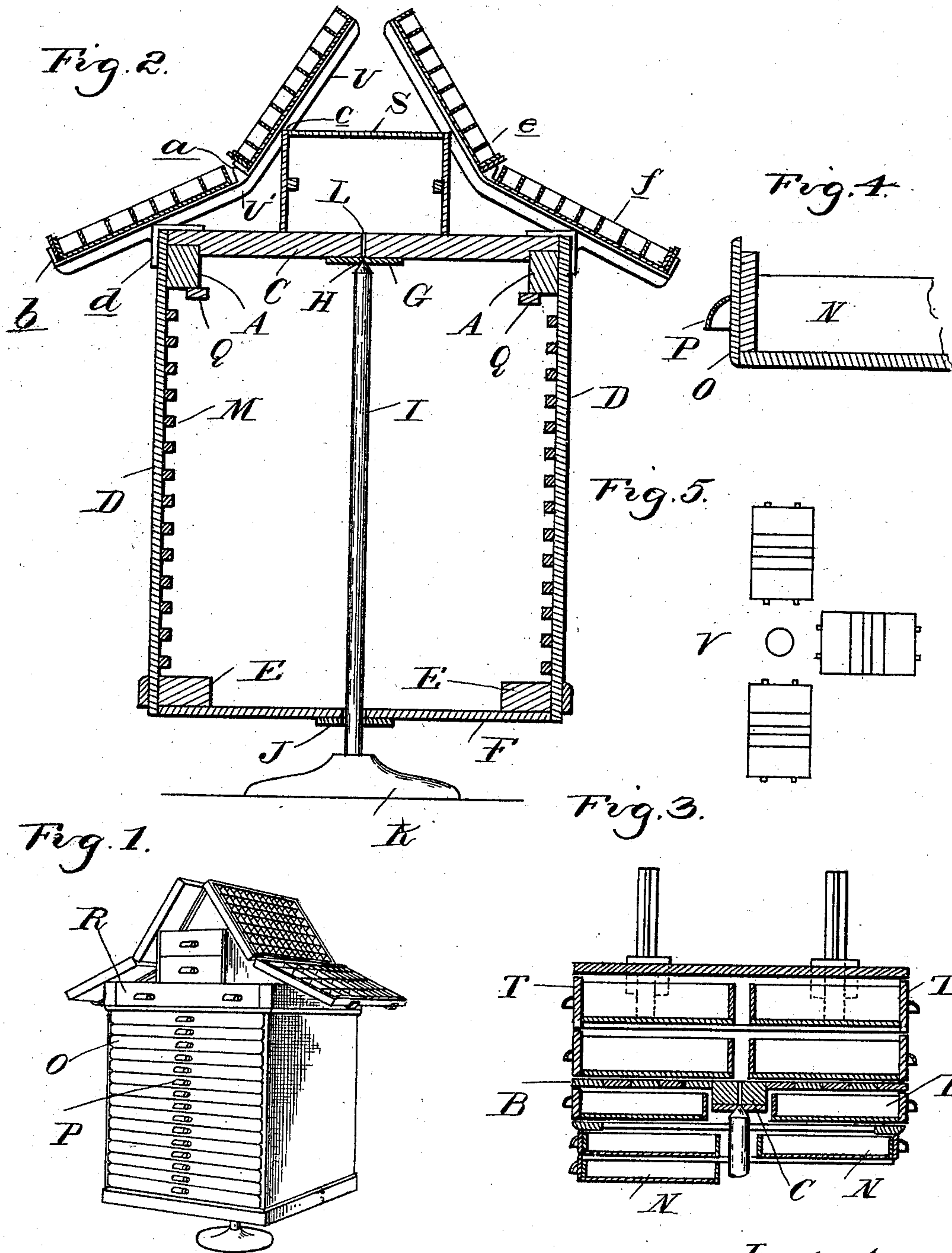


(No Model.)

J. SLOCUM.  
TYPE CABINET.

No. 509,695.

Patented Nov. 28, 1893.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES SLOCUM, OF HOLLY, MICHIGAN.

## TYPE-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 509,695, dated November 28, 1893.

Application filed October 3, 1892. Serial No. 447,716. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES SLOCUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holly, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Cabinets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in the combination of a rotary cabinet containing a series of sliding type cases, entered from opposite ends, having an auxiliary cabinet on the top, with side brackets to carry cases on the sides, and further in the peculiar construction of the cabinet, so that the standard type cases now in use may be inserted in the cabinet by attaching to such cases a front strip and handle, and further in the peculiar construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts, all as more fully hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cabinet. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section thereof with the cases removed. Fig. 3 is a section at right angles to Fig. 2, through the top of the cabinet. Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross section through the front of one of the cases. Fig. 5 is a plan view showing an arrangement of my cabinets for use.

At the present time in the ordinary printing office, the various cases of type are usually arranged around the room and the type-setter in setting up any given matter with different kinds of type is obliged to walk occasionally from one end of the room to the other to get the necessary type for different parts, requiring that he shall be standing on his feet and losing considerable time in getting the type together. These cases are also stationary, which makes it impossible to move them as the light changes during the day to get the best possible light upon the work. My cabinet is intended not only to overcome these objections but also to economize in room. To this end I build preferably a substantially rectangular frame centrally pivoted and adapted to be rotated about its pivot.

The cabinet is preferably constructed as follows:

A are two longitudinal timbers or side beams which are connected together by the top B. Centrally of the top is the suspension

timber C, preferably consisting of a heavy plank firmly secured at each end to the side timbers A and which forms the support for the entire cabinet, the same being suspended therefrom.

D are the sides secured at their upper ends to the side bars A and the lower ends to the corresponding side timbers E, and F is the bottom secured at each end to the bottoms of the timbers E; upon the under side of the suspension timber C is a bearing plate G which is preferably provided centrally with a conical bearing recess H in which the upper end of the standard I is adapted to engage. This standard is correspondingly shaped to fit the bearing H.

The standard I, passes centrally through the cabinet, a wearing collar J being placed about it on the under side of the bottom and is secured at its lower end in a foot K firmly secured to the floor.

It will thus be seen that the entire cabinet is pivoted on the upper end of the standard I, which engaging the suspension bar C supports the entire device. It will also be seen that the cabinet is free to turn about this standard and that no matter how heavily it may be loaded it will turn with a small amount of power on account of the small bearing surface on the standard. This bearing surface may be oiled through an oiling aperture L in the suspension timber C.

M are guide strips secured to the inner face of each side such a distance apart as to admit a type case N, and of a size to admit the standard type case now in use. As the standard I is central of the cabinet these cases may be inserted from opposite sides so that I am enabled to put in two sets of cases. In order to form a proper stop for these cases to give the cabinet a proper finish and to add a handle so that they may be easily withdrawn, I attach to the front of each case a front strip O, as shown in Fig. 4 having a suitable handle P on the front side. These strips preferably extend slightly beyond the ends of the cases giving the cabinet a finished appearance, as shown in Fig. 1, when the cases are in position. At the top of the case and supported upon guide strips Q which are secured to the under sides of the side timbers A, I pref-



erably arrange the large drawers R on opposite ends of the cabinet which may be used for any desired purpose.

To further utilize the room I preferably secure upon the top of the cabinet an auxiliary frame S in which I arrange two or more drawers T likewise arranged at opposite ends of the cabinet. This frame forms a support for the upper ends of the angle brackets U which are made as shown in Fig. 2 being formed of angle iron bent at U' and having formed integral therewith the upward extending lugs *a* and *b*, the lugs *a* being at the bend and the lugs *b* being at the lower end of the bracket. The bracket is secured in position by having a notch *c* formed in the flange of the angle iron adapted to engage the corner of the auxiliary frame S, and the corner bracket *d* adapted to engage the corner of the cabinet, and secured thereon by means of screws and bolts. Upon these brackets, cases *e* and *f* may be placed and in such cases I prefer to arrange the type which is most used. Fig. 5 shows the manner of utilizing my invention to the best advantage, three such cabinets being shown in diagram plan. The type-setter sitting at V can reach either one of the three cabinets and by turning them around can withdraw and use type from any of the cases at either end from any of the cabinets, having access also to the drawers and the type cases upon the tops of the cabinets.

I am also enabled with the rotary cabinet to turn it about to any desired point in relation to the light so as to get the light to the best advantage on the work.

By arranging my cabinet in such a manner as to adapt it for use with the standard type cases I can sell and ship the cabinet alone to printers who already have cases with type, and by simply adding the front strip and handle they can use their old cases and still employ my cabinet.

By arranging the sliding cases at the ends

and the brackets supporting the type cases at the sides it is evident that all four sides of the cabinet may be used at the same time by different persons if desired without interfering with each other.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a printer's type cabinet and case, consisting of the central standard with its base, a type cabinet having a central, horizontal cross bar pivotally supported on said standard, side bars to which said cross bar is secured, sides suspended from said side bars at the bottom, and with a bottom connecting them, and guideways for drawers, and having type-case supports on top of said cabinet, substantially as described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a printer's type cabinet and case, consisting of a central standard and its base, a type cabinet having a horizontal central cross bar, pivotally supported on the base and formed with an oil aperture therein, side bars on the cross bar, sides suspended from the side bars, side bars at the bottom, a bottom connecting the same, guide ways for the drawers, and case supports on the top of the cabinet, substantially as described.

3. As an improved article of manufacture, a printer's type cabinet, consisting of a central standard having a supporting base, a central cross bar pivoted on the top of the standard, sides carried by the cross bar, and the brackets on the top of the cabinet having notches in their under edges, brackets engaging the corners of the cabinet and outwardly extending lugs, on their upper faces, substantially as described.

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

JAMES SLOCUM.

Witnesses:

N. L. LINDOP,

M. B. O'DOHERTY.