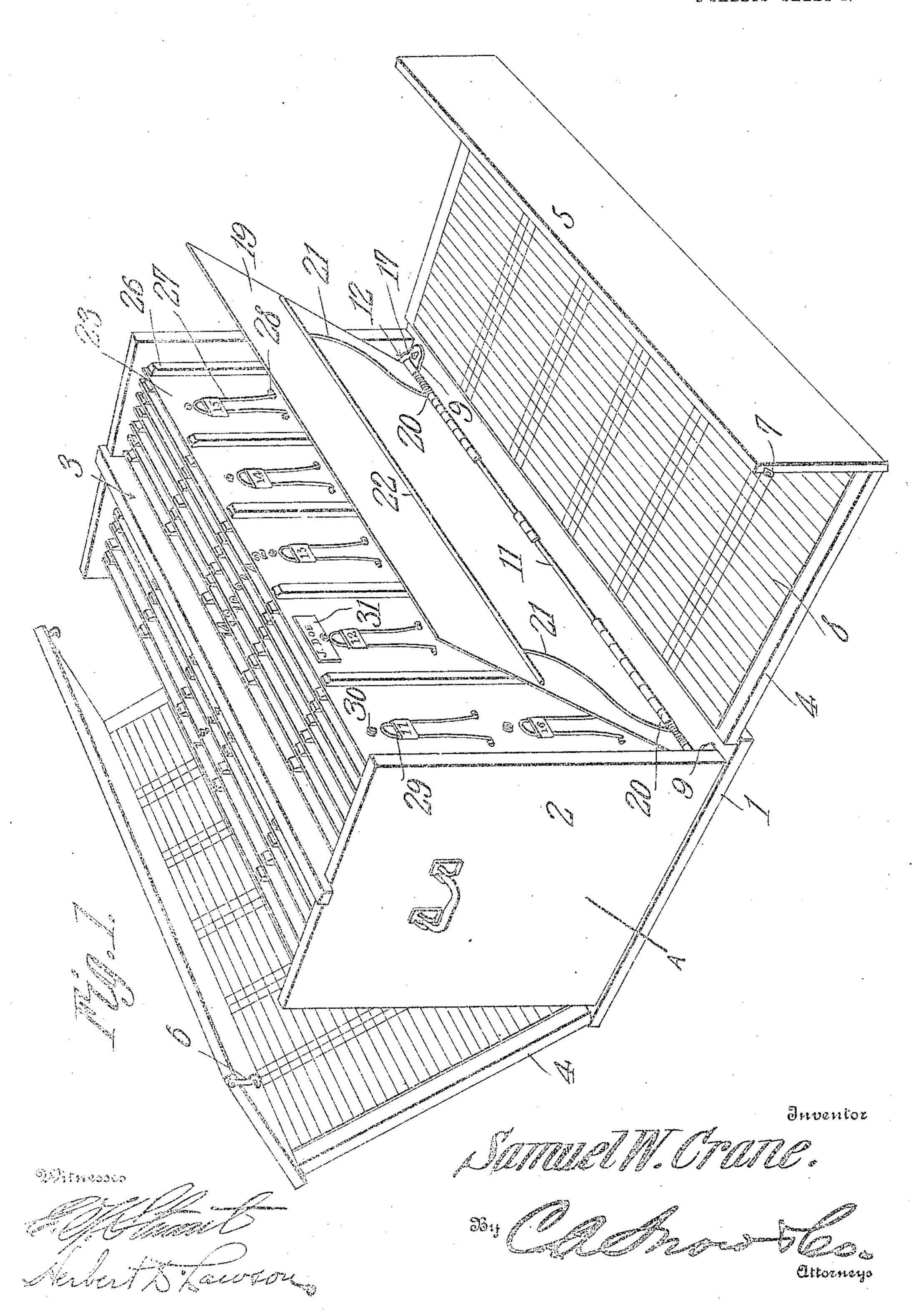
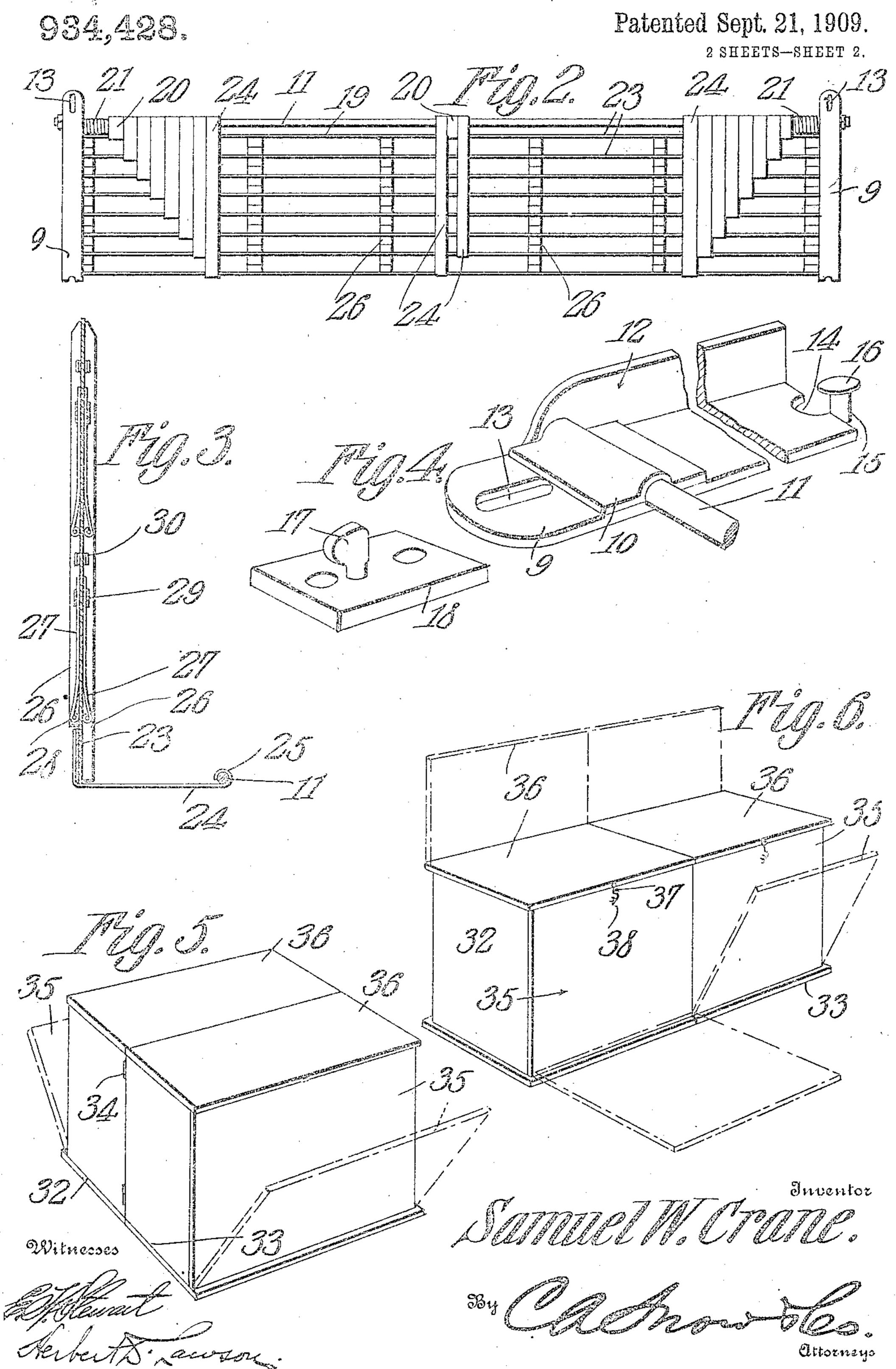
S. W. CRANE. FILING CABINET. APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 15, 1908.

934.428.

Patented Sept. 21, 1909. 2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



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SAMUEL W. CRANE, OF LA FAYETTE, INDIANA.

FILING-CABINET.

934,428.

Patented Sept. 21, 1909. Specification of Letters Patent.

Application filed September 15, 1903. Serial No. 453,131.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL W. CRANE, a citizen of the United States, residing at La Fayette, in the county of Tippecanoe 5 and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Filing-Cabinet, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to account registers, designed to hold sale slips, whereby, by 10 carrying forward the balance from slip to slip the account is always ready for settlement and it becomes possible therefore to dispense with the day book, journal and ledger.

The object of the invention is to provide a register which is compact in construction and which is designed to contain numerous separate accounts, means being provided whereby an account can be readily reached 20 and examin ...

A further object is to provide a device of this character in which is utilized a bank or banks of leaves, each of which is designed to contain a number of accounts, each bank 25 of leaves being readily removable from or placed within the casing or housing provided for it. This is particularly desirable when it is designed to remove the leaves from their housing and store them within a 30 safe or other fire-proof structure.

Another object is to simplify the construction of devices of this character and correspondingly reduce the cost thereof.

With these and other objects in view the 35 invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the pre-40 ferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings:-Figure 1 is a perspective view of the account register, the closures thereof being slown opened. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view or one bank of leaves 45 removed from the casing. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section through one of the leaves and showing one of its hinge straps. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the side or base strips of a bank of leaves and showing 50 also the parts cooperating therewith to lock said strips within the housing or casing. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of register housing or casing, the closures thereof being shown partly opened by dotted 55 lines. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the sections of said easing or housing shifted I is so proportioned that when the strip 9 is

into position with their front closures on the same side, the position of all of the closures when open being indicated by dotted lines.

Referring to the figures by characters of 60 reference "A" designates a casing or housing formed of any suitable material, preferably wood, and consisting of a base 1, end walls 2, and a longitudinally extending partition 3, said partition being located at the center 55 of the casing and dividing said casing into two similar compartments. A front elesure 4 is hingedly connected to each longitudinal edge of the bottom 1, and is designed to swing against the end walls 2, so as to close 70 one of the compartments within the easing, there being a leaf a hingedly connected to each closure 4 and designed to assume a position on top of the walks 2 and against the partition 8. Suitable inciening menas, such 75 as hooks 0 and eyes 7 are secured to these leaves 5 so that when the closures and leaves are in position upon the walls 2 the fastening devices can be placed in engagement with each other so as to lock the closures 80 and leaves in place. The inner faces of the closures 4 may be provided with indices 8 having the names of the customers arranged alphabetically thereon and giving the page or the clip number of the account.

Each of the compartments within the easing "A" is designed to receive a bank of leaves such as shown in bottom plan view in Fig. 2 and in perspective in Fig. 1. Each of these banks of leaves consists of base 90 strips 9 which are L-shaped in cross section and provided adjacent their outer ends with brackets 10 in which are secured the ends of a pivot rod 11. The rod 11 is held against longitudinal displacement relative 95 to the strips 0 by the upstanding flanges 12 at the outer edges of said strips. A slot 13 is formed within the front end portion of each strip 9 while a semi-circular notch 14 is formed in the other end thereof. This 100 notch is designed to receive a retaining pin 15 upstanding from the bottom 1 of casing "A" close to the partition 3, said pin having a head 16 designed to lap the strip 9 and prevent it from being raised out of engage- 105 ment with the pin. Each slot 13 is designed to receive a retaining button 17 pivotally mounted within a plate 18 which may be fastened in any desired manner to the bottom 1 of the casing "A" close to the front 110 edge thereof and to the wall 2. This button

placed in engagement with the pin 15 said strip can be moved downward so as to cause the button 17 to project through the slot 13, whereupon the button can be given a one 5 quarter turn and will thus prevent the strip 9 from being raised out of position.

Hingedly mounted upon the rod 11 is a leaf 19 formed of sheet metal and provided with eyes 20 through which the rod 11 ex-10 tends. Torsion springs 21 are mounted on the end portions of the rod 11 and extend upwardly upon the outer face of each leaf 19, the upper or terminal portions of these springs being connected to a bearing rod 22, 15 which extends longitudinally upon the leaf 19 so as to distribute pressure evenly thereagainst from the two springs 21. Each leaf 19 is designed to coöperate with the partition 3 for the purpose of maintaining 20 normally upright a series of leaves 23 constituting the remainder of the bank. Each leaf 23 is preferably formed of sheet metal, all of the leaves being of the same size and provided at their lower edges with parallel 25 hinge straps 24 of different lengths, said lengths being equal to the distances of the respective leaves from the rod 11, each of the straps terminating in an eye 25 which engages and is designed to turn on said rod 30 11. This has been clearly indicated in Fig. 2.

Arranged on each face of each of the leaves 23 and on the inner face of the outer leaf 19 are parallel cleats 26 forming chan-35 nels therebetween in which are arranged clips 27 designed to hold the sales slips in frictional contact with the leaves. Each clip is formed of a length of spring wire bent into U-shape, the terminals of the wires form-40 ing coils 28 which are secured to the leaf 23 in any suitable manner. A plate 29 is secured to the upper portion of each clip and is designed to contain a number or other indicating mark. It is designed to give a . 45 different number to each clip, and to arrange said clips in numerical order throughout the bank of leaves. As shown in Figs. 1 and 3 preferably two clips are arranged within each channel formed by the cleats 26. It is 50 to be understood however that this number may be increased or diminished if desired and according to the size of the register employed. A card-holder, preferably in the form of a short coiled wire 30, is secured to 55 each of the leaves 23 and 19 directly above each of the clips 27, and these holders are designed to engage cards 31 bearing the names of the customers whose sales slips are held by the adjoining clips. As indicated

60 in Fig. 1, the leaves 19 and 23 are numbered successively, the numerals being located at | rious other changes in the construction and any point where they can be conveniently seen.

It is to be understood that after office hours 65 the banks of leaves constituting the slip-

holding portions of the register, can be removed from the casing "A" by unlocking the closures 4 and the leaves 5, then turning the buttons 17 so as to permit the base strips 9 to be lifted out of engagement with the 70 buttons and with the pins 15. The entire bank of leaves can thus be withdrawn from the casing and placed within a safe or other fire-proof structure. When it is desired to replace the leaves within the casing "A" the 75 base strips 9 are placed in engagement with the pins 15 and then lowered so that the buttons 17 will project through the slots 13, whereupon said buttons can be partly turned so as to retain the strips 9 in position. After 80 the leaves have been secured within the casing in this manner the spring-pressed leaf 19 will bear against the leaves 23 and hold them yieldingly in upright positions, they being held between the leaf 19 and the parti- 85 tion 3.

As heretofore stated the names of the customers may be placed alphabetically upon the index 8 and a numeral opposite each name will indicate the clip or the page on 90 which the sales slips belonging to said customer may be found. Said slips are designed to be placed one after the other in the proper clip and said clip will bear upon them with sufficient pressure to prevent acci- 95 dental displacement. Each time a slip is placed within a clip the balance can be carried forward thereto, so that the exact condition of the account can be quickly determined by reference to the visible slip. The 100 use of a day book, journal and ledger is thus

dispensed with. It is to be understood of course that va-

rious changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without de- 105 parting from the spirit or sacrificing the advantages of the invention. For example, and as illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6, instead of providing a casing having compartments therein separated by a partition, as illus- 110 trated in Fig. 1, the casing may be formed of two oppositely disposed similar sections 32 and 33 hingedly connected at one end of their backs as indicated at 34, the sections being designed to assume positions either 115 with their backs in contact or with two of their ends in contact as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6 respectively. When the casing is constructed as herein described each section is preferably provided with a front closure 120 35 and a top closure 36, the two closures of the sections being held together by any suitable fastening means such as a hook 37 and eye 38.

It is of course to be understood that va- 125 arrangement of the parts may be made to meet different conditions.

What is claimed is:—

1. An account register comprising base 130

strips, a pivot rod carried thereby, a series of leaves, straps extending perpendicularly from the leaves and movably engaging said rod, and means mounted upon the rod for

5 yieldingly bearing against the leaves.

2. An account register comprising a casing, retaining pins therein, parallel base strips detachably engaging said pins, said strips having notches at one end for the 10 reception of the pins, movable retaining means within the casing for detachably engaging the strips, and a series of leaves

hingedly supported by the strips.

3. An account register comprising a casing, retaining pins therein, base strips hav-ing notched ends for detachably engaging said pins, said strips being slotted, retaining buttons for engaging the slotted portions of the strips, to detachably secure the 20 strips within the casing, a pivot rod carried by said strips, a series of leaves, and hinge devices fixedly connected to and extending

at angles from the leaves, said devices being

movably mounted upon the rod.

4. An account register comprising a cas- 25 ing, base strips detachably mounted therein, each strip having a notch in one end and a slot at its other end, a retaining pin disposed to be engaged by each notched portion, retaining buttons for engaging the slotted 30 portions of the strips, a hinge rod carried by the strips, leaves, hinge members rigidly connected to and extending at angles from the leaves and movably mounted on the rod, and yielding means upon the rod for holding 35 the leaves normally in contact.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL W. CRANE

Witnesses: NEAL M. Goris, ERNEST LOEB.