

J. Smith,
School Desk.
No. 100,334. Patented Mar. 1. 1870.

Fig. 1

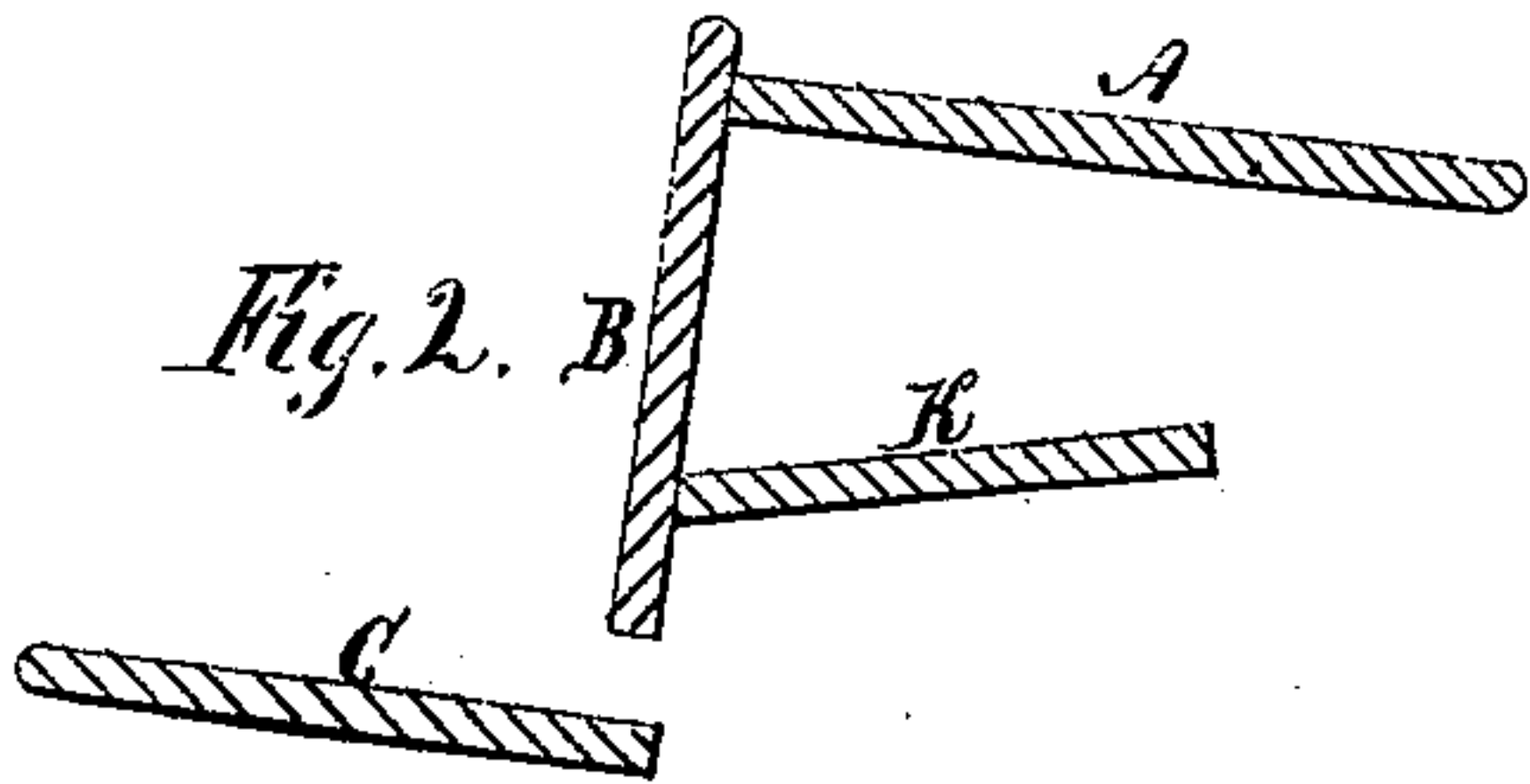
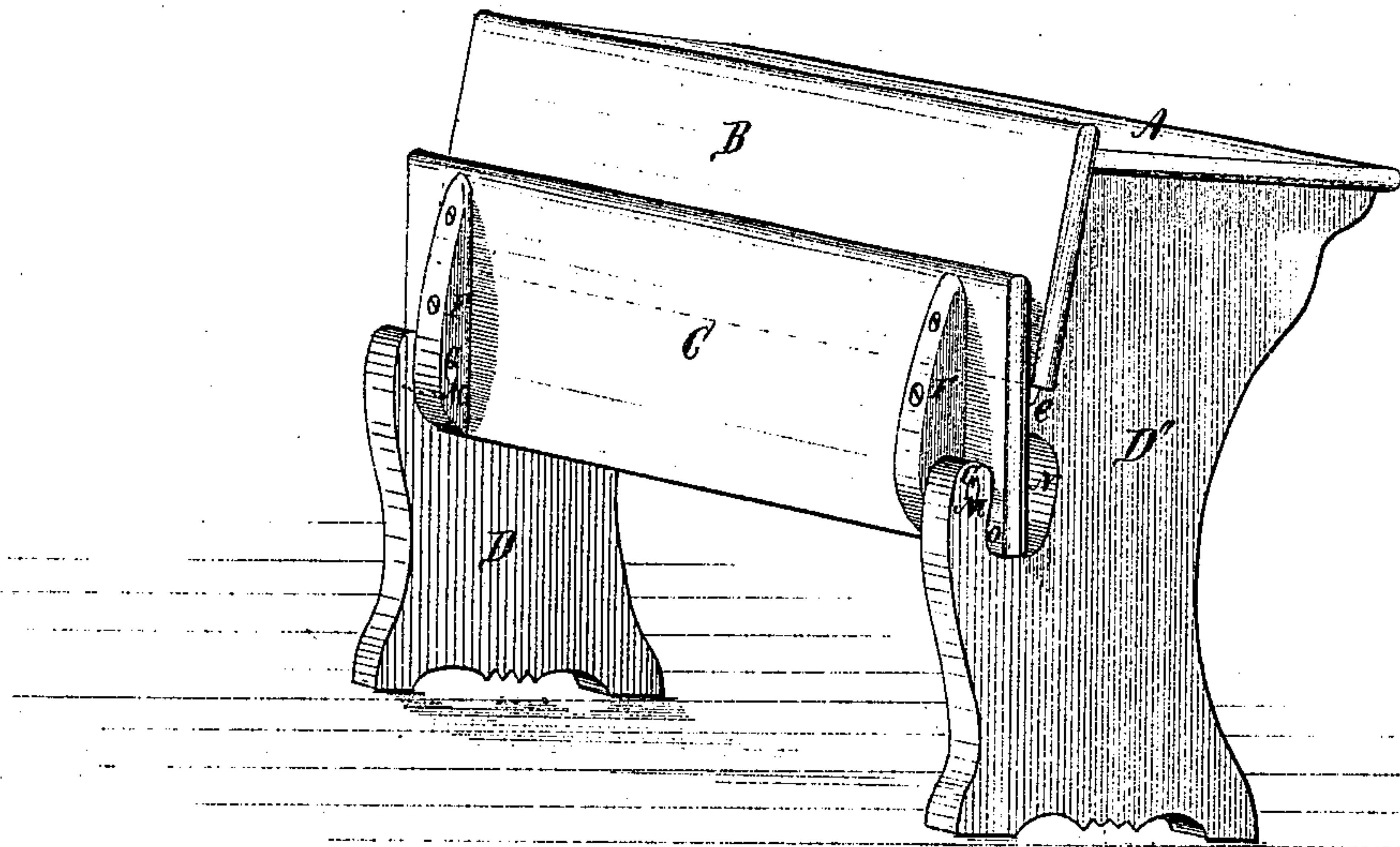
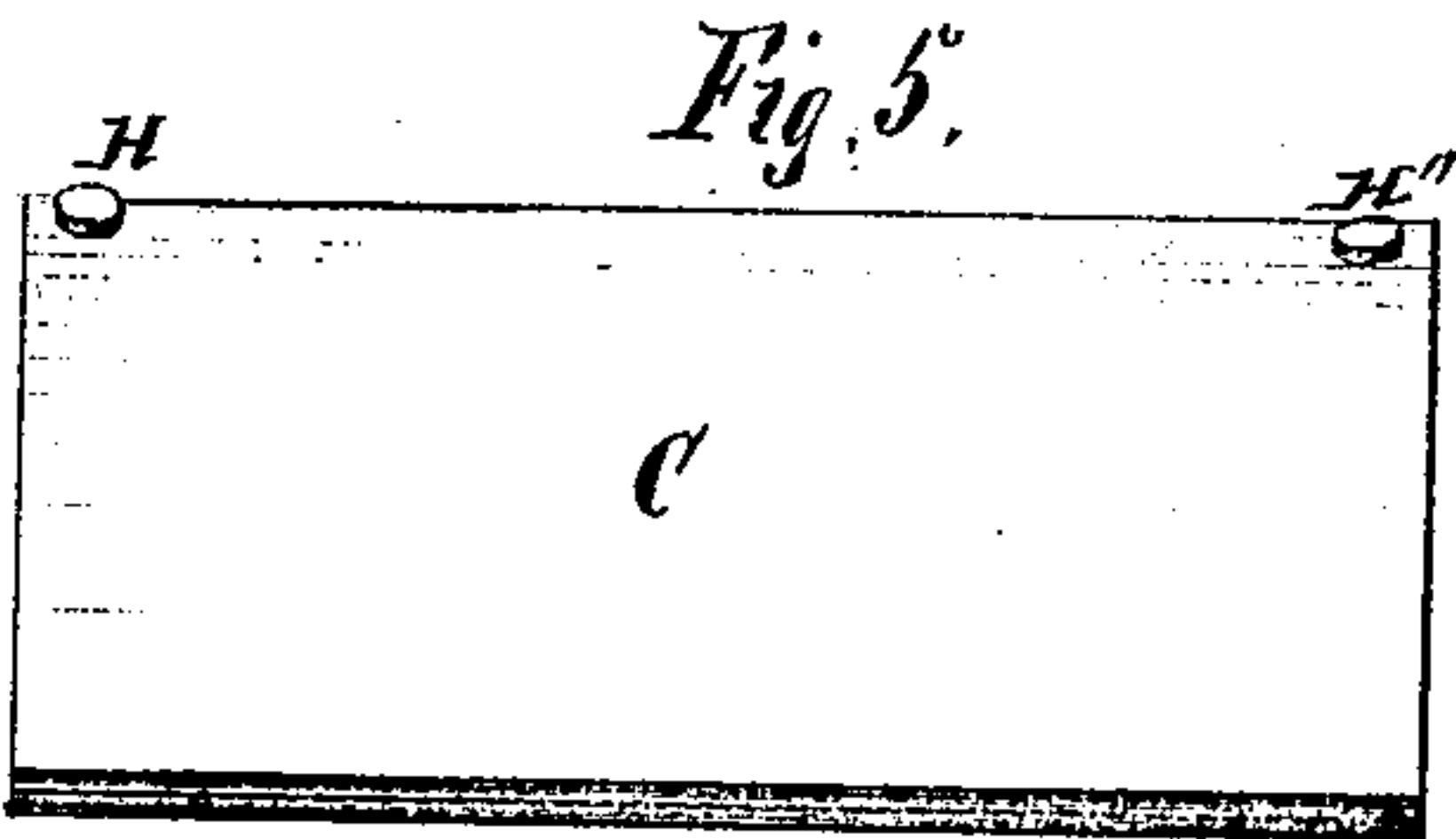
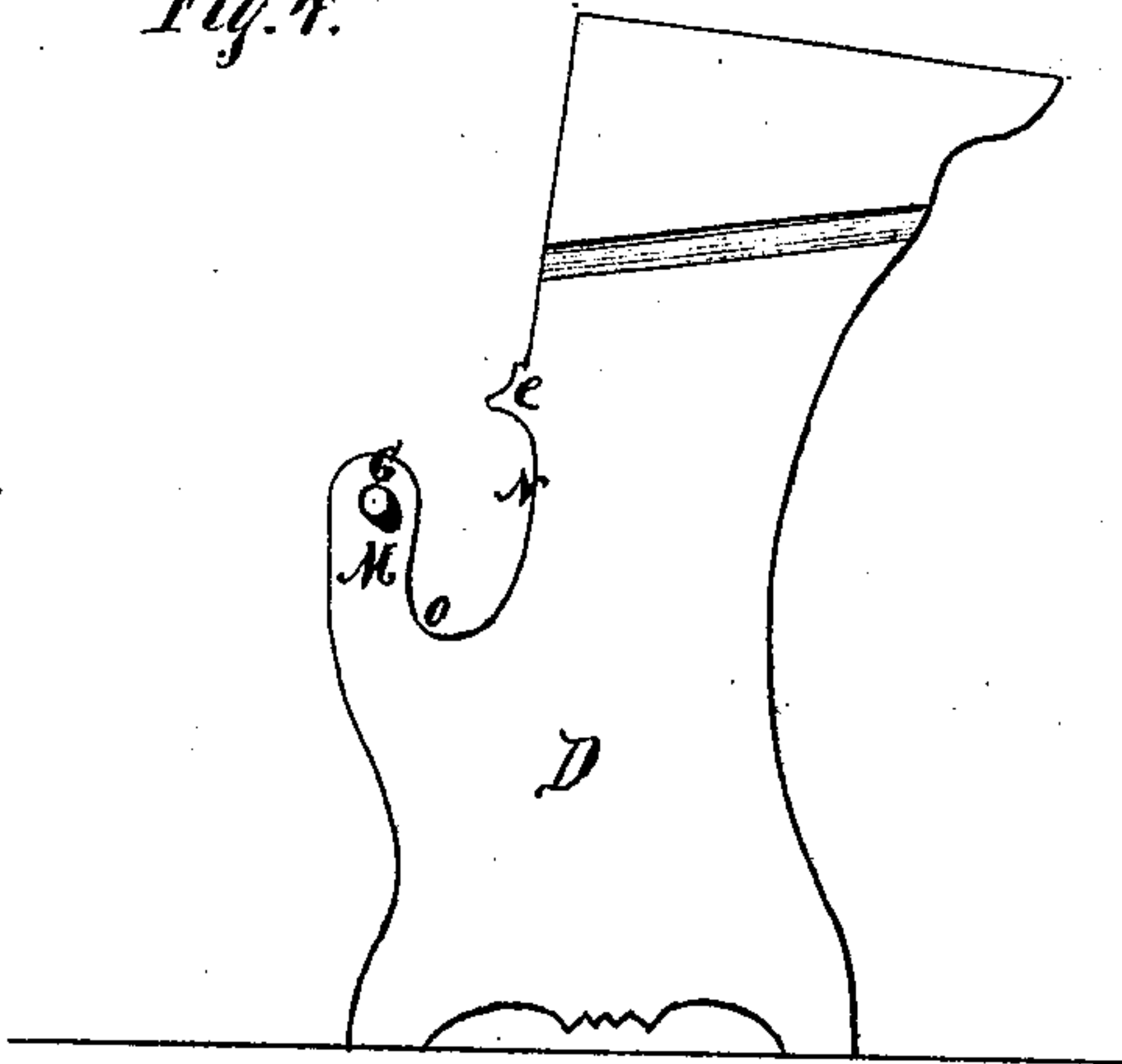


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

William P Erwin
James M Hays

Inventor.

James Smith
By Thos A Dugdale
his attorney in fact

United States Patent Office.

JAMES SMITH, OF RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Letters Patent No. 100,334, dated March 1, 1870.

IMPROVED SCHOOL-DESK.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, JAMES SMITH, of the city of Richmond, county of Wayne, and State of Indiana, have invented certain Improvements in School-Desks, of which the following is a specification.

Nature of the invention consists in constructing school-desks and seats with the seat so arranged on pivots, and turning with its back edge in irregular circles formed behind and below the back edge of the seat, and in which the seat wedges when raised, and is thereby held up, and the ends of the seat extend over and beyond the end-pieces or legs of the desk, in place of turning inside of the legs, and also providing the under part of the desk with an inclined board or book-shelf, and providing stops on the front edges of the legs of the desk, which catch the back edge of the seat and support it when down, and the manner in which the same is arranged and combined.

Description of the Accompanying Drawings.

The same letters refer to corresponding parts in the several figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved school-desk with the seat turned up.

Figure 2 is a transverse vertical section of my school-desk, cut off at the line *x*.

Figure 3 is one of two cross-pieces as is screwed on to the bottom of the seat and shown lying on its side.

Figure 4 is one of two supports by which the seat is sustained and upon which the seat vibrates. One of the legs of the desk is also shown in full, lying on its side.

Figure 5 is the seat right side up, with flexible pieces on the back edge.

General Description.

A is the top of the desk.

B, the back board.

C, the seat.

D D", the legs or end-pieces.

E E" are projections from the front of the legs D D", one of which is plainly seen at fig. 4.

F F" are two cross-pieces.

G G" are pins on which the seat C vibrates.

H H" are elastic or flexible stops secured near the back edge of the seat C.

I is a hole to receive the pin G.

K is a book-shelf, made inclining to prevent books from sliding out.

L L are holes in the cross-pieces F through which screws are admitted for the purpose of securing it or them to the seat C.

M M" are supports, each being provided with a pin, as seen at G, fig. 4.

N is a circle.

O is the short turn in front of the circle N, on which the back edge of the seat wedges, and thereby avoiding noise.

The seat C is also by this means prevented from striking against the back board B.

Construction.

I make my school-desk of any kind of hard lumber one inch thick, except the frame or legs, which may be made of cast-iron.

The size is regulated as other school-desks, to suit the size of the children.

I do not claim a vibrating seat, as I am aware that that is an old device; neither do I claim a seat supported behind the axle or pivots on which the seat vibrates.

I do not claim the elastic or flexible substance to prevent noise; neither do I claim a circle for the back edge of the seat to turn in, as simply giving room for turning.

Claim.

What I claim as my invention is—

Constructing school-desks and seats by means of the legs D, supports M, stops E E", circles N, in connection with pivots G, seat C, elastic pieces H, and inclined book-shelf K, the whole being combined and arranged substantially as above set forth.

JAMES SMITH.

Witnesses:

JAMES M. HAYS,

THOS. A. DUGDALE.