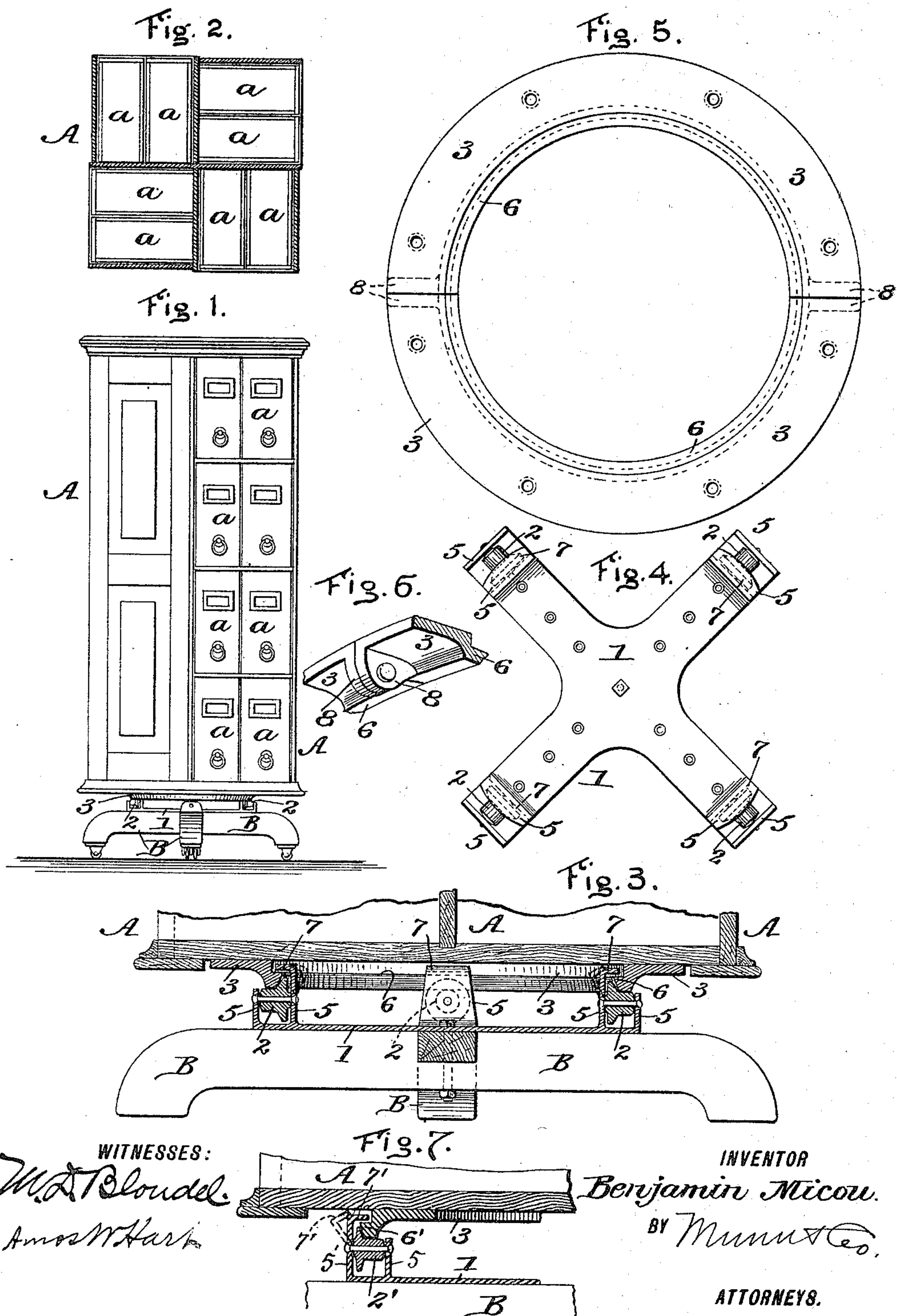


(No Model.)

B. MICOU.
REVOLVING FILE CASE OR CABINET.

No. 572,904.

Patented Dec. 8, 1896.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN MICOU, OF ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

REVOLVING FILE CASE OR CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,904, dated December 8, 1896.

Application filed April 6, 1896. Serial No. 586,393. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN MICOU, of Anniston, in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama, have invented a new and useful

Improvement in Revolving File Cases or Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in the class of portable revolving cases or cabinets provided with shelves, drawers, &c., for holding file-boxes or books, &c., and pivoted on a horizontal base-frame. The feature of novelty is the antifriction or roller base-bearing, which is so constructed as to dispense with the central vertical pivot-shaft usually employed, and is distinguished by stability, simplicity of structure, economy of manufacture, and ease of operation. The details of construction are as hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved cabinet or case. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the body of the same. Fig. 3 is an enlarged central vertical section of the antifriction or roller base-bearing. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the portion of such bearing which includes the rollers and their supporting-frame. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the flanged ring forming part of the roller-bearing. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of a portion of such ring, showing the joint. Fig. 7 is a sectional view showing a modification.

The wooden body A of the case or cabinet is shown rectangular in form and provided with drawers or file-boxes *a*, Fig. 2, arranged at right angles to each other and occupying the entire space, since none is required to accommodate a central vertical pivot-shaft.

The roller base-bearing consists of a "spider" or cruciform metal base-frame 1, in which the flanged rollers 2 are journaled, and a flanged or shouldered ring 3, said frame and ring being held in loose engagement by hooks or claws 7, forming part of the frame 1.

The frame 1 is secured by screws upon the like-shaped wooden pedestal B, which is provided with casters in the usual way. At the end of each arm of said frame 1 are two vertical parallel lugs 5 5, between which is journaled one of the flanged rollers 2.

The ring 3 is screwed to the base of the case proper, A, and constructed with an internal flange or shoulder 6, while its lower edge rests

on the four rollers 2. The base or lower edge of the ring rests and is adapted to travel on the cylindrical portion of said rollers, while its beveled inner side is in easy contact with their beveled flanges. It is apparent that this construction and arrangement afford a firm bearing or support for the cabinet proper, A, by which it is held constantly vertical and on which it may be revolved with great ease.

To provide a simple but efficient means for locking the body A of the cabinet to the pedestal or base B, I extend the inner lugs 5 of the spider or frame 1 and provide them with bent ends, forming hooks 7, that project over and practically engage the annular shoulder 6 of the base-ring 3. All the parts of the roller-bearing are constructed of metal, and the frame 1 is constructed of cast malleable iron or some other variety of metal that will enable the hooks 7 to be bent without danger of breaking. Thus after the body A of the cabinet, with the attached ring 3, has been set in place on the rollers 2 the hooks 7 may be bent outward from the position shown by dotted lines, Fig. 3, to the position shown by full lines in same figure. In place of adopting this expedient I may construct the flanged ring 3 in halves, Fig. 5, each half having a perforated radial lug 8 at each end, (see Figs. 5 and 6,) which adapts the parts to be bolted together, as shown. It will be seen that the separable parts of the ring 3 may be set in place separately on the rollers 2 and in engagement with the hooks 7 before being screwed to the base of the cabinet proper, or one half of the ring 3 may be screwed in place before the cabinet A is set up on the base-frame 1 and the other subsequently.

In Fig. 7 I show an alternative construction, the ring 3 having a groove flange or shoulder 6' on the outer side and the outer lugs 5' of frame 1 being extended in hooks 7' to adapt them to engage the same. These hooks 7' will be forced—i. e., bent—into engagement with the shoulder 6' after the ring has been set on the rollers 2.

In both forms or modes of construction the roller-bearing is composed of but two main parts (the frame 1 and ring 3) and the rollers 2, so that its weight and cost are reduced to a minimum, while its effectiveness and ease of operation are superior.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a case, or cabinet
5 proper, of a ring, adapted to be secured to the base of the same, and having a lateral flange or shoulder, and a metal base-frame having lugs one of which is extended to form a hook that engages the ring shoulder, and flanged
10 rollers journaled in said lugs, and whereon the lower edge of said ring rests and travels, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with the flanged ring, secured to the base of the cabinet proper, of
15 the base-frame having rollers, and lugs extended upward and forming hooks as speci-

fied, said frame and lugs being constructed integrally of cast malleable iron, or other metal having a degree of flexibility that adapts the hooks to be bent inward to engage
20 said ring, as shown and described.

3. As an improved article of manufacture, the spider, or cruciform bearing for a book-cabinet, the same being constructed of cast
25 malleable iron, having integral, vertical lugs at the end of each arm, one of which is extended and shaped into a hook, as shown and described.

BENJ. MICOU.

Witnesses:

SOLON C. KEMON,
AMOS W. HART.