(No Model.)

D. E. HUNTER.

DRAWER CASE.

No. 526,014. Patented Sept. 11, 1894.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

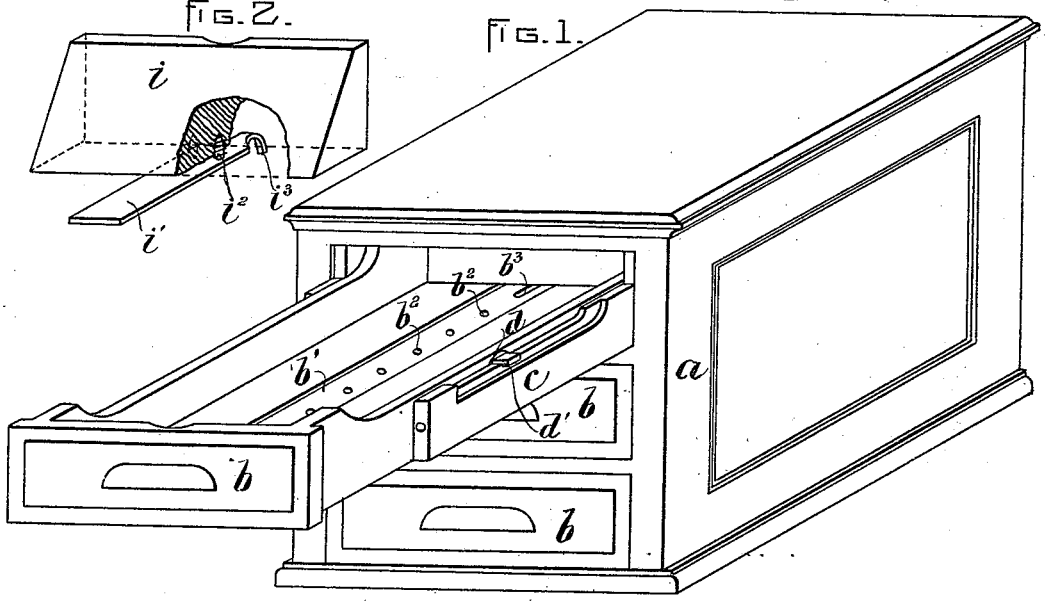


Fig. 3.

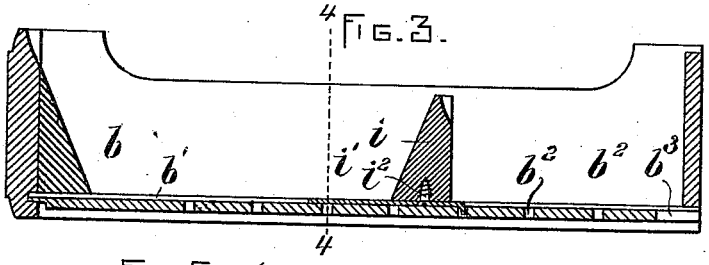


Fig. 4.

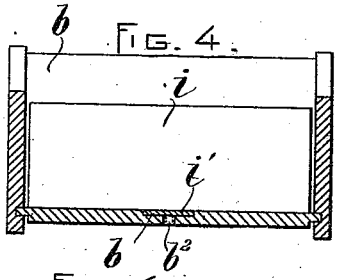


Fig. 5.

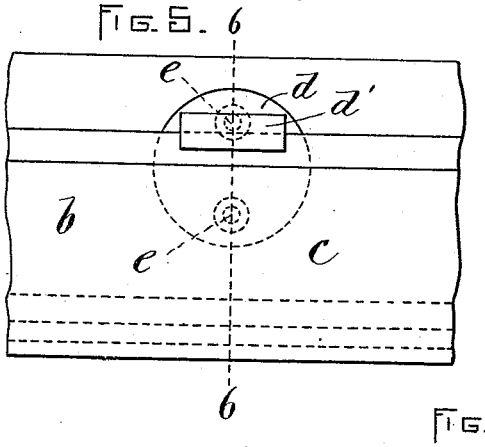


Fig. 6.

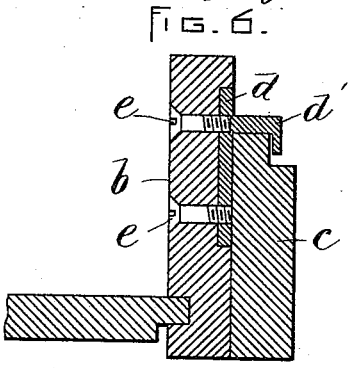
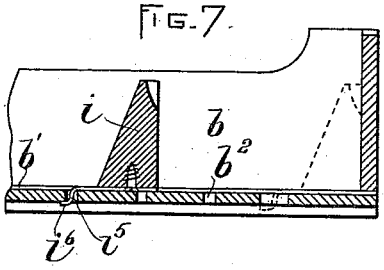


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID EDGAR HUNTER, OF CAMBRIDGE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN W. CLARK, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

DRAWER-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,014, dated September 11, 1894.

Application filed December 4, 1893. Serial No. 492,721. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID EDGAR HUNTER, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawer-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in the construction of drawer cases, commonly known as card-index cases, and it has for its object to provide a new and useful device whereby the usual inclined movable card support or partition employed in such drawers, is held securely at any desired distance from the front of the drawer, thereby forming a positive and reliable support for the cards or other contents of the drawer.

I will explain my invention by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents an isometric view of a card index case provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 represents an enlarged view of the movable block or partition constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 3 represents a longitudinal central section of one of the drawers. Fig. 4 represents a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 5. Fig. 5 represents a side view of a portion of one of the drawers. Fig. 6 represents a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 represents a modification.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the drawings.

In the drawings—*a* represents the casing, and *b b* the drawers of a card index case, the drawers being mounted on the usual "Taylor slides" *c* and the whole being of the usual construction excepting in the particulars hereinafter specified.

In each of the outer sides of the drawers is sunk a plate *d* of preferably circular form, and preferably having its outer side flush with the outer side of the drawer. On said plate is cast or otherwise formed a hooked lug *d'* which engages and is movable upon the upper edge of the slide *c*. *e e* represent machine screws which are inserted from the interior of the box into tapped holes in the plate *d*, the heads of said screws being countersunk in the inner surface of the box. The plate with its hooked lug thus attached constitutes a very secure means of connecting the drawer with the slide, the connection of the plate with the drawer being such as to prevent liability of the plate being detached from the drawer by the weight of the latter and its contents.

i represents the adjustable partition which is usually placed in the drawers of a card index case to form a rear support for the cards or other contents of the drawer, said partition being provided with means whereby it may be secured in position at different distances from the front of the drawer, so that the position of the partition may correspond with the number of cards in the drawer. Heretofore the partition has had two dowels projecting downwardly from its bottom surface and entering holes in the bottom of the drawer, there being two series of holes to receive said dowels. This arrangement is objectionable because the engagement of the dowels with the holes does not prevent the partition from being tipped backwardly by the pressure of the cards against it, the dowels being liable to slip out of the holes. I have overcome this difficulty by the improvements which I will now describe.

In the bottom of the drawer *b* I form a shallow longitudinal groove *b'* extending the entire length of the drawer. In the drawer at the bottom of the groove I form a row of holes b^2 and a slot b^3, said slot being at the rear end of the drawer and extending to the end of the bottom piece under the back of the drawer as shown in Fig. 3.

To the bottom of the partition *i* I attach by screws i^2 i^2 or otherwise, a slide *i'* fitted to move freely in the groove *b'* and provided at one end with a downwardly projecting spur i^3 which is formed to enter either of the holes b^2 or the slot b^3. The slide *i'* which is preferably a metal plate, projects forward from the partition a considerable distance, so that a considerable number of the cards in the drawer rest on said slide and thus prevent the partition from tipping backwardly. The rear end of the slide having the spur i^3 preferably projects somewhat from the back side of the partition and by its projection further prevents the backward tipping of the partition.

The partition may be freely moved length-

wise of the drawer and may be secured at any desired position by engaging the spur i^3 with one of the holes b^2. When the partition has been moved to the extreme rear of the drawer, the slot b^3 receives the spur and permits the rearwardly projecting portion of the slide to extend under the back of the drawer, so that the partition may bear directly against said back.

The partition, slide, and spur are adapted to be readily raised from the bottom of the box to permit re-adjustment of the partition. When the partition is in place, it is prevented from moving forward and backward by the engagement of the spur with one of the holes, and from swinging or turning on said spur by the bearing of the edges of the slide on the edges of the groove.

It will be seen that the described improvements relating to the partition and the means for securing it in different positions overcome the objections heretofore existing and make the adjustment and locking of the partitions very convenient.

I do not limit myself to the above described form and arrangement of the slide.

Fig. 7 shows a modification in which the slide has a spur i^5 formed on its front end, the spur having a lip i^6 on its lower end formed to bear on the bottom surface of the drawer bottom and thus prevent the backward tipping of the partition. In this case the forward projection of the slide from the partition will not be essential.

I claim—

1. A card index case or drawer having in its bottom a series of holes extending in a straight row from front to back of the drawer, and a groove extending along said row of holes, combined with a partition formed to extend crosswise of the drawer, and having on its bottom a slide adapted to be moved endwise in the groove, said slide having a thickness substantially equal to the depth of said groove and having a downwardly projecting spur formed to enter any of said holes, the partition, slide, and spur being adapted to be raised from the bottom of the drawer for adjustment and held in different positions by the holes, the spur and the sides of the groove, as set forth.

2. A drawer having a longitudinal groove in its bottom, a series of holes in said groove and a slot in the rear end of the groove extending under the back of the drawer, combined with a partition having a slide fitted to move in said groove, said slide projecting from both sides of the partition and having a downwardly projecting spur at its rear end, as set forth.

3. A drawer having a longitudinal groove in its bottom and a series of holes in the bottom of said groove, combined with a partition having a slide fitted to and adapted to move in said groove, said slide projecting from the partition and having a spur formed to engage any one of the said holes, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1893.

DAVID EDGAR HUNTER.

Witnesses:
A. D. HARRISON,
F. P. DAVIS.