

(No Model.)

W. H. BAKER.
DESK.

No. 603,162.

Patented Apr. 26, 1898.

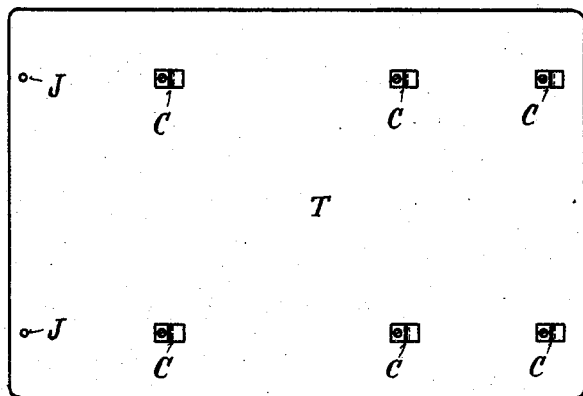


Fig. 1.

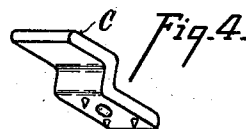


Fig. 4.

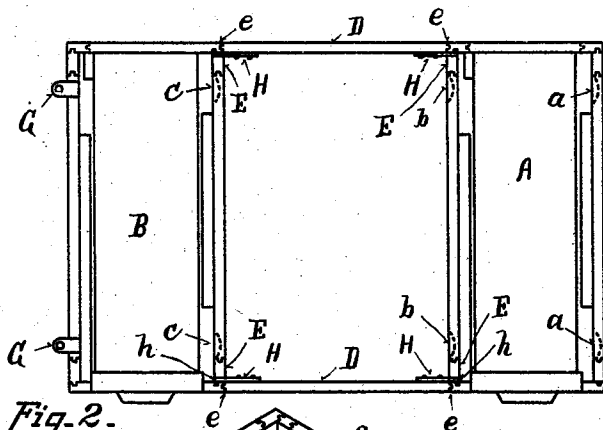


Fig. 2.

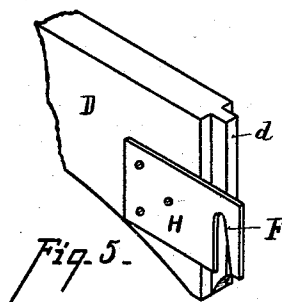


Fig. 5.

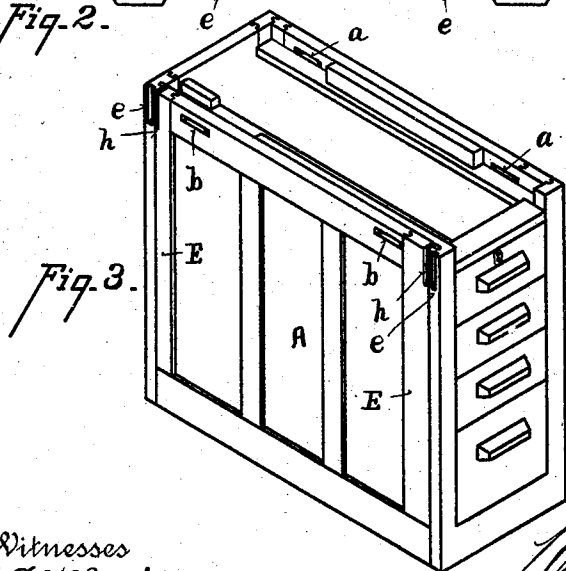


Fig. 3.

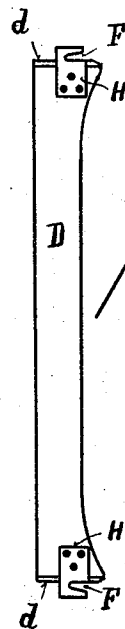


Fig. 6.

Witnesses

C. W. Miles.
Oliver B. Kaiser.

Inventor

Wm. Henry Baker
By Wood & Bond
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENRY BAKER, OF PARKERSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR TO
THE BENTLEY & GERWIG FURNITURE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,162, dated April 26, 1898.

Application filed November 8, 1897. Serial No. 657,845. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY BAKER, residing at Parkersburg, in the county of Wood and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Desks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in desks.

10 The object of my invention is to construct what may be termed a "knockdown" desk, made of sections which can be readily put together and the parts rigidly united and yet easily separated for shipping purposes.

15 The features of my invention are more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

20 Figure 1 is bottom plan view of the desk-top. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the cabinet portion of the desk in position to receive the top. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the cabinet-sections. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the fastening-catches. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one end of the knee-rail. Fig. 6 is a plan view of Fig. 5.

30 A (see Fig. 3) represents one of the cabinet-sections. B represents the opposite cabinet-section, which is the counterpart of section A. Said cabinet-sections are provided with mortises *a b*, and the cabinet-section B is provided with a similar set of mortises *c*, which are pierced in the cross-rail of said cabinet-sections, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

35 C represents catches which enter into the mortises before specified.

D represents knee-rails, each of which is a counterpart of the other and constructed as follows:

40 *d* represents tenons which enter mortises *e*, formed in the vertical rails of the cabinet-sections.

45 H represents hooks secured to the inner faces of said knee-rails. These hooks enter mortises *h*, formed in the vertical rails E, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. A pin is inserted through each of said mortises *h*, and over this pin the catch F of the hooks H engage. These knee-rails are inserted in the top of said mortises *h e*, and as they are pressed down the inclined faces of the hook F draws the two cabinet-sections rigidly together. The combined

tenon and hook fastenings form a very rigid lock-joint, securing the two cabinet-sections rigidly in position the proper distance apart. 55 The left-hand cabinet-section B is provided with ears G, which are provided with screw-holes. The desk-top T is pierced with screw-holes J, coincident with the screw-holes of ears G. 60

The desk-top is applied in the following manner: It is placed on top of the cabinet-sections with the hooks C to the left of the mortises *b*. The top is then pushed forward, forcing the catches C into the mortises. This 65 brings the screw-holes J into coincident position with the screw-holes of ears G. Screws are then introduced through said ear-holes in the ordinary manner of attaching screws, thus rigidly securing the top to the cabinet-sections. The screws hold the top from lateral 70 displacement. The catches C hold the top rigidly down upon the cabinet-sections, and the top secures the knee-braces in position and prevents their displacement. 75

There are a great many advantages obtained by my method of constructing desks. The cabinet-sections and the top and knee-braces are all finished and polished separately, which economizes a large amount of space in 80 the factory.

In the ordinary method of constructing desks the top has to be attached to the cabinet-sections before the desk is shipped and the sections are not made readily detachable 85 from each other. As a consequence a lot of finished desks occupy a very large space in the wareroom as well as in the freight-cars for shipping. Besides the tops of the desks are apt to be marred in shipping and handling, whereas by my method of shipping they are much more easily and compactly packed and are less liable to injury in shipping. 90

Another important advantage is that the large desks are much easier carried into and set up in office-rooms, the sections being readily passed through a door which would not admit the finished desk, and they are very readily taken apart and set up. 95

It is apparent that at least one-third of the 100 space required for shipping the ordinary finished desk is economized by the use of my knockdown desk, hence resulting in a corresponding saving of the cost of shipping.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination of the cabinet-sections A B provided with mortises *a b c* and having
5 vertical rails E provided at the top with mortises *h e*, the knee-rails D having tenons *d* to engage the mortises *e* and hooks H to engage in the mortises *h*, and the top T having its under side provided with catches C to engage
10 the mortises *a b c*, substantially as described.
2. In combination with the cabinet-sections

A, B, provided with mortises *a, b, c*, and ears G, the top T, provided with catches C adapted to engage said mortises, and clamping-screws for securing said top to said ears, substan- 15
tially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM HENRY BAKER.

Witnesses:

WM. M. MITCHEL,
OLIVER B. KAISER.