

(No Model.)

L. K. OPPENHEIMER.
FILING CASE.

No. 534,348.

Patented Feb. 19, 1895.

Fig - 1

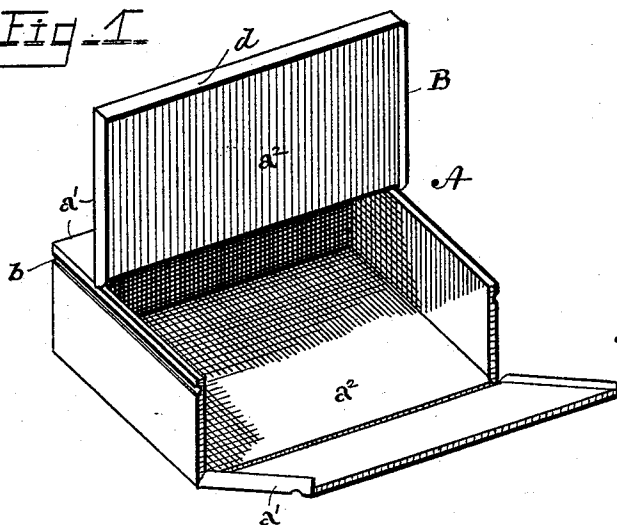


Fig - 2

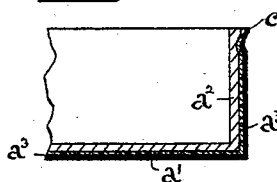


Fig - 3

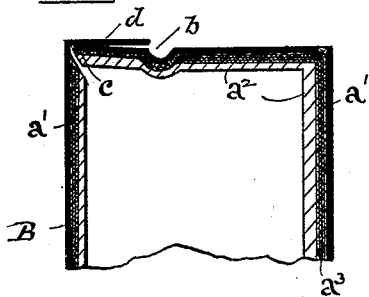


Fig - 4

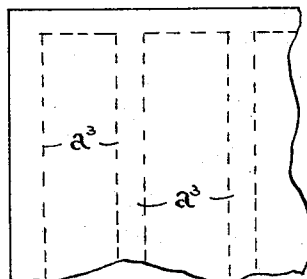


Fig - 5

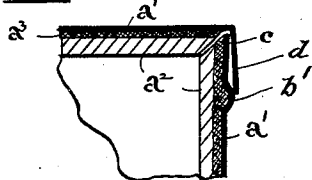
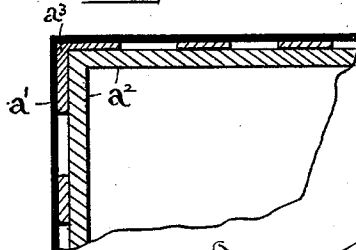


Fig - 5



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS K. OPPENHEIMER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FILING-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 534,348, dated February 19, 1895.

Application filed July 7, 1894. Serial No. 516,829. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS K. OPPENHEIMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Filing-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to file-boxes, letter holders, and paper receptacles generally, of the portable type used in offices and elsewhere for the storage or retention of valuable papers of all kinds, and which are usually made of paste-board, paper, or wood, and easily destructible by fire or water; its object being to provide receptacles of this nature approximating the cost of those ordinarily used, that shall be sufficiently fire and water proof to protect the papers stored in them against loss or destruction from ordinary fires or from injury by smoke or water, such as would practically destroy the ordinary casings used for office purposes.

To this end my invention consists in a file box, letter case, &c., of the ordinary office types, consisting of a metallic outer casing, an inner lining of paper or asbestos board, and intervening strips of refractory material constituting a non-conducting filling. The filling may be entire or arranged at intervals leaving air spaces between.

It further consists in the constructive features of the joints of folding covers, whereby said joints are rendered to a great extent air and water tight, so as to protect the contents under ordinary circumstances from injury by smoke or water.

In the drawings herewith, my invention is illustrated in the constructive features of an ordinary letter file or pamphlet box, in which—

Figure 1, is a general perspective elevation; Fig. 2, a detail cross-section of one of the walls showing the drainage channel and the inclination of the outer edge to constitute a spring joint with the cover. Fig. 3, is a detail section showing the joint and the functional relation of the drainage channel thereto. Figs. 4 and 5, are a plan and cross section illustrating a mode of construction producing air channels in the filling, and Fig. 6, is a detail exhibiting a slight modification of structure.

Referring now to the drawings: A, designates a letter-filing case of ordinary form, but constructed as follows:—The outer casing, a' ,

is of sheet metal within which is a lining, a^2 , of asbestos board or paste-board and an intervening filling, a^3 , of non-conducting material such, for example, as plaster of paris or asbestos strips.

Excepting in the particulars, hereinafter mentioned, the casing, A, is of any desired construction. I prefer to construct it, either by riveting or lap-seam joints, and excluding fusible solder, in order to resist injury from heat. I also construct it so that the folding parts shall form as close a joint as possible to resist both air and water. To this end, a shallow groove, b , may be formed near the edge of the box proper around the opening to form an outer channel, and the edge, c , be flared slightly outward to form a resilient engagement with a flap, d , on the pivoted cover, B, adapted to close down around and outside of the edge, c , as indicated in Fig. 3. Thus, if the receptacle is resting on its proper bottom, the cover forms an "umbrella" to shed water; and if resting on one edge (as indicated in Fig. 3) the channel, b , at the upper edge tends to lead the water away from the joint. The interior lining is arranged to fit as closely as possible and form close connections and tight joints between the permanent and movable portions of the casing. The intervening filling, a^3 , may be also complete and continuous, or it may be arranged in strips, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 4, leaving air spaces between. As air is a non-conductor, this construction saves material and weight.

In Fig. 6, a slight modification of structure is shown, in which an external corrugation or rib, b' , is formed in the casing in lieu of the groove, b , before described. The function in such case, in connection with the flange, d , of the cover, B, is to form a resilient contact between the outer edge of the flaps, d , and the rib, b' , in addition to that between the edge, c , and the flap, d , as before described. The friction of the parts thus brought together is sufficient to hold the lid closed without other fastening.

The inner lining, if made of paste-board, is first rendered incombustible by soaking in alum water or other solution having a similar effect; but I may also use a heavy lining of non-combustible material, such for example,

as asbestos board, and omit any intervening filling.

I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

5 1. A fire- and water-proof portable filing case or desk-box for office papers consisting of a metallic exterior casing with closing joints for the lid or cover so constructed as to shed water outwardly, and an interior lining of
10 non-combustible material, substantially as set forth.

2. A fire- and water-proof portable filing case or desk-box, for office papers consisting of a metallic exterior casing with suitable fold-
15 ing covers for access, an interior lining substantially continuous, and intervening strips

so placed as to leave air spaces between the casing and lining, substantially as set forth.

3. In a filing case of the character indicated, in combination with folding covers having 20 flaps, the walls of the casing provided with slightly flaring edges, and a rib or corrugation contiguous to and parallel with the edge, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 25 my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS K. OPPENHEIMER.

Witnesses:

L. M. HOSEA,

SANDOW FREYBLER.