

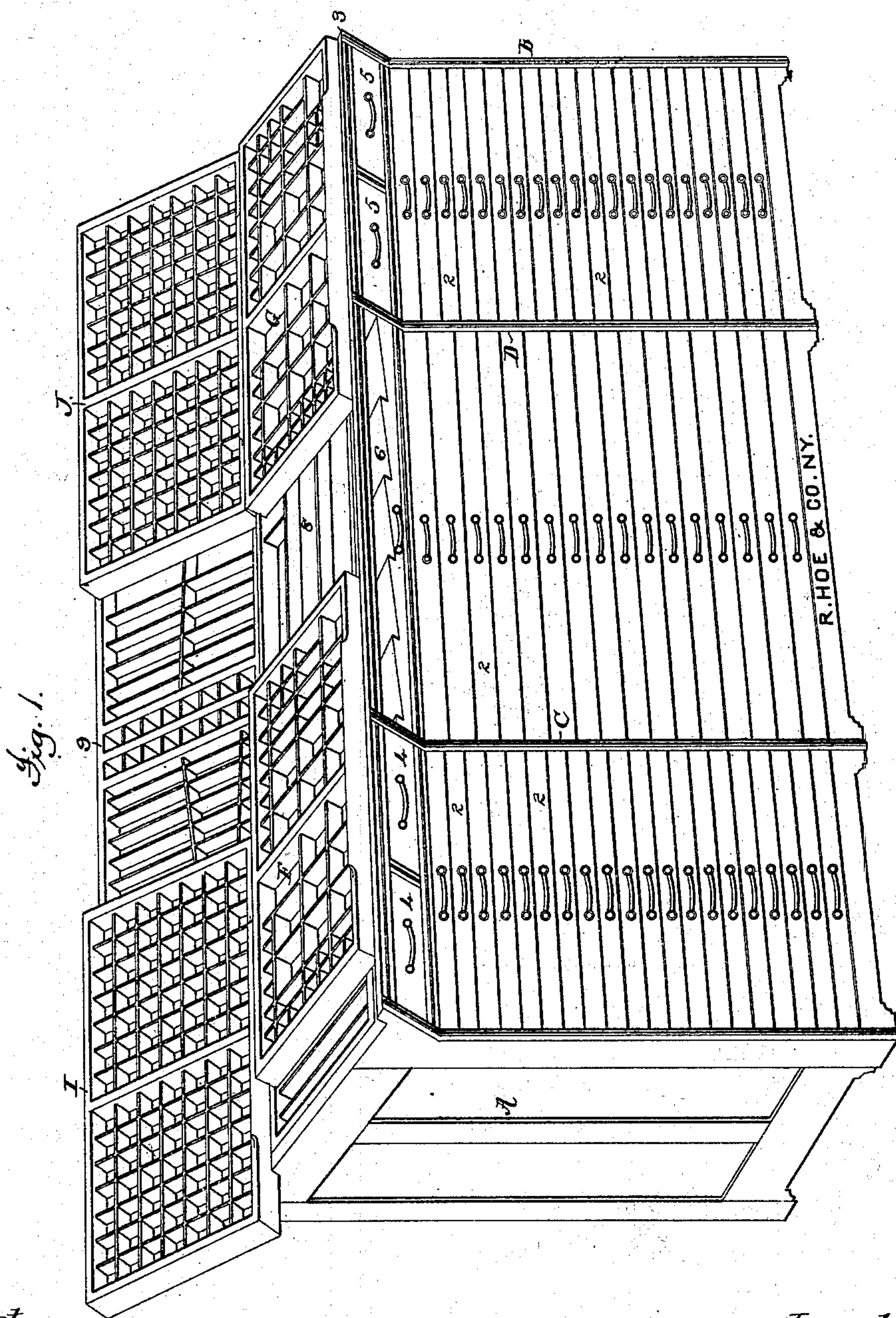
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. S. HOE.  
PRINTER'S CABINET.

No. 249,178.

Patented Nov. 8, 1881.



Attest;  
*Geo. M. Graham*  
*A. H. Jastrow.*

Inventor,  
*Stephen S. Hoe,*  
by *Munson & Phillips*  
*Attys*



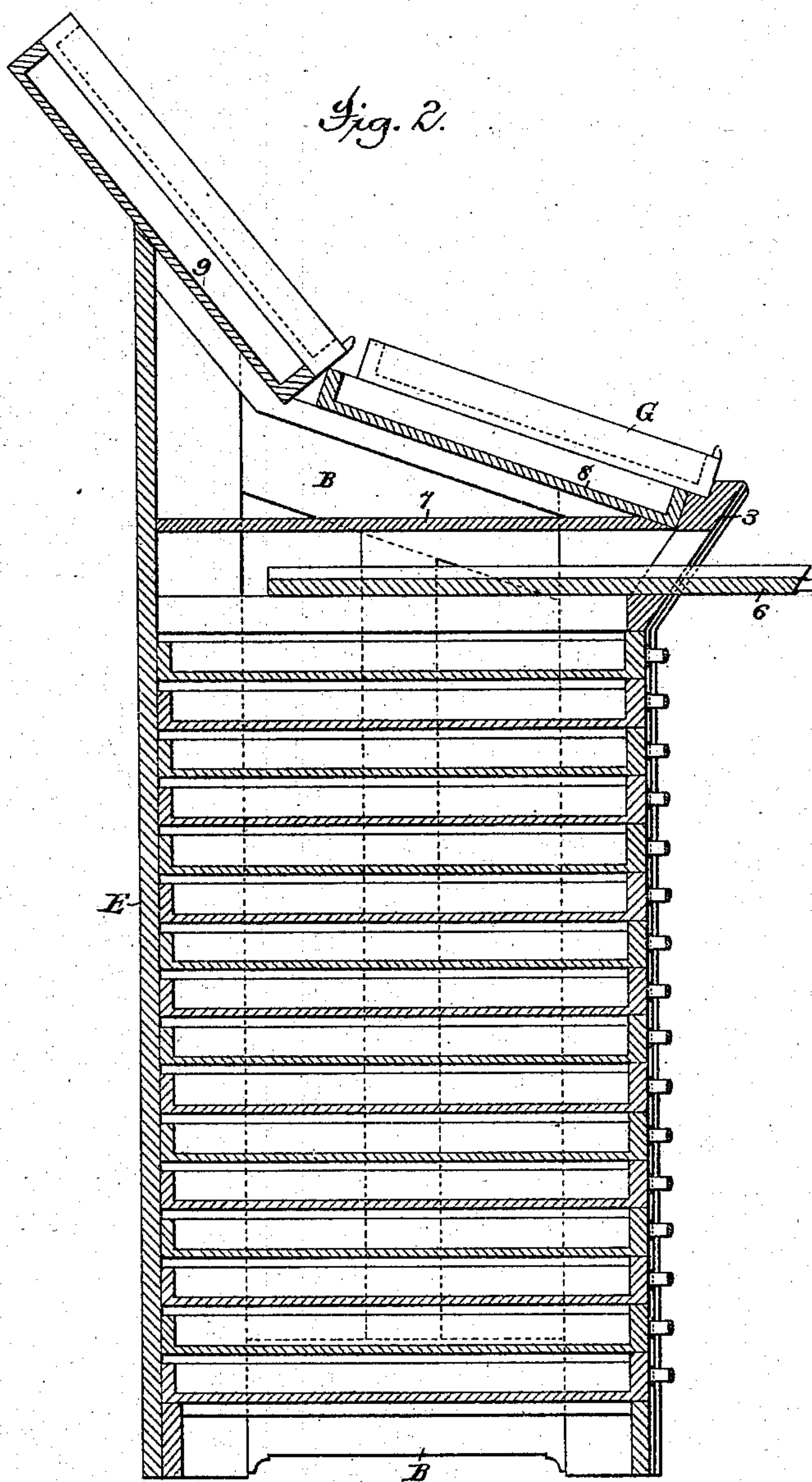
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

S. S. HOE.  
PRINTER'S CABINET.

No. 249,178.

Patented Nov. 8, 1881.



Attest;  
*Geo. H. Graham*  
*A. N. Jasbera.*

Inventor,  
*Stephen S. Hoe,*  
by *Munson & Phillips*  
*Attys.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. HOE, OF TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK.

## PRINTER'S CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,178, dated November 8, 1881.

Application filed February 26, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, STEPHEN S. HOE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Tarrytown, county of Westchester, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' Cabinets, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

The accompanying drawings, representing an embodiment of my improvements, illustrate, by Figure 1, a perspective view of a printer's cabinet, of which Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional elevation.

Printers' cabinets as heretofore constructed have been provided with one or more ranges of type-cases arranged to slide horizontally as drawers, with their front edges aligned, or approximately so, with the front edge of the inclined cases surmounting said drawers, from which cases the printer takes the material for composing printing-forms.

In working at such a cabinet the printer must stand quite erect if he desires to be near the case, or if posed at ease he must stand so far away from the cabinet as to cause much forward bending of the body or long reaching of the arms to perform his work, thereby causing great fatigue and slowness of work.

It is the object of this improvement to provide a cabinet with a construction wherein this defective use of a cabinet is avoided, and whereby not only great economy of space is accomplished, but the necessary materials for composing the most complex forms of printing material are brought within small compass and may be conveniently reached by the workman.

Said improvements consist in a cabinet composed of one or more vertical ranges of drawers of a type-case-supporting frame that projects forward beyond the general plane of the face of said drawers, whereby the workman may stand in convenient working position before said case without being interfered with by said drawers, and the combination therewith of a sliding galley-board.

The cabinet may be composed of a suitable frame-work, as the framed and paneled ends A B, with two or any suitable number of intermediate frames, as C D, and a backing, as E, upon ledges or other guides with which such

ends and frames are provided. Type-cases, as 2 2, are arranged to slide as drawers. These type cases or drawers are arranged as is usual, and when closed into the cabinet their front faces occupy a common vertical plane and fill the space from the floor upward to nearly the top of the cabinet, thus presenting a straight front. Above these type cases or drawers 2 2 the frame-work of the cabinet is constructed to project forward, its face taking an angular direction and terminating in an edge-rail, 3, between which and the uppermost type case or drawer 2 a drawer-space is provided, that is filled in part by drawers 4 and 5, and in part provides a recess in which a galley rack or holder, 6, may slide, a division-board, 7, providing for the proper movement of said drawers 4 5 or holder 6.

At the upper end or top of the cabinet it is provided with a permanent case, 8, supported at a suitable inclination, that is divided by suitable partitions, so as to accommodate labor-saving leads, large display-type face up, &c., said case being let in against the rear face of the edge rail 3, so that the latter may be rabbeted to provide a right-angular guideway for the bottom and front wall of an ordinary type-case, as F G, the said case 8 and its divisions being so constructed that it will not only properly accommodate the materials placed in its receptacles, but the case or cases F G may slide over them without injuring their contents whenever it is necessary to uncover any one or more of such receptacles. The cabinet is provided with another permanent case, 9, which is supported in an inclined position, so as to rise from the rear edge of the case 8 and stand appropriately to hold an upper case or cases, I J. This case 9, like its companion 8, has division-walls to form receptacles in which may be placed labor-saving rules, combination-borders, right and left ornaments, &c., and it is also constructed so that it will support the cases I J with their front walls resting against the rear wall of the permanent case 8, and admit the sliding movement of the case or cases I J when access is required to any receptacle of the case 9 that may be covered.

A cabinet thus constructed has a capacity of holding the equipment for a printing-office in about one-twelfth the space now required for



the same quantity of material. Its structure enables the stock type to be protected in the closed frame-work from dust and liability to injury, while its projecting front enables a compositor to stand in a proper working position before it without contact with the straight front its cases or drawers 2 present. He may thus work at ease and not require to stretch his arms or contort his body to reach the material before him. The body letter or type cases F G, their cap-cases I J, both of which may slide, the permanent cases for containing labor-saving leads, display-type, rules, borders, ornaments, &c., the copy-drawers 4 5, the galley-rest 6, and the fancy-letter type cases or drawers 2 afford him, within range of slight movement, the means for composing the most complex job without great or undue labor, his material being concentrated, and thus one is enabled to work with great economy.

What is claimed is—

1. A printer's cabinet consisting of a frame-work filled with drawers, as 2, that present a

vertical front, above which a support is provided for working-cases, the front portion of which projects beyond the drawer-fronts and their frame-work, all substantially as described.

2. A printer's cabinet consisting of the drawers 2, galley-holder and permanent cases 8 9, constructed so that working-cases, as F G I J, may slide over them while properly supported, the cases F G being sustained by means of a guideway formed in the rail 3, substantially as described.

3. A printer's cabinet provided with supports for drawers or cases, as 2, and with a sliding galley-holder having inclined beds or rests for the galleys transversely arranged, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

STEPHEN S. HOE.

Witnesses:

T. H. PALMER,  
GEO. H. GRAHAM.