

(No Model.)

J. LEWIN.
COMBINED DESK AND MIRROR.

No. 465,378.

Patented Dec. 15, 1891.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

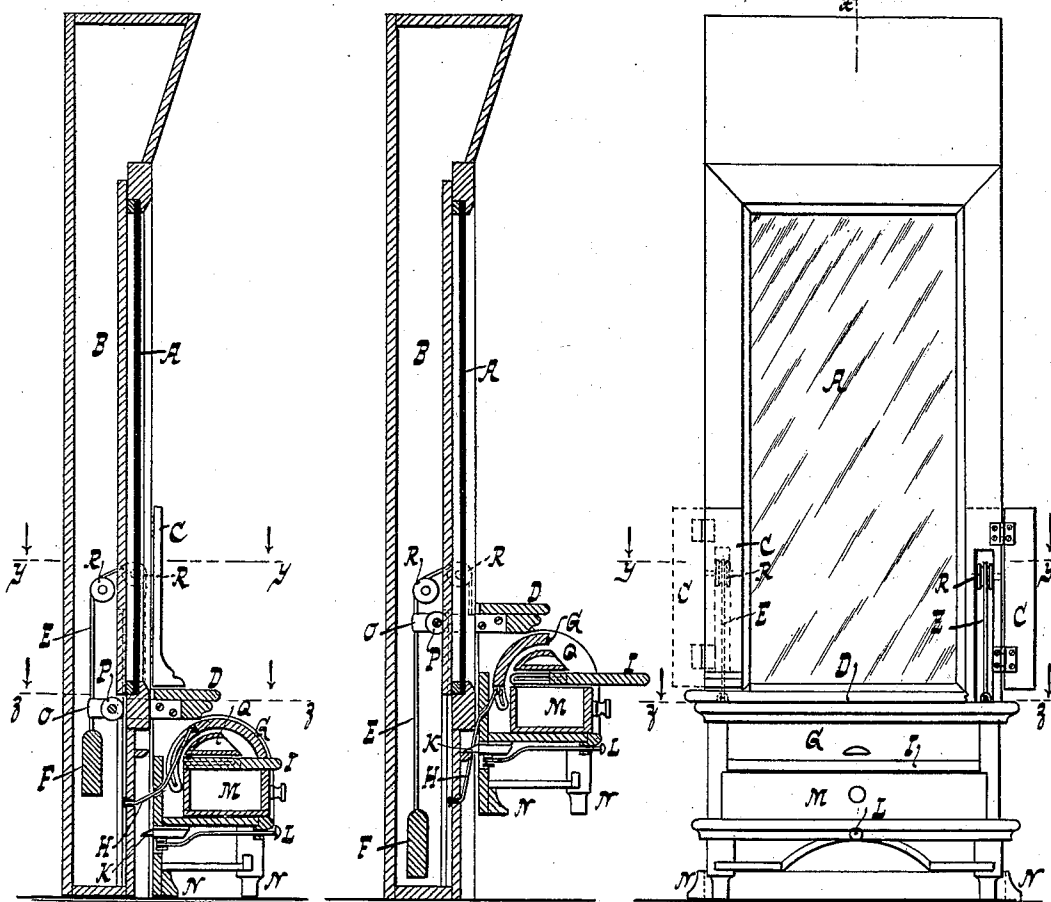
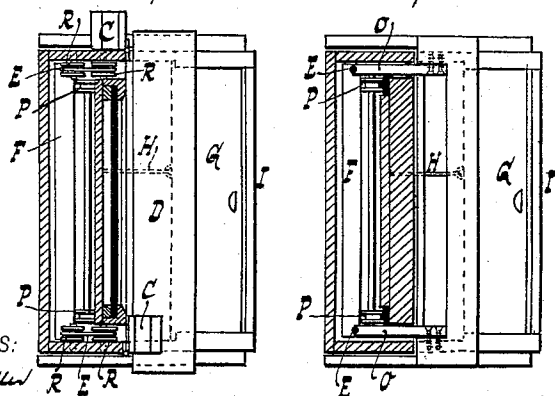


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB LEWIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, HARRIS M. FISCHER, AND DAVID SALSBERG, ALL OF SAME PLACE.

COMBINED DESK AND MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 465,378, dated December 15, 1891.

Application filed March 5, 1891. Serial No. 383,831. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB LEWIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have
5 invented new and useful Improvements in a Combined Desk and Mirror, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined desk and mirror; and the invention consists in the
10 details of construction set forth in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a combined desk and mirror sectioned along $x x$, Fig. 3, the desk being lowered. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, the desk being raised. Fig. 3 is a
15 face view of the combined desk and mirror. Fig. 4 is a section along $y y$, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a section along $z z$, Fig. 1.

In the drawings, the letter A indicates a mirror having a suitable frame or back B and swinging panels C, which can be swung over the desk-top D to hold the desk lowered, Figs.
20 1 and 3. When the panels C are swung aside, the cords E and weight or weights F raise the desk into position required for writing, as seen in Fig. 2.

As the desk rises the cord H tightens, so as to draw back or open the desk-cover G, which
30 is arranged to slide in the arc of a circle for covering and uncovering the table part of the desk. The cord H is secured to the cover G and to the support B. The table part I is then exposed, and on being drawn out, Fig. 2, said
35 table part can be used for writing. A catch or spring-bolt K engages a suitable recess or shoulder on the support B when the desk is raised, so as to keep the desk up even when exposed to considerable downward pressure.

When the desk is to be lowered, the catch K is withdrawn by a suitable handle or string L. The legs N steady the desk when it is
40 lowered.

The desk has rearward-extending lugs or
45 arms O, passing through suitable slots or ways in the support B and carrying anti-friction rollers P, which ride or travel along the base or support B and ease the movements of the desk.

The desk has one or more shelves Q for the
50 reception of stationery and other articles.

The cord or cords E, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, are made to travel over suitable pulleys R.

The desk is a useful appliance to a large parlor-mirror or looking-glass, and said desk
55 can be made tasteful in appearance, so as to give a pleasing effect.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with a mirror having
60 its frame or support provided with ways, of a vertically-movable desk made to travel along said ways, a movable desk-cover connected with the mirror-frame and automatically opened by the ascent of the desk, and a
65 counterbalance-weight for raising the desk and causing it to open the desk-cover, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a mirror having
70 its frame or support provided with ways, of a vertically-movable desk made to travel along said ways, and laterally-swinging panels hinged to opposite edges of the mirror-frame and adapted to bear against the top portion of the desk for holding the desk in its lowered
75 position, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a mirror having
its frame or support provided with ways, of a vertically-movable desk adapted to travel
80 along the ways, a counter-weight connected with the desk for elevating the latter, and a desk-cover sliding in the arc of a circle on the desk and having a flexible connection with the mirror-frame for automatically sliding the cover by the ascent of the desk under
85 the influence of the counter-weight, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with a mirror having
a stationary frame or support provided with
ways, of a vertically-movable desk adapted
90 to travel along the ways, a sliding cover for the desk, and a flexible connection between the sliding desk-cover and the stationary mirror-frame, by which the desk-cover is automatically slid rearward to uncover the desk
95 as the latter moves upward, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with a mirror having
a stationary hollow frame or support and
vertical ways, of a vertically-movable desk traveling on the ways and having feet to rest
100 upon the floor when the desk is in its lowest

position, a counter-weight arranged in the mirror-frame and connected with the desk for elevating the latter, a sliding desk-cover, and a flexible connection between the sliding desk-cover and the stationary mirror-frame, by which the cover is automatically slid rearward as the desk rises under the influence of the counter-weight, substantially as described.

6. The combination, with a mirror having a stationary frame or support and vertical ways, of a vertically-movable desk traveling on the ways, a pair of laterally-swinging panels hinged to opposite sides of the mirror-frame and adapted to bear against the top portion of the desk to hold the latter in its

lowest position, a desk-cover sliding in the arc of a circle on the desk, and a flexible connection between the desk-cover and the stationary mirror-frame, by which the desk-cover is automatically slid rearward by the ascent of the desk under the influence of the counter-weight, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JACOB LEWIN.

Witnesses:

JOE LEWIN,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.