

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. KIEFER.
TYPE WRITER CABINET.

No. 408,385.

Patented Aug. 6, 1889.

Fig. 1.

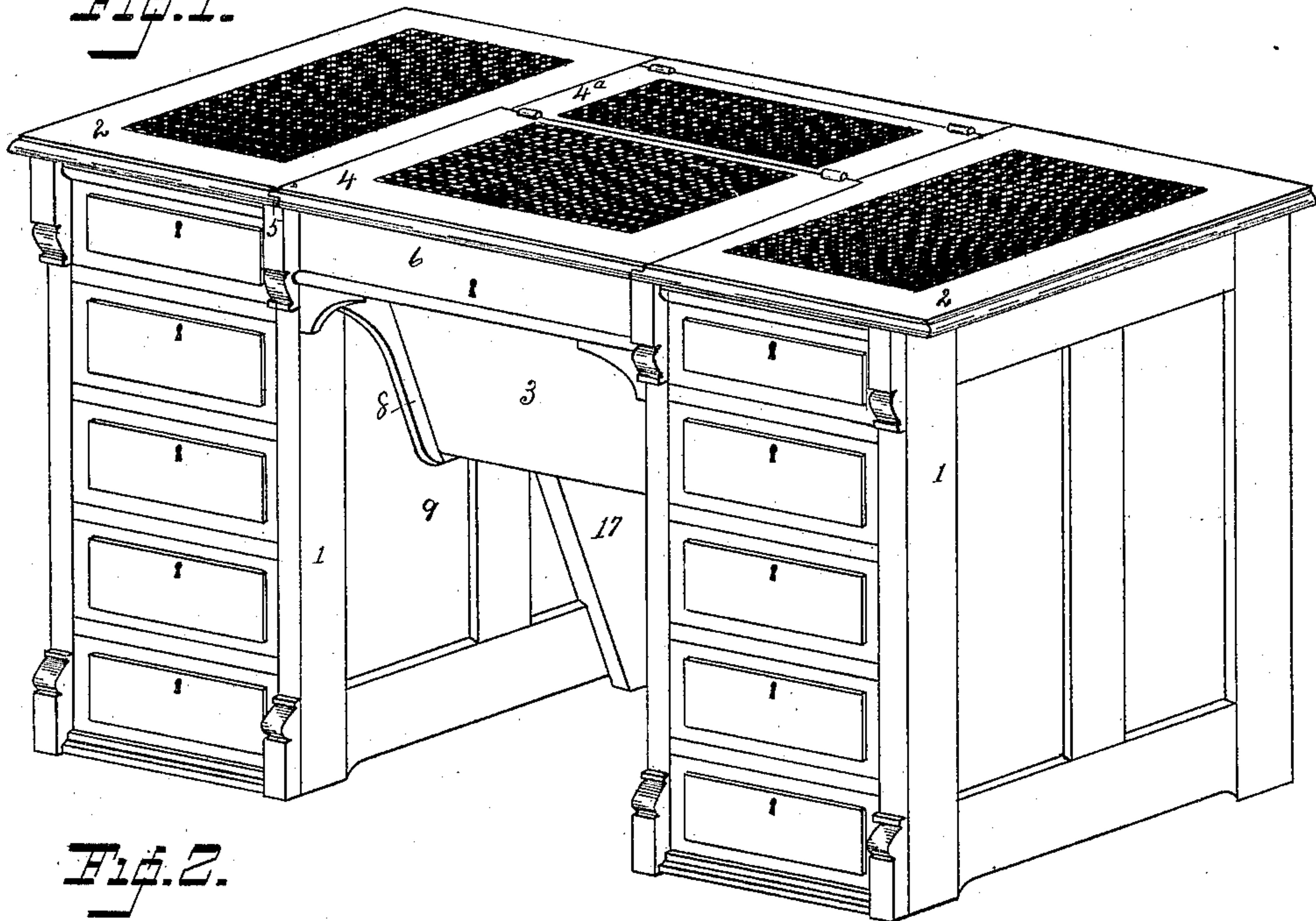
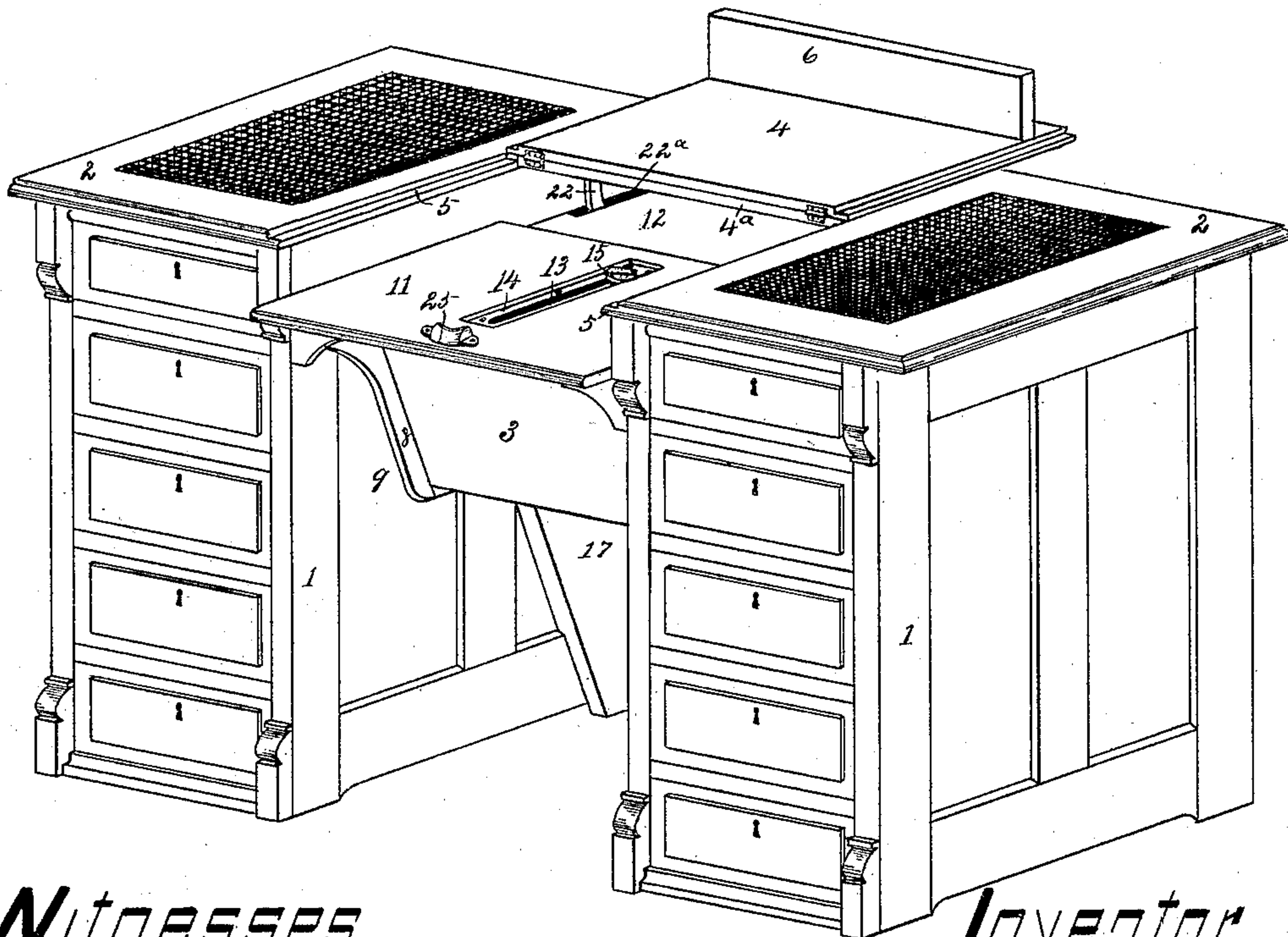


Fig. 2.



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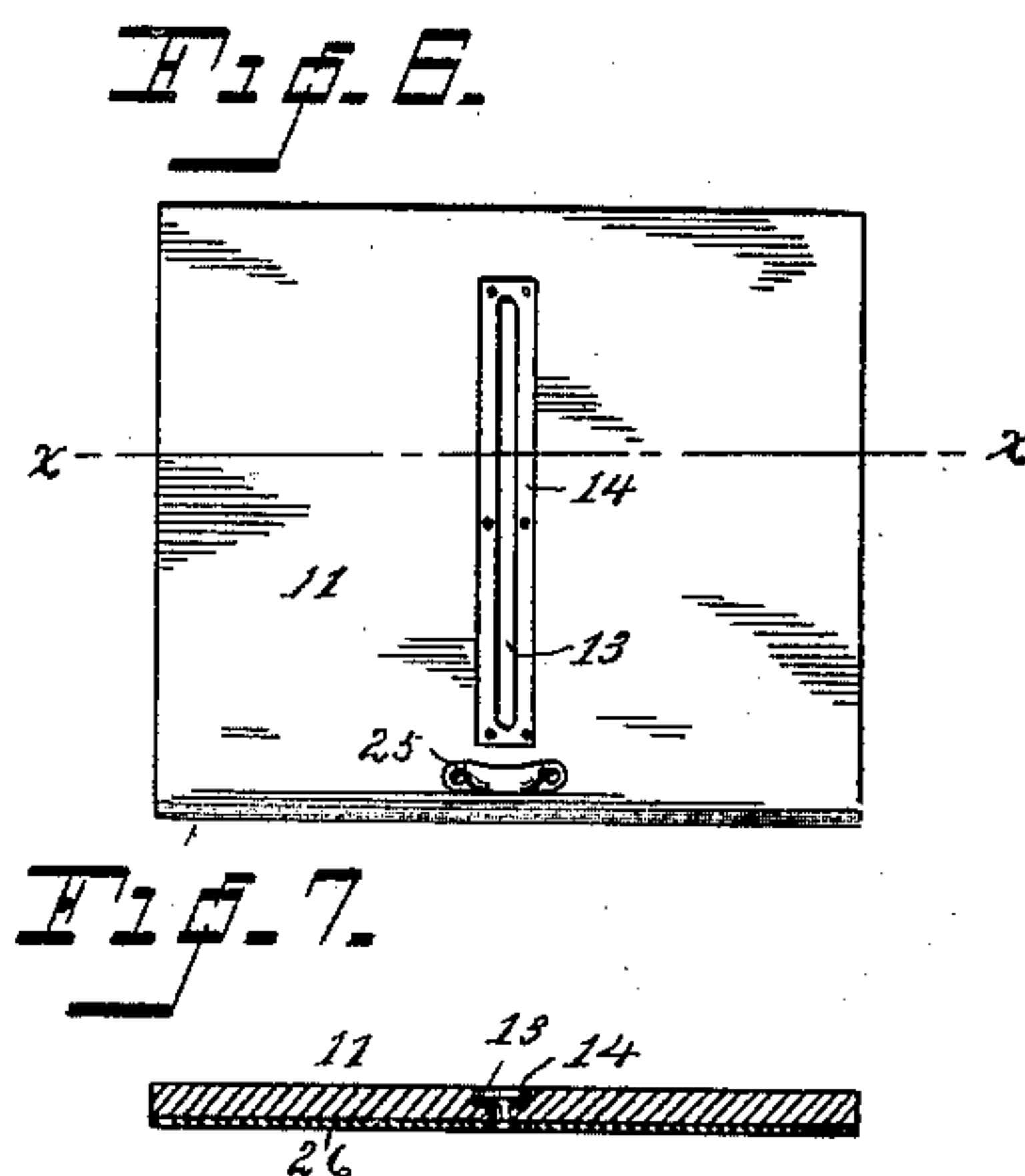
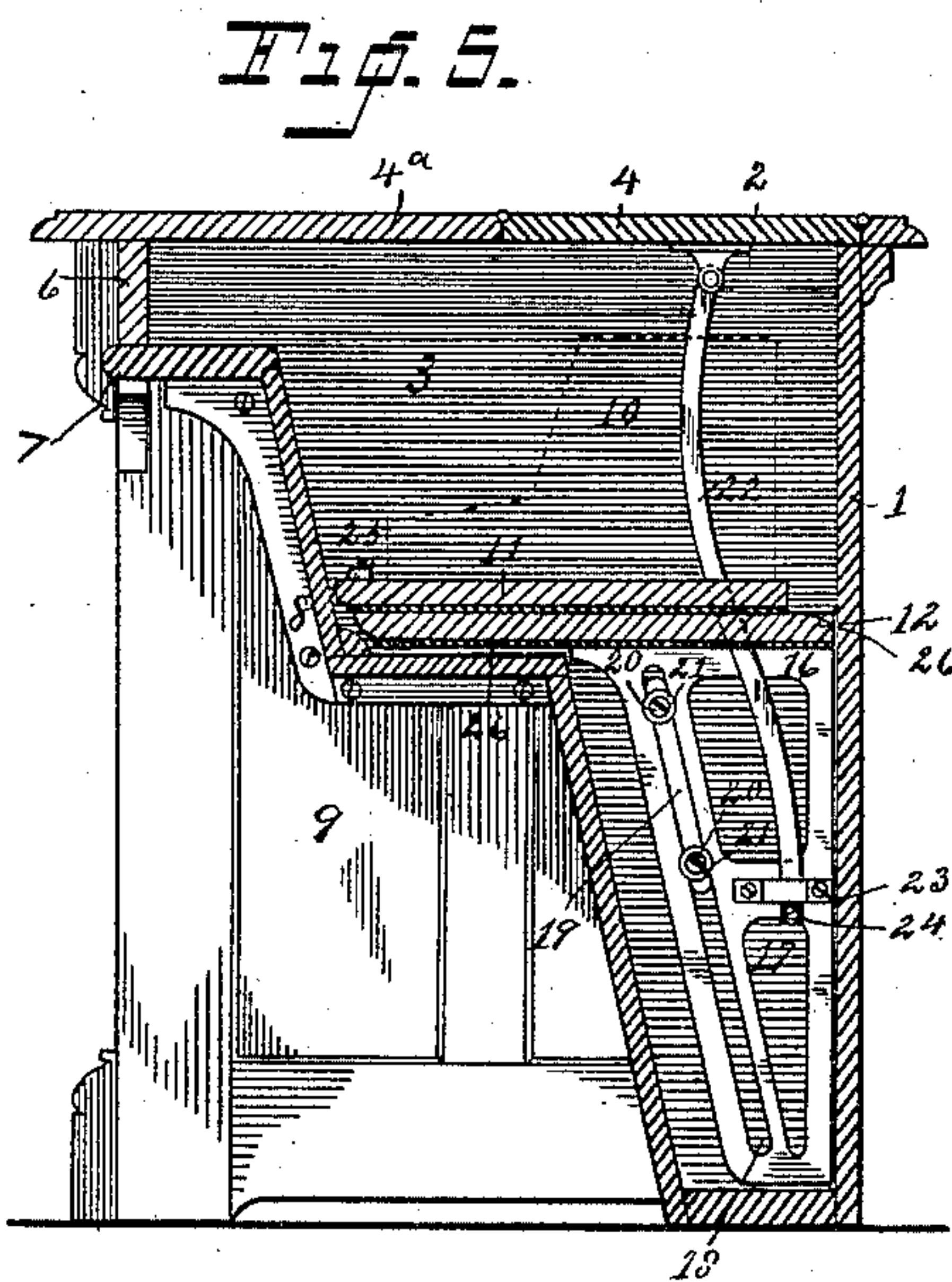
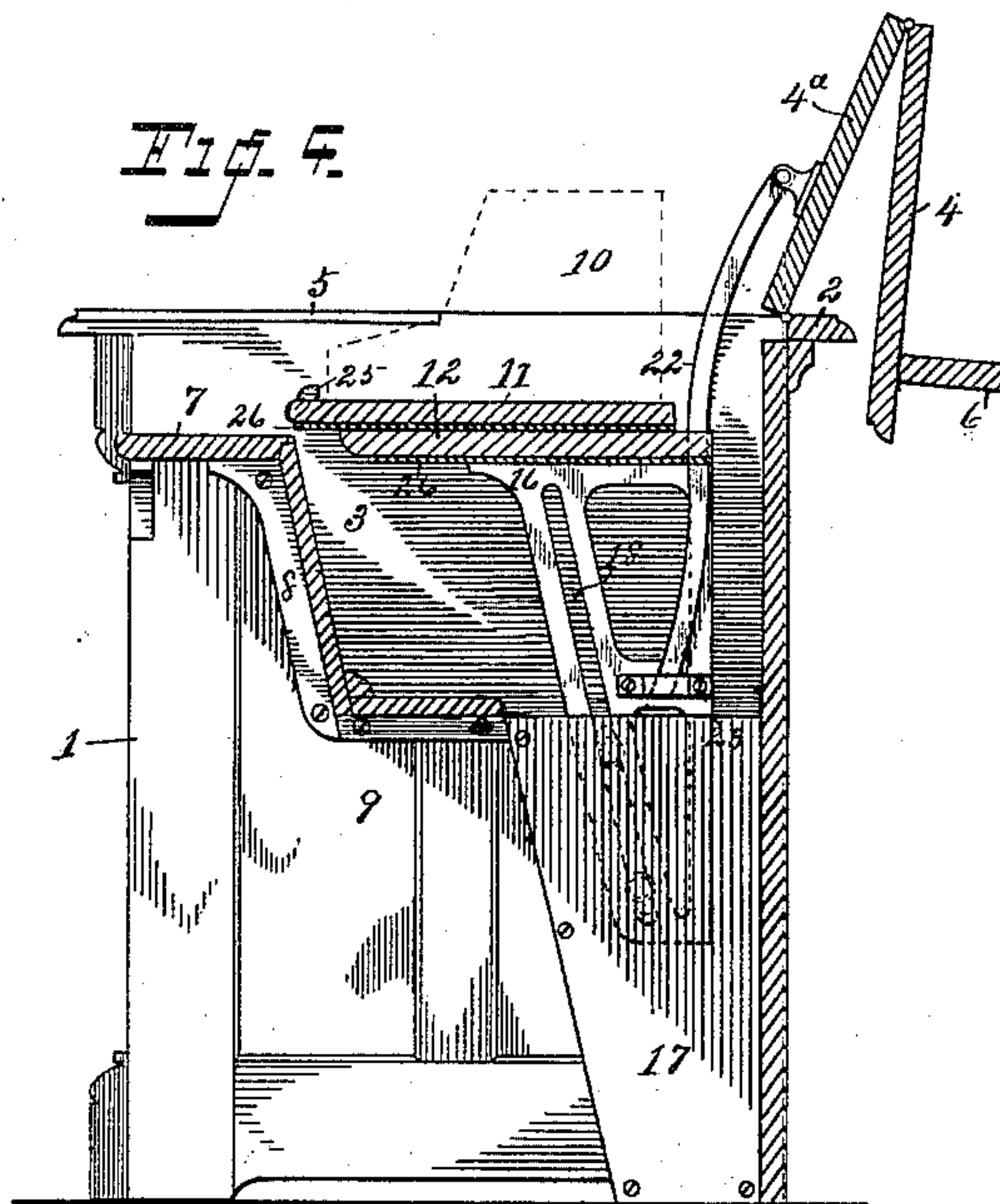
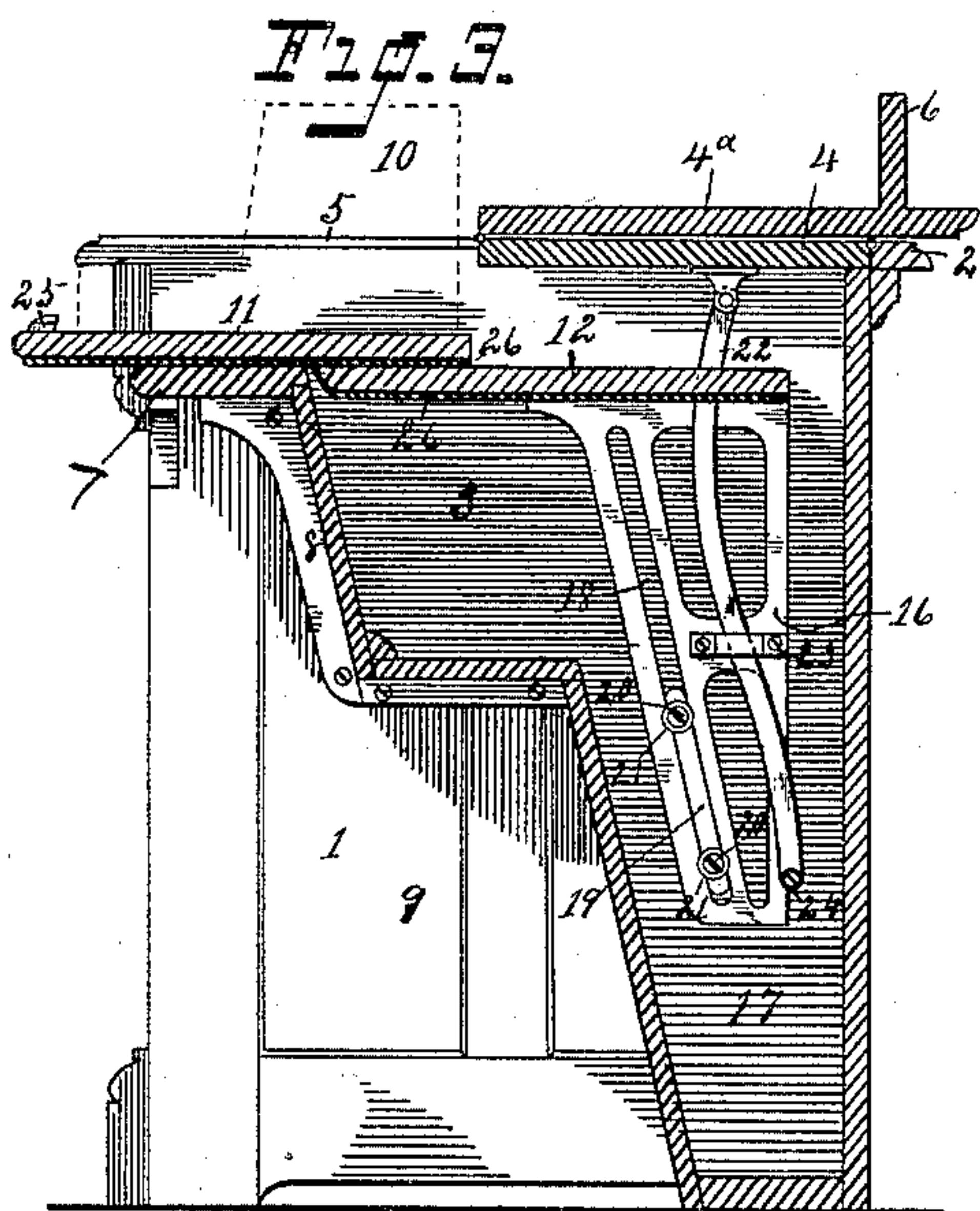
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB KIEFER, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT.

TYPE-WRITER CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 408,385, dated August 6, 1889.

Application filed September 20, 1888. Serial No. 285,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB KIEFER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writer 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 has for its object to provide a type-writer cabinet which shall be perfectly dust-proof, and in which any style of type-writer may be placed out of the way not in use without appreciable loss of desk-room.

With these ends in view I have devised the novel construction, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, numbers being used to denote the several parts.

Figure 1 is a perspective of a desk with the type-writer cabinet closed; Fig. 2, a perspective showing the cabinet in the fully-opened position; Fig. 3, a section at the left of the center, the position of the parts corresponding with Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a similar section, the parts being at an intermediate position as in opening and closing the cabinet, the sliding table being raised but not moved forward; Fig. 5, a similar section, the parts being in the closed position; Fig. 6, a plan view of the sliding table detached, and Fig. 7 is a section of the table on the line $x x$ in Fig. 6.

Similar numbers denote the same parts in all the figures.

1 denotes the desk, which may be of the ordinary or any suitable construction, and 2 the top thereof. Beneath the top, at some distance back from the front of the desk, is a compartment 3, which I make of suitable shape and size to receive the type-writer and to permit the cover 4 4^a to close the cabinet, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5. The cover is made in two parts, the front portion (denoted by 4) being hinged to the back portion, and the latter (denoted by 4^a) being hinged near the back of the desk, as is clearly shown in the drawings. The edges of the cover are undercut to engage shoulders 5 at the sides. Near the front of the cover is a downwardly-projecting front piece 6, which fills the entire

space between the sides of the chamber, the lower edge thereof resting upon a ledge 7 at the front of the desk and below the top thereof, this ledge and the front wall of the compartment which joins it being supported by cleats 8, attached to the inner walls 9 of the desk.

10 denotes a type-writer, the outlines of which I have indicated in dotted lines in the sectional views. In use the type-writer rests upon a sliding table 11, which in turn rests upon a vertically-movable bed 12. The table is provided with a central slot 13, extending from near the back toward the front, said slot being preferably protected by a metal plate 14. The sliding table is connected to the bed by means of one or more screws 15, passing through said slot and plate and firmly engaging the bed, the plate being preferably countersunk, as shown in Fig. 7, so that the head of the screw is flush with or slightly below the surface of the table. The opposite ends of the bed rest upon slides 16, which are housed in suitable chambers 17 at the opposite sides of the central space underneath the type-writer chamber. Only one of the slide-chambers and slides is shown in the drawings, the other chamber and slide being simply duplicates. Each of the slides is provided with a slot 18, said slot being engaged by a block 19, secured to the inner walls of the desk by screws 20. Washers 21 are provided under the heads of these screws, which project over the edges of the slot and engage the slides, as is clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 5. The slides are thus held firmly in place, but have free movement up and down in raising and lowering the type-writer, as will presently be explained.

22 denotes lifting-rods hinged to the back portion of the cover at the ends thereof, which pass down through slots 22^a at the sides of the bed, one only of said rods being shown. The lower end of each rod passes freely through an eye or keeper 23 upon one of the slides, and is provided at its lower end with an enlargement 24, which engages the under side of said eye or keeper, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

In the drawings, I have shown the slots 18 in the slides as made oblique, so as to carry the bed, type-writer, &c., forward as they are

lifted upward, thus preventing contact of the type-writer with the cover. This enables me to make the cabinet several inches narrower than would otherwise be necessary, as most styles of type-writers, if placed at the back of the bed and then raised vertically, would come in contact with the cover, the bed traveling fastest. The angle at which the slot is placed may be varied to suit different styles of machines. Instead of causing the lower ends of the lifting-rods to slide through keepers on the slides, and providing the lifting-rods with enlargements to engage the keepers, the lower ends of the lifting-rods may be provided with slots engaged by pins on the slides. This being an obvious mechanical expedient, is not deemed to require illustration.

25 denotes a hand-piece at the front of the sliding table for convenience in operating it.

The operation is as follows: The type-writer being placed upon the sliding table, as already stated, suppose the cabinet to be in the closed position. The front portion 4 of the cover is turned over upon the back portion 4^a, and the two parts of the cover are then turned over to the position shown in Fig. 4. This raises the bed and sliding table, carrying the type-writer with them, from the position shown in Fig. 5 to the position shown in Fig. 4, in which position it will be noticed that the under surface of the sliding table is slightly above the surface of ledge 7. In practice the under side of the sliding table is protected by a strip of felt, (denoted in the drawings by 26.) As soon as the parts are in the position just described the operator draws the sliding table forward. The weight of the type-writer is at this time supported from the back portion of the cover by means of the lifting-rods and slides. The operator next turns the cover down from the position shown in Fig. 4 to that shown in Fig. 3. This causes the lower ends of the lifting-rods to pass down through the eyes or keepers, as shown, and allows the sliding table to settle down upon ledge 7, as shown in Fig. 3. The slides 16, however, remain in the position shown, owing to the fact that the rear portion of the sliding table and some of the weight of the type-writer still rest upon the bed. This causes the bed and slides to tilt forward slightly, so that the walls of the slots in the slides bind upon blocks 19, thereby locking the slides and bed in the raised position, where they remain until the cover is turned backward again.

The exact proportion of the parts is of course not of the essence of my invention. I ordinarily so proportion them, however, that in the full open position—that is, as shown in Fig. 3—about two-thirds of the sliding table will rest upon ledge 7, so that the greater portion of the weight of the type-writer will rest firmly upon said ledge. In closing the cabinet the parts of the cover are first turned to the position shown in Fig. 4, which raises

the lifting-rods and causes the enlargements thereon to engage the eyes or keepers. The sliding table and type-writer are then pushed back to the position shown in Fig. 4, the entire weight being now supported from the cover. The cover is then turned down to the position shown in Fig. 5, the type-writer, table, and bed also moving down to the position shown. It will be seen that my present construction is such as to give great leverage in lifting the machine, so that but little strength is required to lift the type-writer, which always retains its proper position, so that there is no danger of its moving about and thereby becoming injured in lowering and raising it, and the lifting mechanism is so simple and strong that breakage or getting out of repair is rendered practically impossible.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a type-writer cabinet, the combination, with the cover, of lifting-rods hinged thereto, slides engaged by said rods and carried obliquely upward and forward when the cover is raised, a bed carried by the slides, and a sliding table carried by the bed, said parts being so arranged that when the cover is raised the bed and table are lifted upward and forward but retain the horizontal position, and when the table is slid to its extreme forward position the cover may be lowered independently of the bed and table.

2. The combination, with the cover and the lifting-rods hinged thereto, of slides loosely engaged by said lifting-rods and having oblique slots and blocks 19 engaged by said slots, whereby the slides are retained in position and are caused to move upward and forward obliquely when the cover is raised, a horizontal bed carried by said slides, and a sliding table carried by the bed, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination, with the cover and the lifting-rods hinged thereto and having enlargements at their lower ends, of the slides having keepers through which the lifting-rods slide and which are engaged by said enlargements, and a bed carried by the slides.

4. The combination, with the ledge, cover, lifting-rods, and slides, to which the lifting-rods are loosely connected, of a bed carried by the slides which move obliquely upward and forward when the cover is raised, and a table carried by the bed, which is adapted to slide forward over the ledge which supports it, thereby permitting the cover and lifting-rods to be lowered independently of the bed, table, and slides.

5. The combination, with the cover, lifting-rods, and slides, of a bed carried by the slides which move obliquely upward and forward when the cover is raised, a table having a slot 13, and a screw passing through said slot and engaging the bed, so that the table may be drawn forward when in the raised position, substantially as described.

6. In a type-writer cabinet, compartment 3, ledge 7, and a cover adapted to close the compartment, in combination with slides carrying the bed, lifting-rods connected to the cover and to said slides, and a sliding table connected to the bed and adapted to be drawn forward over the ledge.

7. In a type-writer cabinet, ledge 7, the cover and lifting-rods hinged thereto and having enlargements at their lower ends, in combination with slides having keepers 23, through which the guide-rods slide and which are engaged by said enlargements, oblique slots 18, blocks engaging said slots, a bed carried by said slides, and a sliding table secured to the bed, said parts operating as described, and for the purpose set forth.

8. The ledge, sliding table, and bed, constructed as described, in combination with the cover, the lifting-rods hinged thereto, and the slides, which are connected to said lifting-rods and carry the bed, whereby, when the cover is raised the bed is lifted obliquely upward and forward and the table may be slid forward over the ledge.

9. The cover, and the lifting-rods hinged thereto and having enlargements at their lower ends, in combination with the slides having keepers through which the lifting-rods pass and which are engaged by said enlargements, and oblique slots 19, blocks lying in said slots, a bed carried by the slides, and a sliding table connected to the bed, whereby, when the table is moved forward, and the lifting-rods lowered, the slides and bed will be tilted forward, causing the blocks to bind in the slots and retaining the bed at the raised position.

10. The two-part cover, constructed as described, and the lifting-rods pivoted to the back portion thereof and having enlarge-

ments at their lower ends, in combination with slides having keepers through which the lifting-rods pass and which are engaged by the enlargements, the bed carried by the slides, and the sliding table connected to the bed.

11. The combination, with the slides, lifting-rods, bed, and sliding table, of a cabinet having a compartment 3, adapted to receive the table and a type-writer carried thereby, a ledge 7, and a two-part hinged cover, to the back portion of which the lifting-rods are hinged, the front portion being provided with a piece 6, which engages the ledge in the closed position.

12. The combination, with the slides, the lifting-rods loosely connected thereto, and the bed and sliding table, of a cabinet having a compartment 3, adapted to receive the table and a type-writer carried thereby, compartments 17, which inclose the slides, and a cover to which the lifting-rods are hinged, said cover acting, when raised, to lift the bed, sliding table, and type-writer obliquely upward and forward, and when lowered to close compartment 3.

13. The combination, with the cabinet having compartments 3 and 17, ledge 7, and cover 4 4^a, of the slides having oblique slots, screws having washers wider than the slots, whereby the blocks and slides are held in position, the bed and sliding table carried by the slides, and lifting-rods pivoted to the cover and connected to the slides.

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

JACOB KIEFER.

Witnesses:

A. M. WOOSTER,
BERTHA E. LEE.