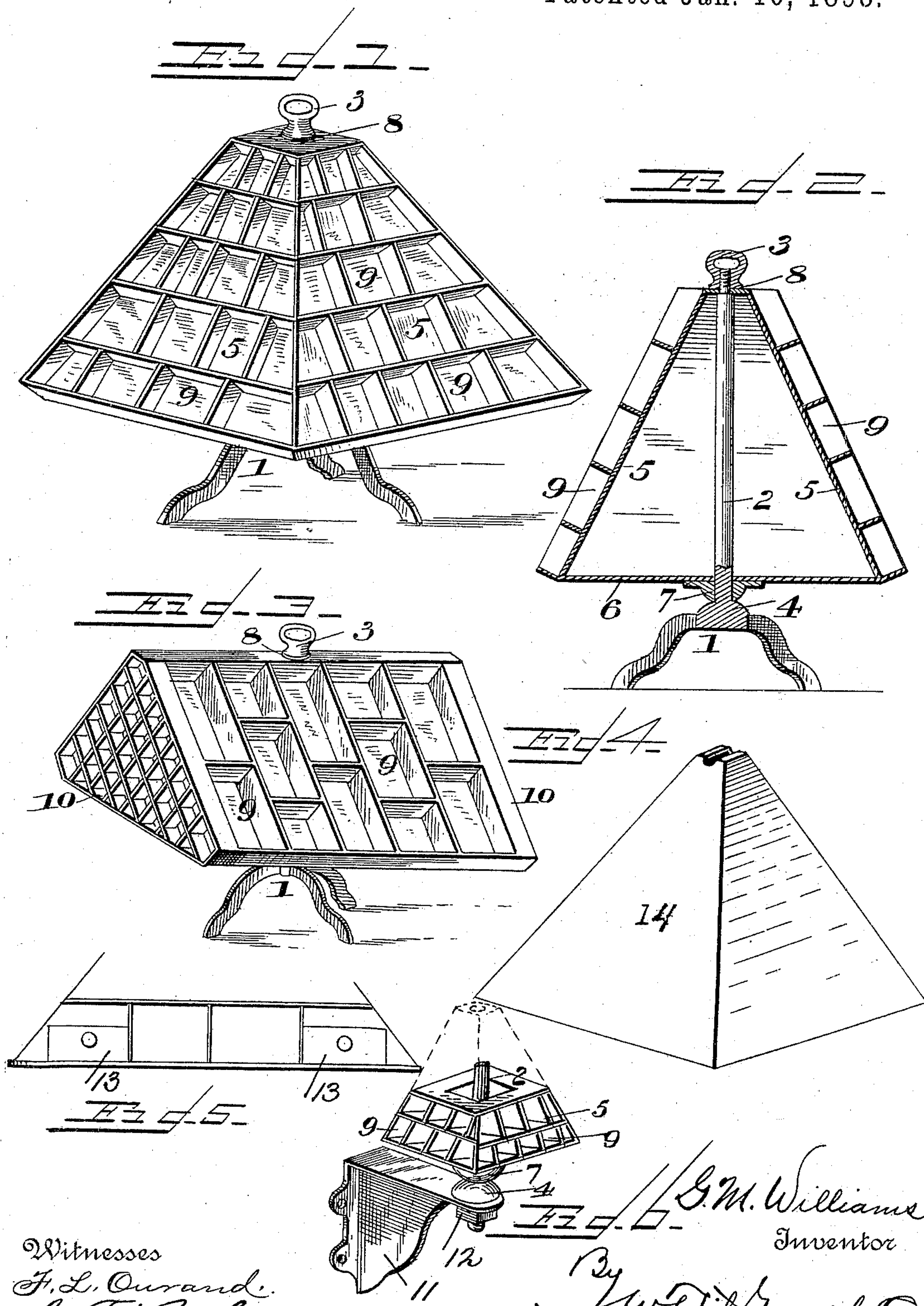


(No Model.)

G. M. WILLIAMS.
PRINTER'S CABINET.

No. 489,665.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. WILLIAMS, OF SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA.

PRINTER'S CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,665, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed August 8, 1891. Serial No. 402,074. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Santa Rosa, in the county of Sonoma and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Printers' 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 consists in revolving or rotating printing office cabinets, which are constructed in the form of pyramids, and are provided with suitable boxes or compartments on their inclined side walls, adapted to hold the various kinds of printing office material, and the invention will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the shape of the cabinet and the boxes on the inclined side walls of the pyramid, the said boxes, or compartments, varying in size to adapt them for holding the articles usually employed in making up and locking the forms of newspaper type, plates and cuts, completing the form for the press. Fig. 2 is a central vertical sectional view of the same; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a cabinet having two side walls inclined upwardly and inwardly so as to nearly meet at the top, a parallelogram base, and parallel triangular ends, having pigeon-hole boxes arranged with slanting bottoms, and sides slanting at right angles with the bottoms of the boxes. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the hollow pyramidal metal casing or cover, which fits over the cabinets. Fig. 5 is an end view of a cabinet containing drawers for tweezers, bodkins, quoins, wrenches, &c., which cannot be properly provided for in the ordinary compartments for other articles. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the cabinet mounted on a bracket to adapt it to be attached to a wall, or table.

Referring to the several parts by their designating numerals: 1 indicates the supporting standard base of the device, to the center of which is secured the standard, 2, which is round in cross section. Upon the upper end of this standard is screwed or otherwise removably secured, a handle, 3, by which the revolving or rotating cabinet may be moved

from place to place. Near its lower end, the standard, 2, is formed or provided with the nearly cone-shaped standard-bearing block, 4. The cabinets may be formed with three or four equal side walls, 5, or with two side walls, 5, and two end walls, 10. The sides, 5, incline from their lower to their upper ends toward a common center so as to form either a three or four-sided pyramid, while in the latter construction, the side walls only are on an incline from the bottom to the top; and in each case the small end of the cabinet is at the top. The standard, 2, passes down through the center of these pyramids, the lower end of the pyramid being provided with a suitable base piece, 6, to which the sides of the pyramids are securely fastened, said base piece, 6, having the central conical bearing washer, 7, which fits upon the conical bearing block, 4, holding the pyramid in position while it revolves or rotates, and greatly reducing the friction. At the upper end of the pyramid is preferably arranged a metal washer, 8, to prevent the iron standard from wearing the wood, as the pyramid revolves around it. Upon the inclined side walls, 5 of the pyramid are arranged the partition walls, 5^a, which rest at right angles to the side walls and form the boxes or compartments, 9, which will be of such size and shape as to adapt them to receive material used in a printing office, such as leads, slugs, brass rules, metal furniture, borders, ornaments, &c. By reason of the side walls, 5, being pitched or inclined upwardly and inwardly as described, it will be readily perceived that not only is a greater area of surface afforded, but the type, leads or the like are prevented from falling from the compartments, 9.

Instead of the partition walls, 5^a, being arranged vertically and horizontally as described, they may be arranged vertically oblique at right angles to each other as shown on the end of the cabinet in Fig. 3 of the drawings, so as to adapt them to hold the longer leads, rules, &c., in a convenient position where they can be readily reached by the hand, the inclined sides and bottom holding the material in proper position when the pyramid revolves or rotates.

The particular object of my invention is to bring all the small articles used about a print-

ing office into a compact space so that when any of them are required they can be reached at once without the trouble of going to a separate case to get it; and it will be seen from
 5 the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, that I effect this object with my invention.

The revolving or rotating cabinets, which are of all sizes, will contain all the articles required for use, and when not in use (if not
 10 too large) can be set aside on a shelf in the office and covered with a metal casing or cover, 14, Fig. 5, which is formed like a hollow pyramid to fit over the pyramid cabinets, and has
 15 a slot in its top through which the handle, 3, projects.

In Fig. 6 I have shown the revolving or rotating cabinet mounted on a metal bracket, 11, which is secured to the wall by screws or
 20 bolts, and is formed near its outer end with a vertical opening through which the lower end of the supporting standard, 2, passes. The conical bearings, 4 and 7, are the same as in the other forms of brackets, and a nut, 12,
 25 is screwed on the threaded lower end of the standard, 2.

In Fig. 5 I have shown the cabinet provided with drawers, 13, for holding tweezers, bodkins, quoin, wrenches, &c., which can not be
 30 properly provided for in the ordinary pigeon-holes or compartments. These drawers can occupy any convenient place in the cabinets, as will be readily understood. These cabinets can be made of either wood or metal, or both
 35 in combination, and of any size desired, made and arranged to hold any one class of material, such as leads only, brass rules only, ornaments only or borders only, &c., or any part of one cabinet can be used in the

make up of the other cabinets, giving the
 40 printer any kind of a cabinet he may desire. The oval bearing-block washers may be entirely dispensed with when desired and a flat bearing substituted to lessen the cost of manufacture.

It will be seen that the main object of my invention is revolving or rotating printing office cabinets, the side walls of which are inclined like the sides of a pyramid, or upwardly and inwardly toward a common center thus preventing the material from falling
 50 out, and bringing nearly all the articles used by a printer within convenient reach of his hand, without being compelled to run to a separate case or cabinet for what he needs.

With my invention the cabinet is at hand and all he has to do is to revolve the pyramid until the required side containing what he wants is before him.

Having thus described my invention, what
 60 I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

The combination with a base or pedestal and a standard secured to and rising from the base; of the revoluble cabinet mounted upon
 65 the standard and comprising a plurality of side walls inclined upwardly and inwardly toward a common center, and the partition walls arranged upon the side walls and extending outwardly therefrom, substantially as and for
 70 the purpose set forth.

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

GEORGE M. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

A. E. BOLTON,
 G. A. TUPPER.