(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. N. DALZELL.

OFFICE DESK.

No. 335,432. Patented Feb. 2, 1886

Fig. 1.

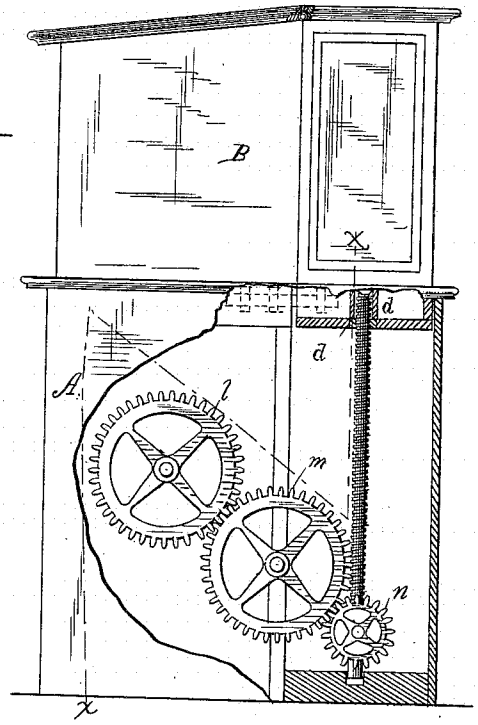
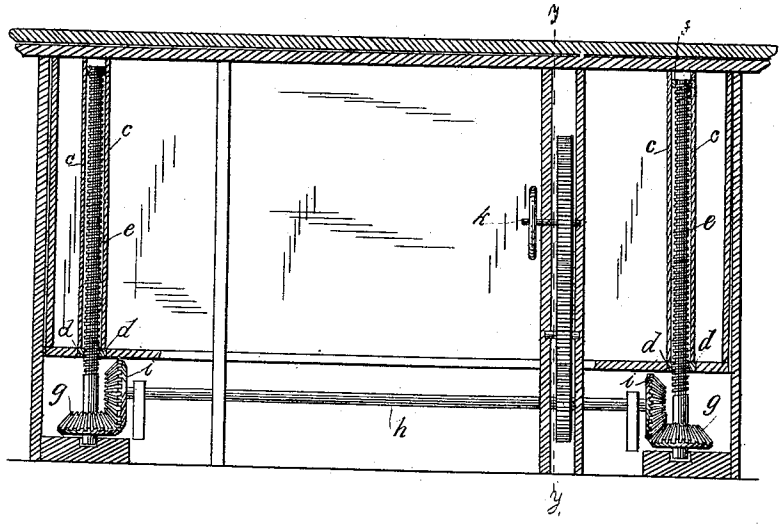


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

G. A. Traubesschmidt.

B. E. Kelley

Inventor.

Charles N. Dalzell

By F. P. Metzger atty

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

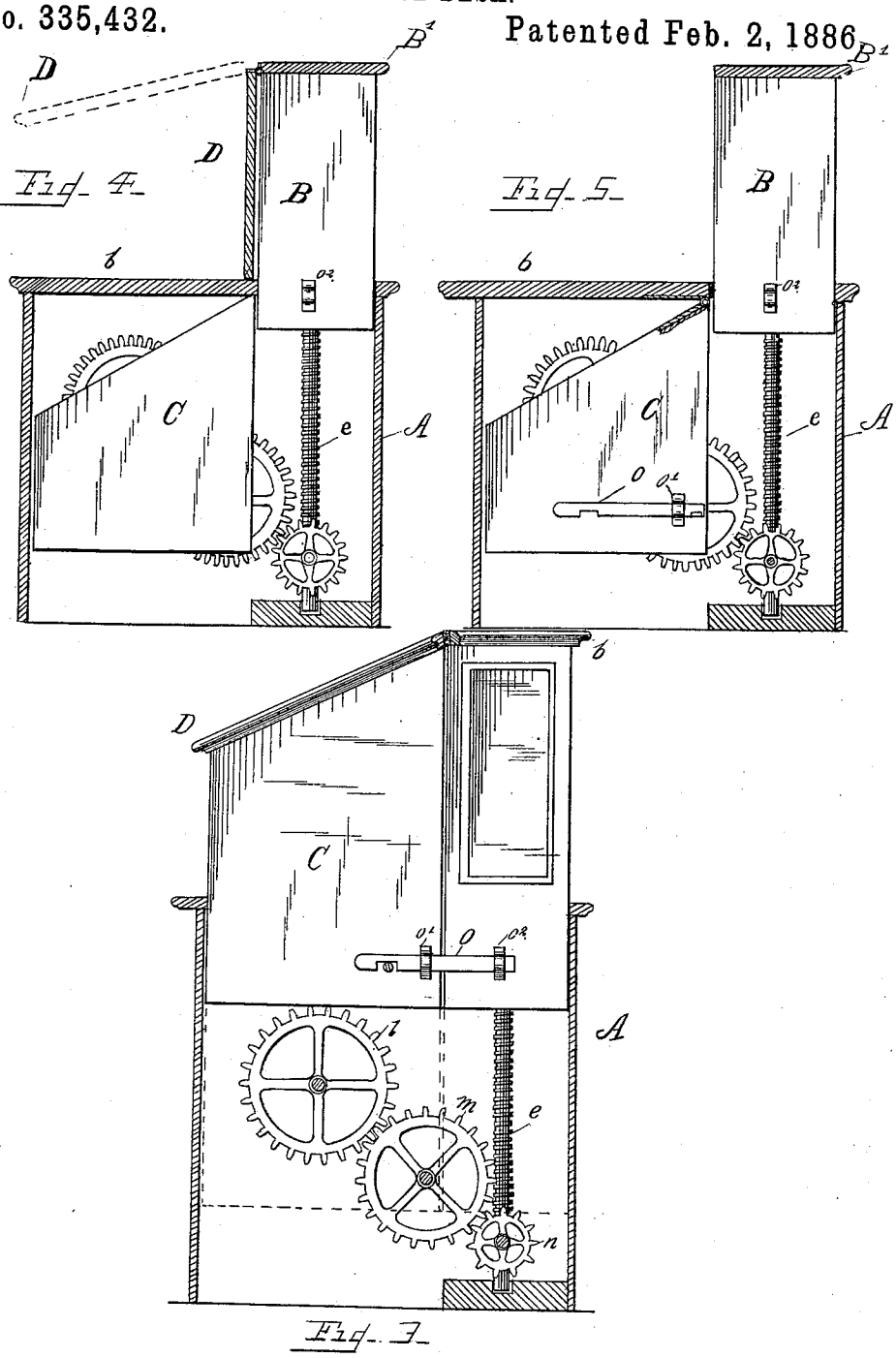
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES N. DALZELL, OF WADDINGTON, NEW YORK.

OFFICE-DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,432, dated February 2, 1886.

Application filed November 18, 1885. Serial No. 183,228. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES N. DALZELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waddington, St. Lawrence county, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Office-Desks; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the same, wherein—

Figure 1 is an end elevation of the desk arranged as an elevated or standing desk, portions of the casing being broken away to show the mechanism by which the cabinet is raised and lowered. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, further showing the mechanism for raising and lowering the cabinet and standing leaf. Fig. 3 is a view showing the standing leaf hinged to the side supports and finish-panels, instead of to the cabinet. This is slight but important where it is desirable to get access frequently to the cabinet. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section on the line *y y*, Fig. 2, showing the standing leaf as hinged to the cabinet and used to cover the same when the desk is used as a wall-desk. Fig. 5 is a similar section of the modification shown in Fig. 3.

Like letters refer to like parts wherever they occur.

My invention relates to the construction of that class of office-desks wherein a vertically-sliding cabinet or set of pigeon-holes is combined with the desk, and also a movable leaf which may be adjusted to form an elevated desk at the will of the user.

I wish it here distinctly understood that I lay no broad claim to such an aggregation or combination in itself, as the same is quite old, though not in very common use, because the constructions heretofore devised have been either so clumsy or complicated as to fail of public favor for practical use.

The object I have in view is to obtain by the simplest practicable means or mechanism and its arrangement a combined cabinet and office-desk, which will present a finished appearance, whether used as wall-desk or for the middle of the floor, can be adjusted for use as a low or an elevated desk with facility, and in which the cabinet can be readily reached and disclosed or concealed at the will of the user.

To this end the main feature consists in so combining with the main or low desk a vertically-sliding cabinet and an adjustable leaf as that the two may be conjointly or the cabinet independently operated by one and the same mechanism.

There are minor features which relate to the finish of the desk, according to the relative position of the desk and its sliding cabinet, which features will hereinafter more fully appear.

I will now proceed to describe my invention more fully, so that others skilled in the art to which it appertains may apply the same.

In the drawings, A indicates the casing or frame of the usual low or flat-top office-desk, which may have a series of short drawers on its two sides, and on its front half the usual flat top, *b*. The rear (or one) half of the casing vertically is reserved for the vertically-sliding cabinet or nest of pigeon-holes and the mechanism by which it is raised and lowered, and the top B′ of said cabinet forms the rear (or other) half of the top of the desk.

B indicates the vertically-sliding cabinet, which, when concealed, rests within the casing A at the rear of the short drawers. This cabinet B has at each end a hollow casing or a cylinder, *c*, provided below with a threaded nut, *d*, and incloses the screw-shaft (at each end) by means of which the cabinet B is raised or lowered.

e e indicate the screw-shafts for raising and lowering the cabinet. Said shafts pass through the nuts *d* in the ends of pipes or cylinders *c*, are each provided above with a guide-disk, *f*, secured to the end of its shaft, and below with a bevel-pinion, *g*, and said shafts *e e* are stepped in proper bearings on the frame.

In order that the two shafts *e e* may move in unison, and thus raise and lower both ends of the cabinet evenly, they are connected by a cross-shaft, *h*, having bevel-pinions *i i*. The power to rotate the shafts is applied by means of the wheel and shaft *k*, through intermediate gear-wheels, *l m*, and pinion *n*, to the shaft *h*, carrying the bevel-pinions *i*.

By the arrangement of gearing herein shown very little space is occupied, and while perfectly concealed it is very handily placed.

C C indicate the rests or supports for the elevated desk or leaf D. These rests also form side panels when in use, and give a finished look to the article. If a top for the low desk, as at *b*, is used, (but under some conditions the leaf *b* may be dispensed with,) it is slotted for the passage of supports C, and the supports or rests may thus be raised or lowered at will. The upper end of the supports C are given the desired inclination, and at or near the base each support is provided with a sliding bolt, O, or its equivalent, which has its keepers o' o^2 on the base or near the bottom of cabinet B, whereby the supports C C may be secured to the cabinet B, so as to be moved by the same mechanism which raises and lowers the cabinet. The bolt O or equivalent device may be operated through a slot in case A, if an incased frame or low desk is used.

D indicates the leaf or table for the elevated desk, and its attachment will depend on the object of the user of the desk. In Figs. 1, 3, and 4 it is shown as hinged to the top of the cabinet B, which is its preferable attachment where it may be desirable to use the desk as a wall-desk, as in such case the cabinet can remain as long as desired in an elevated position, and when the leaf D is not in use as an elevated desk it can be utilized to close the cabinet and conceal the pigeon-holes and files therein. In Fig. 5 it is shown as hinged to the supports or rests C C, and this is its attachment when the desk is used in the middle of the floor and commonly employed as a low-down desk, and where it is desirable to raise and lower the cabinet independently of the adjustment of the elevated desk.

It is evident that the hinge may be changed from the cabinet B to the supports C C without any alteration in the construction, and at the will of the user of the desk, without calling into play any skill or invention.

The devices are employed as follows: When the cabinet is lowered, a flat desk is obtained. When the supports C C are coupled to the cabinet B and the mechanism operated, all the parts B, C C, and D rise together, and an elevated desk is obtained, while, if the bolts O are drawn and the supports C C are uncoupled from the cabinet B, the cabinet can be raised or lowered independently at the will of the user.

Having thus described the nature, operation, and advantages of my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a combined cabinet and adjustable desk, the combination, with a frame or low desk, of a cabinet adapted to slide vertically therein, and a supplemental desk-leaf so hinged to the cabinet as to form an elevated desk when the cabinet is raised, and a desk-top when the cabinet is lowered, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a combined cabinet and adjustable desk, the combination, with a cabinet adapted to slide vertically in the frame, of rest or support panels, catches for detachably connecting the panels with the cabinet, a supplemental leaf adapted to be supported by the panels, and mechanism, substantially as described, for raising and lowering the cabinet and panels.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 18th day of November, 1885.

CHARLES N. DALZELL.

Witnesses:
G. A. TAUBERSCHMIDT,
H. A. HALL.