

No. 729,180.

PATENTED MAY 26, 1903.

D. E. HUNTER.
EXTENSION DRAWER.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 24, 1901.

NO MODEL.

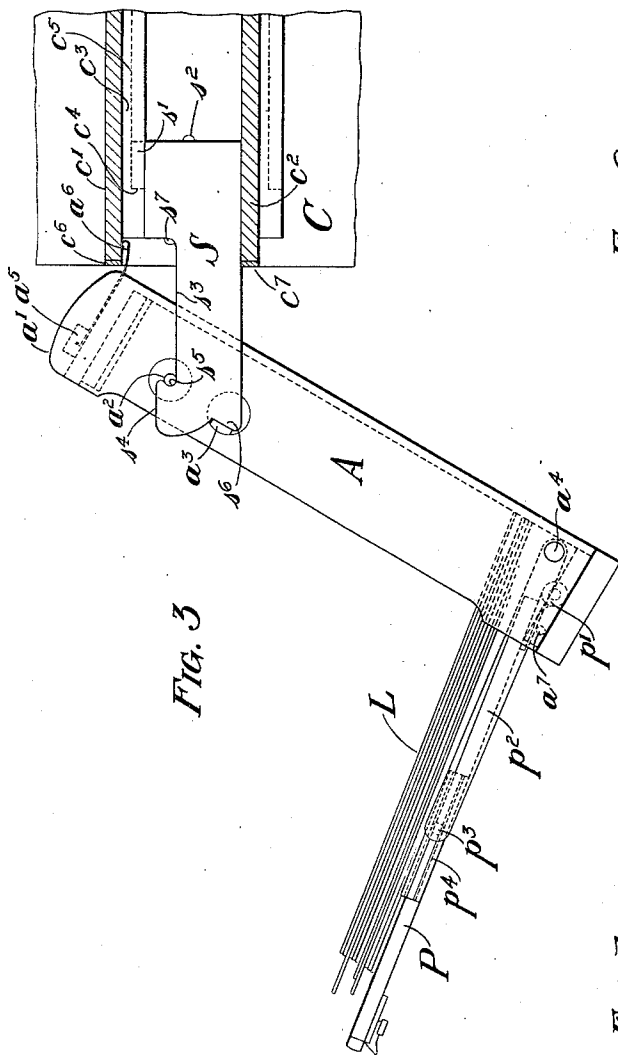


FIG. 1.

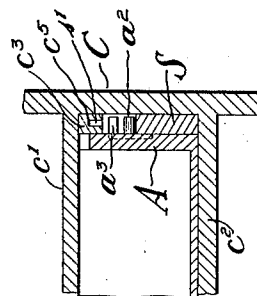


FIG. 2.

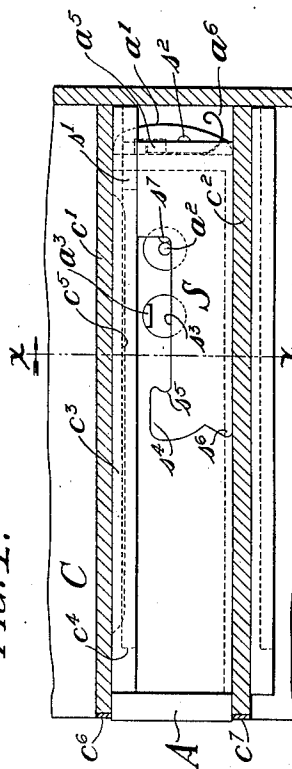


FIG. 3.

WITNESSES,

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DAVID E. HUNTER, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
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EXTENSION-DRAWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 729,180, dated May 26, 1903.

Application filed September 24, 1901. Serial No. 78,427. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID E. HUNTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Extension-Drawers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to extension and hinged drawers; and it consists in sundry improvements whereby a drawer is made durable, free from liability to damage, and silent in operation.

Drawers embodying my improvements are especially adapted to the reception and ready exhibition of large photographs or cards and for use in libraries, where silence in operation is desirable.

In the drawings hereto annexed, which illustrate an embodiment of my invention and improvements, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a drawer shown closed in the cabinet, which is drawn in section. Fig. 2 is a broken transverse section on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a drawer shown open and lowered supported by the cabinet, which is drawn in section.

The drawer A is mounted to slide in the cabinet C upon slides S, which enable the drawer to be wholly withdrawn from the cabinet. The slides S travel between the upper and lower partitions *c'* *c''* of the cabinet, bearing against the lower partition *c''* and against the running-strips *c''*, which are secured to the lower side of the top partition *c'* and are provided with grooves *c''* and shoulders *c''*. The tongues *s'* of the slides S run in the grooves *c''* and strike against the shoulder *c''* when the drawer A is fully extended. Elastic stops *s''* and *s''* serve to minimize the shock and noise of closing the drawer. The slides S are provided with runways *s''*, on which slide the pintles *a''*, which are secured to the drawer sides. Shoulders *s''* and sockets *s''* upon the slides S serve to arrest the outward movement of the drawer A at the proper time, the sockets *s''* acting also as pivot-bearings for the pintles *a''*. Secured to and projecting from the sides of the drawer A are the stops *a''*, which as the drawer is pulled out horizontally pass over the shoulders *s''* and as the

drawer is swinging downward to the positions shown in Fig. 3 strike against the bearings *s''* on the slides S.

The sides of the drawer A project rearwardly at the back, forming the wings *a'*. These wings are curved at their rear edges on a circle struck from the pintles *a''* as a center, so that as the drawer falls to its fully-open position the pintles *a''* cannot slip from the sockets *s''*. At the points where the curved wings *a'* bear against the cabinet striker-plates *c''* *c''* are provided, which being made of metal or other hard material permit the wood of the cabinet from becoming chafed or worn, and therefore unsightly.

In order to cushion the stops *a''* as they strike the bearings *s''*, I provide the check-springs *a''*, which are secured to the back of the drawer A by means of a block *a''*. In Fig. 1 these check-springs are shown in their normal position, wherein they bear part of the weight of the drawer and its load. The curled ends of the springs *a''* strike against the lower side of the cabinet-partition *c'* before the stop *a''* reaches its seat on the bearing *s''*, so that the drawer is eased down to its final position without jar or noise.

The springs *a''* are leaf-springs helically curled, so that when they are in their normal condition, as is shown in Fig. 1, they lie entirely within the space in the rear of the drawer-case, and thus are compactly disposed and offer no impediment to the closure of the drawer. When, however, the springs *a''* are called into action by striking against the lower side of the cabinet-partition *c'*, they elongate sufficiently to permit the drawer A to swing entirely out of the casing.

The drawer-load L, which may consist of papers, photographs, cards, and the like, is placed in the drawer A under the cover-board P, which may be of any usual construction. The cover-board P is hinged at *p'* and is otherwise supported by the links *p''*, which turn on the pins *a''*, mounted in the sides of the drawer A, and the slides *p''* secured to the sides of the cover-board P and adapted to receive and guide the studs *p''* on the links *p''*. The links *p''* bear against the stops *a''*.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an extension-drawer, the combination of a cabinet, extension-slides, drawer-body mounted on the slides, pivots and pivot-bearings on drawer body and slides, respectively, and one or more springs secured to the rear of the drawer at one end, and free at the other, normally coiled within the drawer-space of the cabinet, and projecting from the rear of the drawer a sufficient distance to make con-

tact with the cabinet as the drawer swings on its pivots to full open position, and sufficiently flexible to allow the drawer to swing clear of the cabinet, substantially as described. 15

Signed by me at Boston, Massachusetts, this 11th day of September, 1901.

DAVID E. HUNTER.

Witnesses:

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ROBERT CUSHMAN.