

No. 815,076.

PATENTED MAR. 13, 1906.

H. DORSEY.  
CABINET.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 6, 1905.

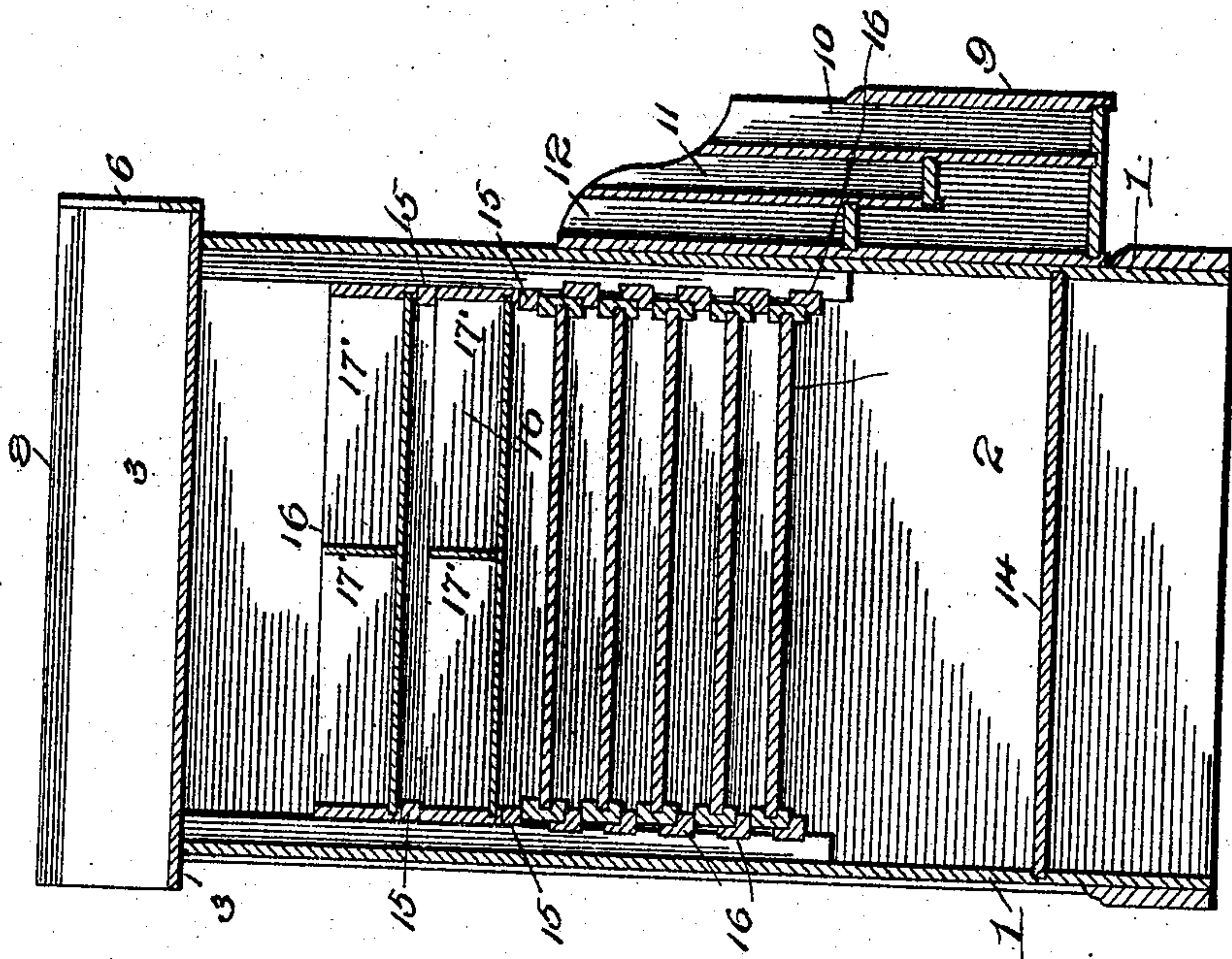


Fig. 2.

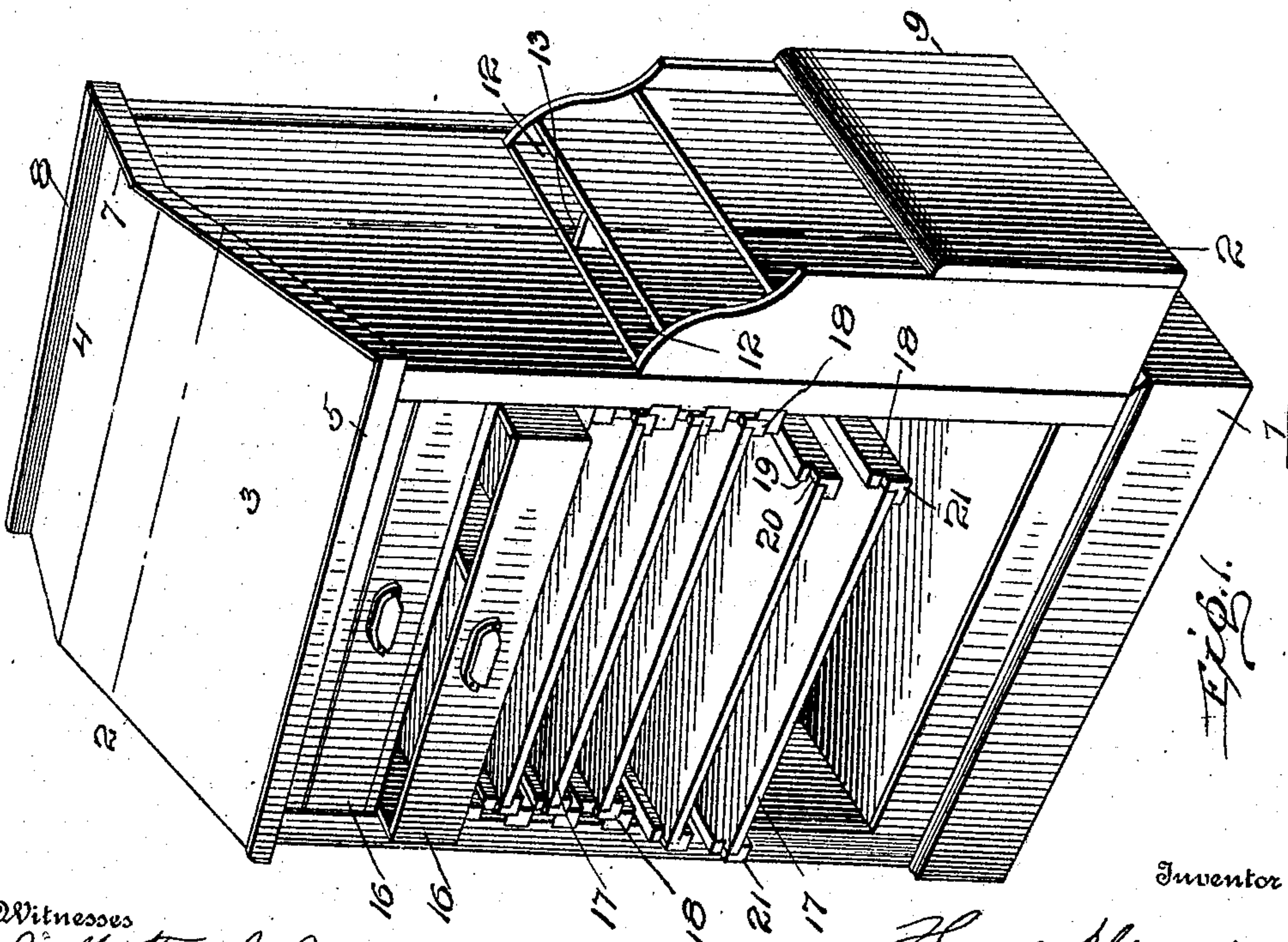


Fig. 1.

Witnesses  
J. M. Fowler Jr.  
Edwin C. Grooman.

Inventor  
Henry Dorsey.  
By Mark Fawcett Lawrence  
Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY DORSEY, OF DALLAS, TEXAS.

## CABINET.

No. 815,076.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 13, 1906.

Application filed March 6, 1905. Serial No. 248,665.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY DORSEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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.

This invention relates to improvements in cabinets, and particularly to a compositor's cabinet.

One of the objects of the invention is the construction of a cabinet which is provided with a peculiarly-constructed surface, upon which the galley is placed, as well as the copies, cuts, and other articles which are being used by the compositor in constructing a "job."

Another object of the invention is the construction of a cabinet which is provided with vertical galley-receiving racks of different sizes, in combination with letter-boards, partitioned drawers, and the working surface, upon which the galleys are to be deposited when employed in the construction of a job.

A further object of the invention is the construction of a cabinet which comprises a minimum number of parts and durable, as well as comparatively inexpensive, in construction.

A still further object of the invention is the construction of a device which is furnished with means for receiving the necessary means employed by a compositor in the construction of a piece of work commonly designated "a job."

While I have mentioned some of the objects in view, the invention consists of certain other novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet or stand constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view of the cabinet, taken on line 2 2, Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings by reference-numerals, 1 1 designate the sides, and 2 the back, of the cabinet. Secured to the sides 1 is an inclined surface 3, which is employed for the galley to rest upon when the compositor is constructing a job. This upper inclined portion 3 of the cabinet provides a con-

venient working place for the compositor to lay out his job as he constructs it, and also any-size galley can be placed on this top portion of the cabinet with convenience. At the upper edge of the inclined surface 3 is a flat or top portion 4, which is formed for the purpose of accommodating copies, cuts, furniture, leads, slugs, or other articles that the printer wishes to have within easy reach while constructing a job. The surfaces 3 and 4, constituting the top or cover of the cabinet, extend slightly beyond the sides 1 1.

To the surfaces 3 and 4, constituting the top, are secured strips or flanges 5, 6, 7, and 8, constituting a guard. The opposite ends of the surfaces 3 and 4 to those to which the flanges 6 and 7 are secured are not provided with a guard, for the reason that it is desirable to leave these ends unobstructed for facilitating the removal of a galley, which may be positioned upon the inclined surface 3, or the removal of articles deposited upon horizontal surface 4.

Carried upon one side of the cabinet is a galley-receiving rack or receptacle 9, built to accommodate, preferably, four galleys, three of which are of different dimensions. The largest compartment 10 of the rack or receptacle 9 is adapted to accommodate the largest galley, while the compartment 11, which is of less length than compartment 10, is adapted to receive a smaller galley than said compartment 10. The compartments 12 12 are constructed for receiving single-column galleys. It will be obvious that the rack or receptacle 9 is provided with vertical galley-receiving compartments of varying dimensions. The compartments 12 12 are formed by inserting a longitudinal partition 13 within the upper or shortest compartment when constructing the rack or receptacle 9. It will be seen that these compartments 10, 11, and 12 vary in dimension from the lowest or largest compartment to the upper or smallest compartments, respectively. This is an extremely convenient arrangement, as the workman is provided with means for placing within reach galleys to accommodate the different-sized jobs which a printer must handle in the course of a day's work and which obviates the necessity of hunting for galleys, and thereby losing valuable time, for the construction of his work or job. The front wall of each of the compartments is of less length than the back wall for permitting of easily grasping a galley which may be positioned



within any of the compartments of the rack or receptacle 9. It will be also obvious that the side walls of each of the compartments is of greater length than the front wall and that the upper edges of said side walls are beveled downwardly, thereby receding from the highest point contiguous to the back wall.

The cabinet is provided with a floor 14 for supporting electrotypes, cuts, and other articles employed by the compositor and which is desired to be stored in a convenient place.

Horizontal guide-rails 15 are secured to the sides 11 of the cabinet. Slidably mounted upon the guide-rails 15 are drawers 16. Each drawer is divided into two compartments 17' 17'. As will be obvious upon referring to the drawings, said drawers are positioned at the top of the cabinet. The purpose of the compartments 17' 17' of the drawers 16 is to provide a place for bulky copies, samples, style-books, and other matter and a place for the compositor's rule-case, sticks, and greasy rags to keep the sticks from rusting.

Secured to the sides 11 of the cabinet and beneath the guide-rails 15 are parallel guide-rails 15, which are substantially L-shaped in cross-section. Slidably mounted upon the guide-rails 15 are letter-boards 17, constituting adjustable shelves which are employed for depositing standing type thereon, work held for approval, or proofs, &c. These letter-boards 17 furnish an admirable support for depositing a job which is not completed and which is desired to be temporarily delayed for more urgent work. Each of these letter-boards 17 comprises in its construction parallel longitudinally-grooved members 18, between which is secured a flat member constituting the body of the boards or shelves 17. The flat member is positioned within the longitudinal grooves of each pair of members 18. The members 18 are cut transversely at 19 to the top of the flat member constituting the body portion of the boards or shelves 17. The portion 20 of the members 18 is formed in the same horizontal plane with the upper surface of the body of the board. It will be seen that the outer edge 21, as well as the outer edge of the body portion of each of the members 17, lies in the same vertical plane when moved to their innermost position within the cabinet as the plane in which the front of the cabinet is formed.

It will be obvious from the foregoing description that the galley-receiving receptacle constitutes receiving means for the empty galley, while the top of the cabinet is the working surface thereof, and the letter-boards are the receiving means for the filled galleys. In other words, I have provided a cabinet which is provided with means for storing away the empty galleys; secondly, re-

ceiving empty galleys to be filled, and, thirdly, means for receiving the filled galleys when it is desired to store the same away before or after a job is completed.

Owing to the simple construction of the combination-cabinet, it occupies very little floor-space and can be set against the end of any cabinet, a stone-frame, or against the wall, and thus occupies space that could not be used for any other purpose. It also avoids the necessity of covering up type stands and cases and gives individuality to the workman, encouraging him to have pride in keeping his workstand clean, thus lessening the amount of "pi" and litter.

What I claim is—

1. A compositor's cabinet, comprising a body, means formed upon said body for receiving empty galleys, said means comprising a receptacle provided with vertical partitions, one of said partitions extending from the top edge to the bottom of said receptacle, the other partition extending from the top edge of said receptacle to substantially the central part of said receptacle, said partitions forming compartments in said receptacle, bottoms formed in said receptacle for closing the lower end of some of said compartments, said bottoms being positioned in different horizontal planes, the innermost compartments of different widths than the other compartments.

2. A compositor's cabinet, comprising a body provided with means for receiving and retaining empty galleys in vertical positions, said means comprising a receptacle provided with an outer and inner compartments, said receptacle provided with an intermediate compartment of greater depth than the inner compartments and of less depth than the outer compartment, said inner compartments of substantially the same width and each of less width than the other compartments.

3. A compositor's cabinet, comprising a body, a galley-receptacle carried by said body, said receptacle provided with an outer, an inner, and an intermediate compartment, the floor of said intermediate compartment positioned above the floor of the outer compartment and the floor of said inner compartment positioned above the floor of the intermediate compartment, the positioning of said floors producing compartments of different depths for receiving galleys of different dimensions.

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

HENRY DORSEY.

Witnesses:

LOUIS E. GUEDRY  
MARGARET F. CARY.