

(No Model.)

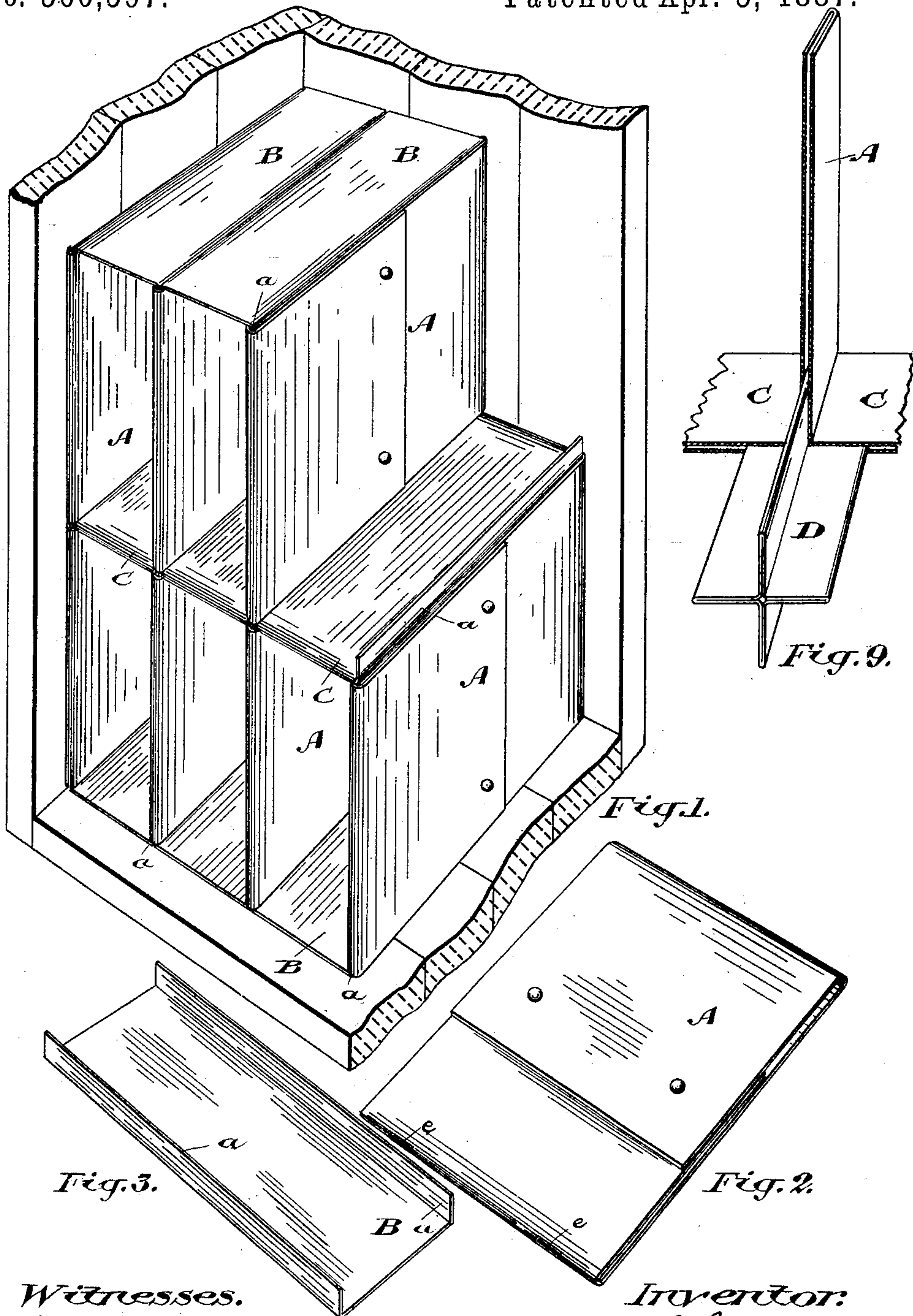
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. F. LASH.

METALLIC PIGEON HOLE CASE.

No. 360,597.

Patented Apr. 5, 1887.



Witnesses.
F. B. Fetherbaugh
J. M. Jackson

Inventor:
J. F. Lash
by Donald C. Ridout & Co
Attys

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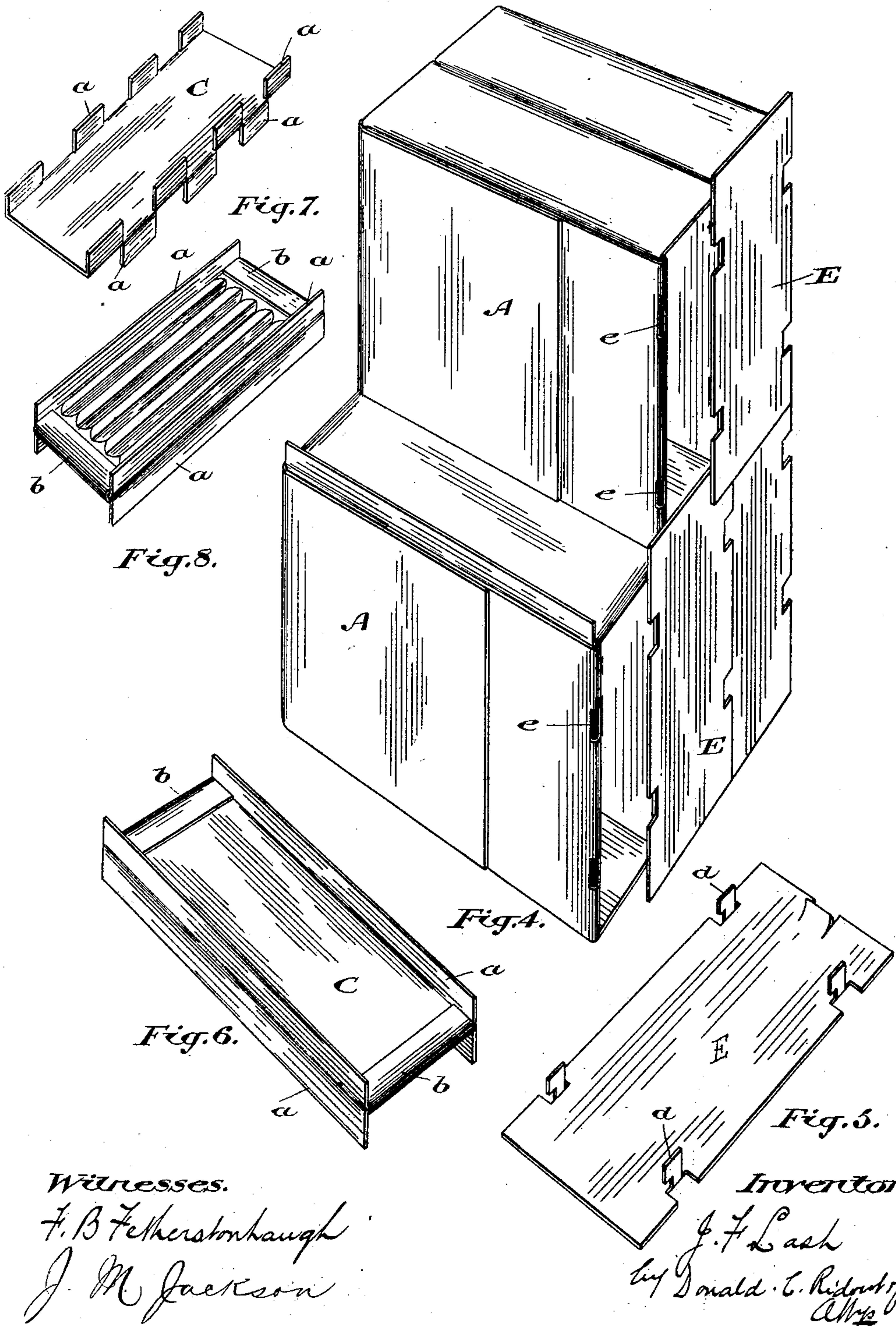
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. LASH, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

METALLIC PIGEON-HOLE CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,597, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed May 27, 1886. Serial No. 203,402. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN FANNON LASH, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented an Improved Metallic Pigeon-Hole Case, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to design a metallic pigeon-hole case in which all the parts composing the pigeon-holes may be readily built together or taken apart; and it consists, essentially, in making two or more sides of each pigeon-hole of metallic plates made in two thicknesses, the parting between the thicknesses of each side being sufficiently large to receive the flanged edges of the two sides covering each pair of adjacent pigeon-holes, the whole being constructed as and for the purposes hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 represents a view of my pigeon-holes being built into a case. Fig. 2 is a detail of one of the double sides of the pigeon-hole. Fig. 3 is a detail of the flanged side designed to fit into and connect with the double side. Fig. 4 is a view of my pigeon-holes partially built, and showing a plan for connecting a detachable back. Fig. 5 is a perspective detail of the detachable back. Fig. 6 is a perspective detail of a double bottom. Fig. 7 is a detail of the bottom made out of a single plate. Fig. 8 is a detail showing a corrugated bottom. Fig. 9 is a detail of a double angle-iron for holding the sides together.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure; but to facilitate the description of the invention I shall refer to specific figures as I proceed with the description.

In Fig. 1, A represents a series of partitions, bent, as shown in Fig. 2, so as to form a hollow wall, the space between the walls being sufficiently wide to receive two of the flanges *a* of the top and bottom partitions B and two of the flanges *a* of the intermediate partitions, C. The top and bottom partitions B are preferably made as shown in Fig. 3. The intermediate partitions, C, may be made as shown in Figs. 6, 7, or 8—that is to say, when made as shown in Fig. 6 they consist of two pieces

of metal put back to back, with their flanges projecting from opposite sides. These two pieces are bound together by a band or flanged piece, *b*. When made as shown in Fig. 8, the partition is similarly constructed, the only difference being that a series of corrugations are made either longitudinally or laterally, as may be desired.

In Fig. 7 I show the partition C made from a single piece of metal, the flanges *a* being cut so that portions of them shall alternately project from either side of the plate. If preferred, the partition C may be made in the same manner as the partition A. In such a case I provide a double angle-iron, D, which fits between the thicknesses of the partitions B and C, holding them at right angles, as indicated in Fig. 9.

In Fig. 4 I show a plan for connecting a back to the pigeon-holes made from the partitions arranged as described. This back consists of a series of plates, E, having a series of lugs, *d*, cut out of them and bent at right angles to their face, as indicated in Fig. 5. These lugs *d* are designed to fit into the slots *c*, made in the ends of the said partitions A, connecting the said plates E to the said side partitions, A, in the manner indicated in Fig. 4.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination, with a plurality of hollow partitions, of a double angle-iron, as D, having cross-section of the form of a Greek cross, and binding said partitions together, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the hollow partition A, and the partition C, provided with flanges *a* upon opposite sides thereof, and engaging the space between the walls of said partition A, substantially as described.

3. A series of pigeon-holes composed of the hollow partitions A, partitions B, having flanges *a*, to engage the space between the walls of the hollow partitions, and the intermediate partitions, C, provided with flanges upon their opposite sides, and all detachably connected together, substantially as described.

4. A series of pigeon-holes composed of metallic partitions A and B, detachably connected, in combination with the metallic back plates,

E, provided with lugs *d*, designed to fit into slots *e*, made in the side partitions, A, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5. A series of pigeon-holes formed of the hollow partitions A, having slots *e*, partitions B, having flanges *a*, intermediate partitions, C, double angle-irons D, and the metallic back plates, E, formed with lugs *d*, engaging

the said slots *e*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

Toronto, May 17, 1886.

J. F. LASH.

In presence of—

CHARLES C. BALDWIN,
JACK M. JACKSON.