C. H. TODD.

RUBBING STRIP.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 23, 1912.

1,167,134. Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

Fig. 1.

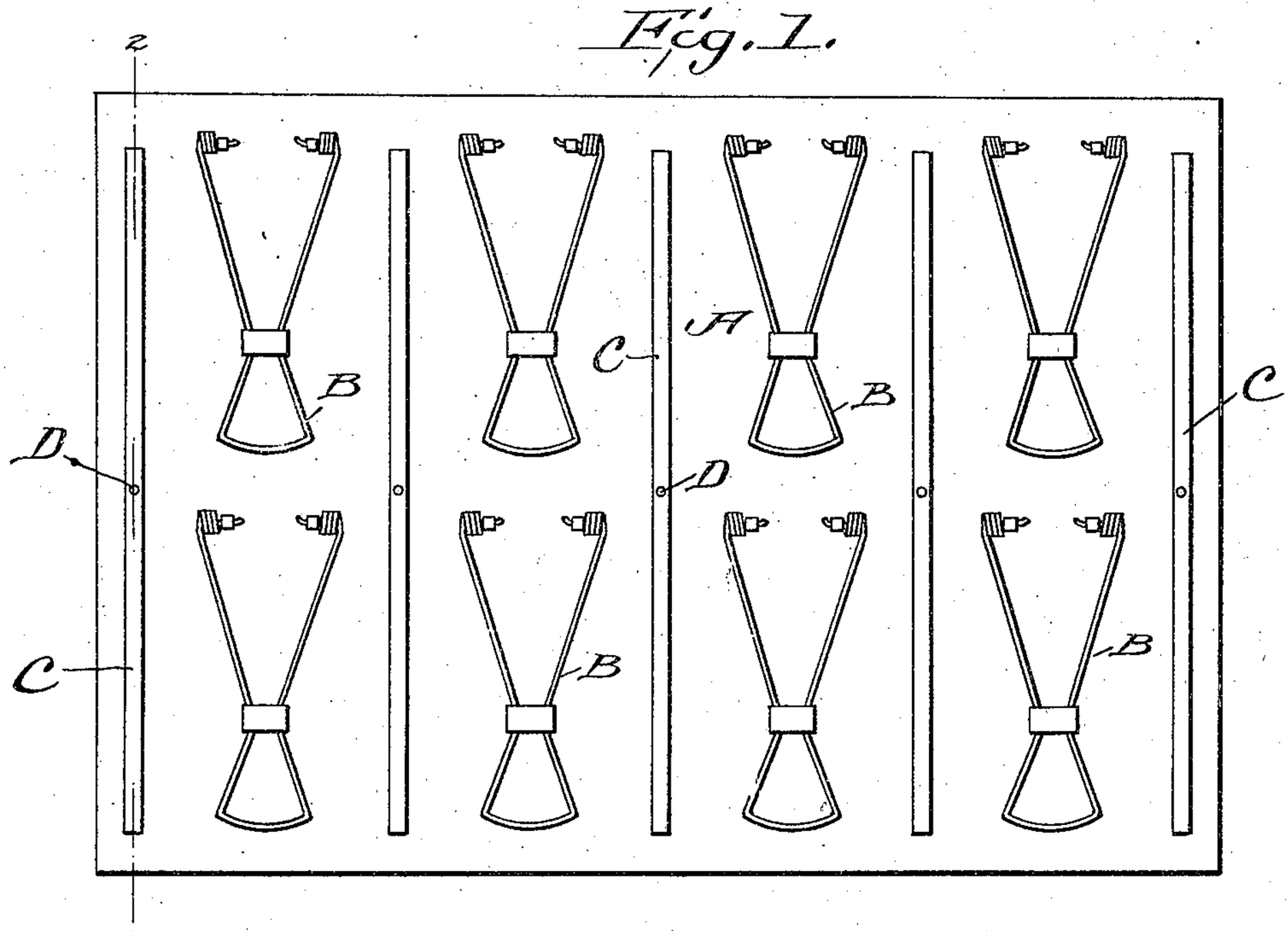
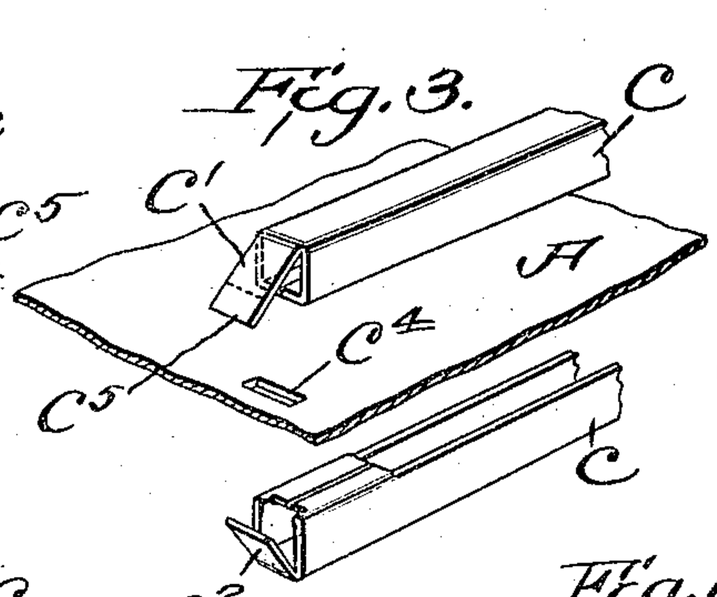


Fig. 3.



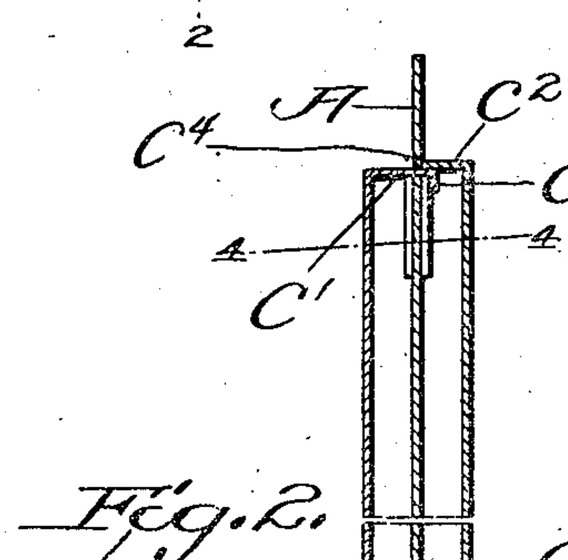


Fig. 2.

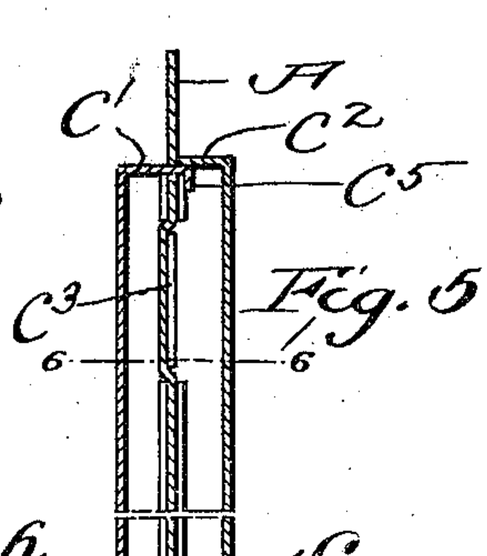


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

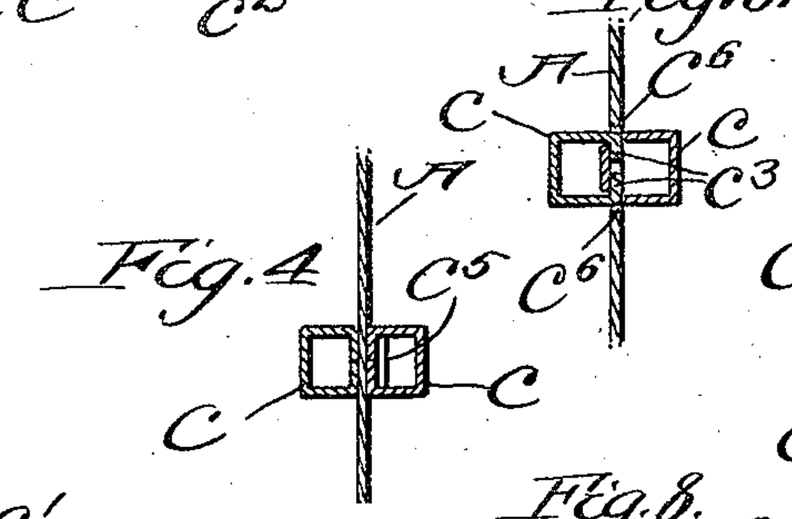


Fig. 4.

Fig. 8.

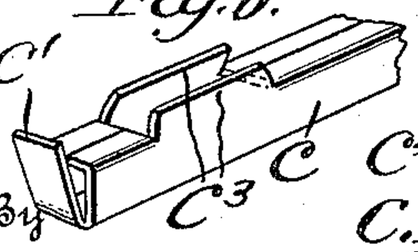
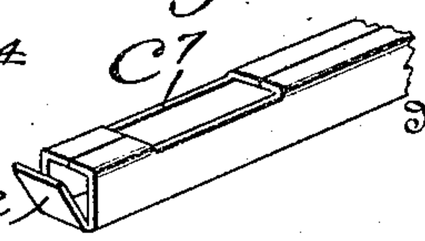


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

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RUBBING-STRIP.

1,167,134. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 4, 1916.

Application filed May 23, 1912. Serial No. 699,267.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. TODD, a citizen of England, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, in the State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Rubbing-Strips, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to a credit cabinet and more particularly to the leaf which forms a part of the credit cabinet and to which the credit slips are held in place by means of spring clips. In my patent dated December 29, 1908, No. 908,023, I provide a fire proof cabinet, the box or case being constructed of fire proof material and the credit slip leaves are also constructed of thin sheet metal. Each leaf of credit cabinets as now constructed is subdivided into series of vertical rows by means of subdividing strips, the spring clips which hold the credit slips to the leaves being attached to the leaves between the subdividing strips. These strips have usually been made of wood and in addition to the objection that they are not fire proof they are also objectionable owing to the time and care necessary to prepare and attach them to the bill leaves. The bill holding leaves are usually constructed of black japanned metal, and consequently in order to provide a neat and uniform finish it has been necessary to color the wooden strips before attaching them to the metallic leaves and as before stated considerable time and skill are required to attach these strips without injuring or breaking them, it being understood that they are arranged upon both faces of the metallic bill leaves directly opposite or in alinement with each other, the connecting nails or rivets passing through both strips and the separating leaf. These strips in addition to dividing the bill holding leaf into vertical sub-divisions also constitute rubbing or bearing strips so as to hold the leaves spaced apart in order to prevent undue crowding or pressing of the credit slips.

The object of my present invention is to provide a fire proof strip of such construction that it can be quickly and easily attached to the bill holding leaf and produce a neat and attractive looking leaf as a whole.

Another object of my invention is to provide a metallic strip of such construction that it can be attached to the leaf without the aid of nails or rivets if so desired.

With these various objects in view my invention consists in providing a sheet metal strip, the end portions thereof being adapted for engagement with the bill holding leaf, and the invention consists also in providing a sheet metal strip having its ends adapted for engagement with the bill holding leaf and also with the strip disposed upon the opposite side of the bill holding leaf.

The invention consists also in certain details of construction and novelties of combination or arrangement hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification: Figure 1 is a face view of a bill holding leaf provided with rubbing strips and bill clips. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view illustrating the manner of attaching two oppositely disposed strips to the leaf, Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view of a slightly modified form. Fig. 6 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5. Figs. 7 and 8 are detail perspective views of the opposite ends of the modified strips illustrated in section in Fig. 5.

A, indicates a bill holding leaf and B the spring clips attached thereto, said clips being usually arranged in two parallel rows across the face of the leaf and subdivided by means of the strips C. These strips C, I construct of sheet metal and make them substantially rectangular in cross section. If desired the fourth side of the strip may be omitted for the greater portion of the length of the strip, but adjacent each end this fourth side is desirable as most clearly shown in the drawings. At one end the metallic strip is provided with an integral extension C′, which is slightly longer than the depth or thickness of the strip while at the opposite end the integral extension C^2 is substantially of the same shape and area as the end of the strip, these features being most clearly shown in Fig. 3.

Slots C^4 are produced in the leaf A at definite points adjacent the upper and lower edges of the leaf and the strips C are arranged upon opposite sides of the leaf in alinement with these slots C^4, the integral extension C′ being first passed through the slots C^4 and then bent over the end of the opposing strip as most clearly shown at C^5 in Fig. 2, and after this bending opera-

tion has taken place the integral extension C^2 is bent down close upon the interlocking extension C′, thereby closing the end of the strip, the end of the opposing strip being closed by its extension C′ which not only serves to attach the strip to the leaf at that end but also to secure the adjacent end of the opposed strip.

Each strip is of the same construction and by reference to Fig. 2 it will be noted that the positions of these strips are reversed for interlocking purposes that is on one side of the leaf the extension C′ is at the top, whereas upon the opposite side of the leaf the extension C′ is at the bottom.

In Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 I have shown a slightly modified form of strip in which in addition to the integral end extension C′ and C^2 I also employ integral side extensions C^3 adjacent the end carrying the longer extension C′, and these side extensions C^3 are adapted to be projected through slots C^6 produced in the plate and turned down as most clearly shown in Fig. 6, this additional extension serving as an additional fastening means for the strips, and a suitable offset is formed in the leaf, the strip being cut away as shown at C^7. If desired one pin or rivet D can be passed through the center of both strips as most clearly shown but it will be understood that this pin or rivet is not necessary as the interlocking extensions serve to connect the strips to the leaf and this pin or rivet is employed to maintain the central portions of the strips in close contact with the leaves. The strips being shaped from thin sheet metal add materially to the rigidity of the leaf as a whole and consequently improve the operative functions of the leaf. It will thus be seen that I provide a simple, durable fire proof strip capable of being quickly and easily attached to the bill holding leaves thereby improving the credit cabinet and at the same time effecting a saving in the cost of the construction.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a bill holding leaf, of metallic rubbing strips oppositely disposed upon opposite sides of said leaf, each rubbing strip having an extension adapted to be projected through the leaf and engage the adjacent end of the opposed rubbing strip.

2. The combination with a bill holding leaf having horizontal and vertical slots therein, of sheet metal rubbing strips oppositely disposed upon opposite sides of the bill holding leaf, each strip having an end extension and also a side extension, said extensions being adapted to pass through the slotted bill leaf the end extension engaging adjacent portions of the opposed rubbing strip, as set forth.

3. The combination with a bill holding leaf having horizontal and vertical slots therein, of sheet metal rubbing strips oppositely disposed upon opposite sides of said leaf, each strip having integral end extensions, an extension at one end being longer than the extension at the other, said strips also having side extensions, said longer end extensions and side extensions being adapted to pass through the slots in the leaf the longer end extensions engaging the adjacent portions of the opposed rubbing strip, as set forth.

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