

J. ANDERSEN & C. DAM.
SCHOOL DESK.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1910.

996,044.

Patented June 27, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

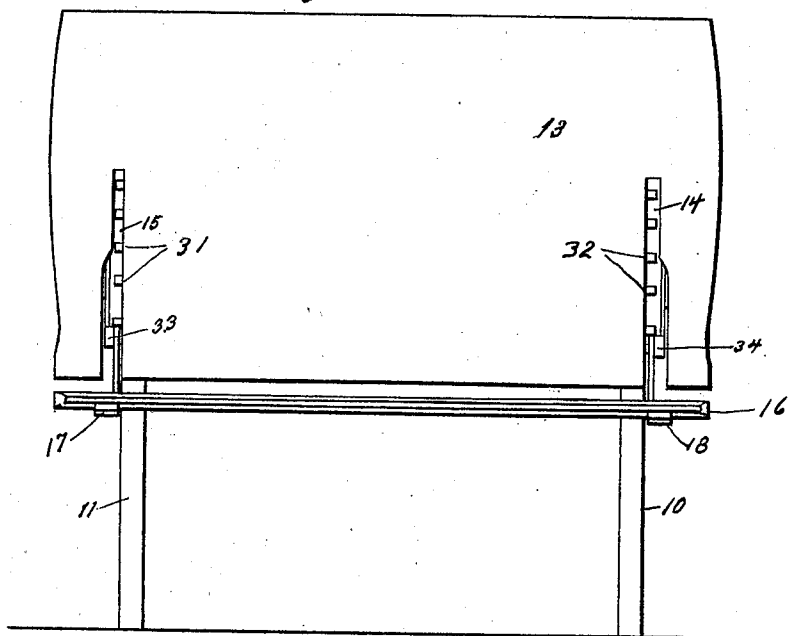
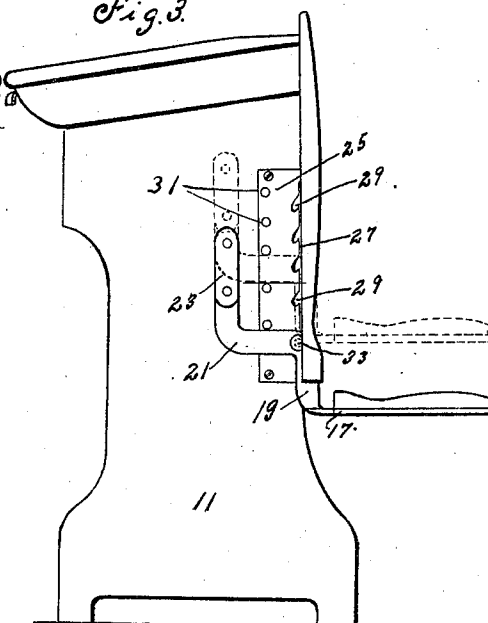
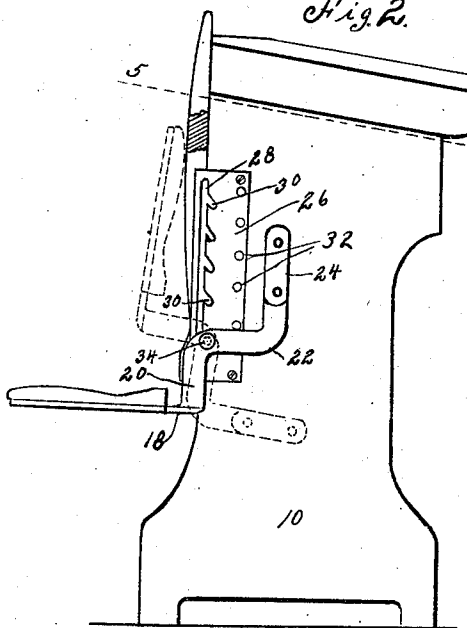


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



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Fig. 4

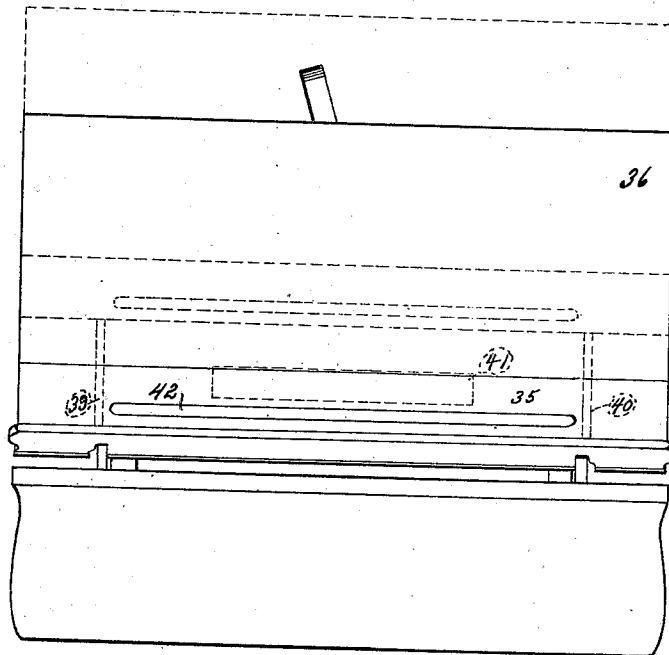
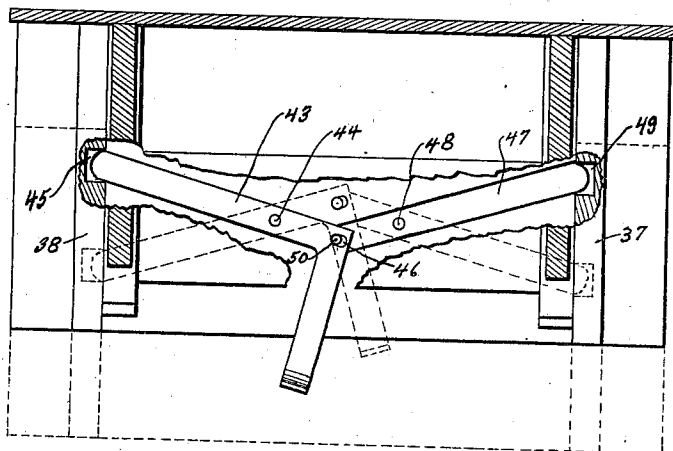


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAKOB ANDERSEN AND CHRIS DAM, OF GORDON, NEBRASKA.

SCHOOL-DESK.

996,044.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 27, 1911.

Application filed February 18, 1910. Serial No. 545,233.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAKOB ANDERSEN, a subject of the King of Denmark, and CHRIS DAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Gordon, in the county of Sheridan and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful School-Desk, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved construction for school desks.

A further object of this invention is to provide a school desk with adjustable top and seat, to accommodate children of different sizes.

Our invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, pointed out in our claims, and illustrated by the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of our improved desk. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, partly in section, dotted lines showing the seat in folded position. Fig. 3 is an opposite end view of the same, dotted lines showing the seat adjusted at a higher level. Fig. 4 is a plan view of our desk, dotted lines showing the top thereof in extended position. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on the indicated line 5—5 of Fig. 2, looking upward, dotted lines showing the top of the desk in extended position.

In the construction of the device as shown the numerals 10, 11 designate side pieces which serve to support the desk. A front piece, 13, preferably made of wood, extends across the forward edges of the side pieces 10, 11 and serves as a back to the seat. The front piece 13 is provided with comparatively narrow slots 14, 15 extending vertically through a considerable portion thereof. A seat 16 is provided, and said seat is supported by metal brackets 17, 18 which are bent upwardly to form hangers 19, 20. The hangers 19, 20 extend through the slots 14, 15 and are bent and extended to form lever arms 21, 22, and weights 23, 24 are mounted on the extremities of said arms. Plates 25, 26 are mounted on the side pieces 10, 11 approximately midway between the tops and bottoms thereof, and said plates are provided with longitudinal slots 27, 28 adjacent to their forward edges. A plurality of slots 29, 30, comparatively short in length, extend rearwardly and downwardly from the rear margins of the longitudinal slots 27 and 28 respectively. A plurality of pegs 31, 32 are

formed on and extend horizontally from the plates 25, 26, and each of said pegs is to the rear of and slightly above one or another of the slots 29, 30. Rivets 33, 34 are mounted in the hangers 19, 20 at the points where said hangers are bent to form the lever arms 21, 22, and said rivets are adapted to engage in and be supported by one or another of the slots 29, 30, and thereby support the seat 16 at any one of various elevations, corresponding with the elevation of the slots 29, 30 in which the rivets 33, 34 are engaged. When the seat 16 is in lowered position, the arms 21, 22 are engaged by one or another of the pegs 31, 32, which serve to restrain the arms against further upward movement and to hold the seat 16 in horizontal position. The arms 21, 22 are offset outwardly a slight distance immediately at the rear of the points of engagement of said arms with the pegs 31, 32. The line of such offset curves or inclines downwardly and forwardly so that the forward or lower end thereof is in front of the vertical line of the rows of pegs 31 and 32. This construction is provided to allow the arms 21, 22 to pass over the ends of the pegs 31, 32 in adjusting the height of the seat or in folding said seat while it is occupying an elevated position. When the seat 16 is raised manually to folded position (dotted lines Fig. 2) the weighted arms 21, 22 serve to sustain the seat in such position, and the rivets 33, 34 resting in the slots 29, 30 provide pivots for the folding or opening of said seat. When it is desired to place the seat 16 at a different elevation for the convenience of children of a different size, the rivets 33, 34 are disengaged from the slots 29, 30 in which they happen to be resting by grasping said seat and pulling it forward and upward. Then the seat is either raised or lowered as desired, the rivets 33, 34 traveling along the longitudinal slots 27, 28 until adjacent the openings of another set of slots 29, 30, and the rivets 33, 34, or pivots, are engaged in said slots by manual force exerted downward and rearward, when the seat is again ready for use at a different elevation.

The top of the desk is composed of a stationary portion 35 and an adjustable or sliding portion 36. The sliding portion 36 is provided with cross-bars 37, 38, and said cross-bars are grooved on their inner margins to receive tongues 39, 40 on the outer margins of the stationary portion 35. The stationary

portion 35 is formed with a recess 41 for the reception of pencils, pens, erasers and articles of similar character, and the sliding portion 36 may be formed with a groove 42 for a similar purpose. An angle bar 43 is pivoted by means of a screw 44 to the top of the stationary portion 35 between said stationary portion and the sliding portion 36, and the extremity of the long arm of said angle bar is seated in a recess 45 in the inner side of the cross-bar 38. The angle bar 43 is formed with a slot 46 extending therethrough near the outermost corner of its angle. A lever 47 is pivoted by means of a screw 48 to the top portion of the stationary member 35, and the longer arm of said lever extends outward and is seated in a recess 49 in the inner side of the cross-bar 37. A peg 50 is formed on the short arm of the lever 47 adjacent the end thereof and said peg is adapted to extend through and engage the slot 46 in the angle bar 43. The short arm of the angle bar 43 extends backward beneath the sliding portion 36, and is immediately in front of a person seated before the desk. When the sliding portion is closed, or in its most forward position, the levers 43 and 47 occupy the positions shown in Fig. 5, which, it will be remembered, is an inverted view. When it is desired to extend the top of the desk the sliding portion is actuated to the position shown by dotted lines in Figs. 4 and 5 by manual actuation of the outer extremity of the angle bar 43 to the sitter's left (to the right in Fig. 5), and then the levers 43 and 47 will occupy the positions shown by dotted lines in Fig. 5. Reverse movement of the lever 43 will return the sliding top 36 to its original position, or to any intermediate point. The sliding top is inclined rearwardly to a slight extent, and when said top is in extended position the rear thereof will be on a lower plane than when in closed position, and will then accommodate a child of smaller size and stature.

We claim as our invention—

1. A combined school desk and seat, comprising spaced standards, hanger plates fixed to the standards and projecting in front of the front margins thereof, said hanger plates formed with registering slots and also formed with oblique notches in the rear walls of said slots and in series one above the other, each of the hanger plates being provided with outwardly projecting pegs in series one above the other at the rear of the slot and notches therein, hanger bars formed

with compound bends between their ends and arranged adjacent the outer faces of the hanger plates, the hanger bars provided with rivets extending through the slots of the hanger plates and adapted to engage in the oblique notches therein, central portions of said hanger bars adapted to engage beneath the pegs selectively, rear end portions of said hanger bars offset outwardly relative to the standards and hanger plates, whereby the hanger bars may be moved vertically at times without contact with said pegs, counter weights on rear end portions of said hanger bars, and a seat connecting forward end portions of said hanger bars.

2. A combined school desk and seat, comprising spaced standards, a front piece carried by and connecting said standards, said front piece formed with vertical slots, hanger plates fixed to the standards and projecting in front of the front margins thereof into the slots of the front piece, said hanger plates formed with registering slots and also formed with oblique notches in the rear walls of said slots and in series one above the other, each of the hanger plates being provided with outwardly projecting pegs in series one above the other at the rear of the slot and notches therein, hanger bars formed with compound bends between their ends and arranged adjacent the outer faces of the hanger plates, the hanger bars provided with rivets extending through the slots of the hanger plates and adapted to engage in the oblique notches therein, central portions of said hanger bars adapted to engage beneath the pegs selectively, rear end portions of said hanger bars offset outwardly relative to the standards and hanger plates, whereby the hanger bars may be moved vertically at times without contact with said pegs, counter weights on rear end portions of said hanger bars, and a seat connecting forward end portions of said hanger bars, the offset portions of the hanger bars being brought into registration with the pegs by manual forward and upward movement of the hanger bars whereby the rivets are caused to enter and travel in the slots of the hanger plates.

Signed at Des Moines, Iowa, this eighth day of February, 1909.

JAKOB ANDERSEN.
CHRIS DAM.

Witnesses:

W. W. FINK,
EARL M. SINCLAIR.