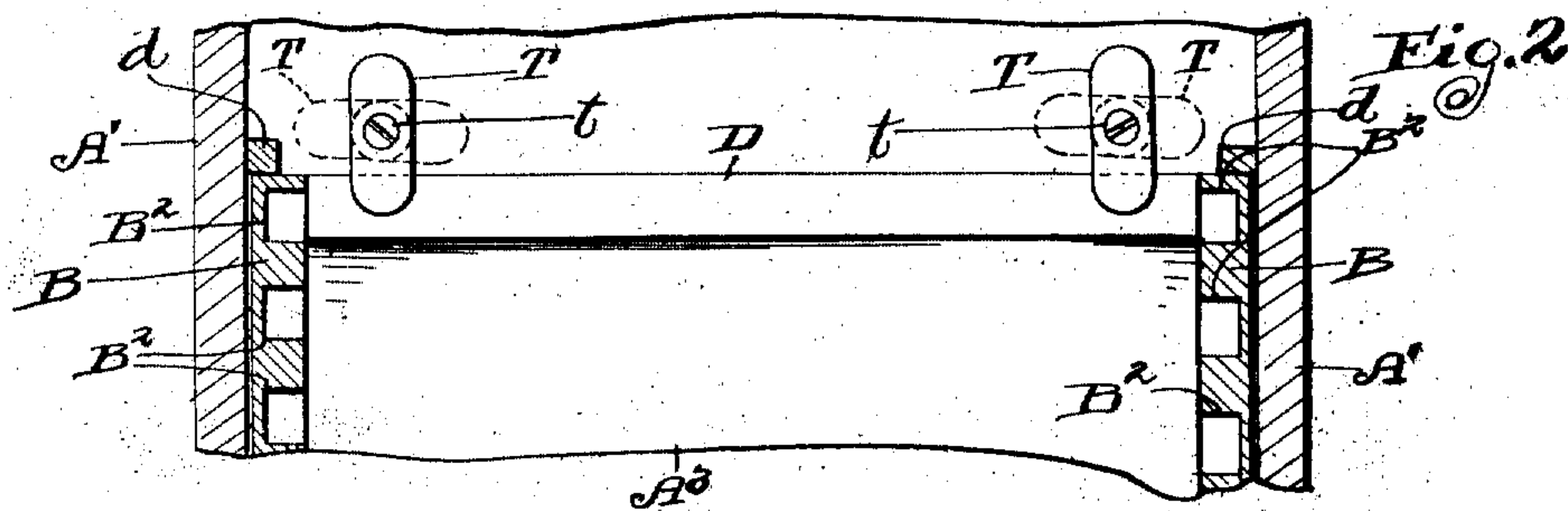


APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1907.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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FILING CABINET.

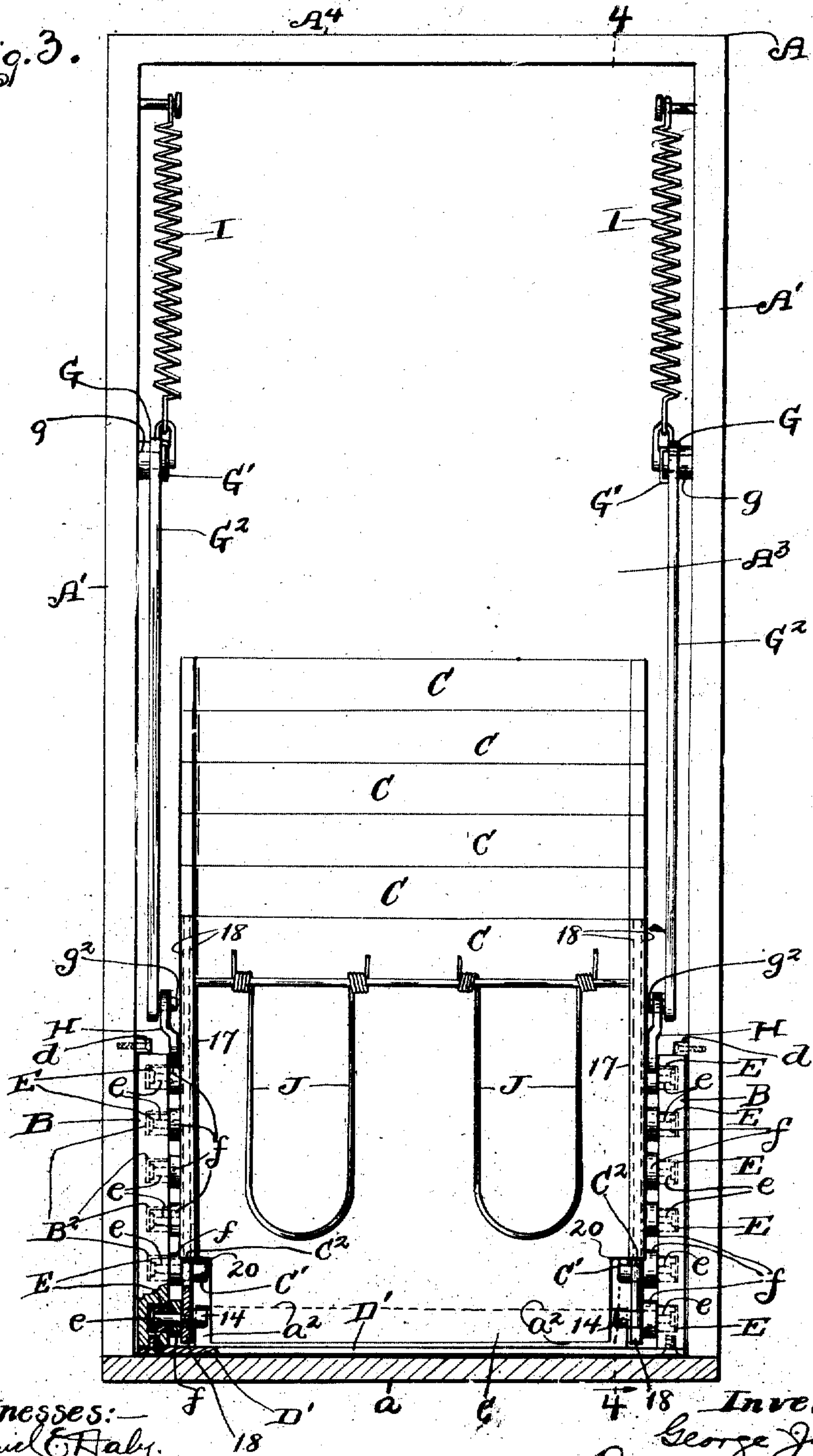
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1907.

994,749.

Patented June 13, 1911.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.



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994.749.

4 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



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APPLICATION FILED AUG. 17, 1907.

Patented June 13, 1911.

4 SHEETS-SHEET 4.

994,749.

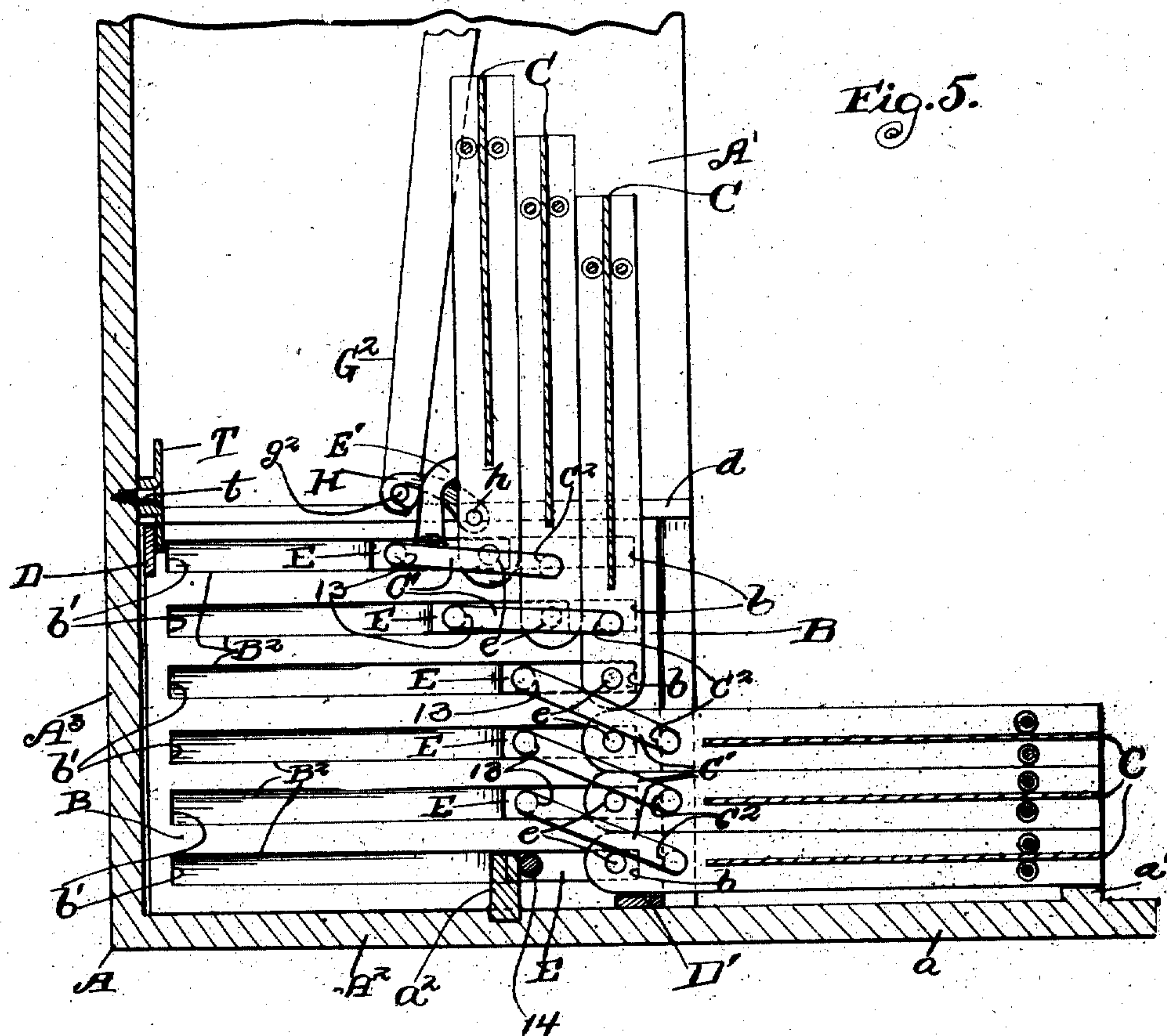


Fig. 5.

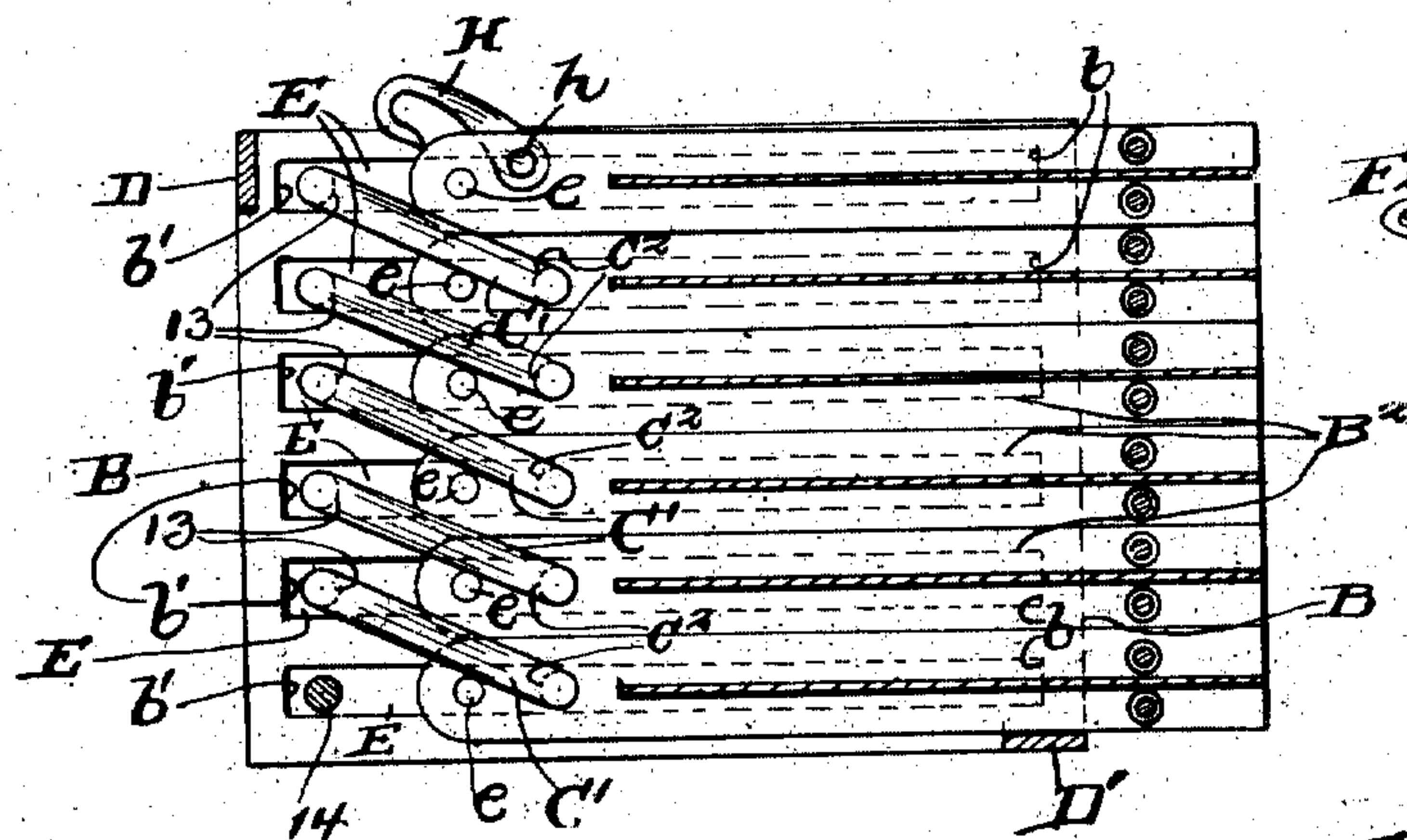


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FILING-CABINET.

994,749.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 13, 1911.

Application filed August 17, 1907. Serial No. 388,966.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE JACOBS, a
subject of the Emperor of Germany, resid-
ing at Alliance, in the county of Stark and
5 State of Ohio, have invented certain new
and useful Improvements in Filing-Cabi-
nets; and I hereby declare the following to
be a full, clear, and exact description of the
invention, such as will enable others skilled
10 in the art to which it pertains to make and
use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in
filing cabinets more especially designed for
holding duplicates of bills or statements of
15 account of any kind or slips or papers for
reference to enable a merchant or manufac-
turer to conveniently and readily ascertain
any information relative to his customers'
accounts or other business without necessi-
20 tating the use of regular sets of account-
books.

The primary object of this invention is to
provide a file of the character indicated
which, in the embodiment herein illustrated
25 and described, comprises the following:—
a case adapted to be placed upon a desk,
table or stand and open at the front; two
laterally spaced side plates which are ar-
ranged within and supported from the case
30 and instrumental in supporting leaves for
holding bills, slips or other papers which are
to be filed away for ready reference, said
leaves being normally arranged in an up-
right position in echelon, the one behind and
35 projecting above the other, between the sup-
porting member; pivotal bearings for the
leaves at the lower ends thereof and ar-
ranged as required to render the leaves ca-
pable of being swung from an upright posi-
40 tion forwardly and downwardly into a for-
wardly projecting horizontal or prone posi-
tion and vice versa; and means whereby the
actuation of the forward and lower of ad-
jacent leaves into its downwardly swung po-
45 sition results in the shifting of the rearward
and upper of the said leaves directly for-
ward, so that the foremost upright leaf will
always occupy substantially the same verti-
cal plane.

50 Another object is to provide a simple, re-
liable and durable construction whereby the
leaves can be actuated from their upright
into their forwardly projecting prone posi-

tion, and vice versa, with ease and conven-
ience.

Another object is to provide simple means
acting to retain the leaves in their upright
and normal position and yet to cause each
leaf when in its downwardly swung prone
position to remain in the last-mentioned po- 60
sition until lifted far enough to render the
said leaf subject to the action of the means
acting as aforesaid to retain the leaves in
their upright position.

Another object is to have the leaves sub- 65
stantially correspond in dimensions and to
so arrange and assemble the parts that the
leaves, when they are all in their down-
wardly swung and horizontal position
wherein they project in the main forwardly 70
of the supporting side plates, rest one upon
the other and are substantially flush at all
of their edges and therefore collocated in a
rectangular pack and conveniently shiftable
together rearwardly into the space between 75
the said plates when the latter are with-
drawn from the case so as to require the least
possible space in the safe in which the said
leaves are to be kept outside of business
80 hours.

Another object is to prevent rearward
swinging or tipping of the uppermost leaf
in the upright position of the said leaf.

With these objects in view, and to the end
of realizing other advantages hereinafter 85
appearing, my invention consists in certain
features of construction, and combinations
of parts, hereinafter described, pointed out
in the claims, and illustrated in the accom-
panying drawings. 90

In the said drawings, Figure 1 is a top
plan of a file embodying my invention, and
in this figure the inclosing case is shown in
section, and all of the leaves are shown in
their upright and normal position within 95
the case. Fig. 2 is a section in detail on line
2—2, Fig. 1, looking rearwardly. Fig. 3 is
a front view in section on line 3—3, Fig. 1,
and portions are broken away and in section
in Fig. 3, to more clearly illustrate certain 100
features of construction. Fig. 4 is a vertical
section on line 4—4, Fig. 3, looking in the
direction indicated by the arrow. Fig. 5 is a
section largely corresponding with Fig. 4,
but in Fig. 5 three of the leaves are shown 105
in their forwardly and downwardly swung

position. Fig. 6 is a section showing the leaves slid rearwardly between the side plates when the latter are removed from the case preparatory to placing the said plates and attached leaves in a safe.

My improved file comprises a case A which is open at the front and consists of two laterally spaced side walls A' and A', a bottom A², a back A³ and a top A⁴.

Within the case are two uprightly arranged and parallel laterally spaced leaf-supporting side plates B supported within but removable forwardly from the case A. That is, the plates B are arranged parallel with and in suitable proximity to opposite side walls A' respectively of the case A. The plates B are braced apart and tied together in any approved manner, as, for instance, by two rods or bars D and D'. The bar D extends between the plates B at the rear ends of the plates adjacent the top edges of the plates. The bar D' extends between the plates B at the bottom edges of the plates and near the forward ends of the plates. The bars D and D' are secured to the plates B in any approved manner.

Upward displacement of the plates B is prevented by bars d which overlap the top edges of the plates and extend transversely of and are suitably secured to the side walls A' of the case. The plates B are removably secured to the case preferably by two laterally spaced turn-buttons T swiveled or pivoted, as at t, to the rear wall A³ of the case and having such arrangement relative to the upper bar D that in their operative position they overlap the forward side of the said bar. Obviously the plates B are rendered free to be removed forwardly from between the walls A upon turning the buttons T into their inoperative position relative to the bar D as shown in dotted lines Fig. 2.

C represents the leaves which extend between the plates B and are normally arranged face to face in echelon one behind and projecting above the other in an upright position between the said laterally spaced plates. The leaves C substantially correspond in dimensions and are pivotally supported at their lower ends and arranged as required to render them capable of being swung from their upright and normal position between the plates B forwardly and downwardly into a forwardly projecting prone position, and vice versa. The pivotal bearings for the lower end of each leaf C preferably comprise pivotal screws e with which the said leaf is provided at opposite side edges respectively thereof, which pivotal screws are arranged horizontally and in line endwise at the lower end of and screwed into the leaf and extend into the latter from within sliding blocks or slides E with which the plates B are provided. The pivotal members e of the different leaves C have

such relative arrangement that the axes of the said leaves are spaced vertically as well as forwardly and rearwardly between the forward and rear ends of the plate B. The pivotal members e are also arranged and supported as required to render the rearward and upper of adjacent leaves slidable or shiftable horizontally forward during the actuation of the forward and lower of the said leaves into its downwardly swung prone position.

Preferably each plate B is provided at its inner side with a tier of vertically spaced recesses or slideways B² which extend forwardly and rearwardly of the plate in a horizontal plane. The recesses B² extend forwardly into suitable proximity to the forward extremity of the respective plate B and have forward end walls b arranged in line vertically. The recesses B² extend rearwardly into suitable proximity to the rear extremity of the respective plate B and have rear end walls b' arranged in line vertically. Each recess or slideway B² in each plate B is arranged in line laterally and corresponds in arrangement and dimensions with the corresponding recess or slideway in the other plate B. Each screw or pivot e extends loosely through the respective sliding block E. Each leaf C and each of the sliding blocks E into which the pivotal bearings of the said leaf extend are spaced laterally to accommodate the interposition between them of a washer f which extends above and below the adjacent sliding block and thereby serves as a spacing member between the said block and the respective leaf, as shown very clearly in Fig. 3.

Means are provided whereby actuation of each of the forward and lower of adjacent leaves C into its downwardly swung prone position results in the shifting of the rearward and upper of the said leaves forward a distance equal to the interval occupied by one of the upright leaves, which interval is preferably equal to the extent of the projection of one leaf above the other in their upright position in echelon. These means preferably comprise links C' which are arranged at opposite side edges respectively of the forward and lower of the said leaves and participate in the establishment of operative connection between the said leaves, which links are pivoted, at one end, as at C², to the lower of the said leaves between the axis and the free end of the said lower leaf but in suitable proximity to and parallel with the said axis, said links being pivoted, at their other end, as at 13, to the sliding blocks engaged by the pivotal bearings e of the upper of the said leaves, rearwardly of and parallel with the said bearings.

Means for preventing rearward swinging of the uppermost leaf C in the upright posi-

tion of the said leaf are provided and preferably comprise braces E' which are formed by upwardly projecting arms of the sliding blocks which bear the pivotal bearings e of the said leaf. The said arms E' are arranged at the rear side of the said leaf, and of course at the inner side of the last-mentioned sliding blocks.

Two angle-levers G are arranged within the upper portion of the case A above the plates B and fulcrumed, as at g , horizontally and parallel with the axis of the leaves C , to opposite side walls A' respectively of the case A above the central leaves. Each lever G has one arm G' thereof projecting horizontally rearwardly in the upright and normal position of the leaves and its other arm G^2 depending below the fulcrum of the lever and projecting somewhat rearwardly in the said position of the leaves. The depending arm G^2 of each lever G is provided at its lower and free end with a laterally projecting lug or member g^2 engaged by a hook H which is pivoted, as at h , horizontally and parallel with the axis of the lever, to the uppermost leaf. It will be observed therefore that the levers G are operatively but detachably connected with the uppermost leaf. Suitably applied spiral springs I act to retain the levers G in position holding the uppermost leaf against the braces E' in the rearward and normal position of the uppermost leaf, which springs are attached at one end to the arms G' of the levers and at their other end to the case A .

The bottom of the case A is provided with a forward extension a which has a raised portion a' affording a bottom bearing to the lowermost leaf in the downwardly swung prone position of the said leaf.

Means for preventing rearward displacement of the lowermost leaf are provided and preferably comprise a bar a^2 arranged transversely of and suitably secured to the bottom of the case A , and pins or projections 14 , with which the sliding blocks to which the lowermost leaf is pivoted are provided. The bar a^2 extends between the plates B and is located in rear of said pins or projections. It will be observed therefore that the projection of the members 14 of the last-mentioned sliding blocks in front of the bar a^2 cooperate with the said bar in preventing rearward displacement of the said blocks and connected lowermost leaf. It will also be observed that because of the presence of the bar a^2 the plates B , in removing the leaves from within the case A , must be withdrawn forwardly from the said case preparatory to sliding the leaves rearwardly between the said plates, as shown in Fig. 6.

By the construction hereinbefore described it will be observed that the relative arrangement, dimensions and assemblage of the parts are such that the axes of adjacent

leaves when the latter are in their downwardly swung prone position are arranged in-line vertically and the said leaves are substantially flush at all of their edges and form a rectangular pack; that the attachment of springs directly to the leaves is avoided; that only two springs are required to retain all the leaves in their upright and normal position, and that these springs are attached to the case A ; that friction between the leaves during the actuation of the leaves is avoided; that when the leaves are in their downwardly swung prone position only the plates B need be released from the case A and the hooks H disconnected from the levers G to render the said plates and connected leaves free to be removed from within the case, and that when the plates B are removed from within the case A , as shown in Fig. 6, the leaves when the latter are all actuated into their downwardly swung position can be shoved rearwardly between the said plates B , as illustrated in Fig. 6, as desired preparatory to removing them to the safe in which the said leaves are kept out of business hours.

The arrangement of the parts and tension of the springs and weight of the leaves are such that any leaf, when it has moved more than half way during its actuation from its vertical and normal into its downwardly swung prone position, will drop into the last-mentioned position by gravity, and that the said leaf, when it has moved more than half way during its movement from its prone into its upright position, will be actuated into its upright position by the springs.

Each leaf preferably consists in the main of a metal sheet which is provided at each side thereof with laterally spaced spring-clamps or members J for holding the papers to be filed against the sheet. The said leaf is bent at each side edge thereof, as at 17 , (see Figs. 1 and 3) around a metal bar 18 which reinforces the sheet and affords a suitable member to which to attach the pivotal screws e which, as already indicated, form the pivotal bearings of the leaves. The said leaf is also cut away at its side edges, as at 20 , as shown in the illustration of the lowermost leaf in Fig. 3, to accommodate the location and operation of the links C' .

It is evident that the side plates, either with or without the case, and the sliding blocks, taken together, constitute a frame in which the leaves are mounted, and that when thus considered the links constitute a gearing-connection joining the respective leaves and blocks, whereby a rotation of the former slides the latter endwise; and it is also evident that the side plates, the sliding blocks and the links, collectively considered, constitute a gearing-connection joining the respective leaves, whereby the forward rotation of the leaves from their normally up-

right position in echelon brings them into a prone position in a rectangular pack, and vice versa, and in so doing all the upright leaves are moved forward and rearward the interval of one leaf by the rotation of each one of the forward leaves.

What I claim is:—

1. A cabinet including a case open at the front, two laterally spaced side plates arranged within and removable forwardly from the case, and leaves extending between the said plates and removable with the latter from the case, said leaves being pivotally supported and geared together so that when in operative position in the case they will swing from an upright position in echelon between the said plates forwardly and downwardly into a forwardly projecting position in a rectangular pack, and vice versa.

2. A cabinet including a case open at the front, two laterally spaced side plates arranged within and removable forwardly from the case, and leaves extending between the said plates and removable with the latter from the case, said leaves being pivotally supported and geared together so that when in operative position in the case they will swing from an upright position in echelon between the aforesaid plates forwardly and downwardly into a forwardly projecting position in a rectangular pack and vice versa, and means for retaining the aforesaid plates in position within the case.

3. A cabinet including a case open at the front, two vertically arranged and parallel laterally spaced side plates arranged within and removable forwardly from the case, means for preventing upward displacement of the plates, and leaves extending between the plates and removable with the latter from the case, which leaves are pivotally supported and geared together so that when in operative position in the case they will swing from an upright position in echelon between the plates forwardly and downwardly into a forwardly projecting position in a rectangular pack and vice versa.

4. A cabinet including two suitably applied laterally spaced side plates, leaves extending between the said plates and pivotally supported and geared together so that when in operative position in the case they will swing from an upright position in echelon between the plates forwardly and downwardly into a forwardly projecting position in a rectangular pack and vice versa, and means operatively connected with and acting to retain all of the leaves in their upwardly swung or upright position and detachable from the leaves.

5. A cabinet including two suitably applied laterally spaced side plates, leaves extending between the said plates and pivotally supported and geared together so that

when in operative position in the case they will swing from an upright position in echelon between the plates forwardly and downwardly into a forwardly projecting position in a rectangular pack and vice versa, and springs operatively connected with the upper leaf and acting to retain all of the leaves in their upwardly swung or upright position and detachable from the leaves.

6. A cabinet including a case open at the front, two laterally spaced side plates which are arranged within and supported from the case, and leaves extending between the plates and pivotally supported from the plates and geared together so that when in operative position in the case they will swing from an upright position in echelon between the plates forwardly and downwardly into a forwardly projecting position in a rectangular pack and vice versa, and spring-actuated levers operatively connected with the upper leaf for retaining all of the leaves in their upwardly swung and upright position.

7. A cabinet including two laterally spaced side plates provided each with vertically spaced parallel slideways which extend forwardly and rearwardly of the respective plate in a horizontal plane, and each slideway of each plate being arranged in line laterally and corresponding in arrangement and dimensions with the corresponding slideway of the other plate; leaves normally arranged one behind and projecting above the other in an upright position between the plates; two horizontally arranged pivotal members for the lower end of each leaf, said pivotal members being located at opposite side edges respectively of the leaf and in line endwise; slides supporting the said pivotal members of each leaf above the lowermost slip-holder and engaging adjacent slideways in the aforesaid plates, and two links arranged at opposite side edges respectively of the forward of adjacent leaves and operatively connected with the lower of the said adjacent leaves between the axis and the free end of the said lower leaf, said links being operatively connected with the slides bearing the pivotal members of the upper of the said adjacent leaves.

8. A cabinet including two laterally spaced side plates provided each with vertically spaced parallel slideways which extend forwardly and rearwardly of the respective plate in a horizontal plane, and each slideway of each plate being arranged in line laterally and corresponding in arrangement and dimensions with the corresponding slideway of the other plate; leaves normally arranged one behind and projecting above the other in an upright position between the aforesaid plates; two horizontal pivotal

members for the lower end of each leaf, said pivotal members being arranged at opposite side edges respectively of the leaf and in line endwise; sliding blocks bearing the said pivotal members and engaging adjacent slideways in the aforesaid plates, and two links arranged at opposite side edges respectively of the forward of adjacent leaves and pivoted at one end to the lower of the said adjacent leaves between the axis and the free end of the said lower leaf but in suitable proximity to and parallel with the said axis, said links being operatively connected with the sliding blocks bearing the pivotal members of the upper of the said adjacent leaves.

9. A cabinet including two laterally spaced side plates provided each with vertically spaced parallel slideways which extend forwardly and rearwardly of the respective plate in a horizontal plane, and each slideway of each plate being arranged in line laterally and corresponding in arrangement and dimensions with the corresponding slideway of the other plate; leaves normally arranged one behind and projecting above the other in an upright position between the aforesaid plates; two pivotal members for the lower end of each leaf, said pivotal members being arranged at opposite side edges respectively of the leaf and horizontally and in line endwise; sliding blocks supporting the said pivotal members and engaging adjacent slideways in the aforesaid plates, and two links arranged at opposite side edges respectively of the forward of adjacent leaves and operatively connected with the lower of the said adjacent leaves between the axis and the free end of the said lower leaf, said links being pivoted to the sliding blocks bearing the pivotal members of the upper of the said adjacent leaves rearwardly of and parallel with the last-mentioned pivotal members.

10. A cabinet including vertically spaced parallel slideways which extend forwardly and rearwardly in a horizontal plane, slides engaging the slideways, and leaves pivotally supported from the slides.

11. A frame including oppositely-located parallel plates having tiers of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, an intervening series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks and having gearing connections with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots, and controlling springs operatively connected with the upper leaf.

12. A frame including oppositely-located parallel plates having tiers of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, and an intervening series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks and having gearing connections with adjoining

blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots.

13. A frame including oppositely-located parallel plates having tiers of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, an intervening series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks, and links connecting the leaves with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots.

14. A frame including an upright plate having a tier of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, a series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks and having gearing connections with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots, and a controlling spring operatively connected with the upper leaf.

15. A frame including an upright plate having a tier of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, and a series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks and having gearing connections with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots.

16. A frame including an upright plate having a tier of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, a series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks, and links connecting the leaves with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots.

17. A frame including oppositely-located parallel plates having tiers of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, an intervening series of rotatable leaves respectively connected with the blocks, the leaves being normally located uprightly in echelon and when rotated to and from a prone position each leaf being adapted to move the superimposed blocks and leaves in the same direction the interval of one leaf, and controlling springs operatively connected with the upper leaf.

18. A frame including oppositely-located parallel plates having tiers of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, and an intervening series of rotatable leaves respectively connected with the blocks, the leaves being normally located uprightly in echelon and when rotated to and from a prone position each leaf being adapted to move the superimposed blocks and leaves in the same direction the interval of one leaf.

19. A frame including an upright plate having a tier of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, a series of rotatable leaves respectively connected with the blocks, the leaves being normally located uprightly in echelon and when rotated to and from a prone position each

leaf being adapted to move the superimposed blocks and leaves in the same direction the interval of one leaf, and a controlling spring operatively connected with the upper leaf.

20. A frame including an upright plate having a tier of horizontal ways therein with blocks slidably mounted in the ways, and a series of rotatable leaves respectively connected with the blocks, the leaves being normally located uprightly in echelon and when rotated to and from a prone position each leaf being adapted to move the superimposed blocks and leaves in the same direction the interval of one leaf.

21. A frame including oppositely-located parallel-tiers of endwise-slidable blocks, an intervening series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks and having gearing connections with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots, and controlling springs operatively connected with the upper leaf.

22. A frame including oppositely-located parallel-tiers of endwise-slidable blocks, and an intervening series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks and having gearing connections with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots.

23. A frame including oppositely-located parallel-tiers of endwise-slidable blocks, an intervening series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks, and links connecting the leaves with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots.

24. A frame including a tier of endwise-slidable blocks, a series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks and having gearing connections with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots, and a controlling spring operatively connected with the upper leaf.

25. A frame including a tier of endwise-slidable blocks and a series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks and having gearing connections with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots.

26. A frame including a tier of endwise-slidable blocks, a series of leaves respectively pivoted to the blocks, and links connecting the leaves with adjoining blocks whereby the same are moved endwise when the leaves are rotated on their pivots.

27. A frame including oppositely-located parallel-tiers of endwise-slidable blocks, an intervening series of rotatable leaves respectively connected with the blocks, the leaves being normally located uprightly in echelon and when rotated to and from a prone position

each leaf being adapted to move the superimposed blocks and leaves in the same direction the interval of one leaf, and controlling springs connected with the upper leaf.

28. A frame including oppositely-located parallel-tiers of endwise-slidable blocks and an intervening series of rotatable leaves respectively connected with the blocks, the leaves being normally located uprightly in echelon and when rotated to and from a prone position each leaf being adapted to move the superimposed blocks and leaves in the same direction the interval of one leaf.

29. A frame including a tier of endwise-slidable blocks and a series of rotatable leaves respectively connected with the blocks, the leaves being normally located uprightly in echelon and when rotated to and from a prone position each leaf being adapted to move the superimposed blocks and leaves in the same direction the interval of one leaf, and a controlling spring operatively connected with the upper leaf.

30. A frame including a tier of endwise-slidable blocks and a series of rotatable leaves respectively connected with the blocks, the leaves being normally located uprightly in echelon and when rotated to and from a prone position each leaf being adapted to move the superimposed blocks and leaves in the same direction the interval of one leaf.

31. A cabinet including a spring-controlled series of rotatable leaves normally located uprightly in echelon, and gearing connections joining the leaves whereby a rotation of the leaves to a prone position collocates them in a rectangular pack, and vice versa, with a concomitant movement to and fro of the upright leaves.

32. A cabinet including a series of rotatable leaves normally located uprightly in echelon, and gearing connections joining the leaves whereby a rotation of the leaves to a prone position collocates them in a rectangular pack, and vice versa, with a concomitant movement to and fro of the upright leaves.

33. A cabinet including a spring-controlled series of rotatable leaves normally located uprightly in echelon, and gearing connections joining the leaves whereby a rotation of the leaves to a prone position collocates them in a rectangular pack, and vice versa.

34. A cabinet including a series of rotatable leaves normally located uprightly in echelon, and gearing connections joining the leaves whereby a rotation of the leaves to a prone position collocates them in a rectangular pack, and vice versa.

35. A series of leaves located face to face with gearing connections joining the leaves

whereby the leaves are adapted to be rotated and collocated either uprightly in echelon or pronely in a rectangular pack.

36. A series of normally upright rotatable leaves with gearing connections joining the leaves whereby a forward rotation of one leaf to a prone position moves the upright leaves directly forward to bring the foremost one thereof into the normal upright plane of the rotated leaf.

37. A series of leaves located face to face, a frame including a tier of endwise-slidable blocks respectively pivoted to corresponding end corners of the leaves, and gearings connecting the leaves with adjoining blocks whereby the leaves are adapted to be collocated either in echelon or in a rectangular pack.

38. A series of leaves located face to face, a frame including a tier of endwise-slidable blocks respectively pivoted to corresponding end corners of the leaves, and links connecting the leaves with adjoining blocks whereby the leaves are adapted to be collocated either in echelon or in a rectangular pack.

39. A series of leaves with gearing connections at one end joining the leaves whereby the leaves are adapted to be collocated either in echelon or in a rectangular pack and to have their free ends opened apart by swinging on their connected ends.

40. A series of rotatable leaves normally standing upright in stepped order and movable to prone position to form a rectangular pack, spring mechanism to move the leaves to upright position, guides for the leaves, and gearing connections joining the leaves.

41. A plurality of leaves mounted verti-

cally on stationary guides to move rotatably and all excepting the foremost leaf mounted to move also along the guides, with movable connections joining the leaves, whereby the leaves are adapted to be rotated and collocated either uprightly in stepped arrangement or pronely in a rectangular pack.

42. A plurality of guides, a plurality of normally upright leaves of which one is pivotally supported on stationary bearings, and the remaining leaves provided with cross heads on which the leaves are pivoted and the cross heads mounted movably on the guides, and connecting rods pivoted to the leaves excepting the rearmost one and pivoted also to the cross head of the adjacent rearward leaves.

43. A base, a pair of guide plates on the base and having each a plurality of guides thereon, cross heads mounted movably on the guides, a plurality of normally upright leaves having pivots, the pivots of one of the leaves being mounted on stationary bearings, and the pivots of the remaining leaves mounted on the cross heads, the leaves being movable to a prone position, means for connecting the leaves to the cross heads of adjacent leaves, and means acting when the forward leaves move to prone position to move the cross heads of the rearward leaves forward on the guides.

In testimony whereof, I sign the foregoing specification, in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Witnesses:

C. H. DORER,

VICTOR C. LYNCH.