(No Model.)

J. KIEFER.

TYPE WRITER CABINET.

No. 418,522. Patented Dec. 31, 1889.

Fig. 1.

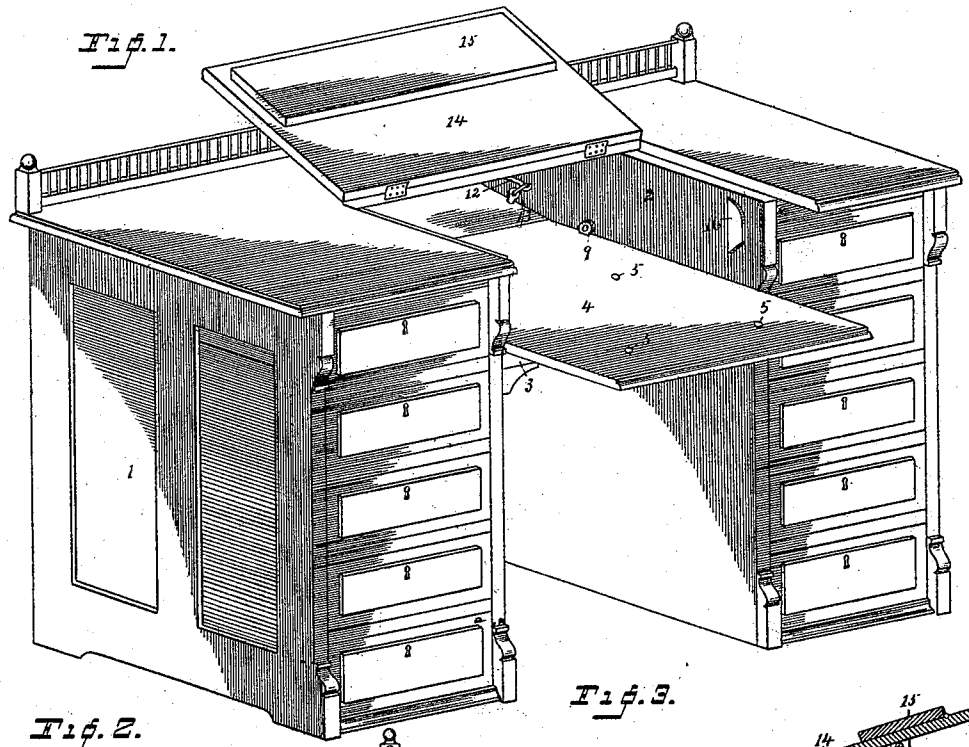


Fig. 2.

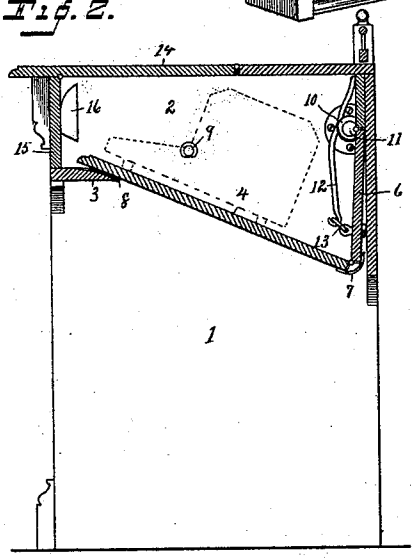
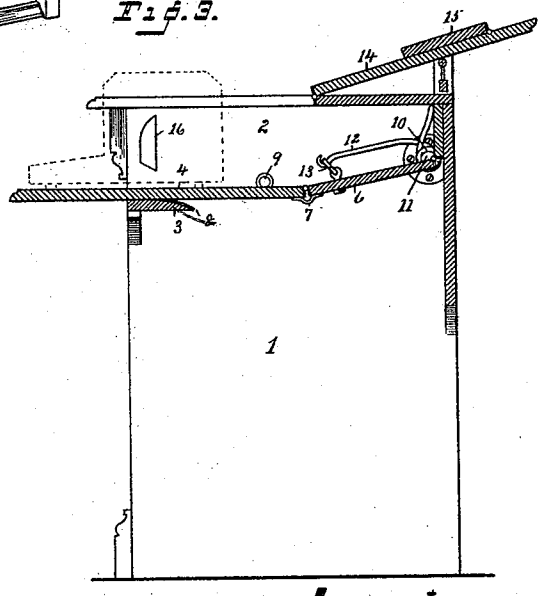


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB KIEFER, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

TYPE-WRITER CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,522, dated December 31, 1889.

Application filed July 9, 1889. Serial No. 316,929. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB KIEFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, 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.

My invention has for its object a type-writer cabinet which shall be simple and inexpensive to produce, durable, easily operated, dust-proof, and adapted to any of the various machines now in use. Various styles of these cabinets have heretofore been placed upon the market. So far as I am aware, however, the low-priced cabinets have not proved satisfactory in use, while the complicated mechanism and great expense of others have prevented them from going into general use. I have aimed to produce a cabinet which will occupy but little space, in which the number of parts and the cost of production shall be reduced to the minimum, which will stand any reasonable amount of hard usage, and which will not tilt the machine sufficiently to cause the slightest displacement of parts when moved to the closed position.

With these ends in view I have devised the novel construction of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, numbers being used to denote the several parts.

Figure 1 is a perspective illustrating my invention as applied to a double desk, the type-writer cabinet being in the open position and the type-writer removed; and Figs. 2 and 3 are transverse sections of a desk illustrating my novel mechanism, respectively, in the closed and open positions, the position of the type-writer being indicated by dotted lines.

1 denotes a desk, which may be of any ordinary or preferred construction, and single or double, as preferred, the only requirement being a compartment closed at the sides. This compartment I have denoted by 2. At the front of the compartment is a support or supports 3 for the table, which may or may not extend entirely across the front of the desk, it being quite sufficient to give the table a firm bearing at both edges, although the desk may be considerably braced and strengthened by extending the support entirely across. The type-writer is carried by table 4, which is provided with holes 5 to receive the legs. This table is hinged at the back to an intermediate connection, which in turn is hinged in any suitable manner to the back of the desk, as is clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

It will of course be apparent that hinged levers may be used to connect the table with the desk instead of the swing-board shown. In practice, however, I preferably use a swing-board, as shown in the drawings, so that the back of the compartment will be always closed whether the desk is in the open or closed position. I also in practice cover the under side of the joint between the table and drop-leaf by a strip 7, of felt or leather, thereby making the compartment perfectly dust-proof in the closed position. The upper face of the support over which the table slides is preferably rounded and covered with a strip 8, of felt or leather.

The operation of my invention will be clearly understood from Figs. 1 and 2. The type-writer is of course placed near the forward edge of the table, and when the table is lifted to its open position, as in Fig. 3, the center of gravity of the type-writer will be forward of the inner edge of the support—*i. e.*, the turning-point—so that it will be impossible for it to move to the closed position unless it is intentionally moved to that position, as in Fig. 2, by lifting the forward edge of the table and pushing it back.

9 denotes stops, ordinarily made of rubber, which limit the upward movement of the rear end of the table, thereby preventing the possibility of the table and type-writer tipping forward.

In order to overcome the inertia of the machine, and to assist in raising the table with the machine thereon to the open position, as in Figs. 1 and 3, I ordinarily provide springs 10, which are coiled about stumps 11, said stumps being rigidly secured to the walls of the compartment. The rear ends of these springs bear against the back of the desk, and the forward ends are extended to form arms 12, which are attached to the connection

6, near its forward edge. I have shown the forward ends of the arms as connected to the drop-leaf by links 13, engaging eyes in the leaf. The tendency of the spring is to raise the table from the position shown in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 3. When a type-writer is on the table, its weight of course acts to retain it in the position shown in Fig. 2; but as soon as the operator takes hold of the table and draws it forward the spring acts to raise the connection and the rear end of the table, at the same time sliding the table forward over the support. It will thus be seen that the weight of the machine when the table is drawn forward over the support acts to retain the parts in the open position, and that when the table is pushed backward and allowed to swing downward over the rear edge of the support the type-writer overcomes the power of the spring and retains it in that position.

14 denotes the cover, and 15 a folding leaf, which closes the front of the compartment when the cover is let down, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2.

16 denotes guides at the sides of the compartment at the front over which connection 6 passes in closing, and which hold it in position, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, preventing it from being swung inward until the leaf has been raised above the guides.

It will of course be apparent that the details of construction may be varied within reasonable limits without departing from the principle of my invention.

I claim—

1. A desk having a compartment with a support at the front, in combination with a table, and a swing-board hinged to the rear end of the table and to the back of the desk, so that the back of the compartment will be closed whether the desk is in the open or closed position.

2. A desk having a compartment and a support at the front, in combination with a table adapted to carry a type-writer, and a swing-board hinged to the rear end of the table and to the back of the desk, said table being adapted to slide forward over the support, so that both table and type-writer will be supported thereby in the open position, and to move inward and swing down back of the support in the closed position, substantially as shown and described.

3. A desk having a compartment with a support at the front, in combination with a table resting upon said support, an intermediate connection hinged to the back of the table and to the back of the desk, and a spring acting to raise the forward end of the connection and the rear end of the table, thereby moving the latter forward over the support to the open position.

4. In a desk, the combination, with the table, the support upon which it rests, and a connection hinged to the table and to the desk, of springs secured to the desk above the connection and loosely attached thereto, so as to raise the connection upward, carrying the table with it and sliding the latter forward over the support.

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

JACOB KIEFER.

Witnesses:
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