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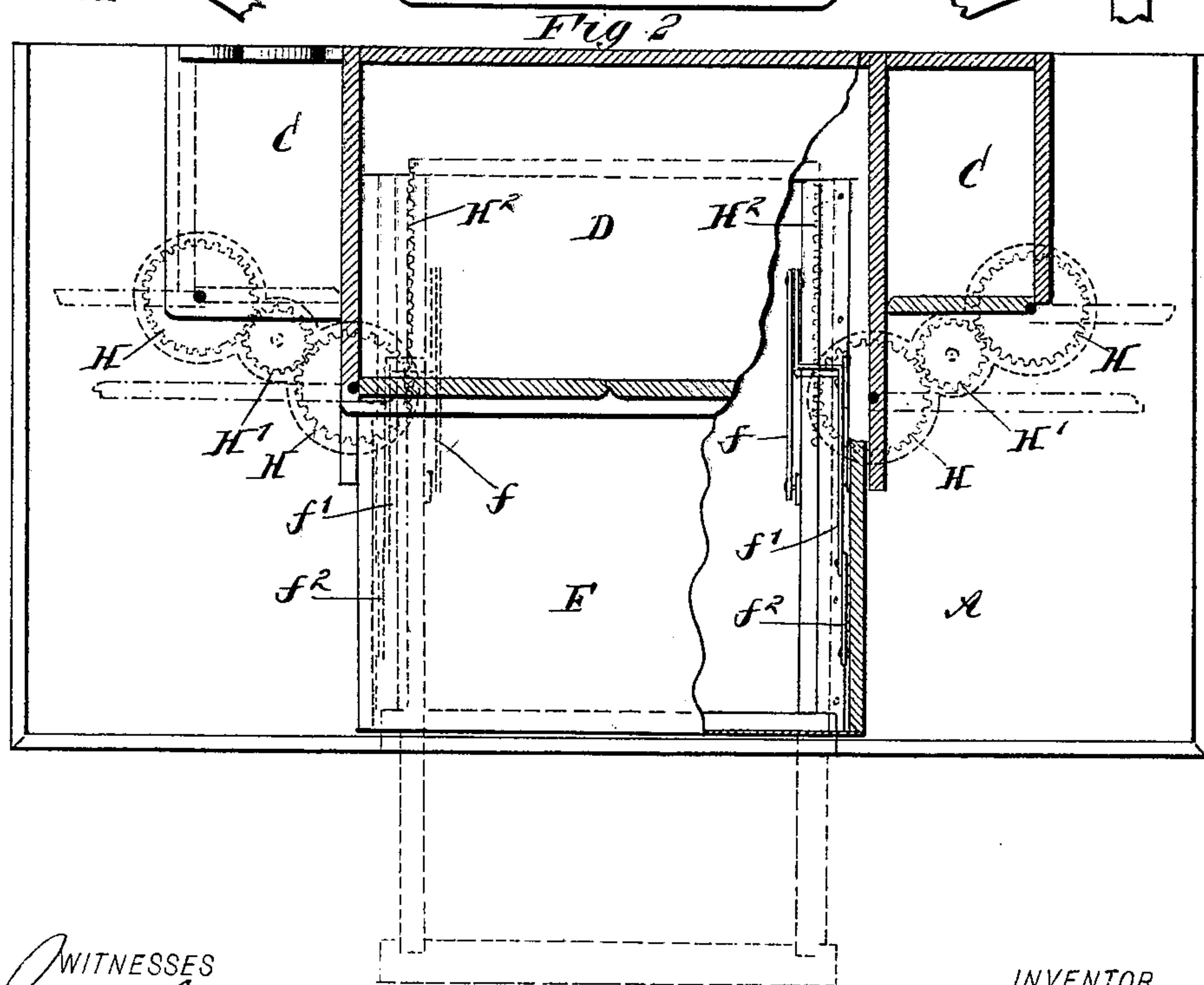
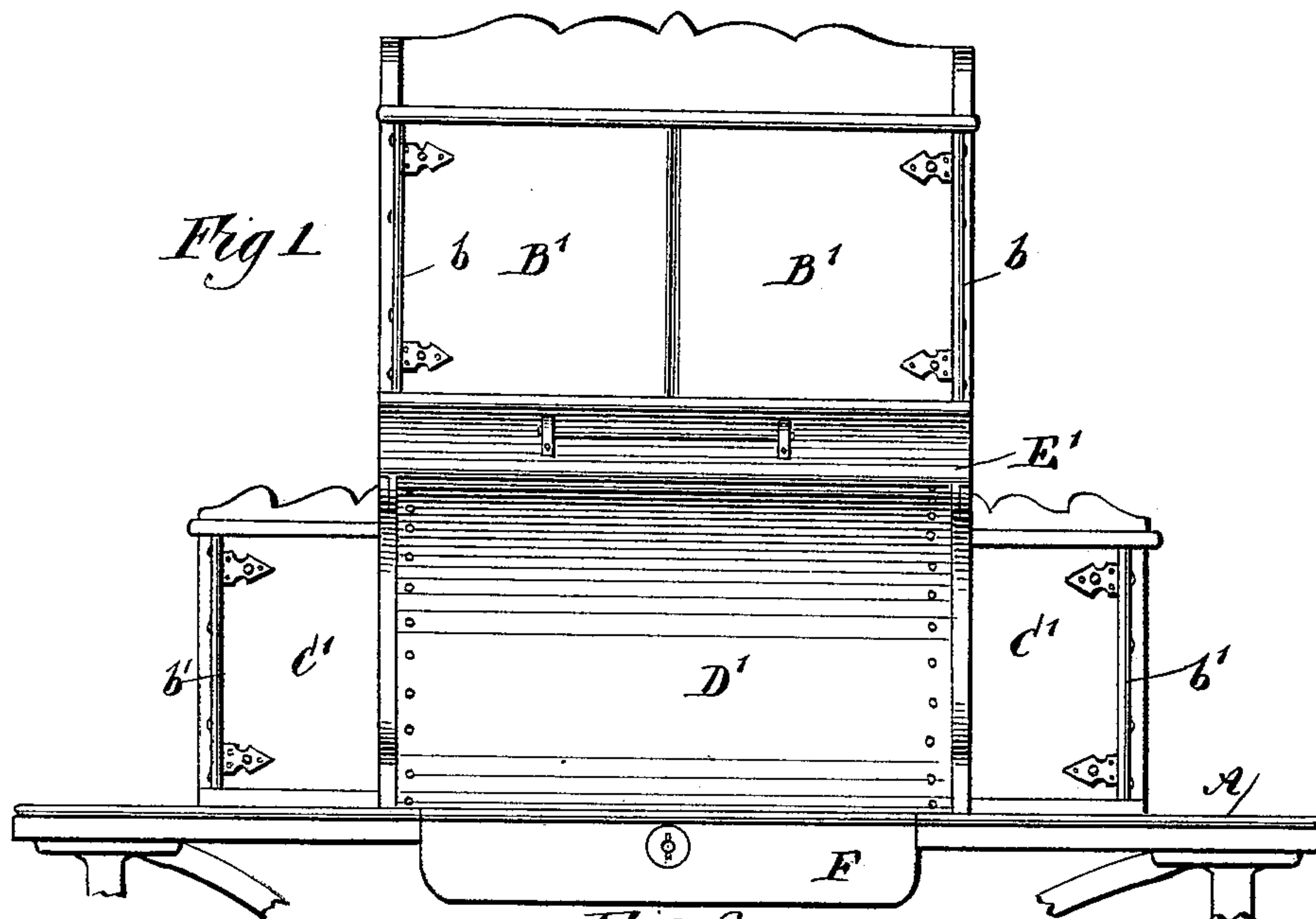
Patented Oct. 25, 1898.

P. E. WHITING.
TYPE WRITER CABINET.

(Application filed Dec. 1, 1897.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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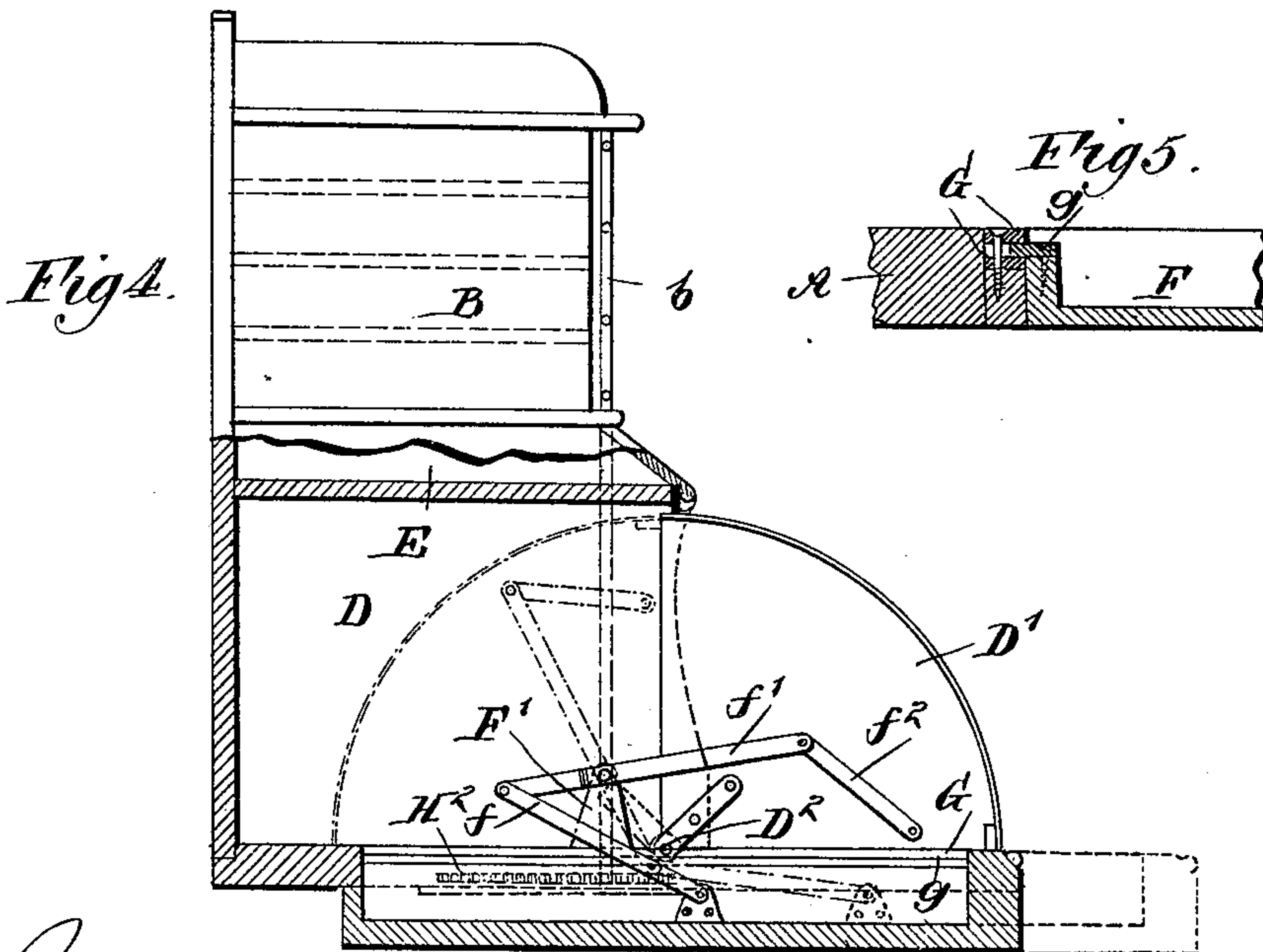
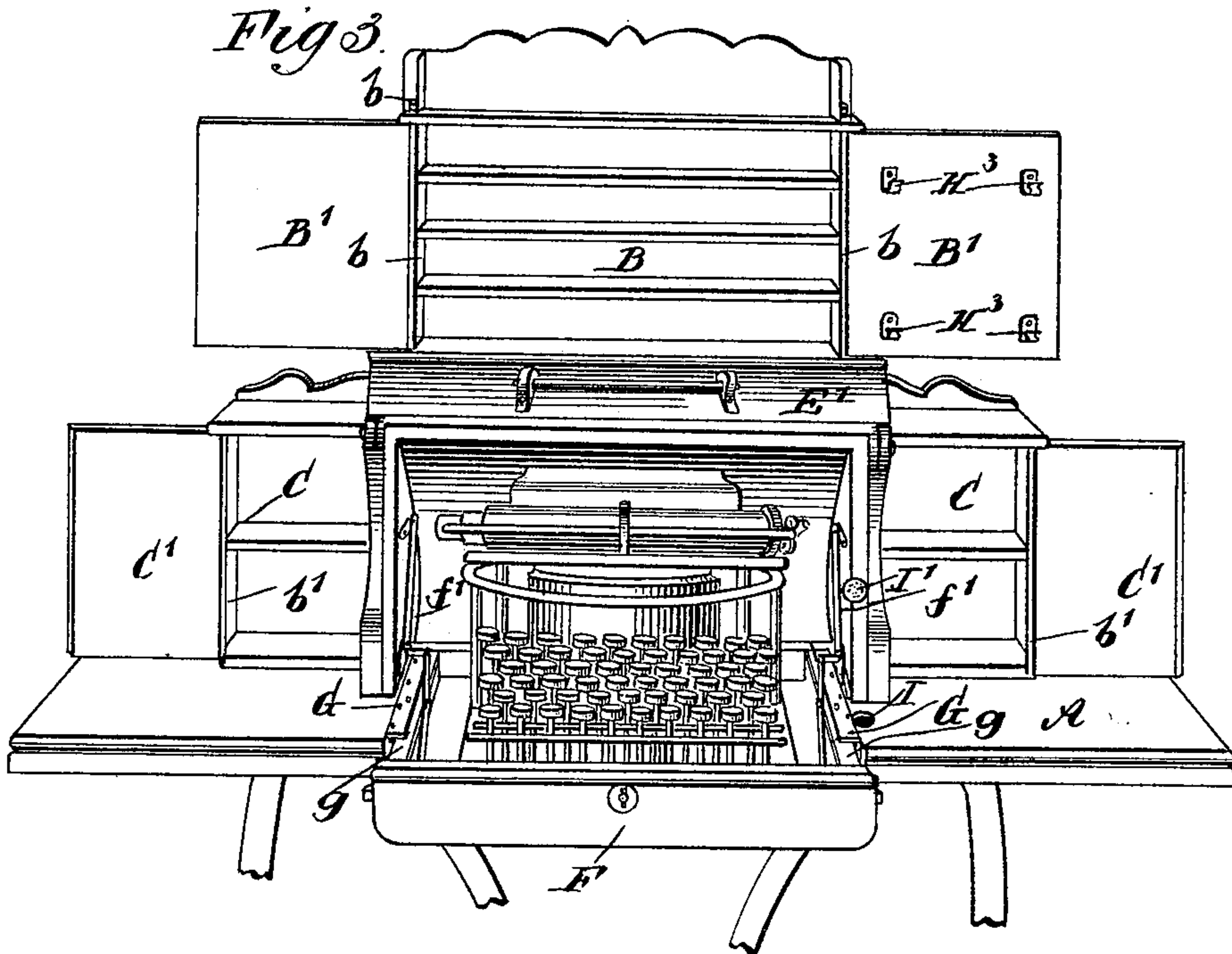
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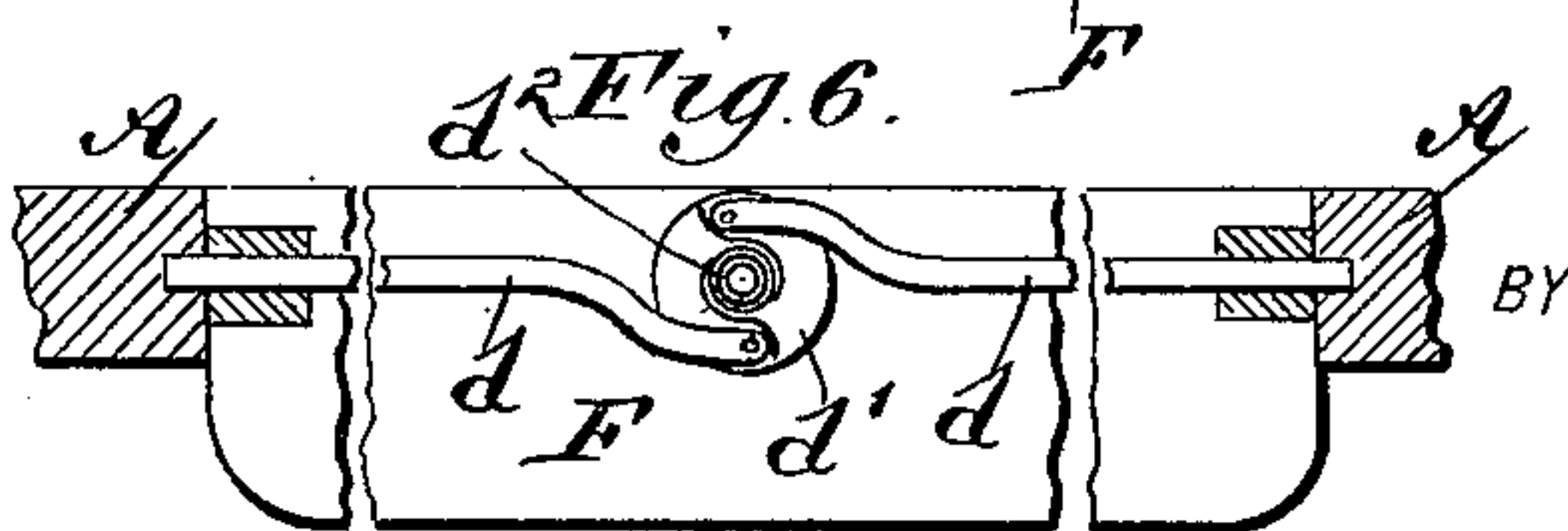
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP E. WHITING, OF CARMI, ILLINOIS.

TYPE-WRITER CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 613,182, dated October 25, 1898.

Application filed December 1, 1897. Serial No. 660,391. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP E. WHITING, of Carmi, in the county of White and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved
5 Type-Writer Cabinet, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in type-writer cabinets in which the cabinet is provided with separate compartments for the
10 machine and for receiving supplies, and these compartments are provided with doors or closures, which are connected with each other and with a drawer which supports the type-writer, so that when the drawer is pulled out
15 the type-writer compartment and the compartments containing the supplies are opened and the same are closed by pushing the drawer in.

The invention consists of certain novel constructions, which will be hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,
25 in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a front elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same, partially in section. Fig. 3 is a perspective showing
30 the cabinet open. Fig. 4 is a sectional side elevation. Fig. 5 is a detail showing the method of mounting the drawer upon the table, and Fig. 6 is a detail showing the spring-lock on the drawer.

The object of my invention is to provide a type-writer cabinet which shall contain compartments for the type-writer and also for
35 containing supplies and such articles as may be needed by the operator and to so construct these compartments that they are all closed and locked by the act of pushing in a drawer and are all opened by pulling the drawer out.

The cabinet is shown as mounted upon a table A, which may be of any convenient or
45 suitable construction. This table is provided with a drawer F, mounted upon guides, so as to be pulled outward and pushed back, said drawer carrying the type-writer thereon.

The method of mounting this drawer is shown
50 in detail in Fig. 5, in which F represents the drawer, A a portion of the table, and G two

plates, which are mounted upon the table so as to leave a narrow recess or groove between them. Within this groove is placed one edge of a plate *g*, fixed upon the side of the drawer. 55

The type-writer cabinet, as shown in the drawings, contains a compartment D for the reception of the machine, compartments C upon each side of the compartment D, and a compartment B located above the type-writer. 60

The compartments B and C are provided with doors C' and B', hinged so as to swing outwardly. The exact location and number of compartments is of course immaterial.

The arrangement shown in the drawings is 65 a desirable one; but other arrangements may be adopted, if desired, without the cabinet being essentially different in principle. I have also shown a narrow drawer E, located between the type-writer compartment D and
70 the upper compartment B, said drawer being provided with a cover E', said drawer being adapted to contain tools which may be needed in the use of the type-writer. The compartments C and B are provided with shelves or
75 other furnishings which will especially adapt them for the purpose for which they are intended.

The doors B' and C' are fixed upon vertical rods *b* and *b'*, said rods being journaled 80 at top and bottom of the doors and forming the pivots therefor, and the lower ends of said rods extend downward through the table A. Upon their lower ends the rods are provided with gear-wheels H, the gear-wheels upon the
85 adjacent pivots *b* and *b'* being connected by an idler H', so that they will both turn in the same direction.

The drawer F is provided with racks H², located upon each side thereof and meshing 90 with one of the gear-wheels H, so that when the drawer is moved outward or inward the wheels H will be rotated correspondingly. It is thus evident that when the drawer F is pulled outward the pivots *b* and *b'* will be ro-
95 tated so as to swing the doors B' and C', and thus open their compartments.

The type-writer is covered by a hood D', which is formed as a segment of a cylinder, having a convexed outer plate connected to 100 the end plates, the hood being pivoted at D² to the side walls of the compartment D. This

pivot is at the lower side of the compartment, so that the hood D' may swing inward or outward. The outer position of the hood is shown in full lines in Fig. 4 and the inner position by dotted lines.

Upon the table within the compartment D are fixed two standards F', upon the tops of which are pivoted the levers f'. These levers are connected at their upper and lower ends by means of the links f² and f, respectively, to the hood D' and the drawer F. When the drawer F is pulled outward, the hood D' will by reason of this connection be swung inward, so as to occupy the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. This will transfer the hood from the outer side of the type-writer to the inner or rear side, thus exposing the type-writer for use, and at the same time the type-writer will move outward, where it will be more accessible and convenient for operation. It will thus be seen that the type-writer is drawn outward, where it is convenient for use, and is uncovered by a movement which, in addition, opens the compartments containing the supplies. Said compartments will contain paper, pens, envelops, stamps, and other articles which would be needed in correspondence.

The outer end of the drawer is provided with a spring-lock of some convenient form, which will automatically lock the same when the drawer is pushed in. Such a lock is shown in Fig. 6 and consists of a pivoted plate d', which is provided with two rods d, extending to opposite sides of the drawer and adapted to engage notches in the table A. These rods are normally held outward by means of the spring d², coiled on the pivot of the plate d' and bearing at its ends on the ends of said rods. This lock is unlocked by any suitable key connection which will withdraw the bolts d. Any convenient form of spring-lock will answer, however, as well as that shown.

This cabinet presents many features of merit, among which may be stated the convenience attending its use and the fact that the same may be readily and completely closed by a single operation of pushing in the drawer and opened by the contrary operation of drawing out the drawer. This is often very desirable, especially where private correspondence is being carried on and parties have access to the room containing the type-writer. In such cases, when interrupted, the type-writer may

be entirely closed by pushing in the drawer, thus hiding the correspondence from view.

An ink-well I may be fitted in the base, where it will be covered by the hood when it is closed down, and the hood provided with a plate I', so located as to cover this ink-well. The doors of the supply-compartments may be provided with racks for penholders, pencils, &c., as shown at H³, which will place them in convenient position for use when the cabinet is opened.

A calendar (not shown) may be placed on the inner face of the upper left-hand door B'.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a type-writer cabinet, the combination of a case having a drawer mounted to slide therein and adapted to support the type-writer, with a pivoted hood adapted to cover the type-writer, a lever mounted on a fixed fulcrum, and links connecting the ends of said lever with the hood and drawer, whereby when the drawer is pulled out the hood is swung back and the hood is swung forward as the drawer is pushed back, substantially as described.

2. A type-writer cabinet, having a drawer therein supporting the type-writer, separate compartments having hinged doors and adapted to contain supplies, vertical rods attached to said doors and forming pivots therefor, toothed wheels upon said rods, connecting idler-wheels, and racks upon the drawer engaging one of said wheels, which open and close the doors by movement of the drawer, substantially as described.

3. A type-writer cabinet, comprising a casing having a compartment for the type-writer and compartments for supplies, a pivoted hood covering the type-writer, a drawer sliding in the type-writer compartment and having the type-writer mounted thereon, rods pivotally connected to the doors and extending through the cabinet-base, gears mounted on the lower ends of the rods, racks upon the drawer engaging said gears, a lever having a fixed fulcrum, and links connecting the ends of the lever with the drawer and hood, substantially as described.

PHILIP E. WHITING.

Witnesses:

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GEO. C. ZIEGLER.