(No Model.)

D. R. KINLEY.

BUREAU.

No. 321,037. Patented June 30, 1885.

Fig. 1.

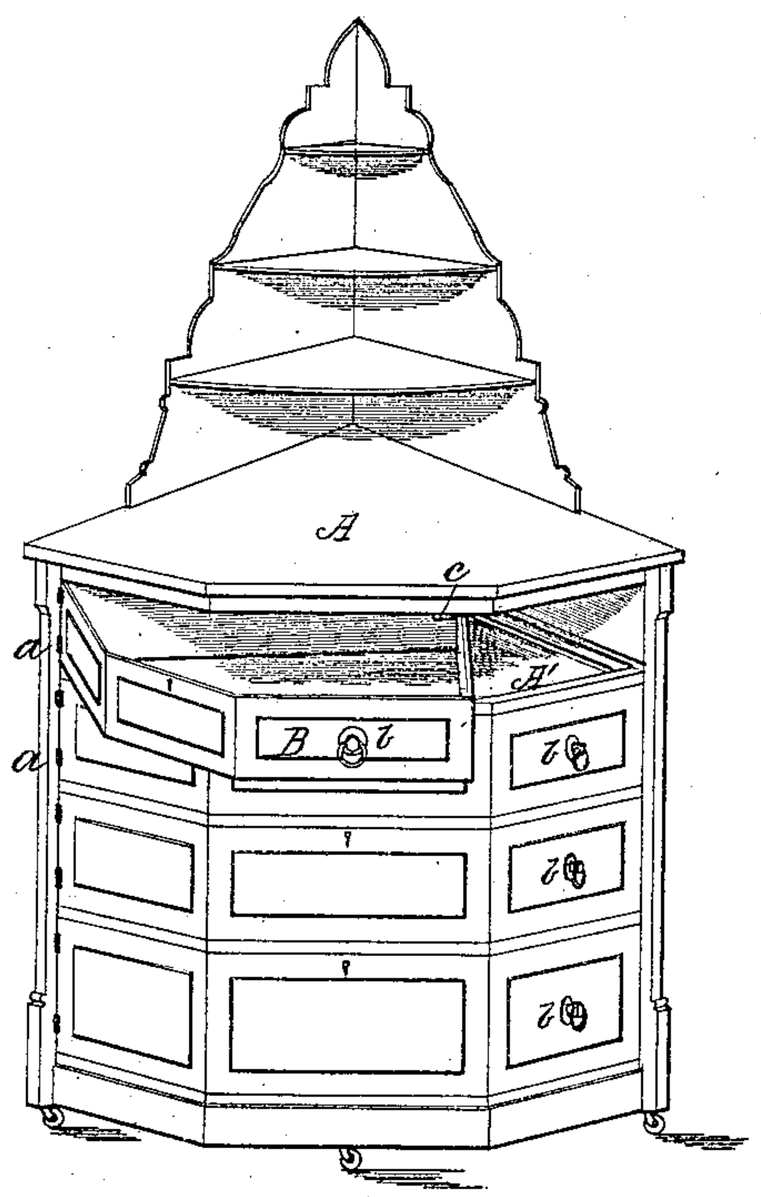
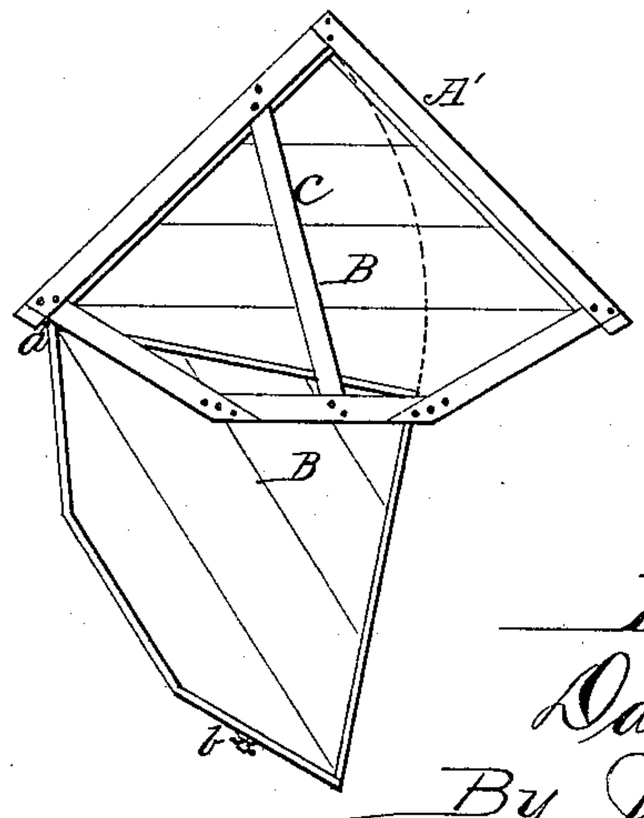


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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F. L. Wilcox.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL R. KINLEY, OF MARION, IOWA.

BUREAU.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,037, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed January 8, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL R. KINLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marion, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bureaus, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a more convenient, attractive, easily-operated, and comparatively capacious bureau than those in general use.

The invention consists in the application of hinges to the drawers, and the special adaptation of the bureau frame and drawers to the use of such hinges, and to position in a corner of the room, as will be more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front perspective of the invention, and Fig. 2 a plan view of the frame, with drawers attached, showing the detail of the bureau's construction.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In the use of a bureau or dressing-case it is generally desirable to set it in the corner of the room, in order to economize space and effect the most tasteful arrangement of the furniture, and in many cases get the best light upon the mirror; but in so arranging the ordinary bureau certain objections arise. Its shape is such that when set in this position a large open space is left behind it, and this, being inaccessible without moving the bureau, accumulates more or less dust, to the annoyance of the occupant. In many cases the frame-work which supports the glass is narrower than the back of the bureau, leaving a space between it and walls adjoining, which produces an unpleasant effect, because of its apparent inadaptation to the position it occupies. On the other hand, the body of the bureau projecting into the room the whole depth of the bureau from the points of contact with the wall helps to defeat the economy of room, which is generally so desirable. Furthermore, a considerable amount of labor and material is required in finishing the ends of the bureau, which in this position are little in sight. A still further and perhaps more important objection to the ordinary bureau is found in the moving of the drawers. Being necessarily large and long, and often completely filled, it is difficult to slide them in and out, particularly if, as is often the case, they are ill-fitted. The tendency, then, is to draw one end more than the other, causing the drawer to bind, and the result is annoyance and loss of time. All these difficulties I seek to overcome by my invention. The bureau A is triangular in form, the two rear sides forming a right angle corresponding to the corner of the room. The front is preferably made polygonal, as represented in the drawings, though it may be circular, or even straight, if desired. It is constructed of a series of frames, A′ C, connected with the corner-posts D D, and backed with boards, which, as they are entirely out of sight, may be of soft and comparatively coarse and inexpensive material. The front is preferably divided into three sides, and the edges of the frames separating the drawers are finished to match the drawers themselves. The drawers in this case are pentagonal in form, corresponding to the superficial outline of the bureau-case, to which they are hinged at one corner, as shown. A cross-bar, C, extends from about the middle of the front part of the frame to a point near the rear angle, and serves not only to strengthen the frame, but also affords a bearing for the upper edge of the drawer, and relieves the hinges of undue strain. Under each middle section of the front is a stop, *c*, out of sight when the drawer is closed, to prevent it from being drawn entirely out of the case. The front panels may be finished as desired, and the form of the front is such as to admit the display of elaborate taste in design, and the production of a beautiful piece of furniture. The bureau should be mounted on four casters—one at each corner and one in the middle of the front. The arrangement of the upper part of the case may be such as taste or convenience suggests.

In the drawings a what-not is shown.

This construction and arrangement of the bureau, as will be seen, is such as to specially adapt it to position in the corner of the room, where it presents the most attractive appearance, and occupies the least valuable space. Standing close to both walls, little or no dust

can accumulate behind it. Considering the space it consumes in the room, its capacity is much greater than the ordinary bureau, and there being but the front to finish, it is comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

It will be seen by reference to the dotted line in Fig. 2 that the drawer frees itself from all lateral contact with the case as soon as it is moved outwardly, so there is no friction from this source, as in the common bureau. Being mounted on hinges, its movement is always positive, easy, and free.

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

1. In a bureau, the frame A′, having the cross-bar C, in combination with the drawer B, hinged thereto at one corner, substantially as specified.

2. In a bureau, the combination of frame A′, having cross-bar C, and stop *c*, with the drawer B, having pulls *b*, and the hinge *a*, all constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

DANIEL R. KINLEY.

Witnesses:

L. T. WILCOX,

G. L. BENNETT.