No. 739,729. PATENTED SEPT. 22, 1903.

B. W. SHOLTY.

CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1902.

NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

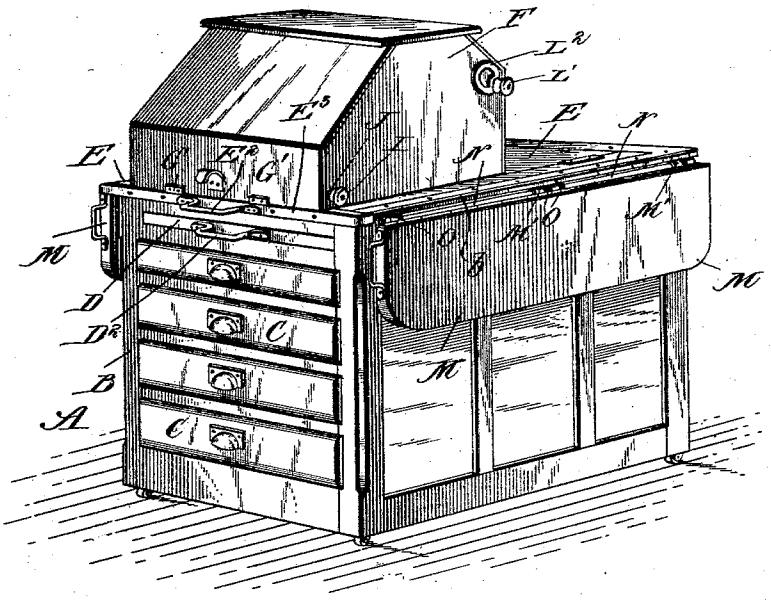
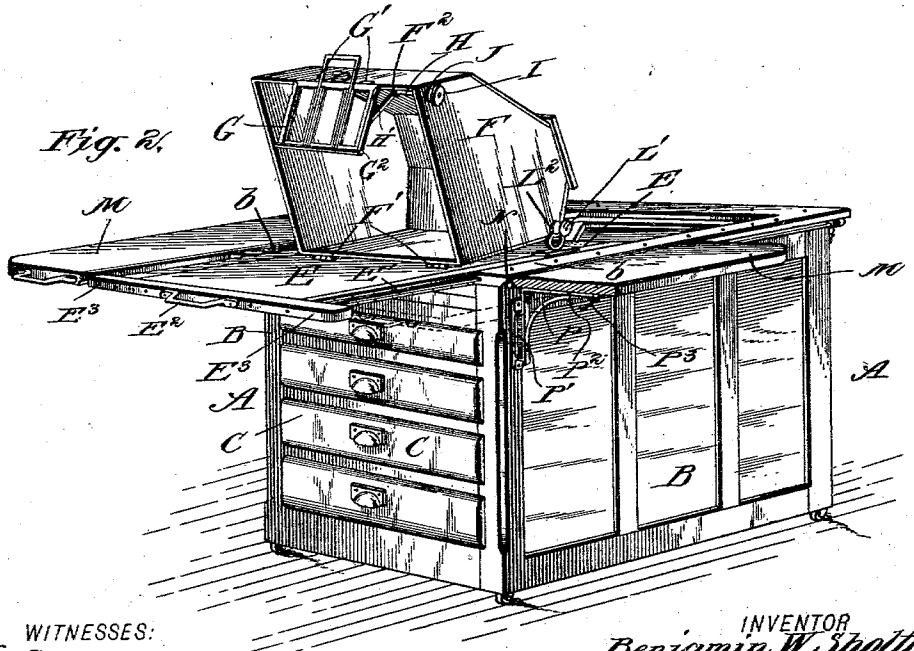


Fig. 2.



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NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

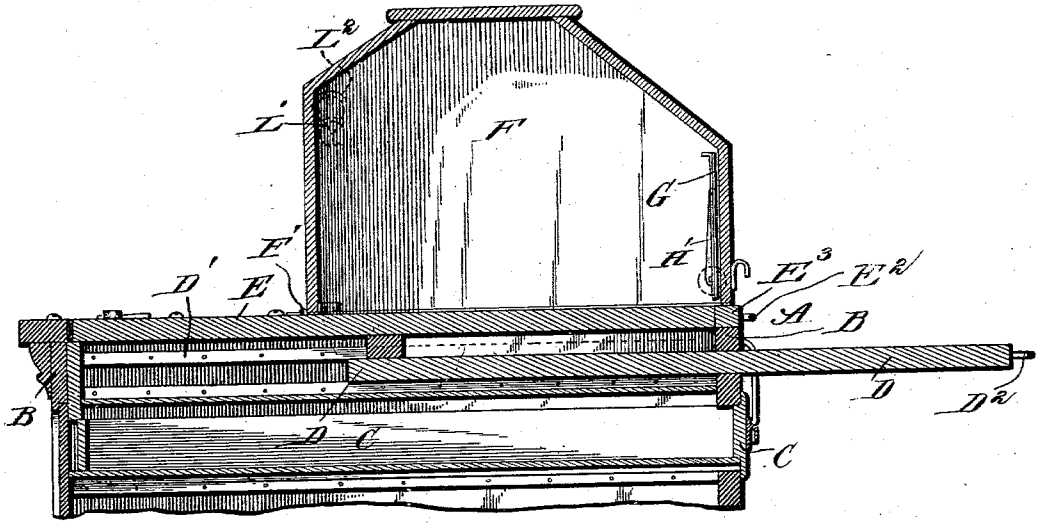
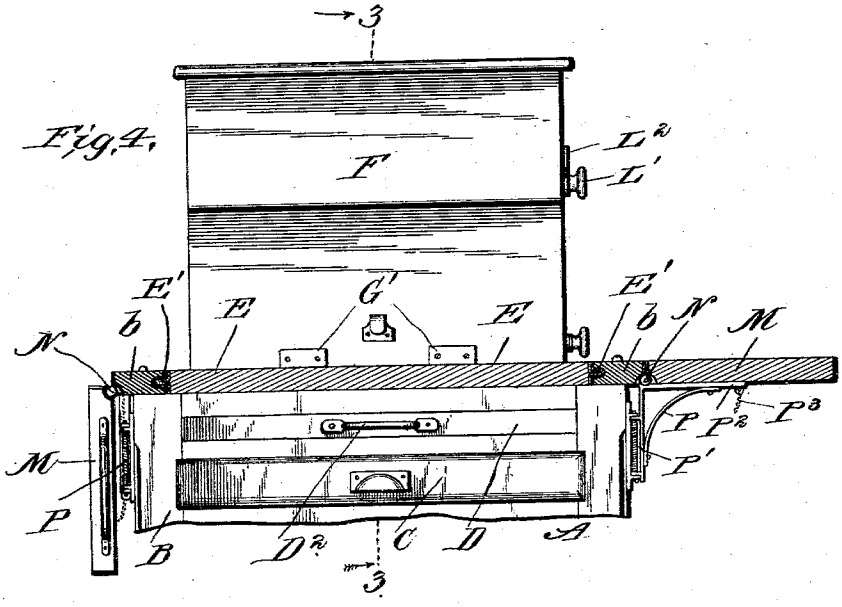


Fig. 4.



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NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 5.

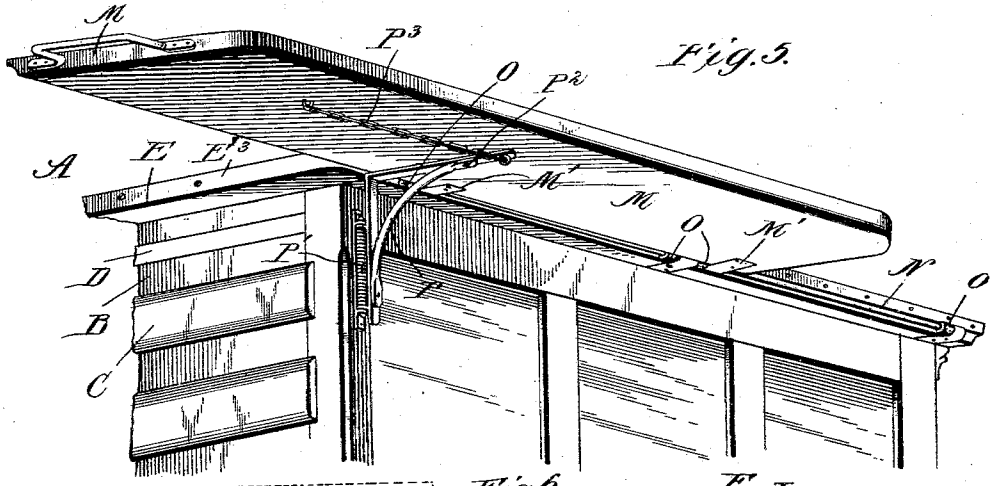


Fig. 6.

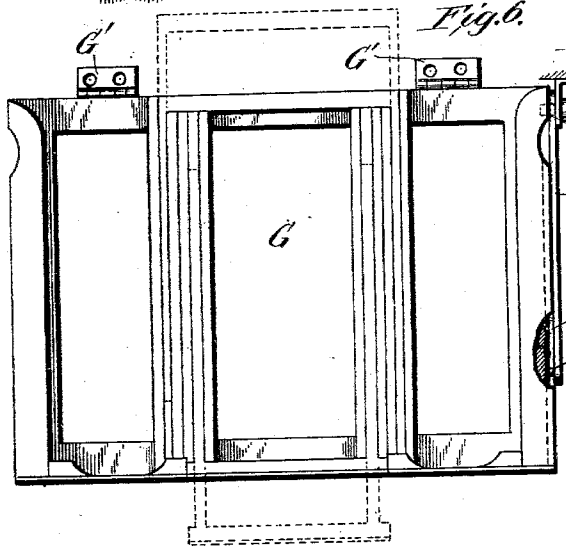


Fig. 7.

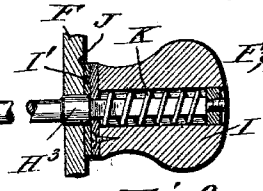


Fig. 8.

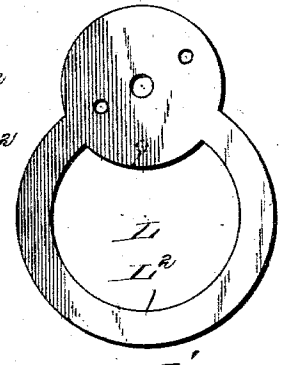
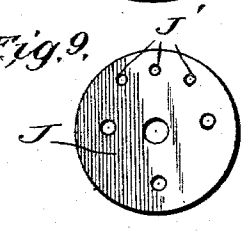


Fig. 9.



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No. 739,729. Patented September 22, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN WESLEY SHOLTY, OF DECATUR, INDIANA.

CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 739,729, dated September 22, 1903.

Application filed October 10, 1902. Serial No. 126,726. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN WESLEY SHOLTY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Decatur, in the county of Adams and State of Indiana, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in cabinets designed especially for type-writers; and the invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cabinet closed, as when not in use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the cabinet open for use, parts being broken away and others shown in section. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section of the upper portion of the cabinet on about line 3 3 of Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a front elevation, part in section, of the upper portion of the cabinet, one of the side shelves or leaves being lowered and the other raised to position for use and supported by the bracket. Fig. 5 is a detail inverted perspective view of a portion of the cabinet, showing one of the shelves drawn forward to position for use and in which position it will be supported by the hinged spring-actuated bracket. Fig. 6 is a detail front elevation of the copy-holder. Fig. 7 is a detail sectional view illustrating the handle-knob for operating the copy-holder. Fig. 8 is a detail view of the pivoted prop for tilting the case, and Fig. 9 is a detail view of one of the socket-plates for use with the handle-knob shown in Fig. 7 or with the prop shown in Fig. 8.

The cabinet A is in general respects in the form of a case of drawers having the framing B and the drawers C, which slide into and out of position for use in the ordinary manner. The cabinet is also provided near its top with a sliding board D, which slides in guides D′ into and out of position for use, as will be understood from Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The board D has a handle D^2 at its outer end. I also provide the cabinet at its upper end and above the slide D with a sliding board E, which slides at E′ in guides in the framing, and has at its outer end a handle E^2 and is provided at such end with the lateral extensions E^3, which abut the frame, as shown in Fig. 1, when the parts are closed. This top slide E carries the case F for covering the type-writing machine, such case being pivoted at F′ and being provided at its edge F^2, opposite the hinges F′, with a copy-holder G, hinged at G′, so it can be adjusted to the position shown in Fig. 3 when the case is closed and to the position shown in Fig. 2 when the case is opened. To operate the holder G to its different positions, I provide a shaft H, having a crank-arm H′, provided at its outer end with a pin H^2, entering a groove G^2 in one side of the copy-holder, so the swinging of the arm H′ will adjust the copy-holder from the position shown in Fig. 3 to that shown in Fig. 2, and vice versa. The shaft H journals at H^3 in the side of the case F and is provided outside the said case with a handle-knob I, which is movable longitudinally on the shaft and is keyed to the same, so it may turn the shaft and also be moved longitudinally to enable its adjustment into and out of locked position. On the case I secure opposite the inner end of the knob I a socket-plate J, having sockets J′, into suitable ones of which a stud I′ on the inner end of the knob I may be adjusted to secure the said knob, and with it the shaft H^3 and the copy-holder H, operated thereby, in different adjustments. A spring K operates to hold the knob I, with its stud I′, in the sockets J′ of the plate J, and yet permits the knob to be moved outward to release the stud I′ from the socket J.

It sometimes becomes desirable to throw the copy-holder G forward, as indicated in Fig. 2. This may be accomplished by means of the prop L, (shown in Fig. 8 and in Fig. 2,) the said prop being secured to the inner end of the handle-knob L′, similar in construction to the knob I, and having a pin or stud corresponding to the stud I′ of the knob I, operating in connection with a socket-plate L^2, similar to the socket-plate J. (Shown in Figs. 7 and 9 and before described.) By this construction the prop can be adjusted from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that shown in Fig. 2, in which latter position it will project beyond the case F in such manner as to tilt the said case forward, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

On its opposite sides the cabinet is provided

with shelves or leaves M, which when raised to the position shown in Figs. 2 and 5 and at the right in Fig. 4 stand in the same plane as the slide E and when drawn forward, as shown at the left in Fig. 2, alongside the slide E form lateral extensions of the top provided by the said slide, as desired. The shelves M are hinged to and slidable along the cabinet, being provided at their inner edges with eyes M′, which embrace and slide along and also turn upon rods N, secured to the frame of the cabinet, as best shown in Fig. 5, cushions O, of rubber or other suitable material, being provided to ease the jar or shock of the brackets M when they are drawn forward to the position shown in Fig. 5 or pushed back to the position shown in Fig. 1, as will be understood from the drawings. For supporting the shelves when raised and drawn forward, as shown in Fig. 5, I provide the brackets P, having their upright arms connected by a spring-hinge P′ with the cabinet, so the said brackets will normally stand in against the side of the cabinet and beneath the projecting ledges *b* of the framing at the sides of the cabinet, as shown at the left in Fig. 4, so the said brackets will not interfere with the shelf M hanging down, as shown in the said Fig. 4. The horizontal arm P^2 of the bracket P has its outer end connected by a chain P^3 or other suitable connection with the shelf M, so the said shelf as it is drawn forward will draw the bracket against the tension of its spring P′ out to the position shown in Fig. 5 and at the right in Fig. 4, in which position it will firmly support the shelf M, as desired. It will also be noticed that when the shelf is pushed back from the position shown in Fig. 5 to that shown in Fig. 1 the tension of the connection P^3 will be released and the spring P′ will operate to throw the bracket back to the position shown at the left in Fig. 4, so the shelf M may hang as illustrated in the said figure.

By the described construction it will be seen I provide a cabinet supplied with numerous drawers and above the same with a sliding board which can be drawn out, as shown in Fig. 3, for use as a desk, and also above the said slide D with a slide E, which in use carries the type-writing machine and the case therefor, the latter being provided with a copy-holder which can be adjusted into and out of position for use and with a prop for tilting the case to bring the copy-holder nearer to the eye when desired and also provide the cabinet with side shelves which can be drawn forward to form lateral extensions of the top provided by the slide E and will as they are so drawn forward automatically adjust their supporting-brackets into position to hold the said shelves up in position for use, as is desired, such brackets being spring-actuated, so they will automatically turn out of the way of the shelves when the latter are pushed back to the position shown in Fig. 1.

It will be noticed that the shelves or leaves cannot be pulled forward without first raising them to a horizontal position, as the chains which connect said leaves with the swinging spring-actuated brackets will prevent the shelves from being pulled forward except after they have been raised to a horizontal position, so they can swing the brackets out to position to support the shelves.

The type-writer case and its propping devices and the copy-holding mechanism shown herein are included in the subject-matter of a separate application for patent, Serial No. 142,998, filed by me February 12, 1902.

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

1. A cabinet substantially as herein described comprising the framing, the board sliding in the framing, the opposite side shelves hinged at one edge to and movable longitudinally at such edge along the framing, the brackets for supporting the shelves or leaves when raised to position for use, and spring-hinges for said brackets whereby they will be normally closed, and devices connecting the brackets and their respective shelves whereby as each shelf is drawn forward to position for use, it will adjust its bracket to position for supporting such shelf substantially as set forth.

2. The combination with the framing of a shelf hinged at one edge thereto and movable at such edge longitudinally along the framing, a swinging bracket for supporting the shelf when raised, and means whereby the shelf when drawn forward to position for use may adjust its bracket to position to support such shelf substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with the framing of a shelf hinged at one edge thereto and slidable at such edge along the framing whereby the shelf may be adjusted to project in advance of the framing, means for supporting the shelf in horizontal position when so adjusted, and devices connecting the shelf and its supporting means whereby the movement of the shelf to its advanced position will adjust the supporting means to position to support the shelf, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination in a cabinet of the framing, a board sliding longitudinally in said framing and arranged for adjustment to project beyond the said framing, and a side shelf hinged at one edge to the framing and slidable at such edge longitudinally along the framing whereby it may be adjusted to project beyond the framing like the said sliding board, means for supporting the shelf when so adjusted and devices connecting the shelf and its supporting means whereby the movement of the shelf to its advanced position will adjust the supporting means to position to support the shelf substantially as set forth.

5. The combination with the framing and a hinged and sliding shelf of a bracket for supporting the shelf, and spring devices for clos-

ing said bracket, and means whereby the bracket may be opened automatically when the shelf is adjusted to position for use substantially as set forth.

6. The combination of the framing, a rod extending along the same, a shelf having eyes sliding and turning on said rod, a hinged bracket for supporting the shelf and arranged to turn in out of the way of the shelf when not in use, a spring for holding the bracket normally out of position for use and connections between the shelf and the bracket whereby as the shelf is advanced on its supporting-rods it will draw the bracket against the tension of its spring into position to support the shelf substantially as set forth.

BENJAMIN WESLEY SHOLTY.

Witnesses:
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JOSEPH S. MASON.