

(No Model.)

E. F. & F. D. POOLEY.
LID DESK.

No. 545,813.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.

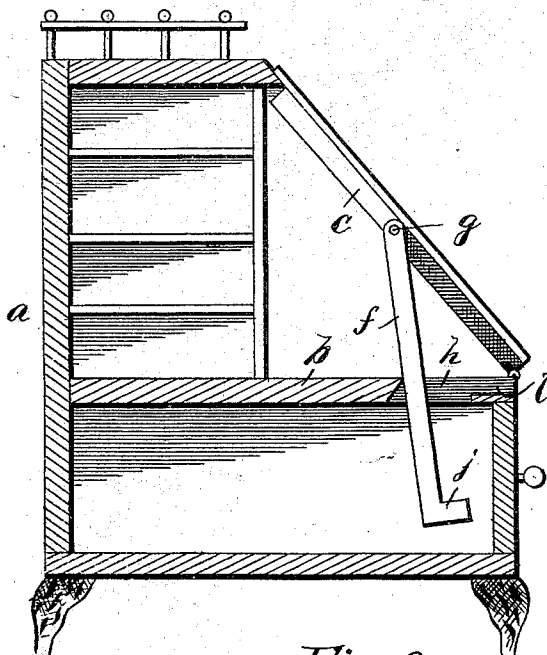
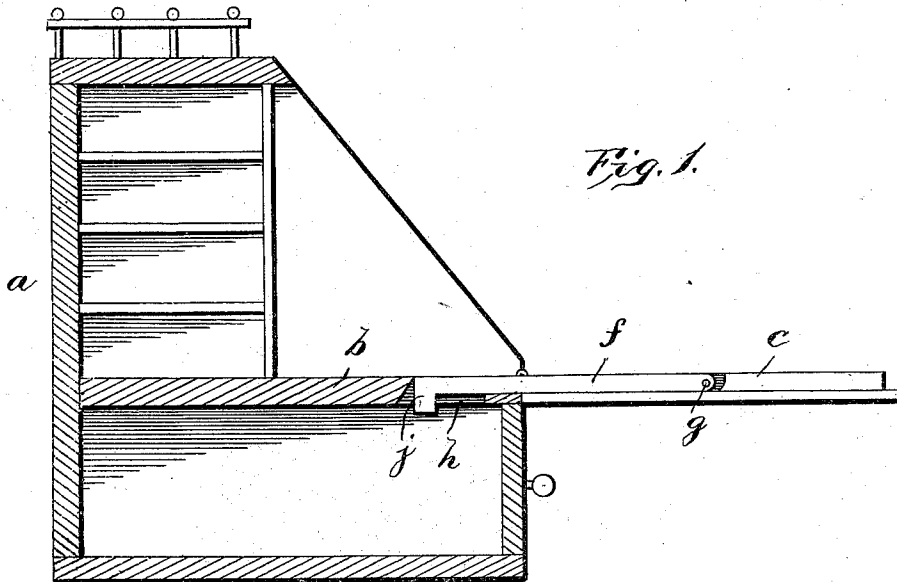
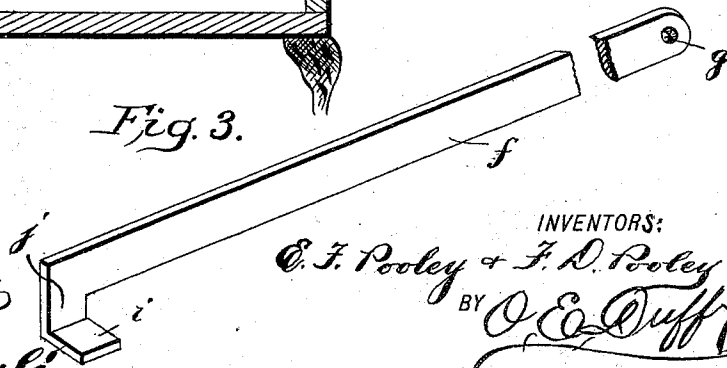


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD F. POOLEY AND FRANK D. POOLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

LID-DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,813, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed March 13, 1894. Serial No. 503,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD F. POOLEY and FRANK D. POOLEY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lid-Desks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which 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 part of this specification.

15 This invention relates to certain improvements in desks.

The object of the invention is to provide improved means for supporting desk-lids exceedingly cheap, simple, and durable in construction and composed of a minimum number of parts.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and in combinations of parts, more fully and particularly described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view of a lid-desk, showing the lid in its lowered position. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing the lid closed. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the lid-supporting brace or bar.

In the drawings, the reference-letter *a* indicates any ordinary desk having the shelf *b* and the vertically-swinging lid *c*. The lid at its inner edge is suitably hinged to the outer edge of the desk-shelf, so that the lid can assume the horizontal position shown in Fig. 1 or can swing up to the closed position shown in Fig. 2 with its side edges resting against the upper portion of the desk.

40 *f* is a link or bar or brace, formed in a desirable shape, of metal, and at its outer end pivoted at *g* to the side edge of the lid at a distance from the inner edge thereof, and from thence extending inwardly over the desk-shelf and down through a slot *h* cut in the end of the desk-shelf. Beneath the desk-shelf the said rod is provided with a suitable stop *i*, preferably formed by a lateral bend 50 of the end of the rod. The brace or bar is

preferably formed flat and straight from its outer pivotal end to its end *j*, that is bent down usually at right angles to pass through the said slot in the desk-shelf when the lid is lowered and the main portion of the bar lies horizontally along the desk lid and shelf.

In order that the upper surfaces of the lid and shelf may be smooth and unbroken by upward projection, the parts are so arranged that when the lid is lowered the supporting-bars will lie countersunk in the shelf and lid. This is usually accomplished by providing the lid with a projecting ledge from the outer portion of its edges and so pivoting the bars that they are located at the inner surfaces of such ledges with their upper surfaces flush with or below the upper surface of the lid when lowered, and so that said bars lie on the said ledges, and which form an extended bearing therefor when the bars are in position to assist in upholding the lid. A groove *l* from the front end of the slot to the front edge of the desk-shelf can also be provided in such desks, so that the bar will fit therein with its upper edge flush with or below the upper surface of the desk-shelf. The downwardly-bent end *j* of the bar is usually of such length as to extend to the under surface of the desk-shelf and permit the stop or laterally-bent end thereof to engage the under surface of the desk-shelf to one side of the slot when the lid is lowered, so that said lateral bend or stop exerts an upward strain on the under side of the desk-shelf, which is somewhat relieved by the downward strain of the bars on the desk-shelf and ledges of the lid, so that the strain is equally distributed throughout the bars employed to uphold the lid and does not all come on the lateral bend or stop at the inner end of each bar. Two bars are usually employed at the side edges of the lid and shelf, respectively.

Fig. 1 shows the desk-lid lowered and the brace-bars in operative positions supporting the same. As the lid is raised the bars gradually drop down through in the desk-shelf and hang from the lid, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

We do not wish to limit ourselves to a straight brace-bar, or to cutting the grooves

in the desk-shelf, or to any particular shape or form of bar or manner of pivoting the same to the lid.

The utmost simplicity and durability of this device are obvious as well as effectiveness in action.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

10 In a desk, the combination of the desk top having side slots completely therethrough, a distance inwardly from its front edge, the desk lid hinged to the front edge of said top to swing as described, and the brace bars free
15 and unsecured at their inner ends, and each at its outer end pivoted to the lid and extending over the lid and top with its inner end de-

flected to pass through a top slot, and at its inner extremity beneath the top provided with a lateral head arranged to bear up 20 against the under side of the top when the lid is lowered and the intermediate portion of the bar bears down on the upper surface of the top between the slot and lid, and thereby supports the lid and equalizes the strain on the 25 top, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD F. POOLEY.
FRANK D. POOLEY.

Witnesses:

O. E. DUFFY,
WILLIAM F. NAYNER.