C. & W. LIEBERT.

ROTARY FILE CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1908.

957,784.

Patented May 10, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

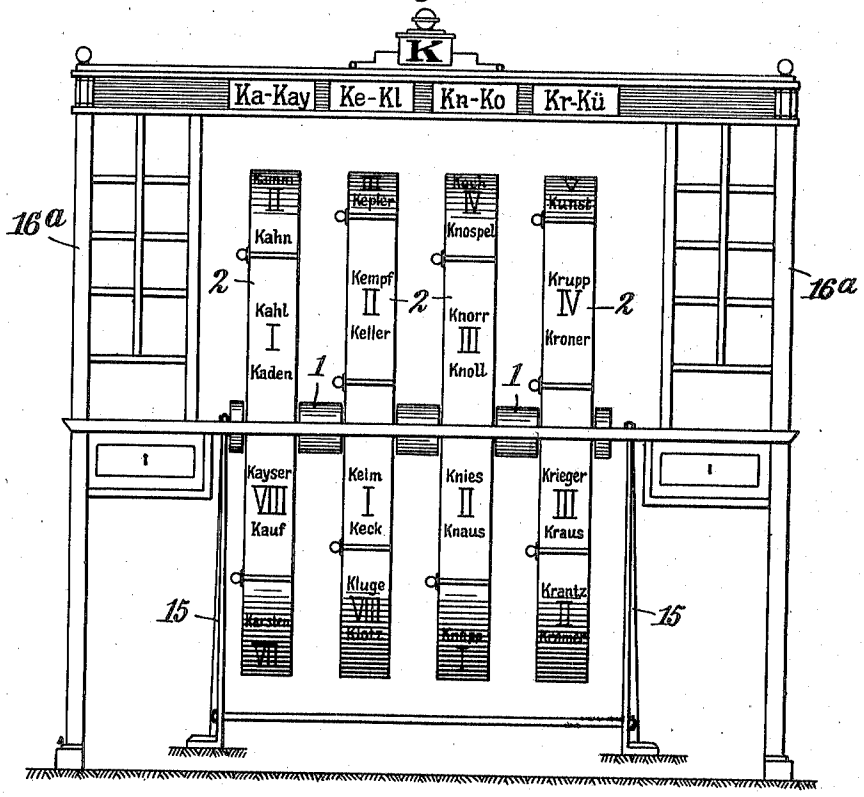

Fig. 3

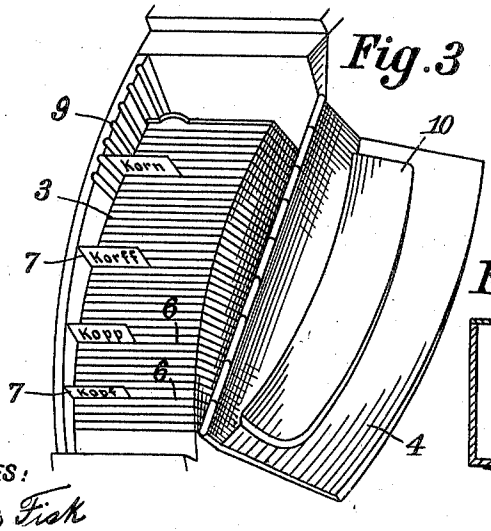

Fig. 4.

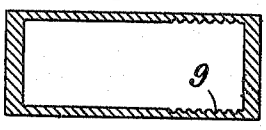

Fig. 5.

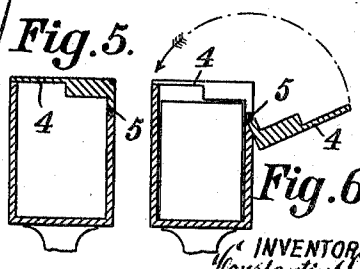

Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:

Fannie Fisk

H. J. Sahlbach.

INVENTORS

Constantin Liebert

Wadlaw Liebert

BY Goepel & Goepel

ATTORNEYS

C. & W. LIEBERT.
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4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

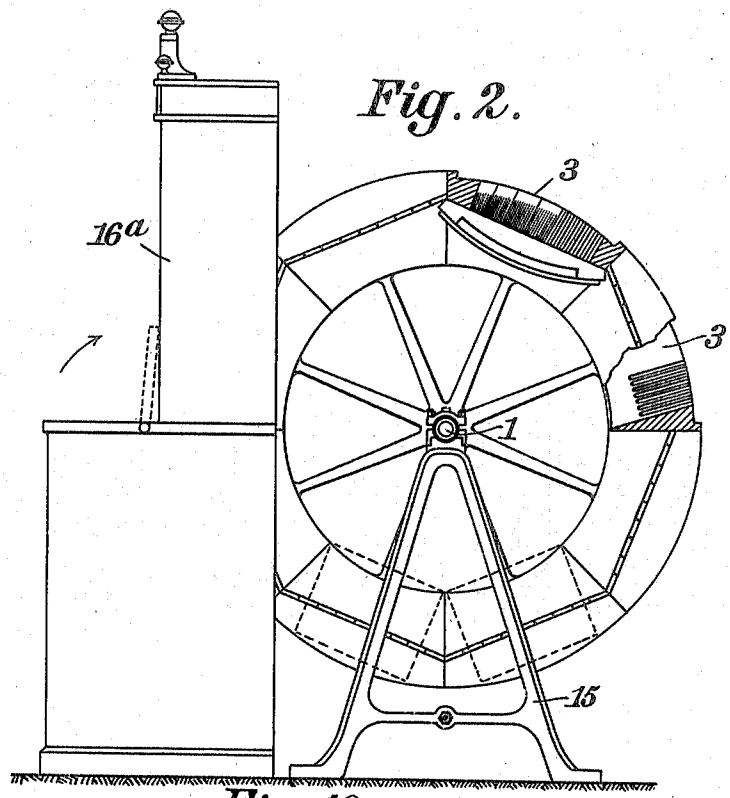


Fig. 7.

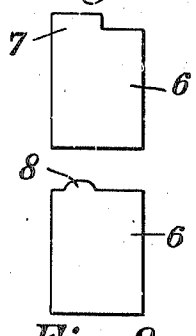
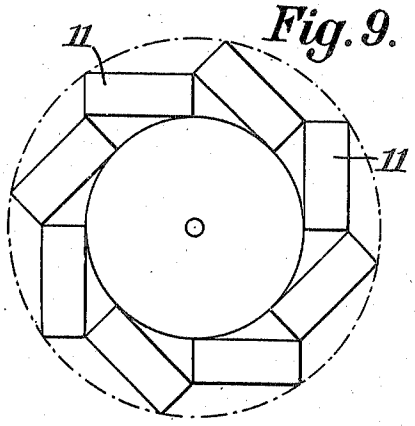


Fig. 8.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.



WITNESSES:
Fannie Fisk
H. J. Culbertson

INVENTORS
Constantin Liebert
Nicolay Liebert
BY Fowler & Goepel
ATTORNEYS.

C. & W. LIEBERT.

ROTARY FILE CABINET.

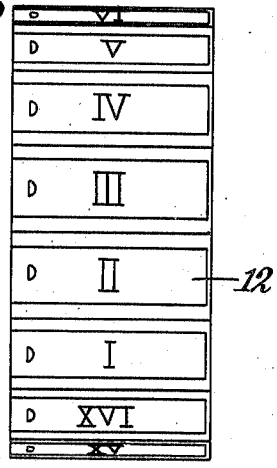
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1908.

957,784.

Patented May 10, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 13



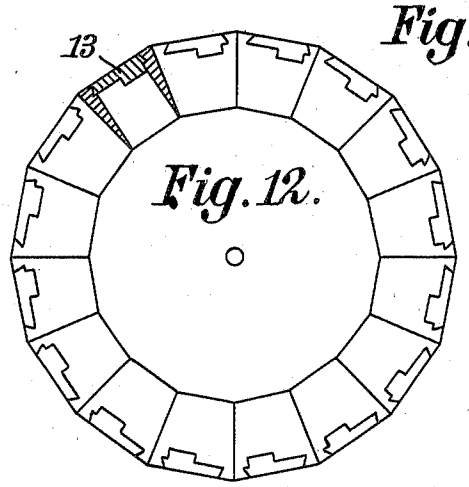


Fig. 14.

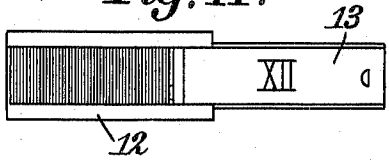


Fig. 15.

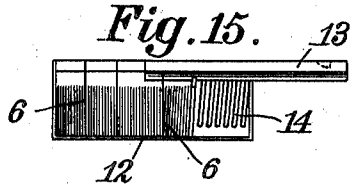
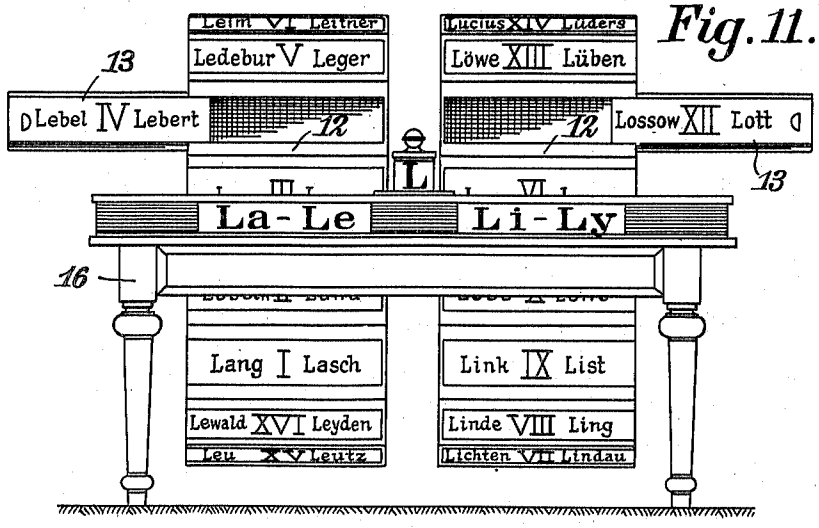


Fig. 11.



WITNESSES:

Fannie Fisk

H. J. Sulzbacher.

INVENTORS

Constantin Liebert

Waclaw Liebert

BY Howson & Howson

ATTORNEYS.

C. & W. LIEBERT.
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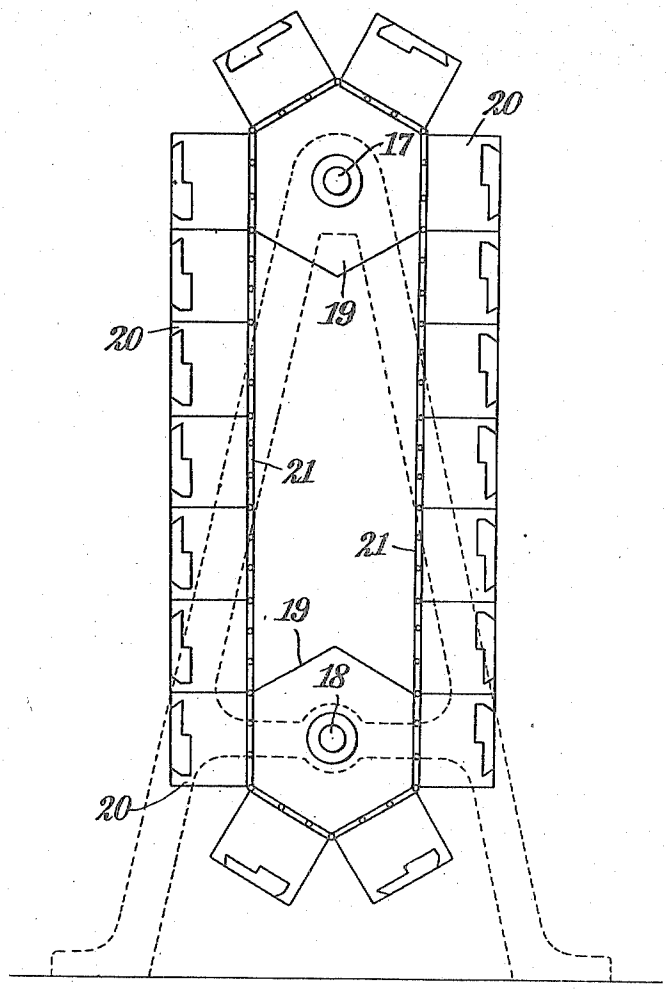
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 19, 1908.

957,784. Patented May 10, 1910.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 16.



WITNESSES:
Fannie Fisk
H. J. Siebrecht.

INVENTORS
Constantin Liebert
Waclaw Liebert
BY Goepel & Goepel.
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONSTANTIN LIEBERT, OF WARSAW, AND WACLAW LIEBERT, OF MOSCOW, RUSSIA.

ROTARY FILE-CABINET.

957,784. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 10, 1910.

Application filed November 19, 1908. Serial No. 463,402.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CONSTANTIN LIEBERT and WACLAW LIEBERT, subjects of the Emperor of Russia, and residing, respectively, at Warsaw, Poland, and Moscow, Russia, have invented a certain new and useful Rotary File-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to file-cabinets.

Instead of the well-known shelf-like or cupboard-like means for storing documents, in the present invention wheel-like bodies are employed which, arranged beside one another on one axle, contain definite parts of the documentary material which is to be preserved, and in addition can be divided into a larger or smaller number of compartments, so that when the one or other wheel is rotated the concerned compartment can be brought without great difficulty in front of the official and is here accessible without further ado. The individual compartments of the wheel-like body are provided with suitable covers or lids, or there are arranged in the compartments drawers which can be withdrawn with a certain number of papers in order to procure access to the documentary material. Since, on the one hand, the individual compartments of the wheel-like body are always closed and consequently little or no dust can collect between the documents, and on the other hand, only very slight expenditure of force is required to rotate such a wheel-like body, and, in addition, each compartment of this body is presented in a suitable position to the official without further ado, without using ladders or other auxiliary means, it will be readily understood that the manipulation of such a cabinet affords considerable facilities to administrative authorities and large businesses as compared with the means used heretofore.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood reference will be made to the accompanying drawings in which several embodiments are represented by way of example, and in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a filing cabinet having wheel-like bodies, Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, partly in section, Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a part of the wheel-like body with its lid turned back. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through one compartment of the wheel-like body, and Fig. 5 is a cross-section through a compartment with its lid closed, whereas Fig. 6 is a like view with the lid open. Fig. 7 is a view of an indicator card or marker for the different compartments, and Fig. 8 shows a movable partition with handle for incompletely filled compartments, the purpose of which partition, when inserted in the grooves in the side walls, is to clamp the contents of the compartment. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of a modified wheel-like body having separate box-like storage receptacles, and Fig. 10 is a front elevation of the body shown in Fig. 9. Fig. 11 is a front elevation of other wheel-like bodies having laterally removable sliding lids for the different compartments, whereas Fig. 12 is a side elevation of the wheel-like body represented in Fig. 11, and Fig. 13 is a front elevation of this body. Fig. 14 is a plan of one compartment of the wheel-like body shown in Fig. 11, and Fig. 15 a longitudinal section through such a compartment, whereas Fig. 16 is a side elevation of another modification of the invention having storage receptacles which can be driven around two axles.

Referring to the drawing, in Fig. 1 there is represented arranged on an axle 1 a number of wheel-like bodies 2, of which each can be rotated on the axle independently of the others. In the example selected, the wheel-like body has an octagonal form, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, and each of its eight sides is constructed to form a separate compartment 3. Each compartment has a separate lid 4 which, for example, as clearly shown in Figs. 3, 5 and 6, is attached laterally at 5 to the wheel-like body so that it can be turned up and down laterally, as Figs. 3 and 6 particularly show. In each compartment, which may be suitably denominated on the top, the documents are placed in a row or pile in suitable manner, for example as shown in Fig. 3, by one document being placed on another. At the same time there may be arranged in each compartment markers or indicators 6 which have projections 7 provided with inscriptions which project in front of the pile of documents, so that each compartment is divided into sub-compartments. In compartments which cannot be filled up at once with documents and the like, but which are filled gradually or periodically, the sides are provided partially or along their entire length with grooves 9 into which a movable marker or partition

6, the upper part of which is formed like a handle at 8, as Fig. 8 shows, is inserted, which partition divides the filled space from the empty and prevents the documents which are piled up in the receptacle moving or becoming mixed up.

Under certain circumstances indicators or markers 6 can be placed into grooves 9 at both sides of the wheel-like body, so that each indicator is held in its position and the entire pile of documents of each compartment 3 can be clamped to a certain extent for the purpose of fixing the same. In order that the pile of documents itself does not change its position when the wheel-like body is rotated, each lid can be provided on its interior with a projection 10 which lies directly upon the pile of papers, whereas it leaves room for the projections 7 of the indicators and makes it impossible for the latter to be injured. Since the documents are preferably placed one on another in this constructional form of the wheel-like body, each wheel-like body can be comparatively narrow, and consequently a large number of such bodies can be arranged on one axle when this is necessary for the size of the cabinet in any case. The wheel-like body can also be constructed in such manner, however, that the documents are not situated radially in the wheel-like body, but tangentially. Figs. 9 and 10 show such a constructional form. The wheel-like body is here constructed with a number of receptacles 11 arranged tangentially. These receptacles may also be closed by folding lids or sliding lids which are moved either laterally or tangentially to the wheel-like body. The documents can be arranged one on another in each receptacle 11 or also radially when the receptacle is of suitable height. Each compartment is marked on the lid as in the form according to Fig. 1. If necessary the receptacles are divided into subcompartments by indicators or markers. The lids for closing the receptacles 11 or the receptacles 3 (Figs. 1 to 6) must of course be provided with suitable securing means, when sliding lids are not employed, so that the lids do not open unintentionally when the wheel-like body is rotated. The wheel-like body may also be modified in various other ways depending substantially on the kind and size of the documents which are to be filed. In the example represented in Figs. 11 to 15 there are provided in the wheel-like body compartments which are longer axially than in the direction of the periphery. The compartments 12 are here preferably closed by sliding lids 13 which, as clearly shown in Fig. 12 particularly, have projections at the bottom side in order that they may not contact with the projections of the indicators or markers which are used here also, but nevertheless to enable the pile of documents to be held securely in each compartment. The indicators or markers can be secured in grooves 14 (Fig. 15) in order to fix and clamp together each pile of documents, or this is done by means of one single partition which, as represented in Fig. 3, clamps the entire pile of documents in the compartment.

The wheel-like body can be journaled in any suitable manner. Either a simple tressle-like frame 15 may be used, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or a table 16, as shown in Fig. 11. Suitable cupboards 16^a may be used at the same time in connection with these wheel-like bodies surrounding the latter, as Fig. 1 shows, in order to be able to conveniently store papers or circulars, and indicators or markers and the like which are necessary for registering.

The mentioned cupboards or tables used in connection with the wheel-like bodies which are provided in systematic order with inscriptions arranged either above, in front of the wheel-like bodies on the compartments themselves, or lastly, directly between the documents and the like, enable one document to be very quickly selected from the entire quantity. The number of the wheel-like bodies is of course optional and depends on the size of the business and of the documents which are to be registered.

The above described wheel-like body requires comparatively little ground space. But in the event of a considerable quantity of documents and the like having to be stored, the advantages of this wheel-like body can be made use of, in the event of suitable space being available, for the purpose of saving more space when the cabinet is constructed according to Fig. 16. Two axles 17 and 18 are here employed on which, for example, rectangular, hexagonal or octagonal drums 19 are attached, whereas the individual receptacles 20 are attached to chains, ropes or cords 21 which run over the drums 19. The individual receptacles can therefore be moved upward optionally by rotating the axles 17 and 18 in order to make the one or other compartment accessible. The separate compartments 20 are of course closed by sliding or hinged lids here also, so that it is impossible for the documents which are in the compartments to fall out or to get out of order. The angular drums 19 are preferably of such a size that the separate compartments are placed flat on the side of the drum when they are moved from the front to the rear side when the cabinet is in motion.

Since the wheel-like body may possibly be insufficiently balanced and therefore liable to rotate a certain distance owing to the unequal distribution of the documents in the various compartments, it is preferable to provide each wheel-like body with a small

brake which counteracts this inequality in the load of the wheel and holds the wheel-like body in every optional position. It may, however, nevertheless be preferable to arrange in addition at each wheel-like body a fixing device which is operated as soon as one compartment of the wheel-like body is opened or emptied.

What we claim as our invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A rotary file-cabinet comprising a stationary frame, a rotating frame mounted thereon having compartments, lids for said compartments, means in said compartments for holding certain of the papers spaced from the lids, and means for holding the papers spaced from one end of the compartments.

2. A rotary file-cabinet comprising a stationary frame, a rotating frame mounted thereon, compartments adapted to receive papers therein mounted on the stationary frame, lids for said compartments, and elongated projections partially covering the interior face of said lids and adapted to bear upon the edge of the papers to hold them in spaced relation with said lids.

3. A rotary file-cabinet comprising a stationary frame, a rotating frame mounted thereon, compartments adapted to receive papers therein mounted on the stationary frame, lids for said compartments, elongated projections partially covering the interior face of said lids and adapted to bear upon the edge of the papers to hold them in spaced relation with said lids and ridges forming radially projecting grooves on the inner face of the sides of the compartments and a movable partition engaging in certain of the grooves.

4. In a rotating file-cabinet, the combination of a rotating frame elongated compartments mounted on said frame and open at the tops and the upper part of one side, an angular lid hinged to said side and adapted to cover the opening of the compartment, an elongated projection extending longitudinally of the lid, ridges near one end of one side of the compartment and a movable partition engaging between certain of said ridges.

In testimony, that we claim the foregoing as our invention, we have signed our names in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CONSTANTIN LIEBERT.
WACLAW LIEBERT.

Witnesses as to Constantin Liebert:
KAROL SACZSWSKY,
CYRYL TREDRUCKI.

Witnesses as to Waclaw Liebert:
CZESLAW TALMA,
FELIX ZOLANDORSKI.