No. 784,325. PATENTED MAR. 7, 1905.

H. HATCH.

CABINET FOR STATIONERY, &c.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 3, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

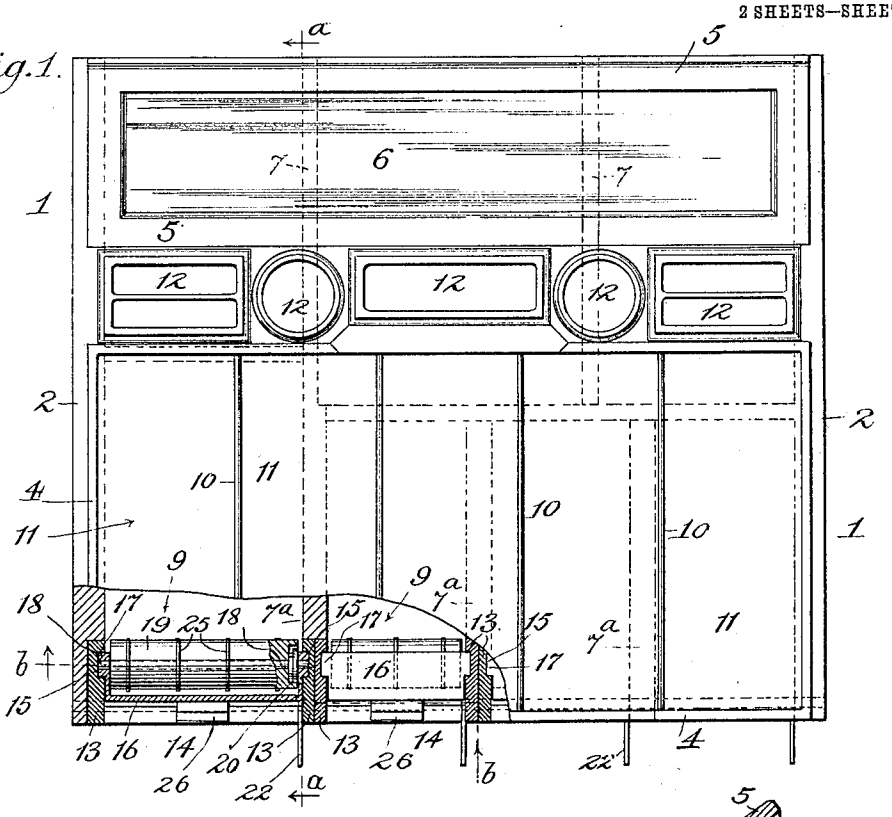


Fig. 2.

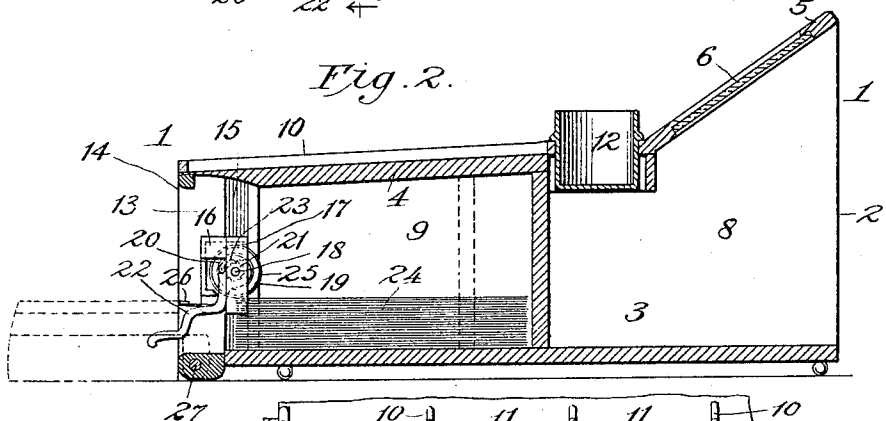
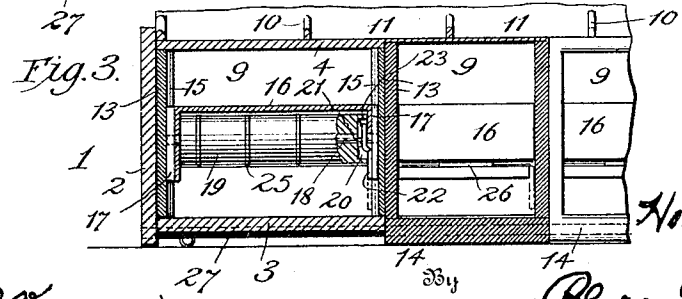


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

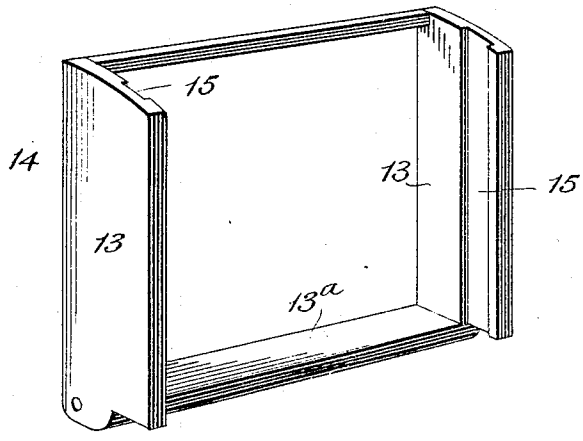
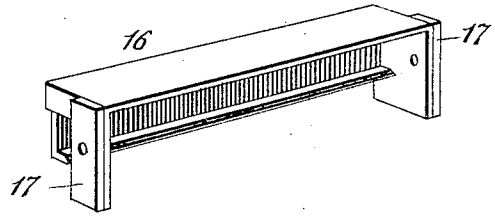


Fig. 5.



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No. 784,325. Patented March 7, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORDIN HATCH, OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

CABINET FOR STATIONERY, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 784,325, dated March 7, 1905.

Application filed October 3, 1904. Serial No. 227,076.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORDIN HATCH, of Des Moines, county of Polk, and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cabinets for Stationery, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a cabinet for containing stationery and other articles usually found on the counters of hotels for the benefit of their patrons and lodgers.

The principal feature of the invention consists of certain manually-operative means applied to the cabinet for partly withdrawing a sheet of writing-paper or an envelop therefrom, one at a time, when desired.

By the use of this device a saving is made in stationery, as a person will not, as a rule, withdraw more paper and envelops than he requires.

The invention is simple in construction and operation and has great utility in the field to which it appertains.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a supply-cabinet embodying my invention, a portion of the top or cover being broken away. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view on the line *a a* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view in vertical transverse section on the line *b b* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the door of the cabinet detached as viewed from the inner side. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the roller-casing.

Similar numerals of reference indicate the same parts on the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates the cabinet as a whole, which is rectangular in form with vertical side walls 2, a bottom 3, and a slightly-inclined top 4, the latter extending rearwardly about two-thirds the distance across the cabinet, from which point an upwardly-inclined frame 5 reaches to the rear of the cabinet and carries a mirror 6. Within the cabinet are a number of partitions 7, which divide the space therein into compartments 8 for storing stationery, while other compartments, 9, at the front of the cabinet are arranged for writing-paper and envelops to be withdrawn therefrom singly by suitable mechanism hereinafter described. A portion of the top is divided by strips 10 into spaces 11 for advertisements, which will preferably be covered by glass. Between the advertising-spaces and the inclined mirror the top is arranged to receive receptacles 12 for various articles, such as ink, call-bell, matches, toothpicks, telegrams, &c. The rear of the cabinet is open to permit the ready insertion of the hand when supplies are to be withdrawn to replenish the delivery-compartments 9 and the receptacles. A door (not shown) may, if desired, be hinged to the cabinet to close the supply-compartments against the entrance of dust.

The front compartments 9 are divided by partitions 7^a, continuous with which but independent thereof are side pieces 13, forming parts of doors 14, each door closing a compartment 9. Each side piece 13 is longitudinally grooved at 15, so that when a door is closed the grooves will stand in vertical position. The side pieces 13 of each door are attached to a bottom cross-piece 13^a.

Extending across each door 14 is a horizontally-disposed casing 16, provided with vertical ribs 17, adapted to slide in the grooves 15 when the casing is raised and lowered. Journaled in the ends of the casing is a shaft 18, having a feed-roller 19 fixed thereto and partly surrounded by the said casing, one end of said feed-roller being recessed at 20 to receive a ratchet-wheel 21, attached to the shaft 18 or to the roller 19. An operating-lever 22 projects forward of the cabinet and has a hub on its inner end to which is pivoted a pawl 23, extending into the recess 20 to engage the ratchet-wheel and turn the roller when the operating-lever is raised. The casing 16 containing the feed-roller 19 moves downwardly by gravity and causes the feed-roller at all times to rest on the top of a number of sheets of paper 24 or envelops, as the case may be. When a sheet of paper or an envelop is wanted, the proper operating-lever 22 is raised, which, through the medium of the pawl and ratchet, turns the roller 19, resting frictionally on the topmost sheet of paper and drawing the latter forward sufficiently far to be withdrawn by the hand. To increase the frictional contact

between the roller and the paper, several rubber bands 25 are placed around the roller. When the paper or envelop has been removed, the lever 22 is released and allowed to fall in position ready for another operation. As but one sheet of paper or envelop is moved by the roller at each operation, should a greater number be desired the lever must be moved a corresponding number of times.

To refill an empty compartment, the door 14 of that compartment is turned down, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and the material inserted. The door is then raised; but before closing it the casing 16 is lifted by the finger-piece 26, so that the roller 19 shall rest on the top of the material placed in the exhausted compartment.

The proportions of the cabinet and the number of compartments are not limited to those shown in the drawings. The paper and envelop issuing compartments may be increased or decreased, as desired, each of such compartments having an independent door 14. The several doors are preferably mounted on a single pivot-rod 27, extending from one side of the cabinet to the other.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a stationery-cabinet having independent compartments for writing-paper and envelops, a closure for each compartment, a rotatable and transversely-movable feed-roll carried by each compartment and adapted to bear normally on the material within said compartment, an operating-lever, means between said operating-lever and feed-roll for turning the latter when the former is raised, and a finger-piece for moving the feed-roll transversely.

2. In a stationery-cabinet having independent compartments for writing-paper and envelops, a closure for each compartment, a casing slidably mounted in said closure, a feed-roll journaled in said casing and bearing on the material within said compartment, means for rotating said feed-roll, and a finger-piece on said casing.

3. In a stationery-cabinet having independent compartments for writing-paper and envelops, a pivoted closure for each compartment comprising a bottom and two side pieces, each side piece having a longitudinal groove, a casing having end ribs to enter said grooves and slidable therein, a feed-roll carried by said casing, and means for rotating said feed-roll.

4. In a stationery-cabinet having independent compartments for writing-paper and envelops, a pivoted closure for each compartment comprising a bottom and two interiorly-grooved side pieces, a casing having end ribs to enter said grooves and slidable therein, a finger-piece for sliding said casing, a feed-roll fixed to a shaft journaled in the ends of the casing, an operating-lever loosely mounted on said shaft, and a pawl-and-ratchet device between the feed-roll and said operating-lever.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand, this 26th day of September, 1904, in the presence of two attesting witnesses.

H. HATCH.

Witnesses:
L. B. CALLENDER,
J. J. WILKINSON.