No. 750,384. PATENTED JAN. 26, 1904.

L. MOORE.

DESK LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 20, 1902.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

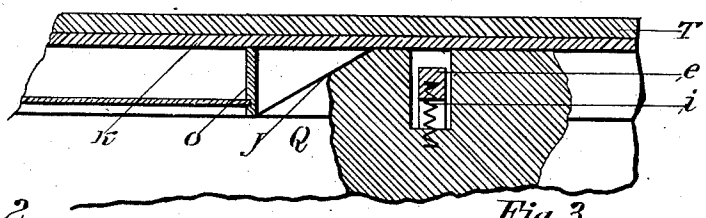


Fig. 2.

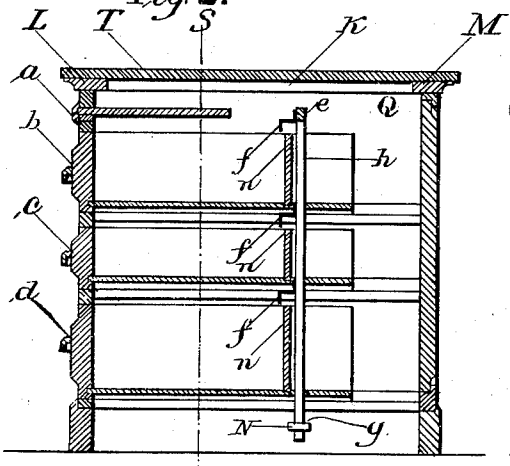


Fig. 3.

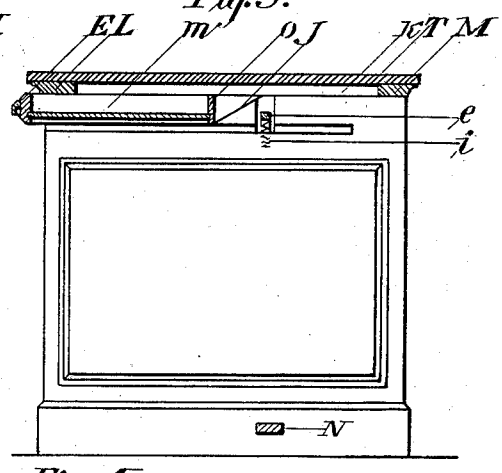
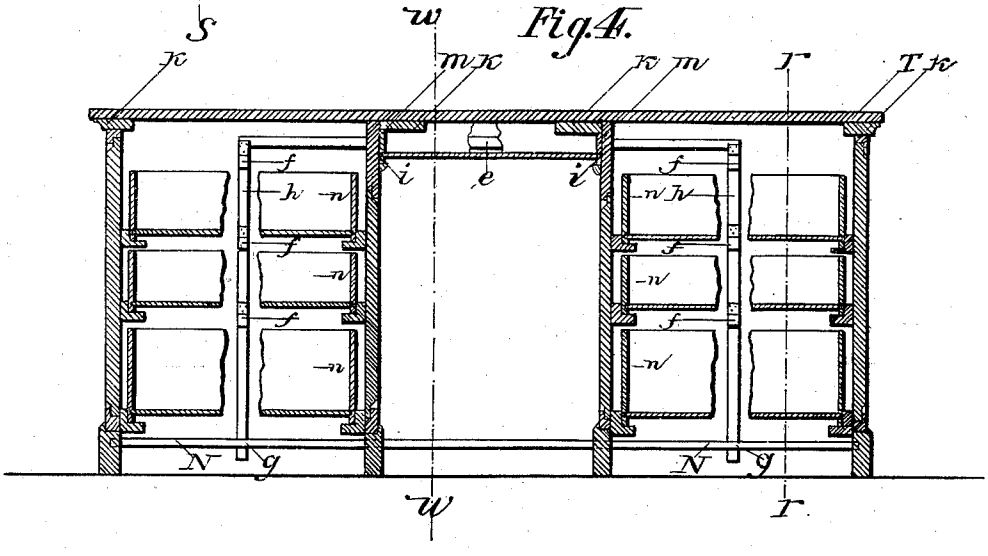


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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P. B. Nelson

Inventor

Lafayette Moore

per

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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

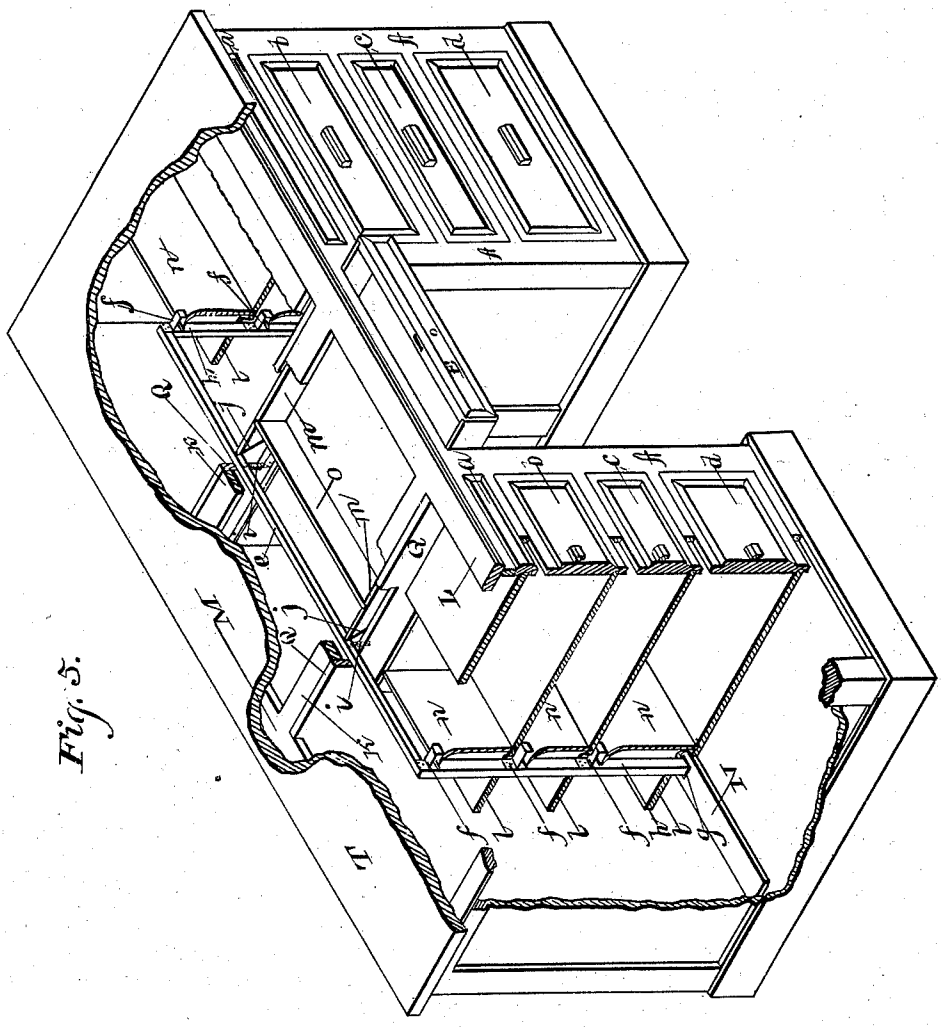


Fig. 5.

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No. 750,384. Patented January 26, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAFAYETTE MOORE, OF TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.

DESK-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,384, dated January 26, 1904.

Application filed June 20, 1902. Serial No. 112,476. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAFAYETTE MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tuskegee, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Locking Mechanism for the Drawers of Desks, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the locking mechanism in desks.

It consists, substantially, in the means I employ whereby a single motion of a certain part of the desk simultaneously locks the several other parts, as will be hereinafter fully explained, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1, I show a detached view, somewhat enlarged, of parts of my device. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on line *r r*, Fig. 4. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line W W, Fig. 4. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section on line S S, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an isometrical representation of the desk with the upper portion and a portion of the ends cut away to reveal the locking mechanism.

In the lower portion of a cabinet-desk my invention is substantially the same as in some desks to be found in the trade, consisting of end portions of pedestal form fitted with drawers *a b c d*.

K represents transverse bars having their front ends suitably joined to the rear edge of the front bar L, from which they extend rearward, having their ends suitably fixed to a rear bar or to the back of the desk M.

At *g* are represented mortised-out slideways which are fixed in a suitable position to the cross-bar N, which is fastened to the base of the desk.

h represents slide-bars fitted to move freely in a vertical position in cross-bar N. To these slide-bars are fixed at proper intervals hook-formed clasps *f* of suitable conformation to overlap the edge of the rear end of the drawers at *n* when slid down. The upper ends of the vertical slides are connected by means of a suitable horizontal bar *e*.

At *i* are represented spiral springs placed in upper stile Q under the horizontal bar *e*, employed to support the slides in their elevated position, but in such a manner as to permit them to be depressed to lock the drawers when closed.

At *m* are represented sides of the center drawer E, which has a slant at *j* to rear of the two sides at an angle of thirty degrees, so that they will move freely on the horizontal bar *e*.

At *j* is represented a covering of tin or one-sixteenth-inch iron to prevent a wearing of the under side of *m* by continuous pressing on bar *e*.

By this construction it will be seen that the sliding movement of the center drawer E of the desk will operate to depress the horizontal bar *e*, to which the slide-bars *h* are fixed, causing the hooks *f*, fixed to the vertical sliding bars, to engage the rear end of the drawers at *n* to lock them in their closed position, and the forward movement of the center drawer E will relieve the springs and permit the vertical slides to rise under the action of the spiral springs to unlock the drawers.

I am aware that a cabinet-desk with drawer-table and bars in combination with pivoted inclined bar secured to a connecting-bar and slide-bar provided with clasps and guide has been invented. Also I am aware of a sliding drawer, a vertically-slidable rod mounted in the back of the desk, a beveled spur, a rocking lever pivoted to the upper end of rod and fulcrumed to the top of desk. I therefore do not claim such a construction. Broadly, my invention relates to an improved form of the center drawer and also to improvements in the locking mechanism in which the center drawer by an independent angular movement operates the locking device.

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

In a cabinet-desk having a series of drawers in each pedestal and an upper central drawer, said central drawer having rearwardly-projecting inclined sides, a horizontal bar in the path of movement of said inclined sides, a

guide-bar in the lower portion of the desk in vertical alinement with the said horizontal bar and formed with suitable perforations, a vertical bar secured to each end of the horizontal bar, their lower ends passing through the perforations in the guide-bar, hooks on said vertical bars adapted to engage the rear ends of the pedestal-drawers, and springs under the horizontal bar, substantially as described.

his
LAFAYETTE × MOORE. [L. S.]
mark

Witnesses:
M. D. GARNER,
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