March 3, 1942. S. SCHEINMAN 2,275,322

REINFORCED COLLAPSIBLE FILE WITH ROLLER EXTENSION MOUNTING

Original Filed May 16, 1936 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

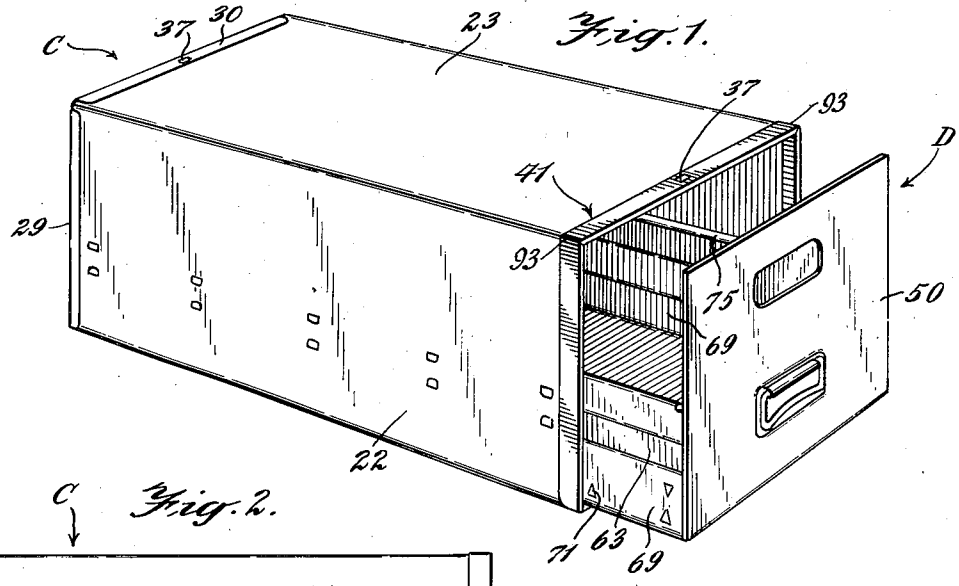


Fig. 2.

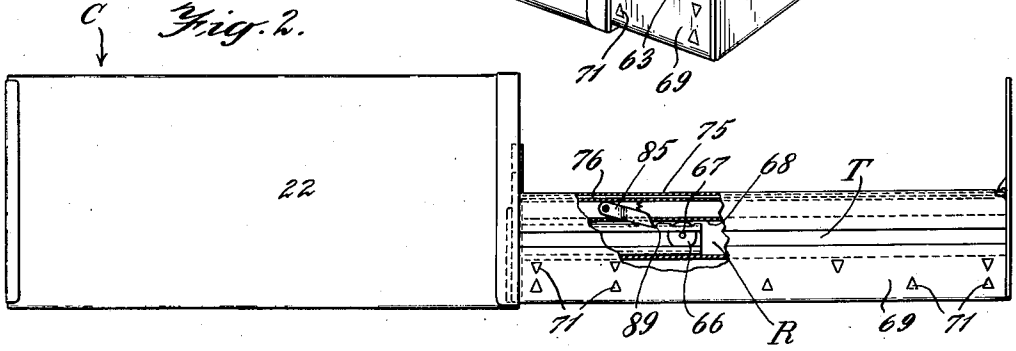
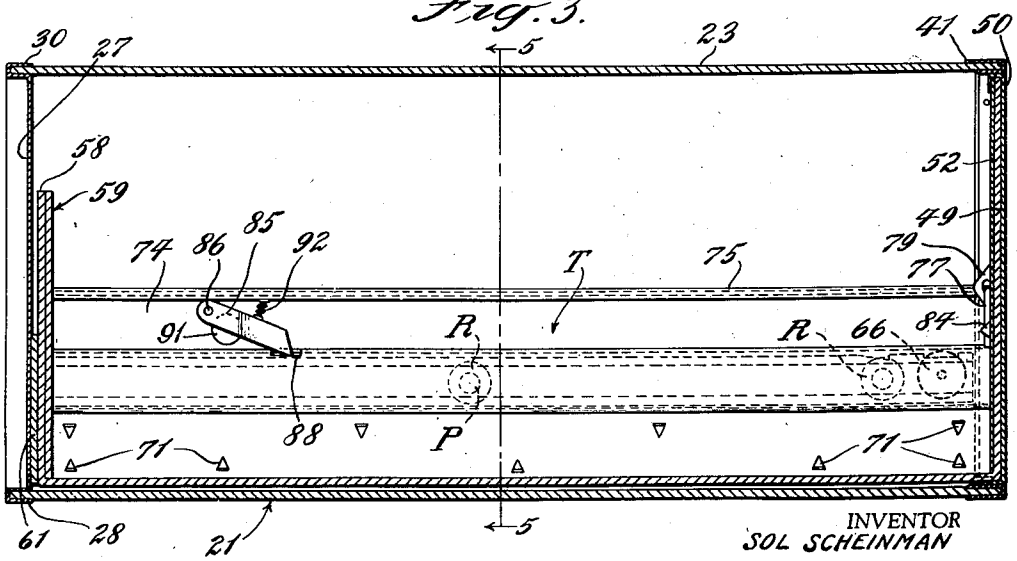


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

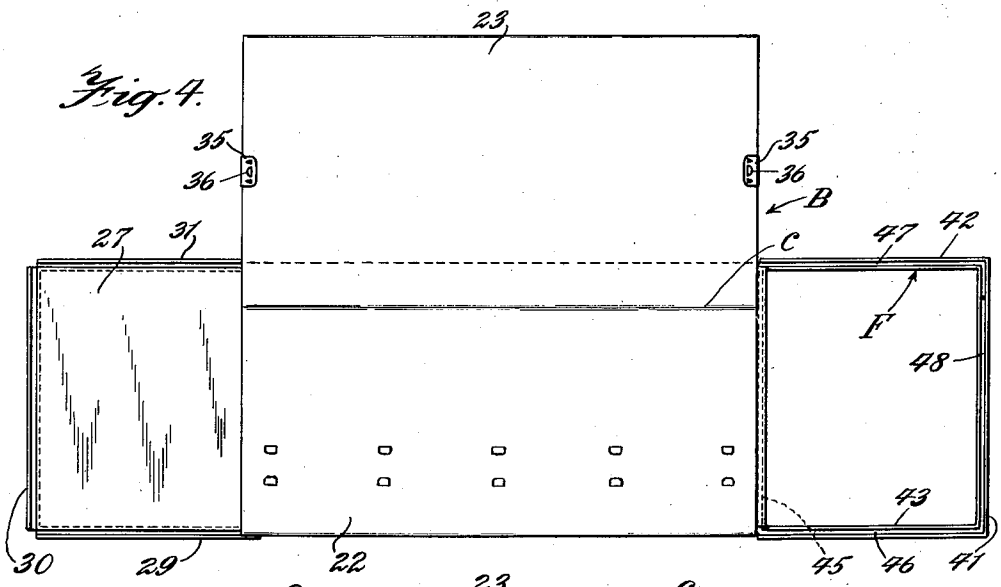


Fig. 5.

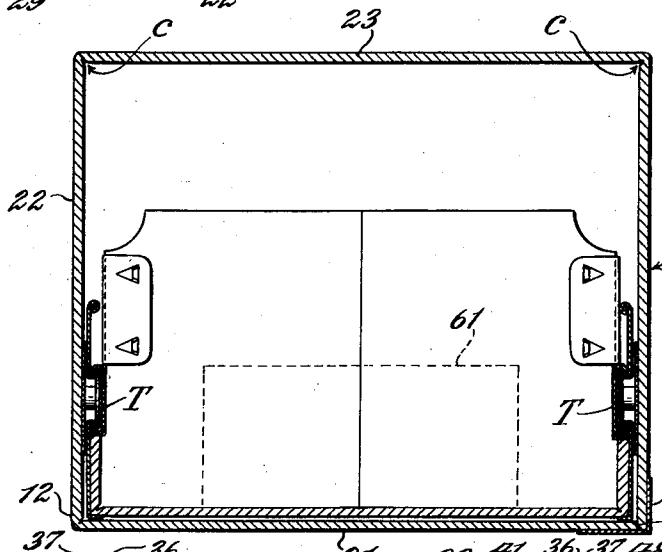


Fig. 6.

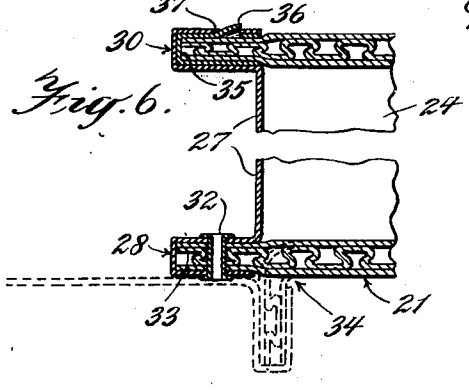
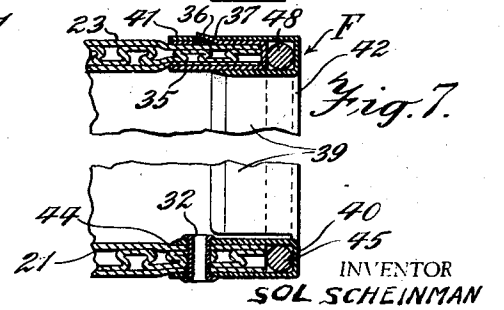


Fig. 7.



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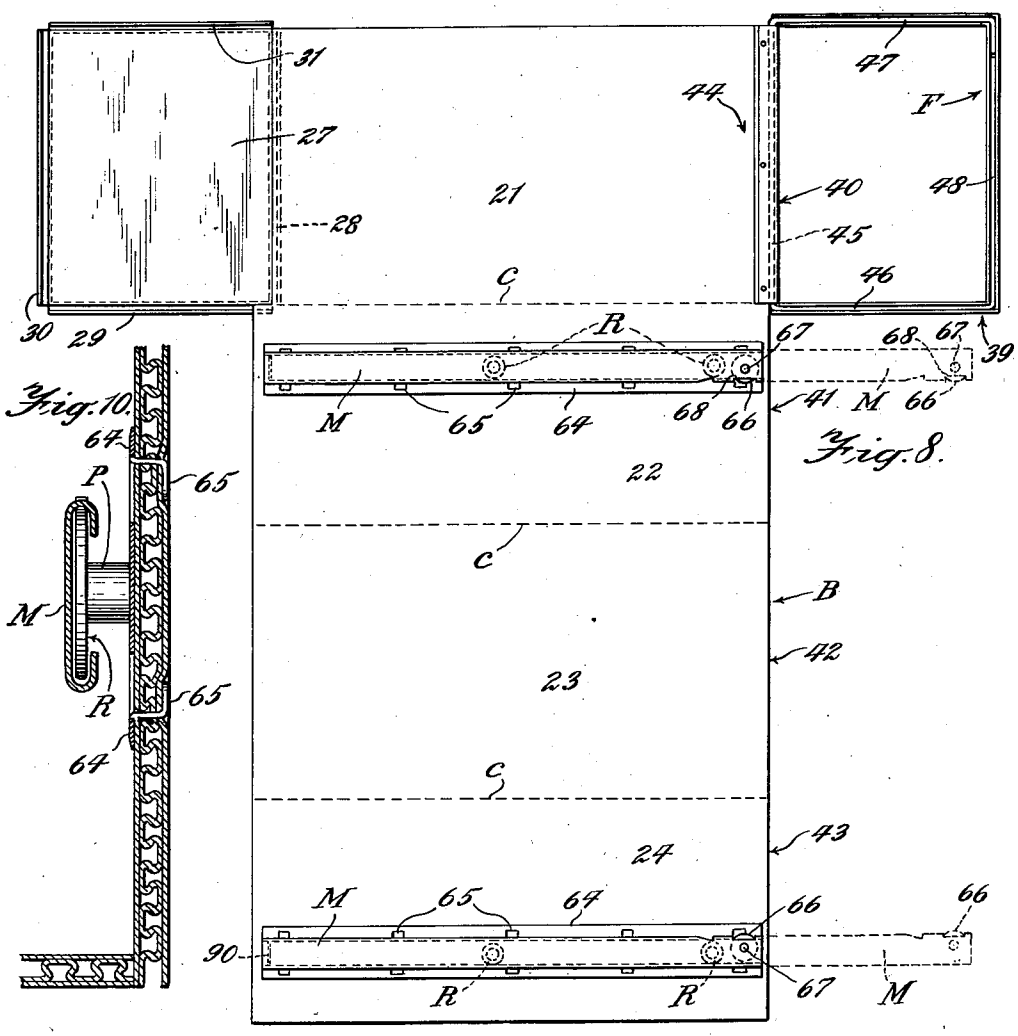


Fig. 10.

Fig. 8.

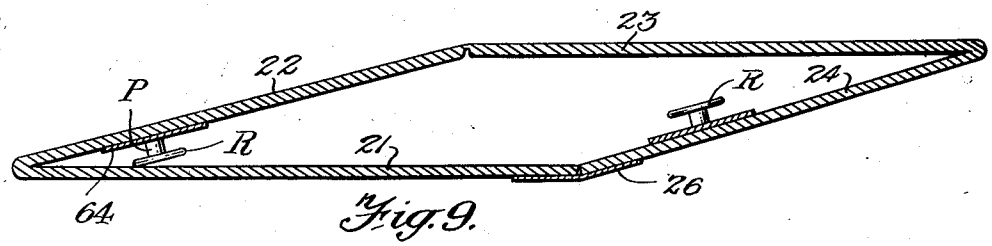


Fig. 9.

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REINFORCED COLLAPSIBLE FILE WITH ROLLER EXTENSION MOUNTING

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Fig. 11.

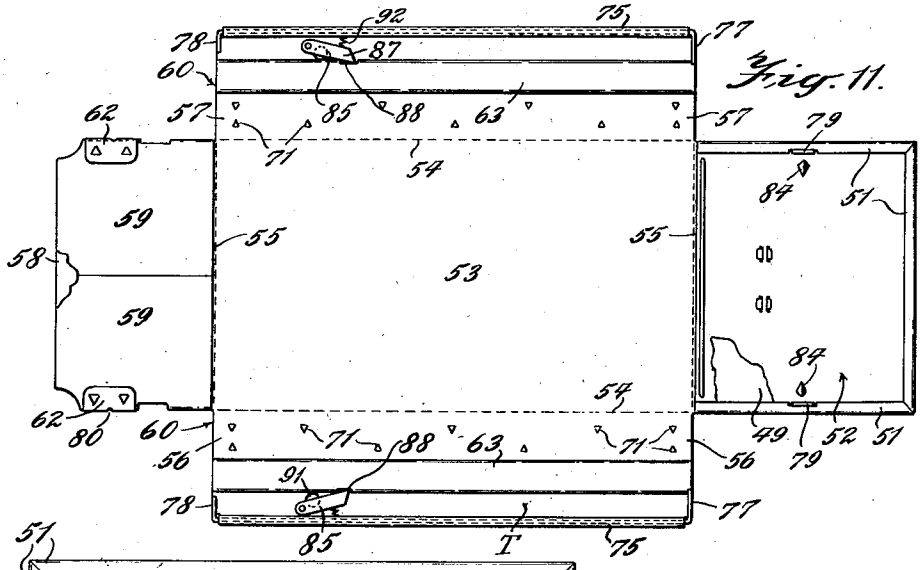


Fig. 12.

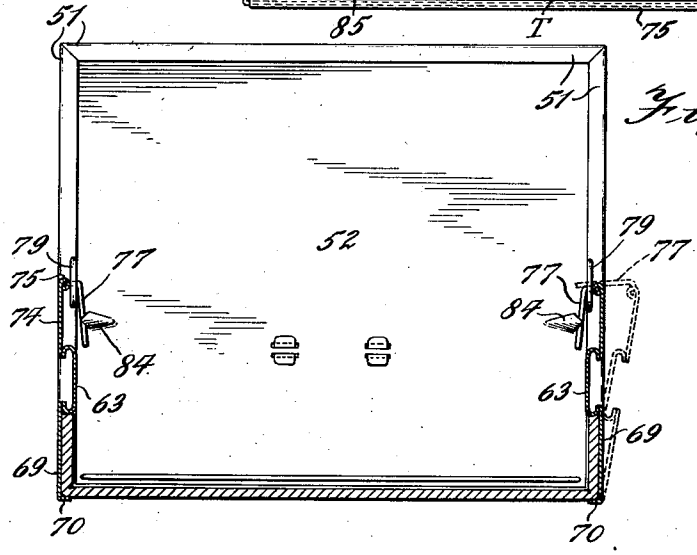


Fig. 14.

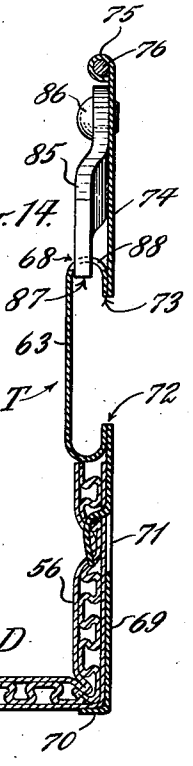
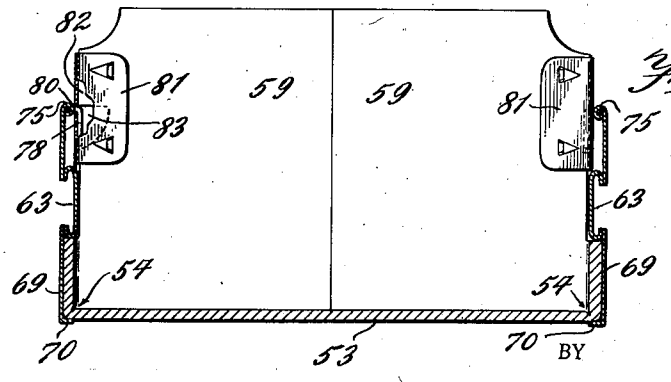


Fig. 13.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,275,322

REINFORCED COLLAPSIBLE FILE WITH ROLLER EXTENSION MOUNTING

Sol Scheinman, White Plains, N. Y.

Original application May 16, 1936, Serial No. 80,147, now Patent No. 2,061,485, dated November 17, 1936. Divided and this application September 18, 1936, Serial No. 101,444

12 Claims. (Cl. 45—27)

This invention relates to the fabrication of receptacles, especially of filing equipment, including transfer or storage files, suitable for receiving and storing correspondence and other papers and articles, and more particularly of filing equipment of the drawer and casing type which is supplied to the user in knocked-down or collapsed condition, to be erected and assembled by him for use.

More specifically, an object of the invention is to provide a filing receptacle of the general character of that disclosed and claimed in the copending application of Sol Scheinman and Jacob Mandel Serial No. 17,218, filed April 19, 1935 which matured into Patent No. 2,139,520, issued December 6, 1938, and equipped with improved reinforcing devices for the casing and drawer and with a simple and efficient improved anti-friction mounting for the drawer within the casing. The receptacle which constitutes the subject-matter of the present application has in common with that of the earlier application the characteristic formation of the components of the receptacle out of inexpensive materials, primarily corrugated paper board, reinforced with sheet metal at certain limited areas, combined in novel forms which provide the advantages of paper board, namely lightness and inexpensiveness, with the strength, durability, fire-proofness and neat appearance of sheet metal.

A further object of the present invention wherein it is differentiated from the disclosure of the earlier application, comprises the provision, in a collapsible file casing constructed essentially of corrugated or other paper board; of a rigid front frame and a similarly rigid rear-end frame, each joined swingingly, and more or less permanently, along one edge, to an adjacent edge of the paper-wall structure, and each adapted to be swung outwardly therefrom in an arcuate path to clear the casing. These front and rear end members are so disposed that when they are swung away from the ends of the casing, and while they remain attached to the casing, the paper casing walls themselves (i. e. devoid of the roller suspension hereinafter described) can be collapsed into more or less flat condition, for convenience in accumulating a quantity of the collapsed devices, and for transportation and storage thereof prior to use.

In a further development of the invention, I provide a novel mounting for an anti-friction roller and track support, of any known or suitable construction, for the drawer within the casing. I have found that if the points of support are properly distributed along the length of the casing side walls, the weight of the fully loaded drawer can be suspended from such paper side walls and be supported upon a thin column of paper without danger of buckling of the latter; and it is accordingly a further object of the invention to provide a paper file structure wherein the weight of the drawer and its contents is transmitted to the surface upon which the file rests, through a section of each of the casing side walls which is completely paper, such weight not being borne by the metallic reinforcing frame at the front of the erected casing.

In accordance with the invention, therefore, I provide a metallic roller and track support, which may be similar to or even identical with the known roller and track structures long employed in rigid, all-metal files, but which is so mounted that the roller and track mechanism together with the suspended drawer and its contents are all supported along the length of the paper side walls. As in the known all-metal files, the roller and track elements are permanently secured to the casing and drawer walls; hence, upon collapse of the casing, the rollers and their mounting or attaching members lie inside the casing and between the side and top and bottom walls. While this will prevent substantially flat collapse of the walls, and will even increase the space occupied by the collapsed casing by as much as 200% or more over that occupied by a substantially flatly collapsed casing, i. e. in the absence of the intervening rollers, and as obtained in the patent to Sol Scheinman and Jacob Mandel, No. 2,110,556, I have found that the advantages secured by the permanent mounting, the favorable distribution of the weight of the drawer along substantially the whole length of the casing, and the avoidance of any special manipulations upon collapsing or erecting the file far outweigh the loss of compactness on collapse.

In supplement of each of the objects comprised within the purview of the present invention as summarized above, it is an underlying purpose of the idea of means herein disclosed to eliminate to the maximum possible extent all destructive and distorting stresses upon the paper components of our novel file receptacle structure, while realizing to an optimum extent the already recited advantages accruing from the utilization of paper as a preponderant structural component.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear as the description of the particular physical embodiment selected for illustration and disclosure of the invention proceeds.

In the accompanying drawings, like characters of references have been applied to the corresponding parts throughout the several views; in said drawings,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a filing receptacle including a casing element and a drawer element in the construction and inter-cooperation of which the present invention has been embodied;

Fig. 2 is a side view thereof with the drawer in fully open position, the drawer being partly broken away to reveal the extension floating rail, its roller support, and the automatic pawl locking device therefor;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged longitudinal section of the casing and drawer in the erected, closed condition thereof;

Fig. 4 shows the casing in the collapsed or knocked-down condition thereof;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged cross-sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 illustrates a fragmentary detail view in central, vertical section of the rear-end construction of the casing;

Fig. 7 is a similar view of the front end of the casing;

Fig. 8 shows the casing in the blank condition prior to the taping of the portion defining the side, top and bottom walls;

Fig. 9 is a vertical, cross-sectional view of the casing in the collapsed condition;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged, fragmentary detail view in vertical sectional elevation of the roller support for the drawer;

Fig. 11 shows the drawer in collapsed condition;

Fig. 12 is a view illustrating the structure of the front and side walls of the drawer at the region of the joint between the side walls and the rear face of the front wall;

Fig. 13 is a detail view in vertical section showing the structure of the rear wall of the drawer, and

Fig. 14 is an enlarged detail in vertical sectional view showing the construction of one of the rails upon the side wall of the drawer.

In the embodiment of the invention illustrated, I have included a casing element designated generally by the reference character C, and made from a blank B (see Fig. 8), of suitable non-metallic material, such as a corrugated paper board, the casing element being preferably of elongated, rectangular form, for use as a unit or component of a storage or file cabinet.

The blank B (see Figs. 5 and 8), is scored with a plurality of transverse indentations *c*, at spaced intervals, to facilitate bending the strip into the form of the open-ended casing element C. The latter is quadrilateral in cross-section, comprising the side panels 22 and 24, the bottom panel 21, and the top panel 23. The scored grooves *c* extend along, and define, three of the longitudinal edges of the casing, and the fourth edge is defined by the lengthwise joint 25 between the bottom panel 21 and the side panel 24. A strip of adhesive paper or cloth 26 is provided to complete this joint, preferably overlapping adjacent marginal portions of the walls 21 and 24. The strip serves as a hinge along the joint 25 when the casing is to be collapsed, as shown in Fig. 9.

The rear end of the casing C, when erected, is closed by a rectangular panel 27 which is preferably formed of sheet metal, being provided along each of its four sides with a flange or channel 28, 29, 30, 31, each of the channels being of U-shape in cross-section, and each adapted to receive and serve as a binding or protector for an adjacent edge of one of the panels 21—24, when the casing is in its erected position, as shown in Figs. 1–3 and 6 (see also the collapsed panel in Fig. 4), while at the same time stiffening the rear panel and enabling it to receive large loads, such as the weight of a number of files positioned above it, without distortion or buckling.

The flanges impart a high degree of rigidity to the rectangular end panel 27, and the latter serves as a means by which the various walls of the casing will be held in the relative positions occupied by them as shown in Figs. 3 and 6 when the casing has been erected from the knocked-down condition shown in Figs. 4 and 9, which latter is, of course, the most convenient form for storage and for transportation.

The rear end wall or panel 27 is adapted to swing downward to the position illustrated in Fig. 4 in plan, and shown in fragmentary detail on a larger scale and in dotted lines in Fig. 6, wherein the flange 28 is riveted, as at 32, permanently to the edge 33 of the bottom panel 21, the flexible character of the corrugated paper board of which the panel is composed being utilized by me to provide a flexible hinged connection along the line 34 (see Fig. 6). It will be understood that the channel-shaped ends 29, 30 and 31 are not connected to the respective ends of the side walls 22, 23 and 24, or only temporarily to permit ready collapse of the casing.

In order to provide a more secure fastening of the end panel 27 to the abutting edges of the panel walls, I have affixed to the top surface of the uppermost panel 23 a metal clip 35 of relatively rigid material—sheet metal in the instance shown—formed with an upwardly offset tongue 36 (see Fig. 6), which projects into position to spring into a complemental orifice 37 with which the top flange 30 of the end panel is provided. When so engaged, the end panel 27 is held firmly in place and acts in turn to grip firmly the rear edges of the side and top panels of the casing, holding them in accurate quadrilateral relationship, and at the same time providing them with an effective binding, as best seen in Figs. 3 and 6.

A similar reinforcing frame is provided by me at the forward end of the casing, with the important difference, however, that as this end must be open to receive the drawer D, it has no such central web of sheet metal as exists in the rear-end element 27.

Upon reference to Figs. 6 and 7, the similarities and differences as between these rear and front frames will become apparent, and this comparison will be now assisted by a brief description of the front frame F. It comprises a continuous, rigid, sheet metal channel member 39 of U-shape in cross-section, the frame sections 41, 42 and 43 being adapted to fit snugly upon and receive the front end edges of the top panel 23, and the side panels 24 and 22, respectively. With this frame is associated a binding strip 40, shown best in Figs. 7 and 8, which is permanently secured, as by rivets 32, to the forward edge 44 of the bottom panel 21.

Within the channel strip 40 is confined one leg 45 of a quadrangular wire loop of which the other three sides 46, 47 and 48 are respectively fitted permanently, as by welding or soldering, or even frictionally within the side and top flanges of the frame F, reinforcing the latter to a very great extent, especially at the corners. The lower leg 45 is revolubly disposed in the

binding strip 40, so that the frame F, when the casing is to be knocked down, can be swung downward through an arcuate path, around the wire 45 as a pintle, into the knocked-down position shown in Fig. 4, being entirely out of the way of the panel components as they are being folded down. It is, however, in proper position to be readily swung upward, by a reversal of the above recited procedure, when the casing is to be re-erected, as will be readily understood from the foregoing disclosure. It will be seen that the frame F, like the rear wall 27, is a normally permanent and inseparable part of the casing.

The frame F has in its top section an orifice 37 (see Figs. 1 and 7), adapted to be entered by a tongue 36, formed on a clip 35 secured to the forward edge 41 of the top panel 23 and operating to hold the frame F in place, in a manner similar to the securing of the rear end member 27 in place at the other end of the casing.

The casing C constitutes, accordingly, a sturdy container, well adapted for its intended use, and is also capable of use in other applications. It will be noted that the casing is composed of a minimum number of sections, all of simple configuration, and the assembly of the structure requires only the most elementary of movements and can be accomplished by persons of no particular mechanical aptitude and without elaborate instructions.

It will also be noted that the swinging front frame F and the swinging rear-end panel 27 not only serve to reinforce the paper casing, but prevent fraying and wear of the edges of the casing, and maintain the same in neat condition for an indefinite time. The locking devices hereinafter described engage these metallic strips and thus are securely held in place without strain or wear on the paper sections.

I have shown in the drawings a form of drawer element D which is primarily designed for use on combination with a casing C of the type already described, but which is also adapted for use in any field for which it is suited by the nature of my improvements.

The form of drawer element D selected for illustration and description is shown in completed form in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 11 to 14, and comprises a body portion made largely of nonmetallic material such as corrugated paper board, with a front wall 49 having an over-all facing 50 (see Fig. 3) of sheet metal which is extended around the edges of the front wall portion 49 of the body to form a metal binding 51 (see Figs. 11–12). This binding confines also the margins of a separately formed facing 52 of sheet metal at the inner face of the front wall.

In fabricating a drawer element of this type, I preferably make use of a blank which is shown in its initial stage of manufacture in Fig. 11, being there designated generally by the reference character 53, the material being of any suitable character, such as stout paper board. This blank is scored longitudinally, as at 54, and transversely, as at 55, to define the junctions between the bottom 53 of the drawer and its side walls 56 and 57, also its front wall 49 and rear wall 58.

The corner material at each of the front corners is cut away, as shown, leaving the front wall 49 projecting beyond the ends of the sides 56 and 57, while the material of the rear flap 58, extending beyond the scorings 55, is left integral with the rear wall, being severed from the side walls along the lines 60. This permits the flaps 59 to be folded over, as shown in Fig. 11, and secured to the rear wall 58, as by clips 62, the flaps being thereby constituting reinforcements of the rear wall.

If desired, a further reinforcement of the rear wall may be provided, as shown at 61 in Figs. 3 and 5. This reinforcement, as indicated in Fig. 3, when made of paper board, may be so disposed that it affords a cushion between the rear wall 27 of the casing and the rear wall 61 of the drawer, thus diminishing the shock and noise which may ensue when the drawer is run inward to its completely closed position.

An outstanding feature of my present improvements resides in the mounting in certain modifications in structure of otherwise known complemental rail and roller support on which the drawer D runs, preferably, although not necessarily, entirely out of contact with the casing at its bottom, as in common in rigid all-metal files and as shown clearly in Fig. 3. When a drawer of considerable size is loaded to capacity, the weight is often so great that as is well known, an undesirably high degree of friction is imposed upon the contiguous surface of the drawer bottom and the casing bottom, resulting in much wear upon the contacting surfaces and in a displacing force in the casing when the drawer is moved, and in pursuance of the endeavor to reduce wear to a minimum, and to promote ease and quiet operation of the drawer at all times, I have provided mechanism for sustaining the entire weight of the drawer and its contents at all times upon an arrangement of rolls and extension rails which is clearly illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, 5 and 8–14 inclusive; the antifriction and extension supports being so mounted on the casing and drawer that a minimum of unit stress is imposed on the paper parts of the structure.

These traction devices comprise in general a set of rolls R permanently mounted at each side of the casing and interiorly thereof, also a track member T embodied in the drawer structure at each side, and complemental floating or extension rail members M disposed intermediate the aforesaid drawer tracks and the rolls upon which the rails run, the drawer tracks themselves being arranged to run upon sets of rolls carried by the respective floating or extension rails.

As seen best in Fig. 10, each roll R comprises a disk carried rotatively upon a post P mounted on a relatively narrow plate 64 secured to a side wall of the casing at a number of points, as at 65, by tongues clinched therethrough so as to distribute the weight of the drawer along the length of the casing. In Fig. 8, the plates 64 are shown as substantially co-extensive in length with the walls of the casing, and each plate is shown as having two rolls R, one near the front of the casing and the other somewhat to the rear of the medial vertical transverse plane of the casing. This disposition has been found satisfactory in use, but the disposition and the number of these rolls herein shown is not intended to exclude the provision of a larger number of rolls or of a different spacing. It will be noted that the mounting plate 64 has beneath it a considerable column composed entirely of paper and transmitting the whole load to the surface on which the erected casing rests. It will also be observed that the rollers R and their mounting plates are structurally separate from the front reinforcing frame F, such frame bearing none of the weight of the drawer suspended within the casing.

The extension rails M are of channel shape so as to embrace the rollers, as shown in Fig. 10, the rollers thus cooperating with the inwardly bent free longitudinal end portions of the rails to guide the drawer and hold it against lateral displacements.

The rail members M are provided in turn with rolls **66** journalled in the rails on studs **67** which are set into the walls of the rails, the rolls projecting through holes **68** in the upper wall of each rail. These rolls are adapted to be engaged by and support the track members T (see Fig. 14) of elongated C-shape in cross section and attached to the side walls of the drawer D, as appears most clearly in Figs. 2, 3 and 5. It will be noted that the rails T embrace the respective rails M, so that the drawer is guided upon the rails M and rollers R with a minimum of play.

In order to afford maximum rigidity to the support of the loaded drawer by its associated structural components, including the paperstock side parts **56** and **57** of the drawer itself, the last-named side parts are of restricted height, and the sides of the drawer are made preponderantly of the elongated plates T of composite rigid sheet-metal structure, preferably steel, and coextensive in height with the vertical dimension of the sides of the drawer. These plates may desirably be of substantially identical cross-section throughout, as indicated in Fig. 11, and will be so described, having reference to Fig. 14.

The track **63** follows in general configuration that of the extension rail M which it encloses; the upper inside curved margin **68** of the track is designed to overlie the rail M and be supported by the rollers **66**. The composite track structure T is made up of the track portion proper **63**, already described; an upper plate **74**; and a baseplate **69**, which has a foot-flange **70** serving to make its body desirably rigid; the lower portion being studded with prongs **71** clinched through the paper board **56**. The plates **69** and **74** are connected to the track **63** at **72** and **73**, respectively by soldering or welding or in any other suitable fashion, or they may be made of one piece with such track.

Each side plate **74** has its upper margin **75** bent to form a loop to receive rotatively a wire **76** which is approximately as long as the side of the drawer (see Fig. 11). From the wires **76** there extend latch or locking devices **77** and **78**, the former being adapted to be engaged with keepers **79** on the binding strip **51** of the front element **49** of the drawer, and the latch **78** being adapted to enter an orifice **80** formed in the clips **62** on the swinging rear end element **58** of the drawer, when the end elements **49** and **58** are respectively swung upward in the course of erection of the drawer to its operative position.

Each of the clips **62** comprises a single quadrangular piece of sheet metal bent upon itself in a general U-shape so that wings **81** are formed (Fig. 13) which embrace an area **82** of the compound rear wall **58**, **59**. A portion of the wall is cut away, as shown at **83**, to provide a socket in communication with the orifice **80**, so that when the latch **78** enters the orifice **80** it will swing downward into the socket **83** in the locking position.

Retention of the latch **78** in the last-named position, and of the latch **77** in the locking position shown in Fig. 12, is in each case accomplished by a fixed locking lug **84**, shown best in Fig. 12, such lugs being struck up from the rear face of the metal sheet **52** constituting the inner face of the front panel of the drawer D. The lugs have a cam surface over which the latch elements **77** ride until they snap into their final locking position beneath the raised outer ends of such lugs.

The erection of the drawer member or element just described may be briefly described as follows:

Beginning with the structure in the condition shown in Fig. 11, the front and rear walls are raised into the position in which they are approximately at right angles to the bottom **53**, and the side walls are then bent into similar vertical position and the latch members **77** and **78** are inserted respectively in the keepers **79** of the front end member **52** and in the orifice in the rear end wall **58**. As the continuous edges of the walls are brought into engagement, the latch members **77** are forced downwardly from the dotted line position of Fig. 12 to the full line position shown illustratively in that figure, at the opposite side thereof. The latches **77** will snap into locking position after riding over the heads of the lugs **84**.

The connecting bends between the latch members **77**, **78** and the longitudinal portion **76** of each of the long U-shaped latch devices as a whole, are of such configuration that the latches engage firmly and closely against the respective keepers **79** and retainer lugs **84**, so that the walls of the drawer are rigidly locked together. It will be observed that, as with the casing member described hereinabove, the several sections of the drawer are of simple configuration and the manner of their erection becomes immediately evident upon inspection.

The erected casing C, prior to assembly with the drawer, presents at a typical vertical transverse section thereof, the aspect illustrated in Fig. 5, and its simplicity is there evident, for it has a smooth inner surface throughout, except for the extension rails M, mounted on their rolls R, and ready to receive the tracks T of the drawer member. Prior to the assembly of the drawer therewith, the rails M may desirably be drawn forward into a position corresponding to that indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 8, and also in full lines at the broken away portion of Fig. 2 which shows the drawer in its outermost position of assembly with the casing member C.

This last-named figure illustrates how the drawer is held against tilting in its most extended position; and it shows also a form of detent pawl **85** by which the drawer is locked automatically against unintended complete withdrawal or separation from its casing until released by a deliberate manual lifting of the pawl. This pawl is mounted pivotally upon a stud or rivet **86** (Fig. 14) the forward lower edge **87** of the pawl projects normally through an opening **88** in the upper surface of the wall **68** of track **63** into position to be engaged with a notch **89** (Fig. 2) in the rail M. The pawl **85** thus acts as a stop for the drawer, while the extension rail itself is restricted in its outward movement along the supporting rolls R by virtue of the provision at **90** (see Fig. 8) of a stop plug fixed within the inner end of the rail M and adapted to be engaged with the innermost of the rolls R as the rail moves outward into its dotted line position of Fig. 8. The inward movement of the rails M may be limited by the rear wall **27** or by any suitable stop device.

When it is desired to release the pawls **85** to permit the drawer D to be separated from the casing, the user can lift the pawls from the inside of the drawer or he can gain access to the pawls

for that purpose by the insertion of fingers simultaneously into the orifices **91** (see Fig. 3), suitably located in the upper plates **74**. It is to be understood, however, that the pawls are self-acting toward its locking position, being biased thereto by their own weight or by a spring **92**.

The plates **64** preferably extend so close to the front and rear edges of the side walls **22** and **24** that they are received within the channels of the front and rear metallic frames, which thereby assist in holding the plates in place.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that I have provided casing and drawer components for a file structure which are characterized by simplicity, strength, lightness and inexpensiveness; also that each can be used without the other, and with other suitable complementary structures, as well as with each other in the manner herein illustrated.

When a filing unit composed of such a casing element and complemental drawer element is used either as a unit or in an assembly composed of similar units, the effect produced is that of an all-metal unit or assembly, whether viewed from the front, or from the rear. As practically all of the edges of the receptacle are faced or lined with metal, the neat appearance of the assembly is retained indefinitely. This effect is due in large part to the fact that the front frame **41** is smooth and continuous, especially at the corners **93**. Moreover, the receptacles are much more nearly fire-proof than files composed wholly of paper. The individual elements are lighter than all-metal elements of equivalent capacity, and are less expensive to fabricate, both as to material and to labor.

The knocked-down form of each element renders it easy to transport in quantities, and as they occupy a minimum of space, they can be kept in stock in large quantities by dealers, or kept in reserve in offices where they are to be used eventually. If not needed, individual units can be knocked down easily, and the office space thus saved can be used for other desirable purposes, the knocked-down units being kept for later expansion of the storage files.

It is to be noted that by my improved structure it is rendered unnecessary for a dealer to supply detached parts to a user to be assembled by him; also that when the elements are in their knocked-down condition all of the rail and track members remain in appropriate association with their corresponding elements, ready for the operation of re-erection with no preliminary preparation.

It will be understood that suitable provision may be made for holding vertical stacks and horizontal rows of the casings in proper alignment, as by means of sockets at the sides of the frame F and stacker elements as shown in my copending application Ser. No. 65,037.

Variations from the specific constructions illustrated and described may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Thus, the front frame F could be made in the form of a continuous, rigid, integral, four-sided structure and be attached at one side, preferably the bottom, to a wall of the casing and pivot on such wall in a manner similar to the attachment of the rear wall **27** to the bottom wall of the casing, as shown in my Patent No. 2,061,485, issued November 24, 1936. The frame F could also be entirely separate from the casing and be held in place on the erected casing by any suitable holding devices, such as the detents **36**. In both of these forms of the invention the frame may include a rigid, quadrangular wire loop, like that shown in Figs. 4, 7 and 8, suitably secured within the frame and acting to increase the rigidity of the frame at the corners.

The present application is a division of my application Ser. No. 80,147, which issued as Patent No. 2,061,485, on Nov. 17, 1936.

I claim:

1. A collapsible drawer adapted to be slidingly associated telescopically with a casing, said drawer comprising a body of sheet paper board material, scored to define a bottom panel, front and rear panels, and side members, reinforcement plates of sheet metal, substantially co-extensive in height with the sides of said drawer and secured to the paper side members; and traction devices mounted on said plates, and movable with said side members into collapsed and erected positions.

2. A traction device for connecting slidingly a collapsible drawer element with a collapsible casing element in a filing receptacle of the class described; said traction device comprising a composite track element including an elongated metallic base plate adapted to be affixed to a side of the drawer, a C-shaped track member formed of sheet metal approximately co-extensive in length with said base-plate, and a marginal plate reinforced along an edge adapted to serve as the upper edge of one side of the drawer; said components of the traction element being formed separately and joined metallically by longitudinal seams to constitute a unitary all-metal composite traction element adapted to be attached as such to said drawer element, and means to effect said attachment.

3. A traction device comprising the components combined as in claim 2, wherein said traction element is attached to vertical paper side walls which are integral with the paper bottom wall of the drawer.

4. A collapsible drawer for filing receptacles comprising bottom, side, front and rear walls, said walls consisting at least in part of paper, metallic channel-shaped plates forming part of the side walls, metallic anchoring means secured to the front and rear walls, metallic locking devices for connecting the plates with the metallic anchoring means, said plates being adapted to receive a telescoping rail within their channels, and a latch mounted on the metallic plates for automatically interlocking with such telescoping rails.

5. A collapsible drawer suitable for filing receptacles and including bottom, side, front and rear walls consisting at least in part of paper material, the body of said side walls being in part composed of metallic plates extending horizontally from the front to the rear of such walls and shaped for engagement with a support from which the drawer is to be suspended, said metallic plates being collapsible with the paper portions of the drawer, the plates being channelled to receive the support and hold the drawer against upward tilting movement by engagement of the under surface of the channel with the support, the paper side walls being integral with the bottom wall and extending up to the channels in said plates.

6. A collapsible casing adapted to suspend a drawer structure from the side walls thereof comprising a paper body provided with scorings defining top, bottom and side walls and along which

the walls are movable angularly with reference to each other to collapse or erect the casing; drawer supporting means mounted upon the paper side walls of the casing along a considerable portion of the length thereof and adapted to be engaged by the side walls of a drawer for suspending the latter within the casing; and a metallic reinforcing structure secured to the front, open end of the casing in the erected condition of the latter and acting to stiffen the casing and hold the same rigid under the weight of the suspended drawer and its contents, said drawer supporting means including horizontal metallic strips secured directly to each of the side walls of the casing and extending close to the forward edges of said side walls, said open end reinforcing structure including vertical metallic channel members facing the front edges of the side walls and receiving the forward end portions of said metallic strips to secure them against distortion.

7. A collapsible casing adapted to suspend a drawer structure from the side walls thereof comprising a paper body provided with scorings defining top, bottom and side walls and along which the walls are movable angularly with reference to each other to collapse or erect the casing; drawer supporting means mounted upon the paper side walls of the casing along a considerable portion of the length thereof and adapted to be engaged by the side walls of a drawer for suspending the latter within the casing; and a metallic reinforcing structure secured to the front, open end of the casing in the erected condition of the latter and acting to stiffen the casing and hold the same rigid under the weight of the suspended drawer and its contents, the drawer supporting means comprising horizontal metallic strips secured to the side walls of the casing, said casing including a metallic reinforcing structure at the closed rear end thereof, the front and rear reinforcing structures including vertical channel members fitting over the vertical edges of the casing and receiving the front and rear end portions of the horizontal metallic strips.

8. A filing receptacle of the class described, including a collapsible paper casing constituting in the erected condition a tubular container of rectangular form and a collapsible drawer adapted to be slidingly fitted telescopically within said casing, metallic members having thereon anti-friction roller mechanism for supporting said drawer and mounted on the paper side walls of the casing intermediate the end portions of such walls and providing a row of rollers along each side of the casing, said casing being collapsible with said metallic members and roller mechanism attached thereto and inside the same, and trackways associated with the mounted drawer and engaging the roller mechanism for supporting the drawer within the casing when the casing and drawer are erected and assembled together, said drawer being collapsible with said trackways mounted thereon, and being supported in the erected, assembled condition of the file solely by the paper side walls of the casing.

9. A filing receptacle of the class described, including a collapsible paper casing member constituting, when erected, a tubular container element of rectangular form, and a collapsible drawer member adapted to be slidingly fitted telescopically within said casing member, a plurality of rollers associated with each side of the casing member for anti-frictionally supporting said drawer within said casing when said sections are in assembled condition, the whole of said drawer being suspended by said rollers out of pressure contact with the bottom of the casing, horizontally extending metallic elements secured to said casing member for supporting said rollers in fixed position, said casing member being collapsible with said rollers and metallic elements attached to and positioned within the interior thereof, and track mechanism for coacting with said rollers and mounted on the drawer member and adapted to strengthen said drawer member, the latter being likewise collapsible with the track mechanism mounted thereon, said rollers being solely supported from the paper side walls of the casing.

10. A filing receptacle of the class described, including a collapsible paper casing and a collapsible drawer adapted to be associated together telescopically, metallic elements secured to the interior face of the paper side walls of the casing and supporting an anti-friction roller mechanism, said elements being spaced from the bottom edge of the side walls, there being only a paper support for said elements constituted of the lower portions of the side walls, said casing being collapsible with the roller mechanism and metallic elements attached thereto and remaining within the interior thereof, track mechanism at the sides of the drawer for suspending the drawer upon said roller mechanism, and extension rails between said roller mechanism and track mechanism for enabling said drawer to be withdrawn from the casing to almost its full length while yet remaining suspended upon the casing, said drawer being collapsible with said track mechanism mounted thereon.

11. A filing receptacle as defined in claim 10, including a roller mounted upon the forward portion of each of the extension rails and projecting above the upper edge thereof in position to be engaged by the track mechanism at the sides of the drawer for anti-frictionally supporting such tracks upon the rails.

12. A filing receptacle as defined in claim 10, wherein the extension rails are of C-shaped cross section, and including a roller mounted upon the forward portion of each of the extension rails and projecting above the upper edge thereof in position to be engaged by the track mechanism at the sides of the drawer for anti-frictionally supporting such tracks upon the rails, the upper portions of the extension rails being provided with apertures to receive the projecting portions of the rollers thereat.

SOL SCHEINMAN.