

(No Model.)

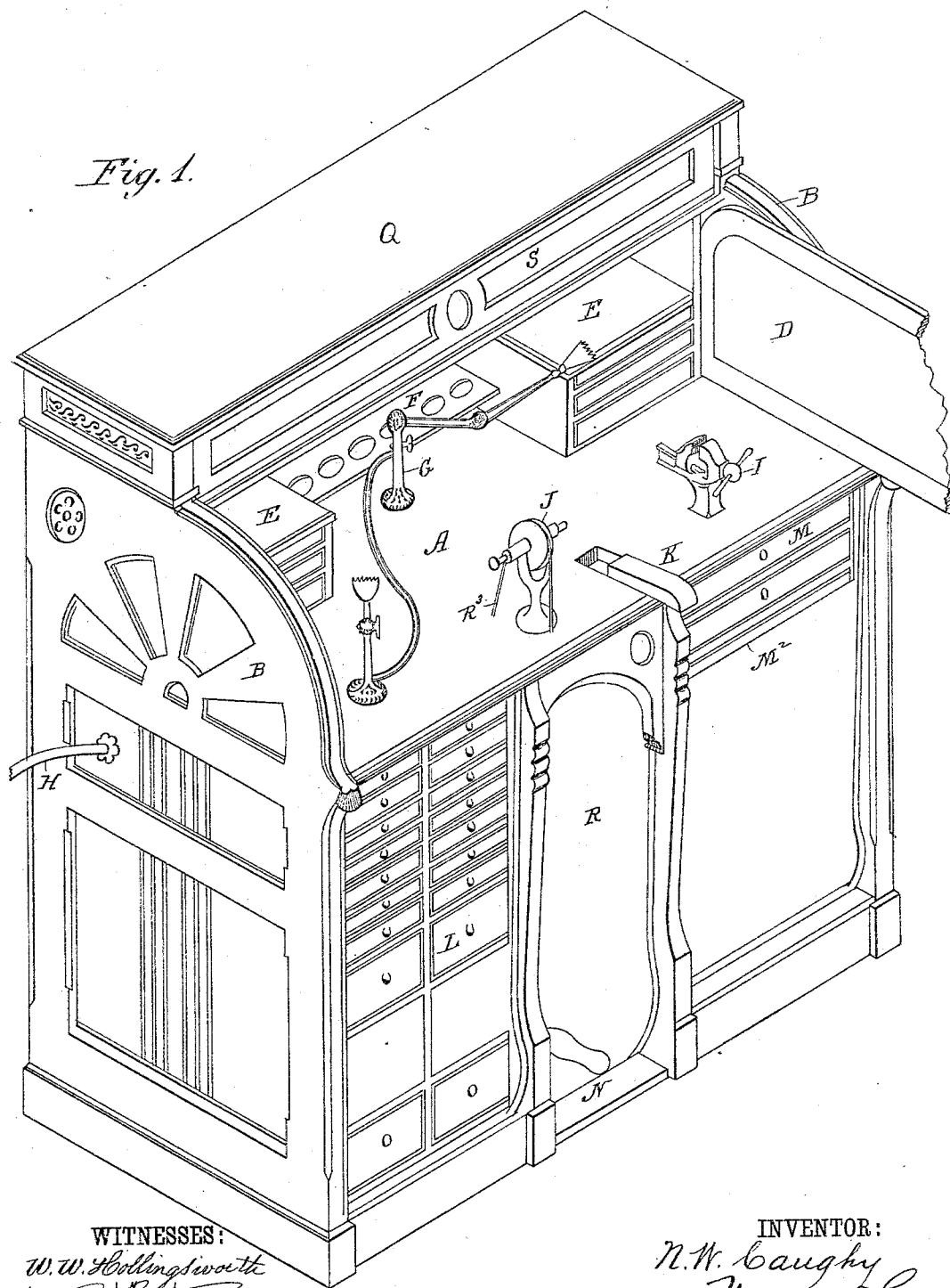
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

N. W. CAUGHY.

PORTABLE LABORATORY FOR DENTISTS AND JEWELERS.

No. 315,725.

Patented Apr. 14, 1885.



WITNESSES:

W. W. Hollingsworth
Edw. W. Ryan

INVENTOR:

N. W. Caughy
BY *M. W. L.*

ATTORNEYS.

(No Model.)

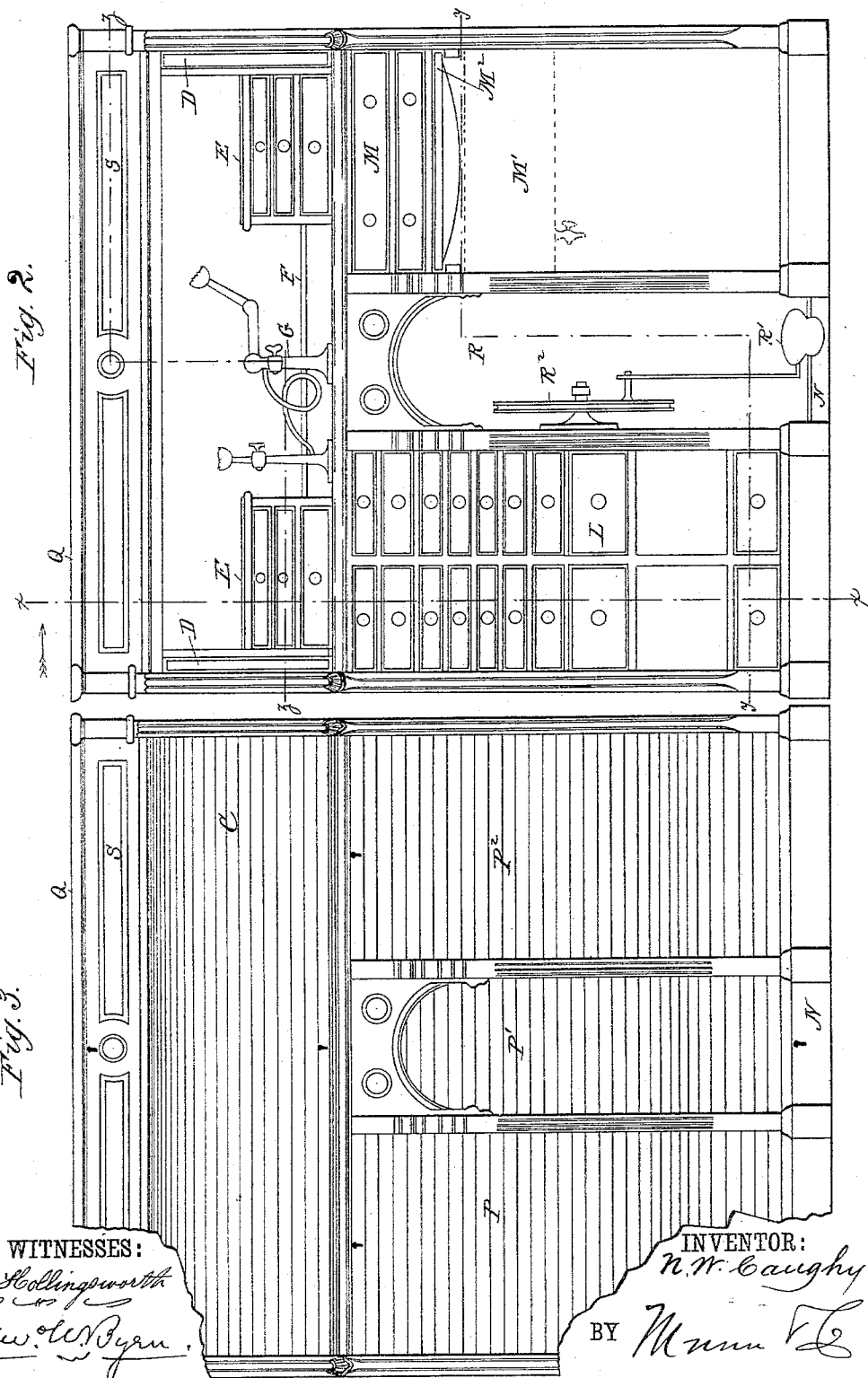
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Fig. 6.

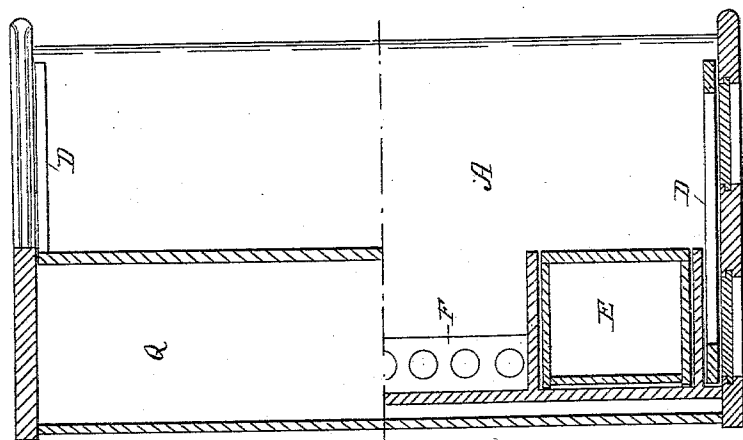


Fig. 5.

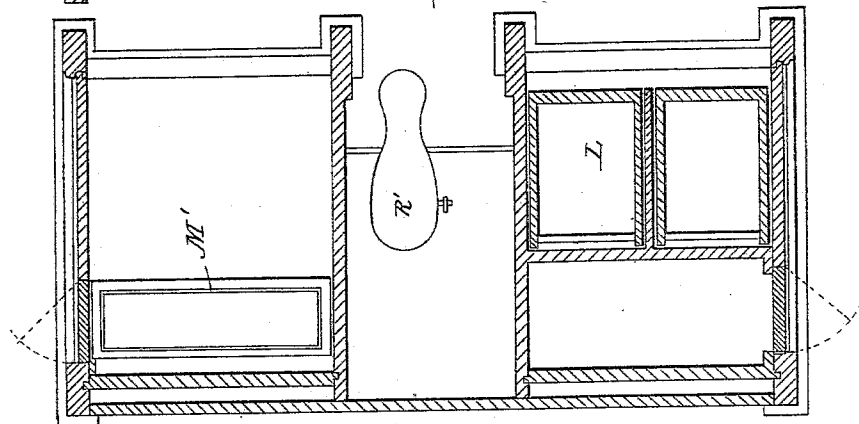
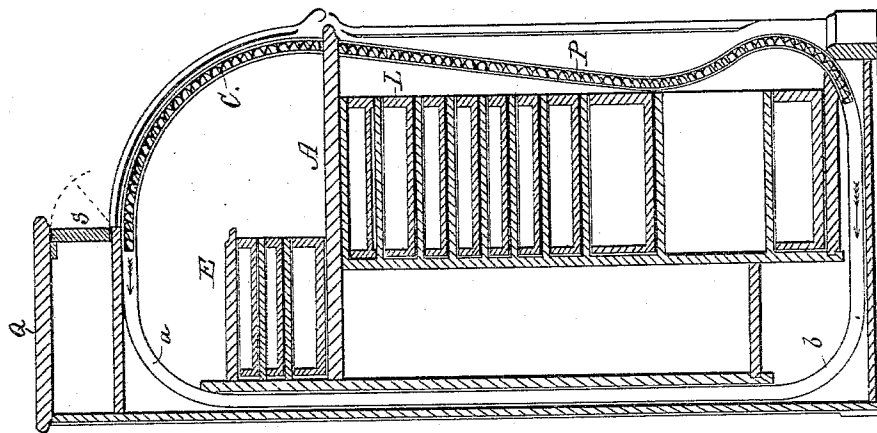


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NOAH W. CAUGHY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

PORTABLE LABORATORY FOR DENTISTS AND JEWELERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 315,725, dated April 14, 1885.

Application filed June 7, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NOAH W. CAUGHY, of Baltimore city, and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Portable Laboratories for Dentists and Jewelers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My portable laboratory is in the nature of a contrivance in the general shape, when closed, of a secretary-bureau, wherein all the machinery, tools, and materials required or generally used by dentists and jewelers are or may be so arranged, adjusted, and provided for that they are conveniently accessible when needed for use, and the laboratory when out of use may be readily closed and adjusted so as to present the appearance of a neat piece of ordinary apartment-furniture.

To this end my invention consists in the combination of parts for securing compactness, economy of space, convenience, and general efficiency, as will be hereinafter fully described.

Figure 1 is an isometric projection with the laboratory opened for use. Fig. 2 is a vertical front elevation of the same opened for use. Fig. 3 is a vertical front elevation with the laboratory closed with its latticed or slatted aprons. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section through the line *xx* of Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow. Fig. 5 is a plan view in horizontal section through the broken line *yy* of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a plan view in horizontal section through the broken line *zz* of Fig. 2.

A is the table-surface, which has at each end quadrantal walls B B at the inner edges, in which slide the ends of slatted flexible wooden apron C, Fig. 3, which slides over the table to close it, or may be pushed back into the grooves *a a*, Fig. 4, to expose the table; and beside the quadrantal end walls, B B, are vertical sliding screens D D, which may be pulled out, as in Fig. 1, to hide the table from the eye of the patient, or be pushed, as in Fig. 6, when the laboratory is to be closed. On each end of the table, at the back portion, is a nest of drawers, E, for tools or materials, and between them a vial-rack, F. On the table is also a permanent gas-fixture, G, for heat-

ing and lighting purposes, which connects with a flexible pipe, H, entering the side of the laboratory. I is a vise, and J a lathe, both arranged upon the table, and K is a hand-rest which slides in a slot in the table, and may be pulled out for use, as in Fig. 1, or pushed in when the slatted apron is drawn over the table. Below the table-surface there is upon one side of the center a nest of drawers, L, of different sizes for different uses, and upon the other side there are a few drawers, M, and a water-tank, M', which latter slides in and out on guideways, and is provided with a faucet for drawing water therefrom. This tank is shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2 and in full lines in Fig. 5.

M² is a sliding tray with a chamois-skin attached to it for the purpose of catching and preserving gold-filings. Near the middle of the laboratory, below the table, there are two partitions forming an open middle chamber, R, in which is arranged a treadle, R', and a band-wheel, R², connecting by a band, R³, with the pulley of the lathe above the table. The base-sill N of this middle compartment is pivoted or hinged near its bottom so that it can be turned up vertically, as in Fig. 3, or turned down flat into a horizontal position, as in Fig. 1, to give better access to the treadle when the laboratory is disposed for use. Both the central compartment and the drawers and space on each side of the same are provided with flexible slatted aprons P P' P², as in Fig. 3, which are drawn upwardly in closing in the front, and in opening pass down and back into the portion *b* of the groove in the end walls, as shown in Fig. 4. Above the table-surface, and resting on the highest portion of the quadrantal end pieces, is a top compartment, Q, whose front, S, is hinged to move forward to give access to the same.

I am aware that the general shape of the laboratory is not new as a desk, and that the lattice-aprons have also been used to close in such desks, and I do not claim these elements broadly.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The portable laboratory herein described, consisting of a secretary-case having a table-surface, A, with a central chamber, R, and compartments upon each side thereof, and the

latticed aprons C P P' P², adapted to cover the table-surface and the front of the laboratory, substantially as shown and described.

2. The portable laboratory herein described, 5 consisting of a secretary-case having a table-surface, A, with a central chamber, R, and compartments upon each side thereof, the vertical and rectilinearly sliding side screens, D, and the sliding latticed aprons C P P' P², substantially as shown and described. 10

3. The portable laboratory herein described, consisting of a secretary-case having a table-

surface, A, with central chamber, R, and compartments upon each side thereof, the sliding side screens, D, the stationary gas-fixture G, 15 arranged on the table-surface and communicating with the inlet-pipe H, emerging at the side, and the latticed aprons C P P' P², substantially as shown and described.

N. W. CAUGHY.

Witnesses:

W. M. BUSEY,
GEO. McCaffray.