

J. L. BURGOYNE.
ADJUSTABLE TRAY.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 15, 1916.

1,274,382.

Patented Aug. 6, 1918.

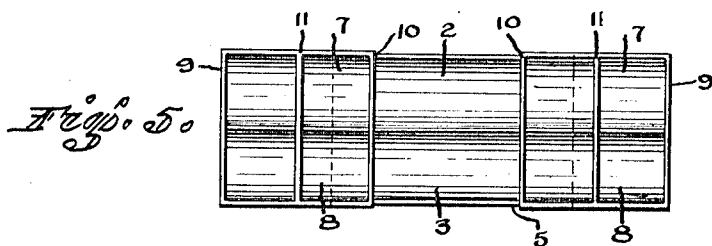
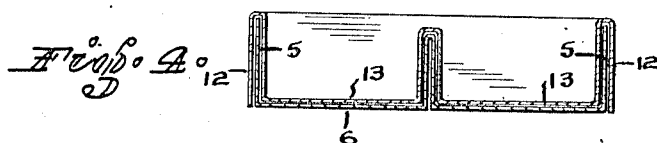
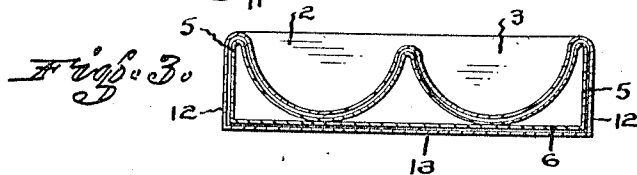
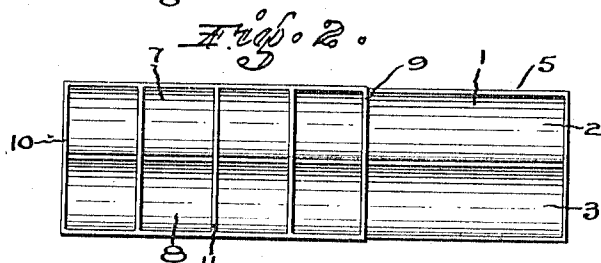
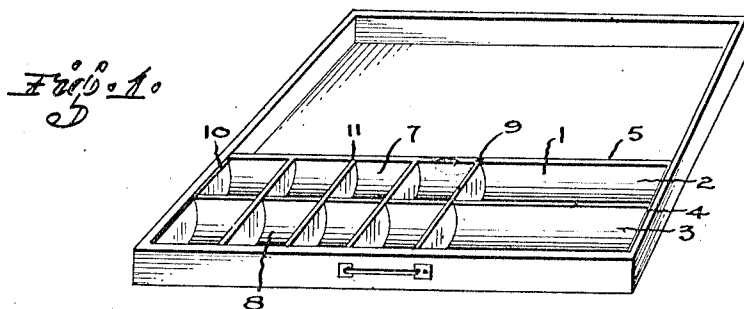
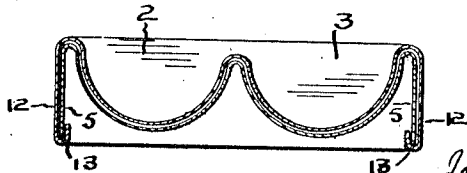


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ADJUSTABLE TRAY.

1,274,382.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LOUIS BURGOYNE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have made a new and useful invention—to wit, an Adjustable Tray; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, concise, and exact description of the same.

The tray is particularly adapted for use in the drawers, desks, bureaus, and the like, to which it is readily adjustable.

In this specification and the annexed drawing, I illustrate the invention in the form that I consider the best, but it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to such form because said invention may be embodied in other forms, and it is also to be understood that in and by the claims following the description I desire to cover the invention in whatever form it may be embodied.

In the one sheet of drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view from above of a drawer having this adjustable tray placed therein.

Fig. 2 is a plan view from above of a tray constructed in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail in cross section of the same.

Fig. 4 is a similar view of a modification of the same showing rectangular compartments.

Fig. 5 is a further modification of the tray showing compartment sections adjustable on opposite ends of the trough section.

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view of a modification in the structure of the tray, in which the flanged edges of the respective sections engage each other.

In detail the construction illustrated in the drawings includes the trough section 1 having the longitudinal compartments 2 and 3. The cross sectional contour of this trough section may be in any desirable shape, that preferred by me being semi-circular as shown. The outer end of this trough section is closed by the end plate 4. The inner end, for obvious reasons, is not closed as it must fit within or conform to the cross section of the compartment section, adjustable thereon. Any number of troughs; such as 2 and 3, may be combined together and for greater rigidity and proper finish, they preferably terminate in the side plates 5—5

extending downward below the depth of the troughs 2 and 3, where they may be joined by the bottom plate 6, as in Fig. 3.

The compartment sections include the troughs 7 and 8, extending longitudinally and of a contour to set within the troughs 2 and 3 of the trough section upon which they are freely slidable; or they may be set within it for the purposes of adjusting the length of the combined sections in any suitable manner. The outer end of the compartment section is closed by the end-plates 9, and the opposite end is closed by the plate 10, conforming to the contour of the trough section. Any desirable number of intermediate partitions, such as 11, may be fixed in the compartment section to divide it into the desired number of individual compartments.

The compartment section has the outer side plate 12—12 inclosing the side plates 5—5 of the trough section, that may be joined by the bottom plate 13, as in Fig. 3; or the lower edges of the plate may terminate within the return bend of the side plate 12, as in Fig. 6.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3, the trough section telescopes within the compartment section by sliding thereinto. This construction is more expensive to produce, but has mechanical advantages as well as contributing to the finish of the article.

The construction illustrated in Fig. 4 differs from that in Fig. 3 in that the two parts do not telescope upon each other although the compartment section has a sliding adjustability on the troughs from which it may be separated vertically and adjusted thereon without sliding or telescoping. This structure and mode of operation is applicable to the contour of the compartment illustrated in Fig. 3, and is not confined to the particular square contour illustrated in Fig. 4.

I claim:

1. In an adjustable telescopic tray, sections having a plurality of parallel longitudinal depressions therein, side walls substantially the same height as the upper walls of the depressions on said inner section extending downwardly to a plane below the bottom level of the depression, and a larger companion section of the same contour slidably receiving said first mentioned section.
2. An extensible tray for drawers having telescopically connected members, one of

said members being smaller than the other and adapted to slide therein, said members having longitudinal depressions therein, said members being composed of a single
5 piece of metal having a depressed top face, parallel side walls, a bottom wall, and an end wall covering one end only of each member, the opposite open end of the larger member adaptable to receive the open end
10 of the smaller member, and the side walls extending below said depressions to rest on the bottom of the drawer and support the tray.

3. In an adjustable telescopic tray for
15 drawers, a pair of telescoping sections formed with depressions therein; integral supporting side walls substantially the same height as the top wall of the depressions, said side walls extending below the bottom

of the depressions to rest on the bottom of the drawer and support the tray. 20

4. In an adjustable telescopic tray for drawers, a pair of telescoping sections formed with depressions therein; integral supporting side walls substantially the
25 same height as the top wall of the depressions; said side walls extending below the bottom of the depressions to rest on the bottom of the drawer and support the tray, and transverse divisions in one of said sec- 30
tions.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at San Francisco, California, this 12th day of January, 1916.

JOHN LOUIS BURGOYNE.

In the presence of—
BALDWIN VALE.