C. J. PRIEST.

SCHOOL DESK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1913.

1,113,140. Patented Oct. 6, 1914.

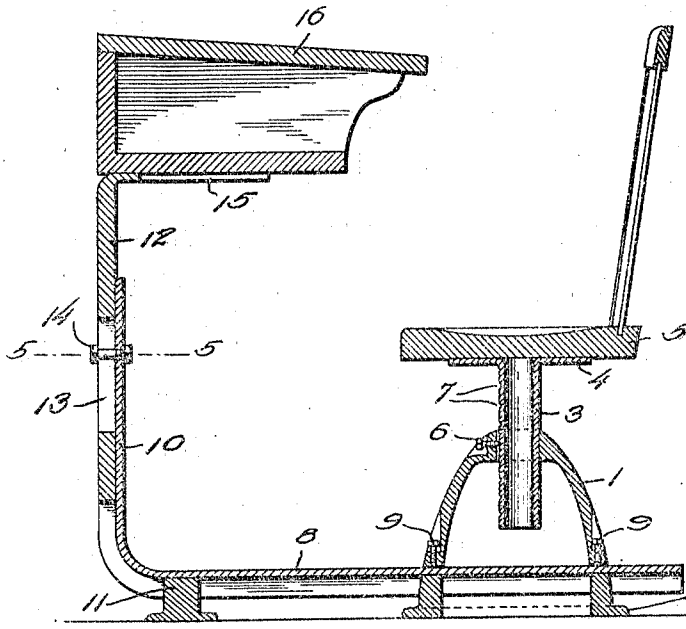


Fig. 1.

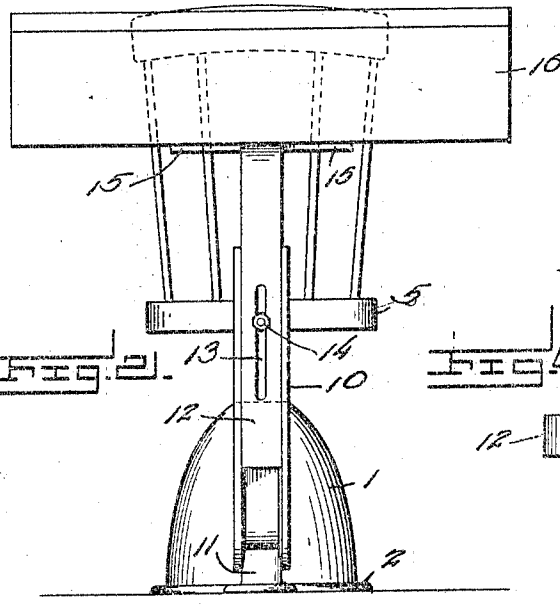


Fig. 2.

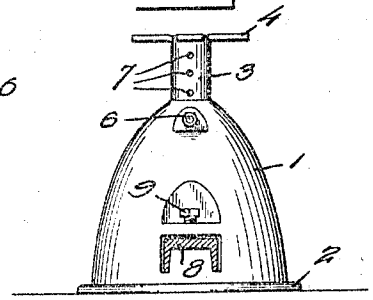


Fig. 3.

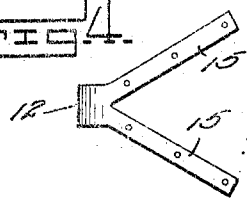


Fig. 4.

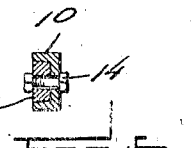


Fig. 5.

Witnesses

Inventor

C. J. Priest,

By G. Rowlett Davis

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORBIN JNO. PRIEST, OF CLAREMORE, OKLAHOMA.

SCHOOL-DESK.

1,113,140. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 6, 1914.

Application filed February 6, 1913. Serial No. 746,523.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORBIN JOHN PRIEST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Claremore, in the county of Rogers and State of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in School-Desks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to desks particularly adapted for school use, and more especially to such desks with which are permanently combined a chair or seat.

The main objects of the invention are to provide a combined seat and desk of this character which shall be rugged, simple and inexpensive in construction, and, at the same time, convenient and sanitary in use.

Another object is to provide a desk which shall occupy a minimum amount of floor space and which shall be wholly independent of all other desks.

To this end, the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section through the combined seat and desk; Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof; Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the pedestal alone, the desk supporting beam being shown in section; Fig. 4 is a plan view of the top of the desk supporting post; and, Fig. 5 is a transverse section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawings in detail, I provide a hollow base or pedestal 1, preferably of frusto-conical shape, and which may conveniently be made of cast metal. The pedestal may be fastened to the floor by means of screws or nails passing through a flange 2 which is formed at the base thereof.

A seat post 3 passes loosely through an opening at the upper end of the pedestal 1, and is secured in any adjusted position by means of a set screw 6 which is adapted to engage in any one of the series of depressions 7 formed in the post. The upper end of the post, which is preferably a hollow tube, may be split and flared outwardly as indicated at 4, and a suitable seat or chair 5 is secured to such flared ends.

Adapted to slide freely through alined openings in the lower part of the pedestal 1 is a desk supporting beam 8 which, in the present instance, is shown as a channel beam of ordinary commercial rolled shape. Set screws 9 are provided for clamping the beam in adjusted position, and a foot 11 is arranged to rest upon the floor and support the forward end of the beam. Beyond this foot, the forward end of the beam is bent upwardly and projects vertically, as indicated at 10, and a desk supporting post 12 is constructed to fit within the channel and is clamped therein by means of a bolt 14. This bolt passes through a slot 13, formed in the post 12, and it is obvious that by loosening the bolt the post may be vertically adjusted relative to the beam 10.

The upper end of the post 12 is bent so as to lie in a horizontal plane and is preferably split and flared into Y-shape, as shown at 15, and upon such flared end is mounted a desk 16 of any suitable or desired construction.

From the above, it will be seen that the parts are perfectly adjustable so as to adapt the desk for the use of children of different ages. The seat and desk can be independently raised or lowered, and the distance between the seat and desk varied as desired. It will also be observed that the device comprises exceedingly few parts, only a single beam constituting the connection between the chair and desk, and the support for the latter. It will be seen that there are practically no parts under which dirt or dust can collect and that the entire floor, except that portion immediately under the pedestal 1 is accessible for cleaning.

It is thought that the many advantages of my improved construction will be apparent without further discussion.

What I claim is:

1. An independent combination chair and desk unit, comprising a pedestal adapted to rest upon the floor, a chair, including seat and back, supported by said pedestal, a horizontal beam slidable through and supported by said pedestal at a point between the seat and floor, and a vertical post adapted to support a desk, said beam and post being formed of a single continuous piece of metal, suitably bent, a bracket carried by said post, and a desk secured to said bracket.

2. A combination seat and desk comprising a pedestal of frusto-conical shape adapted to rest upon the floor, a seat post adjustably mounted in the upper end thereof, a relatively narrow beam slidable horizontally through the lower part of said pedestal, means for clamping said beam in ad-

justed position, and a desk supported by said beam.

3. A combination seat and desk comprising a pedestal, a seat carried thereby, a channel beam, and a desk supported by said beam, said pedestal having a pair of alined openings shaped to conform to and adapted to support the channel beam and through which said beam may be horizontally adjusted.

4. A combination seat and desk comprising a pedestal, a seat carried thereby, an inverted channel beam extending horizontally through said pedestal and having its forward end bent upwardly and projecting vertically, a post fitting between the flanges of such forward end of the channel beam, a desk supported by said post, and means for adjusting the position of said post vertically relative to said channel beam.

Feb. 1, 1913.

C. JNO. PRIEST.

Witnesses:
WALTER L. STRODE,
CLEM K. MUSGROVE.