July 31, 1956 R. H. WILMER ET AL 2,757,051

DRAWER SUSPENSION

Original Filed Oct. 16, 1953

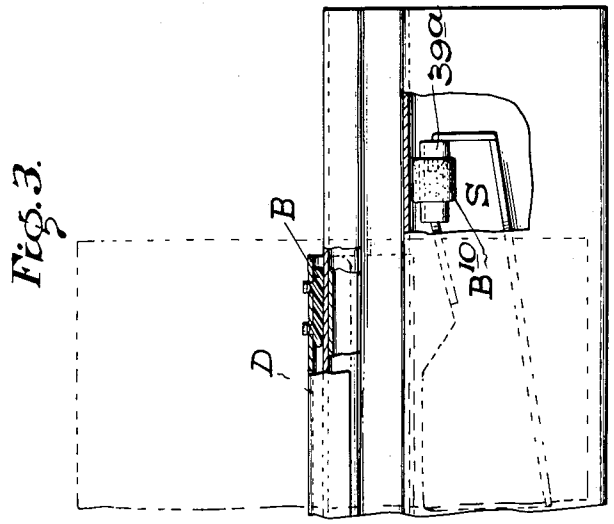


Fig. 3.

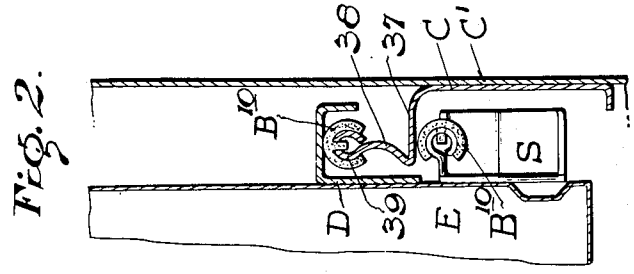


Fig. 2.

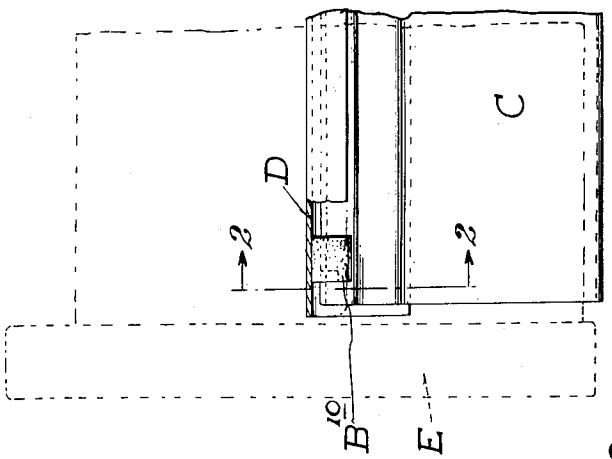


Fig. 1.

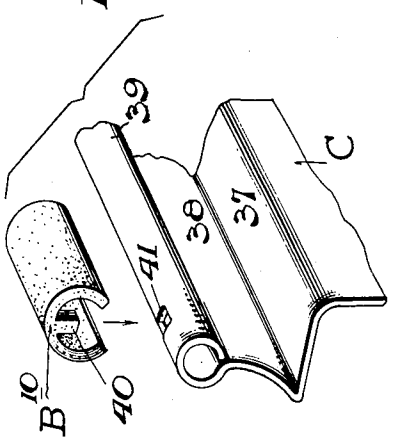


Fig. 5.

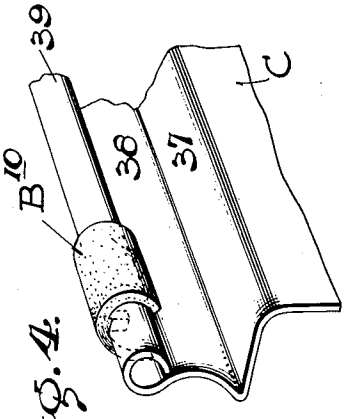


Fig. 4.

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2,757,051

Patented July 31, 1956

2,757,051

DRAWER SUSPENSION

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Original application October 16, 1953, Serial No. 386,565. Divided and this application October 8, 1954, Serial No. 461,546

1 Claim. (Cl. 308—3.6)

This invention relates to drawer suspensions for filing cabinets, and is a continuation of our co-pending application Serial No. 386,565 filed October 16, 1953.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide antifriction means secured on the drawer channel and the case channel in the form of a bearing element of lubricous material such, for example, as nylon, said element being formed in a manner to facilitate ready mounting on the appropriate part of a related channel and including attachment means for resisting relative angular movement after it has once been secured in place.

A further object of the invention is to provide an elongated bearing member in the nature of a sleeve having an offset portion for cooperation with a related opening in the part to which it is attached.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a case channel having a cross-sectional configuration or profile which lends itself to the provision of a surface for supporting the bearing members and also bearing on a related part of the drawer channel.

With the above and other objects in view, which will more readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully illustrated and claimed.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a detailed elevation of the front end of a drawer suspension including a sleeve type bearing member.

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

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary side elevation of the rear half of the drawer suspension shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating the sleeve type bearing member and a portion of the case channel which receives the same.

Fig. 5 is an exploded perspective view of the parts shown in Fig. 4.

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

As will be observed from Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the case channel is designated generally as C, the drawer channel as D, while the drawer sides and head are shown in dotted lines designated as E. As will be seen from Fig. 2, the case channel C is appropriately attached to the case or cabinet C'.

The bearing member B^{10} is in the form of a split sleeve intended to be mounted on a corresponding part of the drawer suspension. In that connection, however, it will be understood that although Figs. 1–4 are intended primarily to illustrate the sleeve type of bearing, it will be apparent from Fig. 3 that the sleeve type bearing members B^{10} can be used in combination with one of the block type bearing members B as shown in this figure.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 4, it will be seen that the case channel C is provided at its upper portion with the horizontal flange 37 which is joined with an arcuate flange portion 38 having a hollow bead portion 39 at its upper extremity. This hollow bead portion 39 is intended to receive the split sleeve B^{10} which is provided with an anchoring element 40 intended to fit into the opening 41 in the bead 39. In this arrangement, the split sleeve B^{10} is forced over the bearing member B with the anchoring element 40 entering the opening 41 to hold the bearing member against longitudinal movement. Owing to the shape and length of the split sleeve B^{10}, it will be apparent that no angular movement will occur between the same and the bead 39. Thus, this arrangement provides a bearing member whose peripheral surface may form a bearing surface between the case channel C and the drawer channel D.

Fig. 3 illustrates the stirrup S provided with a hollow bead 39^a to receive a sleeve type bearing unit B^{10} of the type shown in Fig. 4. Thus, the sleeve B^{10} on the stirrup S may bear against the underside of the horizontal flange 37 of the case channel.

In the form of the invention illustrated, it will be apparent that the split sleeve may be literally forced over a related hollow bead to form the bearing member.

Without further description it is believed that the invention will be understood, and that changes may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claim.

We claim:

A bearing member for the tubular bead portions of mating drawer suspension parts, comprising, in combination, a tubular bead carried by a flange, said bead having a keeper opening accessible from the outer face thereof, an elongated tubular sleeve of hard molded lubricious material split at one side to provide spaced edge portions adapted to yield laterally when the sleeve is applied over the bead and to firmly grip the bead when in place, and a lug integral with the inner surface of the sleeve and concealed thereby, said lug being disposed radially of the axis of the sleeve and of less transverse width than the distance between said spaced edge portions.

References Cited in the file of this patent

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