

J. C. HIRSCH.  
Drawer-Support.

No. 221,307.

Patented Nov. 4, 1879.

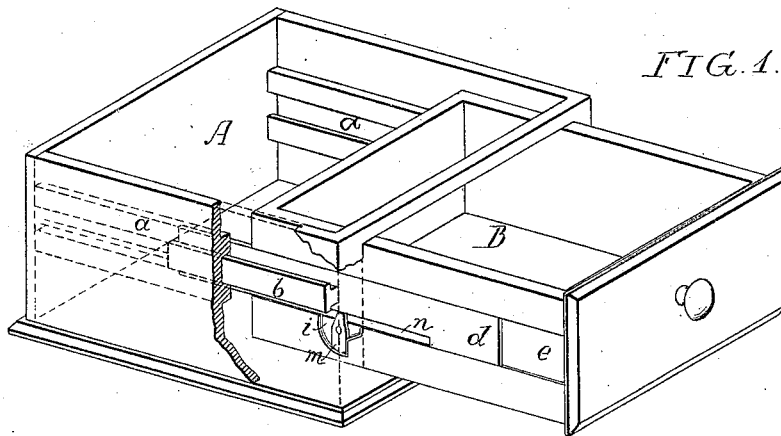


FIG. 1.

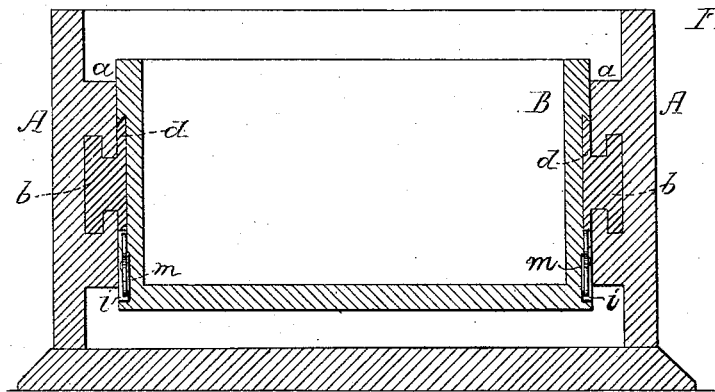


FIG. 2.

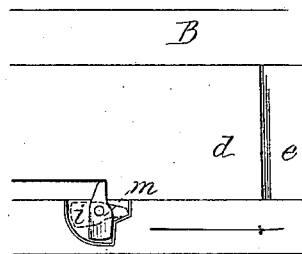


FIG. 3.

Witnesses,

Harry A. Crawford.  
Harry Smith

Inventor,  
John C. Hirsch  
by his Attorneys  
Howson and Co.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. HIRSCH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF OF HIS RIGHT TO HENRY H. WANGER, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN DRAWER-SUPPORTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **221,307**, dated November 4, 1879; application filed September 16, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN C. HIRSCH, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Drawer-Supports, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a certain improvement in that class of drawer-supports in which the drawer is carried by slides which can project beyond the body of the desk, bureau, or other article of furniture, the object of my invention being to construct a support of this class, so that the drawer can be readily detached from or applied to the slides.

This object I attain in the manner which I will now proceed to describe, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, showing a box provided with my improved drawer-support; Fig. 2, a sectional view of the box, and Fig. 3 a detached view of part of the device.

A is the body or frame of the box, the sides of which have internal guides, *a*, with undercut grooves, to which are adapted T-shaped ribs *b*, secured to or forming part of strips *d*, said strips being adapted to grooves *e*, formed in the opposite sides of the drawer B. The edges of the strips *d* are beveled, and the edges of the grooves *e* are undercut for adaptation to said beveled edges of the strips, so that the latter cannot be moved laterally from the grooves, but are free to slide longitudinally therein.

In each side of the drawer B, beneath the groove *e*, is a recess, *i*, in which is hung a lever, *m*, so weighted that it has a tendency to remain in the position shown by full lines in Fig. 3, so that one of its arms shall project into a rabbet, *n*, cut in the under edge of the strip *d*. In pulling out the drawer the latter first slides on the strips *d* until the projecting arms of the levers *m* come into contact with the ends of the rabbets *n*. The strips *d* then move forward and support the drawer, the forward movement of said strips being limited by the contact of the ends of their ribs *b* with the ends of the grooves in the strips *a*.

As the strips *d* project beyond the body of

the box, the drawer may be drawn out to its fullest extent without danger of falling.

When it is desired to remove the drawer from the strips *d*, the levers *m* are moved to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 3, when the drawer will be free to be withdrawn in the direction of the arrow.

In reapplying the drawer to the strips the levers act automatically and fall into their proper positions as soon as they reach the rabbeted portions of the strips *d*.

By adapting the strips *d* to grooves formed directly in the sides of the drawer, not only is an extended bearing for the said strips secured and strength thereby gained, but the distance between the sides of the drawer and the body or frame of the article of furniture to which it is applied is much less than when the supporting-strips rest against the sides of the drawer.

By making the ribs *b* and strips *d* with T-shaped or beveled edges, and by undercutting the grooves to which said ribs and strips are adapted, lateral movement of the ribs or strips, independent of the drawer or frame when the drawer is extended, is effectually prevented, thus overcoming a serious objection to that class of drawer-supports in which the ribs and strips are rectangular, and are adapted to correspondingly-shaped grooves in the drawer and frame.

Although I have shown ribs on the strips *d* adapted to grooves in the guides *a*, the guides may be solid and the ribs grooved, if desired, and pivoted fingers or sliding bolts on the sides of the drawer may be substituted for the levers *m* in some cases.

I am aware that it is common to combine a drawer with slides which support it and permit it to be drawn out to its full extent.

Adjustable catches have also been combined with sliding drawer-supports previous to my invention; but all such catches, so far as I am aware, have been arranged within the body of the article of furniture, so that access to them from outside of the latter was very inconvenient.

By arranging the catch on the drawer itself,

so that when the drawer is extended, the catch will be outside of the frame A, this difficulty is entirely overcome.

I claim as my invention—

The combination of the strips *d*, having rabbets *n*, with the drawer B, having grooves *e*, to which the strips are adapted, and carrying adjustable catches *m*, adapted to the rabbets *n*, and so arranged that when the drawer is extended they will occupy a position out-

side of the frame A, so as to be readily accessible, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

J. C. HIRSCH.

Witnesses:

HARRY A. CRAWFORD,  
HARRY SMITH.