

(No Model.)

C. LARSON.

DESK.

No. 278,152.

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Fig. 1.

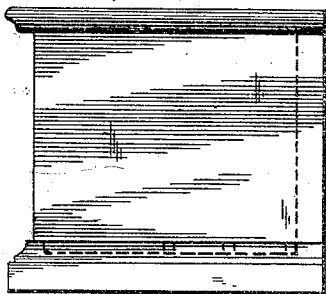


Fig. 2.

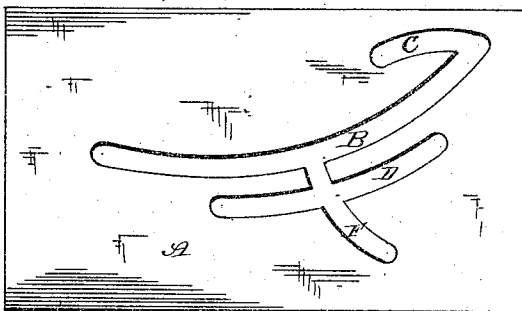


Fig. 3.

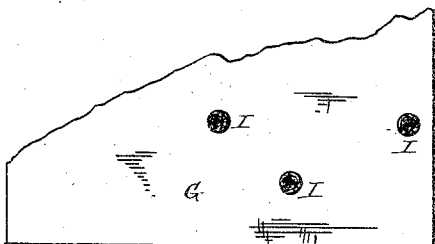


Fig. 4.

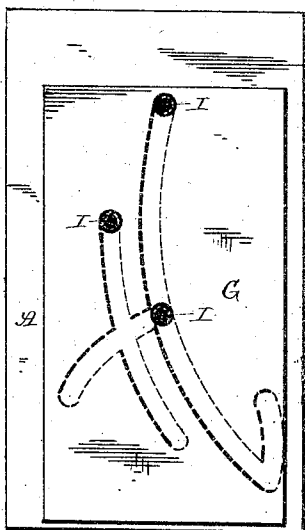
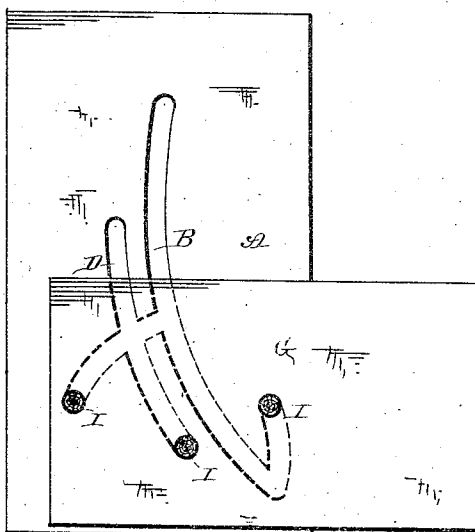


Fig. 5.



— Witnesses. —

Louis F. Crandner
J. W. Garner

— Inventor. —

Chris. Larson,
per
R. B. Chamberlain
att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTOPHER LARSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of ~~Letters~~ Patent No. 275,152, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed February 14, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHRISTOPHER LARSON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Desks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in desks of that kind in which the pigeon-holes upon one or both sides can be drawn forward, and then swung around at right angles, so as to stand in a line with the front of the desk; and my invention consists in the combination of the bottom of the desk, having suitable grooves formed therein, with the bottom of the pigeon-holes, provided with three studs or projections which catch in the grooves, so as to allow the pigeon-holes to first be drawn forward, and then be swung around at right angles, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to do away with the many moving parts heretofore employed in connection with moving the pigeon-holes of the desk, and substitute therefor simple grooves and projections which can neither be broken nor gotten out of order, and which cheapen and simplify the construction of the desk to a very great extent.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one end of a desk embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the bottom of the desk, showing the grooves. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the bottom of the pigeon-holes, showing the projections. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the two parts, showing them in their relative positions when the pigeon-holes are closed. Fig. 5 is a similar view, showing the parts in their relative positions when the pigeon-holes are drawn outward and turned around at right angles.

A represents the bottom of the desk, upon the top of which the pigeon-holes rest, and which has cut in its top the long curved groove B. From the end of this curved groove extends backward the short curved groove C. Running parallel with the groove B is a shorter curved groove, D, and passing

outward from the groove B, across the groove D, is the fourth curved groove, F. These grooves may be lined with metal; or they may be formed in a casting, which is inserted in the top of the bottom A. Projecting from the under side of the bottom G of the pigeon-holes are three projections, I, two of which are placed in a line or almost in a line with each other, while the third one is placed at a suitable distance to one side. When the pigeon-holes are forced back in position the two projections which are in a line with each other catch in the curved groove B, while the projection which is placed to one side catches in the curved groove D. When the pigeon-holes are being drawn out they follow the curve of the slots in their movements, and when the front projection and the projection which is placed to one side strike the ends of the slots B D the pigeon-holes are in the position shown in dotted lines. In this position the projection which catches in the groove D serves both as a positive stop against any further outward movement of the pigeon-holes and as the pivot upon which the pigeon-holes now turn. By pressing inward upon the outer edge of the pigeon-holes the two projections which are in line with each other swing around into the two slots C F until they strike the ends of the slots, where they form stops to prevent any further movement of the pigeon-holes. The length of these slots is adjusted so that the pigeon-holes can move around upon the pivotal projection until only their front edge is in a direct line with the front of the desk. In returning the pigeon-holes to place they must first be turned outward as far as the two projections which are in a line with each other will allow, and this movement brings these two projections back into the groove B. By pushing backward upon the pigeon-holes they slide back into position. In the above-described movement it will be seen that the projection which is placed to one side of the other two never leaves its slot, while the other two projections leave the slot B and move in the slots C F when the pigeon-holes are swung around. These projections may be formed of rollers, or have rollers placed upon them in any suitable

manner for the purpose of moving them more easily.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

- 5 In a desk, the combination of the bottom of the desk, having the grooves B C D F, with the bottom of the pigeon-holes, having the three projections to catch in the grooves, substantially as shown and described.

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

CHRIS. LARSON.

Witnesses:

T. N. BIGLIN,
WM. A. JOHNSON.