H. J. FARROW.

MULTIPLE SECTION FIREPROOF CABINET FOR DUPLICATE SALES BOOKS AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 7, 1916.

1,241,615.

Patented Oct. 2, 1917.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

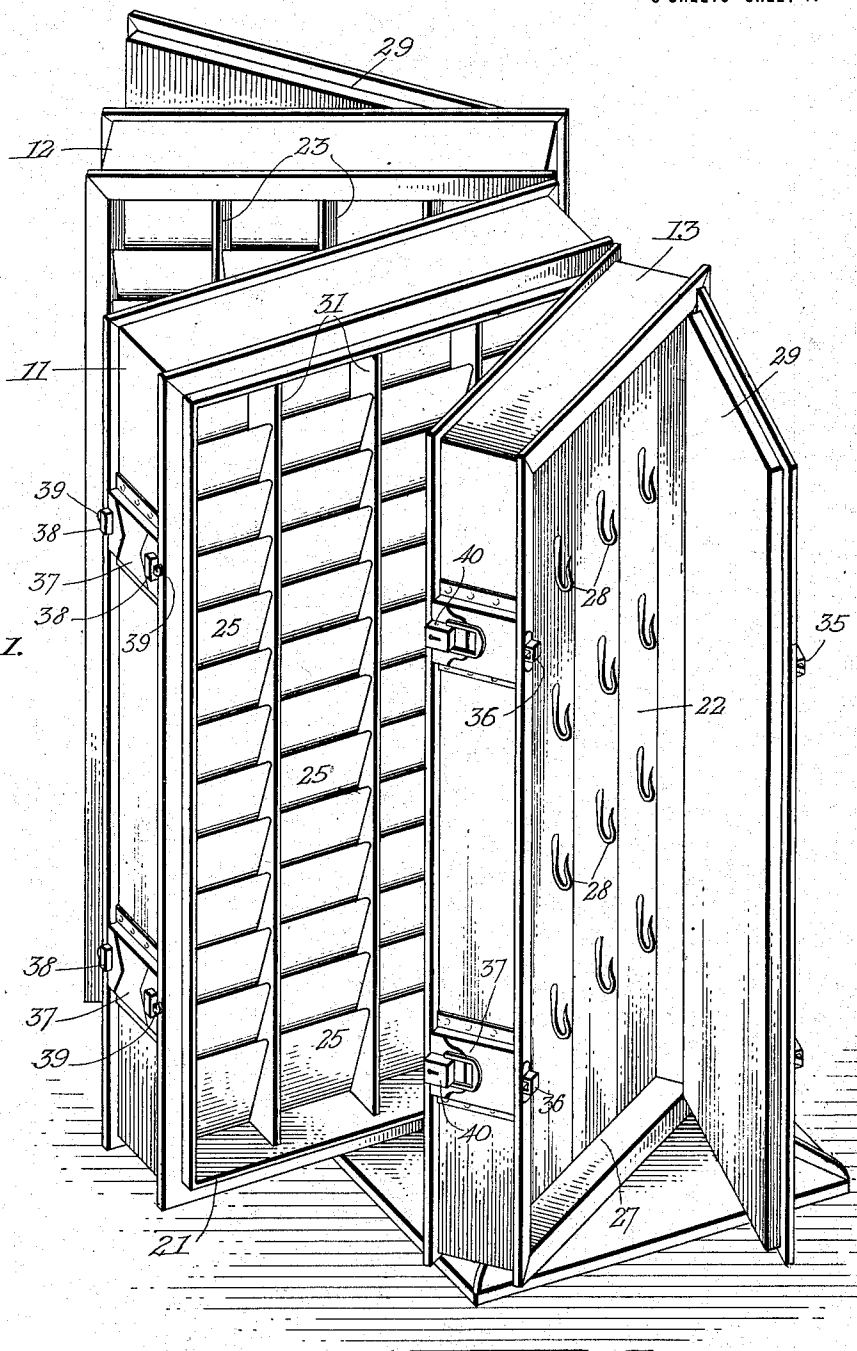


Fig. 1.

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By H. S. Bailey Attorney

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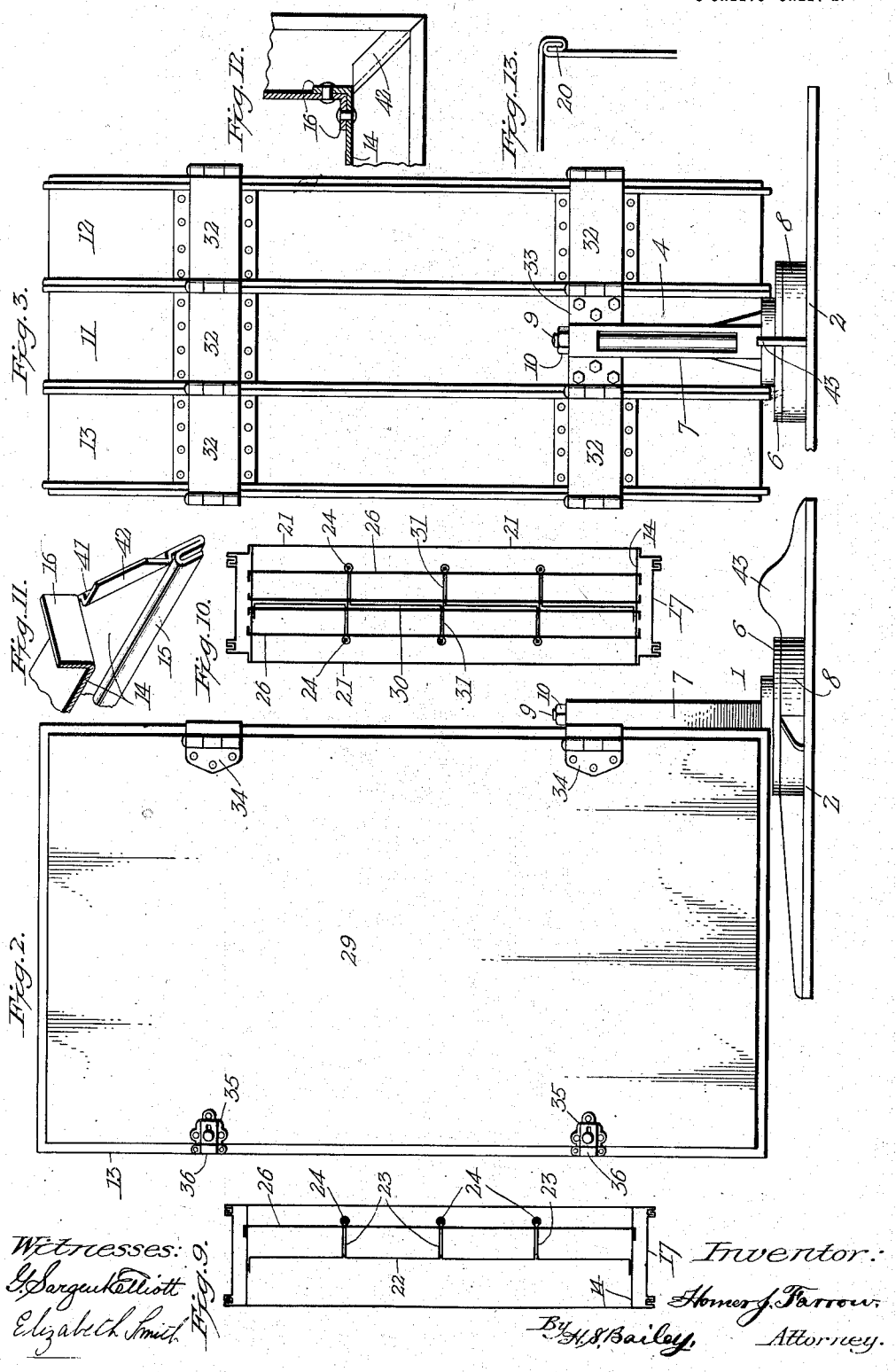
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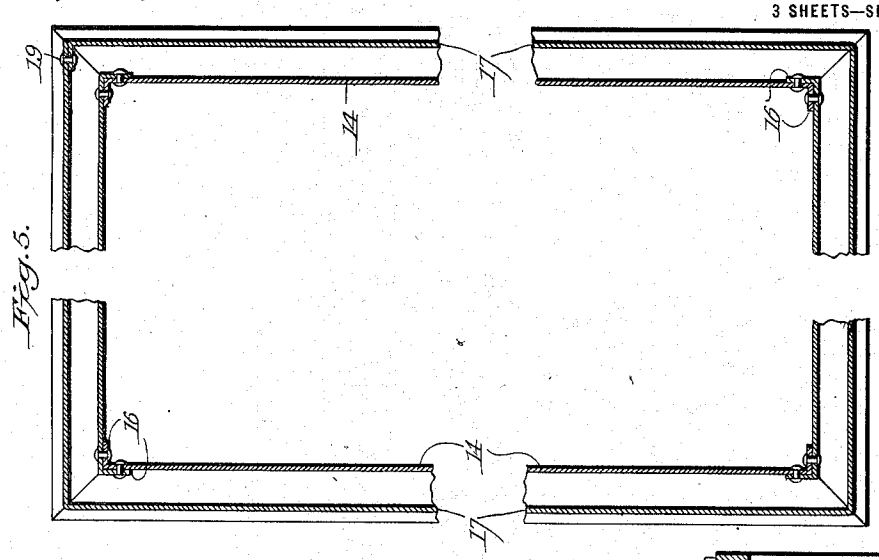


Fig. 5.

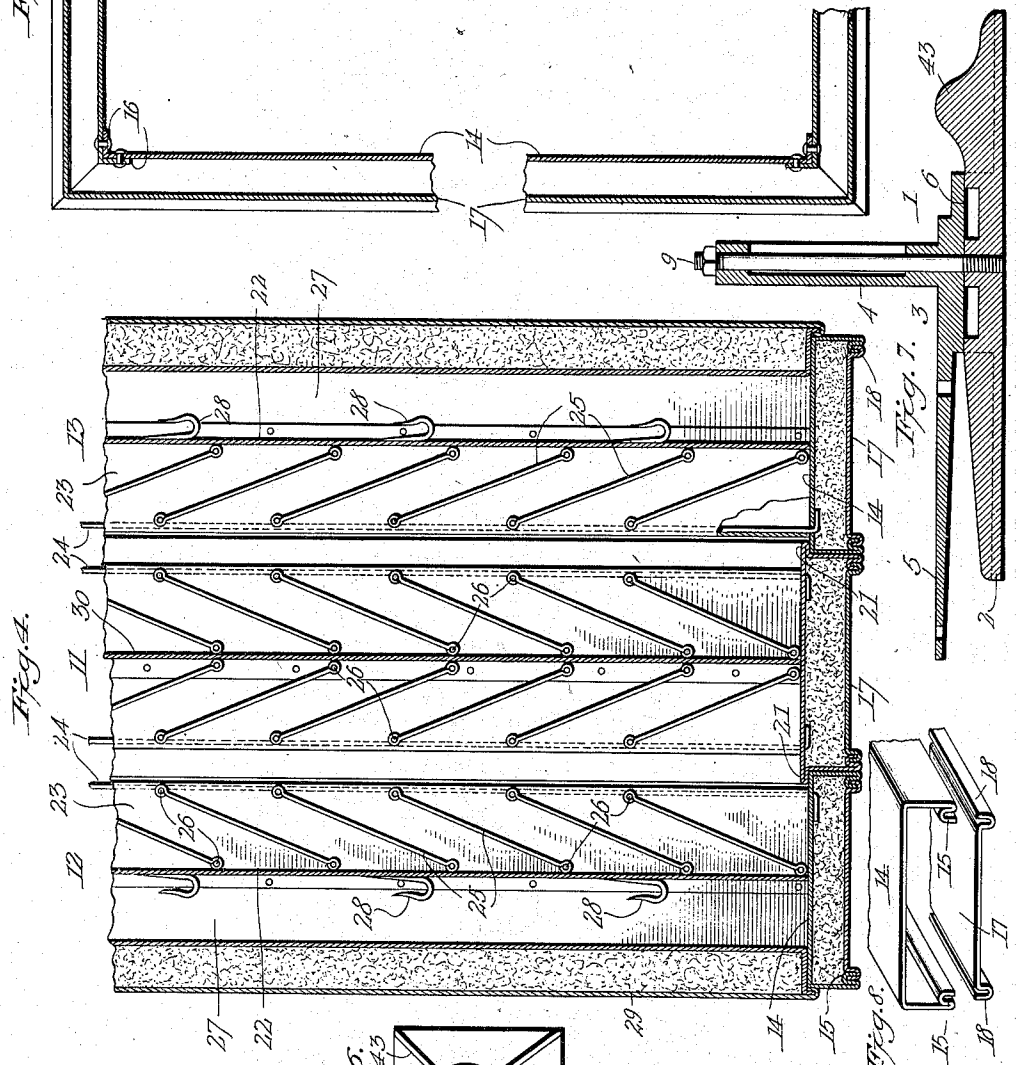


Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

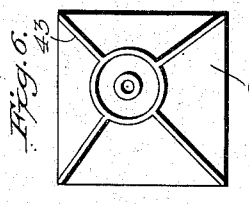


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOMER J. FARROW, OF DENVER, COLORADO.

MULTIPLE-SECTION FIREPROOF CABINET FOR DUPLICATE SALES-BOOKS AND THE LIKE.

1,241,615. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 2, 1917.

Application filed August 7, 1916. Serial No. 113,529.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOMER J. FARROW, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Multiple-Section Fireproof Cabinet for Duplicate Sales-Books and the like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fire-proof cabinets for holding numerous individual credit account books, together with bills, receipts and like papers; and the objects of my invention are:

First, to provide a fire-proof cabinet which is adapted for holding a large number of suitable duplicate sales books, each of which is used to record the daily credit purchases of some customer, the cabinet being arranged to permit the quick withdrawal and replacement of one of the books.

Second, to provide a multiple section fireproof cabinet adapted to house daily credit accounts, the sections being hinged together at their rear edges so as to close together when not in use and to swing apart when required, to permit the removal and replacement of sales books, the outer sections of said cabinet having fire-proof doors.

Third, to provide a book or other article holding fire-proof cabinet that is adapted to be made and assembled to completion without visible securing or attaching bolts.

I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved fire-proof duplicate sales book cabinet, showing the several sections thereof swung apart to display their interior construction.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the same.

Fig. 3 is a rear view thereof, showing the manner in which the sections are hinged together and to the rotatable member of a turn table.

Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical sectional view—enlarged—through the lower portion of the cabinet, showing the relation of the various members when the cabinet is closed.

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view illustrating the hollow framework of one of the sections and the manner of securing its inner and outer walls.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the stationary member of the turn table which supports the cabinet.

Fig. 7 is a central vertical sectional view through the turn table.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing a fragment of the inner and outer walls of one of the sections and the manner in which the said walls are interlockingly connected.

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic view showing the construction of one of the outer cabinet members or sections as it would appear in horizontal section.

Fig. 10 is a similar view of the inner cabinet member or section.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the corner of the inner wall of one of the sections showing a flap for covering the seam where two such ends are connected by a miter joint.

Fig. 12 is a sectional view through a corner of one of the sections showing how the flap covers the seam; and

Fig. 13 is an edge view showing how the ends of either the inner or outer walls may be connected by a double lap joint, and thus eliminate rivets and other fastening means.

Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings:

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 illustrate a cabinet embodying my invention. In these figures the numeral 1 designates the cabinet's supporting stand or turn table which comprises a stationary base plate 2 that is adapted to be secured to a counter, a bench, a bracket or other suitable support, and a rotatable member 3, to which the said cabinet is secured.

The member 3 comprises a vertical plate 4, which is adapted to be bolted to the rear outer wall of the inner member of the cabinet, and a horizontal plate 5, which is bolted to the bottom outer wall of the same member. A circular bearing face 6 is formed on the plate 5, where it joins the vertical plate 4, and a bolt receiving lug 7 projects from and extends throughout the length of the plate 4. The plate 2 is formed with a raised circular bearing track 8, upon which the bearing face 6 rests, and a bolt 9 is threaded at its lower end to the plate 2 centrally of the track 8, and extends up through the lug 7, its upper end receiving a nut 10 which is adapted to be screwed down against the adjacent end of the lug 7 hard enough to prevent the too easy turning movement of the cabinet.

The improved cabinet preferably comprises swinging or turning sections, and it may consist of only one swinging section or

of a number of sections hinged to the one that is secured to the base, so that any one of the cabinet sections may be turned and swung into open position to afford access to its interior.

I have preferably illustrated three of these cabinet sections, the central section being secured to the rotatable standard in the manner previously described, while the two outer sections are hinged at their rear edges to the central section.

My invention contemplates a cabinet of any suitable form, and constructed of any suitable fire-proof materials, and each cabinet is preferably made of galvanized iron and is rectangular in form.

As illustrated, the cabinet comprises three sections, a central section 11 and outside sections 12 and 13, all of which are hinged together in a manner to be presently described. Each section comprises a hollow rectangular frame, the inner wall 14 of which is made up of four independent members which make up the opposite sides and opposite ends of the section. The inner wall is U-shaped in cross section, and its longitudinal parallel edges are rolled or bent upon themselves to form channeled beads 15, which open outward, as shown in Fig. 8.

The ends of the transverse body portions of the four inner wall members terminate in short plates 16, which are bent at right angles to the said body portions and the plates on one member overlap the body portion of the adjoining member, and are riveted thereto in the manner shown in Fig. 5. The outer wall 17 is in the form of a single metal strip; the longitudinal edges are turned upon themselves to form channeled beads 18, as shown in Fig. 8, the edges of which enter the channels in the beads 15 of the inner wall when the two walls are assembled, as will be clearly seen by reference to Fig. 4. The terminal ends of the outer wall are secured together by rivets as shown at 19, in Fig. 5, or they may be connected by a double lap joint, as shown at 20, Fig. 13, thus dispensing with the rivets. The plates 16 of the inner wall may also be connected by a double lap joint, if desired, thus dispensing with rivets at these points also. The space between the two walls 14 and 17 is filled with a suitable fire proofing material such as asbestos, as shown in Fig. 4. The frames of the sections 12 and 13 are identical in construction, but the section 11 is slightly different, in that its inner wall is bent to form projecting beads 21, which, when the cabinet is closed, fit snugly in the frames 12 and 13, and not only prevent sagging of one frame with respect to the other, but also form a fire tight joint between the center section and the two outer sections. Each section 12 and 13 is divided centrally of its depth by a metal partition plate 22, which has a short right angle bend at each end, which is riveted to the inner wall 14 of the section. Each partition plate 22 is bent upon itself to form equidistant vertical walls 23, which form the sides of a vertical series of pockets or receptacles. In the cabinet illustrated four rows of pockets are employed, but the number of rows and the number of pockets in each row may be increased or diminished to afford greater or less capacity, as may be required. The side walls 23 are necessarily of double thickness and they are held firmly in position by vertical brace wires 24 which pass between the two thicknesses of the double wall at the folded edge thereof, and through the upper and lower portion of the inner wall, and the ends of the wires are bent at right angles, by which they are firmly held against displacement as will be understood by reference to Figs. 4 and 9.

It will thus be seen that the partitions 22 form the backs of the pockets, the walls 23, together with the inner walls 14 of the section form the sides of the pockets, and the fronts of the pockets are formed by a series of inclined plates 25, which are arranged in the following manner: The ends of each plate 25 are rolled to form a hole or passage which extends across the width of the plate, and the plates are placed between the side walls 23, and also between the inner wall 14, and the adjacent walls 23, with their lower ends resting against the partition, and their upper ends inclined outward close to the vertical edges of the side walls 23. The plates in each series are regularly spaced and the upper and lower ends of the plates in each row are in exact horizontal alinement respectively.

The plates are held securely in this position by horizontal wires 26, which extend through the rolled edges of each horizontal row of plates, through the side walls 23, and through the side members of the inner walls 14 of the section, their ends being bent at right angles to prevent their displacement, as will appear by reference to Fig. 9. The pockets thus formed are of suitable dimensions to receive the character of duplicate sales books for which the cabinet is especially designed, though they may be arranged with reference to any other character of book, as may be desired.

The partitions 22 divide the sections 12 and 13, each, into two compartments, and the pockets are preferably placed in the inner compartment of each of these sections or the compartment which adjoins the middle cabinet section 11. The outer compartments 27 of the said sections 12 and 13, respectively, are adapted to receive various memoranda, including sales items, and bills of persons not having a regular credit account with the establishment, and the par-

tition wall of each of these compartments is furnished with a plurality of hooks 28, for the reception of such papers as may be placed therein. While the hooks 28 are shown in the drawings, it will be understood that any other paper fastening or holding means may be employed. Each compartment 27 is closed by a hollow sheet metal door 29, which is filled with asbestos, thus rendering the said door fire-proof.

The middle section 11 of the cabinet is divided centrally of its depth by a partition 30, the opposite vertical edges of which are bent at right angles to the partition and are riveted to the inner wall of the casing in like manner as the partitions 22 of the sections 12 and 13. The middle section, however, has pockets on each side of the partition 30, and for this reason the partition is bent or folded in such a manner as to form pocket side walls 31, which extend at right angles from each side of the partition. To accomplish this, the metal, at a point from one end corresponding to the width of a pocket, is bent at right angles, and at a point corresponding to the depth of the pocket the metal is folded around and extended in the reverse direction, and at a point corresponding to the depth of a pocket, on the opposite side of the partition line from the first pocket wall, the metal is bent in a reverse direction as far as the partition line, where it is given a right angle bend and extended a distance equal to the width of the second pocket, when the previously described manner of bending the metal is continued until the required number of side walls have been formed. These walls are held in place by vertical wires 24, which extend through their folded outer edges and through the upper and lower members of the inner wall 14, when the ends of the said wires are bent at right angles to prevent displacement, as in the case of the similar wires in the partitions 22 of the sections 12 and 13. The inclined plates which form the outer walls of these pockets are also secured in place by horizontal wires, as in the case of those in the sections 12 and 13.

The sections may be hinged together in any suitable manner, but as illustrated I employ sheet metal channel plates 32, which are riveted to the rear walls of the sections near their upper ends. The ends of these plates are rolled and their adjoining ends interlock in hinge fashion and are connected by pins in the usual manner, thus connecting the three sections in hinge relation adjacent to their upper ends. Similar channel plates are riveted to the outer sections only, adjacent to their lower ends, and the inner ends of these plates are hinged to flat metal plates 33 which are bolted to the vertical member of the rotatable part of the supporting standard or turn table. The outer ends of the upper and lower channel plates on the outer sections are bent around the adjacent corners of the said sections and are rolled and arranged to interlock in hinge fashion with corresponding rolled ends on plates 34, which are riveted to the doors 29, the rolled ends of the plates being connected by pins. The doors 29 are held in closed relation to their respective sections by spring latches 35, which engage keepers 36 on the adjoining sections.

It is essential to lock the outer sections to the inner sections to prevent loss of the sales books within the said sections, either by fire or theft. I may employ any suitable character of lock for this purpose. As illustrated, however, the middle section is provided with channel plates 37, which are riveted to the front edge thereof adjacent to its upper and lower ends. To the end portions of these plates are riveted other plates which are provided with lugs 38, from which project catches 39. The outer sections are also provided with channel plates 37, to which are secured locks 40, adapted to receive the catches 39. The said locks are also provided with spring actuated bows which are adapted to engage the lugs 37, the whole being in the nature of an ordinary trunk lock. By this arrangement the sections of the cabinet can be securely locked together and thus prevent tampering with the sales books by any unauthorized person.

In order to protect or cover the seam which is formed by the miter joint at the corners of the sections, the ends of the inner wall, instead of being cut off at an angle of forty-five degrees are bent inward at right angles and on a line of forty-five degrees as shown at 41, and then out again at right angles to form a flap 42, which covers the joint where two ends meet, as will be understood by reference to Figs. 11 and 12. This bend does not refer to the channel portion 15 of the wall, as that is cut off at an angle of forty-five degrees, as shown by Fig. 11. Thus the cut edge of the end of one member of the frame rests against the bent edge 41 of the adjoining member of the frame, the flap 42 covering the seam, as above described. The base plate 2 of the standard is provided with a stop web 43, which limits the rotation of the cabinet in either direction.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A fire-proof cabinet for the purpose described, comprising a plurality of sections in the form of hollow vertical frames hinged together in leaf fashion and which are filled with fire-proof material, partitions extending midway of the depth of said frames, spaced division plates extending at right angles to said partitions, spaced in-

clined plates between said division plates having rolled edges, supporting wires extending through the inner wall of the section, the division plates and the rolled edges of the inclined plates, means for locking said section in closed relation, and means secured to the rear portion of the middle section for revolubly supporting said cabinet.

2. A fire-proof cabinet for the purpose described, comprising a plurality of sections in the form of hollow vertically arranged frames filled with fire-proof material and which are hinged together in leaf fashion, the outer sections forming closures for the inner section, plates in said sections which are bent both to form partitions which extend centrally of the depth of said sections, and also a series of spaced walls which are at right angles to the partition wall, spaced inclined plates arranged between said walls in a manner to form pockets and having rolled upper and lower edges, and rods extending through said walls and said rolled edges, beads projecting from the inner frame which fit into the outer frames when the cabinet is closed, locking means for folding said sections in closed relation, and means secured to the rear edge of the middle section for revolubly supporting said cabinet.

3. A fire proof cabinet comprising three vertical sections in the form of hollow metal frames which are filled with fire-proof material, said frames comprising inner walls in the form of channel plates, the parallel edges of which terminate in channeled beads which open outward, and outer walls, the parallel edges of which are channeled and lie in the channeled edges of the inner walls, hinge members for connecting the rear edges of said sections together in leaf form, a partition plate in the middle section which is bent upon itself to form parallel vertical walls which project at right angles to each side of said partition, spaced inclined plates arranged between said walls, and means for securing the opposite ends of said inclined plates to said walls, partitions in the outer sections which are bent upon themselves to form walls in line with those in the adjoining sections, and inclined spaced plates secured at their ends to said walls, the partitions in the outer sections leaving outwardly facing chambers, fire-proof doors for said chambers, and means secured to the rear portion of the said middle section for revolubly supporting said cabinet.

4. A fire-proof cabinet comprising a plurality of vertical sections hinged together in leaf fashion, each of which consists of a hollow metal frame, comprising a channel form of inner wall, the parallel edges of which terminate in channeled beads, and an outer wall in the form of a metal strip, the parallel edges of which terminate in channeled beads which fit into the beads on the inner wall, a partition plate extending centrally of the depth of said frame and folded to form spaced division walls at right angles to said partition, a series of spaced inclined plates having rolled edges, arranged between said wall and wires extending through said rolled edges and said division walls and through the inner walls of the section, their ends being bent at right angles, vertical wires extending longitudinally through the folded edges of said division walls and through the inner walls of the section, their ends being turned at right angles, means for locking said sections in closed relation, and means for rotatably supporting said cabinet.

5. A fire-proof cabinet, comprising a plurality of vertical sections hinged together in leaf form, each section consisting of a hollow metallic frame filled with fire-proof material, a partition extending centrally of the depth of said frame so as to divide the frame into two compartments, a plurality of spaced division walls formed at right angles to the partition wall, tiers of spaced inclined plates having rolled upper and lower edges and arranged between said division walls in a manner to form pockets, rods extending through said walls, said rolled edges, and through the inner walls of the frames, a stationary base, and a standard secured to said cabinet, and rotatably mounted on said base.

6. The combination with a cabinet comprising a plurality of independent sections hinged together in leaf form, of an L-shaped bracket, the horizontal member of which is secured to the lower edge of the middle section of said cabinet, while the vertical member is secured to the rear edge thereof, a circular track portion formed on said bracket, a base plate having a circular track portion upon which rests the track portion of the bracket, and a pin extending through the vertical portion of the bracket and axially through the track portions of the bracket and base.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HOMER J. FARROW.

Witnesses:
G. SARGENT ELLIOTT,
ELIZABETH SMITH.