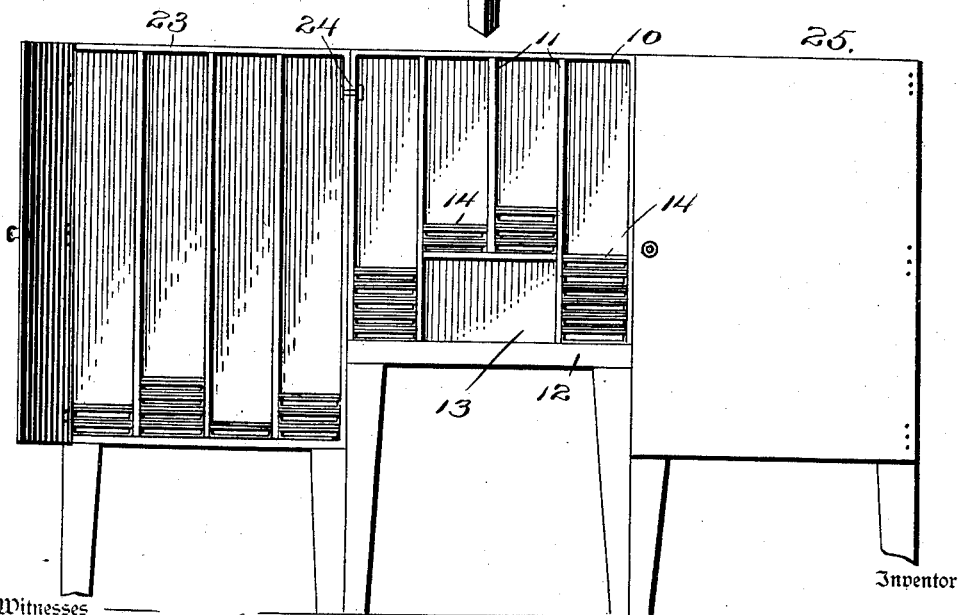
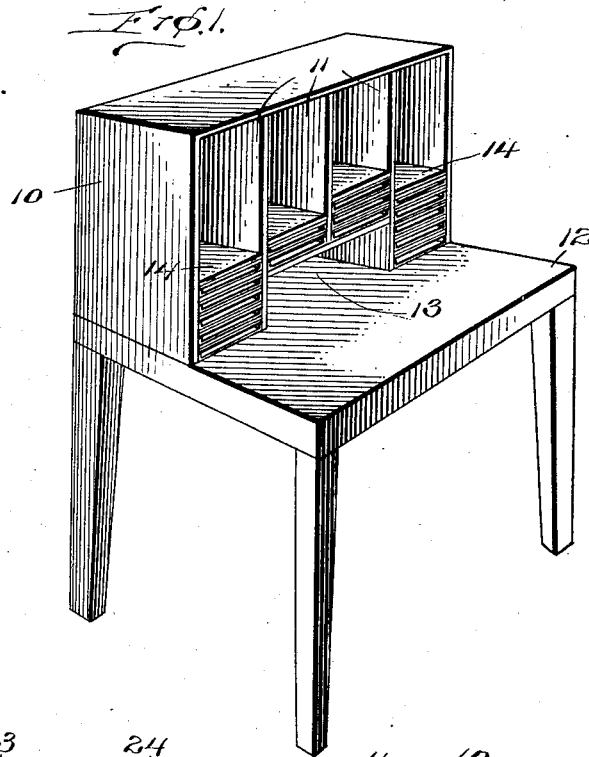


M. P. EXLINE.
MAILING CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1911.

1,016,821.

Patented Feb. 6, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

J. M. Fowler Jr.
L. D. Morrill.

Fig. 2.

Marcus P. Exline

By Mason Smith Lawrence.

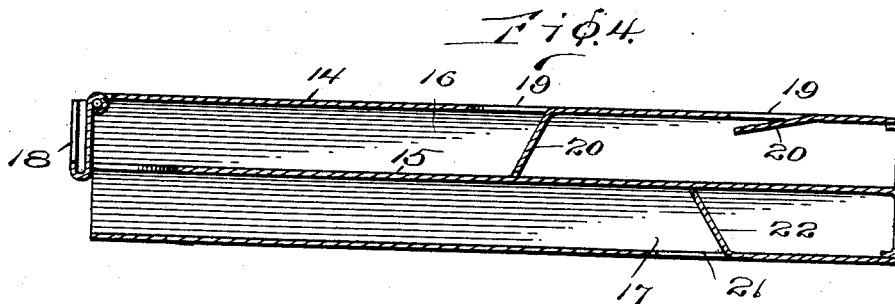
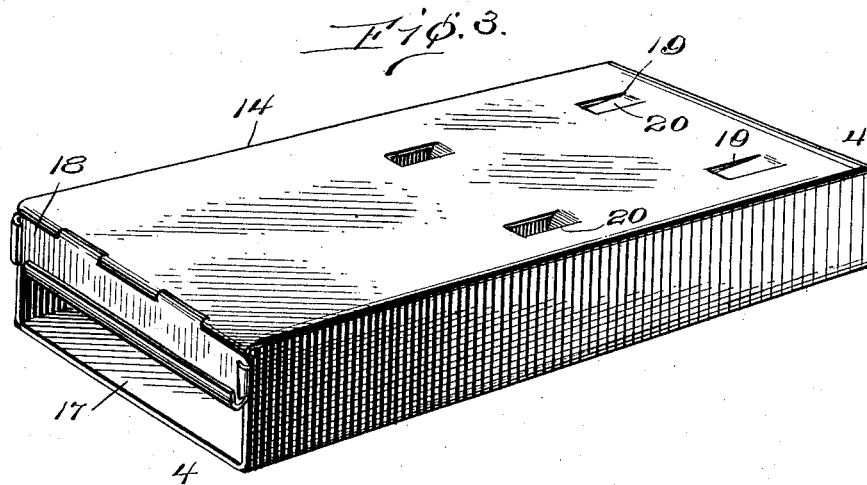
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Witnesses
J. M. Fowler
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARCUS P. EXLINE, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

MAILING-CABINET.

1,016,821.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1912.

Application filed February 2, 1911. Serial No. 606,162.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARCUS P. EXLINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mailing-Cabinets; and I do hereby 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.

This invention relates to mailing cabinets and has for an object to provide a device for use in establishments of several divisions or departments whereby the mail from various departments is gathered at one place and the mail for various houses or correspondents combined to be forwarded under one cover.

A further object of the invention is to provide individual units having apartments for holding a stock of envelopes and an accumulation of current letters with the address of the correspondent and so arranged in a holding cabinet that such units may at all times be arranged in alphabetic order.

A further object of the invention is to provide a cabinet having vertical compartments of sufficient width and depth to receive and contain the units and with sufficient height to enable the units to be raised and other units to be inserted as may be required in use to maintain such units in alphabetic order.

With these and other objects in view the invention comprises certain novel constructions, combinations and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1, is a perspective view of the primary mailing cabinet with a number of the units arranged therein. Fig. 2, is a view in front elevation of the primary mailing cabinet with additional sections associated therewith. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of one of the units. Fig. 4, is a longitudinal, sectional view through one of the units as on line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

In handling the correspondence of a large house having a number of regular correspondents it is usually customary for each department or division of such house to forward

mail for the several correspondents separately whereby such correspondent may receive in a single mail letters or other mail matter from each of the several departments or divisions in the sending house. The forwarding of mail matter in this form results in confusion to the receiving house and unnecessary expense for postage and stationery by the sending house.

In the present invention a cabinet is provided having a number of vertical partitions and preferably mounted upon a desk or table. The cabinet is also preferably provided with a pigeon hole for the receipt of all mail matter brought from all of the various departments of the sending house.

Within the compartments formed by the vertical partitions a number of units are removably placed with preferably no other support than the bottom of the cabinet. The units consist preferably though not necessarily of a sheet metal box having a central partition dividing the box into an upper compartment and a lower compartment. The upper compartment is intended for holding envelopes addressed to the particular correspondent whose name appears on a slip held by the hinged cover while the lower compartment is intended to receive all letters assorted from the pigeon hole and which are addressed to that particular correspondent. In other words, the mailing clerk takes all of the letters deposited from the various departments in the pigeon hole and distributes them to the lower compartments of the several units and to the correspondent whose name appears upon the cover of that particular unit.

As for different correspondents different sized envelopes are employed the upper sheet of the box is preferably slitted, as indicated at 19, to form tongues which may be bent down into the compartment to form a back stop for the envelopes inserted in that compartment. The lower sheet is likewise slitted as at 21 to form a tongue which may be bent upwardly into the compartment to serve as a back stop for letter sheets of different lengths as may be employed in the correspondence with that correspondent. In other words, if the letters ordinarily written to a particular correspondent are short letters or written upon short letter sheets then the tongue is bent upwardly

and all the letters addressed to that particular correspondent are collected in compartment 17. After all such letters are collected one of the envelopes is withdrawn from the compartment 16 and the letters contained in the compartment 17 are assembled under one cover for mailing, thus saving the cost of envelopes and also the cost of the usual fractional rates on postage.

It is intended that the units 14 be arranged in the compartments in alphabetical order and for that purpose if a new correspondent is to be addressed the units are raised or separated as may be required and a new unit inserted. As the business enlarges and it becomes necessary to employ more storage capacity for the units, sections as indicated at 23 are associated with the primary section 10 and are preferably secured thereto as by bolts or screws 24. Fig. 2 indicates at 25 a door made and applied to the additional unit for the purpose of closing such additional unit so that one or both of such units may be employed for other purposes if the business does not warrant the use of all of such sections for the purpose described.

I claim:

1. In a device of the class described, a unit comprising upper and lower compartments, such unit being composed of sheet metal

slitted to form tongues, and such tongues being bendable into the compartments to vary the operative length of such compartments.

2. In a device of the class described, a unit comprising upper and lower compartments, such unit being composed of sheet metal slitted to form tongues bendable into the compartments to vary the lengths of the compartments and a closure for one of the compartments arranged to receive a designation.

3. In a device of the class described, a unit comprising upper and lower compartments, and composed of sheet metal slitted to produce tongues bendable into the compartments at different positions.

4. In a device of the class described, a unit comprising upper and lower compartments, such unit being composed of sheet metal slitted upon one side to produce tongues bendable into the compartment and into engagement with the opposite side, adapted to vary the operative length of the compartment.

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

MARCUS P. EXLINE.

Witnesses:

F. E. PADGITT,
P. S. KAUFFMAN, Jr.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."