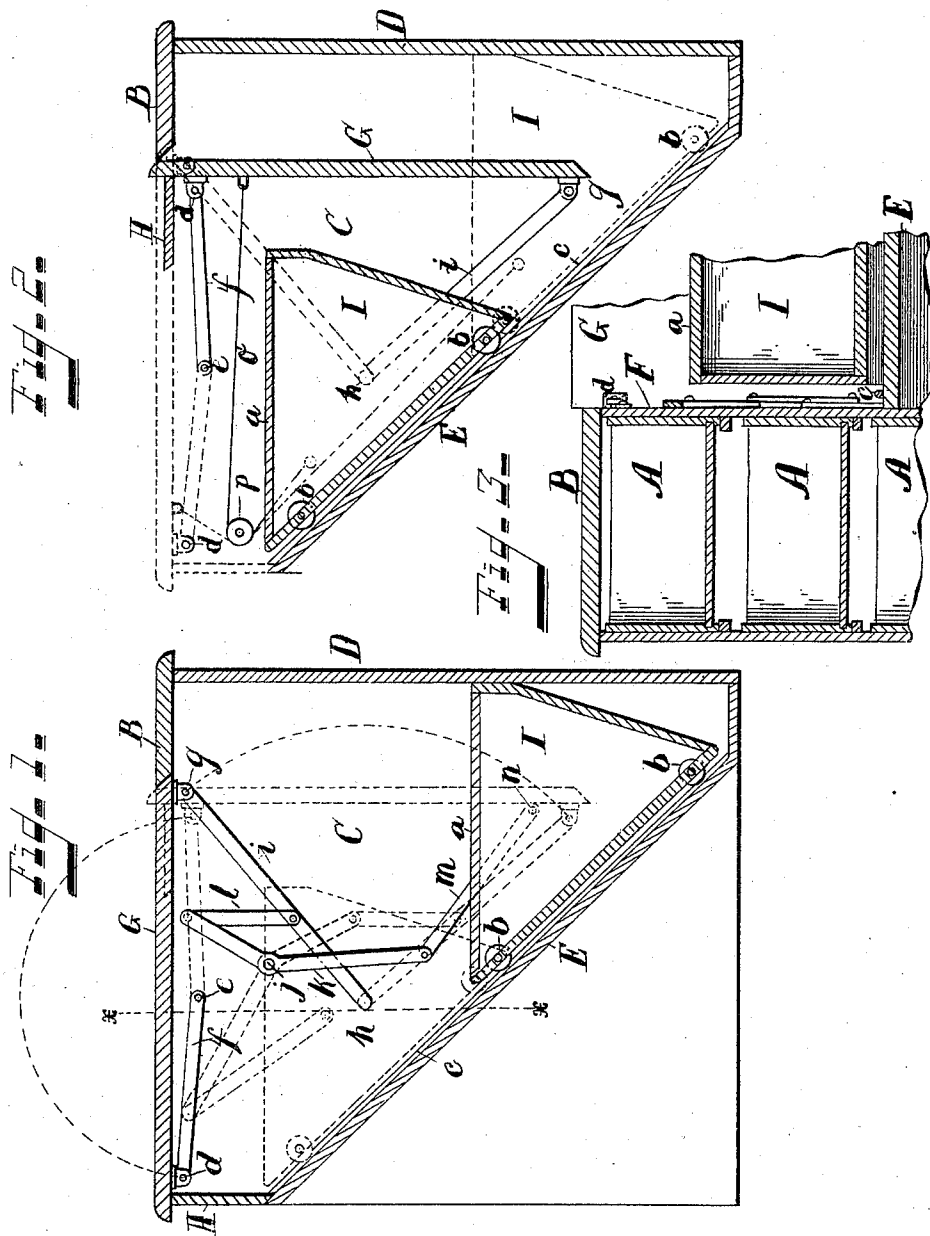


(No Model.)

M. M. LYON.
TYPE WRITER CABINET.

No. 584,287.

Patented June 8, 1897.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORTON M. LYON, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

TYPE-WRITER CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,287, dated June 8, 1897.

Application filed July 2, 1896. Serial No. 597,809. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORTON M. LYON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writer Cabinets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of cabinets for type-writers forming, when closed, a desk and by the opening of the lid bringing up into working position the inclosed type-writer on a movable support or carriage; and it has for its object the improved construction of such cabinet and the contained mechanism for raising and lowering the type-writer, whereby the cabinet is rendered substantially dust-proof and the operation of the type-writer support or carriage rendered simple, easy, and noiseless, and whereby the type-writer is at all times maintained in a horizontal position.

The novelty of my invention will be hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a central sectional side elevation of a cabinet embodying my invention and with the solid lines showing the position of the parts when the lid is closed. Fig. 2 is a corresponding view showing a modification in the operating mechanism and with the lid open. Fig. 3 is a sectional front elevation of the left half of the cabinet on the dotted line *xx* of Fig. 1.

The same letters of reference are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

The cabinet may be of the usual or any suitable construction, illustrated in this instance as being rectangular with side compartments for drawers A, Fig. 3, a flat top B, a central compartment C, formed of the back D, a straight inclined front E, side walls F, and a swinging lid or cover G. The space between the forward end of the lid G and the incline E is filled by a curtain H, secured to the lid. Within the compartment C is fitted a car I, having a horizontal top shelf *a* and rollers *b*, suitably guided on rails or ways *c* on the incline E. The type-writer (not shown) rests

on the shelf *a* of the car I. At its forward end the lid G is pivotally secured on each side to the walls F at the points *d e* by a link *f*, which when the lid is closed occupies a position directly thereunder and almost parallel therewith, the pivotal point *e* being about midway of the lid from front to back. At its rear end the lid is pivotally secured on each side of the walls F at the points *g h* by a link *i*, standing about at right angles to the incline E when the lid is closed and with the pivotal point *h* almost vertically under the pivotal point *e*. Also pivoted to each of the side walls F, as at *j*, is a bell-crank arm *k*, connected at its upper end by a pivoted link *l* to the link *i* and its lower end by a link *m*, pivoted thereto and to the side of the car I at *n*, as seen by the dotted lines of Fig. 1.

From the foregoing construction it will be seen that when the lid is raised it swings upward at its forward end on the arc (indicated by the dotted line, Fig. 1) of which the pivotal point *e* is the center and downward at its rear end on the arc (indicated by the dotted line) of which the pivotal point *h* is the center, until when entirely opened it assumes the vertical position shown. This movement of the lid, through the medium of the bell-crank arm *k* and links *l m*, draws the car I up the incline E, the parts assuming the position shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, until the top of the shelf, which is always maintained in a horizontal position, comes on a level with the upper edge of the incline E, whereupon the type-writer resting thereon may be drawn forward on suitable ways, if desired, into position for use. The position of the levers and links when the lid is opened is clearly indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the arrangement of the pivotal points is such that the weight of the lid when open will hold the car and type-writer in its elevated position.

To close the lid, it is only necessary to draw it forward and up, when the car with the type-writer on it will descend by gravity within the cabinet until, the lid being closed, the car will be arrested by any suitable stop, in this instance by its rear edge coming in contact with the rear wall of the cabinet. As shown, all of the parts are inclosed within the com-

partment C, and when the same is closed by the closing of the lid it is practically dust-proof.

In Fig. 2 I have dispensed with the bell-
5 crank levers *k* and links *l m* and have connected the forward part of the lid by a cord *o* on each side of the car, which passes forward around a guide-roller *p*, pivoted to the side wall F, and has its lower end secured to
10 the car in such manner that the opening of the lid will draw up the car and the closing of the lid will permit the car to descend by gravity, as before. In both cases, however, the pivoting of the lid to the side walls F is
15 the same, and the purpose thereof is to throw the lid well up at its forward end and then incline it downward, so as to give the great

est clearance possible to prevent its coming in contact with the type-writer both in the ascent and descent of the car.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

In a type-writer cabinet, the combination of the lid G hinged to the sides F, the links *f i* connecting the same, the car I with constantly horizontal shelf *a* traveling on the incline E, the bell-cranks *k* pivoted to the sides F, and the pivotally-connected links *l m* for the links *i* and car I respectively, substantially as described.

MORTON M. LYON.

Witnesses:

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