W. S. CLARK.

FILING CASE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1917.

1,259,602.

Patented Mar. 19, 1918.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

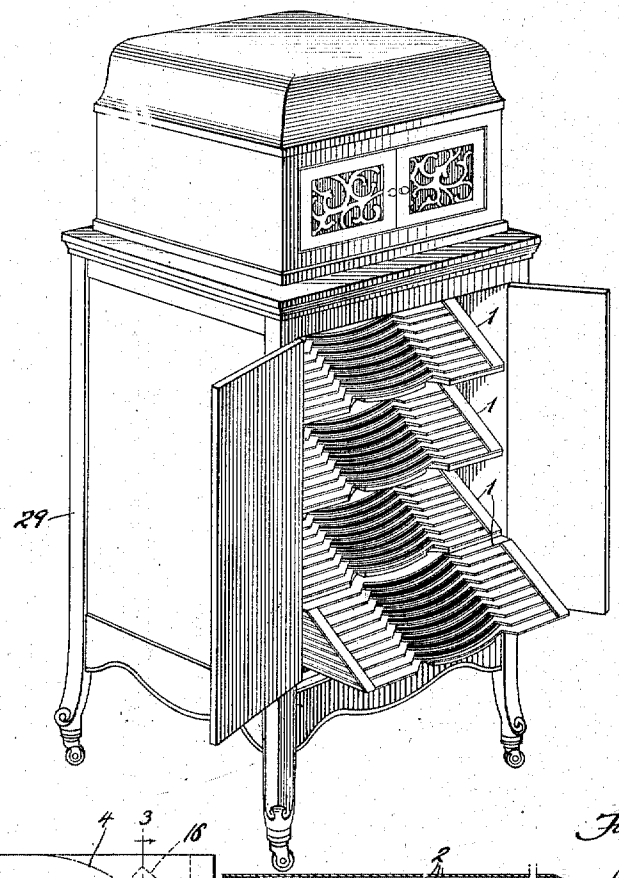
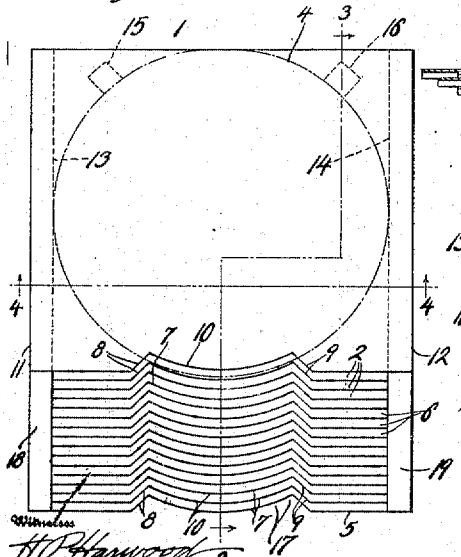


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
H. C. Harwood
C. R. Ziegler.

Fig. 3.

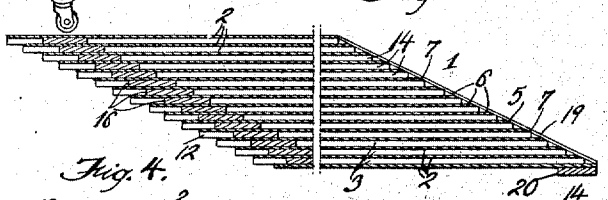
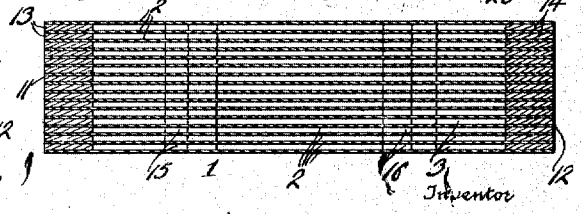


Fig. 4.



Inventor
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

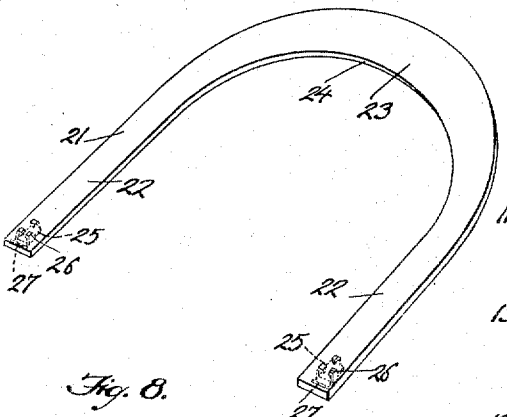


Fig. 6.

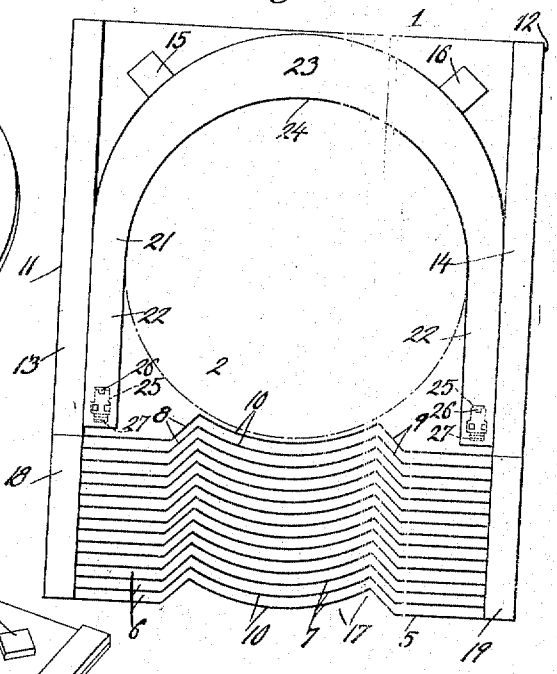


Fig. 8.

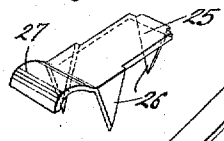


Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

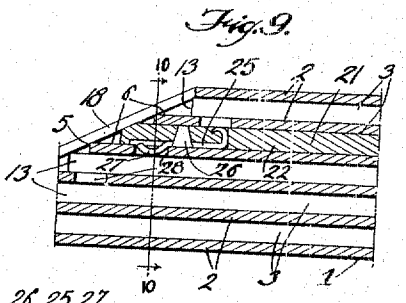
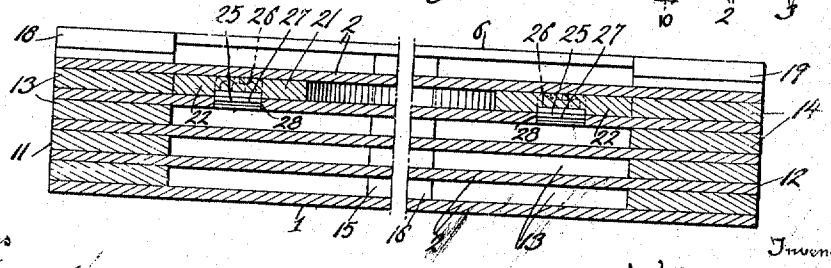


Fig. 10.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILBUR S. CLARK, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

FILING-CASE.

1,259,602. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 19, 1918.

Application filed January 18, 1917. Serial No. 142,997.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILBUR S. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Camden, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Filing-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an improved filing case and is especially adapted for the filing of phonograph records of the "disk" type.

One object of my invention is to provide a filing case of the above described type which can be conveniently placed in phonograph cabinets of the various forms now in common use.

Another object is to so construct my invention that records stored therein will be readily accessible.

A further object is to so construct my improved filing cases that a number of them can be mounted on the shelves of a cabinet, and to provide the cases with means whereby they can be partially slid out of the cabinet to render easy the selection and removal of the records, and when desired, the cases may all be slid rearwardly and entirely within the cabinet.

A still further object is to so construct my invention that it will be neat in appearance, durable, and can be manufactured and sold at a reasonably low cost.

These objects, and other advantageous ends which will be described hereinafter, I attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a phonograph cabinet showing therein a plurality of my improved record filing cases.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of one of my improved filing cases.

Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a filling piece which I employ in order to accommodate various sized records in the same filing case.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of my improved case with the outer layer removed and illustrating the filling piece positioned therein.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of one of the layers showing openings therein which coact with clips on the filling piece to retain the filling piece within the casing.

Fig. 8 is an inverted perspective view of one of the clips above mentioned and includes portions for attachment to the filling piece and a portion designed to enter holes in the layers of the filing case.

Fig. 9 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional elevation taken through a number of the layers of my improved casing and illustrates how the clips of the filling pieces engage the openings in the adjacent layer.

Fig. 10 is a transverse section taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 9 showing the central portion broken away as indicated by dot-and-dash lines.

Referring to the drawing, the filing case 1 comprises a number of superimposed layers 2 of sheet material which are spaced apart to provide chambers 3 therebetween for the reception of the phonograph records 4, one of the latter being shown in dot-and-dash lines in Fig. 2 but omitted from Figs. 3 and 4.

The layers 2 form partitions and are all of substantially the same shape, the shape of the uppermost one being clearly shown in Fig. 2. Beginning with the lowermost layer 2, each successive superimposed layer is arranged with its front edge 5 a pre-determined distance to the rear of the front edge of the layer which is immediately below it, thus providing a stepped formation of the layers at the front of the casing 1 as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, so that view from the top, portions 6 of each of the layers are visible and these portions may be utilized for the attachment of labels or tags upon which may be inscribed the title of the record which rests upon that layer.

Furthermore, the front edge portion of each of the layers 2 is recessed or cut away as shown at 7. The edges 8 and 9 which partially form these recesses, converge inwardly and intersect the edges 10 which complete the formation of the recesses. The edges 10 are preferably curved, the curve being in the form of arcs to correspond with the peripheral edge surfaces of the records. The recesses 7 are arranged centrally and between the sides 11 and 12 of the case.

The layers 2 are held in their spaced positions by means of strips 13 and 14 ar-

ranged at either side and to which the layers are fastened either by gluing or other suitable means. I provide additional separating means in the form of small blocks 15 and 16 which are interposed between the layers adjacent their rows and are so positioned as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 4 that they serve as stops against which engage the rear portions of the records.

The cases may be made of different sizes to suit records of different diameters but in each case I preferably locate the strips 13 and 14 at such distance apart that the distance between their innermost edge surfaces is substantially equal to the diameter of the records for a purpose hereinafter more fully described.

Furthermore, the stops 15 and 16 have a certain relation with respect to the edges 10 of the layers 2, so that each record at its extreme forward edge portion projects slightly forward of the edge 10 of the partition 2 immediately above it and slightly to the rear of the edge 10 of the partition 2 upon which it rests. By this construction a part of the front edge portion of each of the records will be visible within the channel 17 formed by said recesses and furthermore by this construction any one of the records may be manually engaged and by rolling the record on the inner edge surfaces of either of the series of strips 13 and 14, the records may be easily removed without injury thereto.

The opposite ends of the extreme forward edge portions of the layers 2 are faced and reinforced by two inclined strips 18 and 19. These strips may be glued to the layers or otherwise suitably secured.

The several parts of my improved filing case may be made of wood, fiberoid, or other suitable material which will not scratch or disfigure the records, and I preferably secure to the lowermost layer 2, a strip 20 which serves as a handle by which the case may be slid inwardly or outwardly on the shelves of a cabinet such for example as illustrated in Fig. 1.

In the use of my invention, the case may be made of sufficient width between the strips 13 and 14 to accommodate the largest diameter records on the market, and if it is desired to file records of smaller diameter, I provide filling pieces 21 which are designed to be slid between the partitions and occupy positions such for example as shown in Fig. 6.

The filling pieces 21 are substantially U-shape, each having leg portions 22 and a connecting portion 23. The distance between the outer edges of the legs 22 is substantially equal to the distance between the inner edges of the strips 13 and 14, the distance between the inner edges of the legs 22 being equal to the diameter of the smaller record.

In order that the smaller records will have their extreme front edge portions in substantially the same positions relative to the front edges 10, as have the larger diameter record, I preferably make the portion 23 of the filling pieces of such size that when the rear edge thereof engages the stops 15 and 16, the forward edge 24 will limit the inward movement of the smaller records, so that their foremost edges are adjacent said edges 10 as clearly shown by the dot-and-dash line in Fig. 6 which represents the peripheral edge of a disk confined within one of the filling pieces. For example, if the distance between the inner edges of the strips 13 and 14 is twelve inches, then a twelve inch record can be accommodated without the aid of the filling pieces such for example as is illustrated in Fig. 2. If on the other hand, it is desired to place a ten inch record within the case, one of the filling pieces 21 is inserted in chamber 3, the distance between the inner edges of the legs 22 of said filling piece being substantially ten inches.

The filling pieces may be made of various sizes and proportions to suit records of different diameters.

In order to keep the filling pieces 21 in position after they have been inserted within the case, I preferably secure clips 25 to the under surfaces of the legs 22 adjacent their forward ends. These clips 25 have prongs 26 designed to pierce the legs of the filling pieces and also have a projecting tongue 27 designed to fit or extend within holes 28 formed within the forward ends of the layers 2. The tongues 27 of the clips are curved downwardly, and when the filling pieces are inserted, these tongues snap within the holes 28, the rear portion of the filling pieces being designed to engage the stops 15 and 16 as clearly shown in Fig. 6. The filling pieces are interchangeable, and may be inserted within any of the chambers 3.

In Fig. 1, I have illustrated four of my improved cases mounted within a cabinet 29, and the lowermost of said cases is shown in a position after it has been partially withdrawn so as to expose the records and the portions 6 of the layers 2 to permit view of the labels or other inscribed matter which may be written thereon, and in addition to permit the more ready access to the records.

After the record has been replaced in any one of the chambers of the case, the case may be slid rearwardly so as to be entirely inclosed within the cabinet. The stepped formation of each of the fronts of the cases and the channels 17 provided by the recesses in each of the cases, produces a neat appearing construction when the cases are within the

cabinet, since all of the recesses are uniform and in direct alinement one with another.

While I have described my invention as taking a particular form, it will be understood that the various parts of my invention may be changed without departing from the spirit thereof, and hence I do not limit myself to the precise construction set forth, but consider that I am at liberty to make such changes and alterations as fairly come within the scope of the appended claims.

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

1. A filing case for phonograph records comprising a plurality of superimposed layers spaced apart, the forward edge of each successive layer being positioned to the rear of the forward edge of the layer immediately below it, the forward edges of said layers being curved at the central portion to substantially conform to the periphery of the records, and then extended forwardly at the sides to approximately the full depth of the layers, substantially as described.

2. A filing case for phonograph records comprising a plurality of superimposed layers, substantially parallel strips secured to and interposed between the side edge portions of said layers to space them apart, the forward edge of each successive superimposed layer being positioned to the rear of the forward edge of the layer immediately below it, a portion of the forward edges of said layers tapering rearwardly to form recesses and having outwardly curved portions intersecting said tapered portions thereby forming supports for the fronts of the records and permitting access to the records located between the layers, and means forming a stop for the rear of said records to limit them with respect to said recessed edge portions, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a filing case for phonograph records including layers spaced apart to provide a chamber for a record, and a filling piece positioned between said layers for reducing the size of said chamber and designed to form a receptacle for receiving a record, holes formed in one of said layers, clips secured to said filling piece and designed to engage the holes to retain the filling piece within the case, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a filing case for phonograph records including layers spaced apart to provide a chamber for a record, and a U-shaped filling piece positioned between said layers for reducing the size of said chamber and designed to form a receptacle for receiving a record, holes formed in one of said layers, clips secured to the leg of said filling piece and designed to engage the holes to retain the filling piece within the case, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILBUR S. CLARK.

Witnesses:
RHODA E. GILLIES,
CHAS. E. POTTS.