Jan. 17, 1928. 1,656,714

J. WALDHEIM

TYPEWRITER DESK

Filed Oct. 3, 1924 5 Sheets-Sheet 1

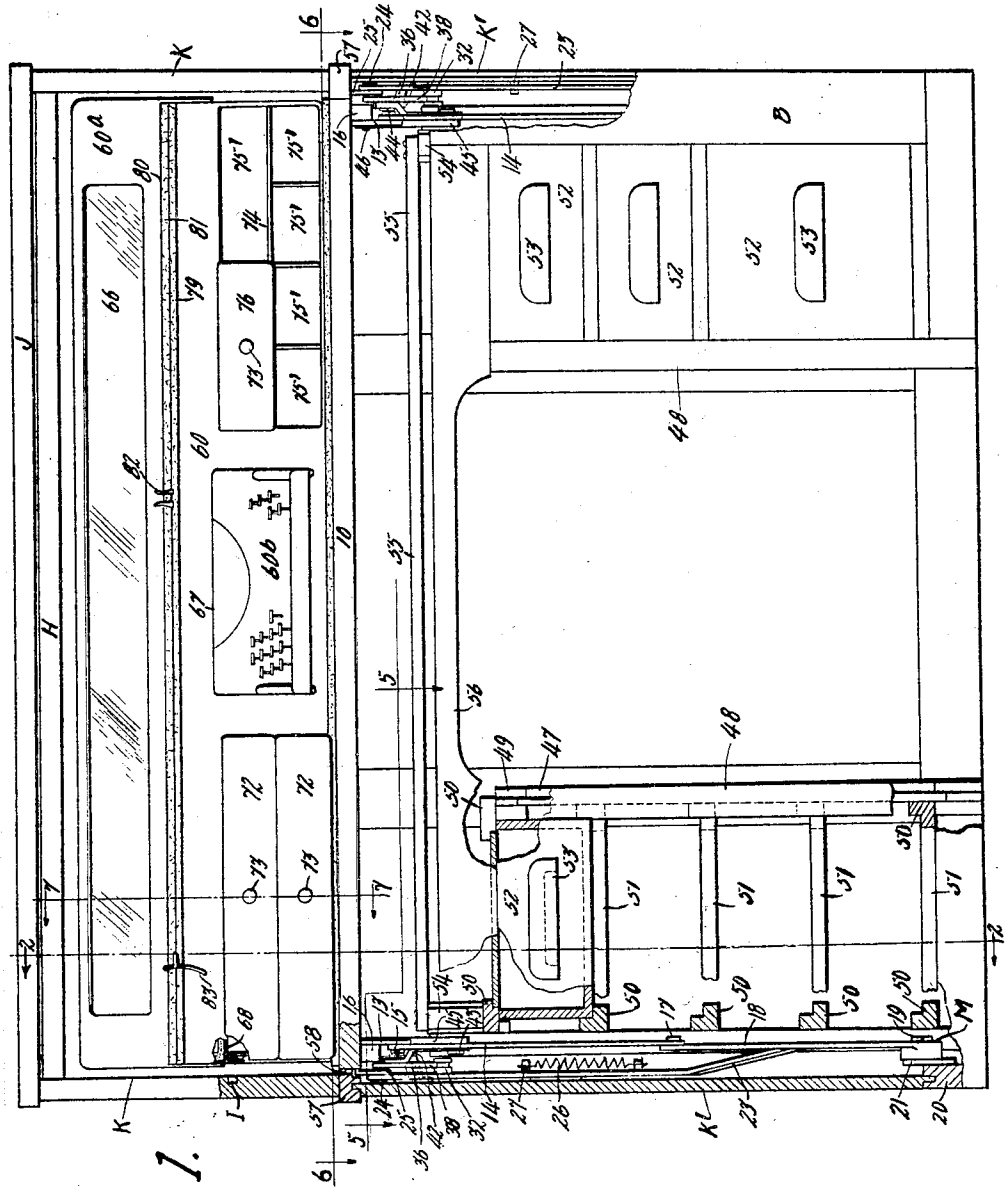


Fig. 1.

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Jan. 17, 1928.

1,656,714

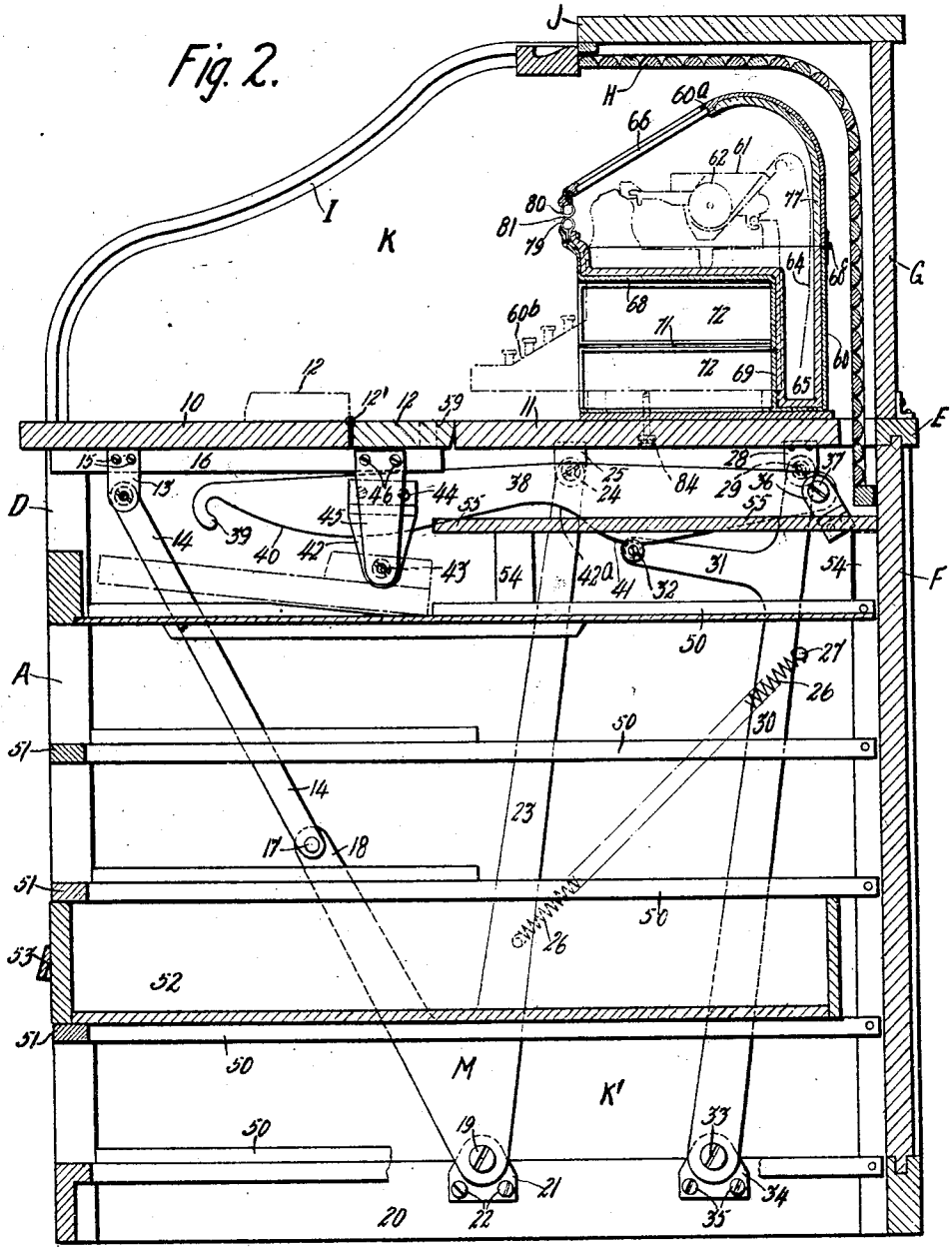
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TYPEWRITER DESK

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5 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 2.



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1,656,714

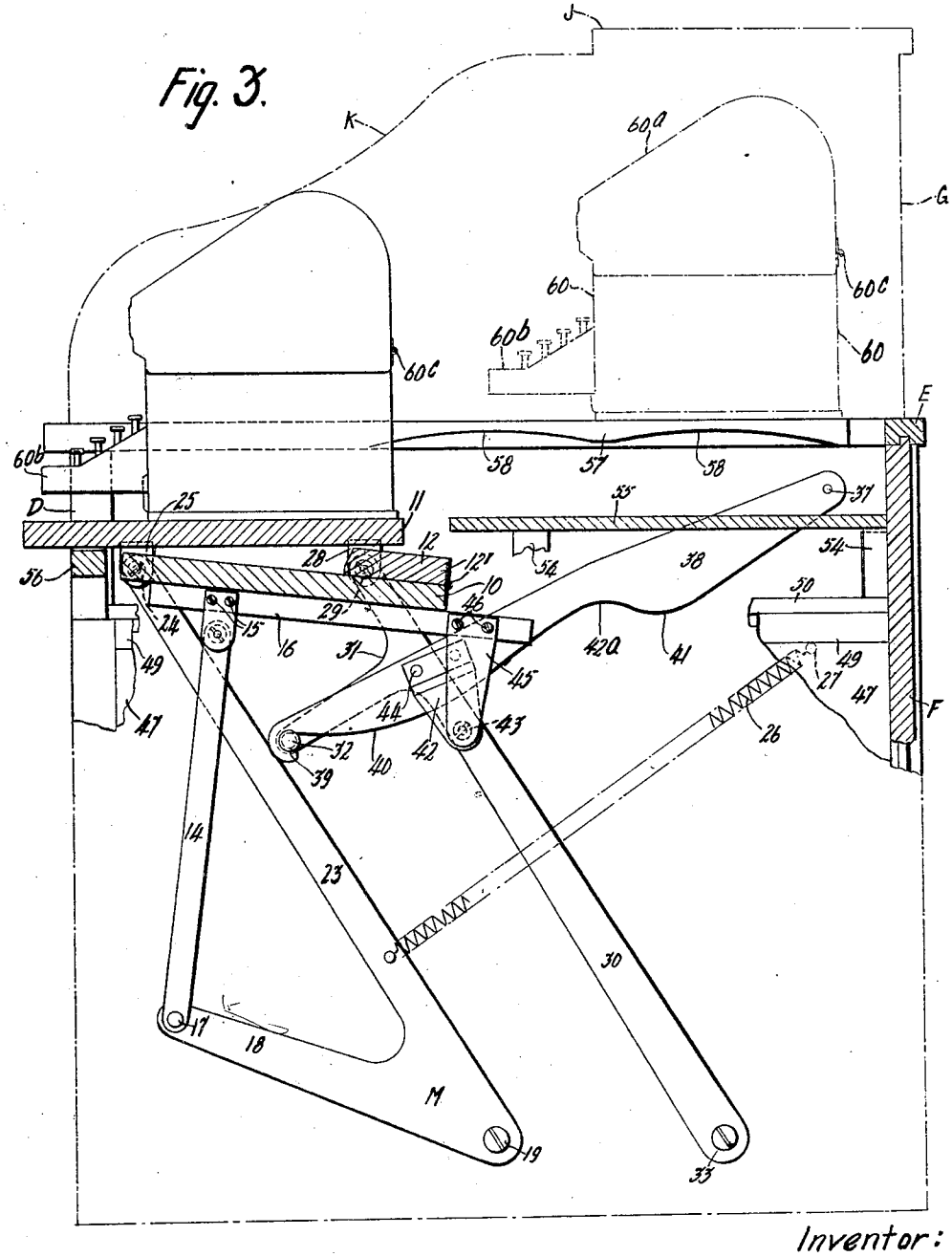
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TYPEWRITER DESK

Filed Oct. 3, 1924

5 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 3.



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Jan. 17, 1928. 1,656,714

J. WALDHEIM

TYPEWRITER DESK

Filed Oct. 3, 1924 5 Sheets-Sheet 4

Fig. 5.
PLAN VIEW

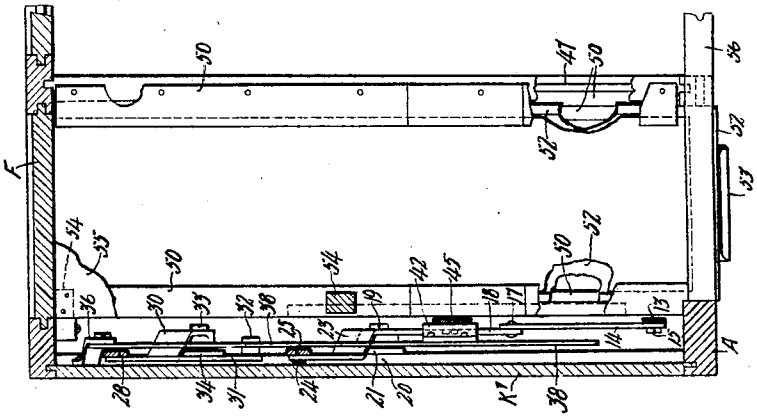


Fig. 4.

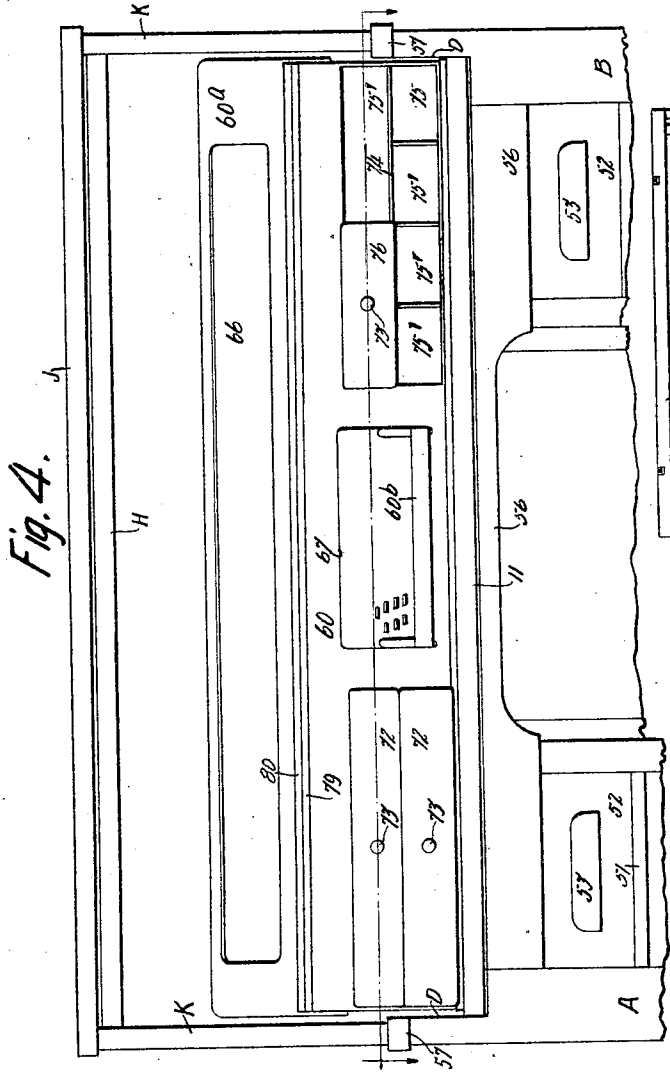
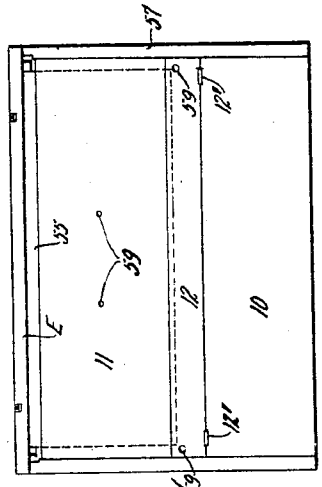


Fig. 6.
PLAN VIEW



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Jan. 17, 1928. 1,656,714

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TYPEWRITER DESK

Filed Oct. 3, 1924 5 Sheets-Sheet 5

Fig. 7.

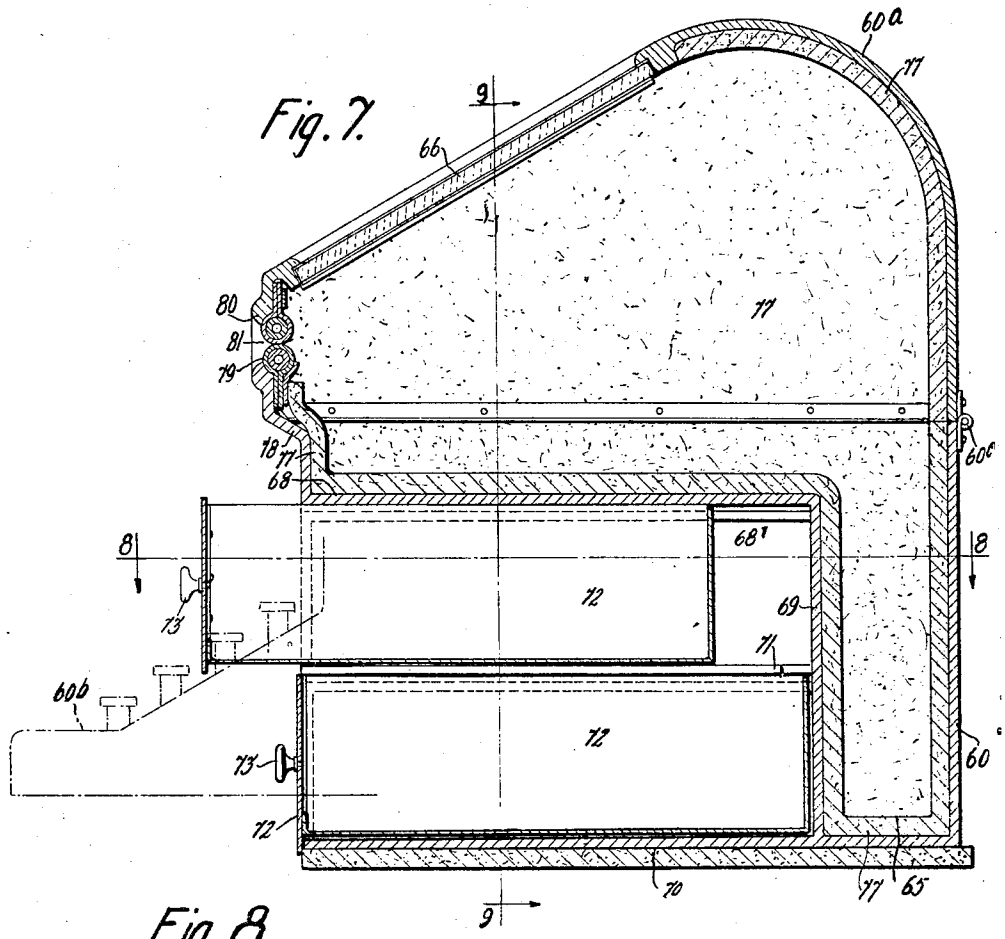


Fig. 8.

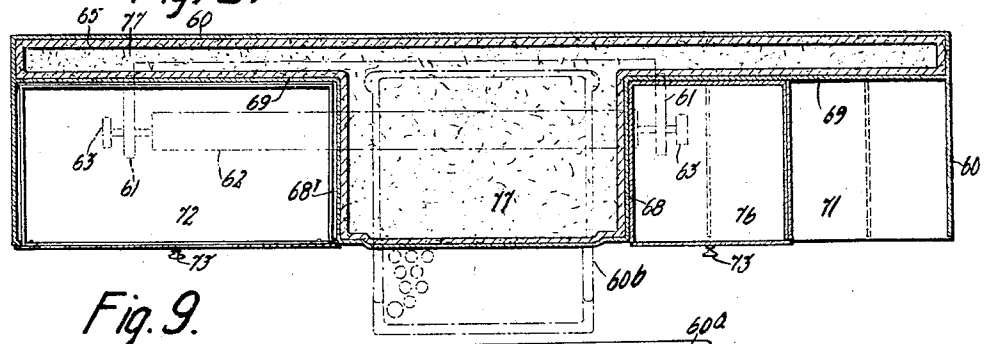
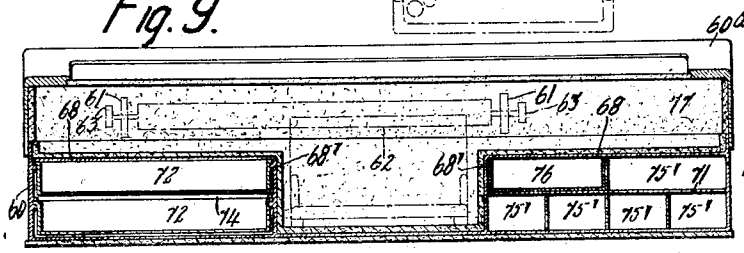


Fig. 9.



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Patented Jan. 17, 1928. 1,656,714

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN WALDHEIM, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

TYPEWRITER DESK.

Application filed October 3, 1924. Serial No. 741,348.

This invention relates to improvements in desks, and more particularly to typewriter desks having mechanism for locating a typewriting machine in typing or non-typing position.

Where typewriting machines are encased in sound-proof hoods the latter are made long enough to allow the typewriter carriage to travel back and forth in letter-feed direction therein.

The present invention provides a simple, inexpensive and efficient means for positioning the machine and sound-deadening hood in typing or non-typing position on a conventional desk. The usual pigeon-hole compartments in the back of the desk are omitted, and their place is occupied by the hooded machine when in non-typing position.

A further feature of the invention is to provide novel mechanism for swinging the typewriting machine and hood to locate it in typing position at the front of the desk. The top of the desk is made in two sections, the rear section of which supports and carries the hood and machine. To position the rear section at the front of the desk so as to locate the machine in typing position, means are provided for automatically causing the front section to sink out of the path of forward movement of the rear section. The relative movements of these front and rear sections are brought about by pushing the rear section forwardly toward the front section. The front and rear sections are in horizontal alignment when the machine is in non-typing position.

Another change made in the desk is to provide channels flanking the two sets of front drawers in which is movable the shifting mechanism.

Another feature is the provision of pigeonhole compartments flanking the typewriting machine.

Certain features are also available for ordinary unenclosed typewriters.

Other features and advantages will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a front elevation, partly in section, and broken away, showing the typewriter located in its ineffective position.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional elevation taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2 (the supports for the drawers being removed for clearness), with the typewriter in its forward position.

Figure 4 is a front elevation, partly broken away, showing the typewriter and hood enclosing the same located in accessible typing position, corresponding to Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a sectional detail view taken on line 5—5 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 6 is a top plan view taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 1, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 7 is a vertical sectional view of the hood taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 1.

Figure 8 is a longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Figure 7.

Figure 9 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 9—9 of Figure 7.

In the drawings A and B designate the pedestals of a desk which is preferably shown in the form of a conventional roll-top desk. The pedestals are formed at their upper ends and front portions with the vertical cut-away portions or notches D. E designates the rear sill of the desk, F the back-board, G the back-board of the top of the desk, H the roll-top cover portion and I designates the usual guiding grooves of the roll-top portion H formed in the sides K of the top of the desk which sides are continuations of the sides K′ of the desk proper. J designates the top-board of the desk located immediately above the roll-top portion H when the latter is seated in inaccessible position, shown in Figure 2.

10 and 11 designate respectively a pair of horizontally-positioned top table-sections, the front section 10 being a writing top section, and the rear top section 11 being a machine-carrying section designed to support a typewriter preferably enclosed in a hood. The top sections 10 and 11 are disposed in alignment and are separated longitudinally, providing a space in which is located a bridge-strip 12 movably supported by hinges 12′ upon the section 10 and having its upper surface flush with the upper surfaces of the table-sections 10 and 11, so that there is provided an uninterruptedly continuous table-top when the bridge-strip is in closed position shown in Figure 2.

Suitable linkages and mechanisms for manually shifting the positions of the top sections 10 and 11 are provided and for sup-

porting them in relative positions for locating a typewriter in a rear inaccessible position, and also in a front typing accessible position. These linkages are concealed at opposite sides of the desk proper, so as to allow unimpeded movement on the part of the drawers 52 slidably mounted in the pedestals of the desk. 13 designates lugs depending at opposite ends from the front section 10 secured by fasteners 15 engaging the strip 16 mounted upon the under side of this section. An elongated link 14 is pivotally secured upon each lug 13 at one end, and at its opposite end is connected at 17 in longitudinal alignment with a short arm 18 formed angularly upon a substantially V-shaped lever M having a relatively long arm 23 fulcrumed upon a pivot 19 mounted in a cleat 21 secured by fasteners 22 upon one of two oppositely-arranged longitudinal bottom sills 20 of the desk.

There are two V-shaped levers and two links 14 connected operatively with respect to the two lugs 13. The long arms 23 of the V-shaped levers are secured at their upper ends to pivots 24 mounted in lugs 25 secured upon the top section 11, counter-balancing springs 26 being secured to these levers 23 at one end and to fixed pins 27 at their opposite ends, these springs preferably extending downwardly towards the levers 23. Lugs 28 depend from the rear end of the rear section 11 and carry pivots 29 upon which are fulcrumed the upper ends of levers 30, which are of the same length as the levers 23, and are fulcrumed at their lower ends upon pivots 33 in horizontal alignment with the pivots 19. Cleats 34 support the pivots 33 by fasteners 35 secured upon the bottom sills 20 of the desk-frame. The levers 30, which are positioned in parallel relation with respect to the levers 23, support the top section 11 in horizontal position, and provide a parallel motion for the latter by which they may always be impelled toward the front of the desk in a rectilinear course. The levers 30 are formed at their upper ends with forwardly-projecting arms 31 carrying rollers 32 at their outer ends which are arranged to be movably guided in contact against cams 41 and 40 formed upon the under side of each latch-bar or guide-link 38, which latter is formed at its outer end with a terminal hook 39, and which is pivoted at its inner end upon a pin 37 carried by a support 36 secured operatively upon a desk-frame. There are, of course, two latch-bars 38, since there are two levers 30.

Depending from the front end of each latch-bar 38 is an offset bracket 42 carrying a pivot-pin 43, upon which is pivotally connected the lower end of a hanger 45, the brackets being secured by fasteners 44 to the latch-bars 38, while the hangers 45 are secured by fasteners 46 upon the strips 16 carried by the front section 10. By reason of the normal bearing of the cam 41 of each latch-bar 38 upon the roller 32 of the arm 31 of each of the levers 30, the latch-bar 38 is maintained and supported in horizontal position and serves through the bracket 42 and hanger 45, in co-operation with the lug 13, link 14 and V-shaped lever M, to support the front section 10 horizontally and in alignment with the rear section 11. The links 14 and lever-arms 18 provide toggles for retractably supporting the front section 10.

There are provided, transversely of the desk, at right angles to the pedestals A and B thereof, the oppositely-arranged walls 47 and 48, supporting at their upper ends the horizontal strips 49. Each slidable drawer 52, which is movable out of the front of the desk, is slidably mounted in guides or ledges 50 arranged in the fashion shown in Figure 1, and being connected crosswise by the strips 51 supporting the tiers of drawers 52 carrying the usual handles 53. Supported upon the uppermost ledges 50 are blocks 54 which support the horizontally-extending shelf or desk-board 55, arranged at the rear of the desk directly beneath and parallel to the rear machine-carrying top section 11. The usual cover-plate 56 extends crosswise of the desk. A bar 57 extends at the opposite sides of the desk in line with the contiguous edges of the rear section 11, and this bar is formed with cam edges 58, accommodating the upper ends of some of the parts of the linkage during the movement of the latter. The bridge-strip 12 is provided with finger-holes 59 by means of which it can be raised and thrown back over upon the front section 10, as shown in dotted lines in Figure 2, thereby exposing the space between the rear edge of the front section 10 and the front edge of the rear section 11, this space being necessary to allow for the forward movement of the rear section 11 in a manner to movably replace the front section at the front of the desk.

There is provided a hood, housing or casing 60, for a typewriting machine, having a cover 60^a, the typewriter being designated broadly 60^b, the hinge of the cover being designated 60^c. The hood has spacious quarters internally for a typewriter 60^b, the moving parts of the latter consisting generally of the carriage 61, having the platen 62 operated by a finger-knob 63 for positioning a work-sheet 64. The front and rear table or top sections 10 and 11 extend longitudinally of the desk, and each, in turn, is movably guided vertically between the parallel edges of the notches D. The typewriter hood or casing is virtually of the same length as the section 11, supporting the same, fasteners 84 securing the housing upon

this section 11. Normally the hood occupies a position shown in Figure 2, where it is in inaccessible, inoperative position, occupying the space under the roll-top cover of the desk, otherwise occupied by the usual drawers and pigeon-holes. In order to provide this necessary convenience of drawers and pigeon-holes at the rear of the desk, these parts are provided upon the hood itself.

The construction of the hood is such that it is formed with a vertically-extending channel 65 having walls 69 parallel with the back wall of the hood, which walls 69 form the back portions of compartments having the top portion 68 and side portions 68′ which are parallel with the sides of the hood proper. The compartments are separated longitudinally, providing therebetween an opening or mouth 67 centrally of the hood communicating with the channel 65 at the rear and opening out at the front of the hood. The typewriter itself is let down through the top of the hood, after the cover 60ª, having the transparent panel 66, is lifted back on its hinges 60ᵉ until the typewriter rests upon the bottom of the hood with its keyboard projecting through the opening 67 to occupy the position shown clearly in Figure 2, where the keys may be manipulated by the typist. With the typewriter thus positioned the carriage and platen will project above the two compartments into the cover 60ª, so that during the operation of the keys, arranged as indicated in dotted lines in Figures 8 and 9, these parts can move rectilinearly in opposite directions above either of the two compartments, these moving parts being visible through the transparent panel 66.

A horizontal partition 71 is mounted in one of said compartments for slidably positioning two drawers 72, each having a handle 73. Another partition 74 is mounted in the other compartment, and connected thereto are the aligning longitudinally-separated supplemental partitions 75′ forming pigeon-holes. A drawer 76 may be slidably mounted above the pigeon-holes, as shown in Figure 4, which drawer is smaller than the drawer 72. The entire inner surface of the hood is preferably protected by felt linings 77 which render the hood soundproof. The front of the cover 60ª of the hood immediately below the transparent panel 66 is provided with vertically-aligning and contacting felt wipers 79 and 80 which are readily retractible, so as to provide a mouth 81 through which may project the carriage-release lever 82, the line-space lever 83, etc.

In operation when it is desired to move the machine-carrying section 11 to its front operative typing position, the bridge-strip 12 is thrown back upon the front section 10, exposing the intervening space between the sections 10 and 11. The typist then presses upon the rear section 11 and pushes the same forwardly, which action carries the pair of levers 23 and 30 along therewith, immediately breaking the toggle which consists of the lever-arms 18 and links 14, and drawing downwardly upon the front section 10 and rear section 11, thereby moving section 10 downwardly as well as rearwardly. The rear section 11 moves gradually toward the front section 10 into the space vacated by the bridge-strip 12.

As soon as the levers 30 are thus movably actuated, the rollers 32, carried by the arms 31 thereof, also move forwardly and ride over the cams 41 of the latch-bars 38, opposing the weight of the latter and of section 10; the rollers 32 then move toward the cams 40 of the same latch-bars, and before reaching these cams the rollers engage in the recesses 42ª on the latch-bars 38 whereby the latch-bars begin to drop downwardly, allowing the brackets 42 and hangers 45 to move downwardly at the same time that the toggles are broken to allow the front section 10 to be lowered. This action of moving the top rear section 11 forwardly and the front top section downwardly causes the front section 10 to disappear out of the path of movement of this rear section 11, and the movement of the levers 23 and 30 continues until the machine-carrying section 11 with the superincumbent typewriter encasing hood 60 is carried toward the extreme front end of the desk in a horizontal line, occupying the space just vacated by the front section 10, the section 11 being guided downwardly between the parallel vertical edges of the notches D of the desk.

After these sections 10 and 11 have assumed their ultimate positions, the section 11 will occupy a position in advance of and in alignment with the desk-board 55, as illustrated clearly in Figure 3. At this time the writing desk-section 10 occupies a position beneath the section 11. As the levers 23 and 30 move forwardly and downwardly the tension upon the counterbalancing springs 26 is gradually increased until the rollers 32 reach the limit of their movement and are received and held snugly in the hooks 39 formed terminally on the latch-bars 38, as shown in Figure 3, and at this time the latch-bars are disposed at a downward inclination, and the counterbalancing springs 26 are held against retraction, while the latch-bars 38, levers 23 and 30 and toggles formed by parts 14 and 18 continue to support these parts, allowing the top section 11 to be positioned above the front section 10. The hood is now located in typing position, shown in full lines in Figure 3. The hood 60 is restored to its normal inaccessible rear position by pushing the section 11 back upwardly which will cause the rollers 32 to

ride back over the cams 40 and 41 of the latch-bars 38, the counterbalancing springs, against a comparatively slight pressure, facilitating the restoration of all of the parts of the mechanism to their normal positions.

When the hood occupies its rear inoperative position where the contained typewriter is in inaccessible position, the pigeon-hole and drawer structure mounted upon this hood on either side of the typewriter gives the usual appearance of the back of a roll-top desk provided, as it is, with drawers and file-holes. Of course the roll-top section H may be drawn downwardly, guided within the guide-grooves I, so as to close the desk, and this provides a means for locking the hood in the desk. If desired, the roll-top section H may be so spaced and mounted upon the top of the desk that when the hood occupies the full-line position shown in Figure 3, the roll-top section may still be locked down upon the desk.

The hood can be conveniently moved into operative position or moved rearwardly to out of use position, so as to prepare the desk for ordinary writing purposes. When the typewriter is pushed back to out of use position the front writing section is automatically raised to the proper position.

It will be understood that there is provided a desk having a top which is divided into two section, 10 and 11, the forward one 10 of which may be sunk into the desk so that the rear section 11 may be swung forwardly to bring the typewriter into a position where it may readily be operated by the typist; that the rear section 11 is guided by parallel links; that said links are associated with suitable guiding means associated with the forward section 10, so that both desk-top sections 10 and 11 may be operated simultaneously, one to its effective position, while the other is moved to its ineffective position; that the linkage for the rear section and means for guiding the front section are located at the ends of the desk beyond the sides of the drawers in said desk; that the tension spring 26 is increased as the rear section 11 is swung forwardly, so as to counterbalance the weight of the typewriter in its effective position; and that the rear desk section 11, while it is being swung forwardly, also sinks from the level in which the forward section 10 normally lies, suitable for hand-writing, to a lower level to bring the keys of the typewriting machine to the desired position relatively to the hands of the typist.

It will further be understood that the desk-top sections 10 and 11 are normally locked in their normal positions (Figure 2) by the strip or subordinate section 12 which is pivoted at 12′, so that it may be swung forwardly, as shown in dotted lines in Figure 2, after which the rear section may be drawn forwardly, whereupon the rear end of the forward section 10 sinks immediately out of the path of the rear section 11; that the arms 18 and links 14, which guide the forward end of the forward desk-top section 10, form a toggle, which in its normal position is straight or on dead center, thus resisting any downward pressure on the section 10 which may be occasioned when writing by leaning against the top of said section; that the guide-link 38 is also locked in its normal position by the lever 30 to further prevent accidental lowering of the section 10; and that the shelf 55 serves as a closure when the rear desk-top section 11 is moved forwardly to the position in Figure 3, in which position the rear table-top section 11 is substantially in the same plane as the shelf 55, so that the latter forms a substantial continuation of the section 11.

It will further be understood that the available space under each overhanging side of the sound-proof cabinet or hood is utilized as drawer space. Noiseless cabinets have been provided for long carriage machines, thus making the cabinet of suitable length. In this case the drawer space may readily be utilized for paper and carbon-sheets. This construction is especially advantageous in noiseless cabinets for long carriage machines, in which the sides extend considerably from the main central portion of the cabinet, the housing for the drawers, in other words, the drawer-chambers, assisting in supporting the ends of the carriage-chamber. Thus the hood is provided with a main chamber for the machine, a carriage-chamber at the top of said main chamber extending crosswise thereof and extending considerably from the sides of the main chamber, and drawer-chambers located adjacent the main chamber and under the ends of the carriage-chamber. There is also provided a chamber to receive the overhanging end of the work-sheet, said work-sheet chamber extending downwardly at the back of the carriage-chamber and behind the drawer-chambers. When a long hood is used, it may be provided with pigeon-holes. Thus when the hood is used with a roll-top desk it gives the appearance and utility, when the typewriter is in its ineffective position, of the usual drawer and filing section arranged at the back and on top of the table portion of a desk.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention, and portions of the improvements may be used without others.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. The combination of a desk having a movable horizontal top, a writing-desk elevation, including longitudinally-separate front-to-rear sections, the front section for

writing and the rear section for carrying a typewriter, and means movable within the rear portion of said desk for supporting said sections and for urging the rear section of said movable top in a horizontal position towards the front of the desk, and downwardly to the usual elevation for operating a typewriter carried thereon.

2. The combination of a desk having a movable top consisting of front and rear sections arranged in normally horizontal alignment, means beneath said top sections for simultaneously moving them, one in a horizontal position forwardly to the front of the desk and downwardly to the usual elevation for operating a typewriter carried thereon, and means whereby the other one of said sections, after its movement, occupies a position at the front of the desk below said horizontally-positioned typewriter-section.

3. A desk consisting of front and rear movable top section, means for holding said sections normally in horizontal alignment at the top of the desk, a common support engaging both of said sections, means whereby said support may carry the rear section horizontally and downwardly to a lowered position at the front of the desk, the front section being automatically unseated upon the lowering of the rear section, and means controlled by the rear section in movement for latching said rear section in lowered position.

4. In a desk, the combination of longitudinally-separated respectively front and rear table sections, a bridging strip in interposed alignment and flush relationship with said table sections, means for causing said bridging strip to overlie the front section to provide clearance between both sections for the incoming movement of the rear section, means for actuating the rear section to move in a horizontal position towards the front of the desk, and means actuated simultaneously with the second means for unseating the front section and positioning it beneath the front position of the rear section.

5. In a desk, the combination of a pair of longitudinally-separated table top sections, a bridging strip movable into the space therebetween, means controlled by the rear section for moving the latter in a horizontal position towards the front of the desk and downwardly to an elevation suitable for operating a typewriter, and means actuated by the first-mentioned means for moving the front section downwardly out of the path of movement of the rear section toward the front of the desk.

6. In a desk, the combination of a pair of front and rear horizontally-aligning table top sections, movable means for manually pushing the rear section to the extreme front end of the desk, means automatically moving the front section out of the path of movement of the rear section, and means for supporting the front section in its ultimate position at the front end of the desk.

7. In a desk, the combination of a pair of respectively front and rear top section in the same horizontal plane with each other, a bridging strip movable into position therebetween with its outer surface flush with the outer surfaces of said sections, means, controlled by the pushing of the rear section, for lowering the latter in a parallel plane and for lowering the front section, said sections arranged to move in opposite directions towards each other over unequal distances so that ultimately the rear section surmounts the front section at the front of the desk, a latch-bar positioned by said means, and a roller carried by said means for automatically engaging said latch-bar so as to support both sections in their ultimate positions.

8. A desk having a movable top section extending longitudinally thereof at its front, a movable rear section extending co-extensively with the front section and in horizontal alignment therewith, a linkage fulcrumed at the bottom of the desk and having parts engaging the rear section to urge it forwardly, and means acting in time with said linkage for automatically causing the front section to move rearwardly under the advancing rear section.

9. In a desk, the combination of horizontally-aligning desk-top sections, means for manually pushing the rear section towards the front of the desk, means for guiding the movement of the rear section in a horizontal course, means operable during the movement of the rear section for retracting the front section beneath the rear section, and means movable at an angle to the course of forward movement of said rear section for locking the latter in its ultimate position at the front of the desk.

10. A device of the kind described consisting of a pair of horizontally-aligning table top sections, a latch-bar disposed horizontally therebeneath, a pair of upright levers projecting above said latch-bar for movably supporting one section horizontally, means controlled by one of said levers for causing the other section to disappear beneath the first section, means carried by the disappearing section for positioning said latch-bar, a hook formed terminally of said latch-bar, and a roller carried by one of said levers, being guided along said latch-bar into engagement with said hook for locking said sections in their ultimate positions.

11. In a desk, a combination consisting of a pair of respectively front and rear horizontal table top movable sections, means moving forwardly of the desk for carrying along with it the rear section in a horizontal position towards the front of the desk, a toggle actuated by said means to retract the

front section from its position at the front of the desk out of the path of movement of the rear section, a counterbalancing spring opposing the movement of said means, and latching means supporting both sections in their ultimate positions, the rear section at the front of the desk and the front section in its said retracted position, and holding said spring against relaxation.

12. A device of the kind described consisting of a pair of horizontally-disposed front and rear table sections, a toggle supporting the front section, a latch-bar also supporting the front section, means actuating the rear section to move in a forward direction horizontally, said means actuating said toggle to lower the front section out of the forward path of movement of the rear section, and means whereby said latch-bar may simultaneously support the front section in its lowered position and rear section in its forward position.

13. A device of the kind described consisting of a pair of horizontally-disposed table sections, a pair of upright levers movably supporting one section, a horizontally-disposed latch-bar pivoted at its inner end beneath the rear section and extending beneath the front section, means controlled by one of said levers for retracting the front section downwardly and rearwardly, and means whereby the latch-bar may support the front section in its last-named position.

14. A device of the kind described consisting of a table section, a pair of upright levers secured to said section for moving the same in a horizontal course, a latch-bar pivotally secured beneath one end of said section, a hook on said latch-bar projecting in advance of said section, a forwardly-projecting arm on one of said levers having a roller, said latch-bar having a cam surface against which said roller is guided into said hook and by which said latch-bar is supported as said levers move forwardly to shift said section, and a spring opposing the movement of said levers and held against retraction by the engagement of said roller in said hook.

15. A device of the kind described consisting of a frame, a pair of horizontally-movable respectively front and rear table top sections, the rear section movable in a horizontal position towards the front of the desk, a substantially V-shaped lever fulcrumed upon said frame and having a short and a long arm, the long arm being pivoted to the under side of said rear section, a link pivoted to the short arm of said V-shaped lever and to said front section, means operable upon the pushing forwardly of said rear section for urging forwardly said V-shaped lever and causing the rear section to move horizontally forward towards the front of the desk whereby said link is drawn downwardly to retract the front section, and means controlled by the first means and engaging the rear of the front section to move it rearwardly out of the path of movement of the rear section.

16. A device of the kind described consisting of a frame, a pair of horizontally-disposed table sections, a pair of upright levers fulcrumed at their lower ends upon said frame, one of said levers being V-shaped and having respectively a long and short arm, the long arm of the V-shaped lever and the other lever being pivotally secured to the rear section to carry it along horizontally, a link pivoted upon the short arm of said V-shaped lever and connected to the front section, being normally in alignment with the longitudinal axis of said short arm and providing a toggle therewith, said rear section being pushed forwardly to actuate both of said levers and to break said toggle so as to retract the front section beneath the rear section, a counterbalancing spring opposing the movement of said levers, said rear section being movable toward the front of the frame above the retracted front section, and means moving with said levers for supporting the sections in their ultimate positions and for holding said spring against retraction.

17. A device of the kind described consisting of a pair of front and rear table sections, a frame therebeneath, a pair of upright levers arranged at the opposite sides of said frame pivoted at the lower ends thereto, means pivoting the upper ends of said levers to said rear section to movably support the latter horizontally, a pair of latching levers pivoted at their inner ends to said frame directly beneath the rear section, forwardly-projecting arms formed upon said upright levers, rollers mounted in said arms, said latching levers being each formed with longitudinally-separated cams, the innermost cams resting upon said rollers and supporting said latching levers horizontally, angularly-disposed links secured to the front section, hangers carried by said front section, brackets carried by said latching levers pivotally secured to said hangers to support the front section in horizontal alignment with the rear section, terminal hooks formed upon said latching levers, said rear section being movable towards the front of the frame, means actuated by the rear section for causing said links to draw the front section downwardly out of the path of movement of the rear section whereupon said latching levers drop downwardly and said rollers ride over the cams of the latter, the movement of said sections continuing until said rollers are located in said hooks whereupon the rear section will project forwardly of and above the front section, and counterbalancing springs secured

to said upright levers and held against retraction upon the positioning of said rollers in said hooks.

18. In a desk, a sectional desk top consisting of a front writing section and a rear typewriting machine-carrying section in a horizontal position, a desk-board located and extended immediately below the machine-carrying section, manually-controlled means for shifting the machine-carrying section in a horizontal position to the front of the desk in advance of and in alignment with said desk-board, and means for causing the writing section to disappear beneath the machine-carrying section as the latter is shifted.

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