June 5, 1923. E. C. NEWMAN ET AL. 1,457,744

CONTAINING CABINET

Filed July 25, 1922

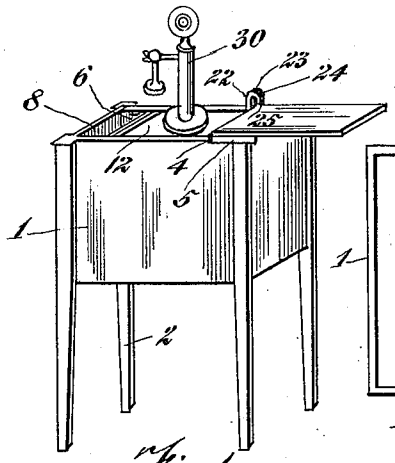


Fig. 1.

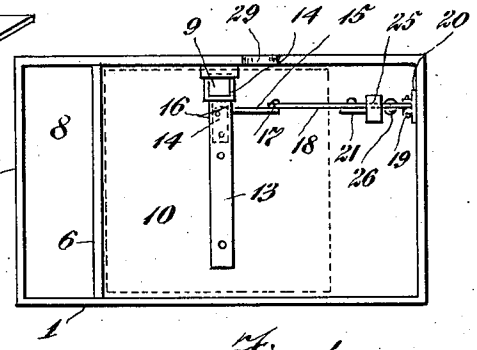


Fig. 4.

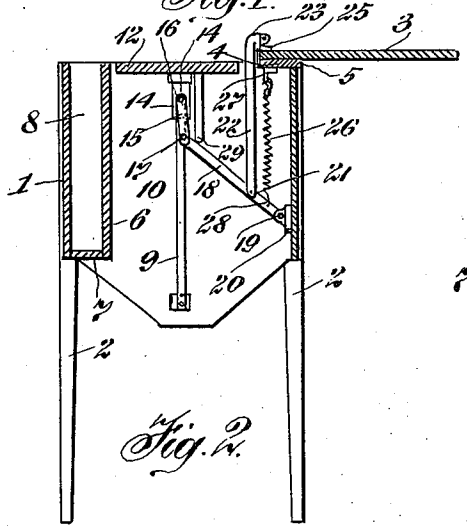


Fig. 2.

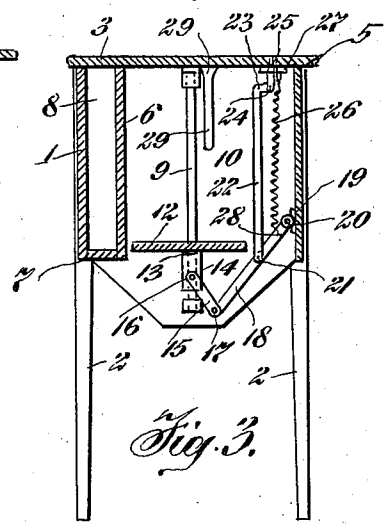


Fig. 3.

Inventors.
Emily C. Newman
and Edward A. Newman
by Edwin W. Greeley
Attorney.

Patented June 5, 1923. 1,457,744

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL C. NEWMAN, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, AND EDWARD A. NEWMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CONTAINING CABINET.

Application filed July 25, 1922. Serial No. 577,468.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EMIL C. NEWMAN and EDWARD A. NEWMAN, both citizens of the United States, and residents of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, and the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, respectively, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Containing Cabinets, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a cheap, simple, and highly efficient containing cabinet, in the present instance, applied to a telephone; and in this application, the cabinet contains or holds the telephone instrument within it, and, by a manipulation of a part thereof, the telephone is automatically forced to come out or emerge from within the cabinet and rendered usable; and when not in use, by a remanipulation, is forced back into the cabinet holding and containing the same, until the use of the telephone is again desired. Thus the cabinet or device possesses a high degree of utility.

Specifically for the purpose of this specification, it consists of a body part forming a cabinet, for containing the telephone, supported on legs, a table or elevator platform supported in said cabinet part, a means for raising and lowering said table or elevator platform, the telephone resting on said table and moving up into position for use, and down out of usable position, to disappear within the cabinet or body part, said upward and downward movement operated by raising and lowering the lid.

The features and advantages of our invention will readily become apparent from the following specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification:

Fig. 1, is an isometric view of the cabinet, the lid being open and the telephone exposed and ready for use,

Fig. 2, is a longitudinal section of the cabinet shown in Fig. 1, the table or elevating platform being shown up and elevated in position, the lid extended and the operating parts shown as they appear when the elevating platform is in elevated position.

Fig. 3, is a similar view as that shown in Fig. 2, except the elevating platform is shown in its lowered position and its connecting and operating parts shown in the position they occupy when the elevating platform is down and the lid in closed position, and

Fig. 4, is an enlarged plan view with the lid removed.

The cabinet is formed of walls 1, which form the body part of the cabinet; this body part being supported on legs 2, a top 3, being hinged at 4, to the cross top piece 5. At one end of the cabinet we place a partition 6, and at the lower extremity thereof we place a bottom 7, and thus forming a pocket 8, in which to place the telephone directory and any other matter or thing. All these parts may be of any form or contour, and connected together in any desirable manner.

One of the walls, 1, of the cabinet is somewhat extended at its lower extremity, and on this wall, on the inside thereof, we place a guide rail 9, in the present instance approximately square in form, but it may be of any shape and connected to the wall in any approved way. This guide rail is rigidly attached.

In the space 10 in the cabinet, we place an elevating platform or table 12, made of any desirable form, and on the bottom of the elevating platform we place a brace or supporting bar or strip 13, which is extended to form, at approximately a right angle thereto, a guide way or sliding shoe 14, which passes up and down over the face of the guide rail 9. On the brace bar 13, we place a small angle iron 14′, on the outwardly extending arm of which we connect one end of a lever 15, by a pivot 16, which extends over and is connected to the slide way or shoe 14 which slides up and down on the guide rail 9.

At its opposite end this lever 15 is pivoted, at point 17, to one end of the long lever 18, which latter lever at its opposite extremity is pivoted at 19, to a bracket 20 on one of the walls 1, of the cabinet. At the point 21, we pivot the lower end of a lever 22, which extends upwardly, and at its upper extremity is turned to form an angular extension 23, and at the end of said angle part 23 is pivoted, at point 24, to a bracket 25 on the top 3. A coiled spring 26, extends from a small bracket 27, on cross piece 5, to the long lever 18, to which it is attached at point 28.

A slot or recess 29 is present in one of the walls 1, to permit the entry of the telephone wires.

This system of levers and their connec-

tions, extending from the top 3 to the sliding shoe 14, move the said sliding shoe, up and down on the guide rail 9 and consequently the elevating platform 12, is elevated or lowered, as the top 3 is raised or lowered; thus by simply raising the top 3, the telephone 30, on the platform 12, automatically emerges for use, from within the cabinet; when the telephone has been used, the top 3 is lowered to cover the cabinet and the telephone on the platform disappears within the cabinet.

Its exact operation is as follows, to wit:

Let us suppose that the device is in the position shown in Fig. 3, the telephone instrument resting on the elevating platform 12, which is at its lowest position and the top 3 is down and the cabinet is closed, and it is desired to use the telephone; the operator lifts the top 3, the lever 22 and its angle head 23 being pivotally connected at 24 to bracket 25 on said top 3, will commence moving upward and partially inwardly in a course to accommodate the arc of a circle described by the top in being opened; this movement upwardly pulls the lever 18 upwardly, the pivot 19 acting as the pivot point, (lever as being connected to said lever 18 at pivoted point 21); thus action of lever 18 which is pivoted at 17, to the lever 15, forces the movement of said lever 15, which is pivoted to slide way or slide shoe 14; thus forcing the slide shoe up on the way or guide rail 9, carrying the platform and the telephone thereon to the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2; when it is desired to close the cabinet, the top 3, is forced to describe the arc of a circle in closing; this forces the levers and connections to go back over their course, to assume a normal position as shown in Fig. 3. The opening or closing of the top, forces, the levers to describe a course, which, when traveled, raises or lowers the elevating platform.

When the lid 3 is opened and the lifting elevator 12, is up as shown in Fig. 2, the spring 26, which reaches from point 27 to point 28, is stressed by the action of the levers and when the top 3 is closed, it acts as a cushion to prevent its sudden descent.

It will be perfectly obvious that this telephone cabinet does not disturb the telephone connections; allows presence of a telephone in the apartment without notice; keeps the telephone in a clean and sanitary condition; prevents the telephone from being disturbed or knocked over; the telephone directory is always kept in the same place; the cabinet enhances the appearance of the room and can be readily moved to any convenient position.

The system of levers and connections may be varied and still accomplish the same result.

A containing cabinet of this class, may be employed in connection with any other article or device other than a telephone, and it will readily be observed that the same is capable of some modification, and we wish to be understood as claiming any modifications, which will fall within the scope of our invention.

What we claim as new and our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A telephone cabinet including a tubular enclosure having vertically arranged front, rear and side walls, a partition extending across the interior of said enclosure and spaced from one of said side walls, a bottom connected to said partition and to the last mentioned side wall and cooperating with said partition to form a pocket within the enclosure adapted to receive a telephone directory, a vertically disposed track arranged within the enclosure and connected to the rear wall, a shoe slidably mounted on said track, a platform carried by said shoe and adapted to support a desk telephone, a link pivotally connected to said shoe, a lever having one of its ends pivotally connected to said link and its other end pivotally connected to the other side wall, a second link having its lower end pivotally connected to the intermediate portion of said lever, a stationary top covering a portion of the upper end of said enclosure and connected to the last mentioned side wall, a spring having one of its ends connected to said lever and its other end connected to said stationary top, a movable top hinged to the stationary top and adapted to cover the upper end of said pocket and the upper end of the portion of said enclosure in which said platform moves, said second link having its upper end pivotally connected to the movable top, and a slot arranged in the rear wall and adapted to permit telephone wires to be connected to a telephone carried by the platform and to move with said telephone.

2. In a cabinet for use with desk telephones, a tubular enclosure formed of vertical side walls and constructed to house and conceal a telephone when the latter is not in use, a track arranged within said enclosure, a shoe slidably mounted on said track, a platform carried by said shoe and adapted to support a telephone, a movable top for said enclosure, a lever pivotally connected to one of the walls of said enclosure, a short link pivotally connecting the shoe and lever, a long link having its upper end pivotally connected to the movable top and its lower end pivotally connected to an intermediate portion of said lever, and a spring connected to said lever and functioning to retard the closing movement of the top and the descending movement of said platform.

3. A cabinet for use with desk telephones including supporting legs, a tubular enclosure carried by said legs and having vertically arranged side walls, a partition ex-

tending across the interior of the enclosure, a bottom connecting the lower end of said partition to one of said walls, said partition and bottom and the walls to which they are connected forming a pocket to receive a telephone directory, a stationary top mounted on said enclosure, a movable top hinged to the stationary top and adapted when closed to cover the upper end of said enclosure, a vertically movable platform arranged within the enclosure, means for guiding said platform, a lever and link connecting the platform to one of the walls of the enclosure, another link connecting an intermediate portion of said lever to the movable top, and a spring having one of its ends connected to the stationary top and its other end connected to said lever.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures at Cincinnati, Ohio, this 30th day of May, 1922, and at Chicago, Illinois, this 31st day of May, 1922, respectively.

EMIL C. NEWMAN.
EDWARD A. NEWMAN.