

(No Model.)

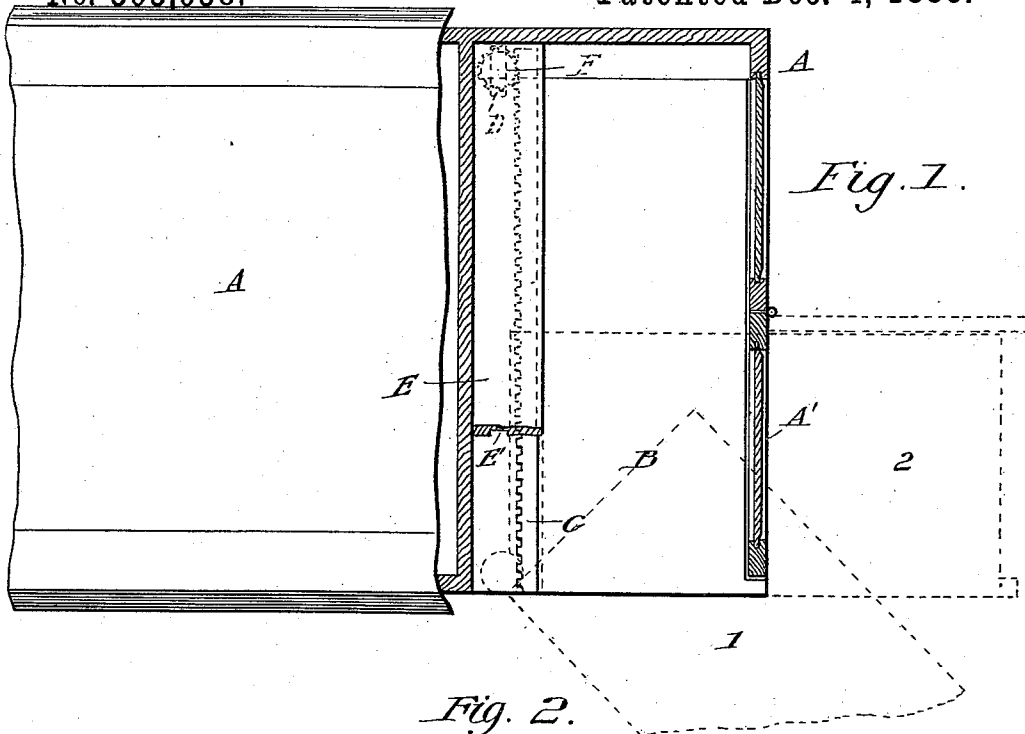
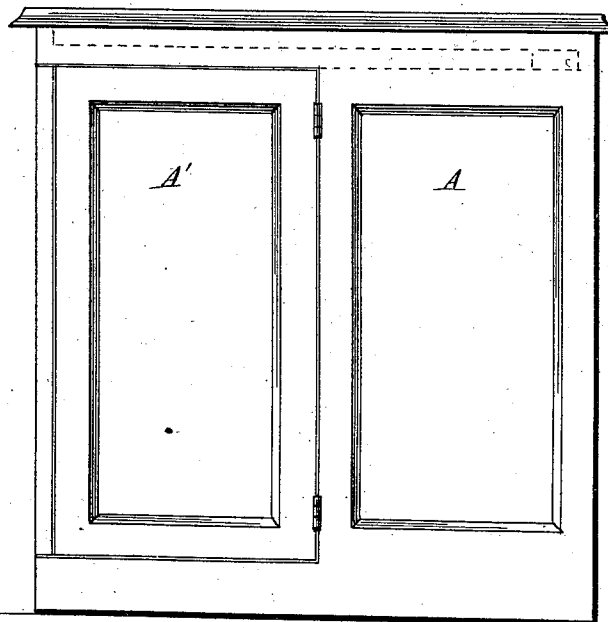
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. THOMPSON.

CABINET ATTACHMENT FOR DESKS.

No. 393,938.

Patented Dec. 4, 1888.



WITNESSES:

J. Clark.
C. Bagwick.

INVENTOR.

BY

J. Thompson
Munn & Co.

ATTORNEY,

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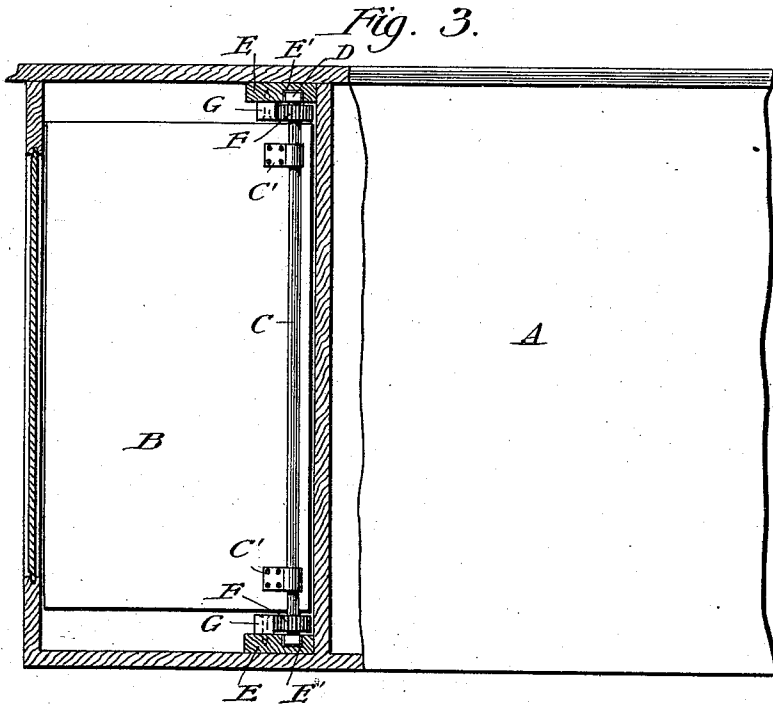
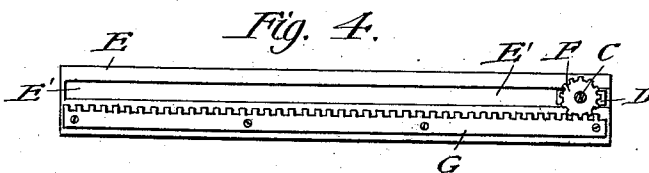
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No. 393,938.

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WITNESSES:

J. Clark.
L. Sedgwick.

INVENTOR.

J. Thompson.
BY *Munn & Co.*

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN THOMPSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CABINET ATTACHMENT FOR DESKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 393,938, dated December 4, 1888.

Application filed May 26, 1888. Serial No. 275,159. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN THOMPSON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cabinet Attachments for Desks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention is an improvement in the class of desks whose cabinets or pigeon-hole portions are adapted to be first drawn partly out and then turned or swung one-quarter way round.

The improvement is embodied in the construction and combination of parts herein-after described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view, partly in section, of a portion of a desk provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 is a side view thereof. Fig. 3 is a rear view thereof, partly in section; and Fig. 4 is a detail view.

Desks have prior to my invention been provided with swinging cabinets, and are of much convenience because of the facility with which their contents can be reached, and are desirable also because of their increased capacity, owing to their whole content being utilized for storage, the compartments running transversely to the depth of the desk instead of from the front rearward. In most instances these swinging cabinets have been mounted on stationary hinges, which were located at the rear of the casing, so that to have convenient access to the rear or innermost compartments the cabinet should be swung at least nearly to a right angle to the side of the desk, thus making it necessary to reserve in the room a large space at the side of the desk for the movement of the cabinet. For this reason the desk could not be placed in close proximity to a wall where limited room made it desirable to do so, nor near another desk. Besides, the cabinet when swung out was not within easy reach of a person seated at the desk.

In my invention the cabinet is mounted on

a rod journaled in blocks that slide in parallel top and bottom grooves in the desk, so that the cabinet may be slid out of the latter and turned sidewise. Racks and pinions are employed for moving the said blocks with the attached hinge-rod and cabinet out of and into the desk.

Referring to the drawings, the desk-casing A is preferably provided with a hinged side panel, A', and within said casing the cabinet B is fitted. The cabinet B is mounted on a hinge-rod, C—as, for instance, by means of straps C' C'—the ends of the hinge-rod extending above and below the casing and being journaled in movable bearing-blocks D, the hinge-rod being located at the inner back end of the cabinet, in order that it will swing within an arc as near the desk as possible.

In order that the bearing-blocks D, in which the hinge-rod is journaled, shall be capable of a sliding movement with the cabinet forward and backward in the casing, I provide guide-grooves E' therefor, (preferably in the manner shown,) in which the said grooves are formed in strips E separate from the casing, but firmly secured to the latter at the top and bottom, respectively, on the inside.

To preserve the parallelism of the blocks in the grooves, and also to support the bearings of the hinge-rod, I attach a rack-bar, G, to each of the strips E alongside the grooves and provide the rod C with pinions F on each end, which engage with these pinions, as shown.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the desk-casing having opposite top and bottom grooves, as shown, of the bearing-blocks which slide in said grooves, the rod mounted in said blocks, and the cabinet hinged and revolving on the rod and sliding with it into and out of the desk-casing, the pinions fixed on the rod, and racks arranged alongside the grooves, as shown and described, for the purpose specified.

JOHN THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

LARS L. SKIELVIG,
J. A. BARKEY.