

No. 825,346.

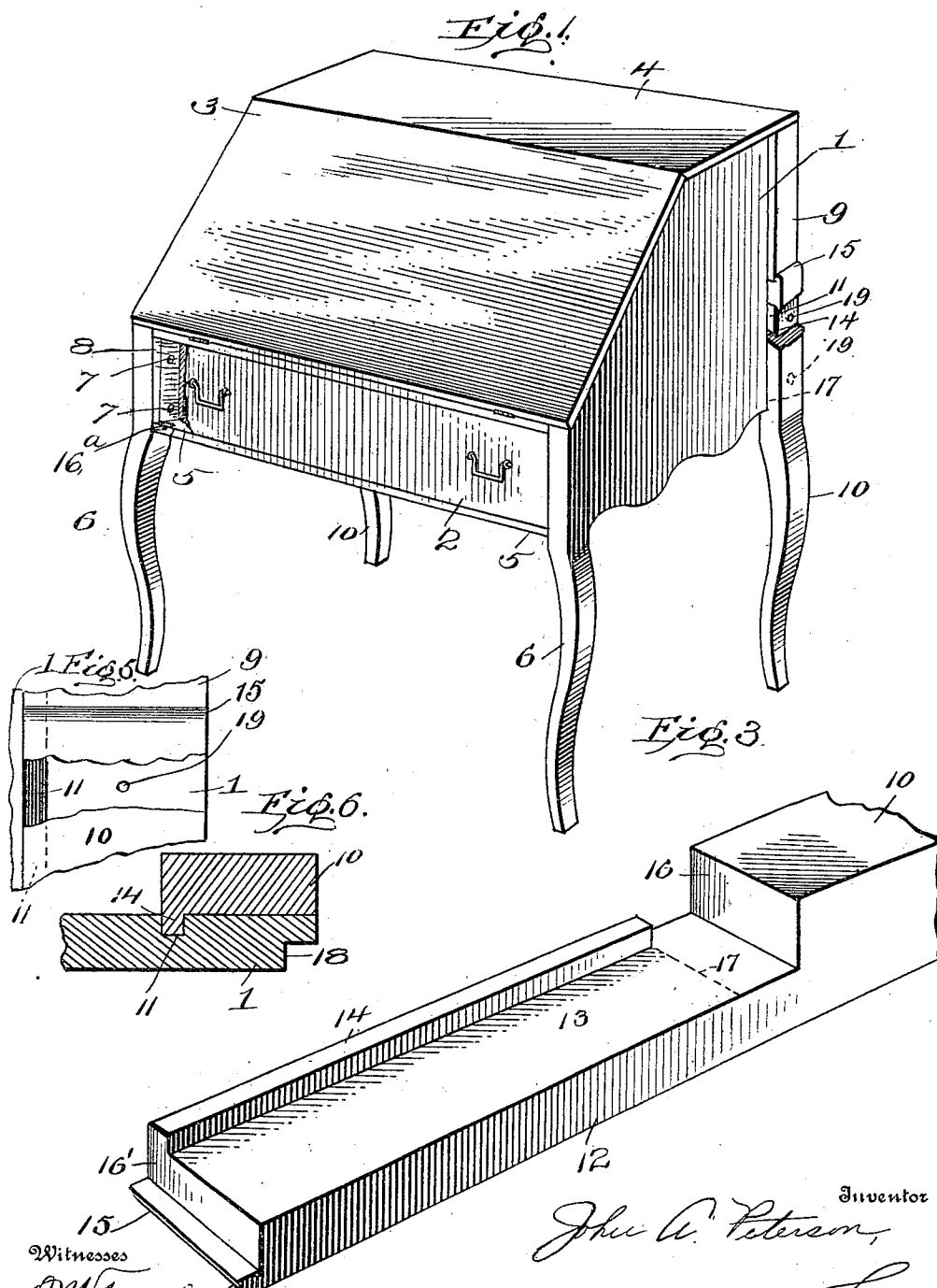
PATENTED JULY 10, 1906.

J. A. PETERSON.

DESK.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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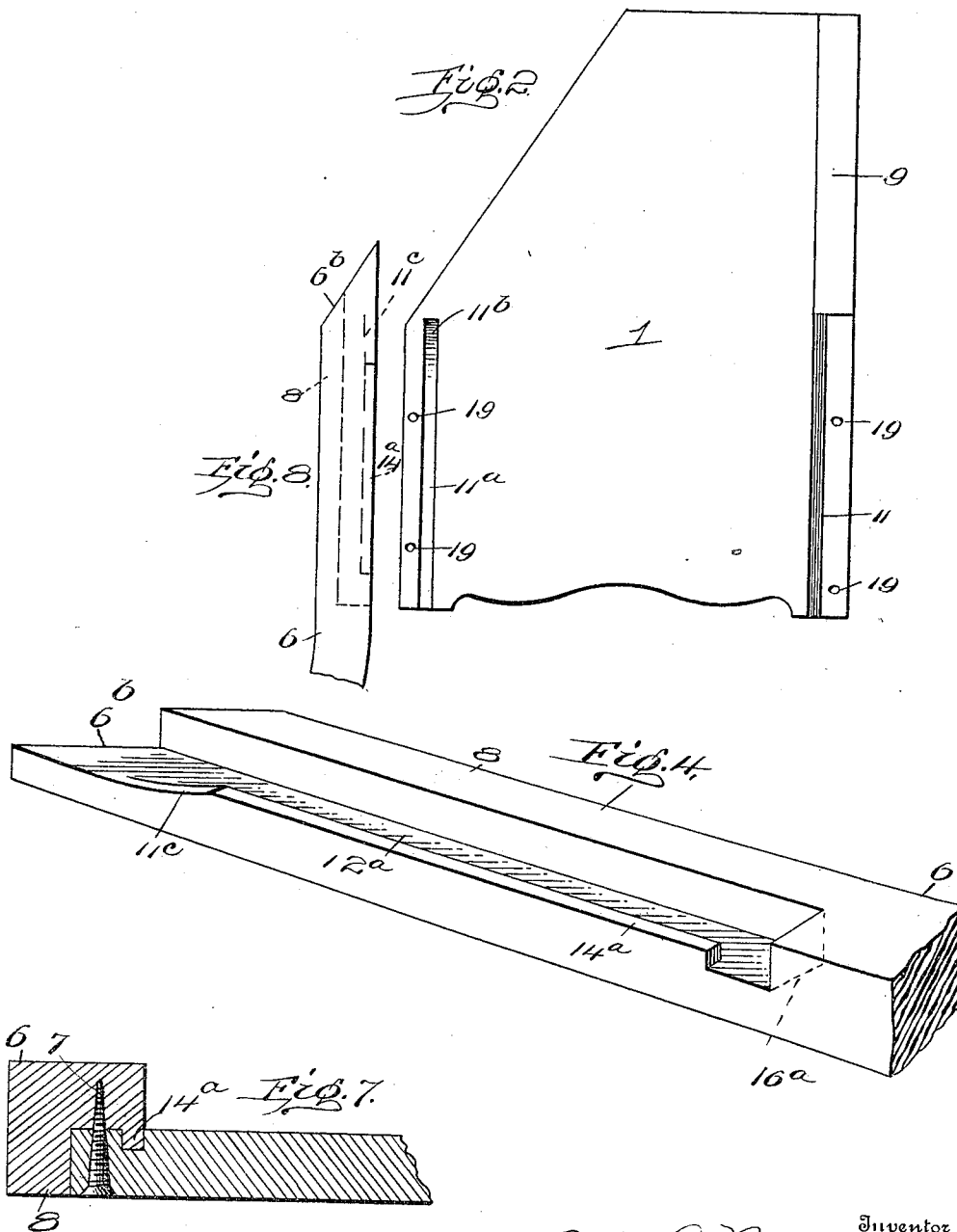
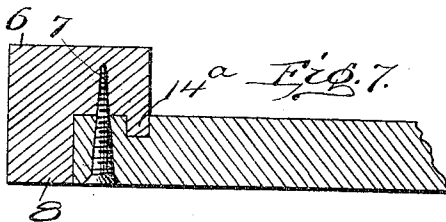
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. PETERSON, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO BREED-JOHNSON FURNITURE COMPANY, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

DESK.

No. 825,346.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 10, 1906.

Application filed June 15, 1905. Serial No. 265,370.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Desks; 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.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in desks, and particularly to the leg structure of writing-desks.

The principal object of the invention is the provision of means formed upon the legs of a desk whereby the same may be easily attached to or detached from the body of the desk and when attached thereto will produce a durable structure.

The body of the desks or tables of the character employing my legs is preferably made from lumber which is kiln-dried, but the stock from which the legs are made is preferably not kiln-dried. By making the legs according to my invention there is no part to be separated from the same, as is the case with the structures known to the patented art—for instance, as in legs provided with dowelpins which are to be positioned in recesses or apertures formed in sections of the body of the desk or table.

Therefore another object of the invention is the construction of a desk which is provided with legs composed of a minimum number of integral parts, and when said legs are secured to the body of the desk a durable structure is produced which is comparatively inexpensive.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain other novel constructions, combinations, and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and more particularly pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a writing-desk having a body of any preferred type and showing the manner in which my improved legs are secured thereto. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of one of the end sections with the legs removed. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of a portion of one of the rear legs, and Fig. 4 is a similar view of one of the front legs. Fig. 5 is a fragmen-

tary view, in side elevation, of a desk, a portion of the leg being broken away for showing the groove formed in the end section of the desk. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view of one of the end sections of the desk, showing the manner in which the rear legs are assembled therewith, the leg being shown in horizontal section; and Fig. 7 is a similar view showing the manner in which the front legs are secured to the end sections. Fig. 8 is a fragmentary view, in side elevation, of the upper portion of one of the front legs.

Referring to the drawings by numerals, 1 designates the end sections of the body of an ordinary writing-desk. The desk is preferably provided with a drawer 2, as well as with a hinged door or cover 3.

4 designates the top section, and 5 the bottom, of the desk.

The front legs 6 are preferably fixedly secured to the section 1 by suitable fastening means, as screws 7. The flanged portion 8 of the front leg 6 overlaps the front end of the end section 1. The specific structure of said front legs will be hereinafter described.

Upon each of the end sections 1 there is secured an ordinary vertical strip 9, constituting a reinforcing-strip. This strip 9 upon each of the end sections 1 in appearance constitutes the upper portion of the removable rear legs 10. Hereinafter I will refer to this strip 9 as a part separate from the rear leg 10, although in the finished desk strip 9 and leg 10 have the appearance of a single sectional member. For facilitating the packing and shipment of the legs 6 and 10 they are substantially the same length.

As both of the end sections 1, as well as the rear legs 10 and the front legs 6, are similarly constructed, it will only be necessary to describe the specific structure of one of said end sections and legs. Each of the end sections 1 is provided with a vertical groove 11, extending from the lower edge and terminating contiguous to the lower end of strip 9 and with a parallel groove 11^a, terminating short of the cover-engaging edge of the end sections. However, the groove 11^a is open at its bottom. The rear leg 10 is provided with a reduced integral extension 12. Upon one edge of the inner side 13 of the extension 12 is formed a longitudinal bead or tongue 14. The front leg 6 is also provided with a re-

duced extension or portion 12^a, from the outer longitudinal edge of which projects a bead or tongue 14^a, similar in construction to the bead 14, formed upon the rear leg. Projecting from the upper end of the extension 12 is an integral flange 15, which when the leg is positioned upon the body of the desk overlaps the lower end of the strip 9. The leg 10 is provided with a shoulder 16, which abuts the lower edge of the end section 1 when the leg is positioned upon the desk, as shown in Fig. 1. The front leg 6 is also provided with a shoulder 16^a. The longitudinal bead or tongue 14 and 14^a of the rear leg 10 and the front leg 6, respectively, terminates short of the shouldered structure of said legs, for the reason that it is cut with a saw which cleans out the corner and saves handwork, this being of material importance in the construction of legs in accordance with my invention. In the patented art the legs are sometimes provided with dowel-pins, which are undesirable, for the reason that in transportation or under climatic changes the pins work loose. A more durable device is produced by constructing a leg in accordance with the present invention, as the longitudinal bead or tongue of each leg extends practically the entire length of the extension 12 or 12^a, thereby greatly increasing the strength of means employed in connecting the legs and sections without affecting the stability of the desk and at the same time obtaining a more efficient structure than that known to the patented art.

In Fig. 6 I have shown the end section 1 provided with the ordinary notched edge 18, which is formed for receiving a portion of the back section when the sections are secured together for producing the body of the desk. In the end section 1 there are formed apertures 19, within which are positioned screws or any ordinary fastening means, whereby the removable legs 6 and 10 may be rigidly secured to the body for preventing lateral movement of said legs with respect to the end sections 1. The apertures 19 are preferably formed near each of the vertical edges of the end section 1 and contiguous to the vertical grooves 11 and 11^a. By reason of the peculiar structure of the legs, together with the employment of the screws or like fastening means, it is almost impossible for the legs to work loose after they are secured upon the body of the desk. It is to be noted that the long bead or tongue of either the front or rear leg when positioned within its respective groove will prevent any pivotal movement of the leg upon the end section. Furthermore, the shouldered structure 16^a of the front leg 6 or the shouldered structures 16 and 16' of the rear legs will also prevent the legs moving upwardly after positioned, as shown in Fig. 1, as said shouldered portions 16 and 16^a of the rear and front legs, respec-

tively, engage the lower end of the end section 1. The shouldered portion 16' of the rear legs will also engage the lower end of the strip 9.

It will be seen that by reason of the tongue structure formed upon the legs—to wit, the bead or tongue 14 and 14^a—it is only necessary to employ preferably a couple of ordinarily-constructed screws positioned within the apertures 19 of the end section. Each of the front legs 6 is provided with a beveled upper end 6^b, which lies in the same plane in which the cover-engaging edge of the section 1 is formed when the front leg is positioned upon the section, as illustrated in Fig. 1. The upper end of the groove 11^a is beveled at 11^b. The bead or tongue 12^a is also beveled at 11^c and is adapted to engage the correspondingly-beveled portion 11^b of the groove 11^a when the leg is positioned upon the end section. The reason of terminating the bead or tongue 14^a short of the upper cover-engaging edge of the end section is that when the cover is removed from engagement with said edge and the front leg or legs is in position upon the body neither the bead nor the groove will show from the upper edge, as it will appear as if it were a glued-up job.

What I claim is—

1. In a desk, the combination of a body provided with end sections, each of said sections provided with vertical grooves extending upward from the lower edge of said section and terminating short of the upper edge, removable legs engaging each of said sections, each of said legs provided with a reduced extension, the extension producing a lower shoulder, a bead of less thickness than said extension and carried by the inner face thereof, the bead extending longitudinally of said extension and positioned at one of its edges, said bead terminating short of the lower shoulder, the bead normally positioned within a groove of an end section, and fastening means for securing said legs and sections together.

2. In a desk, the combination of a body provided with a vertical groove open at its lower end and closed at its upper end, a leg provided with an upper reduced extension, producing a lower shoulder upon said leg, a longitudinally-extending bead carried by the inner face of said extension, contiguous to one of the edges thereof, said bead terminating short of said lower shoulder and normally positioned within the groove of said body, and fastening means for securing said body and leg together.

3. In a desk, the combination of a body provided with a vertical groove open at its lower end and closed at its upper end, a leg engaging said body, said leg provided with an upper extension, a bead carried by said extension, said bead positioned within said groove, and fastening means engaging said body and leg and securing them together.

4. In a desk, the combination of a body provided with a vertical groove, a leg engaging said body, said leg provided with a reduced, upper extension, the reduced portion
5 producing a lower shoulder upon the leg, a longitudinally-extending bead carried by said extension and terminating short of the lower shoulder and the upper end of said leg, the bead adapted to be normally positioned
10 within the groove, and means for securing said leg and body together.

5. In a desk, the combination with a body provided with a vertical groove, of a leg engaging said body, said leg provided with an

upper, reduced extension, a bead positioned 15 longitudinally of and carried by the inner face of said extension, said bead of less thickness than said extension, the bead normally positioned within the groove of said body, and means for securing said leg and body to- 20 gether.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN A. PETERSON.

Witnesses:

C. L. ECKMAN,

C. A. WHEELER.