardly projecting pointed penetrating means thereon adapted to engage with the inner side of a support for said end of the partition, and a channel embracing the opposite end of the partition, the web of said channel at its upper end being extended upwardly and inwardly at an angle over the adjacent end of the partition, said extended portion carrying a pointed penetrating element projecting therefrom, as specified.

3. Means for securing a partition in a drawer comprising, a channel of thin sheet metal adapted to embrace one end of a partition and be positioned vertically at the end thereof, the back of said channel having pointed penetrating projections extending outwardly, and a second channel member of thin sheet metal adapted to be similarly applied to the opposite end of the partition, the upper end of the back of said channel being extended and bent inwardly and upwardly at an angle to the length of said back and having a pointed penetrating projection at the outer side thereof, as and for the purposes described.

4. Partition holding means for drawer parti-

tions comprising, two channel members of thin sheet metal, one adapted for application at one end of the partition, the back of the channel being adapted to extend vertically along the end of the partition and the flanges thereof at opposite sides of the partition, said back having spaced pointed tangs struck therefrom outwardly, the other channel being adapted to be similarly applied to the opposite end of the partition, and having an extension at the upper end of the back of the channel bent to extend upwardly and inwardly over the flanges of said channel, said extension having a pointed tang struck and extending outwardly therefrom, as specified.

5. A partition construction for applying to and between the vertical sides of a drawer comprising, a rectangular partition of slightly less length than the width between the inner sides of the sides of the drawer to which it is to be applied, a member connected with one end of the partition having short penetrating devices projecting outwardly therefrom away from the end of the partition, a second member connected with the opposite end of the partition having an extension at its upper end above the upper side of said partition and over the same and adapted to be bent back to extend vertically above and immediately beyond the end of said partition, said extension having a pointed penetrating projection extending outwardly therefrom, as specified.

6. A partition construction for application to and between the sides of a drawer comprising a thin rectangular partition of slightly less length than the distance between the inner sides of the drawer to which it is to be applied, means carried by one end of the partition adapted to penetrate a side of the drawer when the partition is moved to a position at right angles to the drawer sides, and a second means applied to the opposite end of the partition having a projecting portion at its upper end extending above and over the adjacent end of the partition, and also having a penetrating means thereon extending outwardly therefrom and adapted to penetrate the opposite side of the drawer when moved against said side of the drawer.

7. A partition construction for application to and between two spaced apart vertical supports comprising, a thin rectangular partition of slightly less length than the distance between the inner sides of said supports, means carried by one end of the partition adapted to penetrate an adjacent support when the partition is moved to lie between and in a position at right angles to said supports, and a second means applied to the opposite end of the partition having a portion projecting therefrom and extending beyond the partition at an acute angle to the adjacent support, said projecting portion having penetrating means thereon extending outwardly therefrom adapted to penetrate the opposite support when moved outwardly thereagainst.

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