

(No Model.)

C. F. LOMB & M. R. JEWELL.
CHECK AND BILL FILE.

No. 474,501.

Patented May 10, 1892.

Fig. 1.

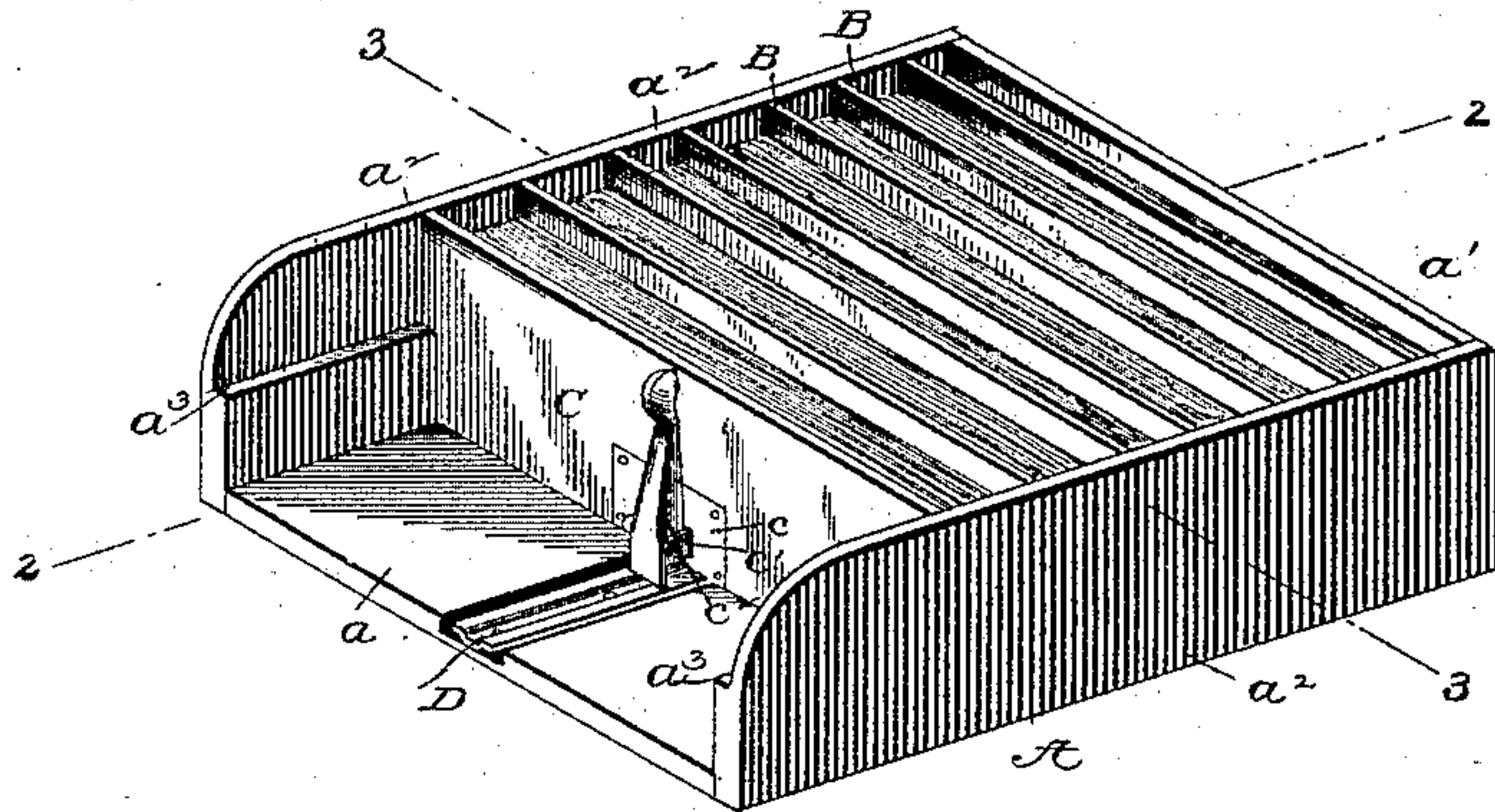


Fig. 2.
on line 2-2

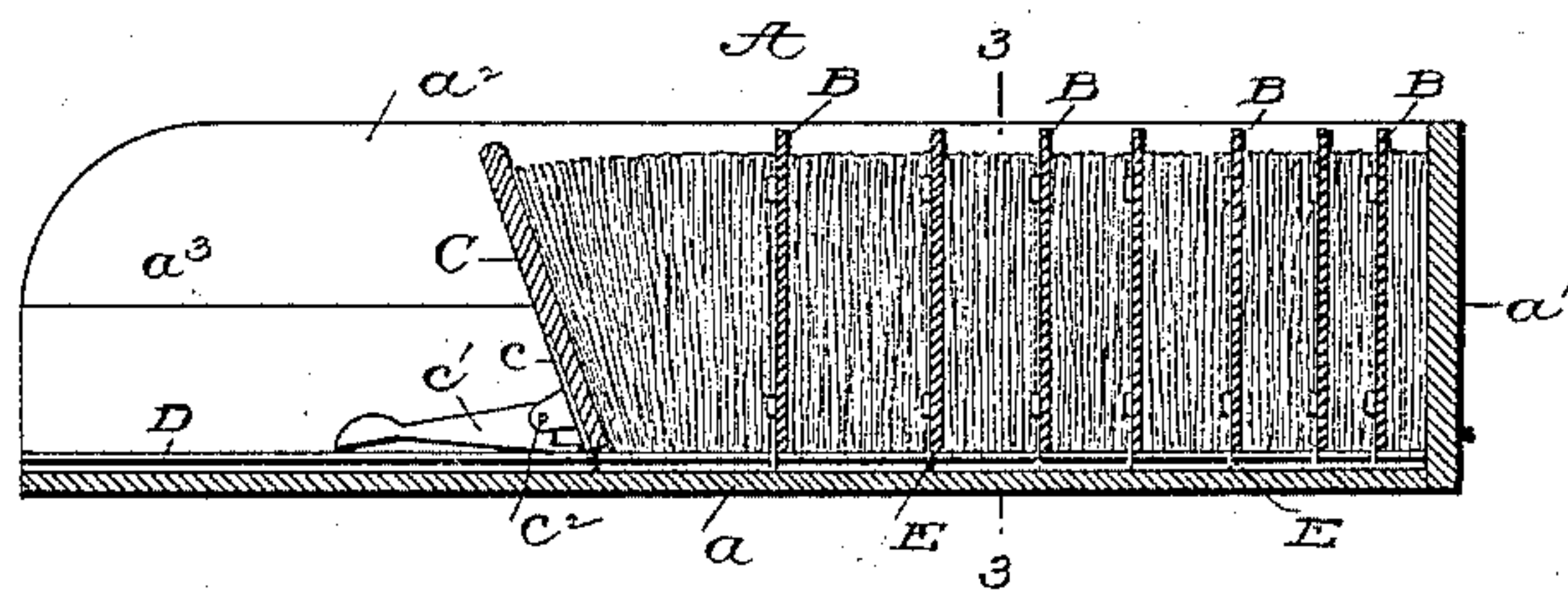
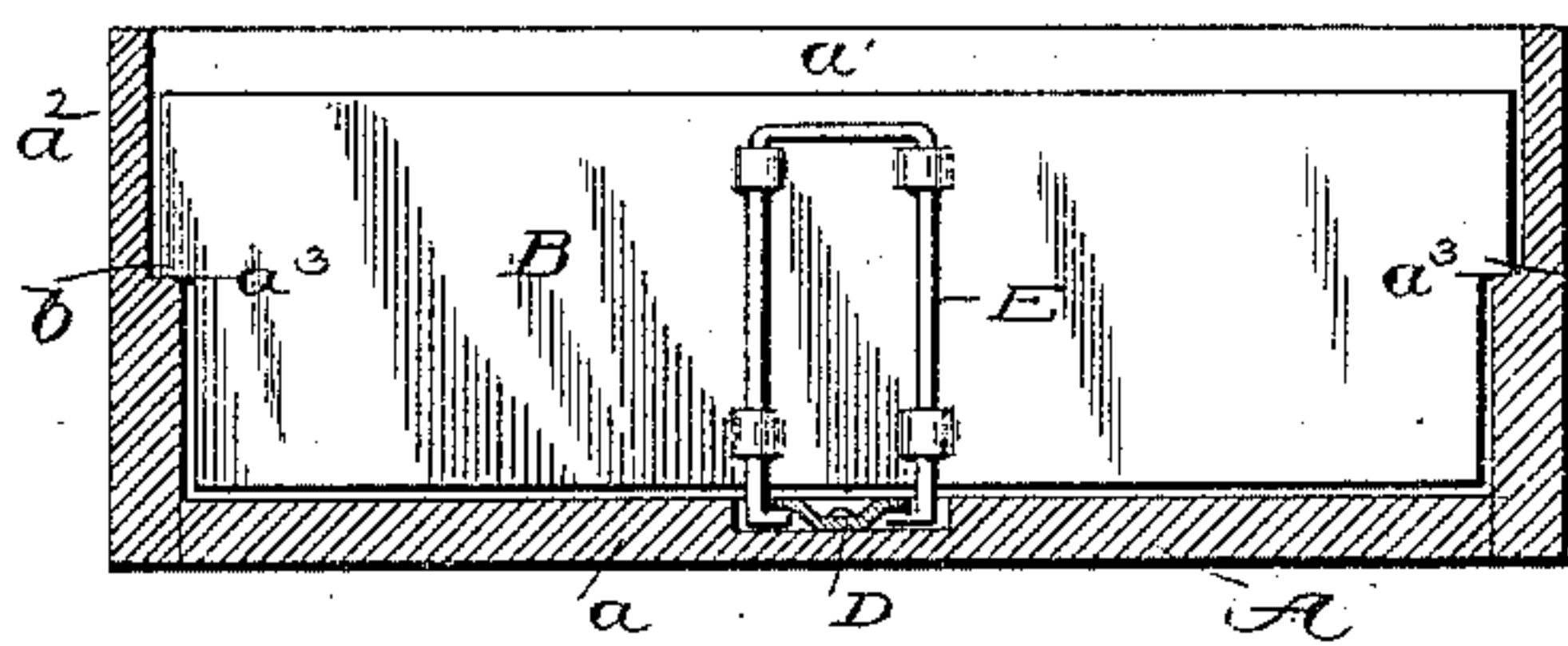


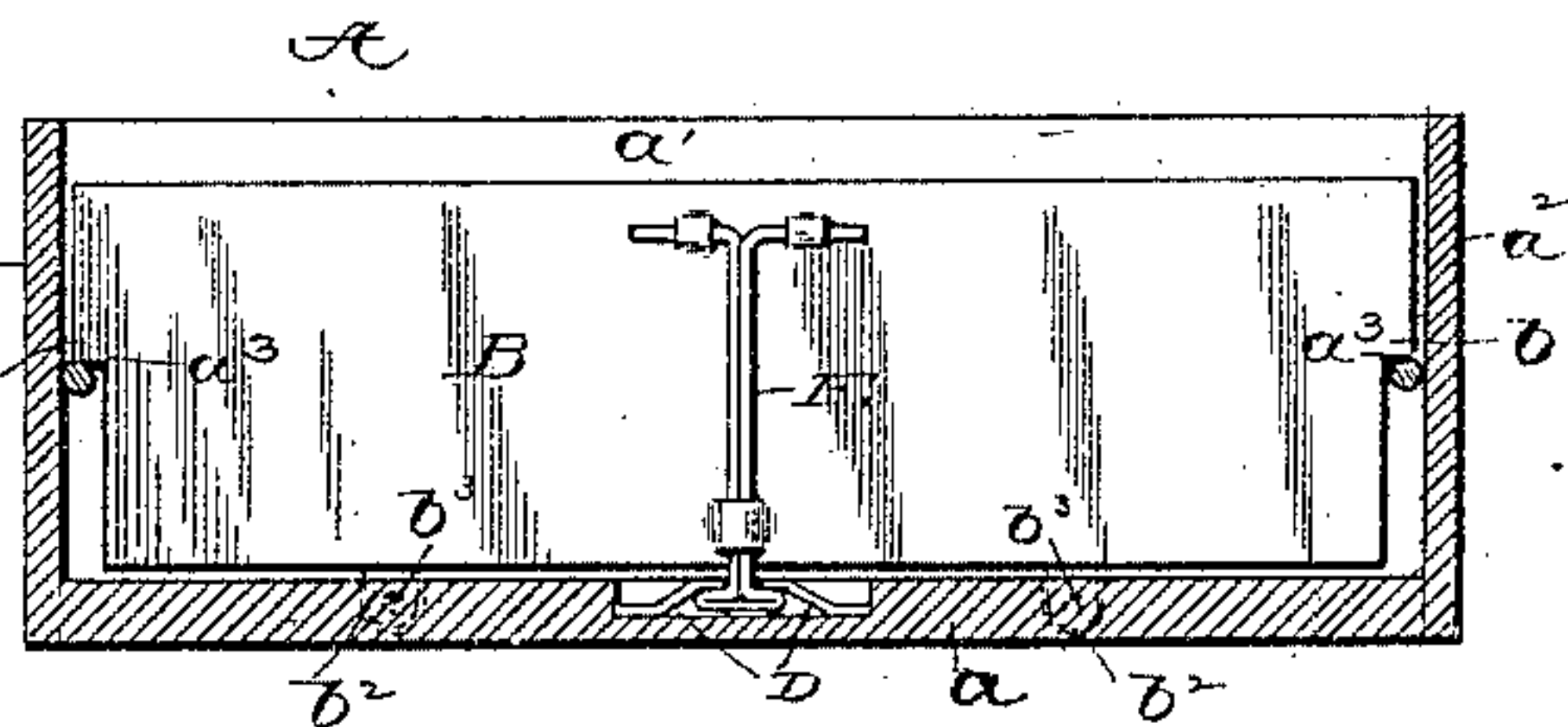
Fig. 3.
on line 3-3



Witnesses:

M. M. Martimer
A. Q. Kennedy

Fig. 4.



Inventors:

M. R. Jewell
C. F. Lomb
By Phil. T. Dodge Atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL F. LOMB AND MAJOR ROMEYN JEWELL, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK,
ASSIGNORS TO THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF
NEW YORK.

CHECK AND BILL FILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 474,501, dated May 10, 1892.

Application filed April 22, 1891. Serial No. 389,885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CARL F. LOMB and MAJOR ROMEYN JEWELL, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Check and Bill Files, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a filing-case intended more particularly for the use of banks for filing checks, notes, and other similar instruments, which require to be classified and arranged for convenient reference.

It consists, essentially, in a tray or receptacle provided with a series of independently-movable partitions between which to place the checks, these partitions being mounted in such manner as to prevent them from becoming detached or falling down, and combined with means by which the entire contents of the box may be subjected to compression.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our file in its preferred form. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal central section of the same on the line 2 2. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the same on the line 3 3. Fig. 4 is a view of a modification.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a flat tray or receptacle, consisting of a flat base a , having a fixed end wall a' and the parallel side walls a^2 , each of the latter formed with a horizontal shoulder or notch a^3 along its inner face midway of its height, or thereabout.

B B B represent a series of loose partitions or division-boards mounted in an upright position within the tray, their ends being formed with shoulders b to bear upon the side shoulders a^3 of the tray to maintain them in an erect position and permit them to tip at a suitable angle for the examination of papers when the compressor is retracted, as more fully described hereinafter.

D represents a longitudinal guide bar or rail fixed in a central groove in the bed.

Each of the division-boards B is provided, as shown in Fig. 3, with a wire E, passed through and fixed in the body of the sheet and turned inward at the lower ends, so as to engage beneath the edges of the guide-rail. These connections permit the division-sheets

to be moved lengthwise within the tray and to be tipped to a limited extent to either side in order to permit convenient examination of the checks laid between them, but prevents the sheets from being accidentally misplaced or detached.

C represents a follower-plate or pressure device mounted in the outer or open end of the tray and fixed to a plate c , having lips which engage beneath the edges of the guide-rail, so that the follower may slide forward and backward and tip to a limited extent. A lever c' is connected to the plate c by a horizontal pivot c^2 . When this lever is tipped backward, as shown in Fig. 2, the follower-board is left free to slide and tip; but upon carrying the follower forcibly forward, so as to compress the contents of the box, and then erecting the lever it will act to sustain the follower firmly in position. This locking device is not claimed as of our invention, being the subject of Letters Patent to J. C. Lang.

The division-sheets B may be connected to the longitudinal guide by any device the equivalent of the wire E. In Fig. 4 we have shown a similar connection composed of two wires. If preferred, the sheets may be formed, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, with downwardly-projecting ears b^2 , to engage longitudinal wires b^3 , fixed in grooves in the base-board.

In place of the side shoulders in the box to sustain the division-sheets any equivalent supports along the sides may be used—as, for example, the two rods shown in Fig. 4.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. In a file for grouped or classified sheets, the combination of a tray or receptacle, a longitudinal guide secured to the tray, a series of independent division-plates, each provided with a fastening device engaging beneath the guide, a follower, and a locking device for the latter arranged to engage the guide, substantially as described.

2. In a file, the combination of a tray or receptacle, a longitudinal guide-rail attached thereto, a series of independent division-plates, the wires E, secured to said plates and

having their two ends engaging loosely beneath the elevated edges of the guide-plate, a follower, and the locking device for the same.

3. In a file, a tray provided with the side
5 walls having longitudinal shoulders, in combination with a longitudinal guide fixed in the draw, the series of independent division-sheets, each engaging the guide to prevent
10 disconnection, and each sustained in an upright position by the shoulders of the tray,

the follower or pressure device also connected to the guide, and the clamp or locking device.

In testimony whereof we hereunto set our hands, this 2d day of May, 1890, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

CARL F. LOMB.

MAJOR ROMEYN JEWELL.

Witnesses:

A. BUEDINGER,

MAUD E. FISK.