

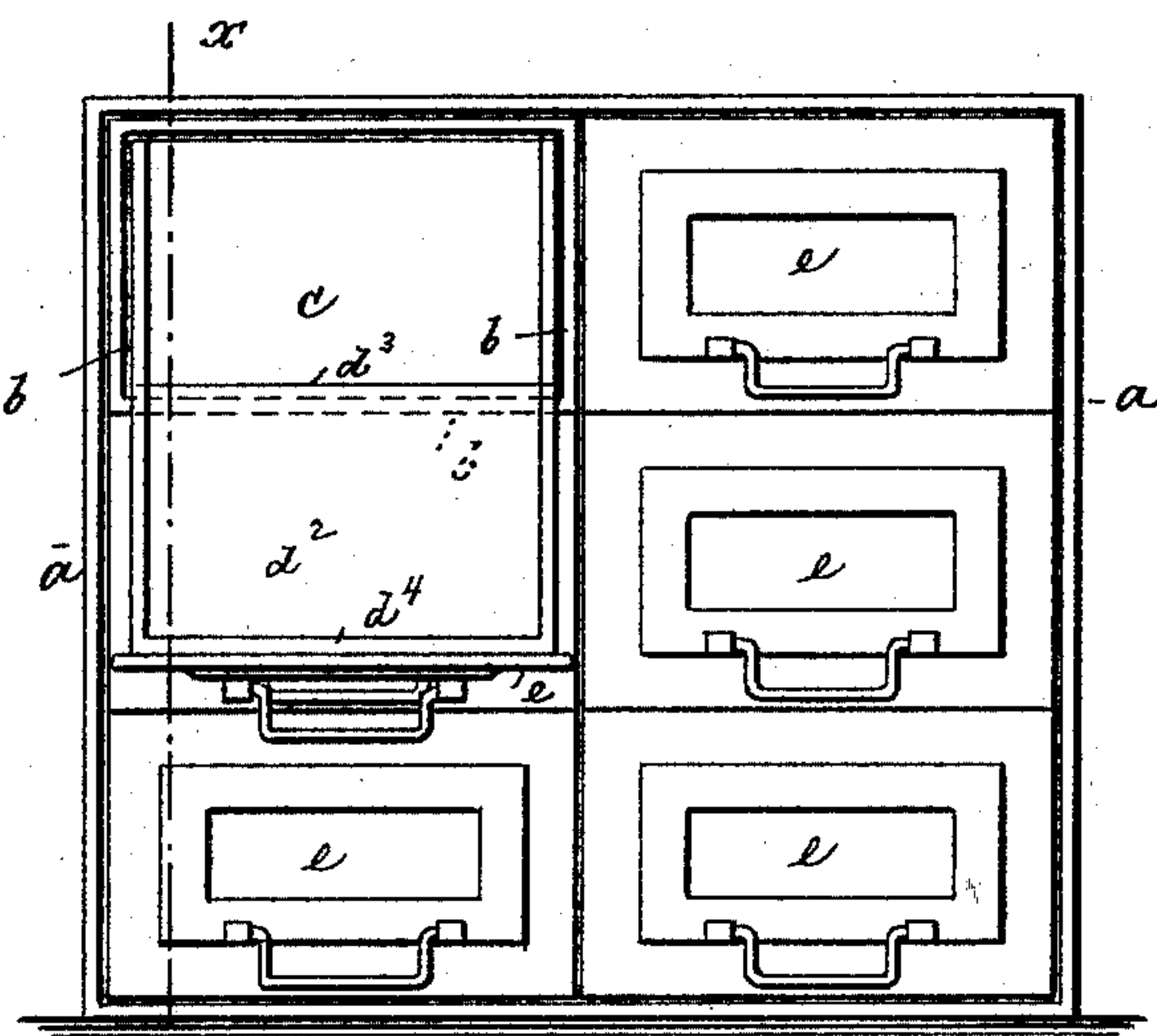
(No Model.)

C. KIEL.  
FILE CASE AND DRAWER.

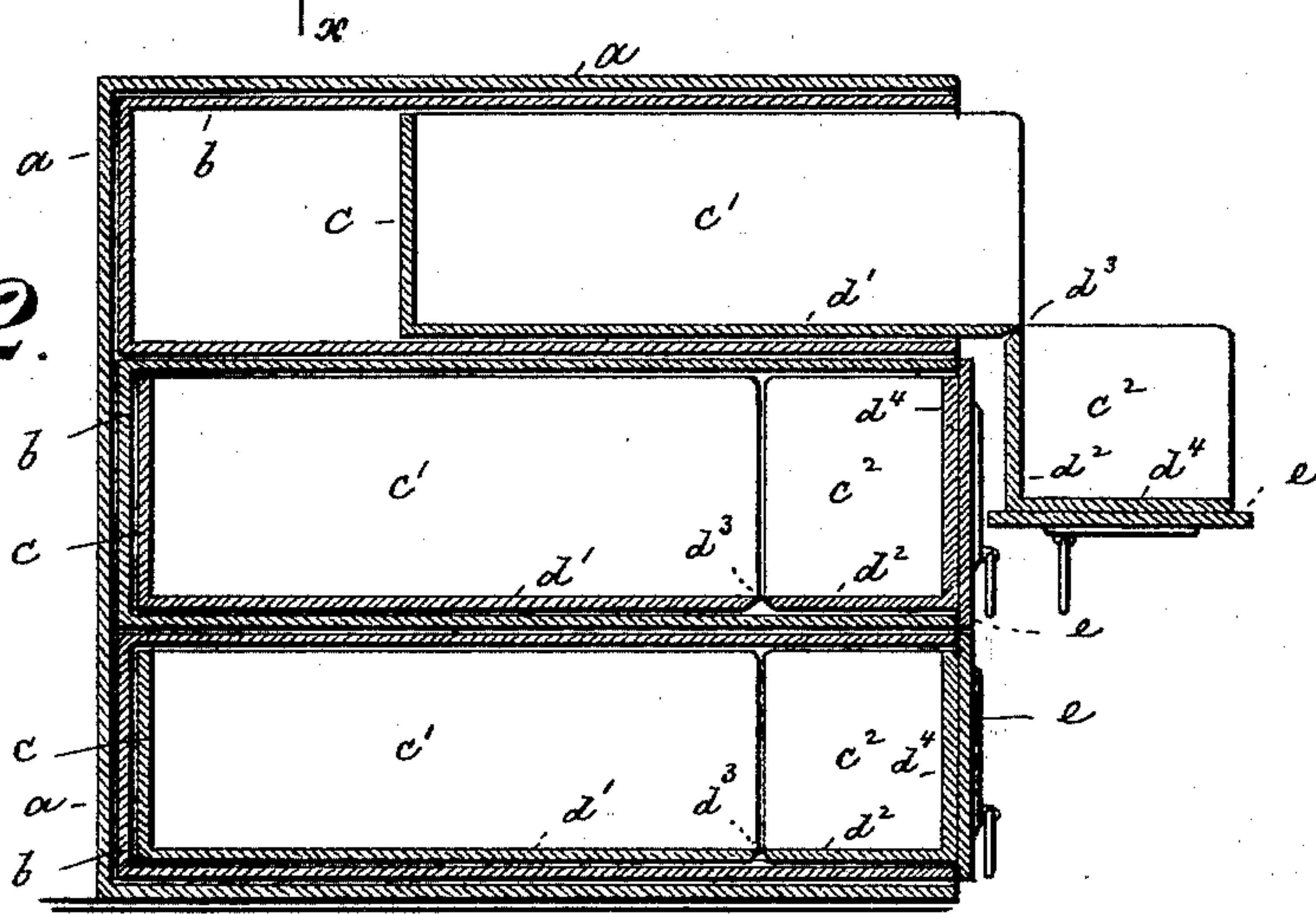
No. 498,012.

Patented May 23, 1893.

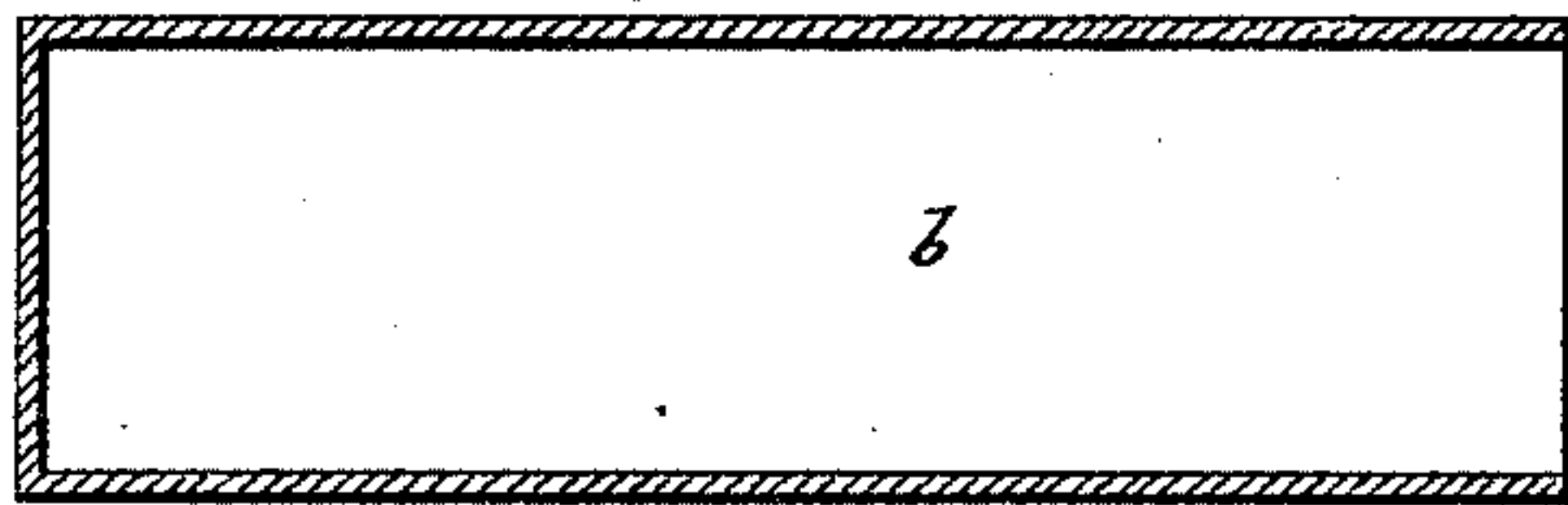
*Fig:1.*



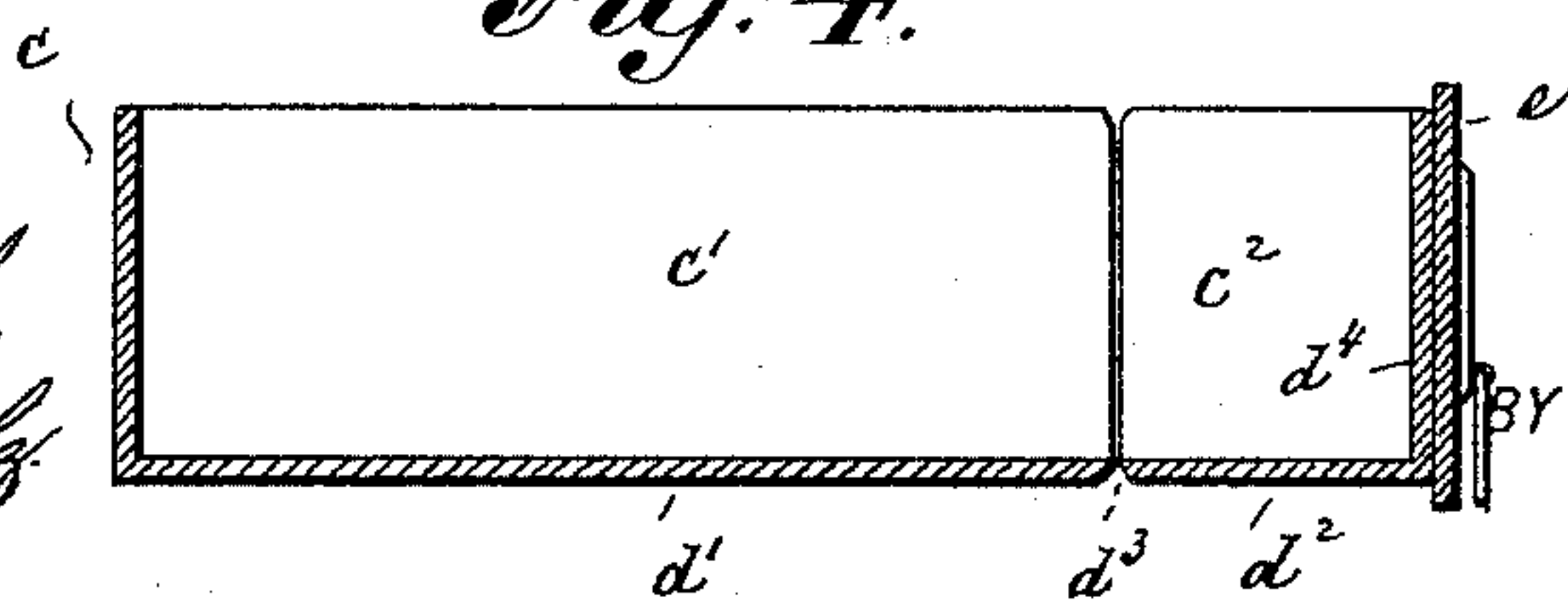
*Fig:2.*



*Fig:3.*



*Fig:4.*



WITNESSES:

*A. Seehel.*  
*Wm. Schulz*

INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS KIEL, OF HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY.

## FILE CASE AND DRAWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 498,012, dated May 23, 1893.

Application filed February 8, 1893. Serial No. 461,422. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS KIEL, of Hoboken, Hudson county, New Jersey, have invented an Improved File Case and Drawer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a file case containing drawers made with a downwardly folding front section so that access may be had to the contents of the drawer by but partially pulling the same out.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a front view of my improved file case, showing one of the drawers open. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section on line  $x, x$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the pocket  $b$ ; Fig. 4 a similar section through the drawer  $c$ .

The letter  $a$ , represents a case in which are contained a number of pockets  $b$ , that are closed at the sides and ends, but open at the front. The pockets  $b$ , are of square shape in cross section, and are packed into the case  $a$ , so as to completely fill the same. Each pocket  $b$ , contains a drawer  $c$ . The sides of the drawers are divided, being composed of a longer rear section  $c'$ , and a shorter front section  $c^2$ . The bottom is divided in a similar manner, the longer rear section  $d'$ , being joined to the shorter front section  $d^2$ , by a hinge  $d^3$ , in line with the adjoining edges of the sections  $c'$ ,  $c^2$ . The inner or contiguous edges of the bottom are beveled, so that the front part of the drawer is free to drop, when unsupported.

The forward section  $d^2$ , of the bottom is extended and turned up at the front to form the front  $d^4$ , of the drawer. To this front there is secured a somewhat larger face plate  $e$ , which extends beyond the same, so as to overlap the front edge of the pocket  $b$ , when the drawer is closed and in this way the face plates of the several drawers will constitute one unbroken front (Fig. 1). When either one of the drawers is pulled out slightly beyond the point  $d^3$ , its forward section will drop down and thus the contents of the drawer will be exposed and may be easily handled or removed.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of an inclosing casing with a set of pockets and with a set of drawers contained in the pockets and having divided sides and a divided hinged bottom, substantially as specified.

2. The combination of an inclosing casing with a set of pockets and with a set of drawers contained in the pockets and having divided sides and a divided hinged bottom, the bent up forward section of the bottom constituting the front of the drawer and with an extended face plate secured to such front, substantially as specified.

C. KIEL.

Witnesses:

A. JONGHMANS,  
F. V. BRIESEN.