

C. D. SMITH.
FILE.

No. 455,443.

Patented July 7, 1891.

FIG. 1.

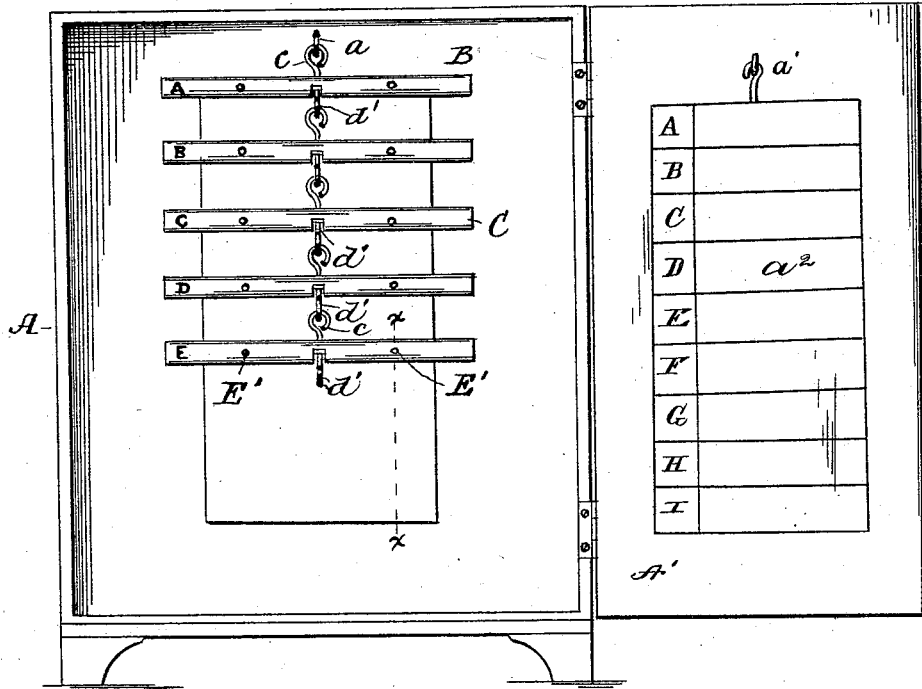


FIG. 2.

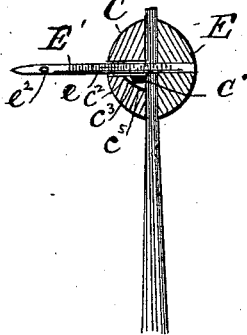
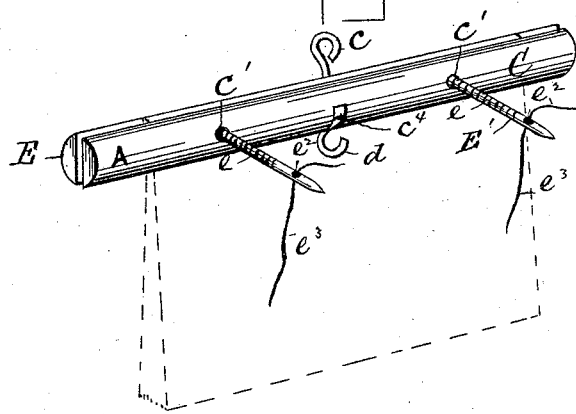


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

Saml R. Turner
L. Makehey

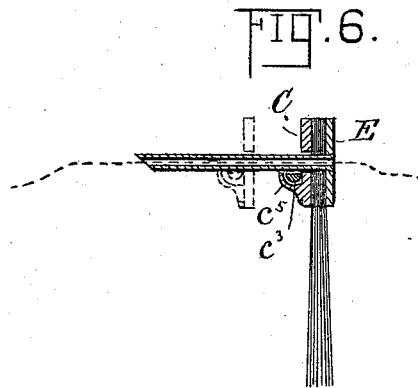
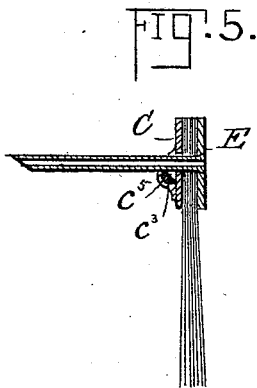
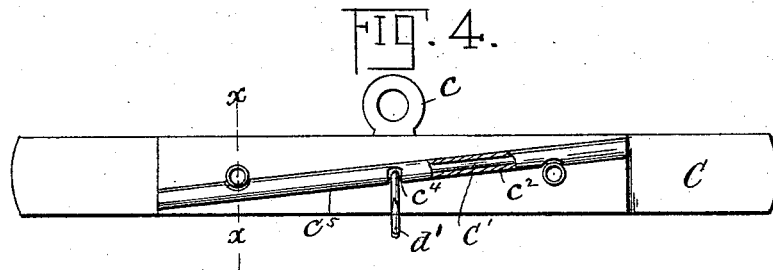
INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES D. SMITH, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

FILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,443, dated July 7, 1891.

Application filed September 18, 1890. Serial No. 365,334. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. SMITH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Files; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in that class of paper-files in which projecting teeth are provided.

In order to keep the files in a safe place free from dust, I provide the cabinet A, having the door A', the back of the cabinet and the door each having a hook *a* and *a'* thereon, respectively, and I also place upon the door an index *a*² to the contents of the file, the said index referring thereto by letters or numbers, as shown, and I hang the one file B to the one above and to the hook *a* by means of the hanger *c* of the lower file being caught over the hooked handle *d'* of the lock of the upper file. If it is desired to examine any paper in any of the files, it is only necessary to find what file such paper may be in by reference to the index and to then lift the files pendent from the desired files therefrom and to hang them upon the hook *a*.

In Figure 1 the file has the two teeth E', which have annular serrations *e* thereon, the said plate having a hanger-eye *c*, adapted to engage the handle *d'* upon the lock of the clamping-piece, and this part of the invention is common to all forms shown herein. In the said figure the base-plate is shown as formed of wood, while the clamping-plate C, having the perforations *c'* therein, slides on the said teeth and carries the locking-bar C' in the longitudinal recess *c*² therein, the said bar carrying eccentrically upon the opposite ends the lugs *c*³, which are adapted by a revolution of the bar to be thrown in the perforations *c'* or to be thrown out of the said perforations, the hook *d'*, attached to the center of the bar, working in the transverse slot *c*⁴, affording a means for imparting such a motion. It will be noticed that the lugs *c*³, when

thrown in the perforations *c'*, will press upon the teeth E', and by means of the serrations thereon will hold the clamping-plate in the position it may have been placed before such revolution of the bar, and that by throwing the lugs outside of the said perforations *c'* the said clamping-plate will be released. The teeth E' have eyes *e*² formed in their ends, through which cord *e*³ may be threaded, so that when the papers are drawn off the teeth they will be strung upon the said cord, as shown in Fig. 3, after which the ends of the cord may be tied together, thus binding the papers together.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 the base-plate E and clamping-plate C are shown as made of tinned or nicked iron, and in this case the recess *c*² extends diagonally across the clamping-plate, so that the locking-bar C' will engage the opposite sides of the teeth E', thus holding the clamping-plate the more steadily in position.

In Fig. 5 the recess *c*² is shown as being formed of a piece of metal *c*⁵, secured to the top of the clamping-plate, while in Fig. 6 the plate itself has its central portion raised, forming a groove in its lower surface, and has its sides bent inward, thus forming a bottom for the said groove, completing the recess *c*².

From a comparison of Figs. 5 and 6 it will be seen that the hooked handle *d'* of the bar C' (which is similar to that described in relation to Figs. 1, 2, and 3,) is pendent when the clamping-plate is locked, thus affording a means whereby another file may be secured thereto, the weight of which will assist in holding the bar in a locking position.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 I have also shown another means for stringing the papers—*i. e.*, each of the teeth E' has a central longitudinal base thereon extending from its point (which is to be beveled, as shown) to the lower ends, through which the ends of the cord may be passed, as will be readily understood from an inspection of Fig. 6, in which the cord is shown in dotted lines.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with a suitable cabinet, of a series of files, the one depending from the other therein, each of the said files having suitable identifying marks thereon, and an

index containing a list of the contents of the said files, as described.

2. The combination, with a base-plate, of teeth projecting therefrom, a clamping-plate 5 upon the said teeth, and a locking-bar having lugs eccentrically placed upon its ends contained within the said clamping-plate, as described.

3. The combination, with a base-plate, of 10 teeth thereon, a clamping-plate having perforations therein through which the said teeth pass, and a revoluble bar within the said

clamping-plate, having lugs eccentrically placed upon its opposite ends, adapted to project into the said perforations, the said teeth 15 having central perforations therein, as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHAS. D. SMITH.

Witnesses:

W. E. THOMAS,

O. M. BALL.