

J. E. MARTIN.
TYPE WRITER CABINET.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 3, 1910.

Patented June 10, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

1,064,511.

Fig. 3.

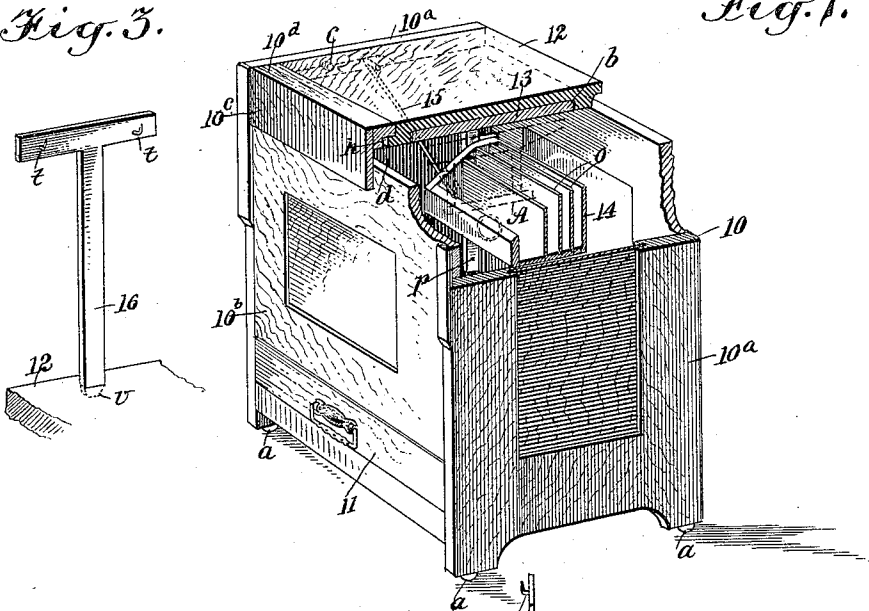
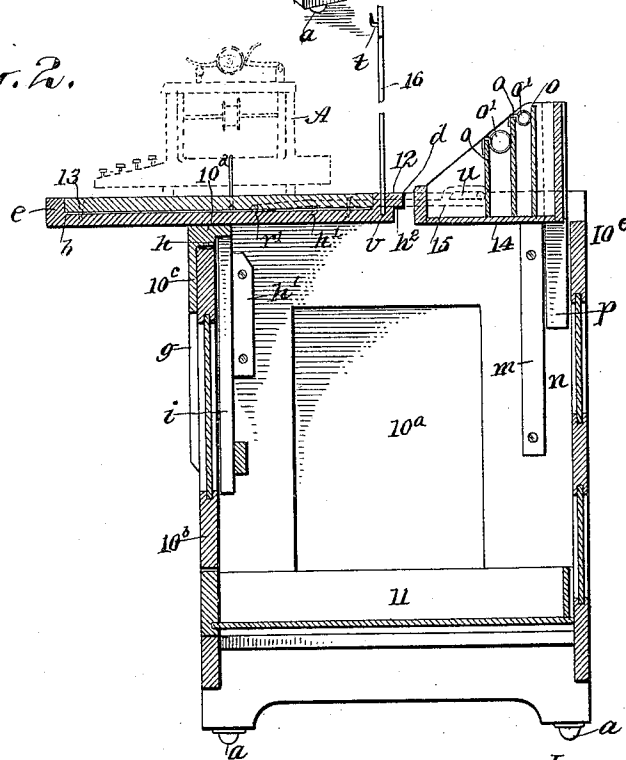


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

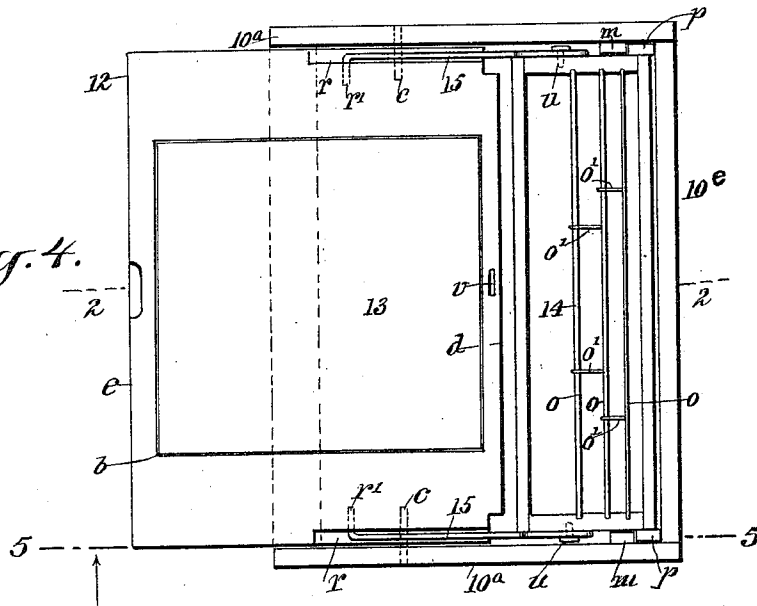


Fig. 5.

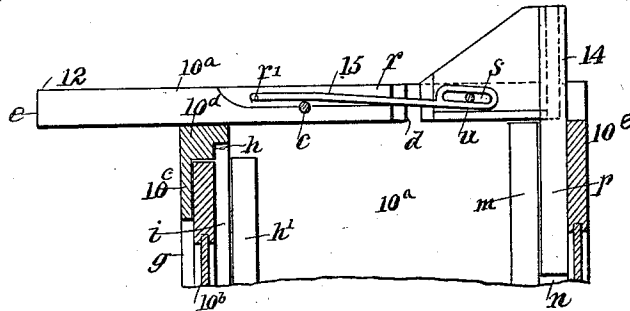
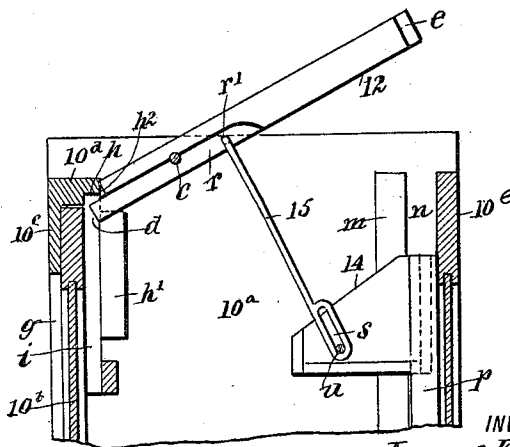


Fig. 6.



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TYPE-WRITER CABINET.

1,064,511.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 10, 1913.

Application filed January 3, 1910. Serial No. 536,008.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Kensington, in the county of Douglas and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and Improved Type-Writer Cabinet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

A primary object of my invention is to provide novel details of construction for a cabinet, that adapt it for the safe and convenient disposal of a typewriter machine within the cabinet, so as to protect it from dust and improper handling, but permit its instant elevation into position for service.

A further object is to provide novel receptacles for stationery, or manuscripts that are to be copied, and arrange said receptacles so that they will be exposed for use when the typewriter machine is disposed in position for use, and so connect the typewriter support and the paper holders, that the latter will be inclosed in the cabinet when the typewriter is inclosed therein.

The invention further embodies means for supporting a long sheet of paper that is passing through the typewriter machine, and furthermore the cabinet contains a drawer for holding typewriting material for use as required.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as is hereinafter described and defined in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a broken perspective view showing interior details, and their relative positions when the cabinet is closed; Fig. 2 is a sectional side view of the cabinet, details thereof being shown in position for service, and a typewriter machine that is indicated by dotted lines disposed for use, the line of section being indicated at 2—2 in Fig. 4; Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of a paper supporting bracket arm that is a detail of the invention; Fig. 4 is a plan view of the cabinet and paper holder, the lid of the cabinet being shown in open adjustment; Fig. 5 is a sectional side view of the upper portion of the device, showing parts

as they are adjusted when the cabinet is open, the line of section being indicated at 5—5 in Fig. 4; and Fig. 6 is a sectional side view of details substantially on the same line with that defining Fig. 5, but representing parts as they appear when the lid of the cabinet is partially raised to open the cabinet, or when rocked from an open position for its closure.

In the drawings, 10 indicates the body of the cabinet, comprising a four-walled substantially rectangular structure, having a drawer 11, disposed slidably and horizontally in its lower portion, and as indicated in Figs. 1 and 2 the body 10 is mounted upon casters *a* that adapt it for easy lateral movement.

A lid 12 is provided for closure of the open upper end of the cabinet body 10, said lid that is rectangular in contour, having a flat bottomed recess *b* formed therein which is marginally rectangular, and in it is fitted a platen 13, that is detachably secured in place, and affords a base board whereon a typewriter machine *A* of any preferred construction is mounted and affixed.

The lid 12 is loosely fitted at its side edges between corresponding side walls 10^a of the cabinet 10, and at opposite points a proper distance from the normally front transverse edge of the lid, the latter is pivoted upon said side walls, and it will be noted that these pivots *c* are disposed somewhat nearer the front edge *d* of the lid than the parallel rear edge *e* thereof.

In Figs. 2, 5 and 6 it will be seen that the upper portions of the side walls 10^a project at the front an equal distance forward from the front wall 10^b of the cabinet body, thus forming similar open recesses *g* thereat. The upper transverse edge of the front wall 10^b is depressed below the upper edges of the side walls 10^a.

An extension piece 10^c is provided for filling the space produced by depression of the upper edge of the front wall 10^b, said extension piece fitting loosely in the recesses *g*, and above said recesses projecting rearward, having a thickness that adapts said upper portion 10^d to fill the space produced by the depression of the front wall 10^b. Upon the rear transverse edge and lower corner of the portion 10^d of the extension piece 10^c, a rabbet *h* is formed, and from

said rabbet at each side wall 10^a a guide strip *i* depends, these strips being attached at their upper ends upon the rear surface of the extension member 10^d, and depending in loose contact with the rear side of the front wall 10^b.

A ledge strip *h'* is secured on each side wall 10^a in loose contact with a respective guide strip *i*, and it will be seen that by the joint service of the guide strips and ledge strips the extension piece 10^c and portion 10^d thereof are supported for vertical reciprocation.

There is a rabbet *h*² formed on the forward transverse edge of the lid 12, removing the upper corner thereof, and as shown in Fig. 6 the position of the pivots *c* is such, that the rabbeted front edge of the lid 12 will engage with the similar rear transverse edge of the extension member 10^d that has been depressed, and by rocking the lid downward at the rear edge thereof the front edge of the lid will lift the extension piece 10^c, 10^d and dispose the lid and extension piece in the same plane, rendering their upper surfaces level, as shown clearly in Fig. 1.

Near the rear wall 10^e of the cabinet body 10 two ledge strips *m* are secured on the sidewalls 10^a parallel with said rear wall, thus producing two guide channels *n* between the rear edges of said strips and the rear wall 10^e. A paper holding tray 14 is a feature of the invention, and consists of an oblong rectangular box, that is open on the upper side, has its front wall of less height than the rear wall thereof, and is preferably divided into a plurality of receptacles by securing spaced partitions *o* longitudinally therein.

The tray is provided with depending legs *p* at its ends, which legs loosely occupy the guide channels *n* and adapt the tray to receive vertical reciprocation. Upon the partitions *o* spring clasps *o'* are removably mounted, which serve to temporarily secure printed matter or manuscript that is to be copied. Upon the side edges of the lid 12 two similar open recesses *r* are formed by removing material from corners of the lid which are at the under side of the lid when it is closed, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1.

Two similar link rods 15 serve to connect the lid 12 and tray 14 so that the rocking movement of the lid will correspondingly slide the tray vertically. The link rods mainly occupy the recesses *r* when the lid is rocked into opened adjustment, and at their forward ends are pivoted in said recesses a proper distance rearward of the pivots *c*, as indicated at *r'*. There is a slot *s* formed in the other end of each link rod 15, and as shown clearly in Figs. 4, 5, and 6, said slotted ends of the link rods are lapped upon the respective end walls of the tray and are thereon pivoted by a headed screw

u, or the like, the bodies of said pivots passing through the slots *s* into the tray.

As indicated by dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2, a typewriter machine *A* is secured upon the platen 13, and when the lid 12 is closed said machine hangs down in the upper portion of the cabinet body 10; and it will be noted in Fig. 6 that the act of closing the lid, while it raises the extension piece 10^c, simultaneously depresses the tray 14, so that the latter will be inclosed together with the typewriter machine.

Upon an inspection of Figs. 2, 5 and 6, it will be seen that if the cabinet is closed, it may be readily opened for service by raising the lid from its rear transverse edge and rocking it on its pivots *c*, until the platen 13 becomes the upper side and the typewriter machine *A* is placed upright in position for use.

It will be noted that the points of pivotal connection *c* that are near the front transverse edge of the lid when it is closed, adapt the remaining wider portion of the lid to project in front of the cabinet when the lid is rocked into open adjustment, and thus afford space for the person to sit comfortably facing the typewriter machine while writing thereon.

A bracket arm 16, shown broken in Fig. 2, may be erected upon the lid 12 behind the typewriter machine when the latter is positioned for service, by an engagement of its lower end within a socket *v* formed in the lid near its edge that is disposed rearward when said lid is opened. The arm 16 is T-shaped, and hooks *t* are placed on the front face of the upper transverse member thereof, said hooks being engaged with a paper sheet to hold it in place. The arm 16 is particularly well adapted for supporting a long sheet of paper that is passed through the typewriter machine rearwardly.

The drawer 11 is very convenient for holding typewriter paper of various sizes and carbon paper also, thus providing conveniently all the essentials for work on the typewriter machine.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:—

1. In combination, a rectangular-bodied cabinet, having the upper edge of its front wall depressed, an extension piece for said front wall slidable thereon, and a lid pivoted near one transverse edge between the side walls of the body, said lid depressing the extension piece when rocked into open adjustment and raising said extension piece when the lid is closed.

2. In a typewriter cabinet, the combination with the body of the cabinet having its front wall depressed, of a slidable extension piece for the said front wall, said extension projecting in the depression of the

front wall and provided with a rabbet on its inner lower edge, and a lid pivoted at its side edges between the sides of the cabinet and having a rabbet on its front edge engaging the rabbet of the extension piece
5 when the lid is closed.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES ELMER MARTIN.

Witnesses:

R. J. RASMUSSEN,

EDW. OLSON.

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