

No. 620,777.

Patented Mar. 7, 1899.

A. A. HOSKIN.
MANUSCRIPT CABINET.

(Application filed Nov. 18, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

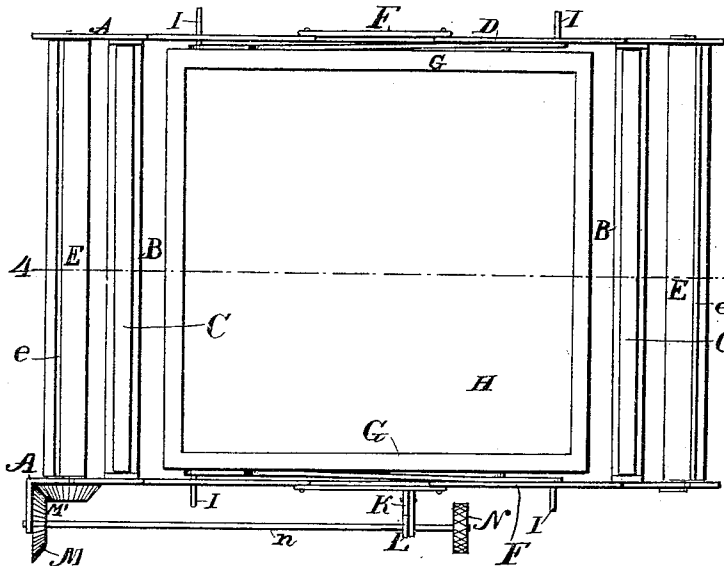


FIG. 1.

FIG. 7.

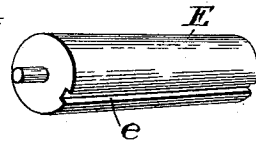


FIG. 8.

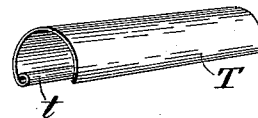


FIG. 2.

FIG. 6.

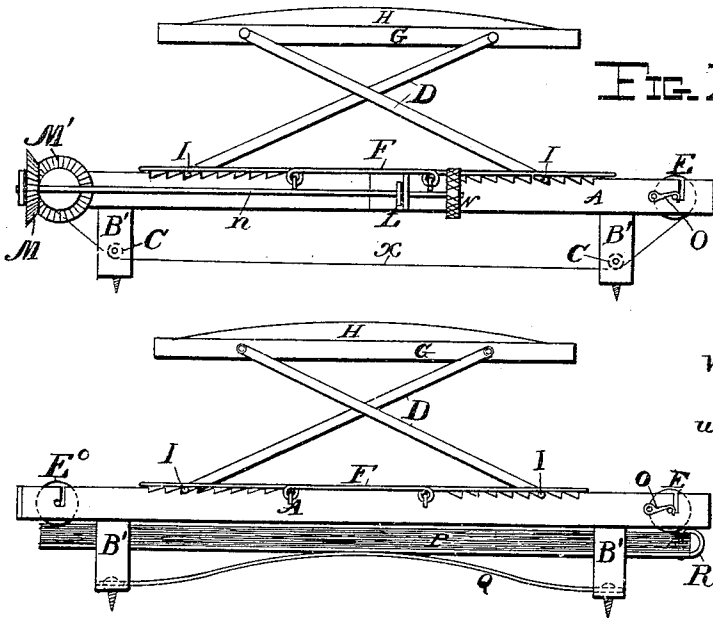


FIG. 3.

FIG. 5.

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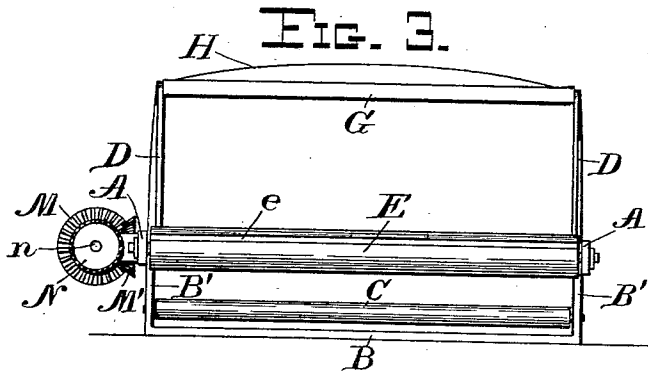
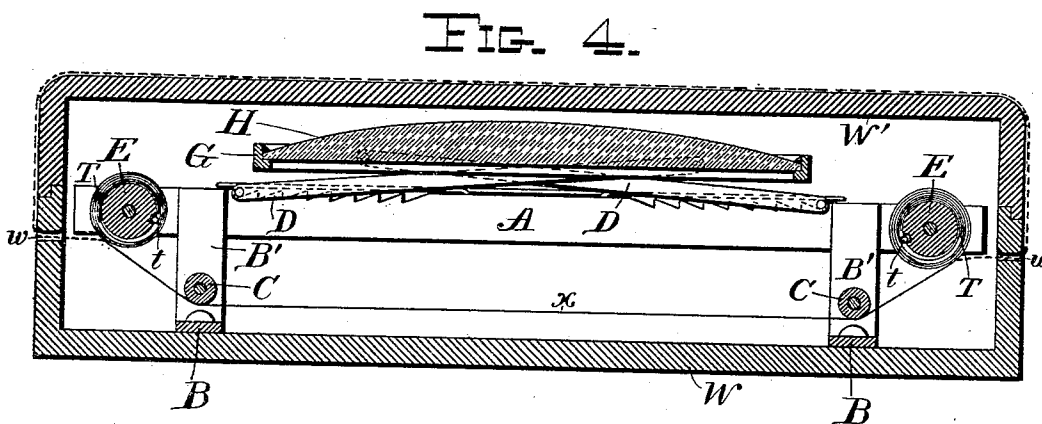
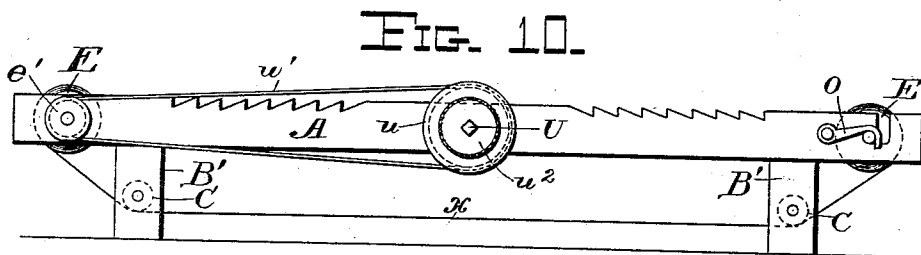
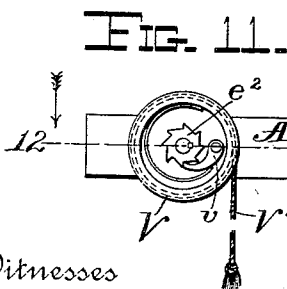
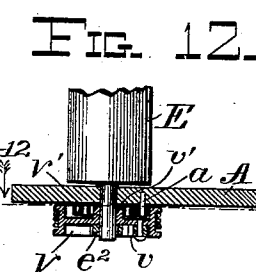
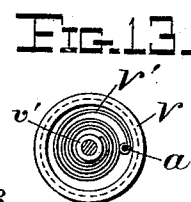
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT A. HOSKIN, OF DENVER, COLORADO, ASSIGNOR TO FRED. W. HERBERT, OF SAME PLACE.

MANUSCRIPT-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,777, dated March 7, 1899.

Application filed November 18, 1898. Serial No. 696,790. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT A. HOSKIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Manuscript-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 relates to a suitable mechanical device for the manipulation of a public speaker's manuscript during its preparation, preservation, and public delivery; and the objects of my invention are, first, to provide a neat and compact case containing suitable receptacles for paper and other materials needed in the preparation of manuscript copy for use in public address or otherwise and to conveniently adjust the blank paper to be used in such preparation that it may be used while traveling as well as in the study, and also containing the machine as herein specified and in suitable form to be securely protected against dust, and also for being carried from place to place; second, to provide that during the delivery of public address the speaker's manuscript may be unwound from one roller and reeled onto another one by turning a thumb-and-finger pulley or by other automatic or mechanical device, and so to obviate the necessity of turning and handling separate sheets and as the manuscript is thus reeled from one roller to another that it may be passed under a suitable magnifying-lens, whereby the speaker may be enabled more readily to see and read the same and to arrange the lens so that its focal distance from the manuscript may be suitably and conveniently adjusted; third, to so adjust the rollers that manuscripts may be readily placed in or taken out of the machine, and, fourth, to so adjust the device that when necessary to do so a manuscript in separate sheets may also be moved forward under said lens. I attain these several objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the machine removed from the case. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of

the same with the lens partially raised. Fig. 3 is an end view looking from the rear. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section through the machine and case on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1, showing the lens down and the case closed. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the cabinet-case closed. Fig. 6 is a detail view showing the means for holding the roller in place in the frame. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of one of the rollers, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the spring-clip for attaching the paper to the said roller. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of the device, showing means for using a tablet of flat sheets of manuscript instead of a roll. Fig. 10 is a side elevation of the frame of the device, showing a modified device for turning the roller. Fig. 11 is a detail view, in side elevation, of another modified device for turning the roller. Fig. 12 is a horizontal section of the same, taken on the line 12 12 of Fig. 11, looking in the direction of the arrows; and Fig. 13 is another sectional view of the same, taken on the line 13 13 of Fig. 12, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The side bars A A and the cross-bars B B, the latter having their ends turned up at right angles, forming flanges B' B', to which the said side bars are secured, constitute the framework of the machine, which is fastened to the bottom of the cabinet-case.

E E are the rollers upon which the scroll manuscript is wound. At first being all wound upon the rear roller, with its end made fast to the front roller, it is passed down and under the rollers C C, which serve to keep it in uniform position relatively to the lens.

N is a thumb-and-finger wheel attached to a driving-rod *n*, which being turned operates the bevel-gear wheels M and M', the smaller of which, M', is fastened to the journal of the front roller E. When the wheel N is turned, it serves to wind the manuscript onto the front roller, and with the relative size of these various wheels properly adjusted a greater motion is given the manuscript on the roller than is required at the wheel N, where the power and motion are applied.

As the manuscript is wound onto the front

roller it is prevented from recoiling by means of the eccentric friction-cam K contacting with the friction-roller L, made fast to the driving-rod *n*, when any backward movement of the driving-rod may be commenced.

The rollers E are provided with longitudinal slots *e*, as shown more clearly in the perspective view Fig. 7, and the paper is held upon the said rollers by semicylindrical spring-clips T, one of which is shown in perspective in Fig. 8, which clips are provided with internal ribs *t*, which rest in the slots *e* in the rollers when the clips are sprung into place over the said rollers, the ends of the roll of paper being first placed against the rollers and the clips sprung into place, so as to hold the ends of the paper between the surface of the rollers and the said clips.

If it is desired to remove the manuscript without unwinding it, the clip T may be pulled out endwise, when the manuscript will be released from the roller. If it is desired to place a scroll in the machine, the clip may be passed through the center of the scroll, and then both clip and scroll passed over the roller, when the clip may be pressed into position over the roller.

O is the hook holding the left-hand journal of the roller into its slotted seat in the side bar A. When this hook is shut down, as shown in the drawings, it holds the roller-journal securely in position. When it is raised open, it permits the roller to be removed for inserting or removing manuscript scrolls.

H is the lens. This may be either a double convex, a cylindrical, or any other form of lens desired. It has square corners and straight sides and will ordinarily give best results if ground cylindrically, as it will give uniform magnifying effect over the entire exposed surface of the manuscript.

G is the metal frame fastened around the lens.

D D are cross-pitmen on two or more sides of the lens, by means of which the lens may be adjusted to any desired height above the manuscript. The feet of these pitmen have right-angle projections I I, resting in the inclined ratchet-sockets in the upper edges of the side bars. The outside elevation of these ratchet-sockets being vertical serves to firmly hold the pitmen-feet from passing by there, and so prevents the collapse of the lens. The inside elevation of these sockets being inclined allows the pitmen-feet to freely slide over them, and so permits the elevation of the lens by simply lifting up on it at any of its sides or corners. In collapsing the lens lift up on the projecting right-angle feet of the pitmen, so as to raise them above the elevations of the ratchet-socket and carry the feet outward as far as desired to give the lens the needed downward movement. These pitmen-feet I I are held securely down in the receiving ratchet-sockets by means of the wire springs F F, which have a double coil and fastening near their middle length. From

these points of fastenings to the side bars, and around which fastenings they are coiled, they pass horizontally above the entire line of ratchet-sockets on upper edge of side bars, and by their pressure these springs serve to hold the pitmen-feet securely at any point where they may be placed.

In Fig. 9, P shows the pad of sheet manuscript placed in the machine so that the upper sheet is contacted with the front roller E⁰. This roller, being covered with rubber or emery or any other adhesive-insuring surface, when turned will carry the upper sheet forward away from its remaining sheets underneath. In such travel it passes under the lens the same as in the case of the scroll manuscript. As soon as one sheet passes out from under the traction of the roller it will operate upon the next in like manner, and so on until all are passed under the roller. This pad P is kept firmly in contact with the roller by means of the elliptical spring Q, and the sheets are kept in place on the pad until severally operated on by the traction-roller by means of the spring-clip R at the rear end of the pad P.

In addition to the cross-pitmen for adjusting the height of lens and for securing the lens at its various adjustments of elevation there may be used an extension-jointed post under the middle of two or more sides of the lens for the purpose of strengthening the lens-support in case such addition may be found desirable.

The device is intended to remain within the case W, and during the reading of the manuscript the cover W' is removed and the lens raised, as shown in Fig. 2. At other times the device is kept closed, as shown in Fig. 4, and when used in the preparation of manuscript the paper from one of the rolls is passed out through the slot *w* and carried over the top of the case, which is finished with a smooth surface upon which to write, the end of the paper being passed in through a slot *w* at the opposite end of the case and wound upon the other roller, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4.

In Fig. 10 is shown a modified form of device for turning the roller E, which consists of a pulley *e'* on the end of the roller-shaft and a shaft U, journaled in one side of the frame A, having a pulley *u*, connected with the pulley *e'* by a belt *u'*, the said shaft having a thumb-and-finger wheel *u*², by means of which the device may be turned. The outer end of the shaft U may be square to receive a key, which may be inserted through an opening *w* in the case W to more conveniently turn the roller when the device is in the case.

In Figs. 11, 12, and 13 is shown another modified device for turning the roller, in which a pulley or drum V is mounted loosely on the end of the roller-shaft and connected therewith by a pawl-and-ratchet connection, the ratchet *e*² of which is keyed or otherwise secured to the roller-shaft and the pawl *v* is pivoted to the said pulley V. On the other side

of the pulley V is arranged a coiled spring V' , one end of which is secured to the hub v' of the pulley and the other end is secured to a stud or pin a , fixed in the frame A of the machine. A cord V^2 is wound upon the pulley V , so that a pull upon the said cord will cause the pulley to turn against the tension of the spring V' in the direction to wind the paper upon the roller E , the pawl-and-ratchet connection being arranged to engage when the pulley is turned in that direction. When the cord is released, the spring V' will turn the pulley in the opposite direction, winding up the cord, the pawl v slipping idly over the teeth of the ratchet-wheel e^2 .

Automatic movement of this mechanism may be secured by use of various devices, and the following-named devices are intended for use in securing the result of passing the manuscript onto the front coiling-pulley E : An electric current may be utilized for this purpose; also, a coil-spring or a weight and pulley escapement may be employed.

I am not aware that prior to my invention there has been used or patented any mechanism for accomplishing the objects sought for in my invention, but believe that such has not been the case. I therefore claim such combination as herein specified broadly; and

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a machine of the character described, the combination with a frame, rollers jour-

naled in the said frame, means for holding paper in contact with the said rollers and means for turning the said rollers; of a lens mounted above the said frame and crossed arms supporting the said lens and adjustable upon said frame for varying the adjustment of said lens, substantially as described.

2. In a machine of the character described, the combination with a frame having teeth along its upper edges, rollers journaled in the said frame, means for holding paper in contact with the said rollers, and means for turning the said rollers; of a lens mounted above the said frame, and crossed arms supporting the said lens and engaging with the said teeth on the frame, substantially as described.

3. In a machine of the character described, the combination with a frame having teeth along its upper edges, rollers journaled in the said frame, means for holding paper in contact with the said rollers, and means for turning the said rollers; of a lens mounted above the said frame, crossed arms supporting the said lens and engaging with the said teeth, and a spring for holding the said arms in engagement with the said teeth, substantially as described.

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

ALBERT A. HOSKIN.

Witnesses:

A. B. PHILLIPS,
IRA WILLIAMS.