

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. R. JEWELL.
PAPER FILING CABINET.

No. 427,998.

Patented May 13, 1890.

Fig. 1.

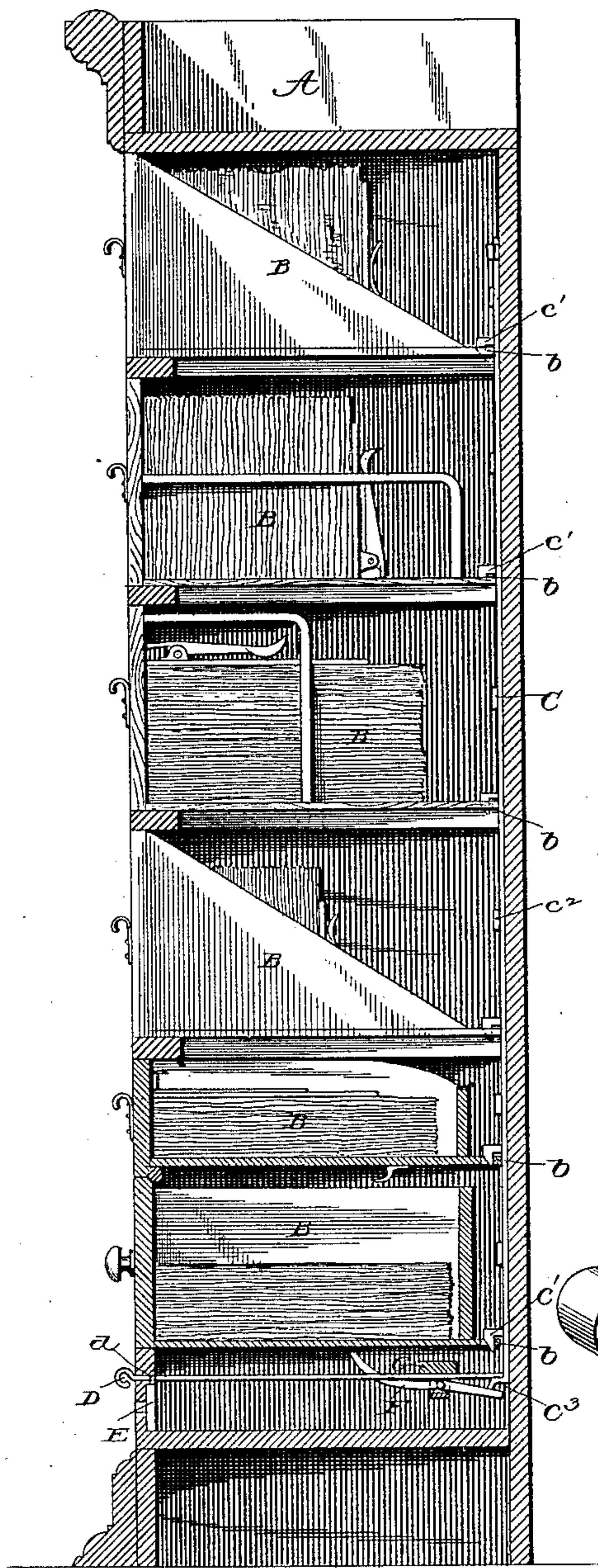
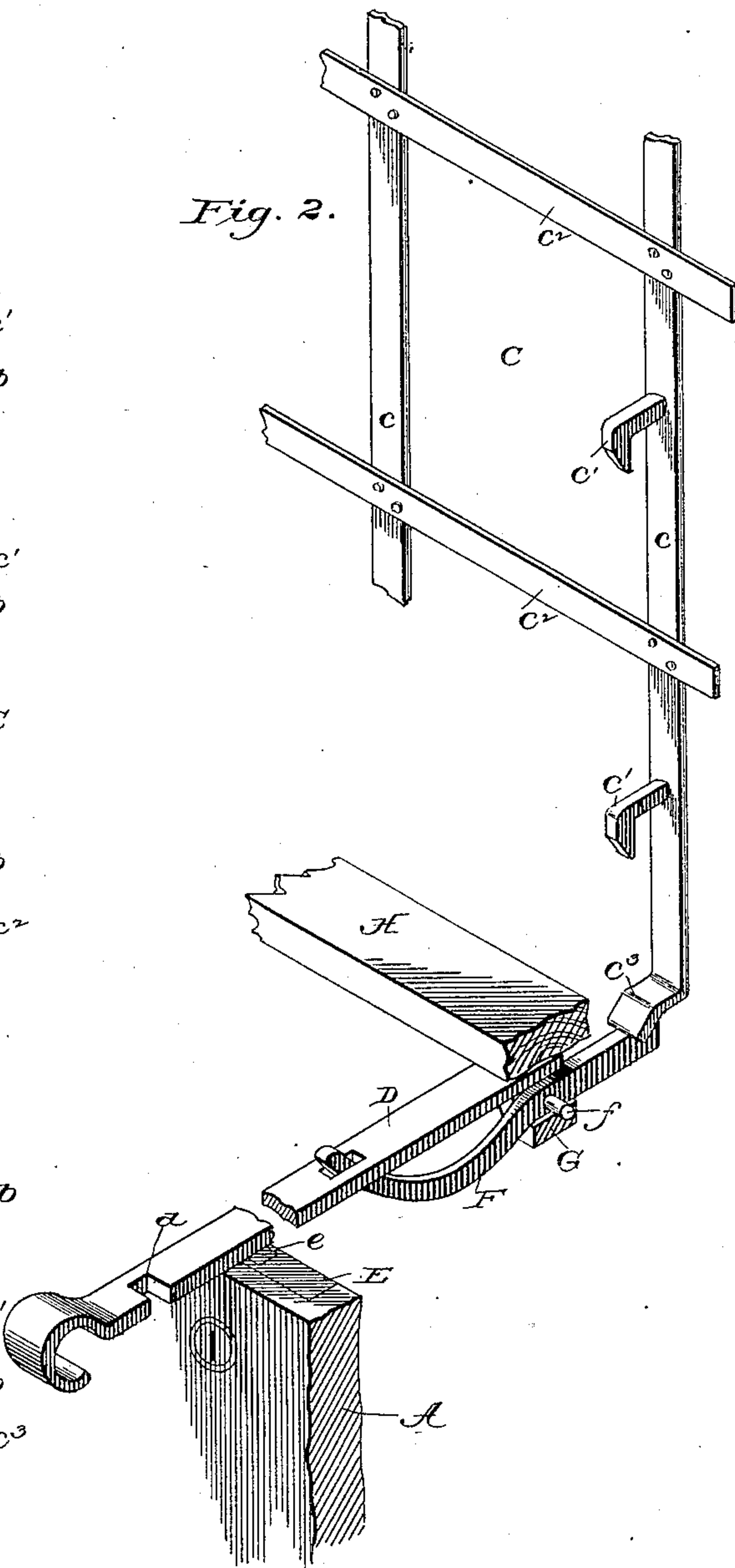


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

W. W. Northner.

M. R. Kennedy.

Inventor:

M. R. Jewell

By Philip Y. Dodge
Atty.

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Fig. 3.

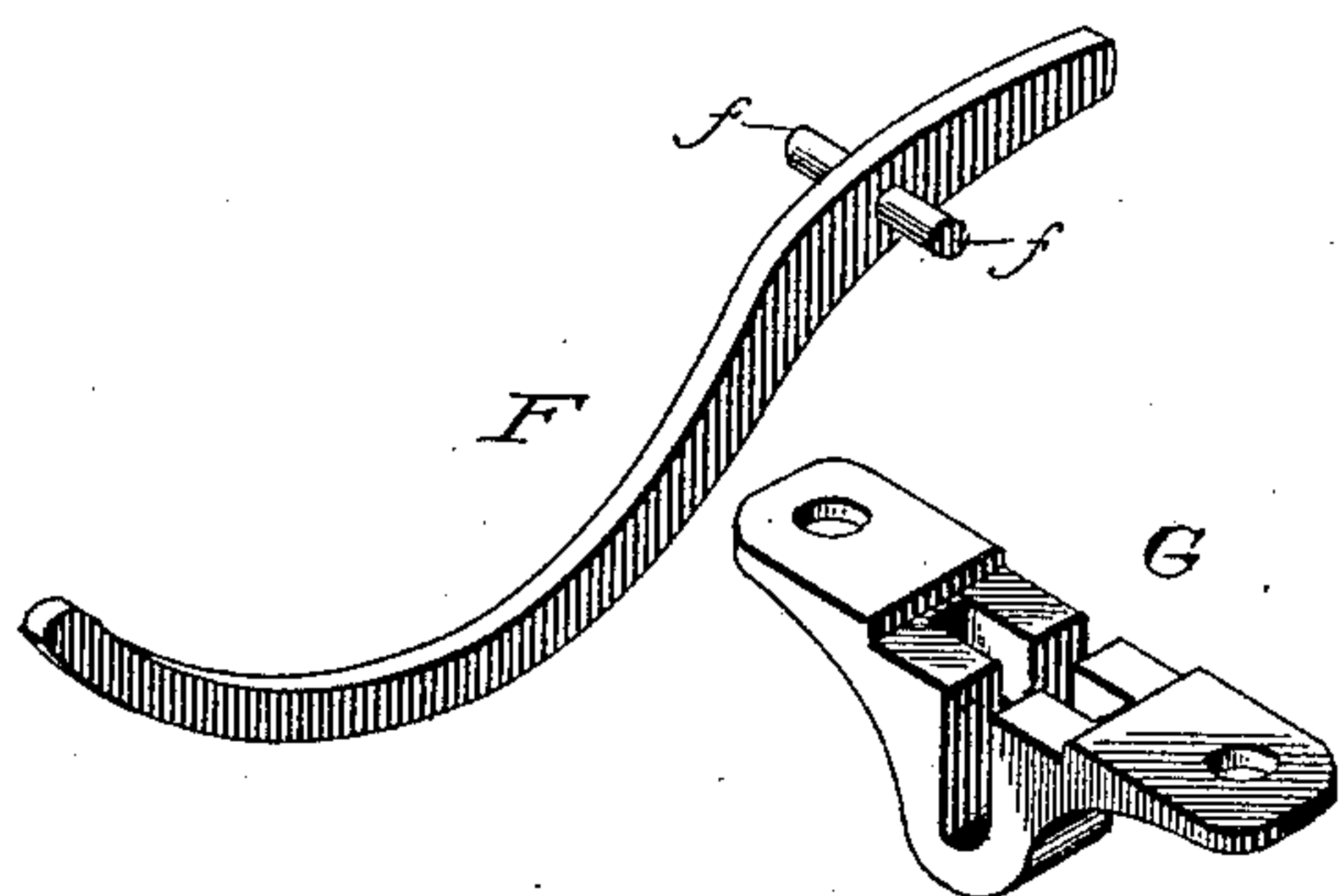


Fig. 4.

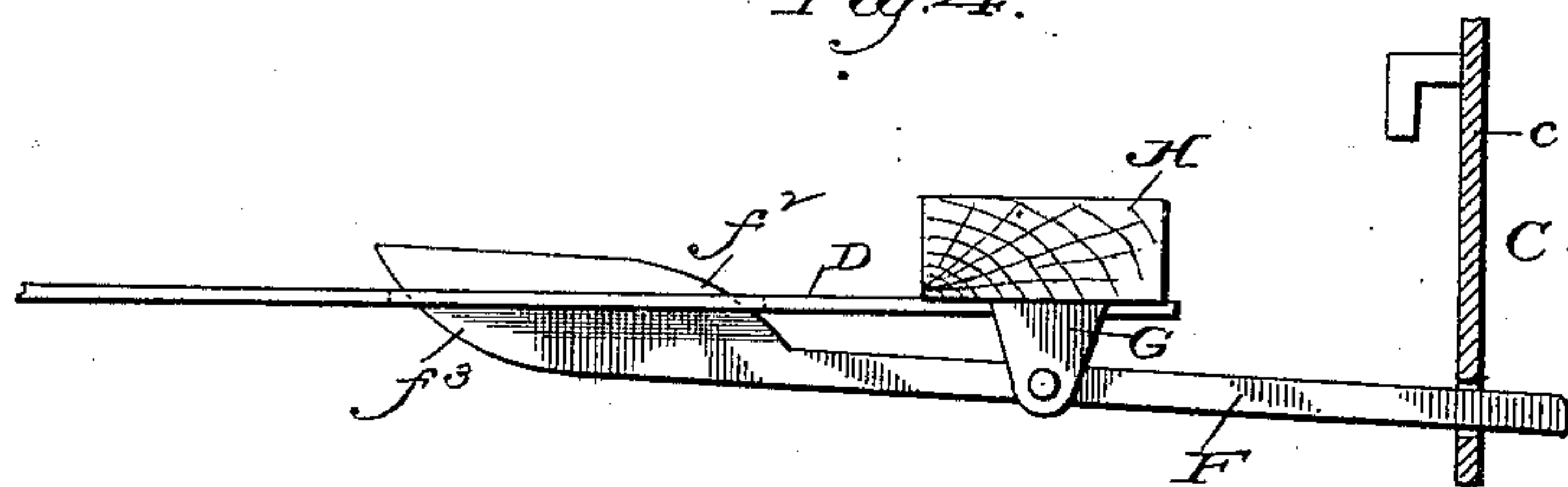
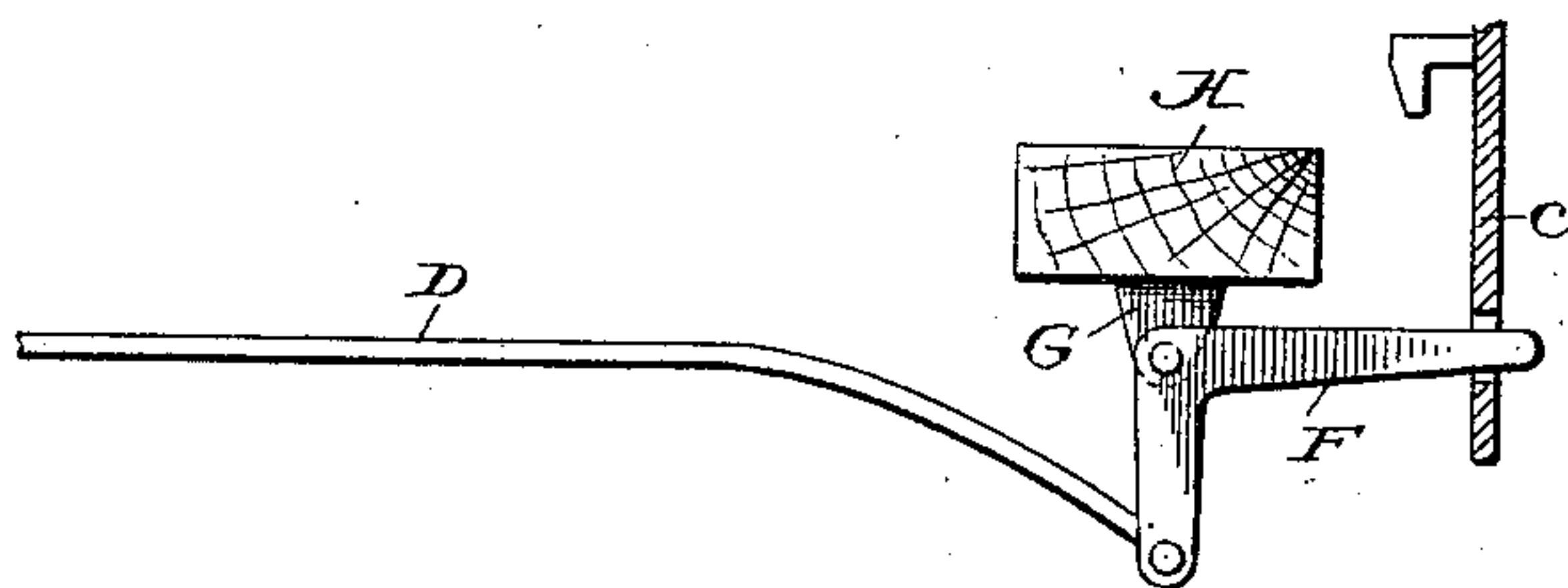


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

William H. Rogers

A. R. Kennedy

Inventor:

M. R. Jewell

By Philip J. Dodge
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAJOR ROMEYN JEWELL, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE
OFFICE SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

PAPER-FILING CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 427,998, dated May 13, 1890.

Application filed August 20, 1889. Serial No. 321,386. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAJOR ROMEYN JEWELL, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Paper-Filing Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cabinets which contain a series of file-boxes, trays, or receptacles removable independently at the front; and it consists in an improved mechanism whereby the entire series of boxes may be instantly locked in position within the case or instantly unlocked at will.

The invention consists, essentially, in the combination of a slide-operating bar mounted in the cabinet and connected with a lock and with a vertically-movable frame having hooks or teeth to engage the respective boxes or receptacles.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section from front to rear through a cabinet provided with my improvements in its preferred form, the parts being shown in their locked position. Fig. 2 is an outline view showing in perspective the essential parts of the mechanism, the parts being in the position which they occupy when the boxes are unlocked. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the intermediate lever and its support. Figs. 4 and 5 are elevations showing modifications of the locking devices.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A represents the cabinet, and B B a series of boxes or receptacles mounted in and adapted to be withdrawn from the front of the cabinet in the ordinary manner. The cabinet and the receptacles may be of any ordinary or approved construction, provided, only, the receptacles are adapted to extend backward to a point near the rear wall, where they are each to be provided, as shown, with a hole or shoulder *b* to receive the locking-lips.

In carrying my invention into effect I mount in the back of the case, preferably in guides on the rear wall, a vertical locking-frame C, composed of a series of vertical bars *c*, provided with downwardly-projecting lips or hooks *c'*, and suitably connected by cross-bars *c²*, so that the frame may rise and fall bodily. The hooks *c'* are suitably formed and their

carrying-bars suitably located to admit of the hooks engaging the holes or shoulders of the respective boxes when the frame is lowered. By lifting the frame the hooks are all disengaged and the entire series of boxes released.

For the purpose of operating the frame I mount in the base of the cabinet in suitable guides a bar D, arranged to slide forward and backward, with its forward end projected outside of the case to serve as a handle. Within the case, near the front, the bar is provided with a notch *d* to receive the bolt *e* of an ordinary key-lock E, which is applied to the cabinet in such position that it may be operated by a key from the outside. A lever F is pivoted in a suitable bearing G on a cross-bar H or equivalent support and bears at one end in or beneath one of the vertical bars of the locking-frame, while at the opposite end it is curved upward through an opening in the sliding bar D. When, therefore, the bar D is drawn forward, it acts through the lever F to lift the locking-frame and release the file-boxes, while on being thrust inward the slide operates, on the contrary, to lower the locking-frame and secure the boxes.

In order to prevent the locking-frame from being jarred out of position to release the box or of its being clandestinely operated in any manner, the vertical bar C, on which the lever operates, is formed with a horizontal shoulder or offset *c³*, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) over which the inner end of the sliding bar D engages when it is thrust inward, as shown in Fig. 1, the locking-frame being thus held down firmly in place by the sliding bar, which is in turn held to its place by the locking-bolt.

The bearing for the lever F may be of any suitable form; but I recommend the bearing such as shown in Fig. 3, recessed and notched in the upper side to admit of the lever being dropped into place therein, the lever being provided, as shown, with trunnions *f*.

The lever F may be modified in form. In Fig. 4 its rear end is inserted through the locking-frame, so as to carry the same positively upward and downward, while its front end is passed vertically through a hole in the sliding bar D and provided with inclined surfaces *f²* and *f³*, on which the bar acts as it is

moved to and fro, so as to compel the motions of the lever in reverse directions.

In Fig. 5 the lever is of angular form, with one extremity connected to the sliding bar 5 and the other inserted through a hole in the locking-frame.

It will be observed that in each form of my locking mechanism the operating-bar is arranged to slide forward and backward and 10 connected to the locking-frame to move the same vertically.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The cabinet and the boxes removable at 15 its front, in combination with the vertically-movable locking-frame engaging the boxes in

series, the horizontally-sliding bar, the lever-connection between the bar and locking-frame, and the lock acting to hold the sliding bar.

2. The cabinet and its removable boxes, in combination with the vertically-movable locking-frame having shoulder c^3 , the horizontal slide movable over said shoulder, the intermediate lever, and the lock. 20 25

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 11th day of July, 1889, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

MAJOR ROMEYN JEWELL.

Witnesses:

CARL BUEDINGER,

FRED. II. MUTSCHLER.