May 15, 1934. F. A. SCHMITZ 1,959,066

DRAWER FOR FILING CABINETS

Filed Jan. 29, 1934

Fig. 1.

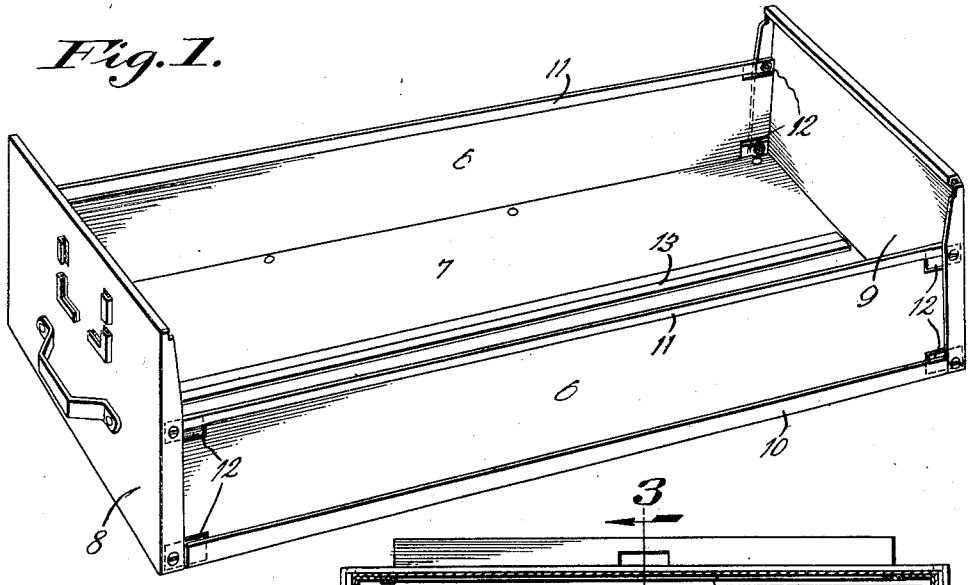


Fig. 2.

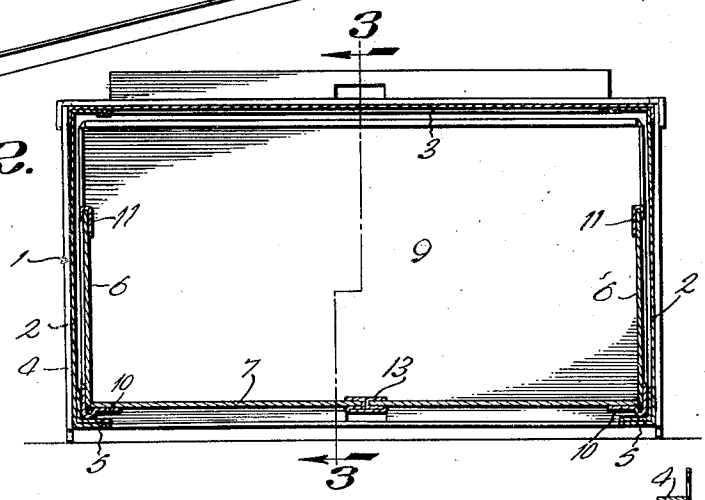


Fig. 3.

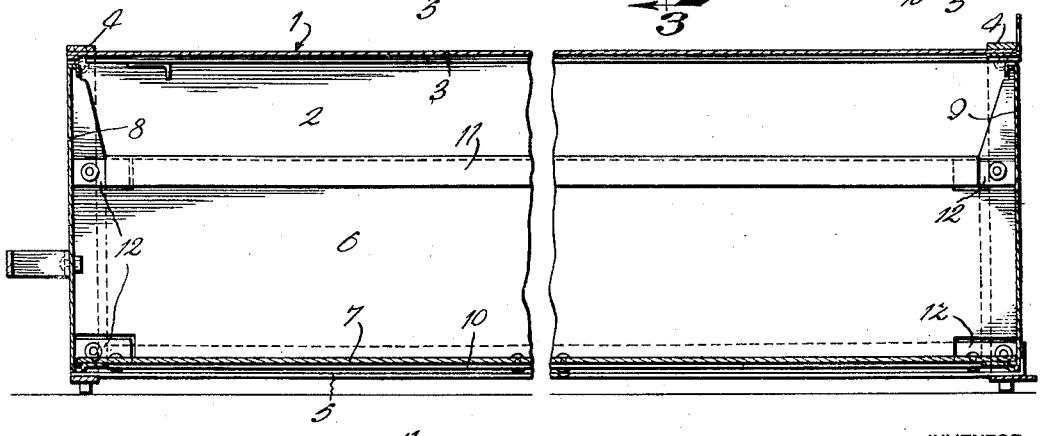
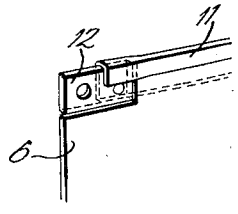


Fig. 4.



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DRAWER FOR FILING CABINETS

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Application January 29, 1934, Serial No. 708,726

7 Claims. (Cl. 45—7)

This invention relates to improvements in filing or transfer cases or units, each unit consisting of a cabinet and drawer, the cabinets adapted to be stacked one upon another in a tier and interlocked with each other against lateral and vertical displacement. The interlocking against vertical displacement is generally at the rear ends of the cabinets to prevent the same from tilting under the weight of the drawers when open.

The present invention is particularly directed to the structure of the drawer and this application is based upon the application issued in Letters Patent No. 1,934,380, to Fred A. Schmitz, for "Filing cabinet", dated November 7, 1933.

An object of the invention is to provide a drawer for a filing cabinet composed of metallic framing and press or paper board side walls and base panel possessing the necessary stability and capable of manufacture at a reduction in cost over an all metal structure.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved structure of filing cabinet drawer capable of being merchandized in a knock-down condition for compactly packing in a flat package and the parts easily and conveniently assembled by the user.

Various other features and advantages of the invention will be more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the drawer.

Figure 2 is a cross section through the drawer and cabinet therefor.

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3, Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of the upper portion of one end of a side wall or panel of the drawer.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates a cabinet of rectangular structure composed of opposite side walls 2—2, and top wall 3, with the base, front and rear ends open. A drawer holding cabinet with closed sides and top and open ends and base, is characteristic to filing and transfer cases, which are stacked one upon another in any selected number for a tier.

The framework for the front and rear ends of the cabinet is of sufficient stability to sustain the load in stacking several units in a tier, and the units, when stacked, interlock at their opposite longitudinal ends to prevent displacement. The structure of both cabinet and drawer provides for merchandizing the unit in a knock-down condition, conveniently and readily assembled for use.

The front and rear ends of the side and top walls of the cabinet respectively connect to a frame 4 formed of strip or bar metal stock, and these end frames at their lower opposite corners are connected by angle bars 5—5 which serve as rails for the drawer.

The structure of the cabinet forming no part of the present invention, further detail description thereof will be herein omitted and reference may be had to said aforesaid patent for a more specific description of the type of cabinet with which the drawer, to which the present invention is directed, is applicable. It is obvious, however, that the drawer is interchangeable with other types of cabinet constructions of appropriate size, having open front and rear ends, although not necessarily limited to a cabinet having an open rear end.

The drawer comprises opposite press or fiber board side panels or walls 6—6 and a bottom 7. The side walls are of half-drawer height dimension and at their opposite longitudinal ends are removably connected each end respectively to an inturned flange of a front wall 8 and a rear wall 9. The front and rear walls are formed of sheet metal and of a dimension to serve as a closure for the corresponding ends of a cabinet into which the drawer is inserted, this latter feature being common to filing or transfer cases.

The front and rear end walls of the drawer each are marginally flanged inward with the flanging for the top edge either double flanged or roll edged to avoid exposing a thin sheet metal edge which may injure the hands of the user and to give finish and added strength to the upper free end of the wall.

The end walls are joined or connected by a pair of angle strips 10—10 respectively removably fixed to the inturned flanges of the front and rear walls at the lower corners thereof. The angle strips each are longitudinally corrugated at the juncture of the limbs forming a longitudinal channel for the reception of the lower edge of a side panel or wall of the drawer and a ridge or runner for the outer side of the strip, to slide upon a rail or ledge of the cabinet. The bottom panel of the drawer has its longitudinal margins or edges engaged upon the horizontal limbs of the tie strips and riveted or otherwise secured thereto, and its opposite ends are engaged over and supported upon the lower inturned flanges of the sheet metal end walls 8, 9. The upper longitudinal edges of the side walls or panel are metal bound with the ends of the metal binding 11, each provided with a connecting plate

12, welded thereto and of sufficient metal thickness for screw-threading for removably securing the same to a side flange of an end wall by a screw. A similar method is employed for the opposite ends of the angle-shaped tie rails or strips, as they are of a comparatively thin gauge sheet metal which would not furnish a sufficient metal thickness for screw-threading.

The bottom may be made of sections longitudinally joined together by a double channeled strip 13 as shown in Figure 2, the strip for a slip joint connection of the section, each section engaged into a channel of the strip. The strip stiffens the bottom sustaining the same against flexing under the weight imposed thereon.

The drawer in the knock-down consists of the separate front and rear sheet metal walls 8 and 9, the duplex side walls 6—6 metal bound along one longitudinal edge and a bottom panel 7 and angle tie strips 10—10 respectively fixed to the opposite longitudinal edges of the bottom panel. These parts can be easily set up by the user into a very rigid structure, and in their knockdown condition can be very compactly packaged for storage and shipment.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. A drawer for filing case, comprising front and rear sheet metal walls, each marginally flanged inward, angle-shaped strips connecting said front and rear walls, a press board panel for the bottom of the drawer fixed to said angle strips, and press board side walls, each having a metal bound upper longitudinal edge, the metal binding at its opposite ends secured respectively to an inturned flange of said front and rear walls, and the lower longitudinal edge of each of said side walls engaged within a channel of a respective angle strip.

2. A drawer for filing case, comprising front and rear sheet metal walls, each marginally flanged inward, angle-shaped strips connecting said front and rear walls, a press board panel for the bottom of the drawer fixed to said angle strips, and press board side walls, each having a metal bound upper longitudinal edge, the metal binding at its opposite ends secured respectively to an inturned flange of said front and rear walls.

3. A drawer for filing case, comprising front and rear sheet metal walls, angle-shaped strips removably connecting said front and rear walls, a press board panel for the bottom of the drawer fixed to said angle strips, and press board side walls, each having a metal bound upper longitudinal edge, the metal binding at its opposite ends secured respectively to said front and rear walls, and the lower longitudinal edge of each of said side walls engaged between an edge of the bottom and a respective angle strip.

4. A drawer for filing case, comprising front and rear sheet metal walls, angle-shaped strips removably connecting said front and rear walls, a press board panel for the bottom of the drawer fixed to said angle strips, and press board side walls, each having a metal bound upper longitudinal edge, the metal binding at its opposite ends removably secured respectively to said front and rear walls.

5. A drawer for filing case, comprising front and rear sheet metal walls, each marginally flanged inward, angle-shaped strips connecting said front and rear walls, a press board sectional panel for the bottom of the drawer fixed to the angle strips, the adjoining longitudinal edges of the bottom panel sections in slip connection with a metal strip connecting the sections and longitudinally reinforcing the panel, and press board side walls, each having a metal bound upper longitudinal edge, the metal binding at its opposite ends respectively secured to an inturned flange of said front and rear walls.

6. A drawer for filing case, comprising front and rear sheet metal walls, each marginally flanged inward, angle-shaped strips connecting said front and rear walls at the lower corners thereof, each angle strip having a longitudinal corrugation providing a runner for the drawer, a press board sectional panel for the bottom of the drawer fixed to the angle strips, the adjoining longitudinal edges of the bottom panel sections in slip connection with a metal strip connecting the section and longitudinally reinforcing the panel, and press board side walls, each having a metal bound upper longitudinal edge, the metal binding at its opposite ends respectively secured to an inturned flange of said front and rear walls.

7. A drawer for filing case, comprising front and rear sheet metal walls, each marginally flanged inward, angle-shaped strips connecting said front and rear walls at the lower corners thereof, each angle strip having a longitudinal corrugation providing a runner for the drawer, a panel for the bottom of the drawer fixed to the angle strips and side walls, each having its upper longitudinal edge reinforced and at the opposite longitudinal ends of the reinforcement connected respectively to the front and rear walls.

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