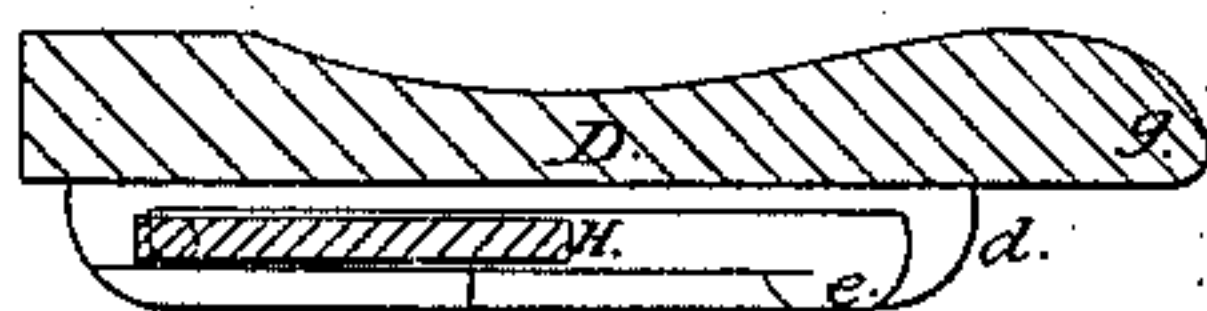
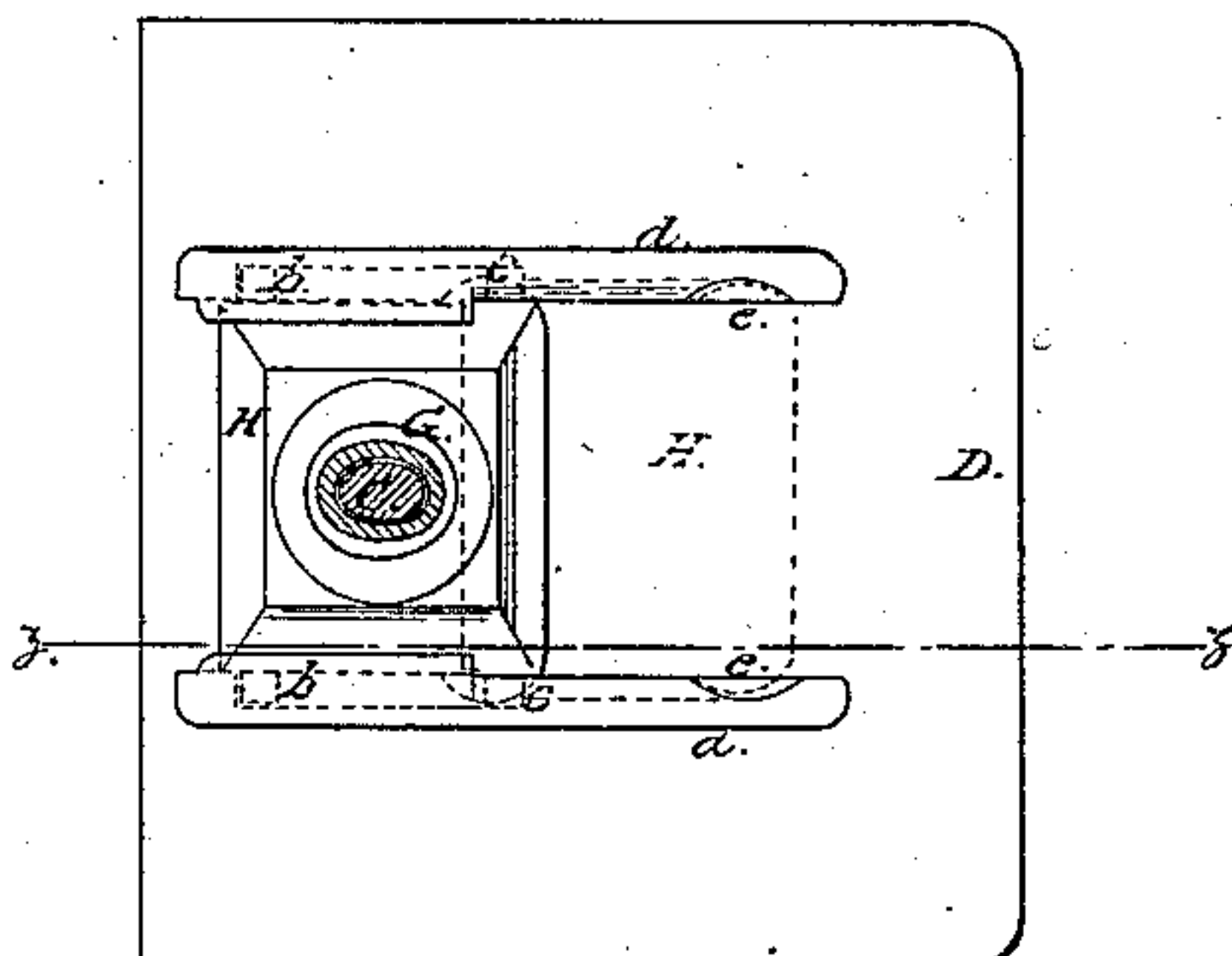
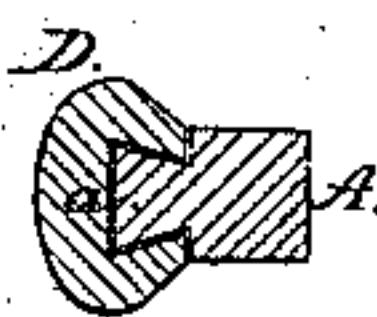


School Furniture

Patented Dec. 24, 1861.



Inventor;
J. S. Sackett.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. JOECKEL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVED SEAT FOR SCHOOLS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 33,994, dated December 24, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. JOECKEL, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Desks and Seats Designed Chiefly for Schools; 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, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention; Fig. 2, a horizontal section of a portion of the same, taken in the line *x x*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a horizontal section of the same, taken in the line *y y*, Fig. 1, and looking upward; Fig. 4, a section of Fig. 3, taken in the line *z z*.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to an improvement in desks and seats which are combined or connected together, and has for its object the adjustment of the desks and seats in such a manner that they may be made to suit children of different ages, and the seats also by a very simple movement or adjustment be so placed or disposed as to be out of the way and admit of the children or persons readily passing between the desks and seats for the purpose of occupying the latter or for freely passing out from between the desks and seats.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A represents an upright, which is supported by a suitable base B, and C is a shorter upright, which is supported by the same base.

The upright A may be of any quadrilateral form, and at its upper part at one side there is a vertical dovetail projection *a*, on which a slide or bracket D is fitted and allowed to move or work freely up and down. (See Figs. 1 and 2.) At the upper end of the upright A and at the side opposite to that having the dovetail projection *a* there is a short upright E. (Shown in Fig. 1.)

F is the desk, which may be constructed in the usual or in any proper way. This desk is secured to the bracket D, and the short upright E passes up into the back part of the desk, as shown in Fig. 1.

The desk F may be adjusted higher or lower and secured at any desired point by set-

screws or other proper fastening. The short upright E serves as a guide and keeps the desk steady and firm at any point within the scope of its adjustment.

The upright C is of elliptical form in its transverse section, and on it a tube G, which internally is of corresponding form, is placed and allowed to slide freely up and down. To the upper end of the tube G there is attached a square metal plate H, having a pin *b* projecting from each side of it near one end, projections *c* being at each side near the opposite end. (See dotted lines, Fig. 3.) The pins *b* and projections *c* are fitted in guides *d d*, attached to the under side of the seat D. The guides *d d* near one end have notches *e* made in them, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The seat D may be of wood. That would be the preferable material. The desk F is also of wood. The other parts are of cast metal. The seat D may be adjusted higher or lower, as may be desired, by means of rings *f*, one or more being placed on the upright C. A set-screw or other proper fastening, however, may be used for the purpose.

The seat D is not used for the desk F, which is connected to the same base with it, but is used for the desk connected to an adjoining base. This will be understood by referring to Fig. 1, in which the front of the seat D is designated by *g*. The seat D is allowed to slide backward toward the desk F, and when it is at the end of its backward movement it is allowed to tilt, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, in consequence of the projections *c* being opposite the notches *e* in the guides *d*, the notches allowing the guides to be raised, so that the seat may be tilted or turned upward on the pins *b*. By this arrangement it will be seen that the children may readily pass between the seats and desks, as the former may be adjusted with the greatest facility to admit of such result.

The desks and seats may be adjusted vertically to suit children of different ages or sizes, and the parts may be adjusted by the manufacturer before they leave the factory, the purchasers stating the size of the desk required, they being designated by numbers 1, 2, and 3, according to the age and size of the children they are designed for. The elliptical upright C prevents the tube G turning on it,

and the seat is consequently kept in proper position.

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

1. The sliding, tilting, or vertically-adjustable seat D, in combination with the vertically-adjustable desk F, substantially as described.

2. The plate H, provided with the pins *b b* and projections *c c* and attached to the upper

end of tube G, in combination with the guides *d d*, attached to the under side of the seat D and provided with the notches *e e*, the plate H being lifted between the guides *d d*, and all arranged, as shown, to admit of the sliding backward and the tilting of the seat, as described.

W. H. JOECKEL.

Witnesses:

RICHARDSON GAWLEY,
JAMES LAIRD.