July 28, 1931. G. C. BRAINARD ET AL 1,816,249

BOOKKEEPER'S DESK

Filed July 23, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

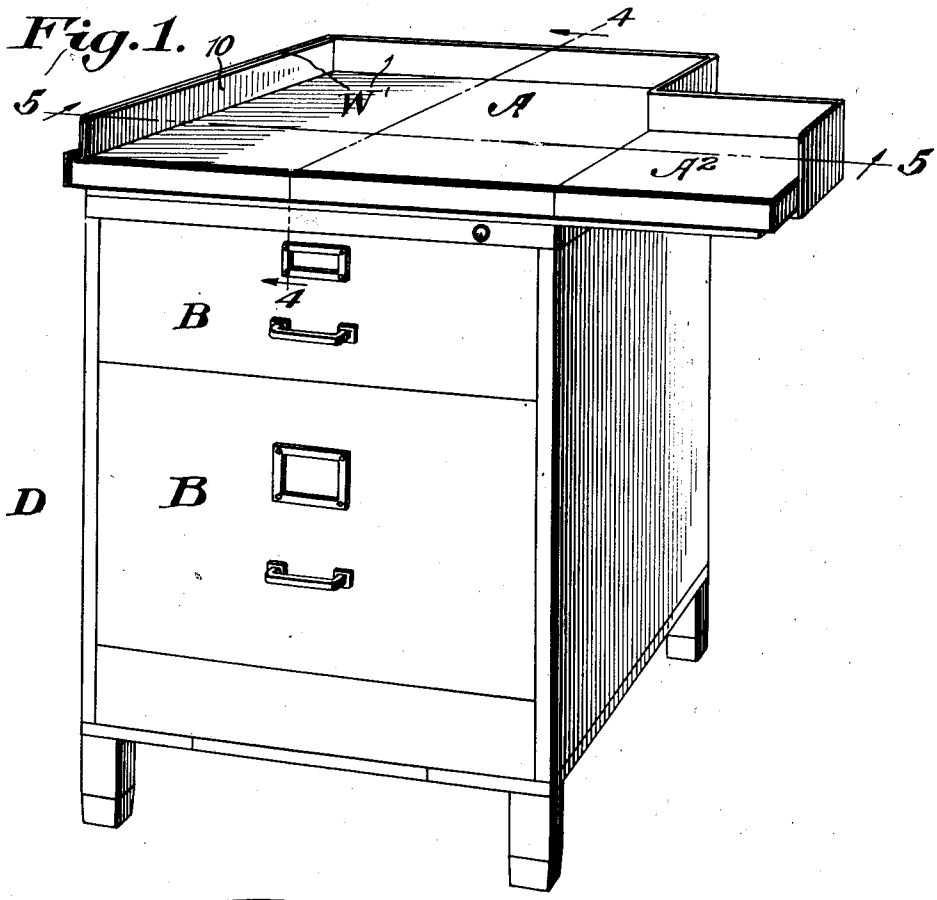
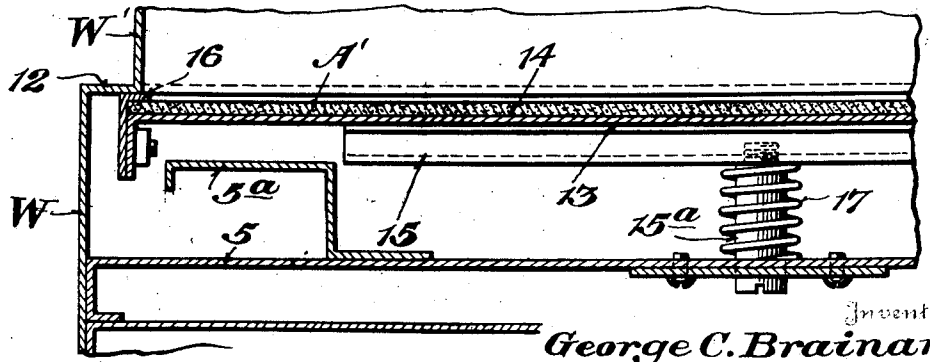


Fig. 6.



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BOOKKEEPER'S DESK

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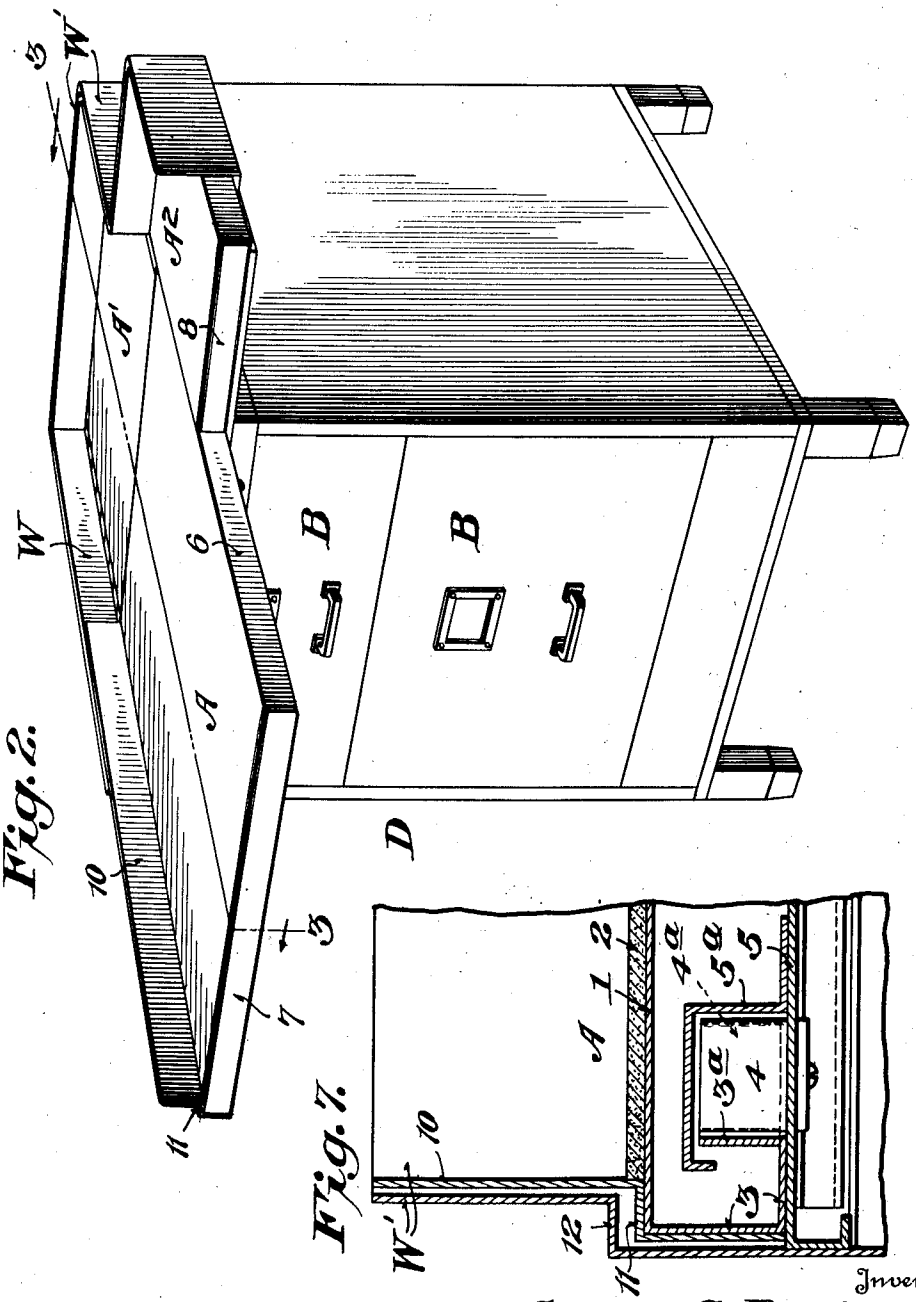


Fig. 2.

Fig. 7.

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BOOKKEEPER'S DESK

Filed July 23, 1928 4 Sheets-Sheet 3

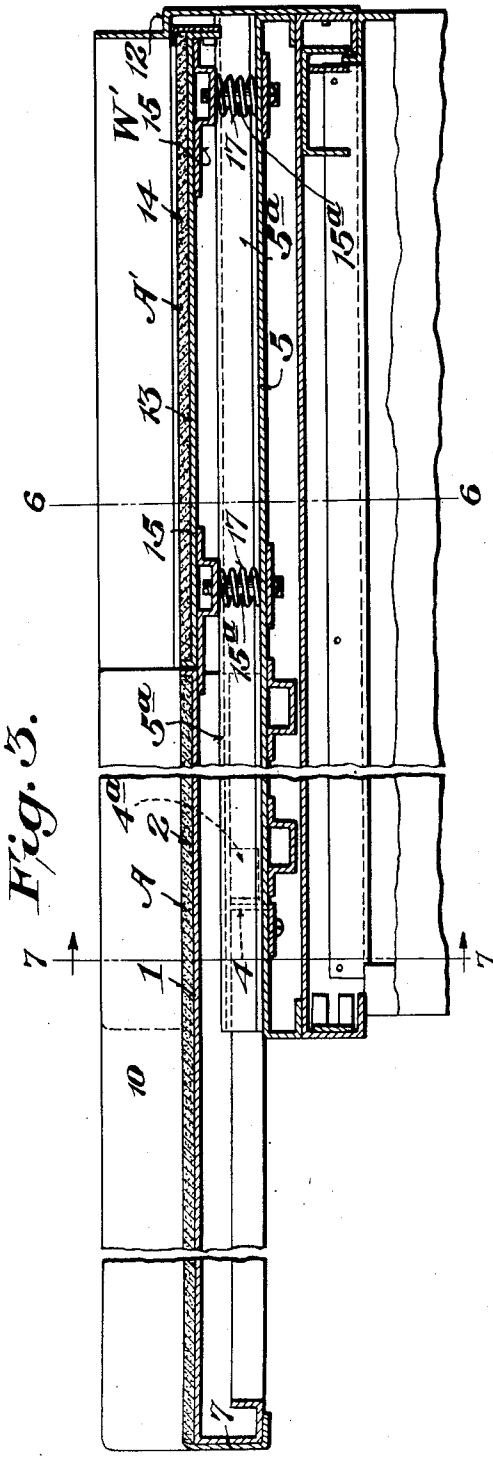


Fig. 5.

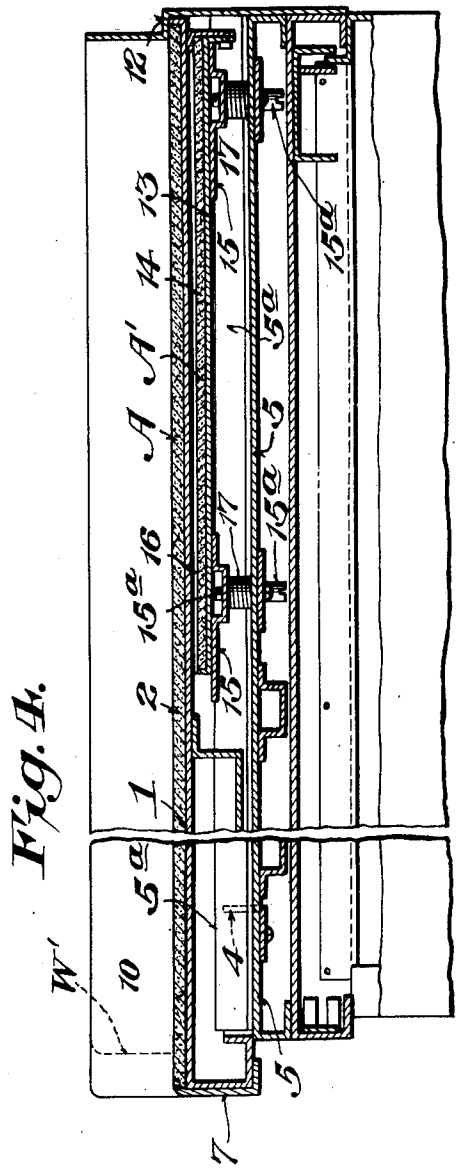


Fig. 4.

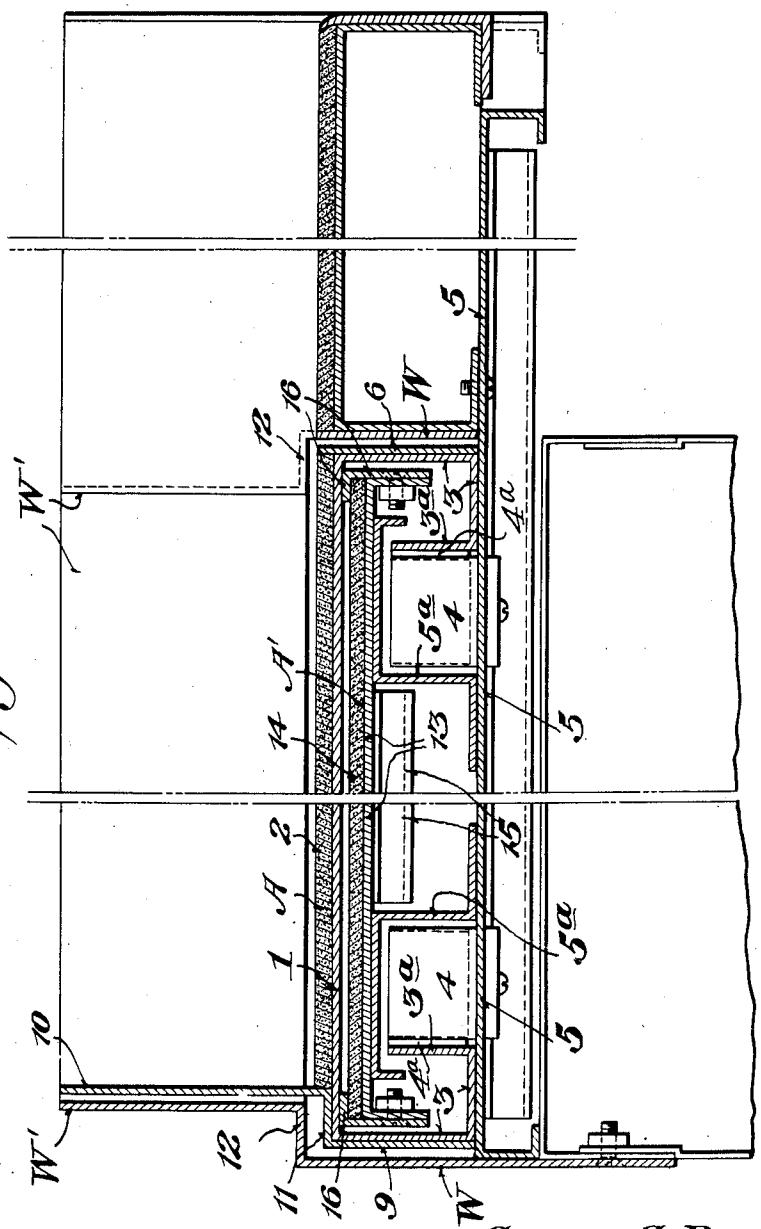
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Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BOOKKEEPER'S DESK

Application filed July 23, 1928. Serial No. 294,665.

This invention relates to furniture for offices, banks and the like, and more particularly to an improved bookkeeper's desk which may be used with the bookkeeper assuming a sitting position.

A primary object of the invention is to provide a desk which includes storage space for the files, books or papers, and also has a novel top construction which provides an increased area or working surface for the desk.

Accordingly, the present invention contemplates, in its specific aspect a novel top construction including extensible sections adapted for relative sliding telescopic movement in a simple and practical manner to provide more space as desired.

With the above and other objects in view which will more readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated and claimed.

A preferred and practical embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the desk with the top in its normal closed position.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view with the top extended.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, the parts of the top being in their normal closed position.

Fig. 5 is a vertical cross sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a detail vertical cross sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 7 is a detail vertical cross sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 3.

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

According to the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawings, there is provided a desk structure designated generally as D and including a working surface or top A which surmounts the drawers B for receiving papers, files, records or the like. In that connection, however, it will of course be understood that the top A may be used with or without the cabinet features referred to, the embodiment shown being merely an example of the range of utility of the novel desk top or table construction constituting the subject matter of the present invention.

The top A is primarily designed to give more or less working surface according to the requirements of the user and yet at the same time normally occupy a minimum space. The said top A which constitutes the normal working surface of the desk is substantially co-extensive with the entire desk or cabinet and when in the position shown in Fig. 1 houses and conceals a sub-top A′ therebeneath. The main top A is therefore slidably mounted to be moved back and forth to vary the area of the working surface as will be apparent from an inspection of Figs. 1 and 2, the latter figure showing the main top section pulled completely forward to expose the sub-top A′ which is automatically moved up into surface alinement with the main top A, as will hereinafter more fully appear.

Also, if desired, the desk may be provided with a laterally offset top section A^2. This is a normally stationary or fixed top portion which is adapted to be especially of use to an operator using an adding machine, a portion of the machine fitting behind the offset top A^2 so that the latter will provide a support or shelf for checks or other papers being tabulated.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the present invention primarily contemplates a pair of top sections A and A′ which have a relatively telescopic relation so that they may be stacked or nested when only the ordinary desk top space is necessary, but which may be extended horizontally when desired to provide an increased surface or desk top area by the mere act of relatively sliding one section with reference to another.

Referring now more particularly to the details of construction for carrying the above into effect, it may be observed from Figs. 3, 4 and 5 that the main top section A includes a pressed metal body portion 1 having its top surface covered with linoleum or the like

2. The sides of the body 1 are formed with the inwardly turned channel portions 3 whose inner walls 3^a serve as guide walls when engaging the combined guiding and stop abutments 4 carried by the base 5, whereby the main top section A may have a free sliding movement on the base 5. The said walls 3^a of the body 1 carry the angle members 4^a which engage the abutments 4 when the main top is pulled out as shown in Fig. 3 to prevent its disengagement from the cabinet. The main top section A also carries at one side thereof an ornamental facing strip 6 so that when the main top section A is extended as shown in Fig. 2 the edge thereof adjoining the stationary top A^2 will have the same facing as the front edge 7 of the extensible top and the front edge 8 of the stationary top section A^2. The main top section is further provided at the side thereof, opposite the facing strip 6, with a guard member 9 of angular cross section which provides an upstanding exposed guard wall 10 and an intermediate horizontal shoulder 11 adapted to lie beneath the offset portion 12 of the side wall W of the cabinet. The upper portion W' of the said wall W is co-extensive in height with the guard wall 10 of the movable section A and extends entirely around the side and back edges of the cabinet, thereby to provide a continuous horizontally disposed offset portion 12 around the rear of the desk or cabinet which constitutes an abutment for the sub-top section A' as will presently appear. The object of this offsetting 12 at the intermediate portion of the wall W is to prevent papers from falling into the space that would otherwise exist between the sub-top A' and the edge wall of the desk.

Referring now more particularly to the sub-top A' which is adapted to be depressed and held in a concealed position by the main top section A, it will be observed from Fig. 5 that the said sub-top section A' consists of a body portion 13 having a linoleum or equivalent top covering 14, while the underside is fitted with the channel members 15 which carry the spring guide posts or bolts 15^a having thereon the coiled springs 17. The opposite edge portions of the body 13 are provided with bronze side rails 16 whose upper surfaces are normally held in engagement with the underside of the base 1 when the top sections A and A' are in overlapping relation due to the fact that the sub-top A' is continually urged upwardly by the said springs 17. These springs are mounted at suitable points beneath the base 13 of the sub-top as will be apparent from Figs. 3, 4 and 6 so that when the main top section A is moved forwardly to clear the sub-top, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the said sub-top will automatically move upwardly until the bronzed rails or shoes 16 at the sides of the sub-top A' engage with the offset portions 12 of the side walls of the cabinet. When the top main section A' is extended as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the top surfaces 2 and 14 respectively of the main top section A and the sub-top section A' automatically come into surface alinement to give the extended desk top surface clearly shown in Fig. 2.

When it is desired to return the desk top to its normal position as shown in Fig. 1, it is only necessary to depress the sub-top section A' by hand pressure until it is low enough to permit the main top section A to slide back over it. The main top section A may then be pushed over the sub-top section as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 4 thereby to bring the sections into relatively telescopic or collapsed relation. On the other hand, when it is desired to provide an extended top or augmented working surface, it is only necessary to pull the main top section A forwardly until the sub-top A' jumps into position.

Without further description it is thought that the features and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, and it will of course be understood that changes in the form, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to, without departing from the spirit of the invention and scope of the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A desk top construction including a main top section, a wall forming part of a guide for the sides and a stop for the back of said main top section and including a horizontal offset portion constituting an abutment, a sub-top section normally mounted beneath and concealed by the main top section, springs arranged beneath said sub-top section for normally exerting an upward thrust on the said sub-top section, whereby when the main top section is moved to clearing relation thereto, the springs will move the sub-top section upwardly into engagement with said abutment.

2. A desk top construction including a main slidable top section and a yieldingly mounted sub-top section arranged beneath the main top section and having side rail portions for taking a bearing on the underside of the main top section, whereby the latter may slide freely to its extended position and the surface of the sub-top will not be scratched.

3. A desk top construction including a main top section having inturned channel-shaped flanges at opposite sides thereof, guiding abutments for engaging with the said flanges, a spring pressed sub-top section normally housed beneath the main top section, channel-shaped guides upon which the sub-top rests when it is depressed and held in its concealed position by the main top section, a member carried by the underside of the sub-

top section and surrounded by a spring to assist in guiding the sub-top section in its vertical movement when uncovered by the main top section.

4. A desk top construction including an upstanding wall presenting a guard flange for the sides and back of the desk top, a main top section and a yieldingly mounted sub-top section normally arranged within the limits of said wall and a guard wall carried by one edge of the main top section, whereby when the latter is slidably moved to uncover the sub-top section one of the said side walls will be continued for the full length of the desk surface.

5. A desk top construction including an upstanding side and back guard wall, an intermediate inwardly offset abutment shoulder on said wall, a main top section relatively slidable within the sides of said guard wall, and a yieldingly mounted sub-top section also mounted within and between the sides of the guard wall and adapted to be moved into abutting relation with said shoulder when the main top section is moved out of registry therewith.

6. A bookkeeper's desk construction comprising a drawer cabinet, an extensible top construction surmounting the same, said top construction including a fixed laterally offset section overhanging one side of the cabinet, and a pair of relatively movable sections overlying the drawer cabinet, one of said sections being slidable and the other mounted for movement at right angles to the sliding section, means for maintaining one of said sections in surface alignment with the fixed top section when the movable sections are in superposed relation, and means for maintaining the other of said movable sections in surface alignment with the fixed top section when the said relatively slidable sections are separated.

7. A desk top construction adapted for use with a sub-cabinet structure including a stationary top section arranged at one side of and overhanging the sub-cabinet structure and a pair of relatively movable and extensible top sections overlying said sub-cabinet structure.

8. A desk top construction adapted for use with a sub-cabinet structure, including a stationary top section arranged at one side of and overhanging the sub-cabinet structure and a pair of relatively movable and extensible top sections overlying said sub-cabinet structure, means for mounting one of said movable top sections flush with the fixed section and slidable with reference thereto, and means for mounting the other of said movable sections whereby it will rise to a plane flush with the fixed and slidable sections when the latter is moved out of registry therewith.

9. A desk construction of the class described comprising in combination a drawer cabinet portion and a top construction surmounting the same, said top construction including a fixed laterally offset section overhanging the side of the drawer cabinet portion, and a pair of relatively movable sections overlying said drawer cabinet portion, one of said relatively movable sections being slidable with reference to the other section, and means for mounting the latter section whereby it may be moved to a plane flush with the fixed and slidable top sections.

In testimony whereof we hereunto affix our signatures.

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GLENN T. GOURLEY.