

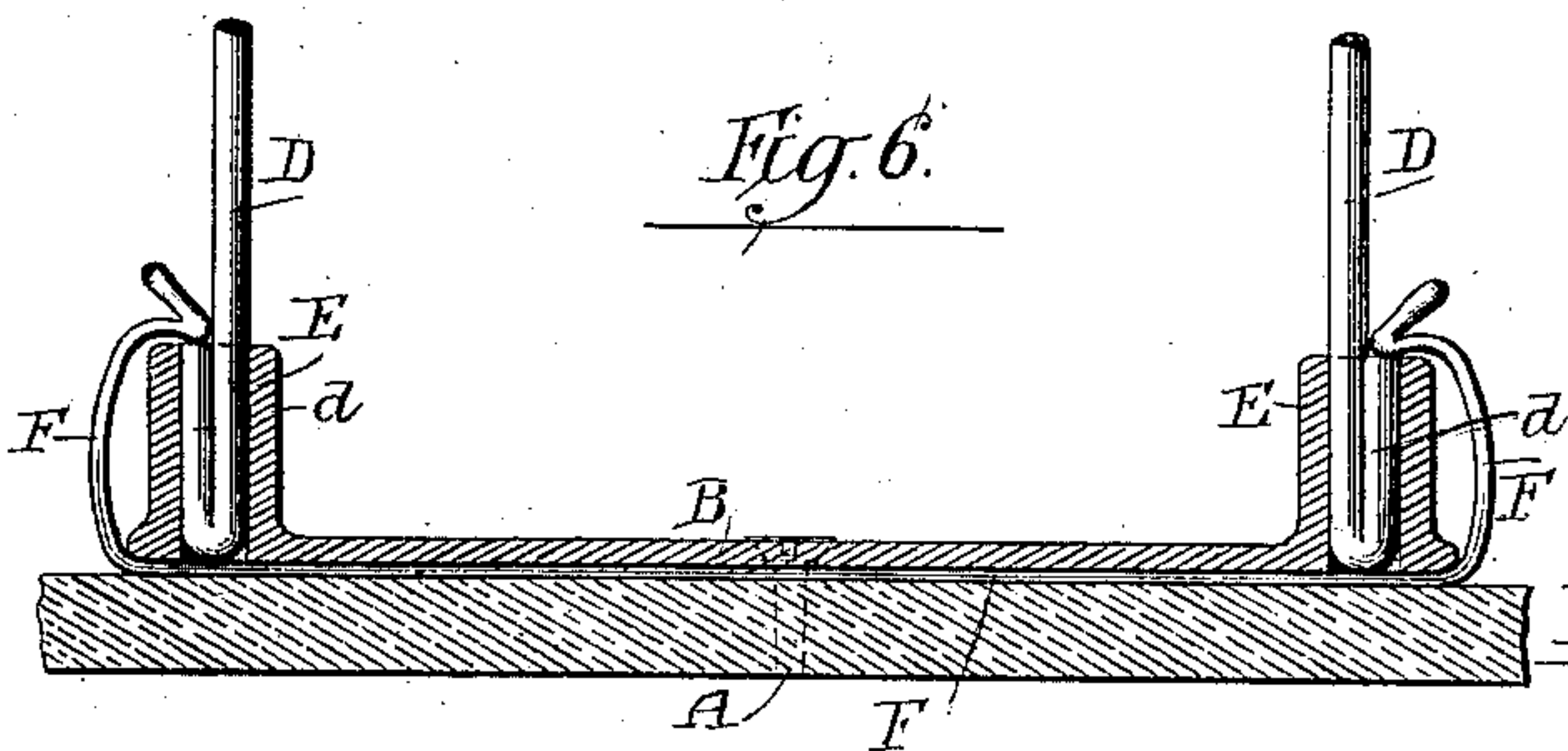
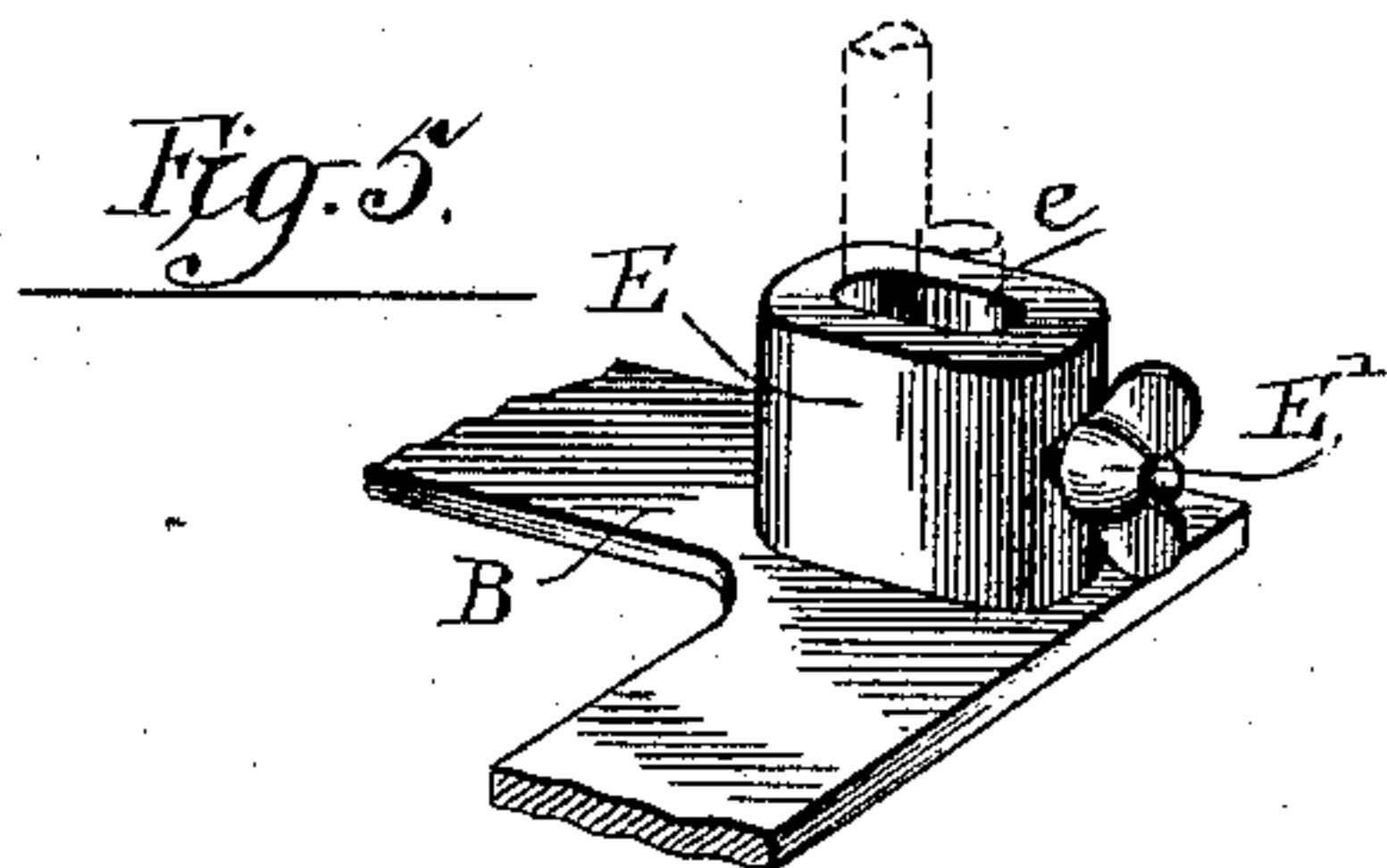
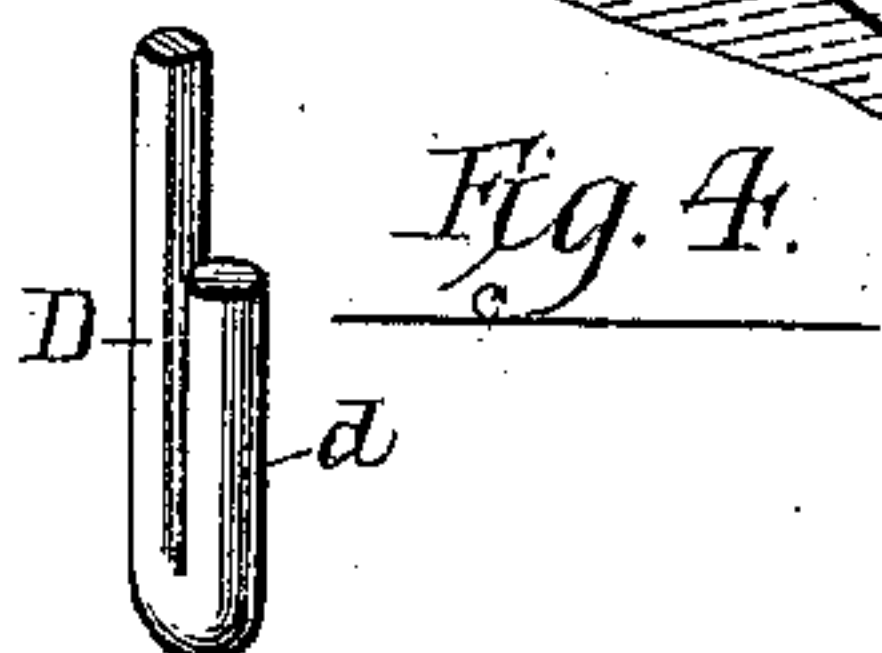
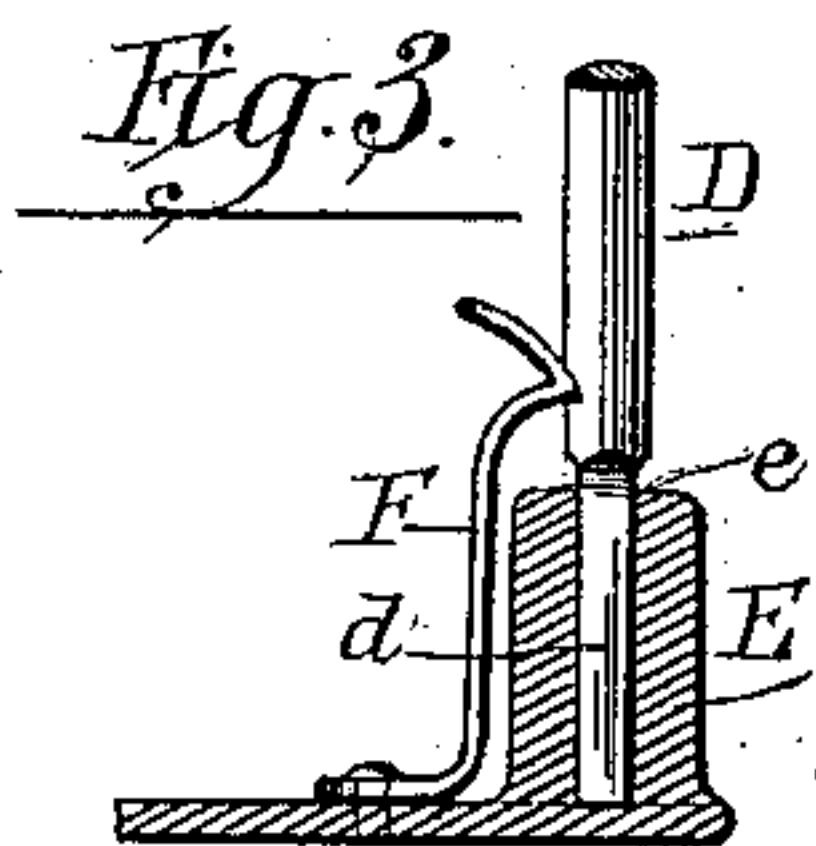
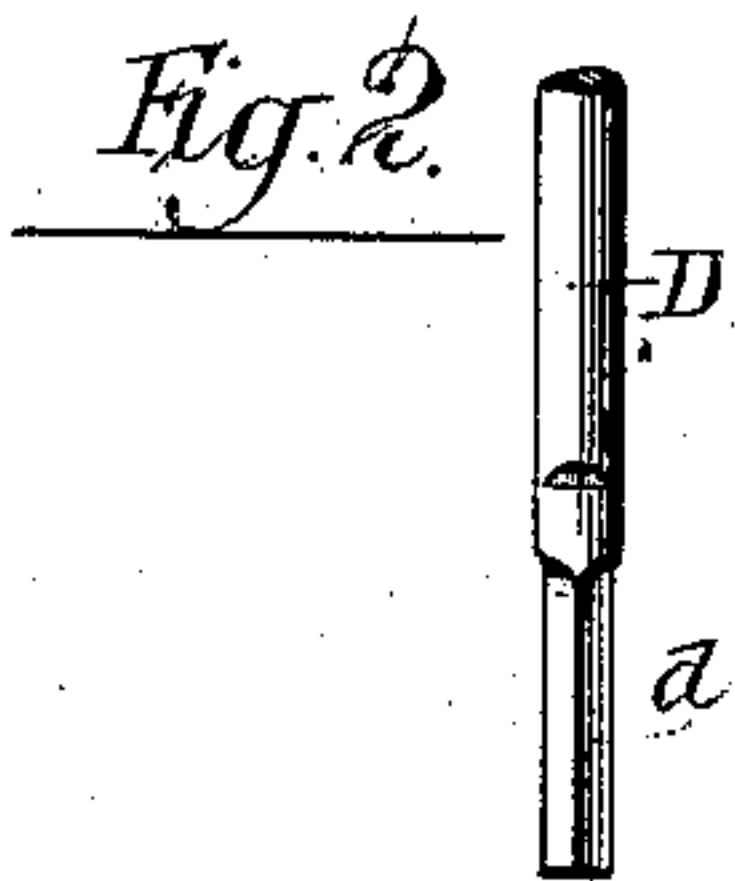
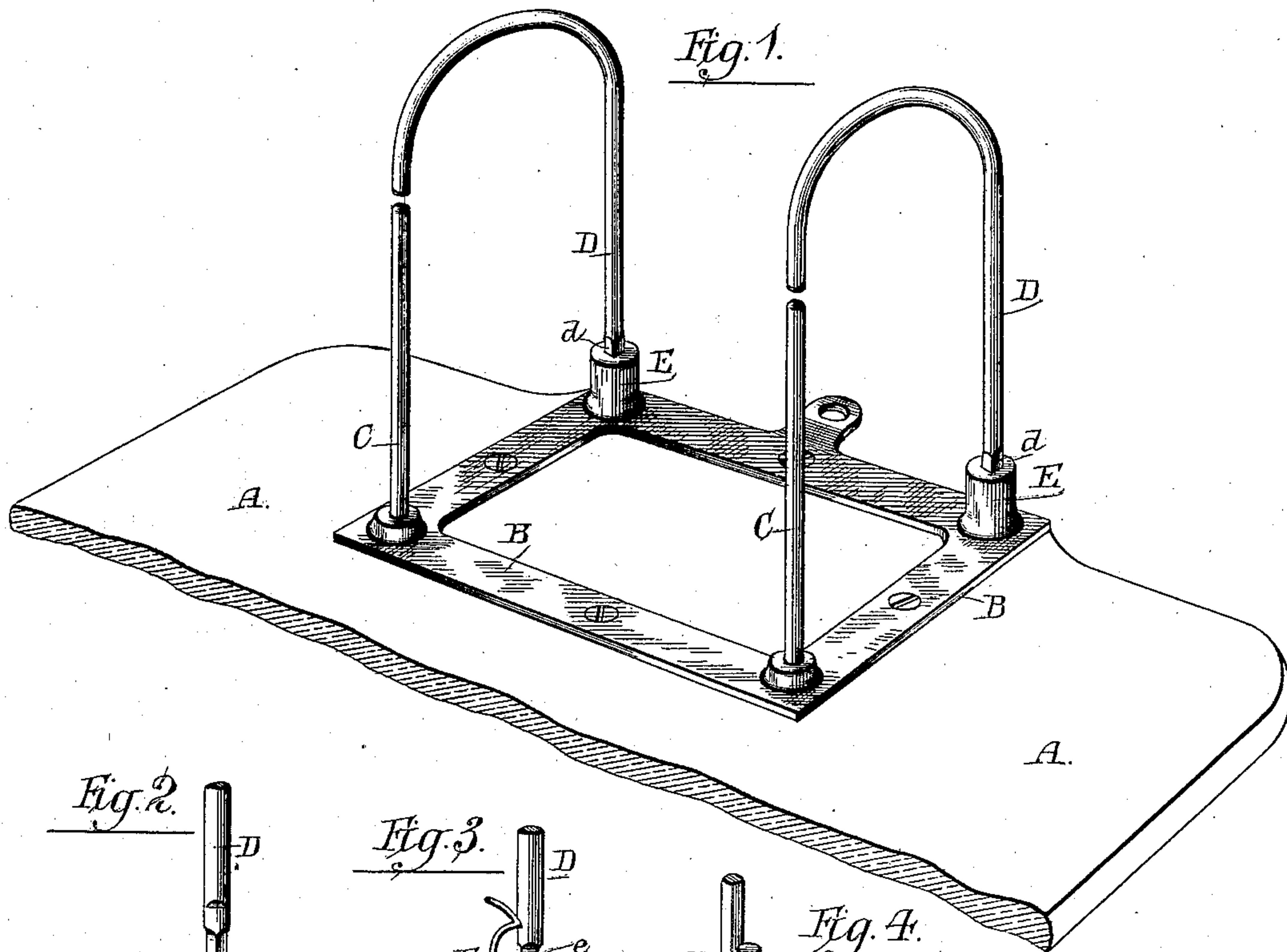
(No Model.)

P. J. SCHLICHT.

PAPER FILE.

No. 389,530.

Patented Sept. 11, 1888.



Witnesses:
Louis H. Whitehead
John Phillips

Inventor:
Paul J. Schlicht

by: Dutton & Poole
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL J. SCHLICHT, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

PAPER-FILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,530, dated September 11, 1888.

Application filed February 10, 1887. Serial No. 227,116. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL J. SCHLICHT, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Files; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to paper-files in which the paper-holding devices embrace a base, a receiving-wire erected upon the base, and a movable arched transfer-wire, also rising from the base and having its free end arranged in alignment with the free end of the receiving-wire to form an arch, which is adapted to be opened to a considerable width by a vertical movement of the transfer-wire in order to allow a body of accumulated papers to be removed from the file.

The invention is more particularly intended to be employed upon double-arch files and in connection with the two transfer-wires when the latter are arranged to normally stand with their free ends removed at a little distance from the ends of the receiving-wires, and are severally removable bodily from the base to allow a mass of papers to be taken from the file.

The object of the invention is to conveniently insure more perfect and certain alignment of the end of the transfer-wire with that of the receiving-wire, and to render more practical and efficient the class of files referred to.

The invention will be more fully understood from the following description of the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a file of the class referred to containing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary detached view of one of the transfer-wires having a squared lower end intended to fit a correspondingly-shaped hole in the socket of the base. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the socket for the squared portion of the transfer-wire, showing a spring applied to retain the wire in its socket. Fig. 4 represents a different construction of the transfer-wire from that shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the socketed part of a base adapted to receive the

form of wire end shown in Fig. 4 in connection with a set screw as a holding device. Fig. 6 is a vertical section through both sockets of a double-arched file having the bent form of non-rotatable transfer-wire, and showing a spring applied in a particular way to hold the said wires removably in their sockets, and also forming a bottom for the sockets.

A represents the base-board or tablet of a file to which this class of paper-holding devices is more commonly applied.

B is a metal base usually employed for the immediate support of the arch-wires.

C is a fixed receiving-wire, usually and preferably straight and perpendicular, and D is an arched transfer-wire having its free end in alignment with the end of the receiving-wire C, and forming therewith an arch or ring, on which papers may be carried from one wire to the other.

The wire D is supported in a socket, E, formed in the base-plate B, and is adapted to be raised vertically to open the arch for the removal of a body of papers. The ends of the two wires C and D may stand at a little distance apart, so that a single sheet or a few sheets of paper may be inserted between them preparatory to letting them down upon the receiving-wires C, and generally also the file will contain two parallel arches applied to the same base, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6, whereby the papers will be held properly in place upon the tablet A. In the latter case, however, the two transfer-wires will not be rigidly connected together, so that each will require to be separately aligned with its fellow receiving-wire. To the end of securing such alignment conveniently and certainly, the lower end of each transfer-wire D is squared or of equivalent form and fitted to a correspondingly-shaped socket, as indicated. Then after removing the transfer-wires to discharge the contents of the file from the receiving-wires they will, upon being replaced, of necessity come into the desired alignment with the receiving-wires, and in this position they will be certainly retained against any accidental force tending to displace them.

Inasmuch as it will be practically difficult to fit a square socket to such a squared end as is shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 with sufficient

accuracy to give the desired alignment between the end of the transfer-wire and that of the receiving wire, I have devised as a separate improvement the form shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, wherein the lower ends of the wires D are folded back upon themselves, giving a width to the end greater instead of less than that of the body of the wire. The socket for such form of wire end may be conveniently formed in the base-plate with such accuracy as to insure the desired alignment in consequence of such greater breadth and sectionally oblong form of the wire where it enters the socket.

As a further improvement I have devised means by which the vertically and separately removable transverse wire D may be detachably retained in its socket, such means consisting of spring-catches F, which act automatically to engage them, and which may be readily disengaged therefrom.

In Fig. 6 spring-catches of a particular kind are shown. They are formed on the ends of a flat steel strip placed under the base-plate B, and thus form cheaply the bottoms of the socket, which may be more conveniently made entirely through the plate when of the square or oblong form herein contemplated, and which therefore require to be closed at their lower ends to limit the downward movement of the transfer-wires and to determine the vertical relation of the ends of the receiving and transfer wires, whether they be separated or in contact. The springs F in this case engage the shoulders produced by the upturned ends of the receiving-wires, while in Fig. 3 the spring

engages a notch in or bears against the side of the wire.

The sectionally-oblong ends of the wires D may be made to fit the sockets closely enough to require no fastenings at all.

An arched wire squared at its lower end so as to fit non-rotatably and removably in a correspondingly-shaped socket in the base is not here claimed; but

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a base, a vertical receiving-wire, an arched transfer-wire having its lower end squared or of equivalent form, a socket in the base of form suited to removably receive the transfer-wire and arranged to bring and retain the same in alignment with the receiving-wire, and a spring-catch engaged with the movable transfer-wire, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a base-plate having a squared or oblong socket extending entirely through the same and with a fixed receiving-wire, of a transfer-wire fitted to the said socket, and a separate plate forming a bottom of the socket, and also forming a spring-catch which engages with the transfer-wire to retain the latter in the socket, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PAUL J. SCHLICHT.

Witnesses:

C. CLARENCE POOLE,
CHARLES T. LORING.