July 14, 1931. J. C. SEYL 1,814,191

FILING DEVICE

Filed June 15, 1928

Fig. 1

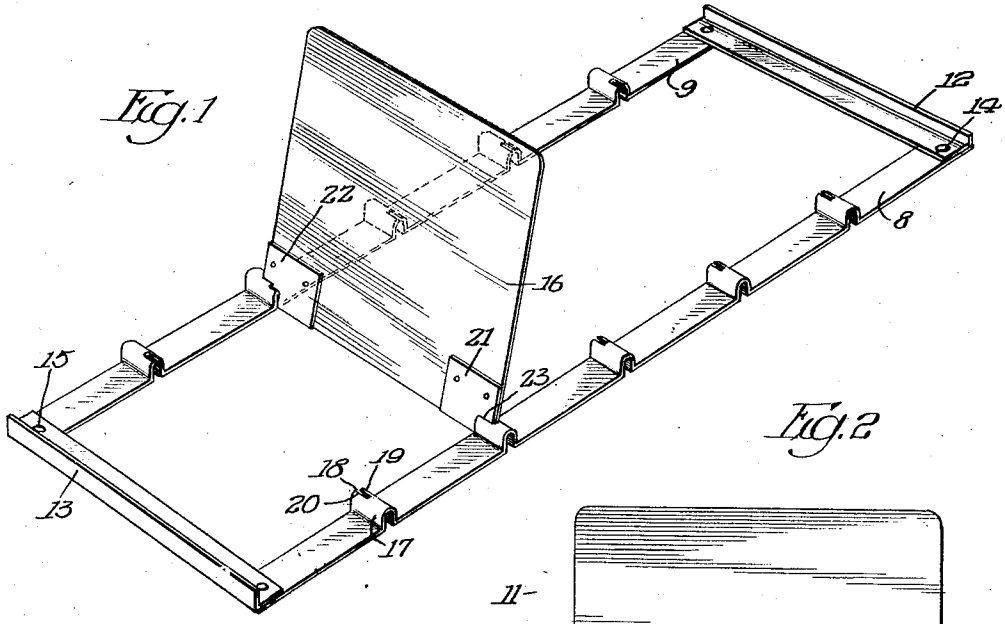


Fig. 2

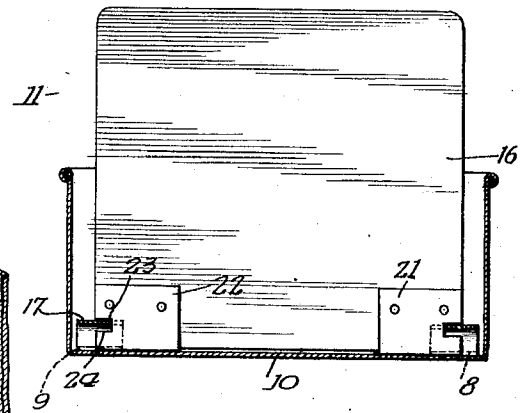


Fig. 3

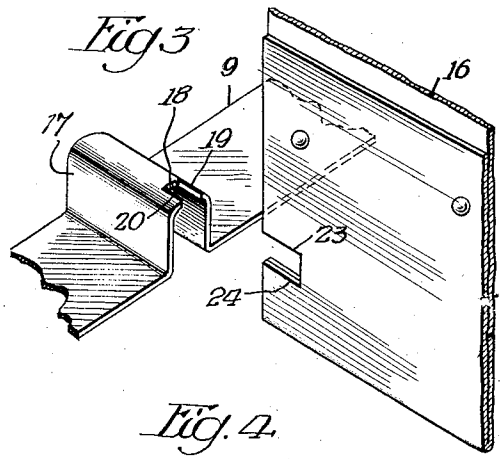


Fig. 4

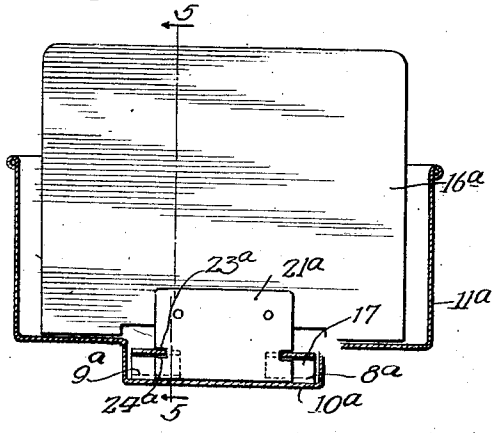
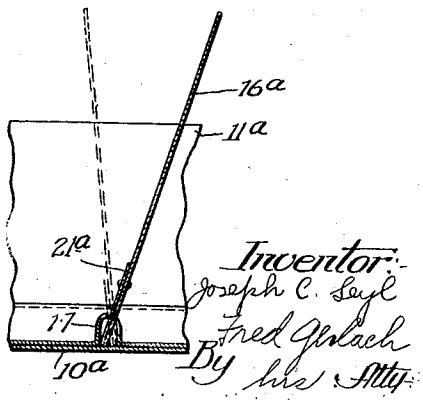


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FILING DEVICE

Application filed June 15, 1928. Serial No. 285,524.

The present invention relates generally to filing devices for documents. More particularly the invention relates to that type of filing device which is used in a cabinet drawer, and comprises partitions or plates for separating groups of papers from one another.

One object of the invention is to provide a filing device of this type which is simple in construction, can be produced at a low cost, and may be readily inserted and removed from a drawer.

Another object is to provide a device of type under consideration which can be compactly packed for shipment and readily assembled for insertion into a cabinet-drawer.

Another object of the invention is to provide a device of this type which comprises bars which are adapted for use in drawers of different sizes or widths and in those having a channelled bottom and which can be readily shaped so that integral portions thereof will form loops for pivotally holding the partitions.

Other objects of the invention will appear from the detailed description.

The invention consists in the several novel features hereinafter set forth and more particularly defined by the claims at the conclusion hereof.

In the drawings: Fig. 1 is a perspective of a filing device embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section showing the filing device in a file drawer. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective on a larger scale of one corner of a partition and a retaining loop therefor. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of a modification showing the invention in a drawer with a channel for the retaining device for the usual follower-block in the bottom thereof. Fig. 5 is a section taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

The invention is exemplified in a device comprising a pair of longitudinal bars 8 and 9 which are of a length corresponding to the length of the drawer. These bars are formed of strips of flat metal, and are adapted to rest on the bottom 10 of the drawer 11. These bars are held in spaced relation by a pair of end bars 12 and 13. These bars are preferably formed of angular strips of metal, and are fixedly secured to the bar 8 by riveting, as at 14, or by welding. The bar 9 is preferably removably secured by loose pins 15 to the end bars 12 and 13, to permit the insertion of the partitions as hereinafter set forth. The longitudinal bars are provided to space and pivotally retain the lower ends of partitions or plates 16 for separating the space in the drawer into compartments or a series of spaces for groups of papers. To provide for pivotally retaining the partitions and limiting their pivotal movement within the desired range to facilitate access to the papers in the compartments, the longitudinal bars are bent upwardly to form vertically extending U-shaped loops 17. These loops extend transversely across the entire width of the bars 8 and 9 respectively so that they may be formed by looping the metal strips forming the bars at the points where the partitions are to be retained. The inner ends of the crowns of the loops 17 are notched, as at 18. The partitions extend into these notches which are of such width as to permit the desired degree of pivotal movement of the partitions. In practice, it is desirable that the partitions should be normally inclined backwardly and should be free to swing forwardly to facilitate access to the papers in the compartments. The edges 19 and front edges 20 of each notch 18 form stops between which the partition may swing, and by which its movement will be limited as desired. The partitions 16 are preferably formed of thin sheet-metal, and plates 21 and 22 are fixedly secured by riveting or welding to the lower corners of each partition. These plates are preferably of somewhat heavier metal than that used for the partitions 16 to reinforce the corners of the partitions which are stressed in the movements thereof.

Each of the corner plates is provided with an open-ended notch 23 to form therebelow an integral tongue 24. Each notch 23 is adapted to receive the crown portion of a loop 17, so that the tongue 24 will be confined under it and so that the partition will be held against upward removal from the loops when the filing device is in a drawer. The portion of the plate inwardly of the notch 23 extends into the notch 18 of a loop 17 so that it will be

confined between the front and rear edges of said notch 18 to limit the pivotal swing of the partition.

In assembling the device, the partitions are first interlocked with the loops of longitudinal bar 8 and then longitudinal bar 9 is placed into interfitting connection with the opposite tongues 24 of the partitions, so that when the bar 9 is secured to the end bars 12 and 13 the longitudinal bars will be held in properly spaced relation to pivotally retain the partitions. The upper edges of notches 23 in the corner plates of the partitions prevent the partitions from dropping downwardly between the longitudinal bars before the filing device has been inserted in the drawer.

In the modification shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the longitudinal bars 8^a and 9^a, of the same construction as those already described, are confined in a channel or depressed portion 10^a of the bottom of a drawer 11^a, and a central plate 21^a is riveted or welded to the partition 16^a. This plate is formed with notches 23^a with subjacent tongues 24^a at either side so that the partition will be pivotally held in the loops of the longitudinal bars 8^a and 9^a, and also held against upward displacement. The front and rear edges of the notches in the loops serve to limit the movement of the partitions as described in connection with the first form of the invention. Plate 21^a is folded over below the lower margin of the partition 16^a so that the tongues 24^a will be of double thickness and sufficiently rigid to prevent the plate from being bent.

The invention exemplifies a filing device for drawers in which the longitudinal retaining bars are formed of sheet or plate metal, and in which the pivotal connections for the partitions are formed by integral loops on the bars and integral tongues on the partitions, so that the devices may be produced at a low cost. In shipping, the bars and partitions are left separated for compact packing. The partitions and bars can be readily connected by slipping them into interfitting relation, as described. The retaining-bars are adapted for use in drawers of different width and in drawers with or without a bottom channel.

The invention is not to be understood as restricted to the detail set forth, since these may be modified within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

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

1. In a filing device of the character described, the combination of a partition for separating groups of papers, and means for pivotally retaining the partition comprising a pair of laterally spaced bars having upwardly extending loops thereon, and tongues rigid with the side margins of the partition and extending laterally into the loops.

2. In a filing device of the character described, the combination of a plurality of partitions for separating groups of papers, and means for pivotally retaining the partitions comprising a pair of laterally spaced bars having upwardly extending loops thereon, and tongues rigid with the side margins of the partitions and extending laterally into the loops, the loops having integral means to limit the pivotal movement of the partitions.

3. In a filing device of the character described, the combination of a plurality of partitions for separating groups of papers, and means for pivotally retaining the partitions comprising a pair of laterally spaced bars having upwardly extending loops thereon, and plates rigid with the side margins of the partitions having integral tongues extending laterally into the loops.

4. In a filing device of the character described, the combination of a plurality of partitions for separating groups of papers, and means for pivotally retaining the partitions comprising a pair of laterally spaced bars having portions thereof bent upwardly to form loops, and tongues rigid with the side margins of the partitions and extending into the loops.

5. In a filing device of the character described, the combination of a plurality of partitions for separating groups of papers, and means for pivotally retaining the partitions comprising a pair of laterally spaced bars having portions thereof bent upwardly to form loops, and tongues rigid with the side margins of the partitions and extending into the loops, said loops having integral means to limit the pivotal movement of the partitions.

6. A filing device of the character described, comprising a pair of bars having upwardly extending loops, separate partitions between the bars having laterally extending tongues at the sides thereof to enter the loops and connect pivotally the partitions and the bars, and cross-bars at the ends of the bars for holding said bars in spaced relation, one of the bars being removably connected to the cross-members so that it may be moved laterally to bring the loops thereof into interfitting connection with the tongues at one side of the partitions.

7. A filing device of the character described embodying upstanding partitions, and retaining means for the partitions comprising longitudinally extending bars having portions thereof bent upwardly to form retaining loops, the partitions having rigid outwardly extending tongues to enter the loops and connect pivotally the partitions and bars, the loops having notches in which the edges of the partitions are loosely confined to limit the pivotal movement of the partitions.

8. A filing device of the character described embodying upstanding partitions, and a pair of separate longitudinally extending bars having portions thereof bent upwardly to form retaining loops, the partitions having outwardly extending tongues to enter the loops and connect pivotally the partitions and bars, the loops having notches in which the edges of the partitions are loosely confined to limit the pivotal movement of the partitions.

9. A filing device of the character described embodying upstanding partitions, and a pair of longitudinally extending bars spaced apart laterally and having portions thereof bent upwardly to form retaining loops, the partitions having plates rigid therewith provided with outwardly extending tongues to enter the loops and pivotally connect the partitions and bars, the loops having notches at their inner edges in which the plates are loosely confined to limit pivotal movement of the partitions.

Signed at Chicago, Illinois, this 9th day of June, 1928.

JOSEPH C. SEYL.