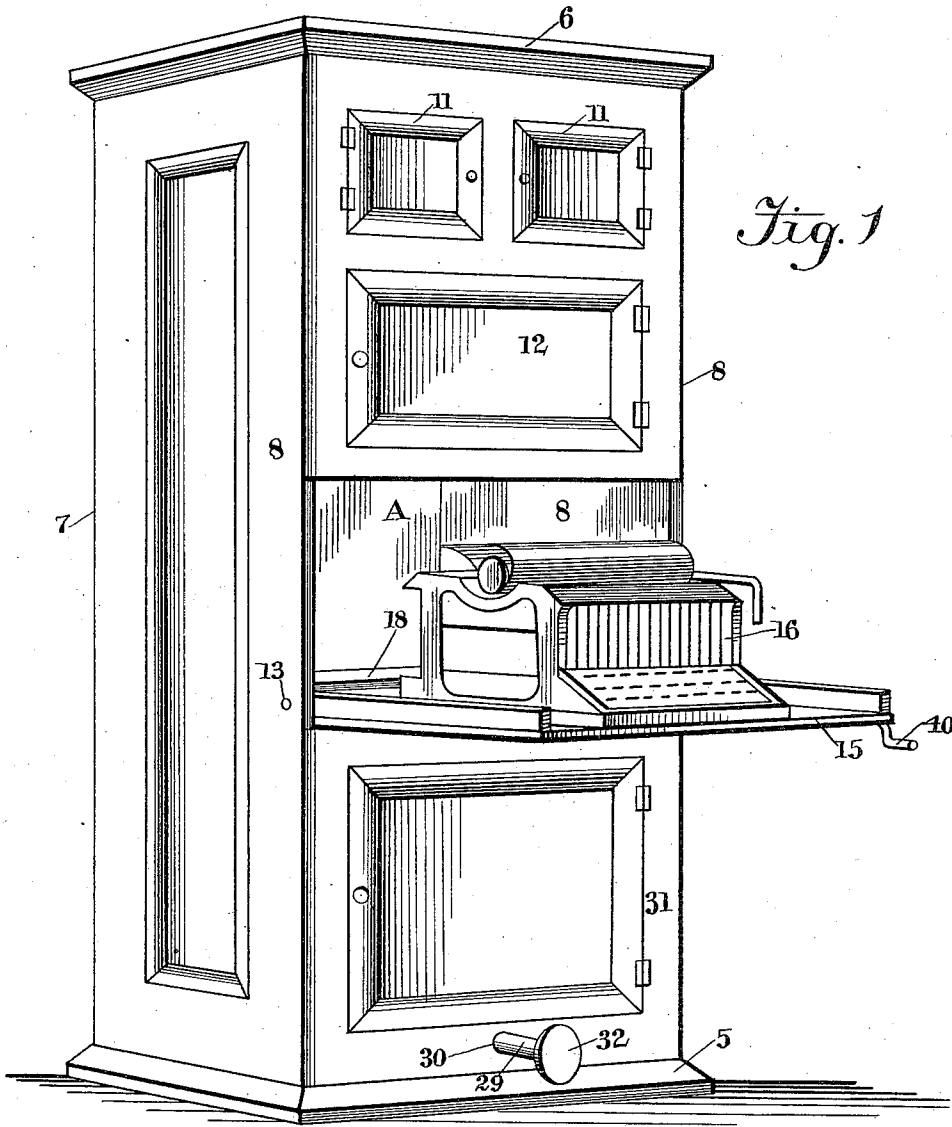


E. L. KELTZ.
TYPE WRITER CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 2, 1912.

1,059,614.

Patented Apr. 22, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

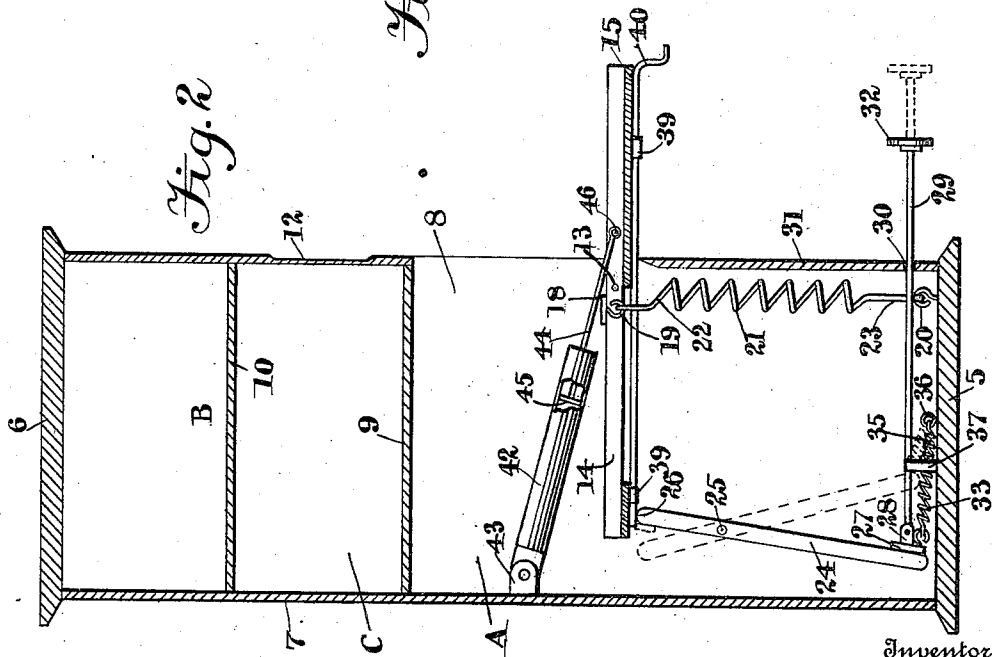


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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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3 SHEETS-SHEET 3.

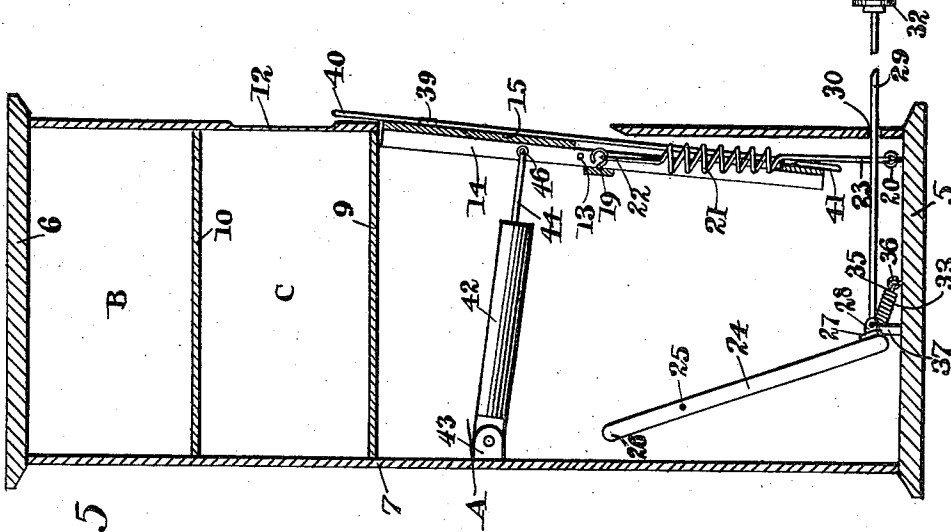


Fig. 5

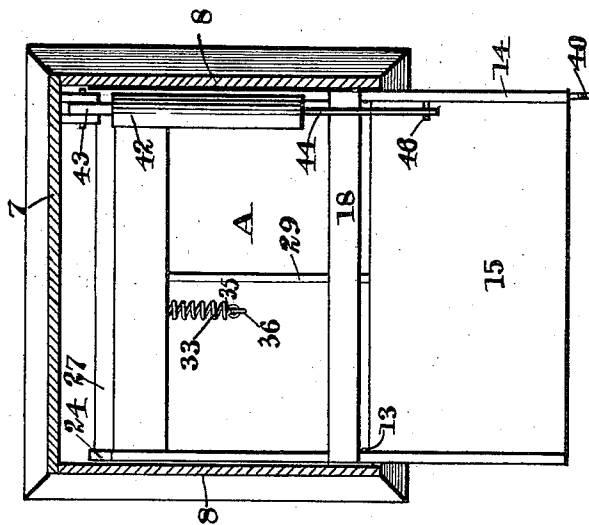


Fig. 4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TYPE-WRITER CABINET.

1,059,614.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 22, 1913.

Application filed January 2, 1912. Serial No. 668,965.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE L. KELTZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Vernon, in the county of Wilbarger, State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writer 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 an improvement in typewriter cabinets and has for its principal object to provide a cabinet having a swinging typewriter support adapted to be retained in an outer or operative position during continuous pressure of the operator's foot.

Another object of the invention is to provide a typewriter support of the character described, which is adapted to be immediately returned to its inoperative position upon the removal of pressure by the operator.

A further object of the invention is to provide a cabinet of the class described, which is composed of a minimum number of parts, is therefore simple in construction and is cheap to manufacture.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction and novel combination of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and specifically pointed out in the claims hereto appended; it being understood that various changes in the form, proportion, size and minor details of construction within the scope of the claims, may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet constructed in accordance with my invention, and showing the typewriter support in its open or operative position, Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken through such a cabinet, Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view through such a cabinet taken transversely to that of Fig. 2, Fig.

4 is a horizontal sectional view taken through the cabinet above the typewriter supporting arms, Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view through the cabinet showing the parts in inoperative positions.

Like reference numerals designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawing.

Referring to the drawings, the invention comprises a cabinet which consists of a bottom 5, a top 6, a back 7 and sides 8—8. This cabinet is centrally divided by a shelf 9 forming a lower compartment A and an upper compartment which is sub-divided by a shelf 10 forming an upper compartment B and an intermediate compartment C. Doors 11 and 12 of any suitable type are respectively associated with each of the compartments B and C thereof.

Disposed within the compartment A and centrally secured to the inner faces of the front portions of the walls 8 are pivot pins 13—13, and fulcrumed on each pin is a swinging arm 14. These arms are adapted to be retained in a substantially horizontal position, as clearly shown by Fig. 2 of the drawings. Upon the upper or outer ends of these arms is secured a platform 15 upon which a typewriter, designated as a whole by the reference numeral 16, is securely clamped by any suitable means. When the arms are disposed in horizontal plane their swinging movement in one direction is limited by means of the stops 17—17 which are secured to the sides 8 of the cabinet.

In order to automatically return the arms 14 to their vertical positions, there is provided a cross brace 18, which connects the said arms at a point to one side of the pivot pin 13. Centrally connected to this cross brace 18 is an eye 19, and secured to the bottom 5 of the cabinet directly below the eye 19 is another eye 20. A stout coil spring 21 has one end 22 connected to the eye 19 and the other end 23 connected to the eye 20. It will thus be observed that when the swinging arms are disposed in their horizontal position, the spring 21 is stretched and the tensile strength of the spring is suffi-

cient to return the swinging arms to their vertical positions, as clearly shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings.

In order to retain the swinging arms 14 in a horizontal position and consequently the typewriter 16 in its operative position, there is provided a pair of locking levers 24—24, which are respectively fulcrumed, as at 25, to the sides 8 of the cabinet. The upper end 26 of each lever is rounded, and is adapted to be positioned under the inner end of the adjacent arm 14 to prevent its downward movement by the spring 21. Connecting the lower ends of the locking levers 24 is a cross brace 27, and centrally connected to this cross brace by means of a hinge 28, is a forwardly extending push rod 29. This push rod extends through an opening 30 in the front wall 31 of the casing, and terminates at a distance considerably beyond said front wall. Secured to the outer end of the push rod is a push plate 32, which when pressure is exerted thereupon by the foot of the operator, will cause the push rod 29 to be moved rearwardly and consequently swing the upper ends 26 of the locking levers 24 under the inner ends of the swinging arms 14. In order to automatically release the locking levers 24 from engagement with the swinging arms 14, there is provided a coil spring 33, one end 34 thereof being suitably connected to the cross brace 27 and the other end 35 being connected to a screw eye 36, which is secured to the bottom 5 of the cabinet. It will thus be observed that immediately upon release of the push plate 32 by the operator, the spring 33 will automatically draw the lower ends of the locking levers 24 forwardly and thereby disengage the upper ends 26 of said levers from the swinging arms 14. Immediately thereupon the coil spring 21 will cause the inner ends of the swinging arms 14 to move downwardly, and at the same time elevate the outer ends of said arms 14. In order to limit the movement of the forward ends of the levers 24, there are provided stops 37—37.

In order to positively lock the locking levers 24 in engagement with the swinging arms 14, there is provided a rocker arm 38, which is arranged longitudinally along one of the arms 14, and is rotatably attached thereto by means of bearings 39—39. This arm terminates beyond the typewriter platform 15 in a hand crank 40, by means of which the rocker arm can be rotated. The inner end of the rocker arm is bent at right angles to form a locking arm 41 adapted upon rotation of the hand crank 40 to engage behind the upper end 26 of an adjacent locking lever 24.

From the foregoing, it will be observed that whenever it is desired to use the type-

writer 16, the arms 14 are swung upon their pivots 13 until said typewriter is disposed in its open or horizontal position. The operator then exerts pressure upon the push plate 32 and this, as above explained, will cause the upper ends 26 of the locking levers 24 to engage under the inner ends of said arms 14. In order to retain the said arms 14 in their horizontal positions the rocker arm 38 is rotated by the hand crank 40 to swing the locking arm 41 thereof behind the upper end 26 of an adjacent lever. When it is desired to close the cabinet, the hand crank 40 is rotated in a reversed direction to disengage the locking arm 41 from the locking lever 24, and immediately thereupon said levers 24 will, by means of the spring 33, be swung out of engagement with the arms 14 whereupon the spring 21 will swing the arms 14 to the position, as clearly shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings.

When the typewriter support is swung inwardly to its closed position, such movement is retarded by means of a pneumatic check which consists of a cylinder 42 which is pivoted, as at 43, to the rear wall 7 of the cabinet and a piston rod 44 carrying a piston 45, said piston rod being pivotally connected at its outer end to the adjacent arm 14 as indicated by the reference numeral 46.

What is claimed is:—

1. In a typewriter cabinet, a vertically swinging support, a stop to limit the swinging of the support, a spring for urging the support to its normal position, a lever for locking the support against the tension of the spring, a spring for normally urging the lever out of engagement with the support, a pusher rod connected to said lever for swinging the same against the tension of the spring to engage the swinging support, means for locking the lever against the tension of the last mentioned spring, and means for retarding the swinging of the support to its normal position upon the release of said locking means.

2. In a typewriter cabinet, a vertically swinging support, means for yieldably holding the support in its inoperative position, a lever for locking the support in its operative position against the tension of said yieldable means, means for yieldably holding the lever out of engagement with the support, means for swinging the lever to engage the support, and means for locking the lever in its operative position.

3. In a typewriter cabinet, a vertically swinging support, means for yieldably holding the support in its inoperative position, a lever for locking the support in its operative position against the tension of said yieldable means, means for yieldably holding the lever out of engagement with the

support, means for swinging the lever to en-
gage the support, and means for locking the
lever in its operative position, said locking
means consisting of a rock shaft carried by
5 the support having one end laterally bent
for engagement with the lever upon rotation
of the shaft.

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

EUGENE L. KELTZ.

Witnesses:

W. N. STOKES,
D. S. DILL.

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