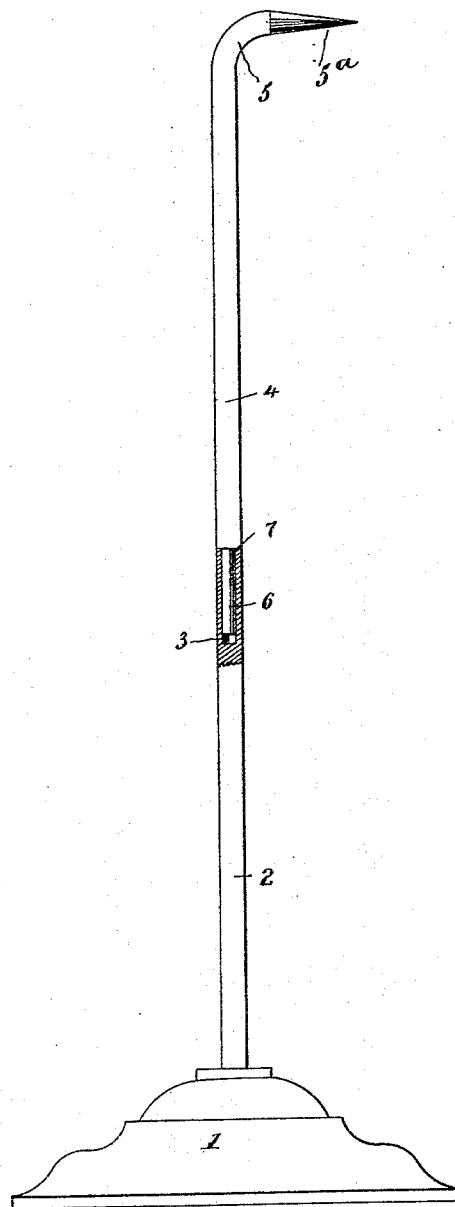


(No Model.)

G. W. MILLS.
PAPER FILE.

No. 490,155.

Patented Jan. 17, 1893.



Attest;
Wm. Benjamin
H. F. Dabner

Inventor:
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by *Joseph L. Levy*
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. MILLS, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

PAPER-FILE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,155, dated January 17, 1893.

Application filed May 17, 1892. Serial No. 433,287. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. MILLS, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Elizabeth, county of Union, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper-Files, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists in the combination of a base or bed carrying a filing rod with a removable or detachable section thereof, the parts being so adapted as to permit of the filing or removal of letters, &c. My invention, therefore, resides in the combination and structure illustrated, described and claimed in the specification.

The figure shows a side elevation, partly in section, of the sectional filing rod.

Same numerals of reference refer to like parts throughout the view.

The rod comprises a bed 1, having a rod 2 secured thereto which is provided in its upper end with preferably a cylindrical aperture 3. The removable portion of the device comprises the rod 4, having an arm 5, preferably extending at right angles therefrom, and provided with a point 5^a, the lower end of the rod 4 having a spindle 6 and shoulder 7, the spindle 6 being adapted to enter the aperture 3, and the shoulder 7 to rest on the upper portion of the stationary rod 2. It is desirable that the filing rod should have its filing point diverged from the main axis of the rod, in order that papers filed thereon may not become dislodged or pulled off. It is old in this class of devices to construct the entire rod in two parts, the removable section being inserted into the fixed filing rod into which it extends for almost its entire length, and the lower or fixed rod, upon which the papers are stored, has to be made larger in diameter than the removable portion, so as to permit said removable portion to bodily enter the device. The fixed portion has also been made cylindrical throughout, necessitating a length to be given the removable portion equal to the

length of the fixed portion, and much longer, as it is requisite that it should extend some distance above the fixed portion. This structure has many disadvantages, among which is the feature of having the fixed rod larger in diameter than the rod carrying the filing point, which causes a much larger hole to be made than the removable rod gives it. Another disadvantage is the cost of material, due to the length of both parts, and also one being tubular. In my device both rods are of the same diameter, so that the filed papers can be moved up and down on both rods, or traverse the removable section and on to the fixed section, without enlarging the hole originally made, and the removable rod may need an extended or non-filing length equal to the length only of the spindle; whereas in the old device, it is extended as far down as the bed. When the filed papers are to be removed from the file for the purpose of storing away, it is only necessary to press them down on the fixed section, the point section removed, and the papers can then be removed, without pulling them over the filing point.

I claim:

1. The combination with the bed 1, of the rod 2, having an aperture 3 in the upper portion thereof with the removable rod 4 having the spindle 6 adapted to enter the aperture 3, and a shoulder 7, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the bed 1 having the rod 2, with an aperture 3 in the upper portion thereof, a removable rod 4 provided with a spindle 6 adapted to enter the aperture 3, a shoulder 7, and a pointed arm 5, both rods being of the same diameter, substantially as described.

Signed at the city of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, this 16th day of May, 1892.

GEORGE W. MILLS.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH L. LEVY,
JOSEPH F. BRANNIGAN.