A. S. BATRICK.

FILING CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1910.

1,013,922.

Patented Jan. 9, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

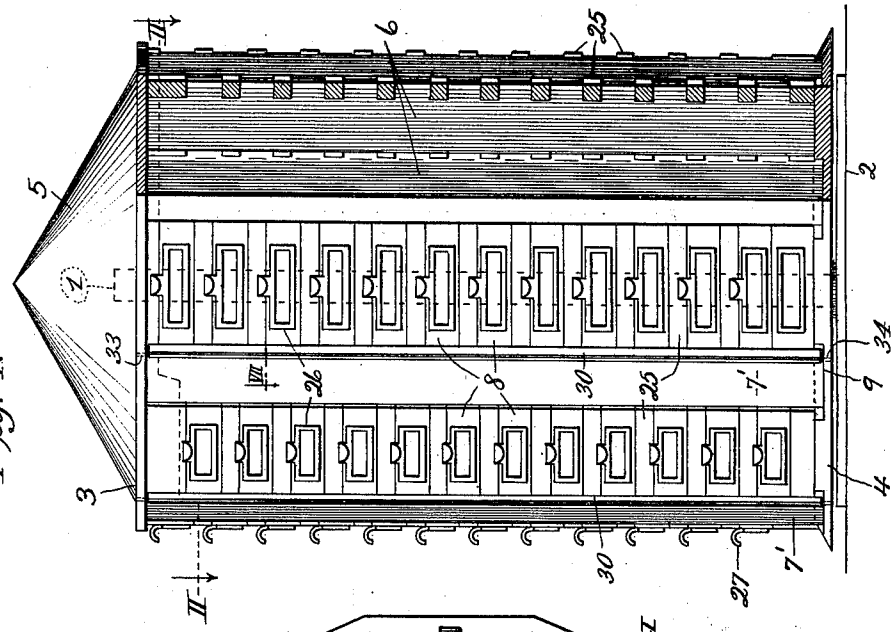
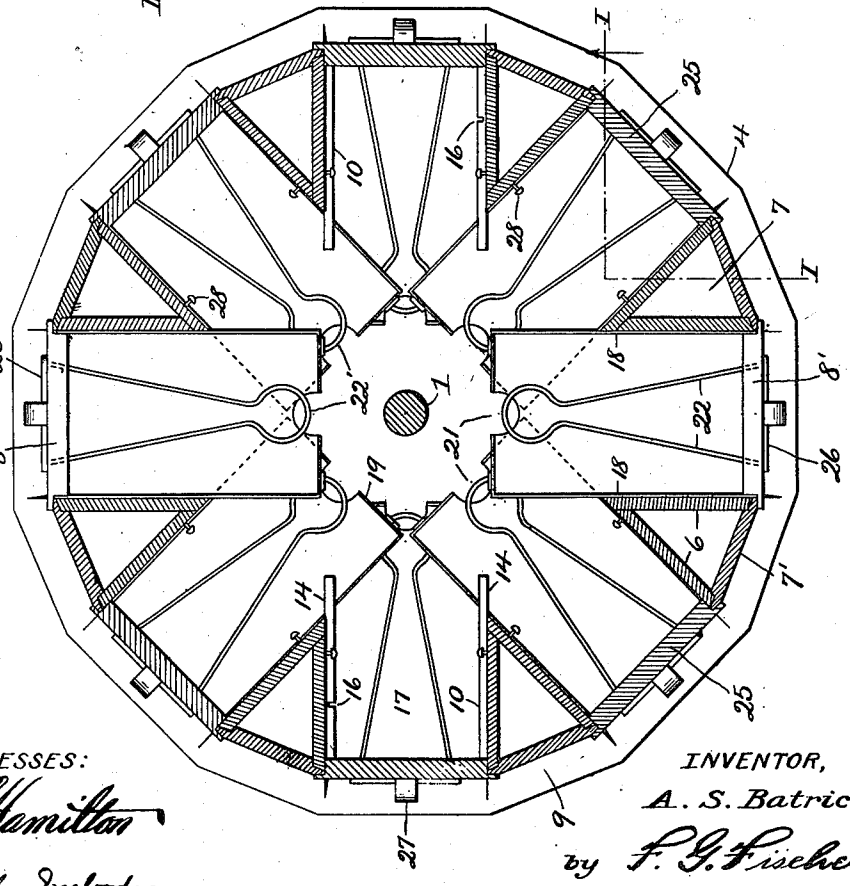


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

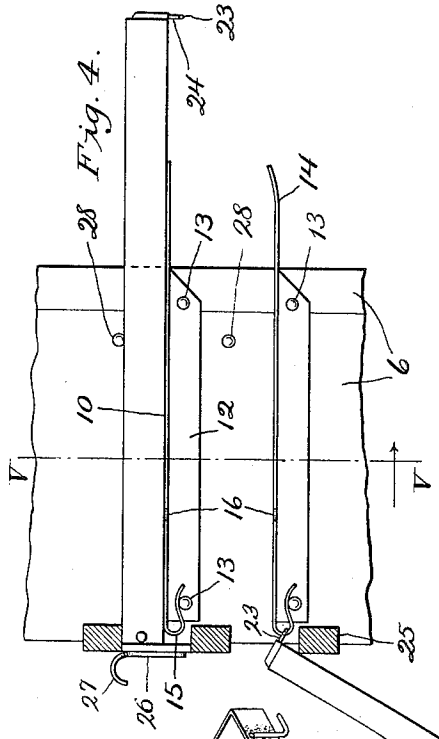


Fig. 5.

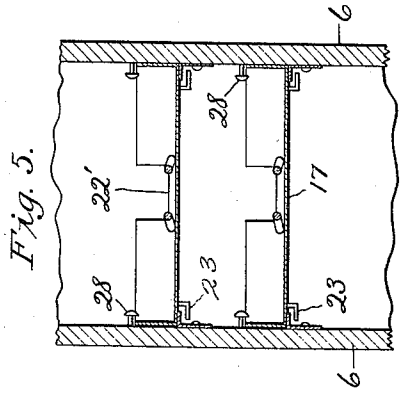


Fig. 7.

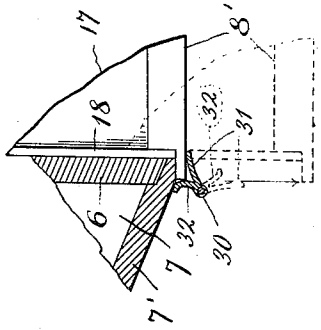
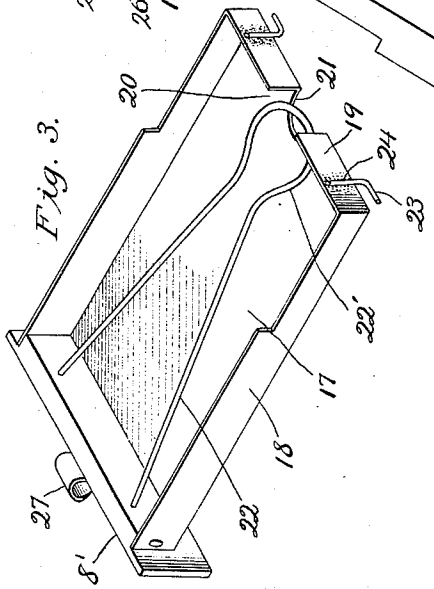


Fig. 3.



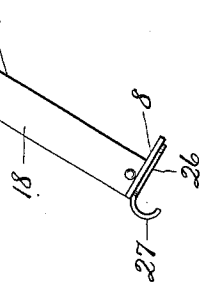


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM S. BATRICK, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

FILING-CABINET.

1,013,922. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 9, 1912.

Application filed October 4, 1910. Serial No. 585,327.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM S. BATRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Filing-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to revolving filing cabinets, and my object is to provide a filing cabinet which is characterized by capacity for holding a very large number of papers in a small space, and in which the drawers when fully extended and then released will be supported in inclined positions, thereby facilitating the insertion or the removal of papers.

The cabinet is especially adapted for the use of retail merchants doing a credit business, in filing daily bills, one drawer of the cabinet being appropriated to each customer.

In order that my invention may be fully understood reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section on line I—I of Fig. 2, of a revolving filing cabinet constructed according to my invention, some of the drawers and supports being removed. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional plan view, on line II—II of Fig. 1, two of the drawers being removed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the drawers. Fig. 4 is a side elevation of two of the drawers, one in fully open, and the other in fully closed position. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of two superposed drawers, on line V—V of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of the sheet metal drawer-supports, detached. Fig. 7 is a detail section on line VII, of Fig. 1.

Referring to Fig. 1, the cabinet is revolubly mounted upon a vertical shaft 1, supported by a suitable base 2. 3 and 4 are the top and bottom plates through which the shaft extends. The top plate 3, is surmounted by a conical or other cap 5, which has no function except that of ornament and covering the upper end of said shaft. Connecting the top and bottom plates 3 and 4 are a circular series of triangular, box-like columns, 7, each of which is composed of two drawer-guide strips 6, and an outside strip 7′. The strips 6 are arranged in parallel pairs, and are adapted to receive between them a series of tiers of drawers 8. The bottom plate 4, being beveled, has recesses 9 cut therein to receive the bottoms of the outside strips 7′. Mounted on each of the strips 6 are a series of horizontal, sheet metal drawer-supports 10, each having a down-turned flange 12, secured to the strip by tacks 13. The inner end of each support 10 extends beyond the inner corner of the box-like column and is slightly bent upwardly, as shown at 14, Fig. 4. The forward or outer end of each support 10 is bent down and then back, thus forming a down-turned hook 15. In one of the supports 10 is cut a notch 16, hereafter referred to.

The drawers are preferably constructed as shown in Fig. 3. Each drawer has a wooden front 8′ and a sheet metal bottom 17, sides 18 and back 19, all integral with the bottom 17. In the center of the back is cut a recess 20 which communicates with a recess 21 in the rear edge of the bottom. These recesses are to permit papers in the drawers to be grasped between the thumb and finger for removal.

22 designates a loop-shaped, resilient wire paper holder, the ends of which are fixed in holes in the front piece 8′. The loop end 22′ overlies the recess 21, so that it can be easily raised. When the drawer is empty of papers the holder is held by its own resilience in contact with the bottom 17. When papers are in the drawer they will be held compactly by the holder which thus increases the drawer's capacity.

Each drawer carries upon its back or inner end, a pair of oppositely and laterally projecting pins 23, which slide beneath the drawer-supports 10 and are adapted to engage the hooks 15 thereof when the drawer is fully extended. Preferably, said pins are formed by means of L-shaped pieces of wire 24, soldered to the back plate 19, as illustrated.

When the drawer is pulled outward to the limit, then lowered, it will rest upon a filling-strip 25, as shown in Fig. 4, while the pins 23 in the hooks 15 will prevent the drawer's falling. With a drawer in this position, its contents may be conveniently removed, and the figures upon the uppermost sheet of paper are readable without its removal from the drawer. The upward curvature at 14, of the pieces 10, insures that the pins 23, will pass beneath said pieces when a drawer is pulled out. The notches 16 provide for the bodily removal of any drawer, by registering a pin 23 with a notch and

then tilting the drawer up at that side, whereby the pin will be brought above the piece 10, and the drawer may be removed.

It will be observed that each drawer projects inwardly beyond the angles of the inclosing columns, and interlaps with the adjacent drawers of the adjacent tiers. This arrangement of the drawers effects a great economy of space in the width of the cabinet and permits the use of the maximum number of drawers in a cabinet of the type illustrated.

The front of each drawer projects downwardly and is of sufficient height to receive a name-plate 26, having a drawer-pull 27, thereon. The name-plate is adapted to receive a slip or card which may bear the name of a customer or any other data desired.

The slot-like spaces between the drawers of a tier are closed by the filling-strips 25.

The vertical drawer-guide strips 6, are provided with tacks 28, which project above the drawer sides 18 and hold the drawer down upon the supports 10 until the rear end of the drawer has been removed past said tacks.

The drawers are prevented from being thrown open by centrifugal force when the cabinet is revolved, by retainers 30, each of which comprises connected resilient wings 31 and 32, mounted upon pins 33 and 34, journaled, respectively, in plates 3 and 4. Each retainer is of sufficient length to engage a tier of drawers, which are held in closed position by wing 13 bearing against said drawers while wing 32 passes against the adjacent strip 7′. When a drawer is opened it swings the engaging retainer around to the dotted position, Fig. 7, thus bringing wing 32 in path of drawer-front 8′, hence when said drawer is closed front 8′ will engage wing 32 and restore the retainer to normal position shown by full lines in Fig. 7.

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

1. In a revolving filing cabinet, a circular series of box-like columns, said columns forming drawer-guides; a plurality of tiers of drawers mounted between said columns; the inner ends of the drawers of each tier interlapping the corresponding portions of the drawers of adjacent tiers; a pair of sheet-metal supports secured to said columns for each drawer, said supports being shorter than the drawer and having upturned rear ends and downturned hooks at their forward ends; pins projecting beneath each drawer and adapted to pass beneath the upturned rear ends of the supports and engage the downturned hooks at the forward ends of said supports when the drawer is extended, and means projecting over the drawer to hold the same upon the supports until the hooks pass beneath said supports.

2. In a filing cabinet, an annular series of pairs of vertical strips forming drawer-guides, horizontal sheet metal drawer-supports secured to said guides, tiers of drawers resting upon said support, the inner end of each drawer being interlapped with the corresponding portions of the drawers in adjacent tiers, and a resilient retainer engaging each tier of drawers, for the purpose described.

3. In a filing cabinet, sheet metal drawer-supports adapted to support a drawer and having downwardly turned hooks at their outer ends; a drawer resting upon said supports, and pins on the drawer projecting laterally beneath said supports and adapted to engage said hooks when the drawer is fully extended.

4. In a filing cabinet, vertical strips inclosing a tier of drawers, filling strips between said drawers at the forward ends thereof to assist in supporting the drawers in inclined depending position when fully extended, sheet metal drawer-supports secured to said vertical strips and adapted to support a drawer and having downwardly turned hooks at their outer ends, a drawer resting upon said supports, and pins on the drawer projecting laterally beneath said supports and adapted to engage said hooks and coact with the filling strip in supporting the drawer in inclined position when the drawer is fully extended.

5. In a filing cabinet, a pair of sheet metal drawer-supports adapted to support a drawer and having downwardly turned hooks at their outer ends, one of said supports having a notch therein; a drawer resting upon said supports; pins carried by the drawer and projecting laterally beneath said supports, said pins being adapted to engage said hooks when the drawer is fully extended; and one of said pins adapted to pass through the notch so that the drawer may be removed bodily when tilted upwardly on the side adjacent said notch.

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

ABRAHAM S. BATRICK.

Witnesses:
F. G. FISCHER,
E. C. LILLIAN.