(Model.)

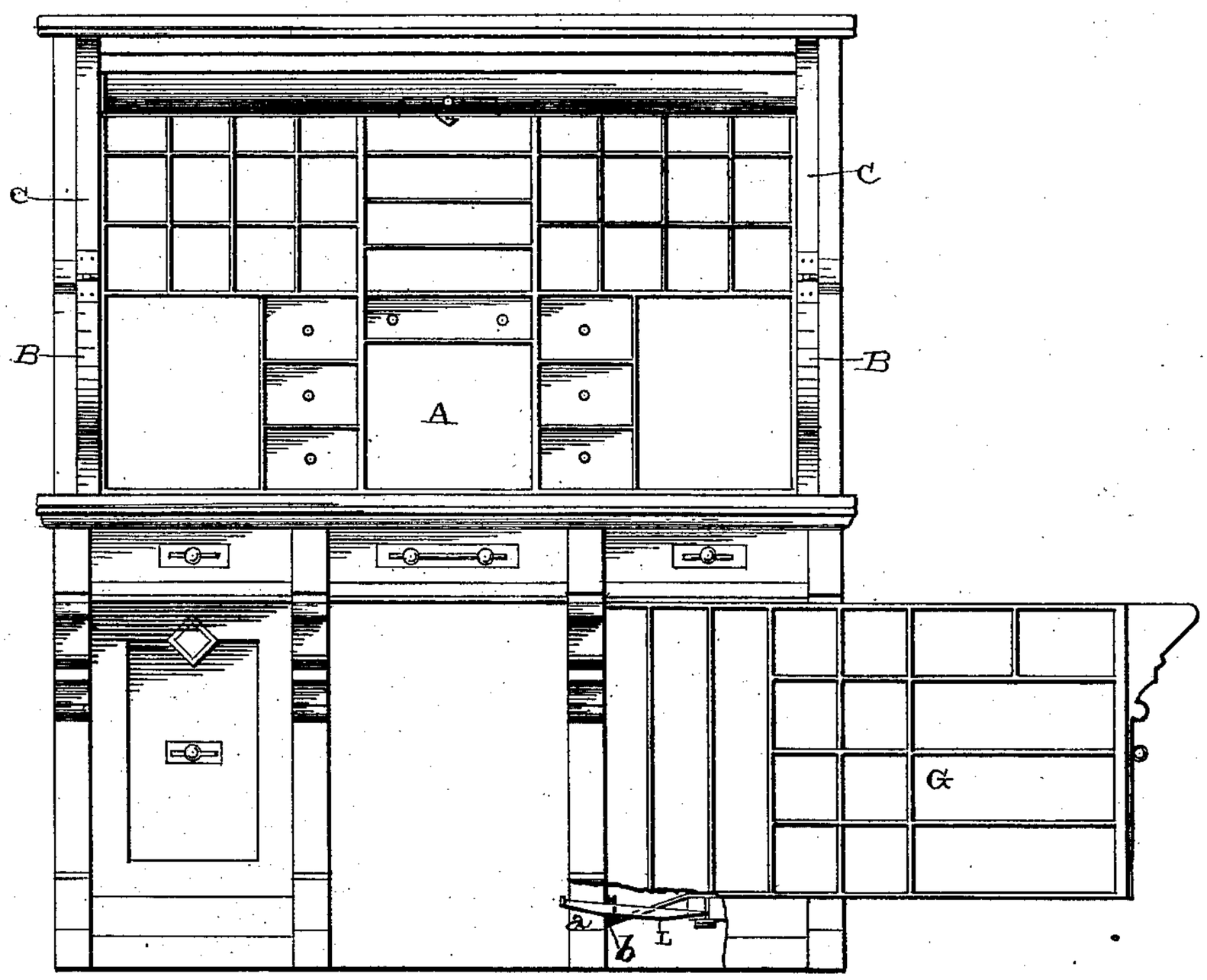
4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. J. HAFGAR.

DESK.

No. 281,498. Patented July 17, 1883.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

Louis F. Gardner

E. D. York

Inventor:

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per

R. B. Chamberlin

Atty.

(Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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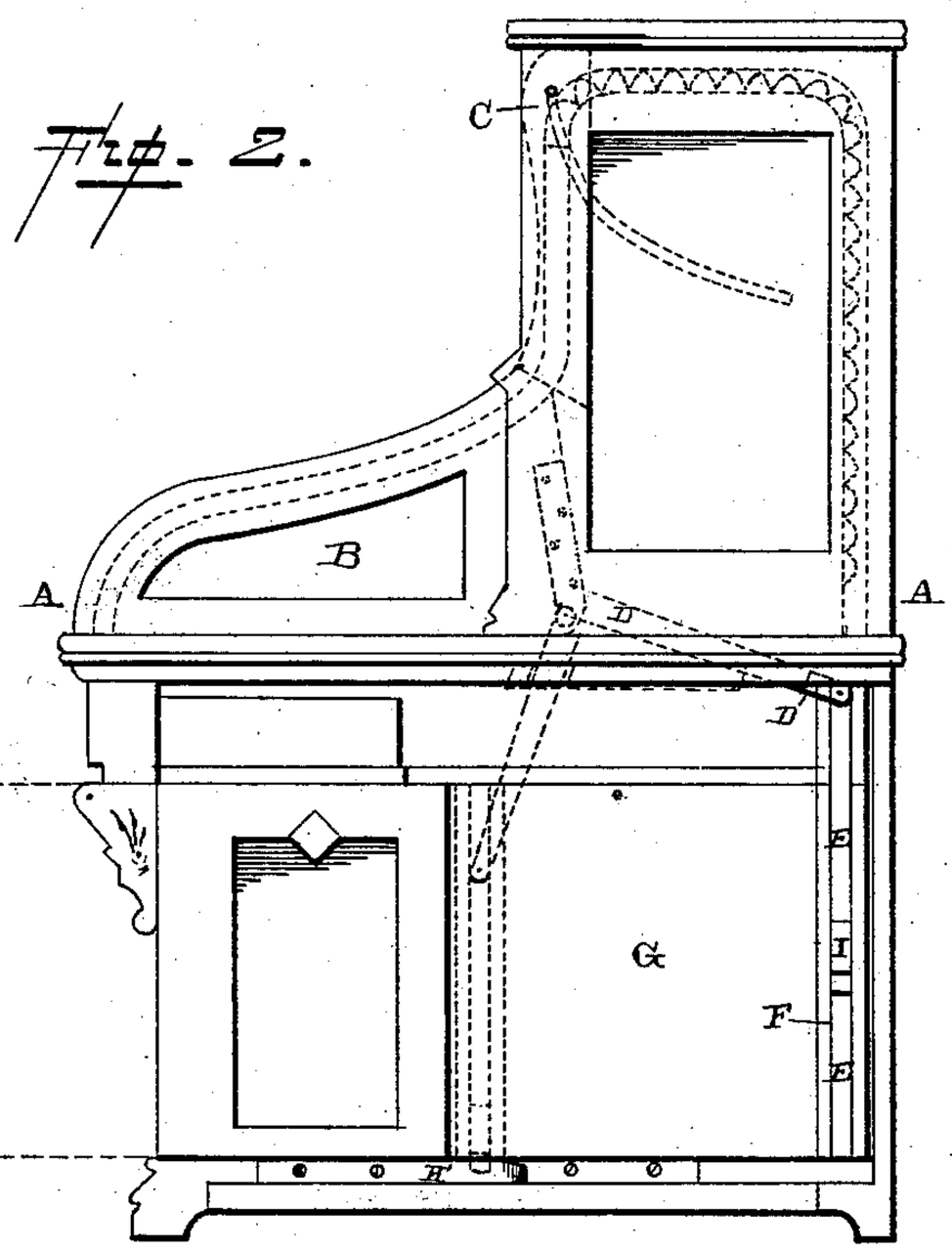
DESK.

No. 281,498. Patented July 17, 1883.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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(Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 3

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DESK.

No. 281,498. Patented July 17, 1883.

Fig. 3.

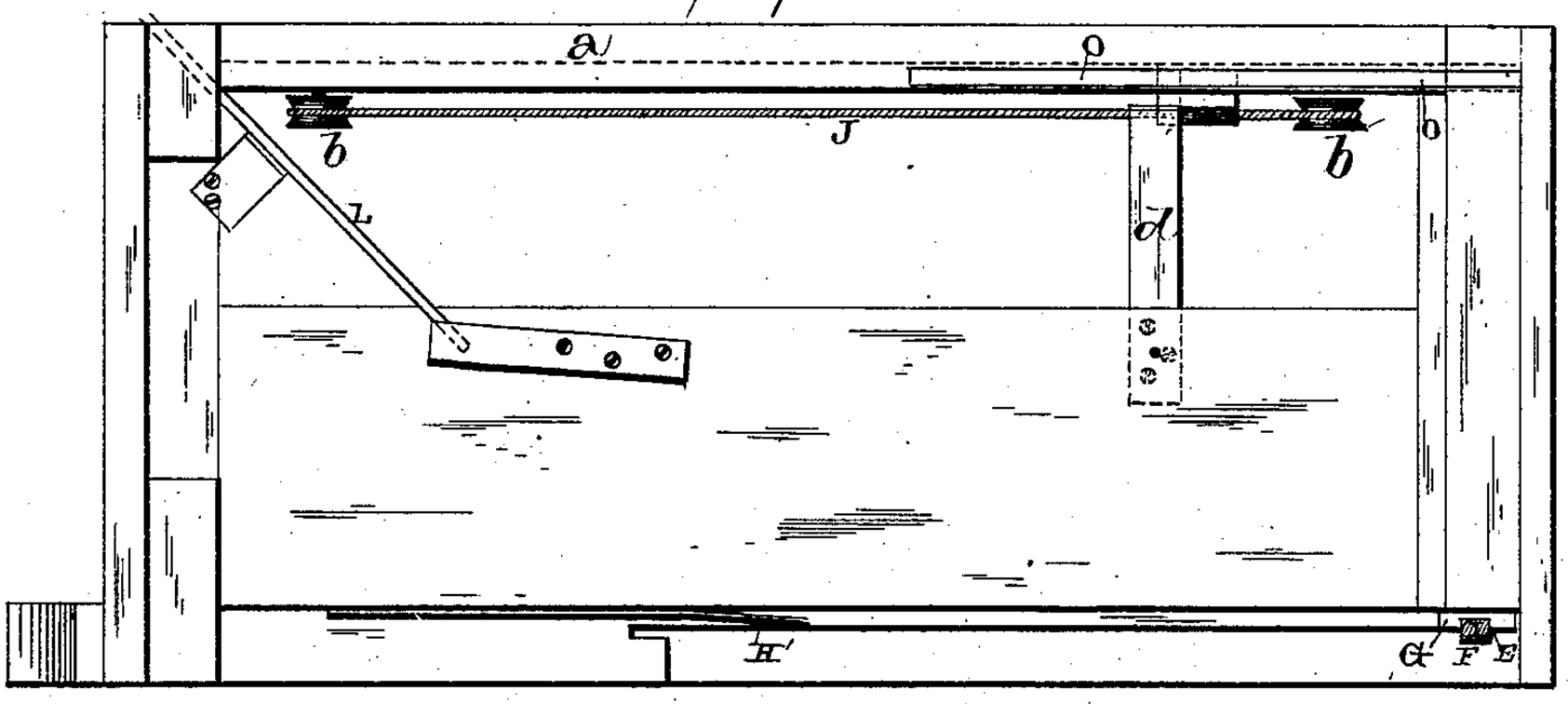
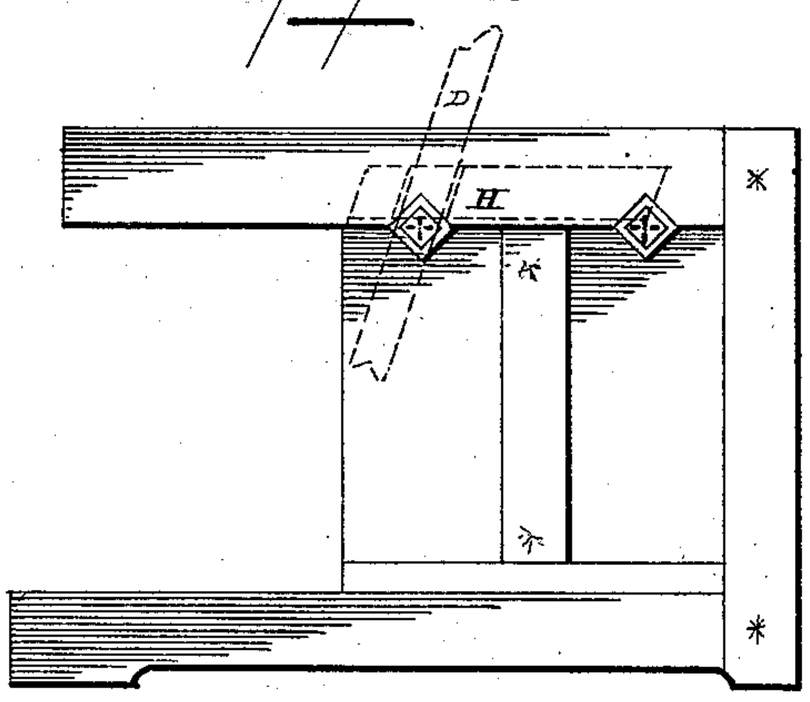


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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Atty

(Model.) 4 Sheets—Sheet 4.

M. J. HAFGAR.

DESK.

No. 281,498. Patented July 17, 1883.

Fig. 5.

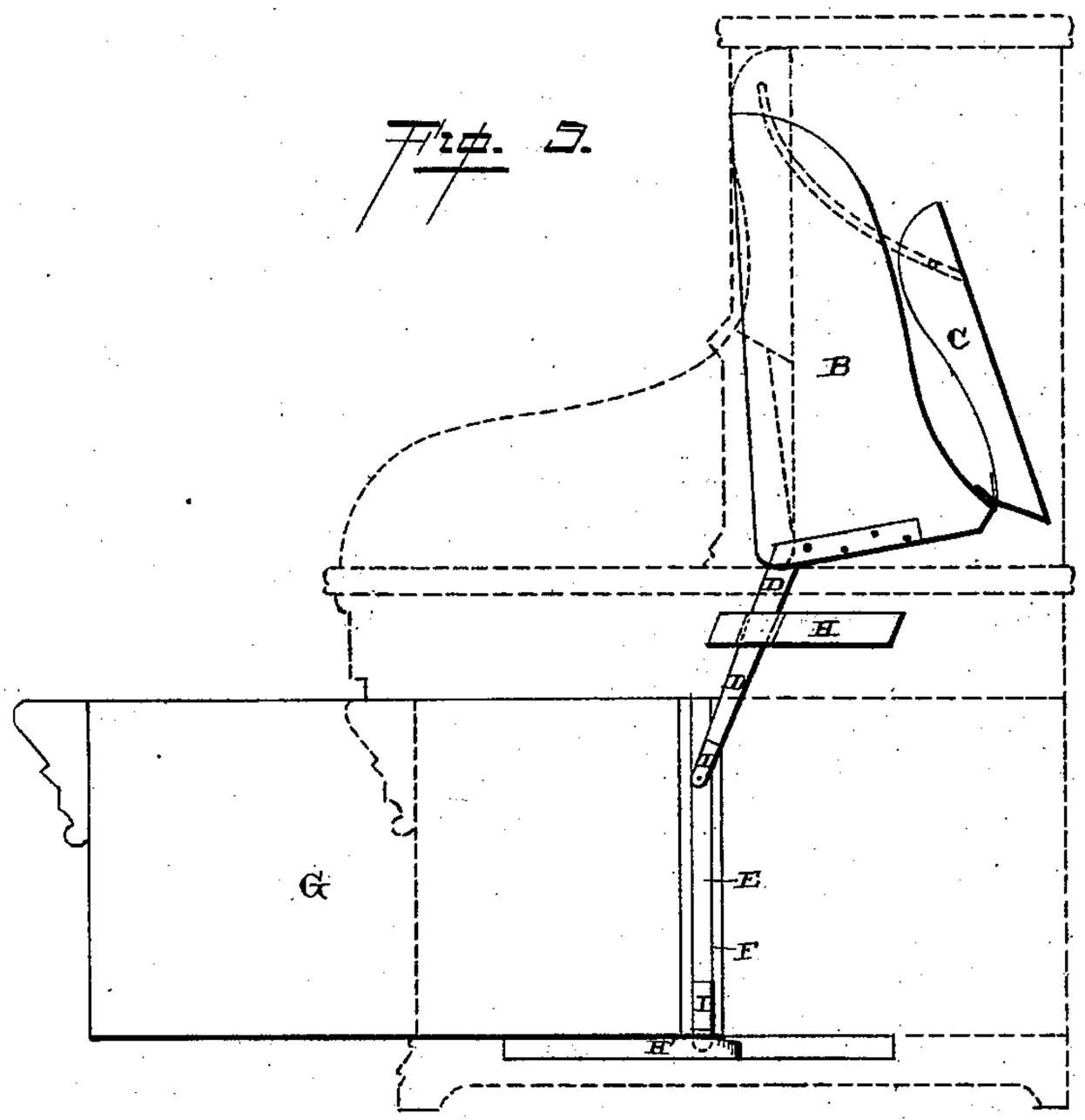


Fig. 6.

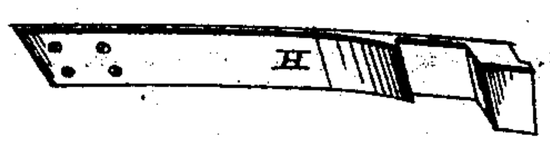
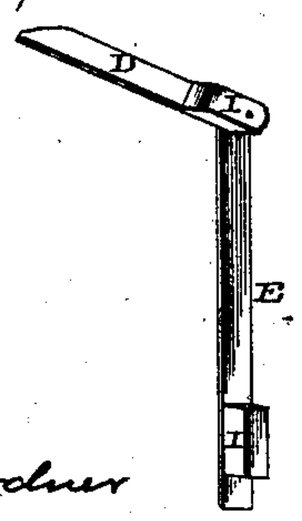


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

Louis F. Gardner
E. D. York

Inventor.

M. J. Hafgar,
per
R. B. Chamberlin,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAGNUS J. HAFGAR, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 281,498, dated July 17, 1883.

Application filed November 4, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAGNUS J. HAFGAR, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Desks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in desks; and it consists, first, in the combination of the two folding end pieces grooved on their inner sides, so as to act as guides for the sliding cover; second, in the combination of an end piece that is adapted to be turned up on its end, a lever connected rigidly thereto, a sliding connecting-rod, and the grooved sliding section; third, in the combination of an end piece, a lever connected thereto, a sliding connecting-rod, the grooved sliding section, and suitable stops; fourth, in the combination of the pivoted end piece, the operating-lever connected thereto, the sliding section, and the sliding board or section which is connected to the sliding section by means of an endless band, wire, or chain, all of which will be more fully described hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a front view of my invention, partly in section. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, showing the parts in one position in solid lines and in another position in dotted lines. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 are detail views of the same.

A represents a desk, which may either be of the form here shown or any other that may be preferred. At each end of the desk is pivoted the end piece, B, which is formed of two pieces, the smaller one of which is hinged to the outer one, and which smaller piece C serves only as a guide for the sliding top when the top is to be drawn out over the top of the desk for the purpose of closing it up. This smaller piece, when the end piece is turned up out of the way, closes back in the recess which is made to receive it, and then, when the end piece is closed down in position again, again moves into place so as to form a guide for the top. The outer part of the end piece, B, has rigidly secured to it the lever D, and to the lower end of this lever is secured the rod E, which moves vertically in the groove F, made in the rear end of the sliding section. This sliding section G, which is divided into a number of compartments of any desired shape or form, is moved back and forth wholly by the lever D and rod E, connected to the end piece, so that when the end piece, B, is turned up so as to move it out of the way on the end of the desk, the sliding section G is moved forward to that point where it can be swung around upon its pivot, so as to expose the whole of that side which is turned inward toward the center of the desk when the section is pushed inward. As the end piece, B, is raised upward the lever D connected to it forces the sliding section forward until the lever D strikes against the spring-stop H, secured to the outer end of the desk, while the lower end of the rod which moves in the groove catches behind the spring stop or snap H′. This spring stop or snap serves to hold the rod and lever in position when the sliding section is turned upon its pivot, so as to swing its grooved end out of contact with them and hold it ready until the sliding section is again turned into line, when the rod and lever again catch in the groove in the rear part of the sliding section, so as to connect the parts together again. Upon both the lever and the rod connected thereto are formed an enlargement, I, which act as stops in addition to the spring stop and snap already described, to prevent the parts from moving too far. When the end piece, B, is raised up toward the top of the desk, the lever connected with it is forced forward toward the front edge of the desk, and this forward movement forces the sliding section forward. When the section is forced inward or the end piece is pulled down again upon the end of the desk, the sliding section can be moved back into position into the body of the desk. In order to allow the sliding section to turn freely upon its pivot, the side of the desk must be removed, and if no provision is made to close this removed portion, a portion of the sliding section G would be left wholly exposed when the sliding section was forced back into position.

Pivoted upon the inner side of the bottom rail, *a*, are the two rollers *b*, around which is passed the endless cord, wire, or chain J, which

is fastened to the sliding section G by the arm *d*, so that when either drawn in or out the section moves the wire, cord, or chain with it. This movement is given to the cord, wire, or chain for the purpose of causing the sliding board O, which is also fastened to the cord, wire, or rope J, to move in an opposite direction. When the section G is drawn forward, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, the sliding board O is forced backward, so as to leave room for the section G to swing around at right angles. When the section G is pushed back into place, as shown in Fig. 2, the sliding board is drawn forward so as to close the opening in the side of the desk just opposite to the pigeon-holes.

Pivoted in the bottom of the front of the desk is the lever L, which has a stud or projection formed upon its inner end, which extends vertically upward, and which stud or projection is kept constantly forced outward by means of the spring end.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. In a desk, the combination of the two folding end pieces, grooved on their inner sides so as to act as guides for the sliding cover, which end pieces are adapted to be folded back out of the way, as shown in Fig. 5, substantially as described.

2. In a desk, the combination of an end piece that is adapted to be turned up on its end, a lever connected rigidly thereto, a sliding connecting-rod, and the grooved sliding section G, substantially as set forth.

3. In a desk, the combination of an end piece, a lever connected thereto, a sliding connecting-rod, the grooved sliding section G, and suitable stops which catch and hold the connecting-rod, substantially as specified.

4. The combination, in a desk, of the pivoted end pieces, the operating-levers connected thereto, the sliding section, and the sliding board or cover which is connected to the sliding section by means of an endless band, wire, or chain, substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MAGNUS JOHANSSON HAFGAR.

Witnesses:
IWAR LINDAHL,
NILS LIPMASK.