United States Patent [19]

Cornell

[11] **3,826,554**

[45] **July 30, 1974**

[54] **DRAWER CONSTRUCTION**

[75] Inventor: **Richard R. Cornell,** Newcomerstown, Ohio

[73] Assignee: **Groovfold, Inc.,** Newcomerstown, Ohio

[22] Filed: **Sept. 9, 1971**

[21] Appl. No.: **178,939**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** ..... **312/330,** 312/341 NR, 312/343

[51] **Int. Cl.** **A47b 88/00**

[58] **Field of Search** ..... 312/261, 330, 341 NR, 343, 312/344, 346, 347; 308/3, 6; 229/DIG. 15, 34 HW; 221/11; 52/631; 49/410, 411, 130

[56] **References Cited**

UNITED STATES PATENTS

728,971	5/1903	Pickard	312/344 X
1,333,264	3/1920	Long	312/330
2,027,920	1/1936	Lindquist	49/411
2,273,918	2/1942	Zalkind	229/DIG. 15
2,573,706	11/1951	Grant	229/34 HW
2,699,369	1/1955	Gamble	312/343
3,106,332	10/1963	Dieguez	229/DIG. 11
3,456,996	7/1969	Heiniger-Schar	308/3.6 X
3,653,735	4/1972	Duepree	312/330
3,710,839	1/1973	Andres	49/410

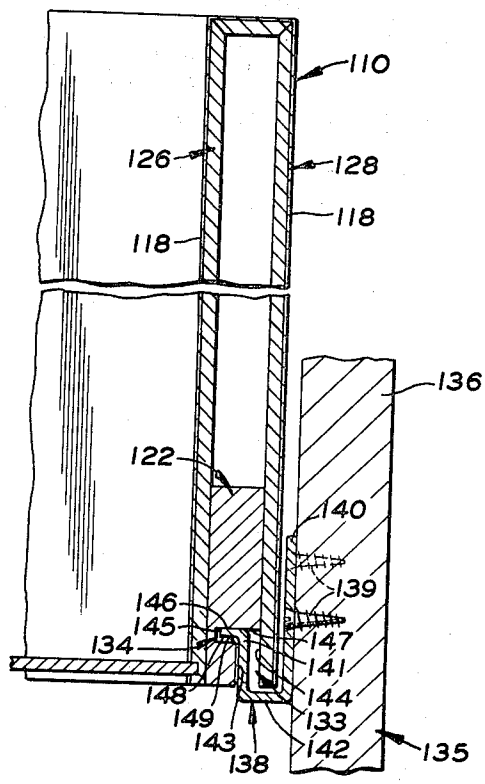
Primary Examiner—James T. McCall

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Hamilton, Renner & Kenner

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A drawer in which the side rails and at least one end wall are constructed from a sheet of material. A pair of mitered, first grooves are precisely incised in the sheet so that the sheet may be folded along the grooves to form a beam. Mitered second grooves are precisely incised transversely of the beam so that it may be folded to form the side walls and at least one end wall of the drawer. By selectively locating the first grooves the spacing between the opposed walls of the side rails can be controlled to permit slide means to be concealed therein. The slide means coact with, and move along, support means as the drawer is opened and closed, and the support means may also be concealed within the side rails so that the drawer, or a plurality thereof, can present a finished appearance without the necessity of being housed within a cabinet. Suitable reinforcing means may also be secured to the sheet at selected locations before it is folded in order that desired areas of the finished drawer can be strengthened.

6 Claims, 15 Drawing Figures



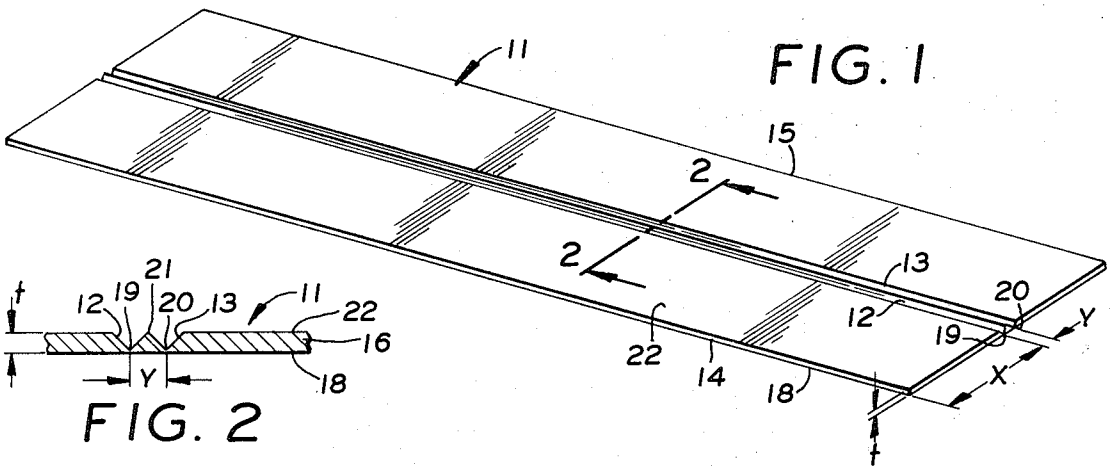


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

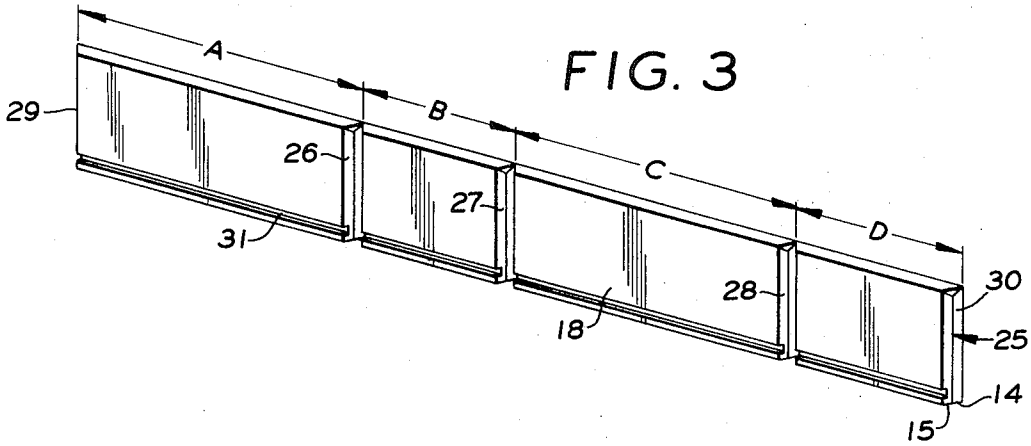


FIG. 3

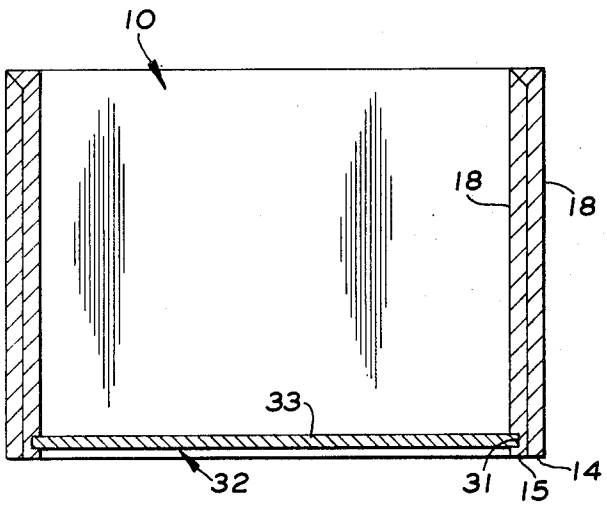


FIG. 5

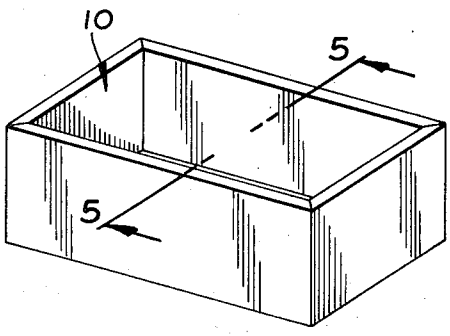
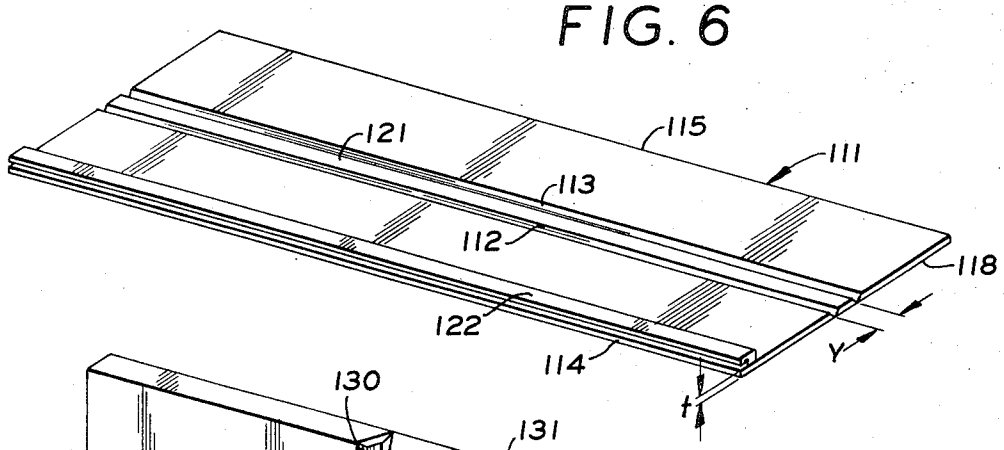


FIG. 4

INVENTOR.
RICHARD R. CORNELL
BY Hamilton, Renner & Kenner
ATTORNEYS

FIG. 6



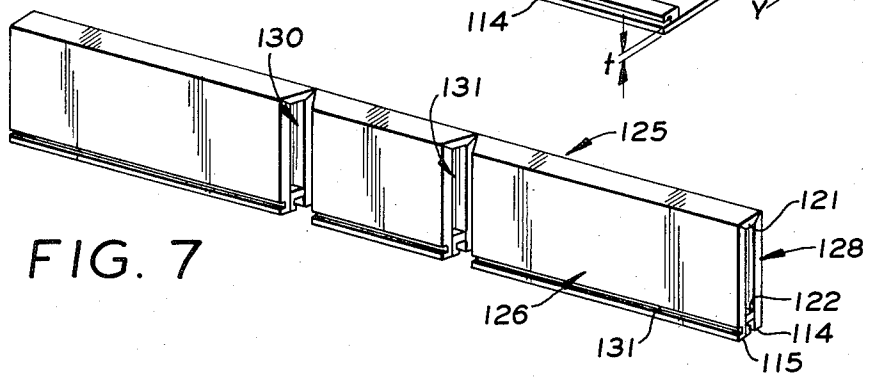


FIG. 7

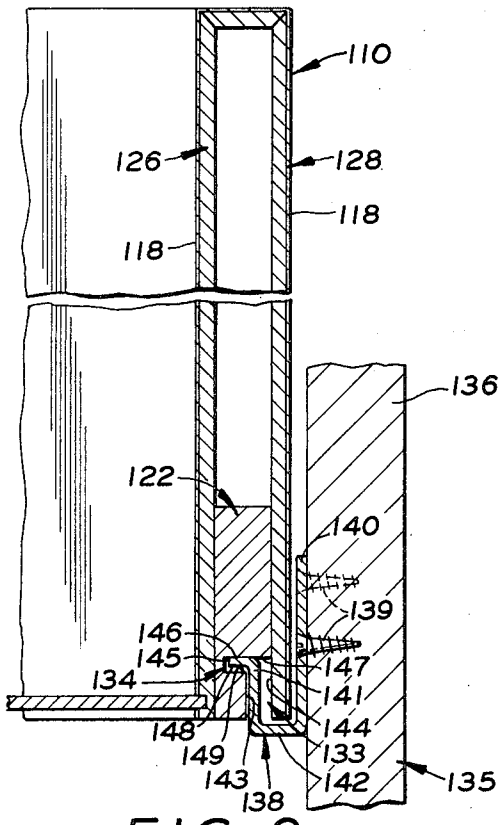


FIG. 9

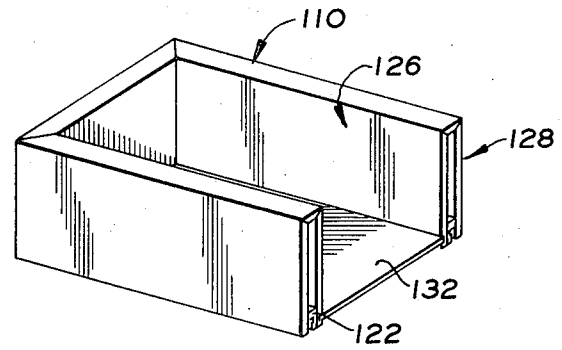
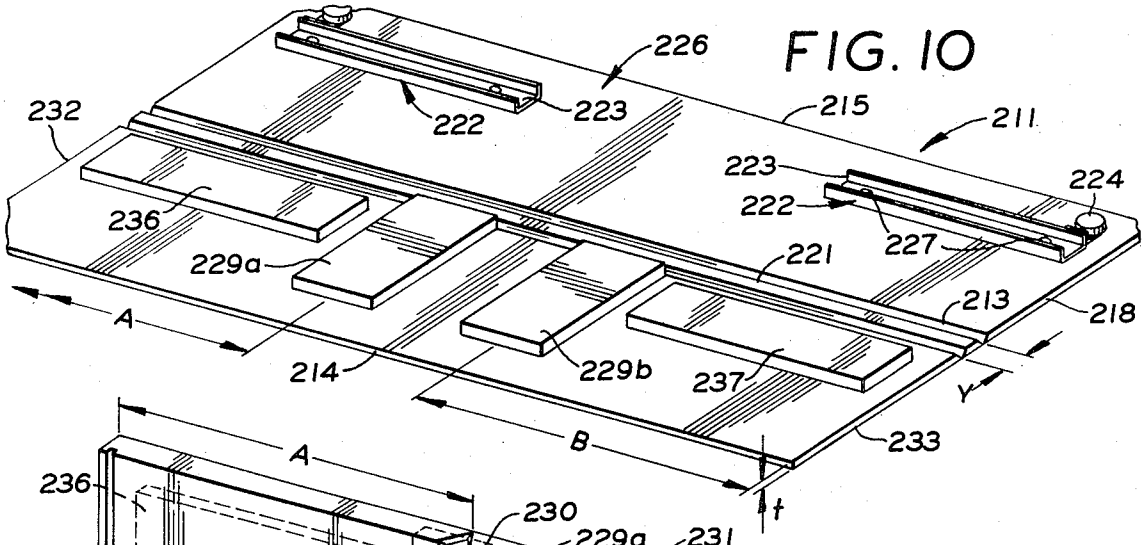


FIG. 8

INVENTOR.
RICHARD R. CORNELL
BY Hamilton, Renner & Kenner
ATTORNEYS

FIG. 10



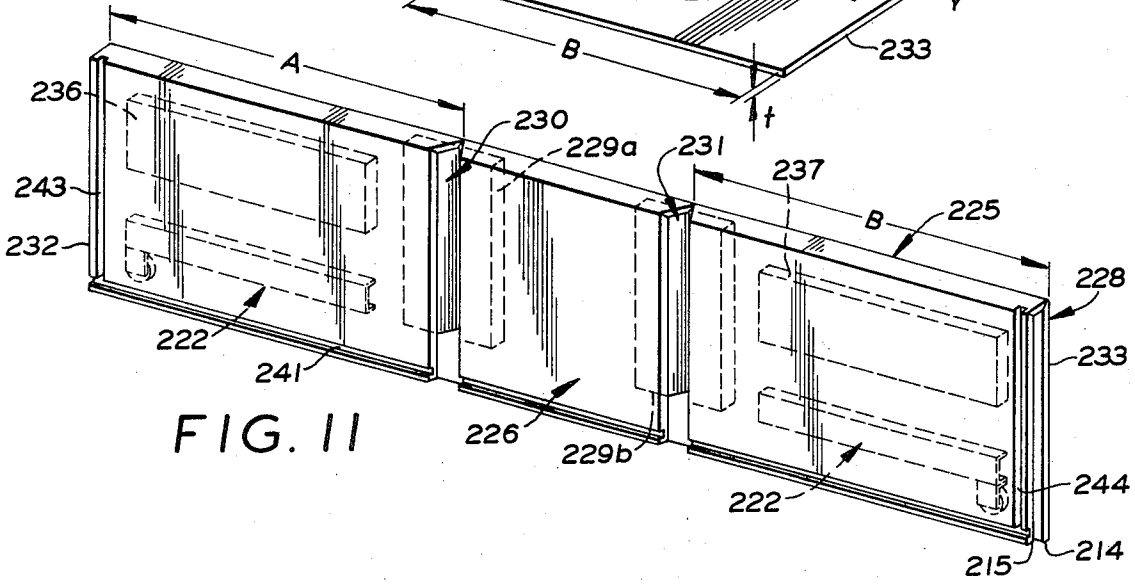


FIG. 11

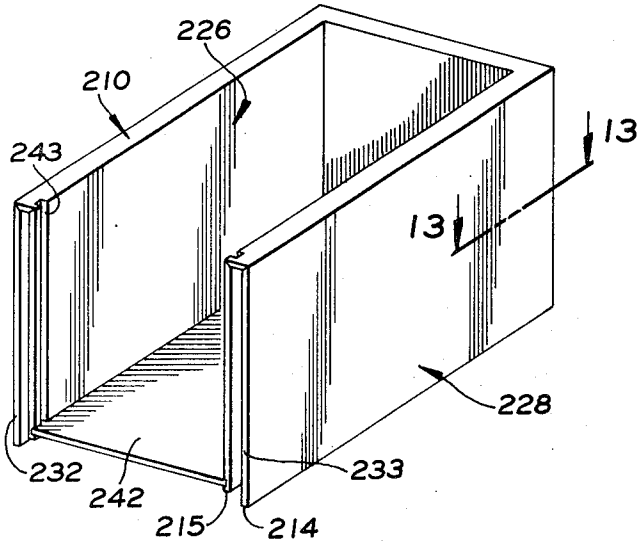


FIG. 12

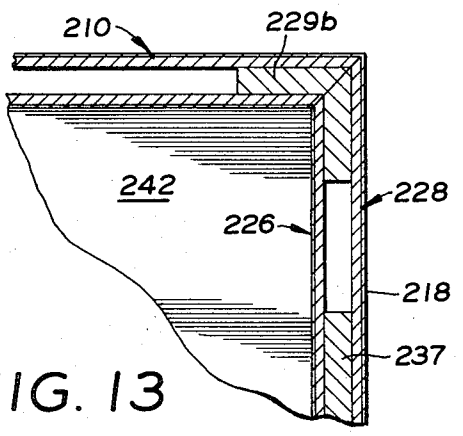


FIG. 13

INVENTOR.
RICHARD R. CORNELL
BY Hamilton, Renner & Kenner
ATTORNEYS

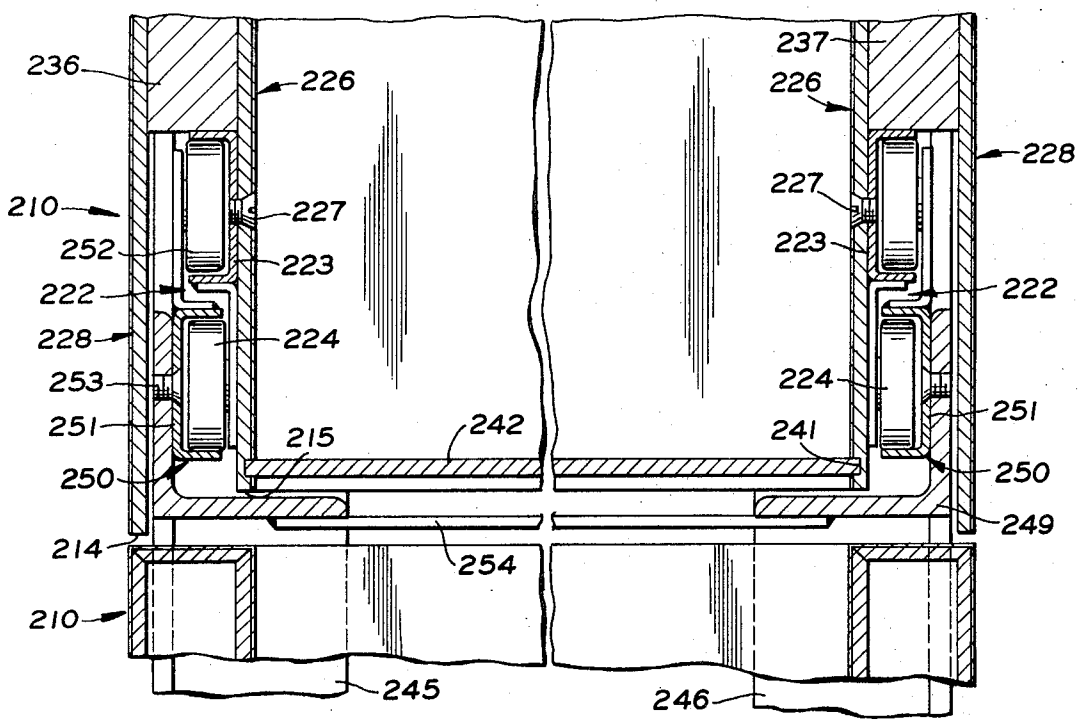


FIG. 14

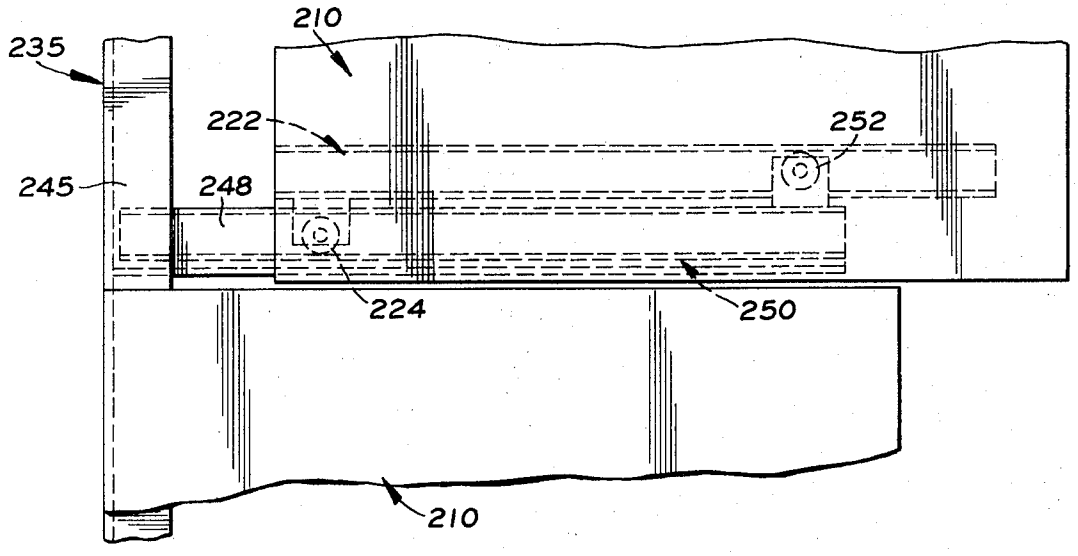


FIG. 15

INVENTOR.
RICHARD R. CORNELL
BY Hamilton, Renner & Kenner
ATTORNEYS

DRAWER CONSTRUCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to the construction of, and a process for fabricating, a drawer which, if desired, can present a finished appearance on all exposed surfaces irrespective of whether the drawer is open or closed.

According to the prior art, only drawers which are supported from beneath — whether by a frame on which the drawer frictionally slides by relatively frictionless rollers — could present a finished surface on the exterior of the side rails. However, such drawer mounting means impart only minimal stability to the drawer and have not, therefore, proven satisfactory for drawers subjected to heavy loading or for drawers of relatively wide dimension.

Drawers which are to be subjected to heavy loads and drawers which are to be of relatively wide dimension have both been constructed with a slide means secured to the outer surface of each of the two side rails, and these slide means have not only accommodated the facile operation of heavily loaded drawers but have also stabilized the drawers, even those of relatively wide dimension, against lateral racking. As such, it has been necessary that vertically stacked drawers of the type commonly utilized for the storage of files be housed in separate cabinets.

Heretofore, also, it has been almost universally customary to fashion drawers from a plurality of components. The obvious drawback to such a mode of construction is that it entails individual fabrication of the components, but even beyond that are the many difficulties attendant upon securing the several components into a stable drawer.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a drawer construction whereby the sides and both ends, if desired, can be fabricated from a single piece of sheet material according to a relatively simplified method and yet assure the structural stability of the finished drawer.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a drawer construction, as above, whereby all surfaces exposed by the drawer, when either opened or closed, may be finished.

It is yet another object of the present invention to provide a drawer construction, as above, in which each side rail is of inverted, substantially U-shaped cross section having spaced side walls between which slide members may be concealed.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a drawer and frame assembly wherein the frame assembly has support members which engage corresponding slide members secured within the side rails of the drawer in order to obviate the necessity of providing a separate cabinet even when a plurality of such drawers are disposed in vertically stacked relation.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a method for making a drawer selectively embodying one or more of the above-noted structural attributes.

These and other objects, together with the advantages thereof over existing and prior art forms, which will become apparent from the following specification

are accomplished by means hereinafter described and claimed.

In general, the side rails and end walls of a drawer embodying the concept of the present invention can be fabricated from a single sheet of material. A pair of parallel first grooves are incised across the sheet and the sheet may then be folded along the first grooves to form a double walled beam.

By selecting the lateral separation of the two grooves one can control the thickness of the side rails and thereby predetermine the lateral dimension of the space between the side walls and interiorly of the rails in order to accommodate and conceal reinforcing members and/or slide members within the rails.

When the rail is completed, precisely mitered second grooves are incised transversely of the beam so that it may be folded about the second grooves to form the two side rails and at least one end wall of a drawer. A rear wall and bottom may be applied as desired.

Three typical constructions of drawers embodying the concept of the present invention, the method for making drawers embodying the concept of the present invention and two arrangements by which such drawers can be supported are shown by way of example in the accompanying drawings and described in detail without attempting to show all of the various forms and modifications in which the invention might be embodied; the invention being measured by the appended claims and not by the details of the specification.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a sheet of material from which the two side rails and at least one end wall of a drawer embodying the concept of the present invention can be fabricated, the sheet of material being depicted with the parallel, first grooves incised therein;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged, partial cross section taken substantially on line 2—2 of FIG. 1 and depicting the lateral separation of the first grooves to be such that, when folded, the walls of the resulting beam will lie in juxtaposition;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the beam formed by folding the sheet depicted in FIG. 1 about the parallel first grooves, the resulting beam being depicted with three, parallel, second, precisely mitered grooves incised transversely of the beam in order to permit the beam to be folded thereabout for the formation of the two side rails and both end walls of a drawer;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a drawer, the side walls and ends of which were formed by folding the beam depicted in FIG. 3 about the three second grooves;

FIG. 5 is an enlarged cross section taken substantially on line 5—5 of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a view similar to FIG. 1 but relating to an alternative construction and depicting a piece of sheet material not only incised with parallel first grooves laterally separated such that when the sheet is folded about said first grooves the walls of the resulting double walled beam will be laterally spaced but also with a reinforcing means secured along one edge thereof, a slide means being provided within said reinforcing means;

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the double walled beam resulting when the sheet material is folded about the parallel first grooves depicted in FIG. 1, said beam being depicted with two, parallel, second, precisely mi-

tered grooves incised transversely of the beam in order to permit the beam to be folded thereabout for the formation of two side rails and one end wall of a drawer;

FIG. **8** is a perspective view of that portion of the drawer fabricated from a beam incised as depicted in FIG. **7** and in which a bottom has been received;

FIG. **9** is a cross section through one rail of the drawer depicted in FIG. **8,** said cross section detailing one form of slide member and its cooperative interrelationship with a corresponding support member;

FIG. **10** is a perspective view similar to FIGS. **1** and **6** but relating to a third alternative construction and depicting a sheet of material that has been incised with parallel first grooves and to which reinforcing means and slide means have been secured preparatory to being folded about said first grooves;

FIG. **11** is a perspective view of the beam resulting when the sheet depicted in FIG. **10** is folded about the parallel first grooves, said beam being depicted with two, parallel, second, precisely mitered grooves incised transversely of the beam in order to permit the beam to be folded thereabout for the formation of two side rails and one end wall of a drawer;

FIG. **12** is a perspective view of that portion of the drawer fabricated from a beam incised as depicted in FIG. **11** and in which a bottom has been received;

FIG. **13** is an enlarged cross section taken substantially on line **13—13** of FIG. **12**;

FIG. **14** is a vertical cross section through a drawer of the type depicted in FIG. **12,** said cross section detailing a second form for the slide members and their cooperative interrelationship with corresponding support members carried on a frame assembly adapted to stack a plurality of such drawers in a vertical tier; and,

FIG. **15** is a side elevation of the configuration shown in FIG. **14** with the lower of the two drawers represented being depicted completely closed and the upper drawer being depicted partially open.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In general, a drawer constructed in accordance with the concept of the present invention can begin with a flat, flexible sheet of material grooved on the apparatus disclosed and claimed in my prior U.S. Pat. No. 3,322,171 or according to the method disclosed and claimed in my prior U.S. Pat. No. 3,456,701.

Although a drawer embodying the concept of the present invention is uniquely adapted to conceal stabilizing slide means within the side rails, the universality of the basic concept can also be adapted for fabricating trays, boxes or simplified drawers intended frictionally to slide along suitable support means.

For example, as best seen in FIGS. **1–5,** the two side rails and both ends of a relatively simplified tray, box or drawer **10** can be fabricated from a rectangular piece of sheet material **11.** A pair of precisely mitered, first grooves, or rabbets, **12** and **13** are incised in the sheet material **11** parallel to the longitudinal edges **14** and **15** thereof.

If the drawer is to simulate wood, a base material **16** may be provided with a decorative, wood-grained, film facing **18** laminated onto the base. The grooves **12** and **12** would then be incised through the base material exactly to the facing film **18,** as disclosed in my aforesaid U.S. Pat. No. 3,322,171. Were the drawer to be made of actual wood, the method disclosed in my prior U.S. Pat. No. 3,456,701 could be employed to advantage.

In either event, the dimension "X" — measured between the apex **19** of groove **12** and the parallel, proximate edge **14** — will constitute the outside vertical dimension of the finished drawer **10.** The dimension "Y" — measured between the apex **19** of groove **12** and the apex **20** of groove **13** — will constitute the wall thickness of the finished drawer **10.** In drawer **10** the wall thickness "Y" is equal to twice the thickness "*t*" of the sheet material **11** so that the two grooves are separated by a knife edged ridge **21.**

After an appropriate adhesive means is applied to the grooves **12** and **13,** and/or surface **22** of the sheet material **11** in which the grooves are incised, the sheet material **11** is folded along the two grooves to form a double walled beam **25,** the top and two sides of which present the decorative facing **18.**

A second series of precisely mitered grooves are then incised into the beam **25.** As shown in FIG. **3,** three intermediate grooves **26, 27** and **28** may be spaced along the length of the beam **25** and each end **29** and **30** may be mitered so that the beam **25,** when folded along each groove, will form the entire perimeter of the drawer **10.**

The dimension "A" — measured between end **29** and groove **26** — will constitute the longitudinal depth of the drawer, and dimension "B" — measured between grooves **26** and **27** — will constitute the width of the drawer. As such, dimension "A" will be equal to dimension "C," and dimension "B" will be equal to dimension "D."

In addition to the three grooves **26, 27** and **28** which extend transversely of the beam **25,** it is also desirable to incise a longitudinal rabbet **31** into the same side of the beam **25** as the transverse grooves. The longitudinal rabbet **31** runs parallel to, and is spaced a modest distance from, the edges **14** and **15** which, in the embodiment depicted, register when the sheet material **11** is folded to comprise the beam **25.** A drawer bottom **32** may be received within the rabbet **31** for full support along all four edges.

By applying a suitable adhesive to the three grooves **26, 27** and **28,** as well as the mitered ends **29** and **30** and the longitudinal rabbet **31,** when the beam **25** is folded to form the four sides of the drawer and to receive the bottom **32,** an exceptionally stable drawer is provided.

In order to provide aesthetic continuity to the drawer **10** the upwardly directed surface on bottom **32** may be provided with a decorative facing **33** identical to facing **18,** or at least compatible therewith.

It should also be appreciated that whereas the provision of three grooves extending transversely of the beam **25** permits all four walls of the drawer to be finished on both sides, in some situations it may not be necessary to include the back wall, in which event only grooves **26** and **27** need be incised. When the end wall is provided by some other means it may also be unnecessary to substitute the end miter **30** for groove **28** or to employ end miter **29** — a squared end may suffice.

For some installations it may be desirable to stabilize the sliding movement of the drawer and transmit the weight of the drawer to the frame assembly in which it is mounted by cooperative engagement between sup-

port members presented by the frame assembly and corresponding slide members secured to, and concealed within, the drawer. That portion of drawer **110**, shown in FIG. **8**, exemplifies a typical construction by which slide members may be concealed within the side rails of the drawer according to the concept of the present invention.

As best seen in FIGS. **6** and **7**, the two side rails and at least the one end of drawer **110** can be fabricated from a rectangular piece of sheet material **111**. In order to make drawer **110**, a pair of first grooves **112** and **113** are also incised in the sheet material **111** parallel to the longitudinal edges **114** and **115** and into that side of the sheet **111** opposite to that which presents the finished surface, or film **118**. However, because a slide member is to be concealed within each side rail — as will hereinafter become apparent — the dimension "Y" must exceed twice the thickness "*t*" of the sheet material **111** by an amount at least equal to the thickness of the slide member. As such, the two grooves **112** and **113** are separated by a flat ridge **121** having a span equal to the dimension of the internal space required between the side walls of the drawer rail — in this embodiment the span is equal to the thickness of the slide member (FIG. **9**).

A slide member **122**, the details of which are hereinafter more fully explained, may be secured to sheet **111** along the full length of edge **114** (FIG. **6**). For many installations the slide member **122** can be secured with sufficient tenacity by employing an adhesive. A suitable adhesive may also be applied to grooves **112** and **113** and the opposite face of slide member **121** before the sheet **111** is folded along grooves **112** and **113** to form a beam **125** of substantially U-shaped cross section having spaced side walls **126** and **128**.

At least two, precisely mitered, second, or transverse, grooves **130** and **131** are incised from the same side of beam **125** in order that the beam **125** may be folded therealong to form the two side rails and at least one end of the drawer **110**. Here, too, of course, both ends of the drawer may be formed by the provision of an additional transverse groove as was employed to form drawer **10**.

In order to facilitate support of the drawer bottom **132**, a longitudinal rabbet **131** is also preferably incised into the same side of the beam **125** as the two second grooves **130** and **131**.

Referring more particularly to FIG. **9**, the slide member **122** presents, when mounted within the rail of a drawer, a longitudinally extending, vertical access **133** which terminates in a longitudinally extending, lateral way **134**. A frame assembly **135** cooperates with each slide member **122** to permit the drawer **110** to be opened and closed with ease.

The frame assembly **135** has a side panel member **136** to which each support member **138** is secured, as by flat head screws **139**, which anchor the base **140** to the respective side panel member **136**. A guide flange **141** is connected to, and spaced laterally from, the base **140** by a web **142**. Sliding engagement of the guide flange **141** with either wall **143** or **144** of the access **133** will — particularly when both sides of the drawer are of identical construction — stabilize movement of the drawer and tend to preclude undesirable lateral racking of the drawer with respect to the frame assembly.

The upper edge of the guide flange **141** terminates in a laterally extending lip **145**. The upper directed surface **146** on lip **145** slidingly engages the upper surface **147** of way **134** to support the weight of the drawer **110** and permit the drawer to be slid therealong. The downwardly directed surface **148** on lip **145**, by being opposed to the lower surface **149** of wall **134**, effectively prevents the drawer from being lifted off the support member **138**.

It should be appreciated that whereas a slide member, as such, need not be incorporated in that portion of the beam **125** extending between the transverse, second grooves **130** and **131**, the utilization of some filler between walls **126** and **128** serves to reinforce the end of the drawer. The slide member **122** can serve this purpose quite well, although additional reinforcing fillers for mounting drawer pulls or strengthening the corners may be desired. Further details as to the configuration and positioning of additional reinforcing fillers are hereinafter explained in conjunction with the description of the third embodiment.

Assuming then, that the end portion of the drawer formed between grooves **130** and **131** shall be the front **150** of the drawer it must be appreciated that whatever the form of the rear wall applied to drawer **110** it must accommodate both the access **133** and the way **134** and not block either so that no interference will be presented to movement of the drawer along the support member.

The third embodiment demonstrates how a drawer **210** embodying the concept of the present invention can be employed to obviate the necessity for requiring a cabinet in which to receive a tier of drawers and still present the finished appearance of a cabinet when the drawers are in their closed position.

Even though the drawer **210** is adapted for carrying heavy loads of the type commonly encountered in a file cabinet, it can be readily fabricated from a rectangular piece of sheet material **211**. As best seen in FIG. **10**, a pair of first grooves **212** and **213** are also incised into the sheet material **211** parallel to the longitudinal edges **214** and **215** on the side opposite to which any decorative surface film **218** would be secured.

In order to conceal the slide member within the side rail of the completed drawer, the two grooves **212** and **213**, in this embodiment as well, are separated by a flat ridge **221** such that the dimension "Y" will exceed twice the thickness "t" of the sheet material by an amount at least sufficient to accommodate the particular slide member to be employed.

For drawers intended to receive relatively heavy loads it may well be desired to minimize resistance against operation of the drawer by employing a low friction slide member **222** of the type well known to the prior art. A typical slide member **222** may incorporate a channel track **223** and roller **224** secured to the drawer which cooperatively interengages a similar arrangement on the support member, as more fully hereinafter described.

As depicted in FIG. **10**, a pair of channel tracks **223** may be secured to the sheet material **211** in proximity to edge **215** and therefore on that portion of the sheet **211** which will become side wall **226** when the sheet is folded along grooves **212** and **213** to form the beam **225** of substantially U-shaped cross section. Because wall **226** becomes the inside wall on the rails of drawer **210**, the channel tracks **223** may be fastened to the sheet material **211** as by flat head screws **227** and thereby leave the wall **228** unblemished.

While any number of wall reinforcing configurations may be employed, particular attention is generally given to the corners and side rails. One preferred arrangement which quite effectively reinforces the corners of the finished drawer is accomplished by locating a filler block **229** so as to span the location where the precisely mitered, second, or transverse, grooves **230** and **231** will be incised in the beam **225** (FIG. **11**). As such, one filler block **229***a* may be advantageously located a distance "A" from that edge of sheet material **211** which will become the end **232** of beam **225,** and either a continuation of that block or a second filler block **229**b may be advantageously located a distance "B" from that edge of sheet **211** which will become the end **233** of beam **225.** In either event, the filler block **229,** which serves as a reinforcing means, will extend substantially perpendicularly to the first grooves **212** and **213,** as best seen in FIG. **10.**

By making the thickness of the filler block, or blocks, **229** equal to the span of the flat ridge **221,** the fullest possible support is provided between the side walls **226** and **228** of the beam **225,** and a suitable adhesive means, or the like, may be employed to secure each of the side walls **226** and **228** to the filler block **229.**

Additional reinforcing means may also be desired for the side rails of the drawer, and, as depicted in FIG. **10,** additional filler blocks **236** and **237** may be oriented parallel to the first groove **212** and **213** and secured to the sheet **211** so that they will be disposed between the second, or transverse, grooves **230** and **231** and the ends **232** and **233** of beam **225,** respectively. In determining the location of the filler blocks **236** and **237** — the thickness of which should preferably also be equal to the span of the flat ridge **211** — particular care should be exercised so that the operation of the slide means is not restricted.

As shown in FIG. **11,** a longitudinal rabbet **241** may also be incised in the same side of the beam **225** as the transverse grooves **230** and **231.** The longitudinal rabbet **241** should generally parallel the edge **215** and will thus provide a suitable support along at least three edges of the bottom **242.**

In this embodiment, as in the previous embodiment, the rear wall of the drawer may be secured any number of ways. One way is to incise a transverse rabbet **243** parallel, and in proximity, to edge **232** and a rabbet **244** parallel, and in proximity, to edge **233** of beam **225.** By locating the rabbets **243** and **244** so that they are opposed when the beam is folded about the transverse grooves, a rear wall may be secured therein with comparative ease.

In the previously described embodiments the two edges (**14, 15** and **114, 115**) of the sheet (**11** and **111**) were brought into registry when the sheet was folded to form the beam (**25** and **125**). However, in the present embodiment it is preferred that the edge **214** be spaced below the level of edge **215** so that when the beam **225** is folded and secured (as by suitable adhesive means applied to all contacting parts such as the transverse grooves **230** and **231** the transverse rabbets **243** and **244** and the rear wall and the rabbet **241** that receives bottom **242**) to form the drawer **210,** the outer side **228** of the rails will conceal the means on which the drawer is supported, as will hereinafter become more apparent.

As best seen in FIGS. **14** and **15,** a plurality of drawers **210** can be advantageously supported on a frame assembly **235.** A pair of vertical pillars **245** and **246** extend upwardly in laterally spaced relation from a base, not shown, and may, at selected vertical intervals, be interconnected for assured stability. Cantilevered support arms are secured to, and extend outwardly from, the pillars in opposed pairs; one pair for each drawer. A typical configuration might employ support arms **248** and **249** of right angle cross sections secured, as by welding, to the respective pillars **245** and **246,** also conveniently of right angle cross section.

Support members **250** adapted for cooperative interengagement with the slide members **222** may be secured to the cantilevered arms. As such, a support member in the form of a channel track **251** and roller **252** may be secured to each arm **248** and **249,** as by the flat head screws **253.** The construction and operation of slide members **222** and support members **250** are well known to the prior art and need not be further detailed here.

As can best be observed from FIGS. **14** and **15,** the extension of edge **214** below the level of edge **215** permits the outer wall **228** on each drawer rail to conceal the support arms and terminate in close proximity to the rail on the drawer supported immediately therebelow, and at the same time the inner wall **226** can accommodate any inward extension of the support arms, including any lateral bracing **254** connected between the opposed parallel arms **248** and **249,** without interference with the operation of the drawer.

It should now be apparent that the full, or partial, perimeter of a drawer can be constructed according to the concept of the present invention from a single sheet of material in order that all exposed surfaces may be finished. In addition, such a drawer possesses structural integrity, can readily conceal the assembly on which it is supported and otherwise accomplishes the objects of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. In a drawer and frame assembly, a drawer comprising at least two side rails of inverted, substantially U-shaped cross section, each side rail having spaced inner and outer side walls, a slide means secured and concealed between the side walls of each rail, a frame assembly comprising substantially vertical pillar means, at least one pair of laterally spaced support members, each support member being attached to and extending substantially horizontally outwardly from said pillar means in cantilevered fashion to be individually received between the spaced side walls of each rail in the drawer supported thereby, the slide member within each rail engages a corresponding support member for movement therealong, the outer wall of each side rail extends to a level beneath that of the support members in order fully to conceal and accommodate both the slide means and the support members.

2. A drawer and frame assembly, as set forth in claim **1,** in which each slide means further comprises a channel and roller secured to said rail and in which the frame assembly further comprises corresponding channels and rollers for interengagement with the channel and roller in each side rail.

3. A drawer and frame assembly, as set forth in claim **1,** in which said frame assembly further comprises a pair of support members for each of a plurality of drawers mounted thereon in tiered relation.

4. A drawer and frame assembly, as set forth in claim **3,** in which the outer side wall of each rail extends to

a level beneath that of the inner side wall in order fully to conceal and accommodate both the slide means and the support members.

5. A drawer comprising two side rails and at least one end wall integral therewith, all of inverted substantially U-shaped construction presenting spaced parallel wall portions, said end wall connected to said side rails by mitered corner portions, spacer slide means concealed between and abutting the parallel wall portions of said side rails, and a frame assembly comprising a pair of laterally spaced support members slidably engaged by said spacer slide means.

6. A drawer, as set forth in claim **5,** in which a reinforcing means is secured and concealed between said side walls and the slide means is presented by said means.

* * * * *