

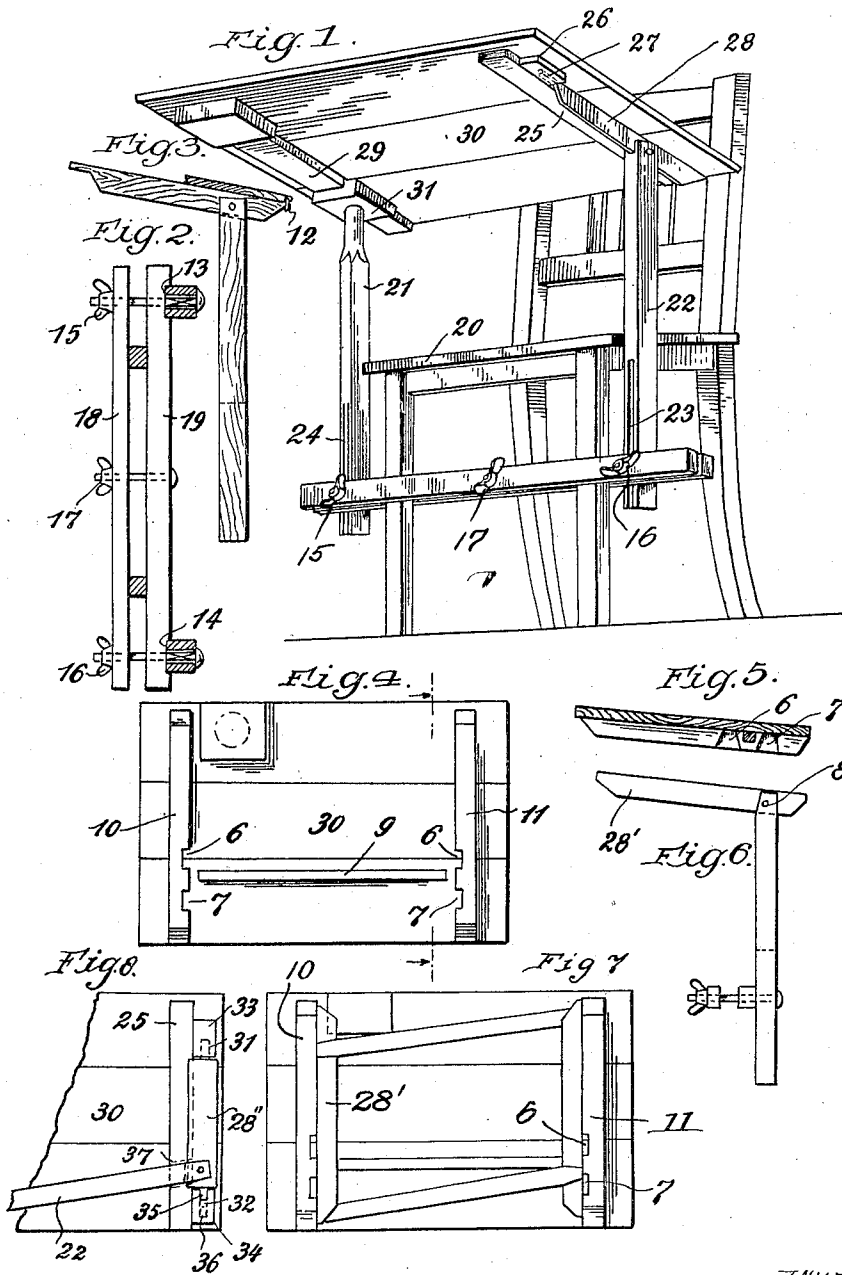
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J. MÜLLER

PUPIL DESK

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INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PUPIL DESK.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEF MÜLLER, a citizen of Germany, and resident of Konstanz, Germany, Zogelmannstr. 2, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pupil Desks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in pupil-desks and has for one of its objects to provide a desk of relatively simple form so that the desk structure may be produced at relatively small manufacturing cost.

With the above object in view I have devised a desk which can be purchased by people with small revenues, who cannot afford to buy for their children the complicated and expensive desks now in use, the latter being commonly combined with a special chair. The fact that poor people do not have room for a complicated and voluminous piece constitutes a further reason why they are not able to purchase desks as heretofore constructed.

According to my invention I propose to employ a relatively simple plate or table, two supports for holding the same and means for fastening the supports to a common chair.

A further object of the invention is to provide a pupil-desk having a relatively high degree of resistance against strains.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a pupil-desk which may be set up or dismantled in a relatively short time and which may be packed within a relatively small space.

With the above objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the pupil-desk in set-up position;

Fig. 2 shows the means for clamping or fixing the supports to a chair;

Fig. 3 shows a side elevation of a part of the pupil-desk;

Fig. 4 shows the underside of the table according to a modification of the pupil-desk;

Figs. 5 and 6 show details appertaining to this modification;

Fig. 7 is a view of the underside of the table in the same modification with the sup-

ports in a position enabling the desk to be packed in a small space; and

Fig. 8 shows the underside of a still further modification of the pupil-desk according to my invention.

In the modification shown in Figures 1-3, a table 30 is provided with a traverse 25, adjacent to which a short holder 26 is provided. The latter has a recess permitting the entrance of the reduced end portion 27 of a small supporting beam 28. At the other side of the undersurface of the table 30 a traverse 29 with a reinforcing part 31 is disposed, a cylindrical hole being provided in this part for engagement with the upper cylindrical end of a support 21. The said support 21 and a second support 22 are forked, as shown at 24 and 23 respectively, and the upper end of the support 22 is also forked and rigidly fixed by a pin to the supporting beam 28.

For fastening the supports 21 and 22 to a chair 20, a clamping device is provided consisting of two bars 18 and 19 and a clamping screw 17, the outer ends of the said bars being adapted to be fixed to the supports 21 and 22 by means of clamping screws 15 and 16 passing through the said ends of the bars 18 and 19 and the lower ends of the supports 21 and 22. The outer ends of the bar 19 are provided with recesses 13 and 14, into which the supports 21 and 22 enter when the nuts of the screws 15 and 16 are screwed down. The clamping effect is increased when the screw 17 is screwed down in consequence of the fact that the distance between the outer ends of the bars is thereby increased. Therefore, by screwing down the nut of the screw 17, the bar 19 carrying the supports 21 and 22, the bar 18 and the chair 20 are connected together in a very rigid manner.

In order to prevent the pupil on the chair from moving the left-hand end of the table 30 forwardly relatively to the supporting beam 28 with his breast, a holding device 12 may be provided, consisting of an eye pivotally mounted on the rear board of the table, as shown in Fig. 3, and falling down over a pin projecting from the supporting beam 28.

In the modification as illustrated in Figs. 4-7, both supports are constructed in the same manner as shown in Fig. 6, i. e. each support is forked at both ends and rigidly

secured to a supporting beam 28' in the same manner as above described with respect to the support 22 of Fig. 1. Each end, however, of the fork 8 is of wedge shape, as shown in Fig. 6, and the ends are adapted to enter the correspondingly formed recesses 7 of the respective traverses 10 and 11. When it is desired to bring the table 30 nearer to the body of the pupil, the parts 8 of the supports may be engaged with the recesses 6. A traverse 9 rigidly fixed to the table is spaced at its ends from the traverses 10 and 11 on the table, and the supporting beams 28' when the parts are set up lie along the inner edges of the traverses 10 and 11 and fill said space. Accordingly, the traverse 9 prevents the parts 8 from being disengaged from the recesses 6 or 7, as the case may be.

As shown in Fig. 7, the supports are of such dimensions and the traverses 10 and 11 at such a distance from each other that the former may be brought between the latter, whereby only a small space is required for packing the table or putting it away when not in use.

In the modification illustrated in Fig. 8 two holders 33 and 34 are provided adjacent to the traverse 25. The supporting beam 28'' has substantially the same shape as the supporting beam 28 of Fig. 1, i. e. it is so flat that in a position rectangularly to that illustrated in Fig. 8 its entrance may be effected into a recess 35 of the holder 34. Moreover, the supporting beam 28'' is provided at each of its ends with a cylindrical projection 31 and 32, so that it is pivotally mounted in the holders 33 and 34 and may be swung from the position shown in Fig. 8 to a position as shown in Fig. 1. The bore 36 is deep enough for permitting the axial shifting of the supporting beam 28''.

When in the position illustrated in Fig. 8, the support 22 enters a flat recess 37 in the

traverse 25, so that the support may be brought into a position closely adjacent to the table.

What I claim is:

1. In a pupil-desk, a table, two supports for holding the same, two bars adapted to extend across the two front legs of a chair, a fastening in the middle of the bars for drawing the bars to each other, and means on the outer ends of the bars outside of the legs of the chair for clamping the ends of the bars on the legs of the chair and securing the supports to the bars.

2. In a pupil-desk, a table, two supports for holding the same, two bars adapted to extend across the two front legs of a chair, one of them having recesses at its ends outside of the legs of the chair adapted to be entered by the supports, a fastening in the middle of the bars for drawing the bars to each other, and fastenings for holding the supports in the recesses of the bars and clamping the ends of the bars on the legs of the chair.

3. In a pupil-desk, a table, two supports for holding the same having recesses in their lower ends, two bars adapted to traverse the two front legs of a chair, a screw in the middle of the bars for drawing the bars to each other, and recesses on the outer ends of one of the bars, the recesses being adapted to be entered by the supports, and clamping screws in the outer ends of the bars adapted to traverse the said recesses of the supports and to draw the supports into the recesses of the bars.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEF MÜLLER.

Witnesses:

HERMANN RAMBERGER,
 PHILIPP RÖSCH.