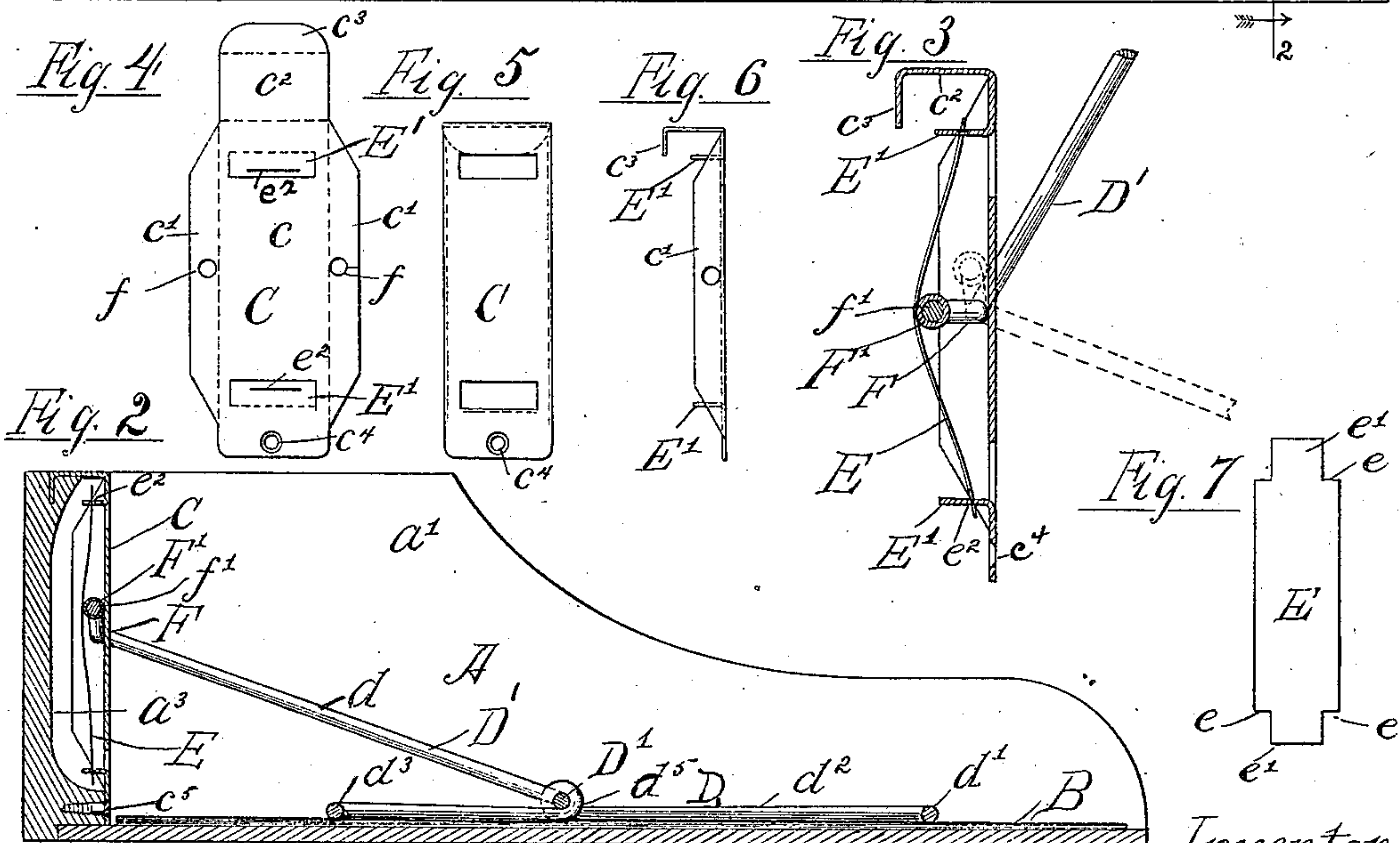
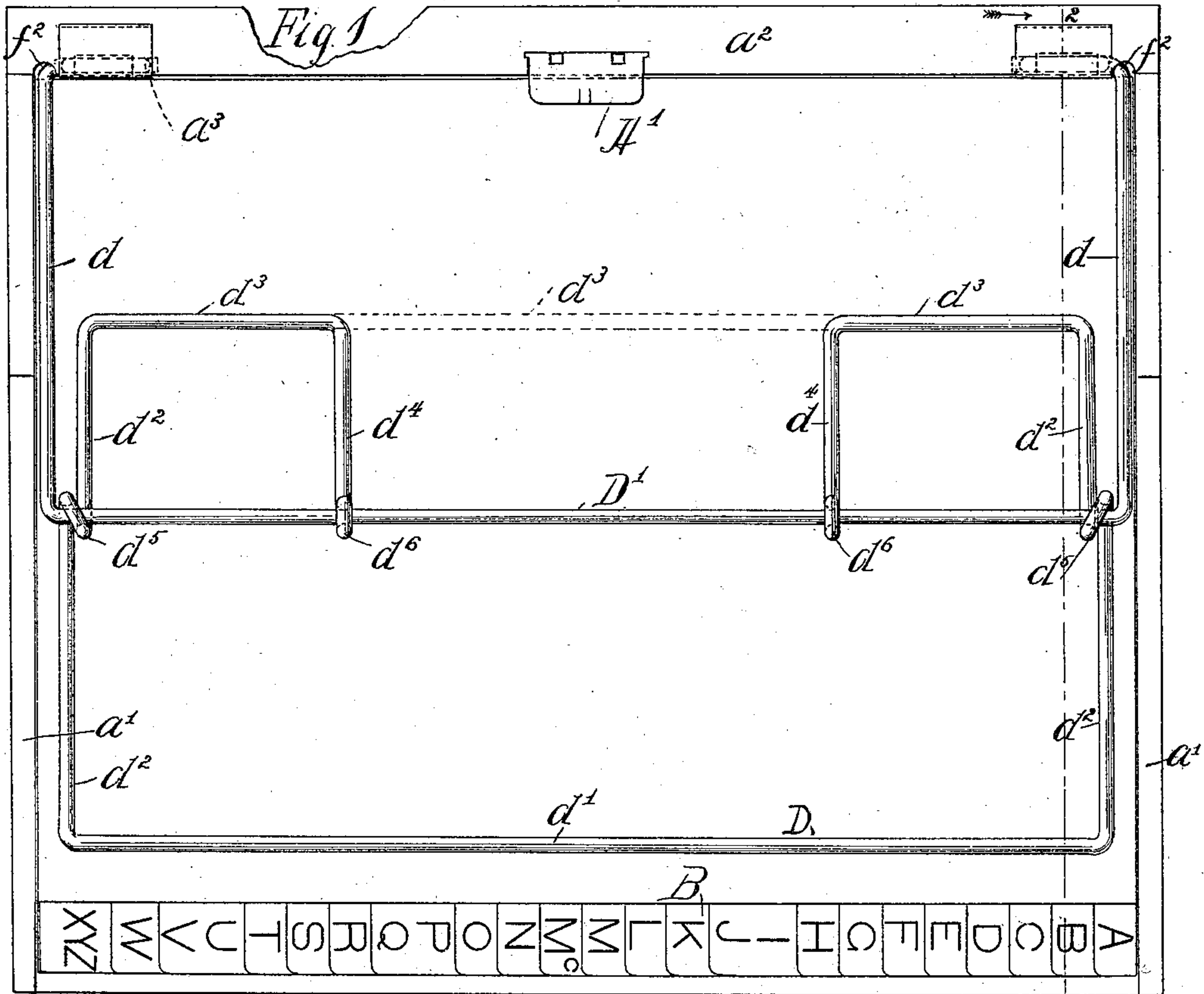


(No Model.)

F. TRAMBLAY.
FILING RECEPTACLE.

No. 547,870.

Patented Oct. 15, 1895.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FELIX TRAMBLAY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FILING-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 547,870, dated October 15, 1895.

Application filed November 26, 1894. Serial No. 529,942. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FELIX TRAMBLAY, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Filing-Receptacles; 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,
10 which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of temporary binders for letters and other papers comprising a shallow box or receptacle open at one end and at its top and
15 normally constituting one of a series of drawers of a cabinet, and which receptacle is provided with index-sheets and a spring-pressed bail normally operating to hold down the index-sheets and the letters and other papers
20 which may be placed between them, but which bail may be swung up at will to permit free access to the papers when desired.

The invention relates more particularly to the construction of the presser-bail and the
25 means for actuating the same, as well as to the improved construction whereby such device is secured to the box or filing-receptacle. It will be more fully comprehended by referring to the accompanying drawings and sub-
30 joined description thereof and will be more fully pointed out in the appended claims.

In said drawings, Figure 1 represents in plan view a box or filing-receptacle with my improvements applied thereto; and Fig. 2, a longitudinal vertical sectional view of the same,
35 taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1 and looking in the direction indicated by arrows. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view similar to Fig. 2, showing only the bail-actuating spring, the plate for holding it, and a portion of the bail. Figs. 4, 5,
40 and 6 are plan, front, and side views, respectively, of the holding device or plate, illustrating its construction. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the spring.

45 I designate the filing receptacle or box as a whole by the letter A, and the index-sheets, the holding-plates, the bail, and the actuating-spring by the letters B C D E, respectively. The box A may be constructed in any convenient manner—as, for example, with a bot-
50 tom a , two side walls a' a' , and an end wall a^2 , connecting the rear ends of the latter. It

will be provided with any convenient form of clip, as A', for securing the index-leaves B to the back a^2 of the box, and will be provided, 55
near each end of the back a^2 , with a vertically-extending recess a^3 , opening into or toward the interior of the box A. The length or vertical extent as well as the depth of the recess will depend upon the size and flexibility of 60
the spring E that is used. As shown in Fig. 2, the recess a^3 is not of uniform depth, the back wall near the upper part of the recess gradually curving forward and upwardly in such manner as to intersect the top margin 65
or edge of the end or back board a^2 , while the back wall, near the lower portion of the recess, is directed forward and downward until it reaches the front margin of the back a^2 at a short distance from and above the lower 70
edge. This particular arrangement of the recess a^3 described is essential only so far as it relates to the particular construction of the plate C, and will be varied somewhat to reg- 75
ister with the obvious modifications of the latter to be hereinafter pointed out. The plate C is preferably made from a single piece of sheet metal, sheet-steel being preferred, and when first stamped out presents the ap-
80 pearance shown in Fig. 4. By bending the blank longitudinally, as indicated by the two dotted lines, Fig. 4, two side flanges c' c' are formed, extending rearwardly and at right angles to the main portion c of the plate C, and by bending the upper portion of the blank 85
transversely, as indicated by the two upper dotted lines, a top rearward extension c^2 is formed, having a downwardly-extending flange c^3 at its rear margin. The extension
90 c^2 , as shown, rests upon the upper edge or margin of the back a^2 and covers the open upper end of the recess a^3 , and the flange c^3 is entered within a suitable recess cut vertically into the back a^2 , as more clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. Preferably a portion of the back 95
 a^2 is cut away, so that the extension c^2 may be so set therein that its top surface will be flush with the upper edge of the back a^2 , thus giving a neat and finished appearance. The rear flange c^3 , engaging the recess in the back 100
 a^2 , affords a cheap and convenient means of securing the top end of the plate C to the receptacle, and one which resists successfully the tendency of the plate to move forward or

out of said recess when the bail is actuated. The blank may not be bent to form the flange c^3 , and in that event the extension c^2 may be secured to the back a^2 by a screw extending vertically into the back through a suitable screw-hole. This and other means of securing the upper part of the plate C to the back a^2 are within the scope of my invention and will be manifest without further illustration. The lower end of the plate C may also be secured in any convenient manner; but I prefer to make an aperture c^4 through the plate and insert a screw c^5 therethrough and into the back a^2 , as shown. The arrangement of the plate C and the means for holding it to its place on the back a^2 is so simple that no skilled labor is required to adjust it or put it in place and at the same time is very inexpensive.

The spring E is provided at its ends with notches or shoulders e , preferably four in number, arranged, as shown, in pairs and forming between each pair a tongue e' , somewhat narrower than the spring E. These tongues $e' e'$ are easily put through slits or openings $e^2 e^2$, formed one each in the upper and lower spring supports or brackets E' of the plate C, by first bending the spring E between the fingers, and inasmuch as the said brackets E' are of greater width than the width of the tongues e' of the spring E it follows that the said brackets hold said spring in its normal position by directly engaging the shoulders $e e$. It will be noticed that the slit or opening e^2 is about as long as or only slightly longer than the width of the tongue e' .

The brackets E' may be made in any suitable manner; but preferably they are integral with the plate C and are severed therefrom except at one side, which in one instance is the top side and in the other the lower. Both the top and bottom brackets E' are bent rearwardly from the front plate c at right angles thereto and parallel to each other.

The presser-bail D consists of a single piece of wire pivotally secured to a supporting cross bar or rod D' , the end portions d of which form arms which extend rearwardly and are pivotally secured to the plate C, as will be presently explained. The said bail proper D comprises the front side section d' , two end sections $d^2 d^2$, two rear side sections $d^3 d^3$, and the two ends $d^4 d^4$. An eye or loop d^5 is formed in each end section d^2 , through which the cross bar or rod D' may pass to form a pivotal connection. The extreme end of the wire end d^4 is also formed or bent into an eye or loop $d^6 d^6$ around the more central portions of the cross bar or wire D' , thus affording pivotal connection therewith. The ends $d^4 d^4$ are relatively quite a distance apart for the purpose of affording a space on that (the rear) side of the cross bar D' for the hand or forearm of the person using the device when the presser-bail D is raised upward and away from the index-sheets. In practice this simple expedient is found to be of great util-

ity and convenience; but of course the rear sides $d^3 d^3$ might be lengthened and united, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, if desired, in which event the ends $d^4 d^4$ and loops $d^6 d^6$ will be dispensed with. The construction first described, however, is preferred.

The ends of the arms $d d$ of the cross-wire D' are directed inwardly or toward each other and parallel to said cross-wire to form pivotal studs $F F$, which rest in openings $f f$ through the side flanges $c' c'$ of the plate C, that constitute bearings for said pivotal studs. The central portion of the stud F is bent or offset to form a crank f' , and an antifriction-roller F' may be and preferably is placed around the crank f' , as shown.

The arrangement of the spring E and the crank f' is such that when the bail D is resting in its normal position upon the index-leaves B, under the influence of said spring, (see Figs. 1 and 2,) the crank f' will be vertically disposed in the space between the spring E and the back surface of the front plate c of the clip C, and that directly the bail is raised from said position, as when additional letters are filed between the index-sheets B, thus increasing the thickness of the mass beneath the bail. The crank f' or the friction-roller F' , if one is used, will press the spring E rearward, and a still greater downward pressure will be exerted upon the bail D. When it is desired to have the bail D raised for any considerable length of time, as when filed letters are to be examined or other letters are to be filed, the arms d are to be moved upwardly and rearwardly until the crank f' passes below the dead center—i.e., below the horizontal position illustrated in Fig. 3—whereupon the spring E will exert its pressure to still further raise said arms and the bail and to hold the latter in a raised position, as will be readily understood. The length of the cross-bar D' is preferably almost equal to the width of the file-receptacle, so that the arms $d d$ will be located adjacent to the inner surfaces of the sides a' thereof and practically out of the way. Vertical recesses or notches $f^2 f^2$ are made in the front surface of the back a^2 of the receptacle A, registering with the arms d , whereby an upward movement thereof sufficient for all practical purposes is permitted.

The plate C being formed out of a single piece of sheet metal renders its manufacture very inexpensive, as but two operations are required—stamping or cutting the blank and binding it—both of which are performed by machinery. The simplicity of the bail and the ease with which it may be set in place and the spring set in position makes the work of assembling the whole device one easy to be accomplished by cheap labor, such as boys and girls. The metal parts are usually nickel-plated. Thus the invention is very neat in appearance, positive in operation, has no complicated parts to get out of order, which reduces the cost of first production and brings the replacing of any broken part down to the

minimum cost, and at the same time is desirable and highly efficient for the purpose intended.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a filing receptacle having a vertical recess arranged on the inner face of its back wall, the combination, with a spring-pressed bail arm pivotally secured in said recess, of a plate covering said recess, a leaf spring mounted on said plate, and an anti-friction roller secured to the end of said bail arm, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination, with a filing receptacle or box adapted for the filing of loose papers therein, and a movable bail adapted to rest on said papers, of vertically arranged recesses in the back of said box, plates secured to said box and covering said recesses, a leaf spring secured to said plate within said recesses, arms connected at one end to said movable bail and pivotally secured at the other end to said plate, and a crank formed by bending the last mentioned end of said arms and located between the rear of the plate and said spring in contact with the latter, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, the device for securing the swinging arm of a bail to a filing receptacle or box, consisting of the plate provided at one end with an integral extension having a right angled depending flange, vertical side pieces, and top and bottom brackets extending rearwardly from said plate to form supports for the actuating spring, said side pieces being provided with journal bearings for the end of the bail arm, all of said parts being stamped out of a single piece of metal, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a recess in the front part of the back wall of a filing receptacle, a plate, removably secured to said back wall and adapted to cover said recess, integral brackets or supports extending rearwardly from said plate into said recess, a spring mounted in said brackets a bail supporting

arm pivotally secured at its end within said recess and provided with a bend or crank portion positioned between said plate and said spring in engagement with the latter, substantially as described.

5. In a filing receptacle having a recess in its back wall, a plate covering said recess, and a bail supporting arm pivotally secured in said recess, the combination, with a spring for actuating said bail arm provided at its ends with a tongue narrower than the width of the spring, of brackets or supports in said recess provided with apertures of less width than the spring but sufficiently wide to accommodate the tongue thereof, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. In a filing box, the combination, of the box A, spring pressed arms d pivotally secured thereto, cross bar D' , and the bail D consisting of a single piece of wire having the front side d' , end arms d^2 pivotally secured to the cross bar D' by the loop d^5 , rear side sections d^3 , ends d^4 also united to said cross bar D' by loops d^6 , substantially as and for the purpose specified.

7. The combination with the filing receptacle A, provided with index sheets B, of a bail D and supporting arms, means for pivotally securing said arms to said receptacle, comprising a plate C, having an aperture c^4 , integral top extension c^2 and flange c^3 , integral side pieces c' each having a journal bearing, as f , and integral supports E' , of means for normally pressing said bail on said index sheets comprising a spring E mounted on said supports E' and engaging said arms, substantially as specified.

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

FELIX TRAMBLAY.

Witnesses:

TAYLOR E. BROWN,
W. S. HALL.