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CABINET FOR TYPOGRAPH MATRICES AND THE LIKE.

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1,306,257.

Patented June 10, 1919.

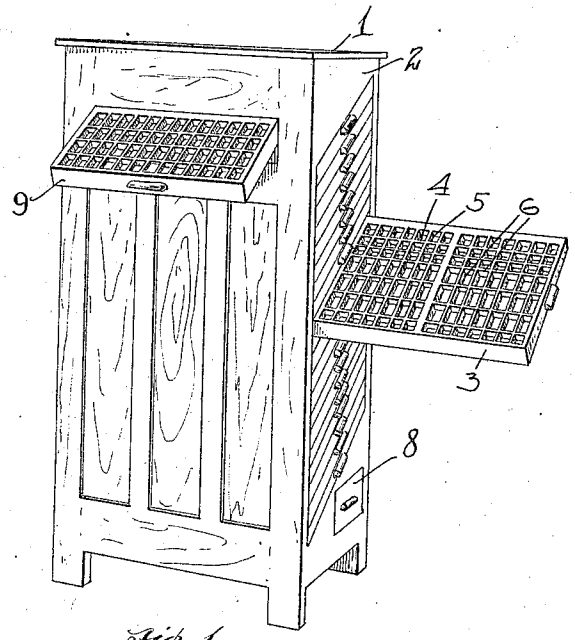


Fig. 1

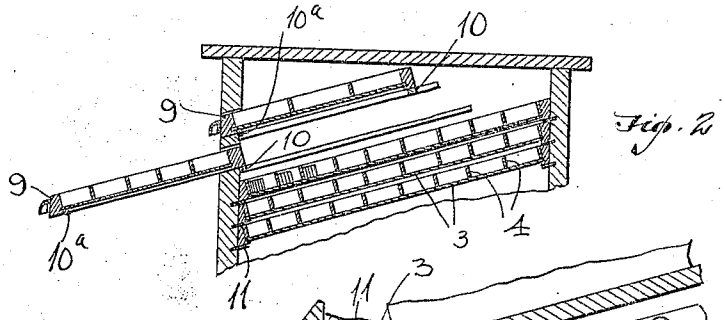


Fig. 2

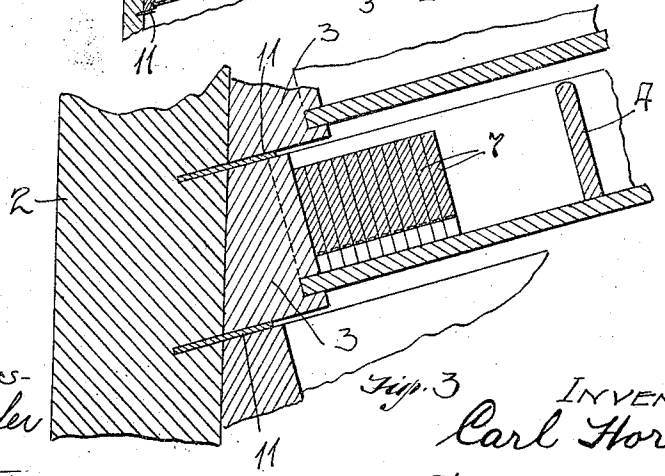


Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CABINET FOR TYPOGRAPH-MATRICES AND THE LIKE.

1,306,257. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 10, 1919.

Application filed July 14, 1915. Serial No. 39,792.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL HORIX, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cabinets for Typograph-Matrices and the like, of which the following is a specification, the principle of the invention being herein explained and the best mode in which I have contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions.

The subject of the present invention is a cabinet designed to receive matrix bars for typographs or other machines. In this type of cabinets it is desirable that the matrices be so positioned in the boxes that they will not fall down or move around in the boxes when the drawers of the same are moved in and out, the matrices being ordinarily held in slidable drawers which are mounted in the cabinet. The present cabinet has been designed with the view of providing a plurality of drawers so arranged in the cabinet and so constructed that the matrices will be held in the upright and convenient position for use, irrespective of the movement of the drawers. To the accomplishment of the foregoing and related ends, said invention, then, consists of the means hereinafter fully described and particularly pointed out in the claim.

The annexed drawing and the following description set forth in detail certain mechanism embodying the invention, such disclosed means constituting, however, but one of various mechanical forms in which the principle of the invention may be used.

In said annexed drawing:—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved cabinet, showing two of the drawers drawn out; Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken on a plane parallel to the right side of the cabinet as shown in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is another vertical section taken on a plane at right angles to the plane of Fig. 2.

In Fig. 1 there is shown the cabinet 1 which may be of any convenient size, and will be provided in the side 2 with a plurality of horizontally extending slidable cases or trays 3, these cases being placed in a transversely inclined position, that is each of such cases will be at an angle to the horizontal, as can be seen from the tray which is shown drawn out in Fig. 3. Each of the trays or cases 3 is provided with a plurality of longitudinal and transversely extending partitions 4 and 5, respectively, which divide the interior of the case into a plurality of rectangular receptacles 6 each adapted to receive a certain number of the matrices 7, which will be disposed vertically in lateral contact with each other, and will snugly fill the compartments as indicated in Fig. 3. These matrices 7 will be disposed longitudinally of the cases, that is the longest dimension of each matrix will lie parallel with the sides of the case 3 so that any jarring of the case when the latter is drawn out or moved in will have no tendency to upset the matrices sidewise, but will merely be communicated to the latter longitudinally and will thus have no effect toward upsetting the same as would be the case if the matrices were disposed transversely of the case.

All of the cases 3 disposed in the side 2 of the cabinet are parallel and are, as already stated, disposed at a transverse angle. This leaves a certain amount of space in the upper left hand corner of this side, and in the lower right-hand corner. The lower space may be used for a large drawer 8 for receiving tools or similar articles, while the upper space may be used for two or more cases or trays 9 which lie parallel with and may be drawn out at right angles to the path of movement of the cases 3, and which when so drawn out will be inclined downwardly as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. These cases 9 will be disposed parallel with the cases 3 and will be prevented from being entirely withdrawn or falling out of the cabinet by means of stops 10 mounted transversely across their inner ends, and adapted to engage with the front wall of the cabinet as shown in Fig. 2. As shown in the same figure, each such tray 9 has another shallower stop 10^a disposed transversely across its outer end and similarly adapted to engage the cabinet wall in the closed position of the tray. The latter, however, has sufficient vertical play to permit its front end to be raised so as to cause this stop 10^a to clear such wall and the drawer to drop. These trays 9 will also be divided into rectangular compartments designed to receive matrices parallel with the direction of movement of the drawers.

All of the trays may be conveniently po-

sitioned in the cabinet upon guides 11 which will be set into the sides of the cabinet as illustrated in Fig. 3, at the desired angle, these guides being merely thin strips or partitions on which each tray rests and against the under side of which the tops of the drawers beneath contact. By thus using these thin strips or partitions set into the sides of the cabinets, a large number of trays may be accommodated in a relatively small space.

The operator will of course ordinarily work from in front of the lower side of the trays, and will thus have conveniently positioned before him in an inclined position, both the cases 3 and the cases 9. The matrices in the case 3, which will be the matrices that are ordinarily used, can be as conveniently removed by the operator, as if they were placed transversely of a tray which moved at an angle to the horizontal. When in extended position, the cases 3 lie in substantially the same relation to the operator as the cases 9 now do. This convenience is secured without positioning the matrices transversely of the tray, which causes the same to fall down upon the bottom of the compartments as soon as one or two have been withdrawn from each case, thus making it much more difficult for the operator to select the desired matrices and remove them from the boxes.

Other modes of applying the principle of my invention may be employed instead of the one explained, change being made as regards the mechanism herein disclosed, provided the means stated by the following claim or the equivalent of such stated means be employed.

I therefore particularly point out and distinctly claim as my invention:—

The combination with an upstanding type-matrix cabinet of general rectangular form; of a series of trays transversely slidably supported therein, so as to be adapted when withdrawn to project from one side of said cabinet, said trays being thus supported at an angle to the horizontal so as to incline upwardly from front to rear and being subdivided into compartments by partitions disposed at right angles to the bottom of the tray; and other trays slidably supported in said cabinet parallel with and above said first-named trays but movable transversely of the same, so as to project at a downwardly inclined angle from the front of said cabinet when withdrawn therefrom, whereby an operator may simultaneously work from one of said first-named trays and from one of said last-named trays, each of said last-named trays being provided with a transversely disposed stop at its inner end adapted to engage the front wall of the cabinet to prevent complete withdrawal of said tray and with a second shallower stop at its forward end adapted to engage such wall to retain said tray in its closed position, said tray having sufficient vertical play to enable said forward stop to be raised clear of such wall when it is desired to withdraw said tray, substantially as described.

Signed by me, this 12th day of July, 1915.

CARL HORIX.

Attested by—
L. O. SMITH,
RUTH M. BELL.

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