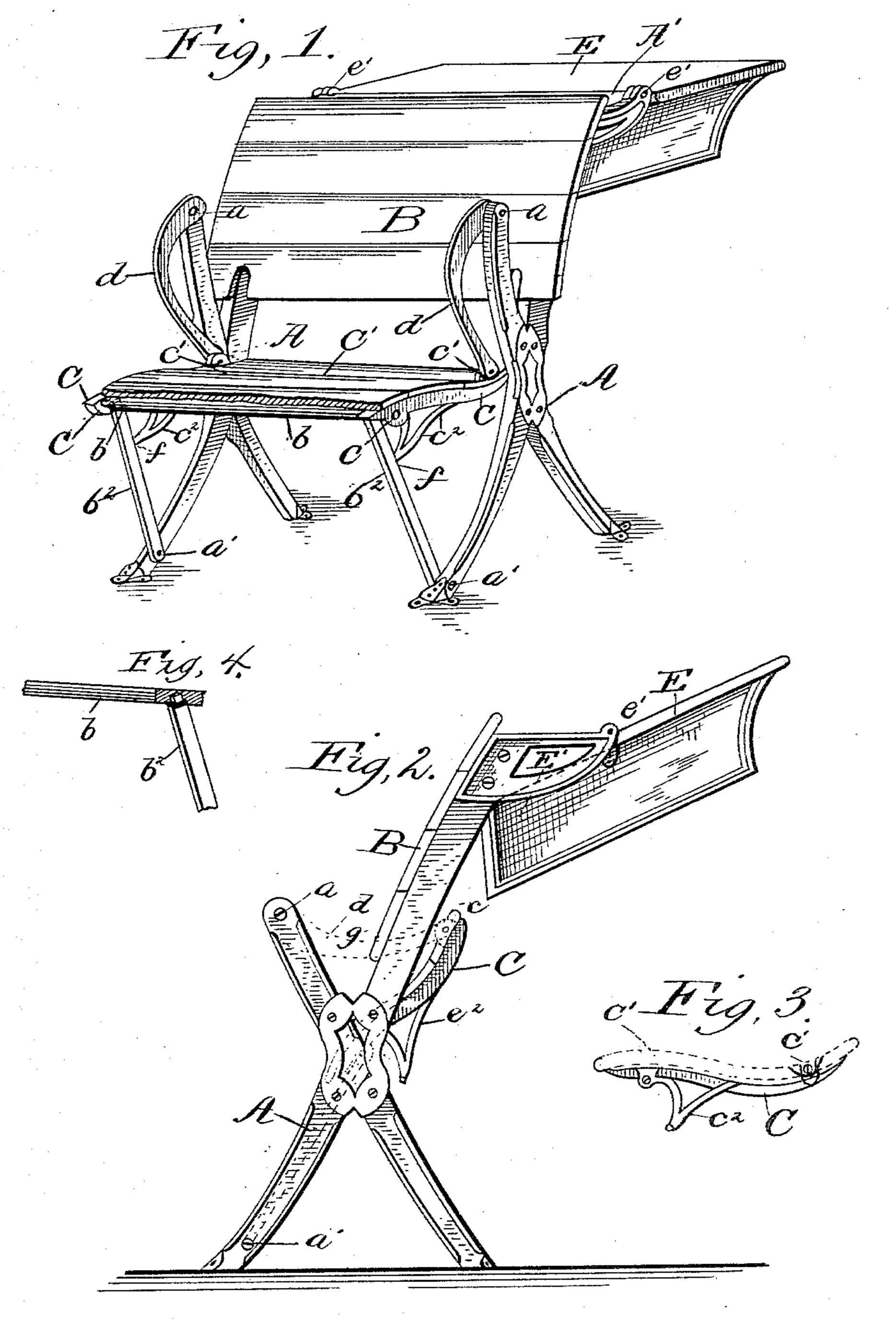
(No Model.)

J. H. STIGGLEMAN.

SCHOOL DESK.

No. 321,322.

Patented June 30, 1885.



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Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES HENRY STIGGLEMAN, OF LINCOLNVILLE, INDIANA.

SCHOOL-DESK.

OPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,322, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed February 18, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James Henry Stiggle-Man, of Lincolnville, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in School-Desks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of school-desks in which the seat for one desk is attached to the front of another desk; and it consists of certain new and useful improvements in the construction of a desk of this class, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly

pointed out in the claim.

desk in which the seat will not only adapt itself to the movement of the body of the pupil as he rises, but will also, by its own weight in seeking an equilibrium, follow the motion of the pupil's body as he is resuming a sitting position, the seat being so pivoted as to be substantially in place by the time the pupil is seated. By this construction the pupil is enabled to stand in his place with a book or slate in his hands, the seat being swung out of his way by the action of his legs,) and enables him to sit while retaining in his hands the book or slate, the seat having by its own weight descended into place by the time he reaches a sitting position.

The object of my invention is, further, the pivotal securing of the book-repository or desk proper in such a manner as to admit of a partial rotation of the same, thereby enabling the pupil to more conveniently select books, &c.,

40 contained in the same.

Referring to the annexed drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a desk and seat embodying my invention, showing the position of the seat when the pupil sits, part of the seat being broken away. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, showing the position of the seat when the pupil stands, and also showing the desk proper partially rotated on its pivotal bearings. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of one of the seat-irons. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the brace b and leg b², showing the manner in which they are connected.

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

Referring to the several parts by letter, A 55 A represent the two side pieces or standards which form the legs or supporting-frame of the combined seat and desk.

B represents the board which forms the rear wall of the desk and the back of the seat.

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CC represent the seat-irons upon which the seat C' is secured, and which are provided at some point near their forward ends with the bearings c c, within which are pivotally secured the ends of the brace b, against which ϵ_5 the legs b^2 bear. These legs or braces b^2 are pivotally secured at their lower extremities to the side pieces, A A, at a' a'.

dd represent the upper curved braces, which are pivoted at their upper ends to the sides A 70 A at aa, and are pivotally secured at their lower extremities to the seat-irons C C at some point near their rear ends, as at c' c'. These upper braces are curved, as shown in the drawings, whereby, when the seat is moved back by the 75 pupil in rising, they will operate to draw it up under the desk E, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, thereby elevating it out of the way of the limbs of the pupil sitting immediately back of said desk.

The seat-irons C C are cast with forwardly-curved arms c^2 c^2 on their lower edges, the free ends of which are adapted to bear against the lower braces or legs, b^2 b^2 , at f f, for the purpose of preventing the seat from swinging forward 85 beyond its proper position when the weight of the pupil is resting upon it.

E represents the desk proper, which is pivotally secured at points e' e' on its upper side to the upper rear ends of the side pieces, A, 90 the rear end, E', of the desk extending under a strip or board, A', rigidly secured upon the upper end of the side pieces, A, as shown, the said strip serving to hold the desk in its proper position and prevent its forward end from fall- 95 ing below a suitable point. The rear end of the desk also bears against the back B, which also serves to prevent its front end from swinging downward. It will be seen that by this construction the forward portion of the desk 100 may be elevated or swung upward, as shown in Fig. 2, thereby enabling the pupil to select books, &c., from the same while maintaining an upright sitting position.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of my improved school-desk will be readily understood without requiring further explanation.

I am aware that school-desks having a swinging seat and provided with a movable or hinged desk have been heretofore constructed, and I do not therefore claim such construction, broadly;

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What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The combination, with the standards A A of a desk, of the seat-irons C C, having forwardly-curved arms c^2 , the brace b, pivoted in the seat-

iron C, and braces b^2 , pivoted to the standards A, and the upper curved braces, d d, pivoted at their lower ends to the seat-irons near their rear extremities and at their upper ends to the 20 standards A, and curved in such a manner as to draw the seat c' up beneath the desk E when the said seat is swung backward, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my 25 own I affix my signature in presence of two wit-

nesses.

JAMES HENRY STIGGLEMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. DICKEN, JAMES T. BRODY.