

S. M. WIRTS.
DRAWER SUPPORT.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 1, 1911.

Patented Sept. 3, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,037,702.

Fig. 1.

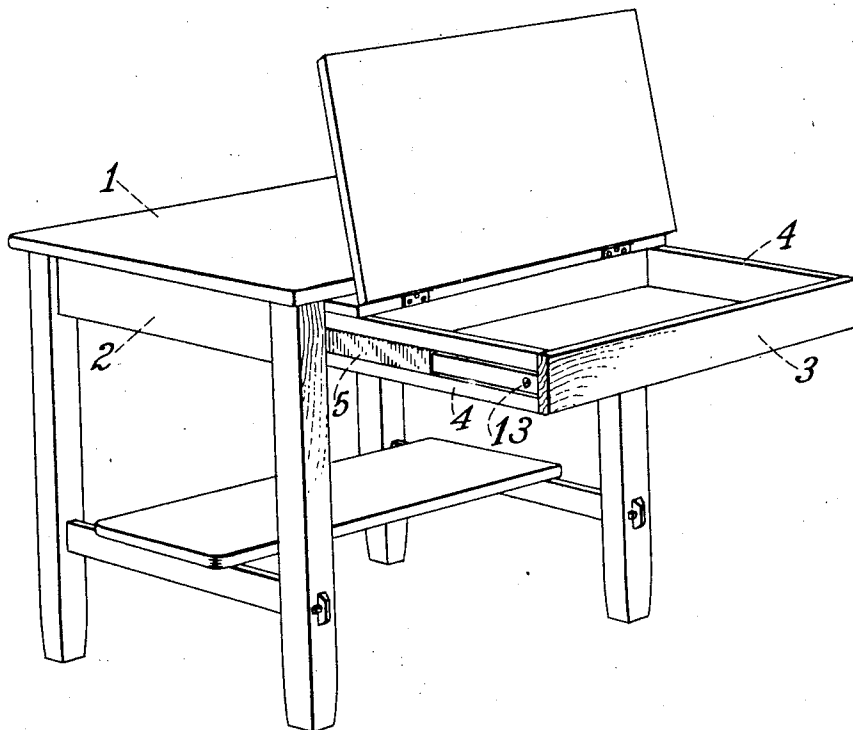
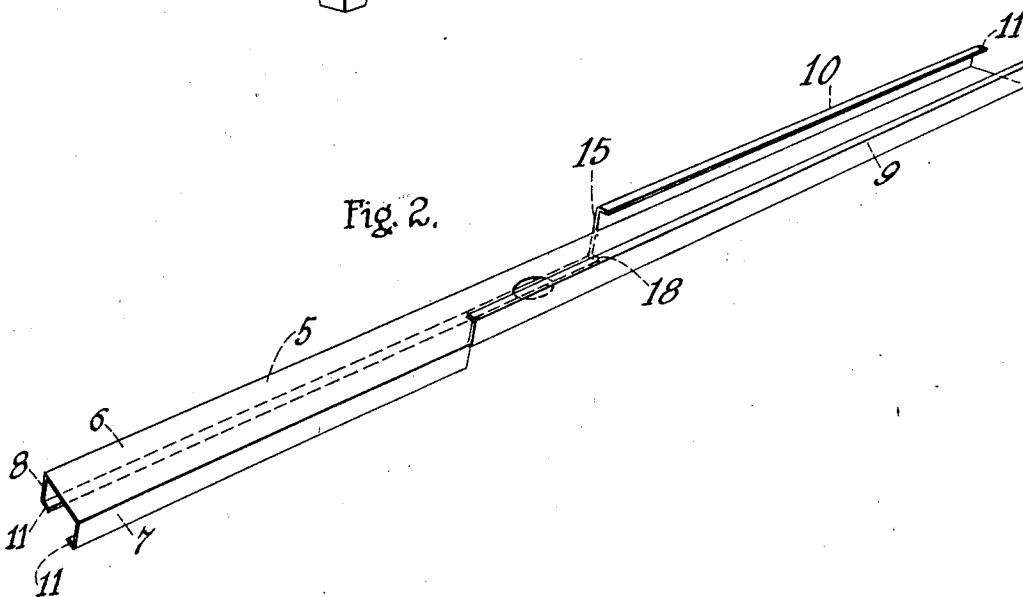


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

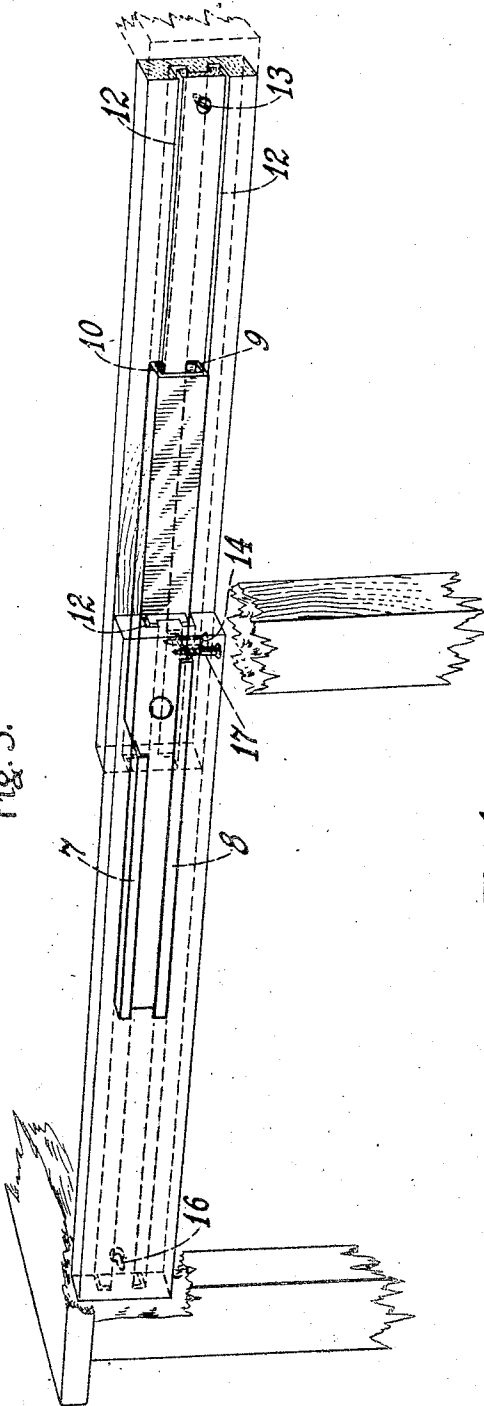
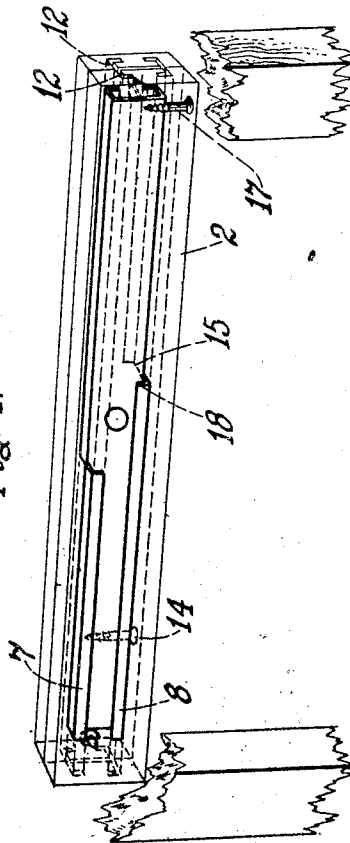


Fig. 4.



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DRAWER-SUPPORT.

1,037,702.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN M. WIRTS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Detroit, county of Wayne, and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawer-Supports, of which the following is a clear and complete disclosure.

My invention relates to improvements in drawer supports for use in tables, cabinets, and other articles of furniture having sliding drawers.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple and compact arrangement which will be strong and durable and cheap to manufacture.

With this object in view, my invention consists in certain features of construction and arrangements and combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing accompanying and forming a part of this specification, I have illustrated one form of my invention.

Referring to this drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a table embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the supporting bar shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective phantom view of the table and desk rails in extended position with the supporting bar in position. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 except that the rails are shown in closed position.

Referring in detail to the structure shown in this drawing, the numeral 1 designates the table as a whole, which is provided with side rails 2 and a drawer 3. The drawer is provided with side rails 4 parallel with the side rails 2 of the table, and a supporting bar 5 is disposed between the side rails 2 and 4. This bar is formed with a thin flat body portion 6, which extends the full length of the bar. At one end and on one side the bar is provided with angular supporting flanges 7 and 8, and at the other end and on the other side the bar is provided with similar supporting flanges 9 and 10. The flange 7 extends along the edge of the body portion 6 to a point somewhat short of the center of the bar, and the flange 9, at the same edge but on the opposite side, extends from the end of the bar to the end of the flange 7. The flanges 8 and 10 on the other edge are formed in a similar manner, the flange 8 extending to a point somewhat beyond the center of the bar and the flange 10 on the opposite side extending from that

point to the end of the bar. Each of the flanges has its outer edge 11 turned over or bent inwardly. The side rails of the drawer and table have L-shaped grooves 12 formed therein, adapted to receive and interlock with the flanges on the supporting bar.

The distance which the drawer can be moved inwardly is regulated in the following manner: The drawer side rails are each provided with a stop 13, shown in the form of a screw, adapted to engage the outer end of the supporting bar when the drawer is shoved inwardly and to cause the bar to move inwardly with the drawer, and the table side rails are provided with stops in the form of screws 16, adapted to butt against the inner ends of the supporting bars when the drawer is closed, and thereby limit its inward movement.

In order to limit the outward movement of the drawer the side rails 4 are provided with stops in the form of screws 14, adapted to engage the ends 15 of the flanges at the inner lower side of the bars, and the rails 2 have stops 17 mounted thereon, adapted to engage the flange ends 18 when the drawer is opened. The stops 14 and 17 are so disposed with relation to the flange ends 15 and 18 that they will engage these ends as shown in Fig. 3 when the drawer has been fully opened and prevent it from being entirely withdrawn, and the stops 16 and 13 are so disposed with relation to the ends of the bars that they will engage the opposite ends when the drawer has been entirely closed and prevent it from being moved too far in an inward direction. The thin flat body portion 6 of the supporting bar lies in a vertical plane between the two side rails, and one of the side rails is preferably countersunk, as shown in Fig. 3, so as to allow the side rails to lie in contact with one another.

The operation of my improved device is obvious from the foregoing description.

While I have illustrated and described only one embodiment of my invention, I am aware that other embodiments may be constructed by those skilled in the art without departing from the scope of my claims.

What I claim is:

1. In an article of furniture, the combination of two oppositely disposed side rails, each having two parallel L-shaped grooves therein, with a supporting bar comprising a flat body portion disposed between said

- side rails, and having at one end on one side two L-shaped projections located in the grooves in one side rail, and at the other end and on the other side similar projections located in the grooves in the other side rail, said projections extending along the edges of the flat body portion to points near the middle of the bar, substantially as described.
- 10 2. In an article of furniture, the combination of two oppositely disposed side rails, each having two parallel L-shaped grooves therein, with a supporting bar comprising a flat body portion disposed between said side
15 rails, and having at one end on one side two L-shaped projections located in the grooves in one side rail, and at the other end and on the other side similar projections located in the grooves in the other side rail; said projections extending along the edges of the flat body portion to points near the middle of the bar, and stops on said side rails adapted to engage the ends of two of said projections for the purpose of limiting the outward movement of the bar, substantially
20 as described. 25

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