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TYPE WRITER SUPPORT FOR DESKS.
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[Diagram of a type writer support for desks]

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TYPE-WRITER SUPPORT FOR DESKS.


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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DARRELL FRANK DYKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writer Supports for Desks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide a support for a typewriting machine or similar office device adapted to be incorporated in a desk of practically standard design.

It consists of the features and elements described and shown in the drawings as indicated by the claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a partial front elevation of a desk showing the typewriter support in position for use and indicating the position of the machine on it in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the desk shown in Fig. 1, including in dotted lines a view of the typewriter and its support in its position out of use within the desk pedestal. Fig. 3 is a section taken as indicated at line 3—3 on Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section taken at the same plane as Fig. 3 but showing the parts in closed position. Fig. 5 is a section taken as indicated at line 5—5 on Fig. 3 showing the operating parts in plan. Fig. 6 is a detail section of the pedestal door fittings, being taken as indicated at line 6—6 on Fig. 8. Figs. 7 and 8 are plan and elevation respectively of the door fittings. Figs. 9 and 10 are detail views, being side and front elevations respectively of a supporting catch for the typewriter tablet. Figs. 11 and 12 are elevation and plan respectively of a retaining catch for the typewriter tablet.

The desk, 1, illustrated in the drawings is of the common pedestal type now in general use, and by virtue of the devices which are the subject of this invention one of its pedestals, 2, is adapted to serve as a housing for a typewriting machine, 3, in a position for use. The tablet, 1, is made in emerging from and reeding into the housing pedestal, 2, of the desk, 1, it will remain always in horizontal position so as to avoid disturbing the machine carried upon it. For this purpose the tablet is hung in the pedestal upon a system of parallel links, B and C, pivotally connected to fulcrum plates, D, rigidly mounted upon the respective side walls, 2°, of the pedestal, 2. The tablet, A, is formed with grooved edges, A°, reinforced by metal channels, A⅛, serving as runways for the supporting rollers, E, of the carrying plates, F. These carrying plates are in turn supported by pivotal connection with the ends of the parallel links, B and C; thus starting from the position illustrated in Fig. 3 the tablet, A, may be swung downwardly and rearwardly upon the links, B and C, and pushed back into the housing of the pedestal, 2, upon its supporting rollers, E, arriving finally at the position illustrated in Fig. 4.

Throughout the movement above described the tablet, A, and the machine carried by it, are counterbalanced by means of springs, G, anchored in the lower frame members, 2⅛, of the pedestal, 2, and connected to the extending ends, C°, of the links, C. This arrangement of the springs results in a variable leverage of action which approximately off-sets the variation of tension as the springs lengthen or shorten through the movement of the links, thus tending to uniformity of counterbalancing effect throughout the swinging movement of the links. Preferably the springs are strong enough to actually lift the weight of the tablet, A, and the machine, 3, from its lower position to the position of use, thus minimizing the effort of the operator. When the tablet is lowered away and pushed back into the pedestal housing an auxiliary roller, H, on each of the links, C, engages the corresponding channel, A⅖, and thus prevents the springs, G, from elevating the tablet, A, and its load within the housing, even though such load is carried at a shorter leverage when the tablet, A, is thus slid to its final position.

The tablet, A, is steadied in its position of use, shown in Fig. 3, by the engagement of the hooks, J, on said tablet with the catches, K, suspended from the underside of the desk top. As the tablet, A, rises to this position
the hooks, J, come opposite the notches, K, of the catches, K', and by means of springs, L, on the underside of the tablet, A, at the rear and engaging one of the tie rods, M, which connects the two carrying plates, F, the tablet, A, is retracted far enough to move the hooks, J, into the notches, K', as illustrated in Fig. 9.

When drawn out in extended position and during its swinging movement upon the links, B and C, the tablet, A, is controlled by a retaining catch, N, which by engaging the rear end of the tablet (see Fig. 11) prevents it from being pushed back upon its rollers into the pedestal housing. In the downward swing of the links this catch, N, is finally released by contact of the link, C, with a projecting lug, N', whereby it is raised out of engagement with the end of the tablet to permit the latter to be pushed into the pedestal housing. Somewhat similarly the catch is released at the upper limit of the swing of the links, B and C, by contact of another lug, N", with the link, B, and this permits the tablet to be retracted by the springs, L, L, and engaged by the hooks, K, K', as above described.

It may be noted that the simplicity of the mounting of the tablet-supporting devices within the pedestal housing will greatly facilitate assembling. Since the two sets of parallel links, B and C, are connected across by tie rods, M, M, engaging the carrying plates, F, and by an additional tie rod, O, connecting the extending ends, C', of the links, C, the entire device may be mounted in position by securing the fulcrum plates, D, D, to the respective side walls of the pedestal, and anchoring the ends of the springs, G, as indicated at G'.

For closing the front of the pedestal housing there is shown a door, P, pivotally carried near its lower edge upon rollers, Q, engaging the vertical and horizontal flanges, R' and R", of guide plates, R, mounted on the side walls of the pedestal; the door, P, is further provided with hook-shaped plates, S, designed to engage the flanges, R", for further supporting the door in its horizontal position, illustrated in Fig. 3, and to admit these hooks, S, to said position the vertical flange, R', of the plate, R, is notched or disconnected near the corner of the plate as indicated in Fig. 8. A flat spring, T, projecting at the lower end of the door, P, will engage the underside of the flange, R', so as to effect the guidance of the hooks, S, into engagement with said flange as the door is swung down and pushed back into the pedestal housing.

I claim:

1. In combination with a housing, a movable tablet and supporting means therefor, comprising a system of parallel links pivoted on either side wall of the housing, carrying plates pivoted at the free ends of the links in each system, means on said carrying plates adapted to slidably engage the lateral edges of the tablet at two points longitudinally separated to permit horizontal movement of said tablet with respect to the plates, and means on one of the links intermediate of its pivots adapted to engage one of said lateral edges of the tablet at a third point during its sliding movement.

2. In combination with a housing, a movable tablet; carrying plates and a system of parallel links connecting the plates with the side walls of the housing for up-and-down movement of the plates by swinging movement of the links; means by which the tablet is engaged with the carrying plates for horizontal sliding with respect thereto, adapted to permit the tablet to be protruded from the housing; a catch mounted on one of the carrying plates positioned and adapted for locking the tablet at horizontally extended position during the swinging movement of the links, said catch being formed and positioned for encounter with one of the links at the upper limit of their swinging movement for disengagement of the catch to release the tablet, and cooperating devices on the tablet and housing, positioned for engagement of the tablet with the housing upon inward sliding of the tablet upon its release from the catch.

3. In combination with a housing, a movable tablet; carrying plates and a system of parallel links connecting the plates with the side walls of the housing for up-and-down movement of the plates by swinging movement of the links; means by which the tablet is engaged with the carrying plates for horizontal sliding with respect thereto, adapted to permit the tablet to be protruded from the housing; a catch mounted on one of the carrying plates positioned and adapted for locking the tablet at horizontally extended position during the swinging movement of the links, said catch being formed and positioned for encountering with one of the links at the lower limit and with the other link on the same side at the upper limit of said swinging movement for releasing the tablet at said limits respectively.

4. In combination with a housing, a movable tablet and supporting means therefor, comprising carrying plates slidably engaging the lateral edges of the tablet to permit horizontal extension thereof from the housing, and means whereby said carrying plates are mounted in the housing to permit vertical movement of the tablet, a spring stop positioned to limit the horizontal extension of the tablet, a controlling catch on one of the carrying plates adapted to lock the tablet at its extreme limit of extension during the vertical movement of said carrying plates, a horizontally engageable hook device posi-
tioned for positively supporting said tablet at its upper limit of movement, and means for automatically releasing the controlling catch at the upper limit of the vertical movement to permit retraction of the tablet by the spring stop for engaging the hook device.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Chicago, Illinois, this 16th day of Sept., 1913.

D. FRANK DYKE.

Witnesses:
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