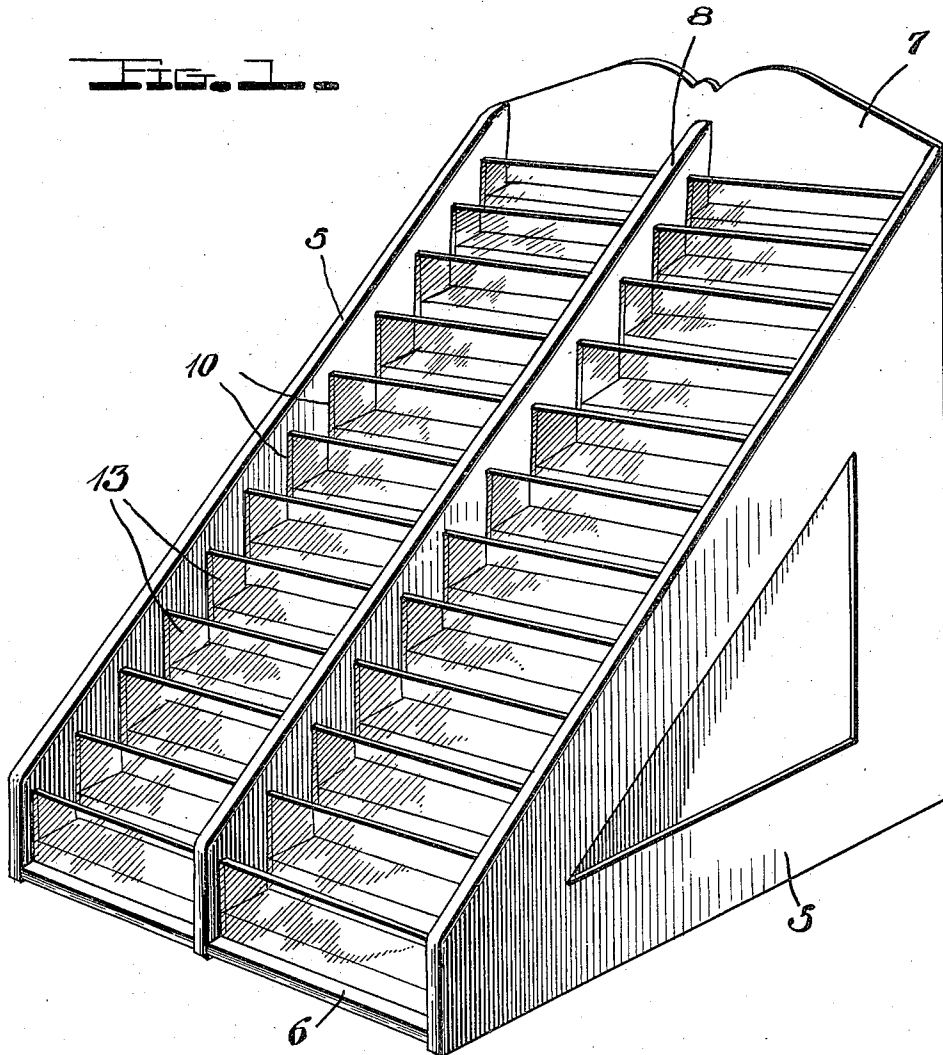


J. M. MUSIL.
FILING CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1912.

1,045,317.

Patented Nov. 26, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

Chas. L. Griestauer.

A. B. Norton.

By

Watson E. Coleman
Attorney

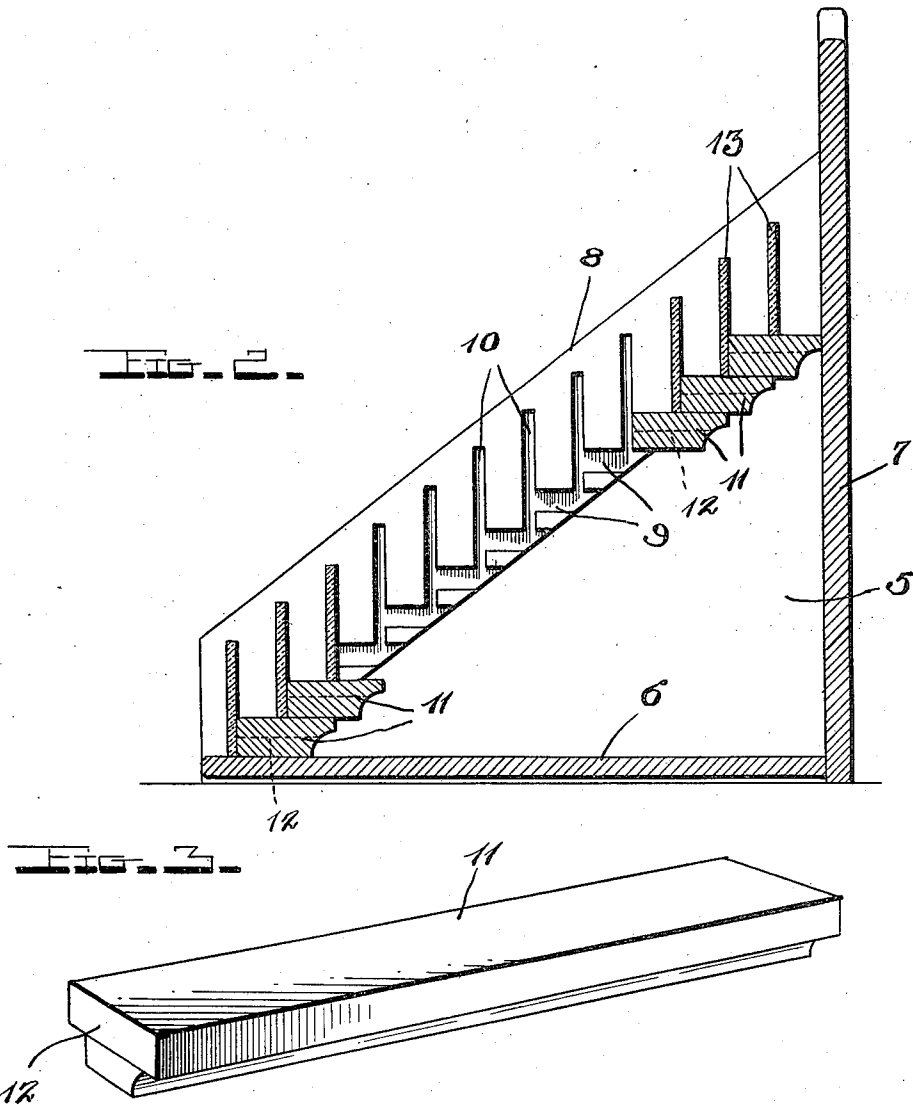
Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH M. MUSIL, OF CLEBURNE, KANSAS.

FILING-CABINET.

1,045,317.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 26, 1912.

Application filed May 15, 1912. Serial No. 697,585.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, JOSEPH M. MUSIL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleburne, in the county of Riley and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Filing-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to visible filing cabinets and has for its primary object to provide a cabinet which is especially designed for the filing and sorting of bank checks, said cabinet including a plurality of vertical transparent walls and spacing bars arranged between the walls and forming the bottom of each compartment, said bars and transparent walls being arranged in echelon whereby the contents of each compartment is visible to a person standing in front of the cabinet.

A further object of the invention is to provide improved means for mounting the vertical glass plates or walls of the compartments and the division or spacing bars whereby in the event that any one of said walls should become accidentally broken, the same can be readily removed without disturbing the arrangement of the other compartment walls, and replaced by a new one.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a filing cabinet of the above character which may be inexpensively manufactured, is neat in appearance, of strong and durable construction and extremely convenient for the filing of checks, notes, bills and other office papers.

With the above and other objects in view as will become apparent as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions, combinations and arrangements of the parts that I shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a filing cabinet embodying the present invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the cabinet, several of the vertical glass walls and the bars between the same which form the bottoms of the compartments being removed, and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of

one of the transparent wall supporting bars.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and designated in the accompanying drawings by like reference characters.

Referring in detail to the drawings, 5 designates the side walls of the cabinet which are secured to a suitable base 6. The side walls 5 are of substantially triangular form, the longer sides thereof forming the upper edges of the walls. The rear wall 7 is secured to the rear vertical edges of these side walls and extends above the same. The upper portion of this rear wall may be of any desired ornamental configuration. A central partition strip 8 is secured at its upper end to the rear wall 7, said strip being obliquely inclined and fixed at its lower end to the base 6 of the cabinet.

The inner faces of the side walls 5 of the cabinet and the opposite sides of the central partition strip 8 are each provided with a series of horizontally disposed grooves 9 which are arranged in stepped relation as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The forward ends of these grooves open into the spaced vertical grooves or channels 10, said vertical channels also extending below said horizontal grooves. The wall supporting bars 11 which form the bottom of each compartment are provided with short tongues 12 upon their ends to engage in the horizontal grooves 9 of the cabinet walls. The front vertical edges of these supporting bars abut against the rear faces of the glass plates or walls 13, while the rear edge portions of said bars extend beneath the lower ends of the vertical grooves or channels 10, to provide a support for the glass front walls of the several compartments whereby the same are retained in the grooves 10 of the cabinet walls. Each of the bars 11 rests at its forward edge upon the rear edge portion of the next bar immediately below the same so that said bars mutually serve to support each other, as well as to hold the glass plates or compartment walls in position.

By means of the foregoing construction, it will be seen that the entire contents of the cabinet will be at all times visible as the papers arranged in the compartments thereof can be clearly seen through the glass plates or walls 13. This feature is of great importance in the use of the cabinet in

banks and similar institutions for the purpose of sorting checks, the visibility of the contents of the several compartments precluding the possibility of overlooking any of the checks arranged therein. Should any one of the glass partition walls be accidentally broken, the rear wall of the cabinet or a section thereof is removed and the supporting bar beneath the broken plate removed from the groove 9 in the cabinet walls so that the broken piece of glass can be removed from the cabinet and replaced by a new glass wall. By the provision of these independent supporting bars for the transparent walls, any one of the glass plates can be readily removed without disturbing the arrangement of the remaining plates.

From the foregoing it is thought that the construction and arrangement of the several parts of the invention will be clearly understood. The cabinet is highly advantageous for use in banks, offices and commercial institutions employing filing systems and account records. The echelon arrangement of the glass front walls of the compartments admits of the contents of each compartment being clearly seen so that the possibility of mistake or error due to inadvertently overlooking checks or other accounts which often occurs in filing cabinets at present in use, is reduced to a minimum.

While I have shown but two series of compartments in the cabinet illustrated in the drawing, it will be obvious that the same may be constructed of any desired number of such series of compartments, the prin-

ciple employed for the mounting of the supporting blocks and glass compartment walls being identical in each series. The invention is also susceptible of a great many minor modifications in the form, proportions and arrangement of the several elements without departing from the essential features or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

A filing cabinet comprising a case having side walls provided with horizontal grooves and vertical grooves communicating with the horizontal grooves at the outer ends thereof, said vertical grooves being closed at their upper ends and extending above and below the horizontal grooves, glass plates mounted in the vertical grooves and terminating short of the lower ends thereof, and supporting bars for said glass plates removably arranged in the horizontal grooves and extending below said glass plates to support the same, the forward edge of each of said bars resting upon the rear edge of the next succeeding bar immediately beneath the same, whereby each of the bars mutually serve to support one another.

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

JOSEPH M. MUSIL.

Witnesses:

J. T. MUSIL,
SIGURD PALMER.