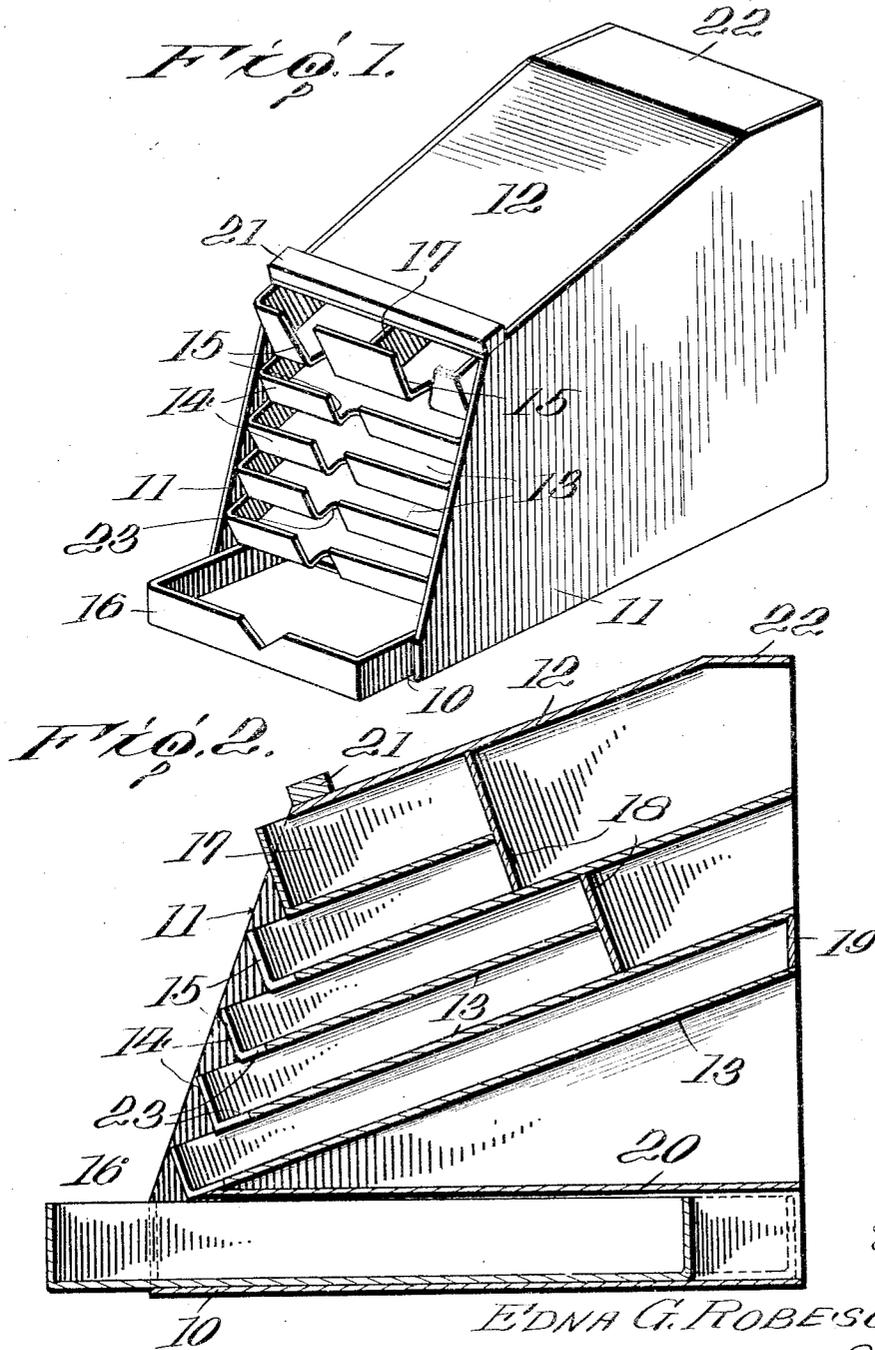


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E. G. ROBESON
STATIONERY CABINET
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Inventor

EDNA G. ROBESON.

By *Brown & Phelps*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDNA G. ROBESON, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

STATIONERY CABINET.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDNA G. ROBESON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stationery Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to cabinets for storage and dispensing of stationery particularly the stationery used by typists and has as an object the provision of such a cabinet which may be placed at hand upon the typist's desk to make readily available any desired size of paper or envelope, carbon paper and etc. A further object of the invention is the provision of a cabinet of the class described from which the paper or envelopes may be readily removed. A further object of the invention is the provision of such a cabinet having a top available for use as a copy holder.

Further objects of the invention will appear from the following description when read in connection with the accompanying drawing showing an illustrative embodiment thereof and in which Figure 1 is a perspective view and Figure 2 is a central vertical section.

The cabinet as shown comprises a bottom 10, side members 11 and a top 12. To hold the stationery a series of shelves 13 are provided between the sides 11. To ensure that the paper or envelopes will be always at the front of the shelf with the edges thereof readily accessible for separation of a single sheet or envelope from the bulk, the shelves 13 are placed in a downwardly sloping position.

Fronts 14 are provided upon the shelves and to give access to the sheets the center of each front is cut away as shown at 15 at approximately the center of the article to be held upon the shelf.

To provide a space between the top of each front 15 and the lower corner of the front upon the shelf next above the same for withdrawal of paper, the front edges of the members 11 are sloped backwardly, as clearly indicated in Figure 2. The consequent offset of each of the fronts rearwardly caused by the angle of the front edge of the sides 11 is a very important feature of the invention since otherwise the fronts 14 must be left lower than the full thickness of the space provided by the shelves with consequent loss of storage space.

At the bottom of the cabinet a drawer 16 is shown in which carbon paper may be stored. When the cabinet is in use this drawer may be pulled forward to a slight extent to give access to the sheets of carbon therein. The front of the drawer is cut away in the same manner as already described for the fronts 15 of the shelves.

Preferably a partition 17 is provided to divide the space above the upper shelf 13 so as to present spaces for different sizes of envelope. A partition 18 is placed at the back of certain of the shelves 13 and the back of the cabinet between the sides 11 is left open so that the space upon certain of the shelves back of the partition 18 may be utilized for other sizes of envelope or for seldom used forms of stationery. The total depth of the cabinet is such that the lower shelves 13 extend the full depth thereof providing sufficient length for the longest paper desired to dispense therefrom, and a closure 19 is shown for the space between the long shelves.

Above the space occupied by the drawer 16 a partition 20 is shown, the cabinet being left open at the back of the space between the partition 20 and the lower shelf 13 thus providing space for storage of miscellaneous stationery of considerable size. To enable the top 12 of the cabinet to be used as a copy holder it is placed, throughout the larger portion of its width, upon the slope of the shelves 13 and a ledge 21 is provided across its front to prevent the copy lying thereon from sliding off. As shown at 22, the rear portion of the top for a slight distance is shown horizontal.

The cut away portions 15 in the front of the envelope space is at the center of the envelope and a plurality of such cut away portions is therefore provided. Preferably the front edge of each shelf 13 is recessed for a slight distance backwardly in register with the cut away portion 15 as shown at 23 so that the finger of the user may be placed under the paper upon the shelf to lift the whole of the pile of sheets when desired for any reason.

Because of the slope upon which the shelves are placed the front edges will be readily accessible to the thumb of the user and a finger placed upon the top of the upper sheet will enable a single sheet to be removed from the pile with celerity and accuracy. The storage of the paper in compact form and the availability thereof with-

out handling more than the sheet required will keep the stock of paper in excellent condition with consequent reduction of waste.

Minor changes may be made in the physical embodiment of the invention without departing from its spirit.

I claim:—

1. A stationery cabinet comprising, in combination, side members having their forward edges sloping rearwardly, shelves between said side members sloping downwardly toward the front of the cabinet, fronts upon and perpendicular to said shelves, their upper edges terminating in alignment with the next higher shelf and flush with the edges of said side members whereby each successively higher front is off set rearwardly to provide a space between

the upper edge of each front and the lower edge of the front thereabove.

2. A stationery cabinet comprising, in combination, side members having their forward edges sloping rearwardly, shelves between said side members sloping downwardly toward the front of the cabinet, fronts upon and perpendicular to said shelves, their upper edges terminating in alignment with the next higher shelf and flush with the edges of said side members whereby each successively higher front is off set rearwardly to provide a space between the upper edge of each front and the lower edge of the front thereabove, a downwardly and forwardly sloping top upon said cabinet, and a ledge to prevent sliding of an article placed thereon.

EDNA G. ROBESON.