May 14, 1935. H. J. ANGLIN 2,001,561

TRANSFER FILE CASE

Filed Aug. 24, 1932

FIG.1.

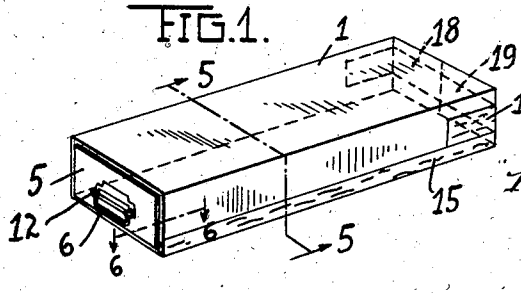


FIG.4.

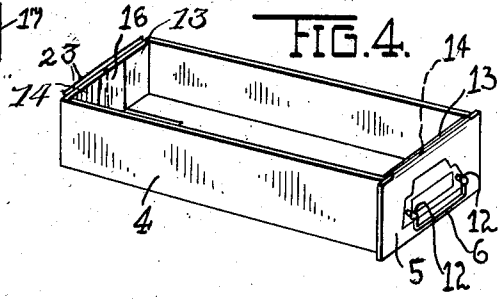


FIG.2.

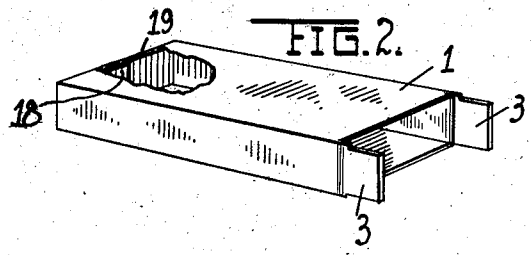


FIG.3.

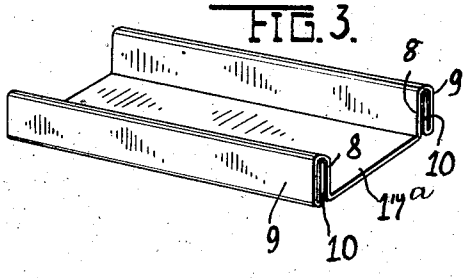


FIG.5.

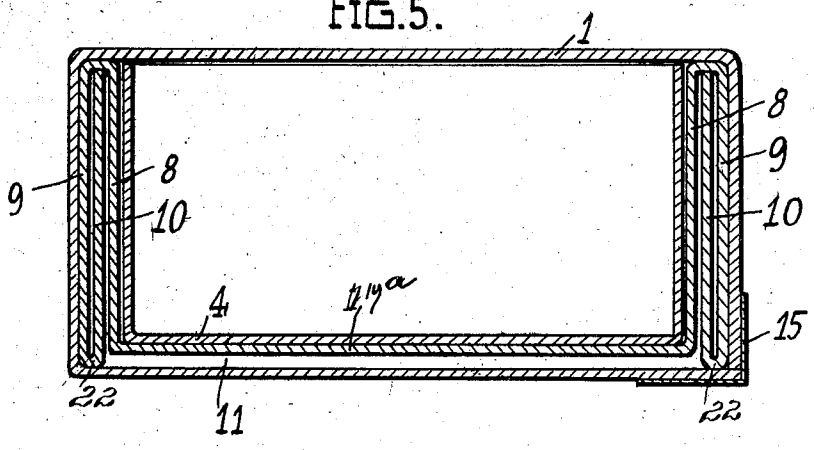
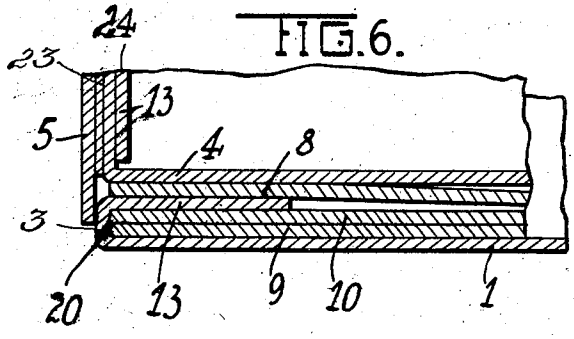


FIG.6.



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TRANSFER FILE CASE

Henry J. Anglin, Morristown, N. J.

Application August 24, 1932, Serial No. 630,304

4 Claims. (Cl. 229—19)

This invention relates to improvements in filing cases and has more particular relation to the so-called sectional filing cases which are piled one upon the top of the other to take care of correspondence, indexes and the like.

The invention has more particular relation to filing cases to be constructed of paper, fibre or other light material.

The object of the invention is to provide a filing case and drawer so constructed that the weight of a series of drawers and cases piled one upon the other will not affect the free sliding of any of the drawers and this even though the case and drawer are both constructed of more or less flexible paper board, fibre or the like.

A further object of the invention is to provide a filing case in which the storage drawer is supported on a swing or cradle which swing or cradle is in turn supported at its upper edge by the side walls of the casing.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a paper filing case with drawer so arranged that any sagging of the drawer or supporting case will not affect any adjoining drawer or case.

The invention also has other objects, all of which will be hereafter more particularly set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification,

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a case and drawer embodying my invention, part of the case construction being shown in dotted lines.

Figure 2 represents a detail perspective view of the outer case, partly broken away, to show the case construction.

Figure 3 represents a detail perspective view of the drawer supporting cradle or swing.

Figure 4 represents a detail perspective view of my improved drawer.

Figure 5 represents an enlarged vertical transverse section through the assembled parts on the line 5—5 of Figure 1, and

Figure 6 represents a detail horizontal section, partly broken away, with the casing and drawer assembled.

Described in general terms, the invention comprises an outer casing constructed of paper, fibre or other flexible material in any suitable manner, but preferably as shown to form a more or less rigid box in which the other parts such as the suspension cradle and the drawer are to be mounted, in such manner that the strain of the weight of the drawer and its contents will be thrown upon the side walls of the casing so that no sagging of the bottom of the drawer under the weight of its contents can communicate any pressure to another unit or case which might lie beneath it and thus prevent any possible binding of the weighted drawers when piled one upon the other in succeeding tiers.

This particular construction provides a very cheap and efficient filing drawer for correspondence, papers, cards or the like, and at the same time eliminates the possible defects that have heretofore existed in employing flexible material such as paper, fibre or the like in constructing filing cabinets where the units are piled one upon the other.

Described in detail, the invention comprises an outer case 1. This is struck from a single blank of cardboard or paper board, preferably of the corrugated type with external smooth outer walls. The single blank of paper is formed with side, bottom and top walls, end flaps 18 and 19 and at its forward open end with securing flaps 3 for a purpose hereinafter described.

A linen securing strip 15 is glued along the adjoining edges of the blank where they are brought together to form the case or receptacle as shown in Figure 1.

By reference to Figures 1 and 2 it will be seen that the end of the casing is closed by two lateral flaps 18 and 19 and that these flaps are secured in position when folded inward by a lining strip 19 glued over the same and along the sides of the casing.

While I have described the casing as formed in the above manner, it will be understood that this outer casing may be constructed in any desired manner to secure a rectangular receptacle for the reception of the other parts to be now described.

The cradle or support for the drawer best shown in Figure 3 is formed from a single blank of the corrugated material and comprises a bottom 17^a, upwardly bent side walls 8, downwardly extending outer walls 9 and upwardly extending intermediate walls 10. This construction, it will be seen by reference to Figure 5, leaves the bottom 17^a of the cradle an appreciable distance above and free of the bottom of the outer casing 1 so that any possible sagging of the bottom 17^a under the weight of the drawer and its contents will not communicate any pressure to the bottom of the casing. The weight, however, of the drawer 4 and its contents will be thrown upon the upwardly projecting free end of the wall 10 and will also be communicated to the wall 9 so that any downward pressure because of the weight of the drawer and its contents, will be exerted at each side of the casing at the point

22 where the walls 9 and 10 join. Super-imposed casings by this means are supported vertically along the lines of the walls of the casings and the supporting walls 9 and 10 and no vertical pressure is exerted intermediate of these points no matter how high the casings are piled one upon the other.

It will be seen that the cradles extend along the full length of the drawer so that the pressure at the bends 22 is equal along the entire length of the drawer and along the entire length of the containing case for the drawer.

In assembling the parts, the cradle shown in Figure 3 is slipped into the outer casing shown in Figure 2 and the extension tongues 3 are then flexed about the forward ends of the walls 9 and 10 and tucked in between the walls 8 and 10 as shown in Figure 6. This forms a finish to the forward end of the casing and cradle and holds the cradle firmly in position within the casing so that it cannot be withdrawn from the casing with the drawer.

The drawer proper 4, is made up of the same material as the other parts and is formed at its front and rear ends with end flaps 13 and 14 and with bottom flaps 23. The end and bottom flaps are bent into position as shown in Figure 4; the edges of the rear flaps are secured together by linen strips 16 glued over the same and to the bottom of the drawer. The front flaps 13 and 14 which form the front of the drawer are secured together and reinforced by the front wall 5 of the drawer which is larger than the front of the drawer proper so as to slightly overlap the casing and is bent up and down the inside of the drawer as at 24, passing over the upwardly bent bottom flap 23 and the two inwardly extending flaps 13 and 14.

The label plate and handle 6 is secured to the front of the front plate 5 by bolts 12 which pass through the front 5, bottom flap 23, the end flaps 13 and 14 and the inwardly bent portion 24 of the front 5 and are secured by suitable nuts within the drawer. The curved portion between the parts 5 and 24 forms a finish to the upper front edge of the drawer.

I do not care to limit myself to paper or fibre material for constructing the drawer as it may be constructed of any thin flexible material desired, even light aluminum, as the peculiar cradle construction lends itself to the employment of very light material for constructing filing cases and drawers and guards against the usual defect of light construction by preventing any binding of the drawers because of sagging or flexing of such light material when the duplicate casings are piled one upon the other in the location in which they are to be used.

This structure further enables a very cheap and effective drawer to be employed and stacked in the usual manner without there being present any of the known disadvantages of paper filing cases.

It will also be observed that the present construction effectively takes care of any swelling or expansion of the drawer or its contents through the absorption of moisture and leaves the drawer perfectly free to slide in its casing even though such swelling or expansion takes place as the walls 8, 9 and 10 move laterally more or less and the bottom 17a being capable of bowing slightly downward would take care of any vertical expansion. By this means no binding of the drawer would occur such as takes place in wooden drawers and cases when the parts absorb dampness and expand or warp.

What I claim is:

1. In a filing case, the combination with an outer containing case, of a drawer cradle member comprising side supporting walls and a swing supported from the upper parts of the side walls and a sliding drawer in the cradle.

2. In a paper filing case, the combination with an outer containing case, of a one-piece drawer cradle member therein including double side walls bent upon themselves and resting on the bottom of the case near its side walls and a drawer support spaced from the bottom and a drawer arranged to slide in the drawer support.

3. In a filing case, the combination with an outer containing case, of a drawer support therein comprising side walls which rest on the bottom of the casing near the sides thereof, and a drawer-supporting bottom hung from the top of the side walls and spaced from the bottom of the casing, and a sliding drawer resting on the drawer support.

4. In a paper filing case, the combination with an outer containing case formed of a single piece of cardboard having top, bottom and side walls and end flaps, of an independent paper drawer-supporting member formed of a single piece of paper and comprising side walls and a supporting bottom which is spaced above the bottom of the case and having its side walls resting near the side walls of the case and a paper drawer sliding in and supported by the supporting bottom of the drawer-supporting member.

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