

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. A. MOORE.

CABINET DESK.

No. 263,055.

Patented Aug. 22, 1882.

Fig. 1.

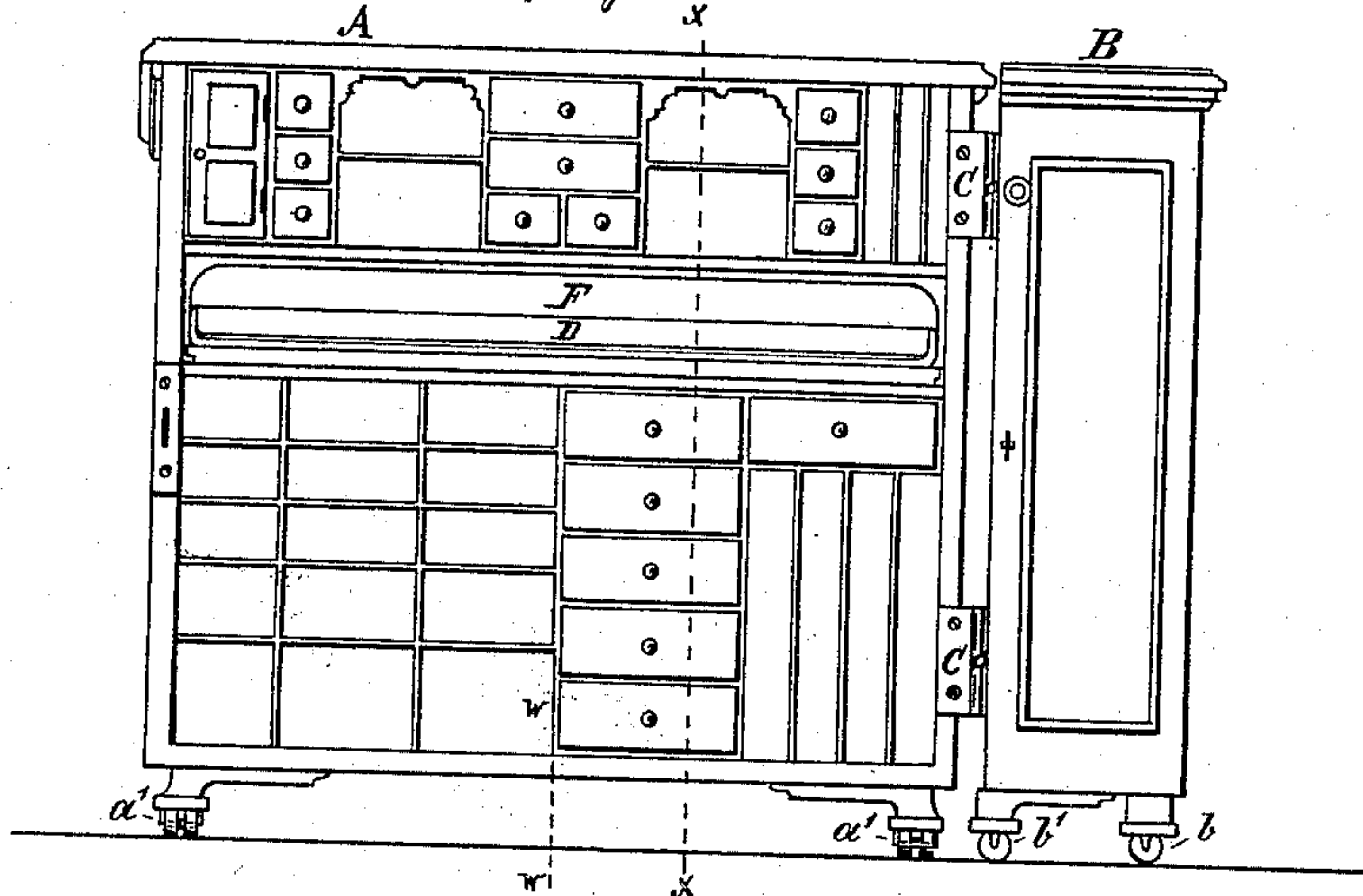


Fig. 2.

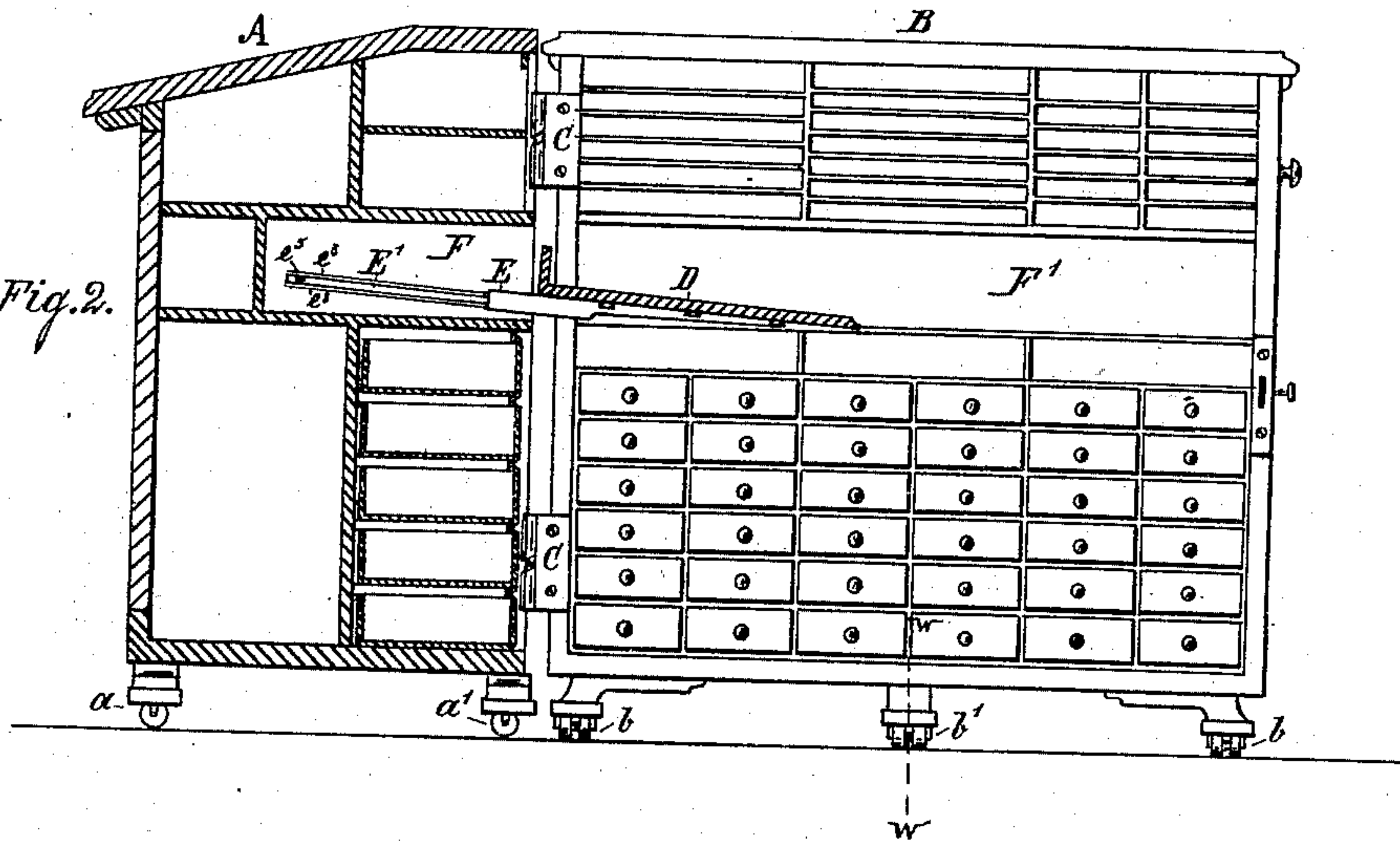


Fig. 3.

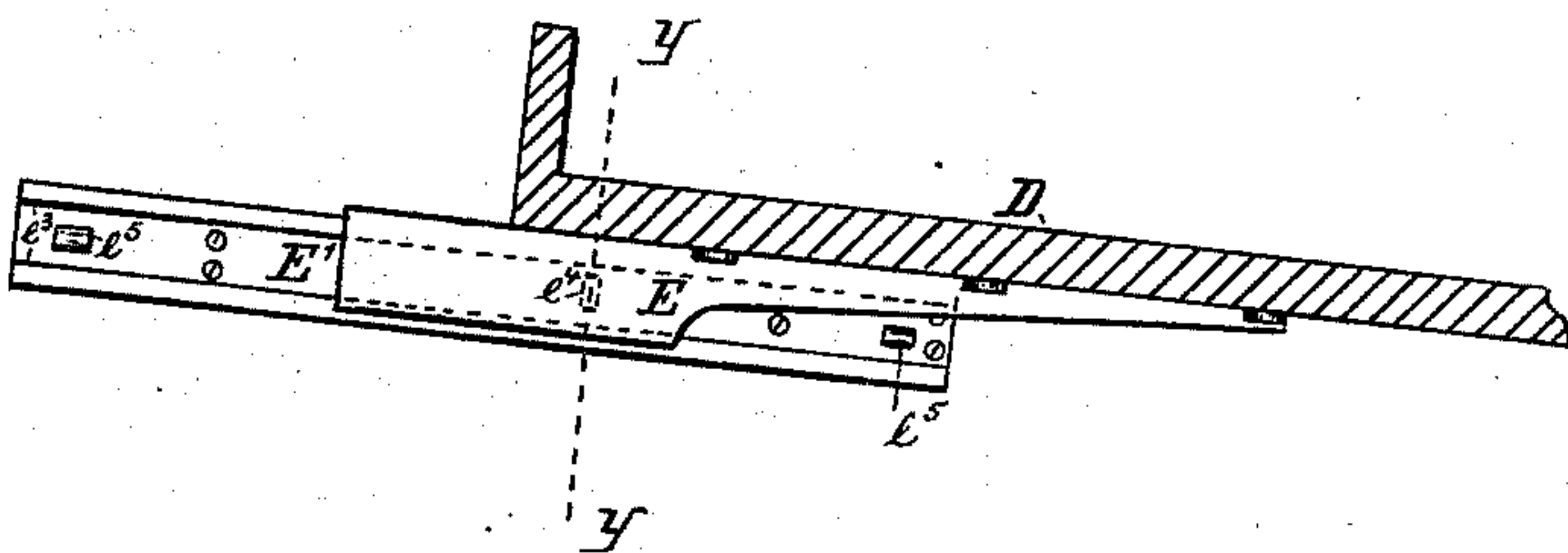
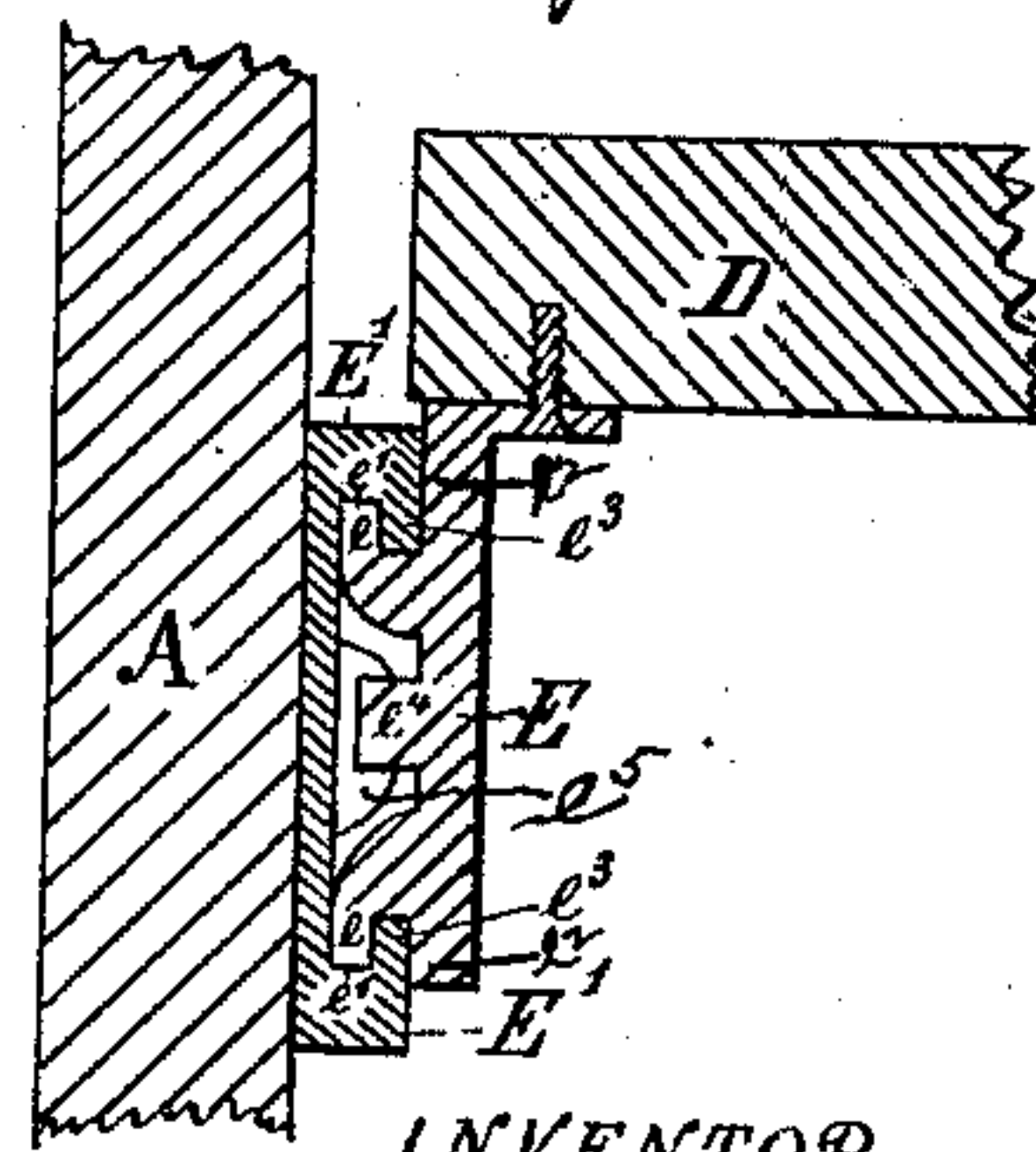


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

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(Model.)

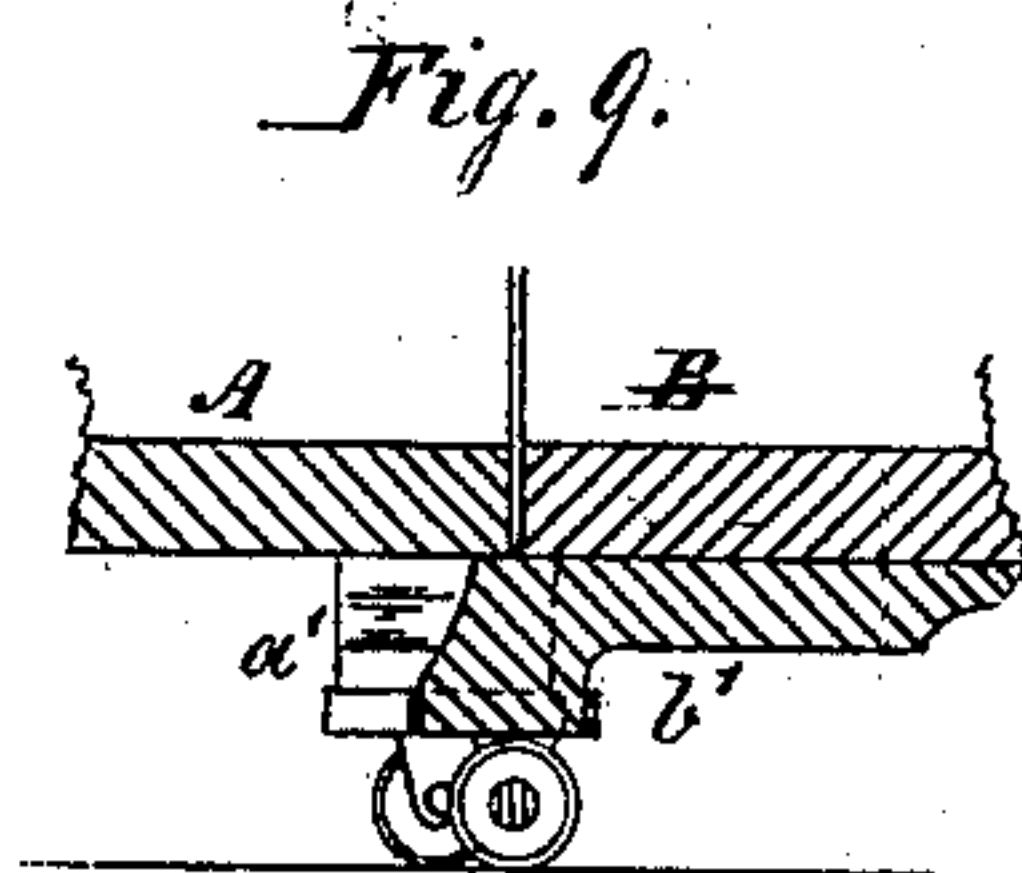
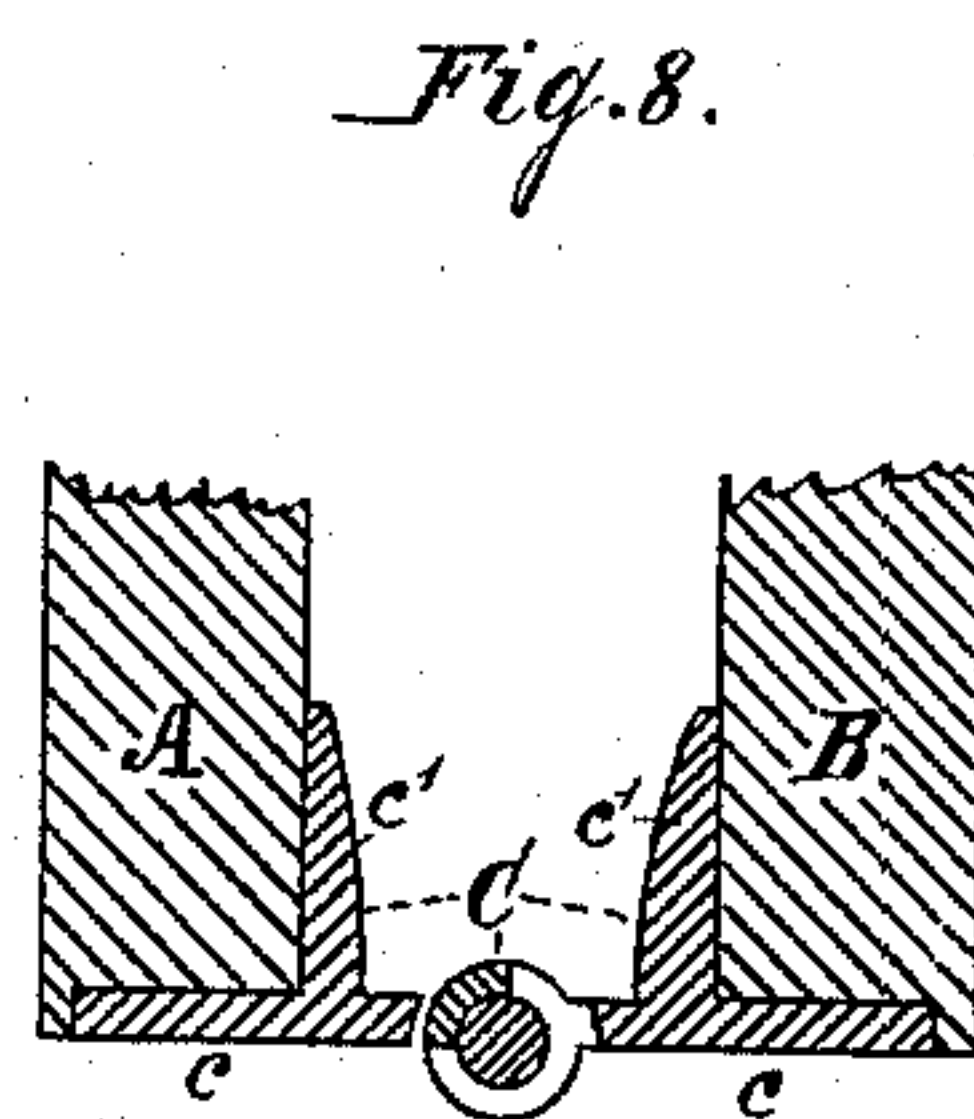
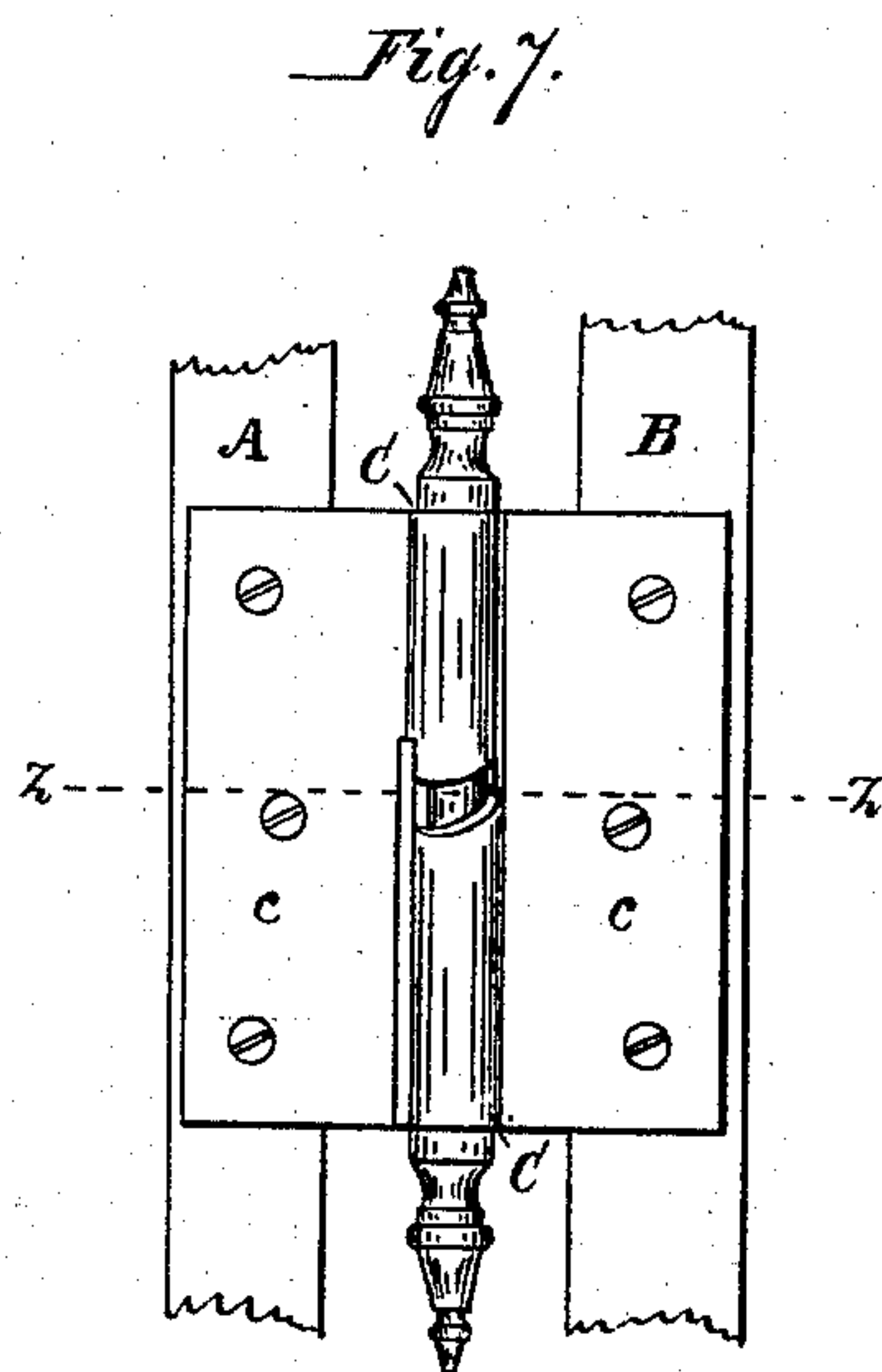
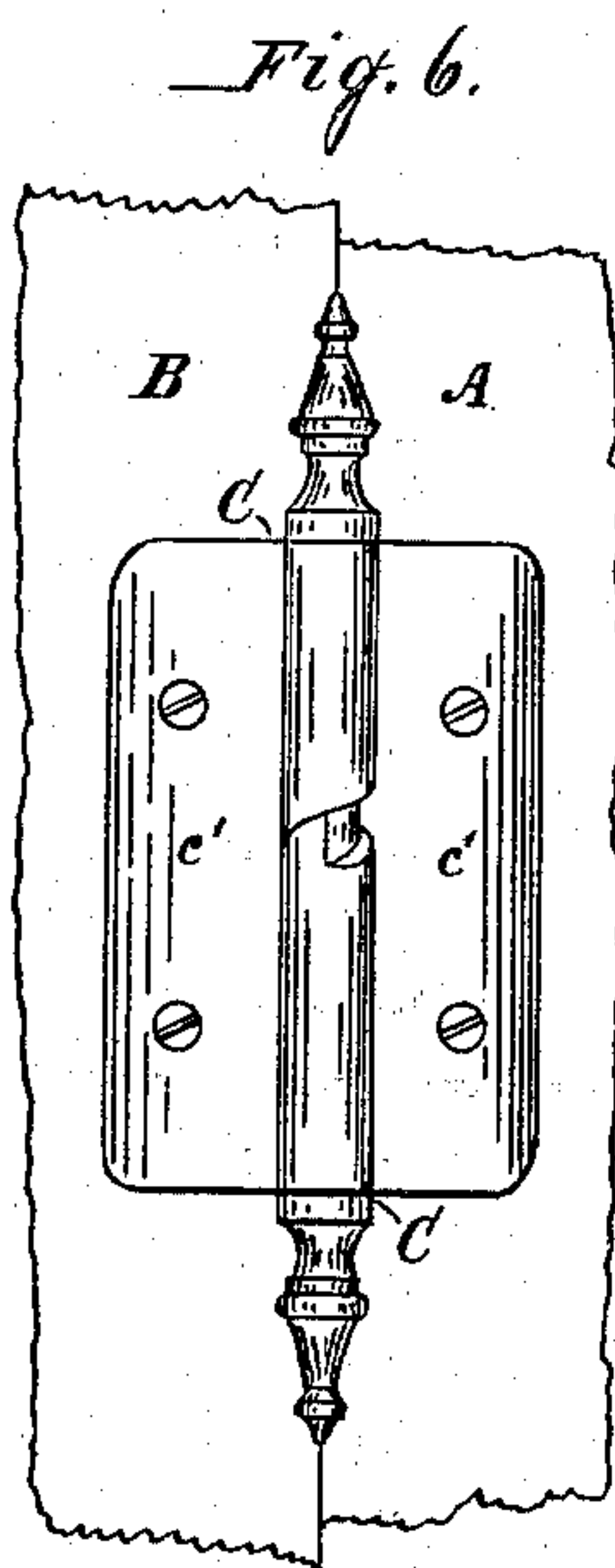
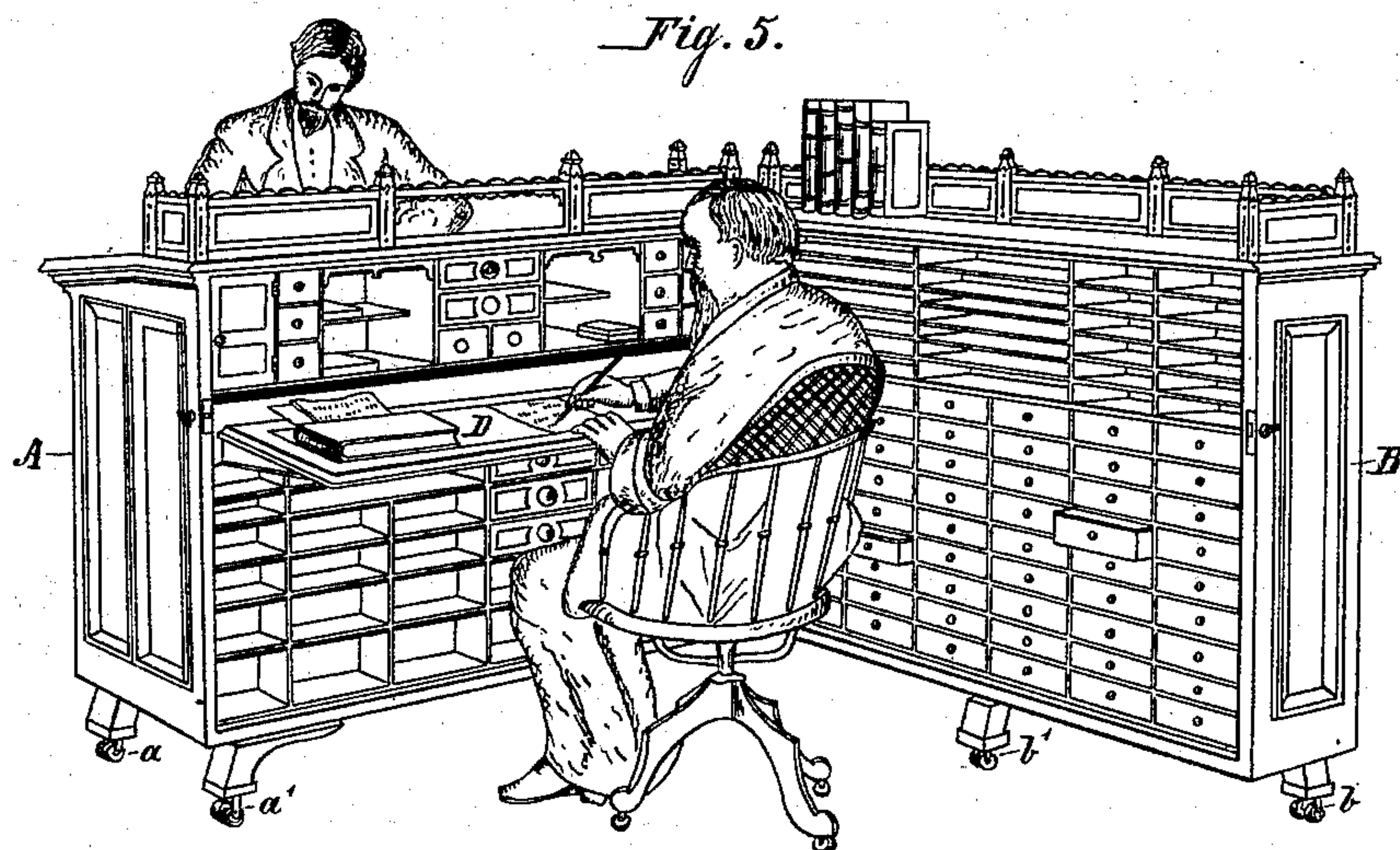
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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No. 263,055.

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WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. MOORE, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

CABINET-DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,055, dated August 22, 1882.

Application filed May 17, 1880. Renewed July 26, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. MOORE, of the city of Indianapolis, county of Marion, and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet-Desks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my present invention is to improve the construction of cabinet-desks composed of two wings vertically hinged together, as is that shown in Patent No. 199,089, dated January 8, 1878.

One of my improvements consists in mounting said wings upon independent supports and securing them together by hinges, the halves of which have oblique surfaces where they come together, which permits the vertical relation of the wings to vary somewhat when open, or, in other words, will permit either wing to be higher or lower than the other when the desk is in open position; another in so arranging and attaching the feet to the wings that one or more feet of each wing shall project a short distance under the other wing when the two wings are brought together, thus interlocking with said wings, so that they can have little or no vertical movement when the desk is closed; and, further, in a peculiar construction of slides upon which the sliding table is mounted.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which are made a part hereof, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a desk embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section thereof on the dotted line xx . Fig. 3 is a view of one of the table-slides; Fig. 4, an enlarged transverse vertical section of Fig. 3 on the dotted line yy ; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the open desk when the recess for the table is in one wing only. Fig. 6 is a back view of one of my improved hinges when closed. Fig. 7 is a front view of the same when open. Fig. 8 is a horizontal section of Fig. 7 on the dotted line zz ; and Fig. 9, a sectional view of the lower edge of the desk when closed, as seen when looking toward the hinge side from the dotted lines ww .

In said drawings, the portions marked A represent the larger of two wings or sections of my improved desk; B, the other and smaller of said wings or sections; C, the hinges by which the two wings are connected together; D, the writing-table, which is attached to the

wing A of the desk by slides; E, those portions of the slides which are attached to the table D; E', those portions of the slides attached to the wing; F, a recess (similar to the recesses in the Patent No. 199,089, hereinbefore mentioned) in the wing A, which contains the slide parts E' and receives the table D when the desk is closed, or when desired; and F', a similar recess in the wing B, which closes over the front edge of the table D when the desk is closed. In the larger-sized desks, however, this latter recess is unnecessary, as that in the wing A may in such desks be made deep enough to receive a table of the required width. In smaller desks it is imperative, as the writing-table would else be too narrow to be serviceable.

The wings A and B are mounted on feet a a' b b' . The feet a' on the wing A project slightly, so that their edges pass beneath the wing B when the two wings are brought together, and the foot b' is similarly arranged, so as to enter into a like relation with the wing A. By this means the two wings are interlocked when brought together, and their separation is thus rendered impossible without first unlocking the desk and swinging them apart; otherwise one wing might be lifted off the hinges and an entrance to the desk thus effected.

The hinges C have oblique surfaces where the edges of the hinge-halves come together on the pintles. The object of this is that said edges shall only touch when the desk is closed, and thus avoid any strain on said hinges when the desk is open, and this, too, notwithstanding any slight irregularities in the surface over which the wing travels. Said hinges have also, besides the ordinary wings, c c , a second set, c' c' , set at right angles with the first, thus enabling them to be more securely fastened to the desk.

The slides composed of the parts E E' are adapted to hold the table firmly at all points. The spines e e of the parts E fit closely into grooves e' e' in the parts E', while the upper and lower edges, e^2 e^2 , of the parts E pass by the lips e^3 e^3 of the part E', thus forming a complete double bearing. Stops e^4 on the side of the part E and e^5 on the part E' are arranged to come in contact and prevent the table from sliding beyond the point designed by the

builder. Said stops are arranged to occupy an interstice formed in the central portion of the slide, as shown, and therefore do not increase the width of said slide, but allow it to remain as narrow as may be and still serve its primary purpose.

The slide parts E project some distance behind the table D. This is for the purpose of allowing the table to be drawn out to its full width, and still having it held securely by the slides in its horizontal position.

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

15 1. In a cabinet-desk, the combination, with the wings thereof, of the supporting-feet, arranged to project slightly beyond the edges of said wings, and thus interlock therewith, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. The combination, with the wings of a cabinet-desk, each wing having independent supports, of hinges the halves of which have oblique surfaces where they come together, as

shown, whereby the said surfaces are only in contact when the wings are closed together, substantially as described, and for the purposes specified.

3. In a cabinet-desk, the combination, with the sliding table thereof, of slides composed of the parts E', secured within the table-recess, and having the grooves $e' e'$, lips $e^3 e^3$, and stops e^5 , and the parts E, secured to the ends of the table, and having spines $e e$, edges $e^2 e^2$, and stops e^4 , said parts being recessed on the sides facing each other, and said stops inclosed in the recess formed thereby, in the manner shown, so that the slide as a whole may present a regular and even appearance upon the outside and the stops ordinarily be completely hidden, substantially as shown and specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 3d day of April, A. D. 1880.

JOSEPH A. MOORE.

In presence of—

P. J. CARLETON,

C. BRADFORD.