No. 753,050. PATENTED FEB. 23, 1904.

O. C. DORNEY.

DESK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 26, 1901.

NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

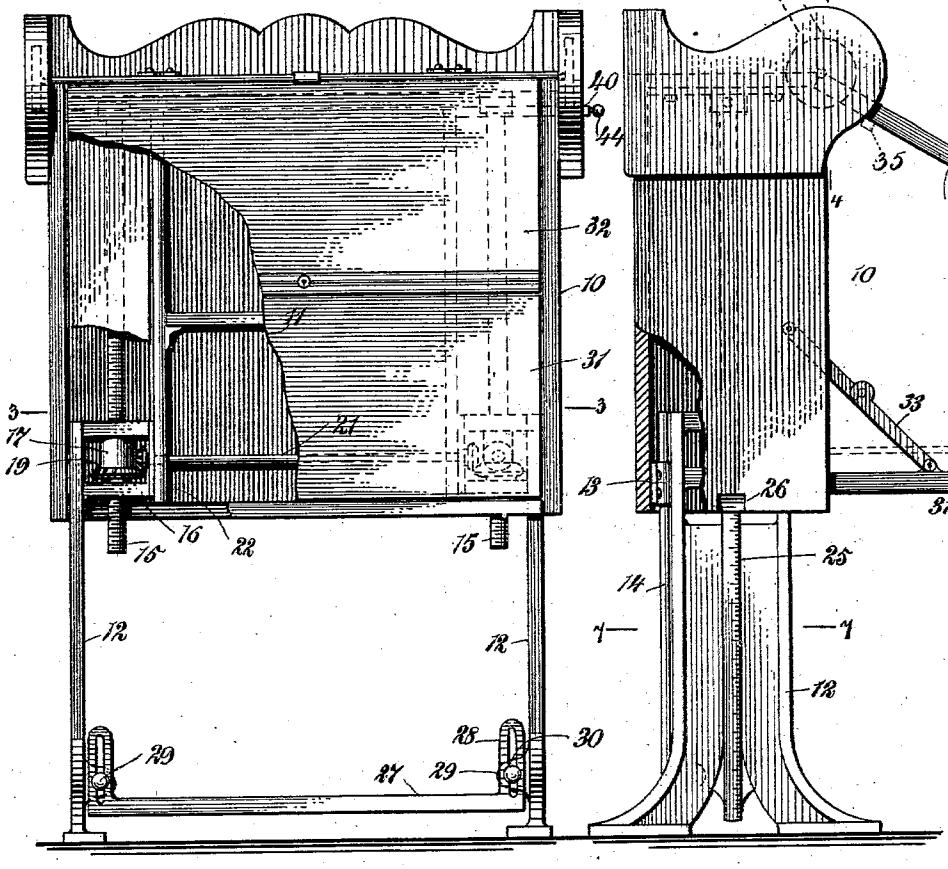
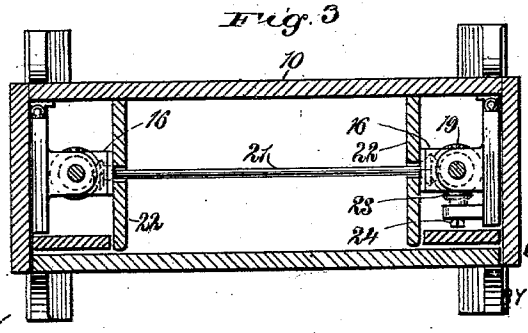


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



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NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4

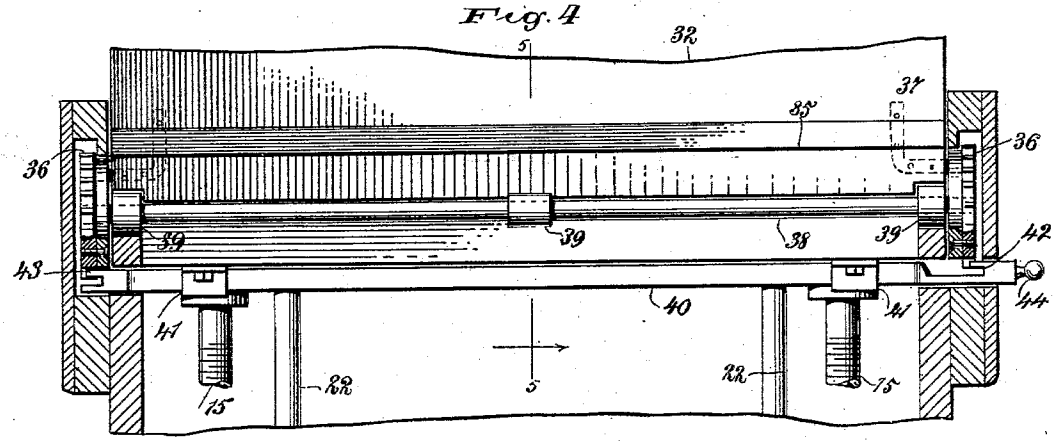


Fig. 5

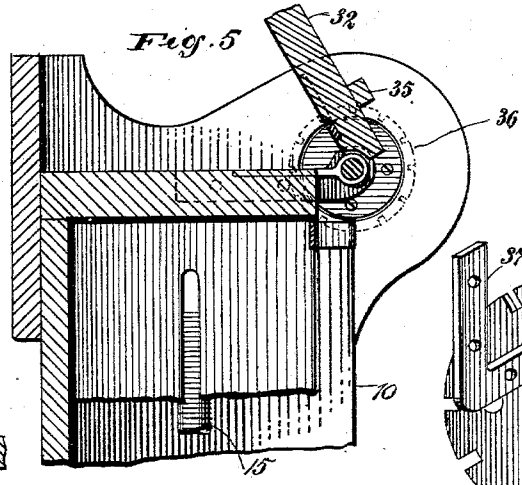


Fig. 7

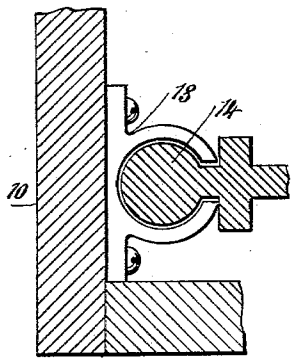


Fig. 8

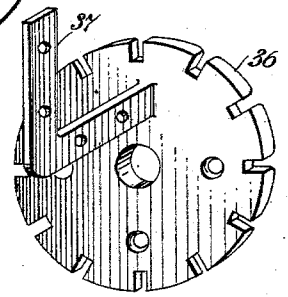
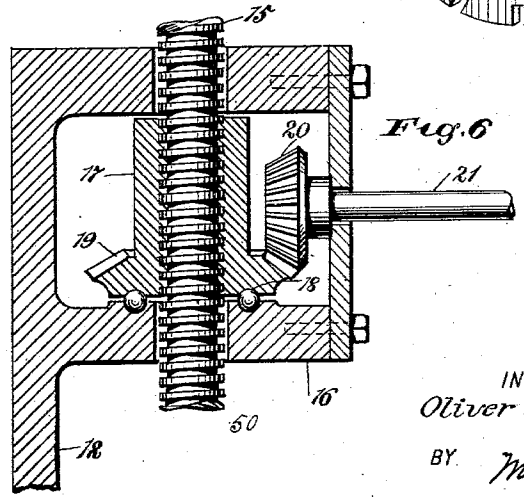


Fig. 6



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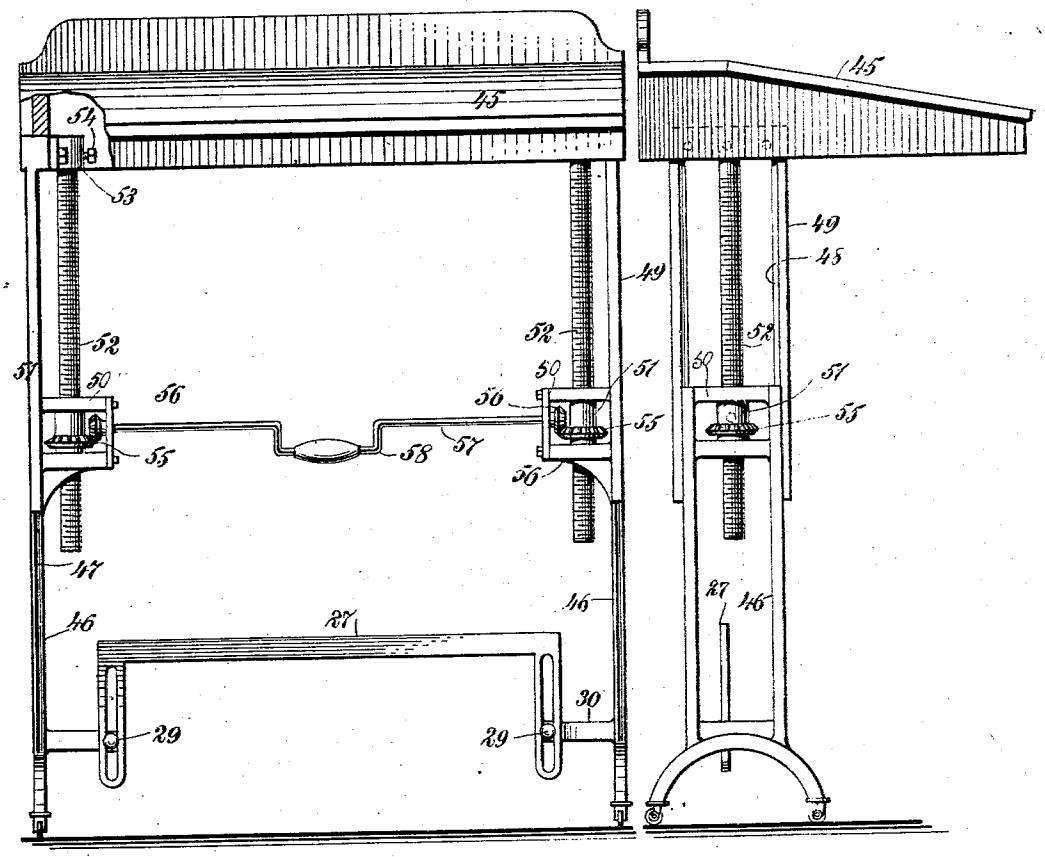
DESK.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 26, 1901.

NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 9

Fig. 10



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No. 753,050. Patented February 23, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OLIVER CHARLES DORNEY, OF ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,050, dated February 23, 1904.

Application filed November 26, 1901. Serial No. 83,686. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER CHARLES DORNEY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Allentown, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Desk, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in desks designed to be used in school-rooms, libraries, or the like; and the object is to provide a desk of simple construction that may be readily and quickly adjusted as to height and having all conveniences for a person in reading, writing, or study.

I will describe a desk embodying my invention and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

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

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a desk embodying my invention with a portion broken away to clearly show the interior parts. Fig. 2 is an end elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a sectional detail showing an adjusting means employed. Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 2. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a locking device employed; and Figs. 9 and 10 are respectively front and end elevations of a desk, showing a modification.

Referring to the drawings, 10 designates the cabinet portion of the desk, in which any desired number of shelves may be placed. I have here shown a shelf 11 supported on brackets, which may be adjusted up or down, as desired. These brackets may be provided with pins to enter holes formed in end walls of the cabinet. The cabinet is supported by and is adjustable vertically with relation to a base consisting of legs 12, and the cabinet is steadied and guided in its movements by means of clips 13, attached to the inner side of the rear wall of the cabinet and engaging guide-ribs 14 on the rear edges of the legs. As a means for raising and lowering the cabinet I employ screw-rods 15, which pass upward within the cabinet and are secured to the top thereof, as clearly shown in Fig. 4. The screws pass through openings in the upper and lower walls of boxings 16, formed on the upper ends of the legs 12, and they are engaged by sleeve-like nuts 17, arranged between said upper and lower walls. To reduce the friction, I arrange antifriction-balls between the lower ends of the nuts and the lower walls of the boxings. As clearly shown in Fig. 6, the lower ends of the nuts are provided with channels to receive the balls, and the lower walls of the boxings are also provided with channels. On their lower ends the nuts are provided with bevel-gears 19, and these bevel-gears are engaged by bevel-pinions 20, mounted on a shaft 21, which extends across the desk, within the cabinet, and has bearings in end walls of the boxings 16. A winding-pinion 23 engages with one of the bevel-gears 19, and the shank portion is made angular to receive a key. Obviously by turning the portion 23 by means of the key the gear-wheel engaged by said pinion 23 will be rotated, and thus rotate the shaft 21 and the gear 19 at the opposite end, so that the screw-rods may be simultaneously raised or lowered.

It may sometimes be found necessary to adjust the desk a certain height to accommodate it to the height of a child or person. I have, therefore, provided one of the legs at its outer side with a scale 25 marked off in inches, and this scale may be read at the lower end of one of the side walls of the cabinet. I have here shown the end wall at the portion where the scale is to be read as beveled off or thinned, as at 26.

A foot-rest, consisting of a bar 27, is adjustably connected to the legs and at its ends is provided with upwardly-extended arms 28, which are slotted to receive bolts 29, engaging in brackets 30, extended inward from the legs.

The front closure for the desk or cabinet consists of a lower section 31 and an upper section 32. The lower section 31, designed as a writing-table, has hinge connection with the lower or bottom wall of the cabinet, and it is supported in its horizontal position by means of link straps 33, connected at one end to the cabinet and at the other end to said

writing-section of the front. The upper section 32 is designed to support a book or manuscript, and therefore it is made adjustable to any desired angle and to accommodate a person reading while sitting or standing. For instance, it may be turned at a downward angle, as indicated in full lines in Fig. 2, to support a book on its upper side for the accommodation of a person sitting in front of the desk, or it may be turned to an upward angle, as indicated in dotted lines in said figure, to support a book or manuscript for the accommodation of a person while standing. At the lower edge of its outer side it is provided with a stop-cleat 34, and near the lower edge of its inner side it is provided with a stop-cleat 35.

As a means for locking the section 32 in its adjusted position I employ peripherally-notched wheels 36, which have inwardly-extended arms or brackets 37, provided with openings through which screws may pass into said section 32. These wheels 36 are rigidly connected to a shaft 38, having bearings 39 attached to the cabinet. A sliding locking-bar 40 is designed for engagement with the wheels 36. As here shown, this bar 40 slides in guides 41, attached to the upper wall of the cabinet, and at one end it is provided with a tooth 42 for engaging in a notch of the wheel at that end, while at the other end it is provided with a tooth 43 for engaging in a notch of the wheel at said other end. This locking-bar 40 extends at one end outward through an opening in the end wall of the cabinet and is provided with a finger-piece 44. Obviously by drawing the rod 40 outward the fingers 42 and 43 will be cleared from the wheels 36, so that the reading-section of the front may be turned as desired, and when in the desired position by moving the bar 40 inward the teeth will be engaged with the wheels by passing into notches thereof.

In Figs. 9 and 10 I have shown the desk-top 45 as made in the usual form of a flat or substantially flat topped desk. The legs 46 are of skeleton form and at the front and rear edges are channeled, as at 47, to receive the ribs 48 on guide-rods 49, extended downward from the desk-top. At the upper ends the legs 46 are provided with boxings 50, having upper and lower walls, between which nuts 51 are placed, and through these nuts screw-rods 52 pass. The screw-rods in this modification have their upper ends passed into sockets 53, attached to the desk-top, and the rods are secured by set-bolts 54. By this construction the desk-top may be readily removed from the screw-rods when desired. The lower ends of the nuts 51 are provided with bevel-gears 55, engaged by bevel-pinions 56 on a shaft 57, which is provided at its center with a crank-handle 58. By turning this shaft 58 it is obvious that the desk-top, through the medium of the screw-gearing, may be raised or lowered. In this modification the desk is also provided with a foot-rest 27, which is similar to the one first described, excepting that the slotted arms extend downward instead of upward.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A desk, comprising a cabinet, a front closure therefor, consisting of upper and lower sections, the lower section being hinged to the lower portion of the cabinet, a shaft to which the upper section is attached, notched wheels on said shaft, and a sliding locking-bar for engaging with said wheels, substantially as specified.

2. In a desk, a cabinet, a front section therefor forming a book-support, a shaft mounted to turn in bearings on the cabinet, notched wheels on the ends of said shaft, arms extended from the wheels and connected to said book-rest section, and a sliding bar adapted to engage with the wheels, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OLIVER CHARLES DORNEY.

Witnesses:
FRANK M. TRESLER,
CHARLES P. MILLER.