H. A. GURNEY.

PAPER CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1921.

1,415,170. Patented May 9, 1922.

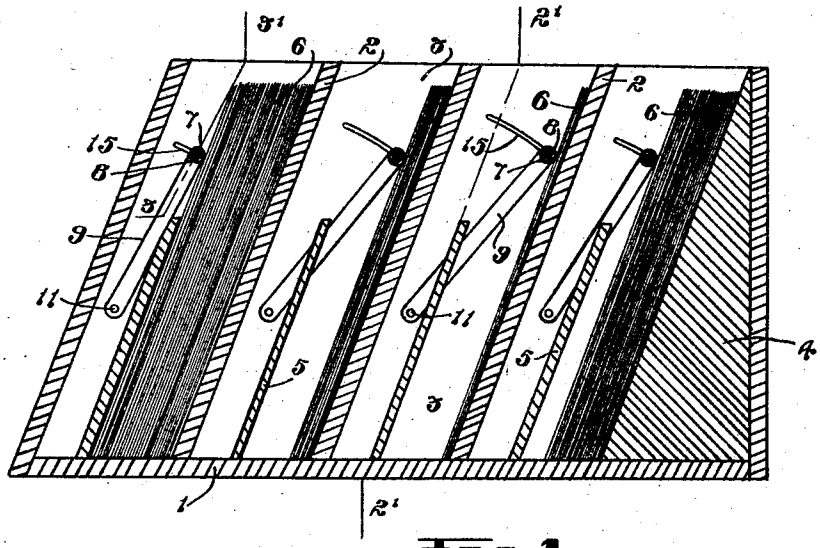


Fig 1

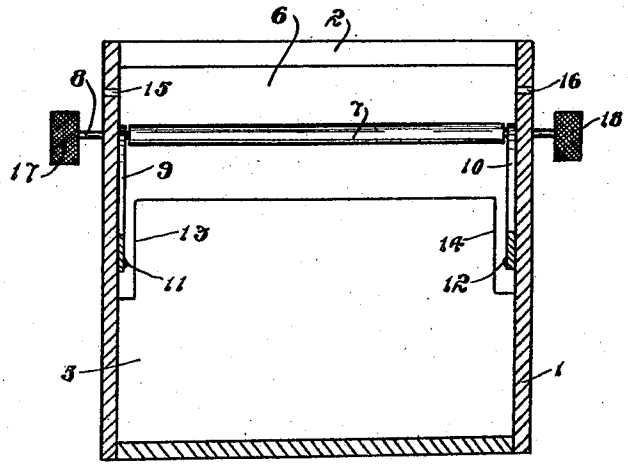


Fig 2

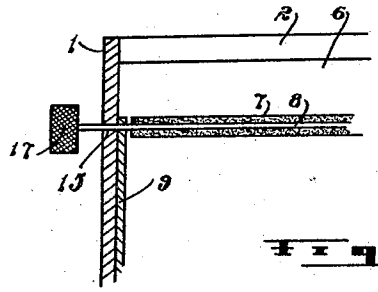


Fig 3

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PAPER CABINET.

1,415,170. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 9, 1922.

Application filed May 3, 1921. Serial No. 466,410.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HAROLD AUGUSTUS GURNEY, of the city of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Cabinets, of which the following is the specification.

The invention relates to improvements in paper cabinets and an object of the invention is to provide a cabinet for receiving particularly writing paper such as is used by stenographers and other such persons and which is arranged so that with little effort the operator can withdraw the paper a sheet at a time from the cabinet, thereby greatly facilitating their work.

A further object is to construct the appliance so that it provides a convenient storage cabinet for paper of various kinds and to arrange the device in a simple, inexpensive and positive operating manner.

With the above more important objects in view the invention consists essentially in a cabinet interiorly subdivided to provide a plurality of inclined paper receiving compartments and an extracting pressure roller associated with each compartment, the parts being arranged and constructed as hereinafter more particularly described and later pointed out in the appended claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which:—

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view through the cabinet.

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view at 2—2′ Figure 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view at 3—3′ Figure 1.

In the drawing like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

1 represents an outer box having an open top and provided with a plurality of transversely extending inclined suitably spaced permanent cross partitions 2, the partitions forming paper receiving compartments 3. Any number of compartments can be formed in the cabinet depending on the requirements and here it will be observed that the left hand partition really forms the front of the box which is inclined and that at the rear end of the box a false end 4 is put in.

Within each compartment I place also a transversely extending inclined divisional board 5 parallel to the partitions and extending approximately a little more than half way up the box. The stacks of paper 6 placed in the box are inserted between the partition and the divisional board and obviously the stack of paper in each instance takes a slanting position having a natural tendency to fall rearwardly. Associated with each compartment and stack of paper I provide an extracting roller 7 carried by a cross spindle 8, the ends of the spindle being mounted in the upper ends of side arms 9 and 10, the lower ends of which are pivotally secured at 11 and 12 to the sides of the box. The roller is preferably of rubber or rubber surfaced so that when engaged with the paper it will cling to it. Here it will be observed that the pivot points 11 and 12 are so arranged in respect to the stack of paper in each instance that the rollers have a natural tendency to fall rearwardly, that is to engage with the foremost sheet of paper in the stack.

In order to permit the roller to travel rearwardly as the sheets are extracted and the stack becomes less thick, I have notched away at 13 and 14 the ends of the divisional boards 5 to provide clearance space for the arms.

The ends of the spindle 8 are projected through side slots 15 and 16 formed in the sides of the box, the slots being arranged concentric to the pivots 11 and 12. The ends of the spindle are supplied with knobs 17 and 18.

When the cabinet is in use the spaces between the divisional boards and partitions are filled with stacks of paper to be used, the stacks of paper being put in behind the rollers which are bearing on the front page of each stack. As the rollers in each instance are to the right of the pivot points 11 and 12 they have a natural tendency to bear under the action of gravity against the foremost sheet of the stack. Consequently when the operator, such as a stenographer, desires a sheet of paper from any one of the stacks she simply turns one or other of the knobs to rotate the roller in a counter-clockwise direction, which action effects the expelling of the top sheet of paper in the stack from the box so that it can be readily picked up by the fingers. Obviously the rollers are at all times set.

I have shown the first compartment practically full of paper, whilst the third com-

partment is almost empty. In this latter compartment the reason for cutting away the portions 13 and 14 is apparent.

Whilst I have entered into a detailed description of the various parts it will be readily understood that they can be modified without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claim, and that whilst the device has been described as a cabinet, it could be gotten up in a variety of forms to suit requirements.

What I claim as my invention is:—

A paper cabinet presenting a paper compartment in which sheets of paper are adapted to be stacked, a partition member within the compartment of less height than the latter and having the upper vertical edges thereof cut away to provide a pair of passages, a pair of arms mounted to swing in said passages and having their lower ends pivoted to the sides of the said compartment, at one side of the partition, a cross spindle carried between the upper ends of said arms and having the extremities thereof disposed in arcuate slots formed in the casing on the opposite side of the partition, whereby the roller will be prevented from moving to a position directly above the pivot point of the arms.

Signed at Winnipeg, this 14th day of April, 1921.

HAROLD AUGUSTUS GURNEY.

In the presence of—
GERALD S. ROXBURGH,
W. C. BOGGESS.