

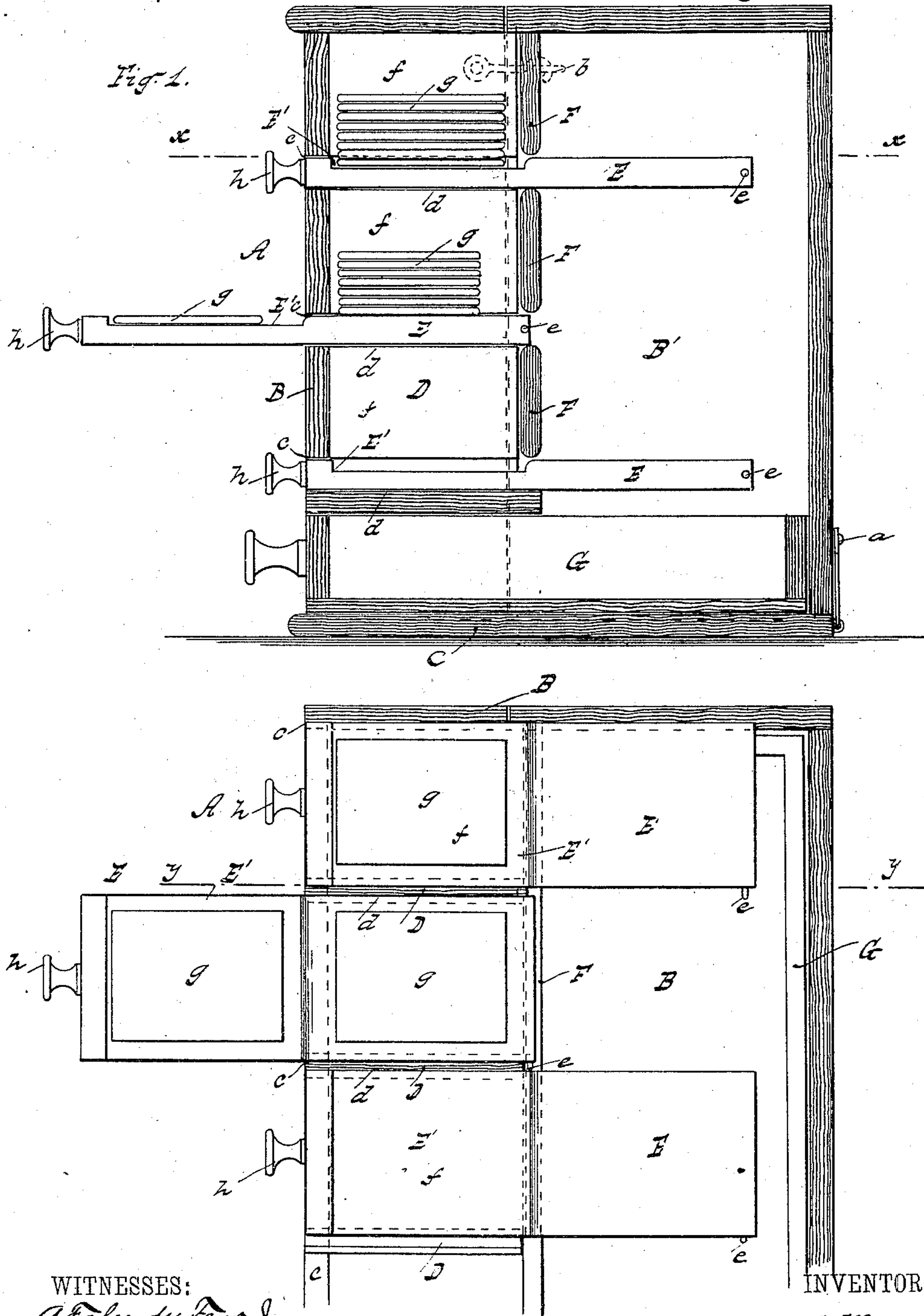
(No Model.)

F. MEYERS.

CABINET FOR PAPERS OF NEEDLES.

No. 324,717.

Patented Aug. 18, 1885.



WITNESSES:
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FREDRICK MEYERS, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CABINET FOR PAPERS OF NEEDLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,717, dated August 18, 1885.

Application filed March 27, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK MEYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cabinets for Papers of Needles, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in the combination, in a cabinet for containing papers of needles and the like, of compartments formed therein, slides which extend into said compartments, and recesses formed in the slides and adapted to receive one of the packages, the compartments being formed by a series of vertical walls, and in these walls are transverse grooves, into which are fitted the slides, the recesses formed in the slides being of a slightly-greater depth than the thickness of one of the packages placed thereon, so that when one of the slides is drawn out only one of the packages will be brought with it, the remaining packages being retained by the front wall of the cabinet, the cabinet being made in two separable sections in order that the same can be replenished when any one of the compartments becomes exhausted. In the rear section are longitudinal bars, which prevent the papers of needles or other packages from falling out of their respective compartments.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section in the plane $y y$, Fig. 2, of my improved cabinet. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same in the plane $x x$, Fig. 1.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the cabinet, which is composed of two sections, B B', which are fitted together and secured in place by the catches a on the back of the section B' and the bottom C, and the catches b on the ends of the sections, while the end pieces of the section B fit in grooves formed in the bottom C, Fig. 1, which is of one piece and secured to the front section, B. In the example shown in the drawings the front section, B', has formed into its front a series of rectangular holes or openings, c , which, however, may be made of any desired shape, and can be arranged to suit the purpose required. D are partition-walls, which extend vertically between the top and bottom of the front section, and are grooved at intervals correspond-

ing to the holes or openings c in the front. These grooves form guides d for the slides E, which fit into the same, and can move therein in the direction of their length, while they are prevented from being drawn entirely out by the projections e , extending from their inner ends. By these slides E the compartments formed by the partition-walls D are subdivided into smaller compartments f , and into the latter are placed the papers g of needles or other articles, such articles resting upon the slides.

Into each of the slides E is formed a transverse recess, E', which extends completely across the same, and is of sufficient length to receive the packages for which the cabinet is designed, while its depth is made the same or a little greater than the thickness of the package, so that when the slide is drawn out, by means of the knob h attached thereto, only the paper or other package being within the recess is carried along with the slide, while the remaining packages strike against the front wall of the cabinet and are retained in the compartment. It will appear evident that the package or paper removed can be again returned into the compartments by means of one of the slides.

In order to prevent the various packages from falling out of the compartments, which would cause considerable annoyance, I construct the rear section, B', with a series of longitudinal bars, F, which close up against the compartments, whereby the packages are secured, while the slides pass between the spaces left between said bars.

The cabinet is made separable in order that it can be refilled when its supply of packages in any of the compartments becomes exhausted, and in the example shown in the drawings a drawer, G, occupies the lower portion of the cabinet, which can be used to keep a supply of packages to replenish the compartments.

The cabinet shown in the drawings is more especially designed to be filled with papers containing needles, and from the preceding description the convenience of the cabinet for the purpose will be readily understood. The various slides corresponding to the apartments can be numbered with figures corresponding to the numbers indicating the sizes of the needles.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the separable sections B B' and the vertical partition-walls secured to the front section, B, of the grooves *d*, formed in the partition-walls, the openings *c*, formed in the front section, the slides E, which extend through the openings and fit the grooves, recesses E', formed in the slides, and longitudinal bars extending across the section B' and

constructed to close the compartments, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDRICK MEYERS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.