No. 701,449. Patented June 3, 1902.

P. H. YAWMAN.

FILING CABINET.

(Application filed Jan. 6, 1902.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

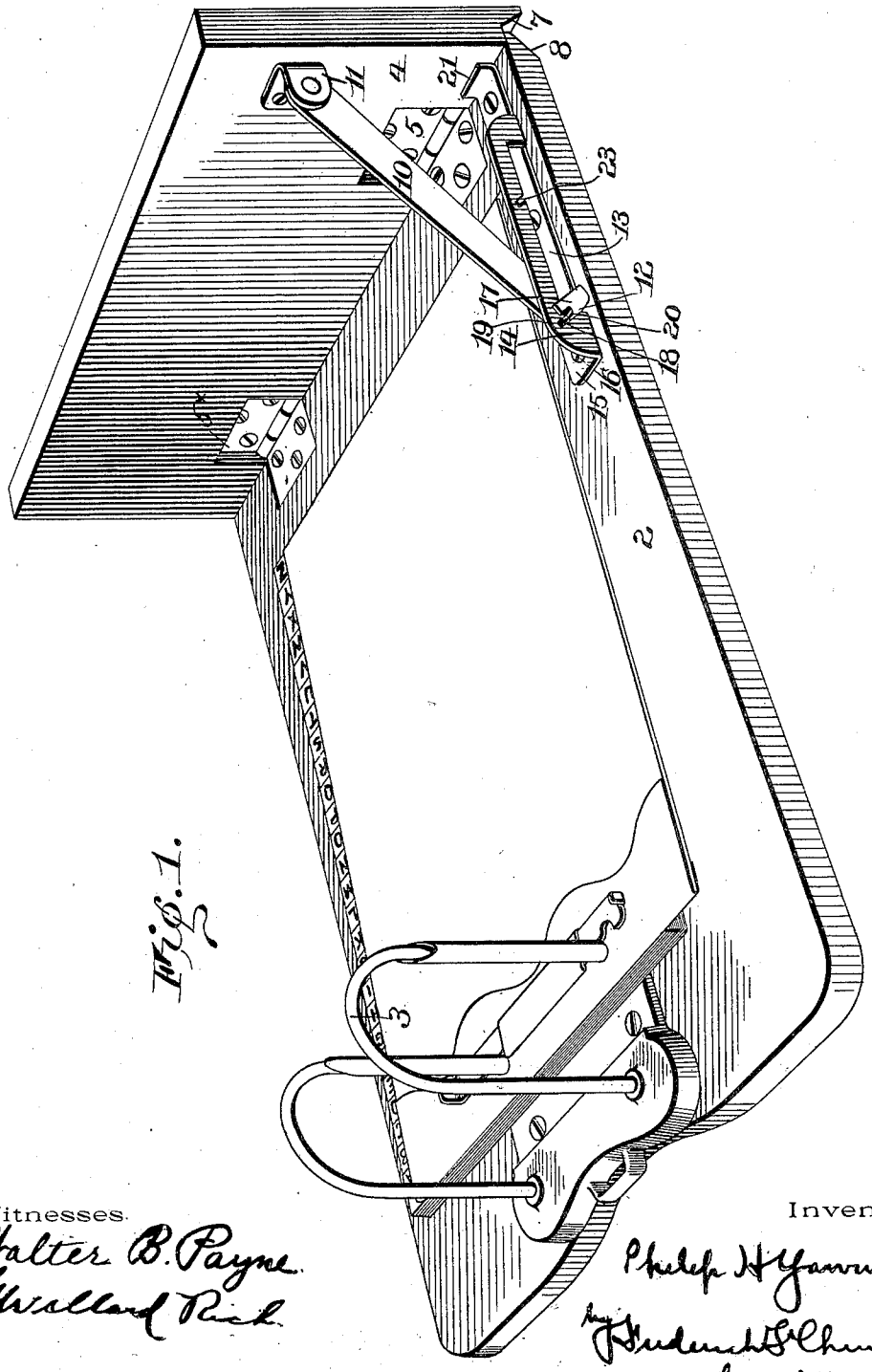


Fig. 1.

Witnesses.
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Inventor.
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by Frederick S. Church
his Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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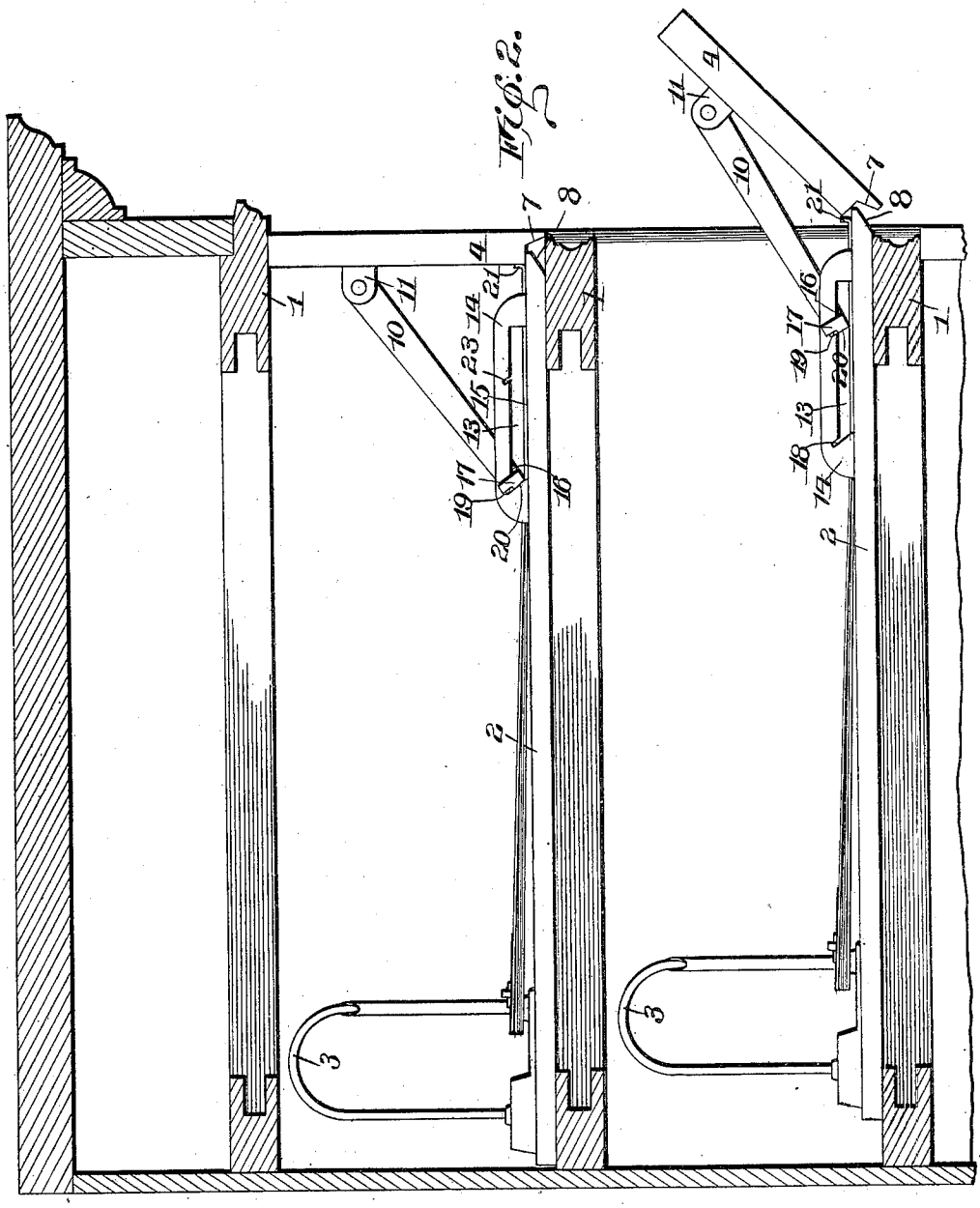
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Fig. 2.



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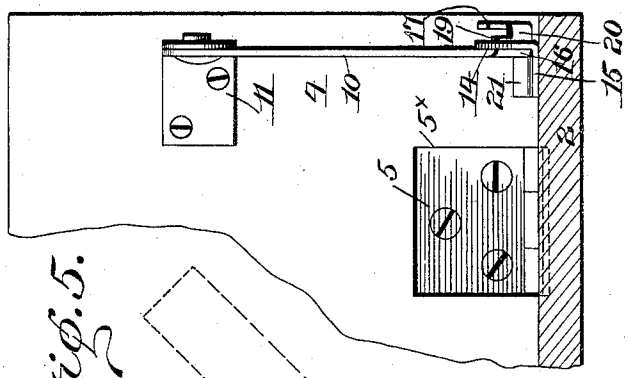


Fig. 5.

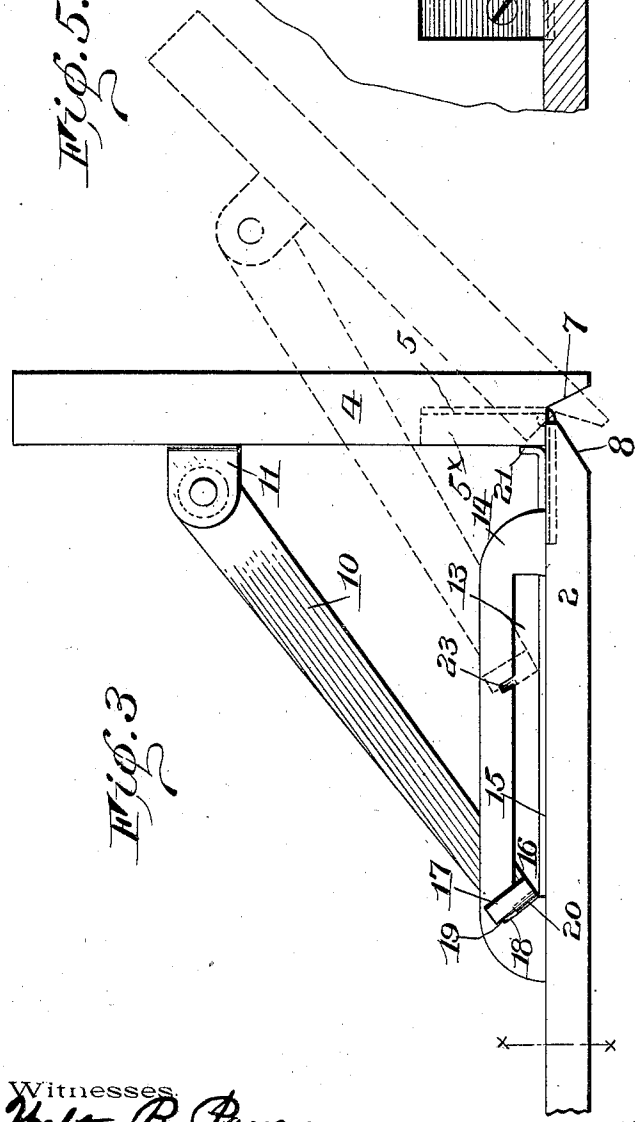


Fig. 3.

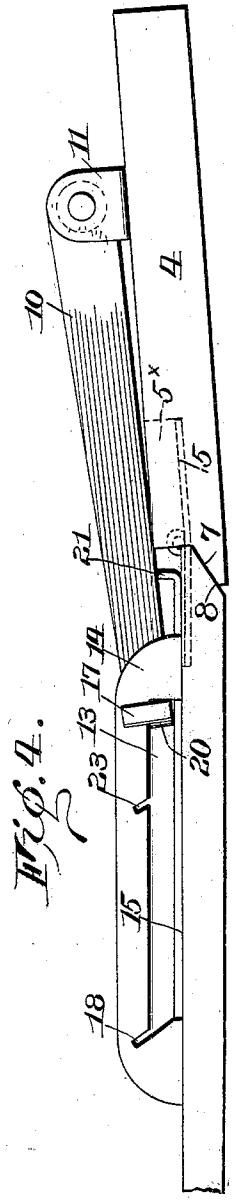


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP H. YAWMAN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO YAWMAN & ERBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

FILING-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,449, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed January 6, 1902. Serial No. 88,537. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP H. YAWMAN, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Filing-Cabinets; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the reference-numerals marked thereon.

My present invention relates to filing-cabinets, and particularly those employed for filing letters, bills, and similar papers; and it has for its object to provide a suitable slide or drawer therefor so constructed that the papers may be easily inserted therein without entirely removing it from the cabinet and having the parts thereof adjustable in such a manner that access to the contents of the drawer is greatly facilitated when the latter is withdrawn from the cabinet.

To these and other ends the invention consists in certain improvements hereinafter fully described, and the novel features being pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a slide or drawer embodying my improvements; Fig. 2, a vertical sectional view through a cabinet containing a plurality of files. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the forward end of the slide. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the end in the open or in adjusted position, and Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line *x x* of Fig. 3.

Similar reference-numerals in the several figures indicate similar parts.

The slide or drawer forming the subject-matter of my invention is adapted to be used in any form of case or cabinet, and as the construction of these devices is well known they do not require special detail description herein, although I have shown in Fig. 2 such a sectional view of such a cabinet in which the cross-pieces 1 divide the front thereof into separate apertures or recesses adapted to receive the slides, as will be further described.

The slide or drawer is composed of the bottom board 2, constituting a base, and is provided with a holding-clip or arched file 3, and, if desired, the indexed leaves—such, for instance, as shown in the patent to Shannon, No. 219,907, July 29, 1879—may be employed. The front 4 is usually somewhat thicker than the base and is pivotally attached to the latter at its forward end by means of hinges, the members 5 of which are located in recesses $5^{\times}$ of sufficient depth whereby when the front is opened, as shown in full lines in Fig. 3, its outer surface will not extend materially below the plane of the lower side of the base-board. The front boards 4 also form the front of the cabinet when in position, and in order that it may completely fill the opening or aperture therein the lower edge of the front is extended downwardly over the end of the base, the proximate edges of these parts being cut away, as shown at 7 and 8, to permit the movement of the front when opened on the hinges, as will be seen by an inspection of Fig. 4.

In order to support the front in the normal or adjusted position, I provide a brace-arm 10, pivotally connected at its outer end to a bracket 11 on the front and having upon its inner end a projection or hook 12, operating in a longitudinal slot or aperture 13 in the vertically-extending flange 14 of the base-plate 15. The latter forms a guide and is arranged, preferably, at one side of the base, being secured thereto by screws 16 or other suitable fastening devices. The hook 12, previously mentioned, is formed by bending the end of the brace into a U shape, so that its outer end 17 extends parallel therewith and is separated from the brace-arm a distance equal to at least twice the thickness of the flange 14, as shown in Fig. 5. The slot 13 in the flange is narrower than the body of the hook, and for this reason the latter is provided at one side with a narrow shank 20, adapted to fit the slot, the inner end of which forms a stop, limiting the inward movement of the brace-arm. The shank formed in the hook provides a shoulder 19 thereon, which is adapted to engage a notch 18 at the inner end of the slot 13 to support the front 4 in its normal position, and the shoulder is caused to normally engage the

notch by a slight spring tension in the brace-arm, which moves its lower end laterally relative the flange 14. The shoulder may be disengaged from the notch 18 when the brace-arm is moved laterally, and at such times the end 17, engaging the flange, serves as a stop to limit this lateral movement; but when the stop 19 is in engagement with the side of the flange the hook is free to move longitudinally in the slot 13. The tendency to strain or break the hinges is avoided by arranging a stop 21 on the base, with which the brace-arm coöperates when the front is opened to the limit of its movement. This stop is formed by bending upwardly the end of the base-plate 15, which is extended beyond the end of the aperture 13, as shown, and the brace-arm being attached to both the base and front operates as a lever upon the stop 21 as a fulcrum, limiting the relative movement of the parts, and as the stop is located at one side of the pivotal center of the hinges strain upon the latter is avoided.

In dotted lines, Fig. 3, I have shown the front in an intermediate position of adjustment, a notch or recess 23, similar to the notch 18, being provided, with which the shoulder 19 may engage if it is desired to only partially open the front for the purpose of providing an open space in which papers may be easily inserted without opening the drawer a greater distance than is required to afford clearance between the lower edge of the front and cabinet, as illustrated in Fig. 2. This is a convenient arrangement, as it permits access to be had to the interior of all of the various slides and drawers in a cabinet in which a series is employed without withdrawing any of them to such an extent as to cause one to interfere with or prevent access to another. The front of the slide or drawer being inclined only at a slight angle, the usual index or label thereon is not entirely hidden from view, so that an operator can easily distinguish the several drawers.

The device I have shown and described is simple and easily manufactured, and the mechanism applied to the drawer is very compact, and its location at one side does not interfere with access to the contents of the drawer. By providing the front which opens outwardly letters, bills, or similar papers may be inserted therein without removing the slide or drawer from the cabinet, or the contents of a drawer may be more readily examined when the latter is removed, and the front being folded down substantially parallel with the base or bottom portion the operator may conveniently have access to the ends of the papers or make such written notes or memoranda as desired without removing the papers from the file.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination with a casing, of a slide or drawer operating therein having the base and provided with the front hinged thereto, a guide on one of the parts, an arm attached to the other part having the end lying beneath the guide, and a stop engaging the arm between its ends to limit the relative opening movement of the front.

2. The combination with a casing, of a base sliding therein having a front hinged thereon, a guide on one of the parts, and an arm attached to the other engaging the guide, a stop on the guide coöperating with the arm to limit the relative closing movement of the parts, and a stop on one of the parts engaging the arm between its ends to limit the opening movement of the parts.

3. The combination with a casing, of a slide or drawer mounted therein having the base, and a front pivoted thereon, a guide mounted on one of the said parts, and an arm pivoted to the other part having the end lying beneath the guide and adapted to engage one end thereof to limit the closing movement of the front and base, and a stop engaging the arm between its points of attachment to said parts to limit their opening movement.

4. The combination with a casing, of a slide or drawer movable therein having the base, and a front pivoted thereon, a guide mounted on one of the parts of the drawer having a notch therein, an arm attached to the other part having the end movable longitudinally on the guide and secured thereto and a shoulder on the arm adapted to engage the notch to prevent the movement of the arm on the guide.

5. In a slide or drawer for filing-cases, the combination with a base, and a front pivoted thereto, of a guide arranged upon one of the parts having a notch, an arm attached to the other part having the end movable laterally of the guide and provided with a shoulder adapted to engage the notch, and a stop on the arm adapted to engage the guide for limiting its lateral movement relative thereto.

6. In a slide or drawer for filing-cabinets, the combination with a base, and a normally vertically extending portion pivoted thereto at one end, of a guide mounted on one of the parts having a notch, an arm attached to the other part having the end lying beneath the guide and movable laterally thereof, a shoulder on said end adapted to engage the notch, and a stop adapted to engage the guide for limiting the lateral movement of the arm thereon.

7. In a slide or drawer for filing-cases, the combination with a base, and a normally vertically extending end pivoted thereto, of a plate mounted on one of the parts having a slot, an arm pivotally attached to the other part having the end operating in said slot and engaging the end thereof to limit the relative movement of the parts in one direction, and a stop on the plate engaging the arm between its ends to limit their movement in the opposite direction.

8. In a slide or drawer for filing-cases, the combination with a base, and an end portion pivoted thereto normally extending vertically

therefrom, of a plate mounted on one of the parts of the drawer having a slot and provided with a notch, a spring-arm having a shoulder and pivoted to the other member and movable laterally of the plate to cause the shoulder to engage the notch, and a projection on the arm operating in the slot.

9. In a slide or drawer for filing-cases, the combination with a base, and a portion forming a wall pivoted at the edge thereof, of a plate on one of the parts having the slot and provided with a notch, an arm pivoted to the other part having the end operating in the slot, and a shoulder on the arm, means normally moving the arm toward one side of the plate to engage the shoulder with the notch, and a stop on the arm adapted to engage the opposite side of the plate to limit its lateral movement when the shoulder is disengaged from the notch.

10. In a slide or drawer for filing-cases, the combination with a bottom portion and a wall pivoted at the end thereof, a base-plate secured to one of said parts of the drawer having a flange provided with the slot, a brace-arm pivoted at one end to the other part of the drawer having its opposite extremity projecting laterally through the slot and adapted to engage the inner end of the slot to limit the relative closing movement of the front and base, and a stop at the outer end of the base-plate engaging the arm between its ends to limit their relative movement in the opposite direction.

11. The combination with a casing having a drawer-aperture, a slide movable therein, and a wall adapted to normally close the aperture, of pivotal connections between the slide and wall, and adjustable devices between the slide and front whereby the latter may be secured at an angle to the former above the plane of the slide or substantially in line therewith.

12. The combination with a casing having an aperture, a slide movable therein, and a wall normally closing the aperture and extending over the end of the slide, of hinge connections between the slide and wall, a guide on one of the parts of the drawer, a brace-arm having the end engaging the guide and attached to the other part, and a stop engaging the arm and arranged out of line with the pivotal center of the hinge connections to limit the relative opening movement of the front on the base.

13. In a slide or drawer for filing-cases, the combination with a base, of a wall therefor forming the front of the drawer thicker than the base, and provided with a recess and having the tongue at its lower edge extending over the end of the base, a hinge having one member attached to the base and the other set into the recess in the front wall whereby when the parts of the drawer are opened the outer surfaces of the base and front will be in substanatial alinement, and adjustable devices between the parts for limiting their opening and closing movement.

14. The combination with a cabinet or casing having an opening therein, of a removable slide arranged in said opening embodying a base, a front hinged at its lower edge to said base and adapted to form a closure for the casing and to be moved into substantial alinement with the base, a brace-arm pivotally connected with one of said parts and sliding upon the other, and stops for limiting the movements of said parts on the hinge.

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