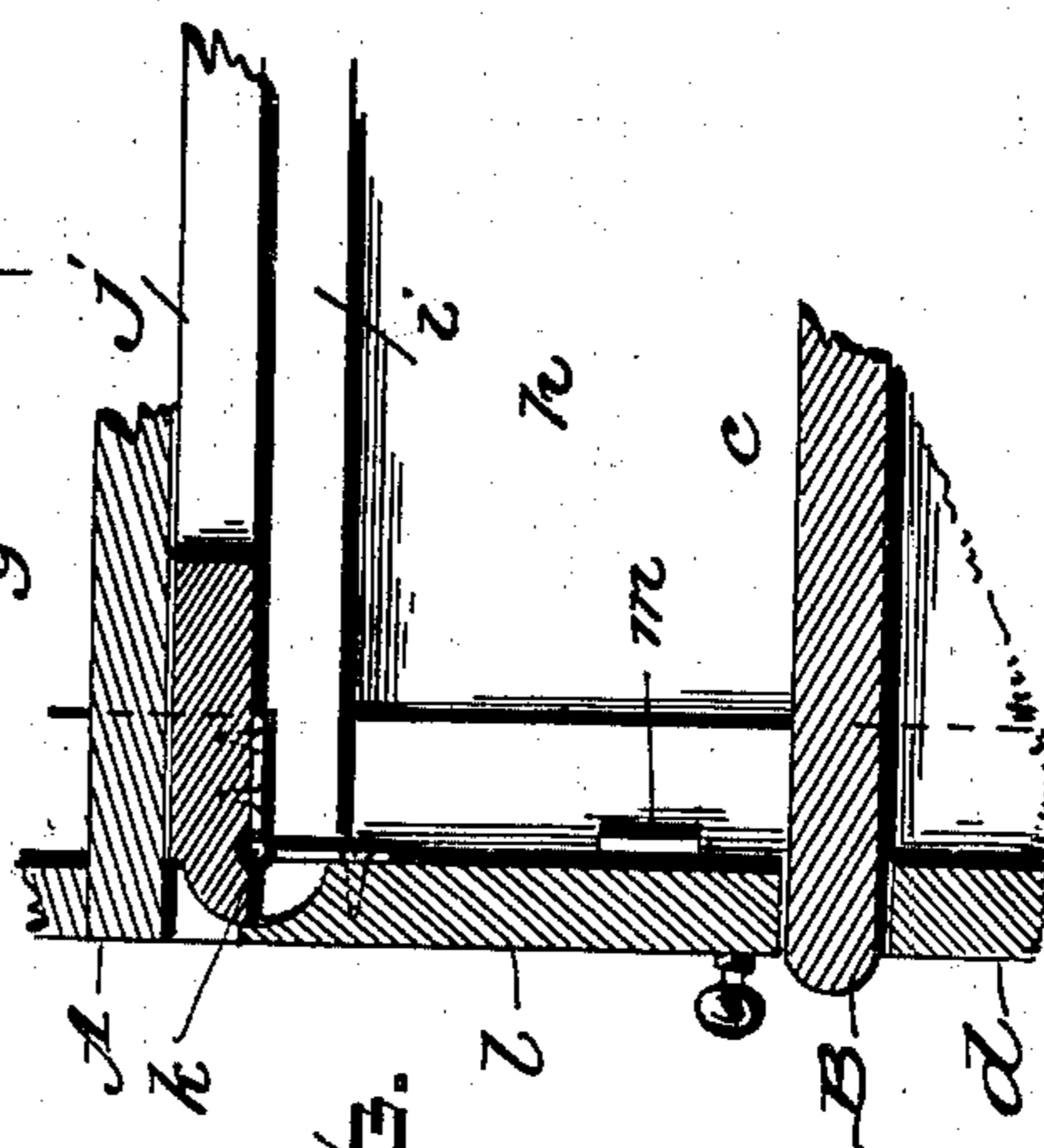
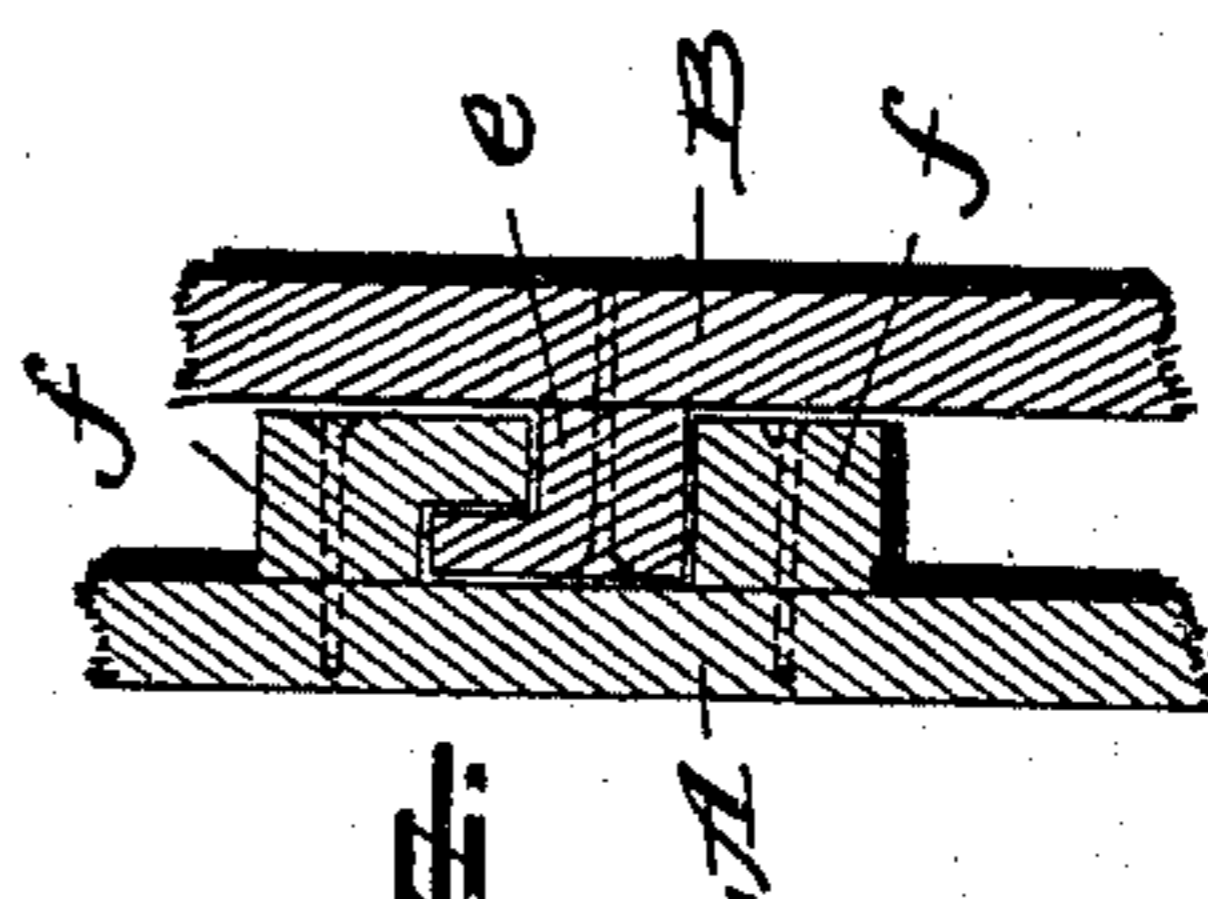
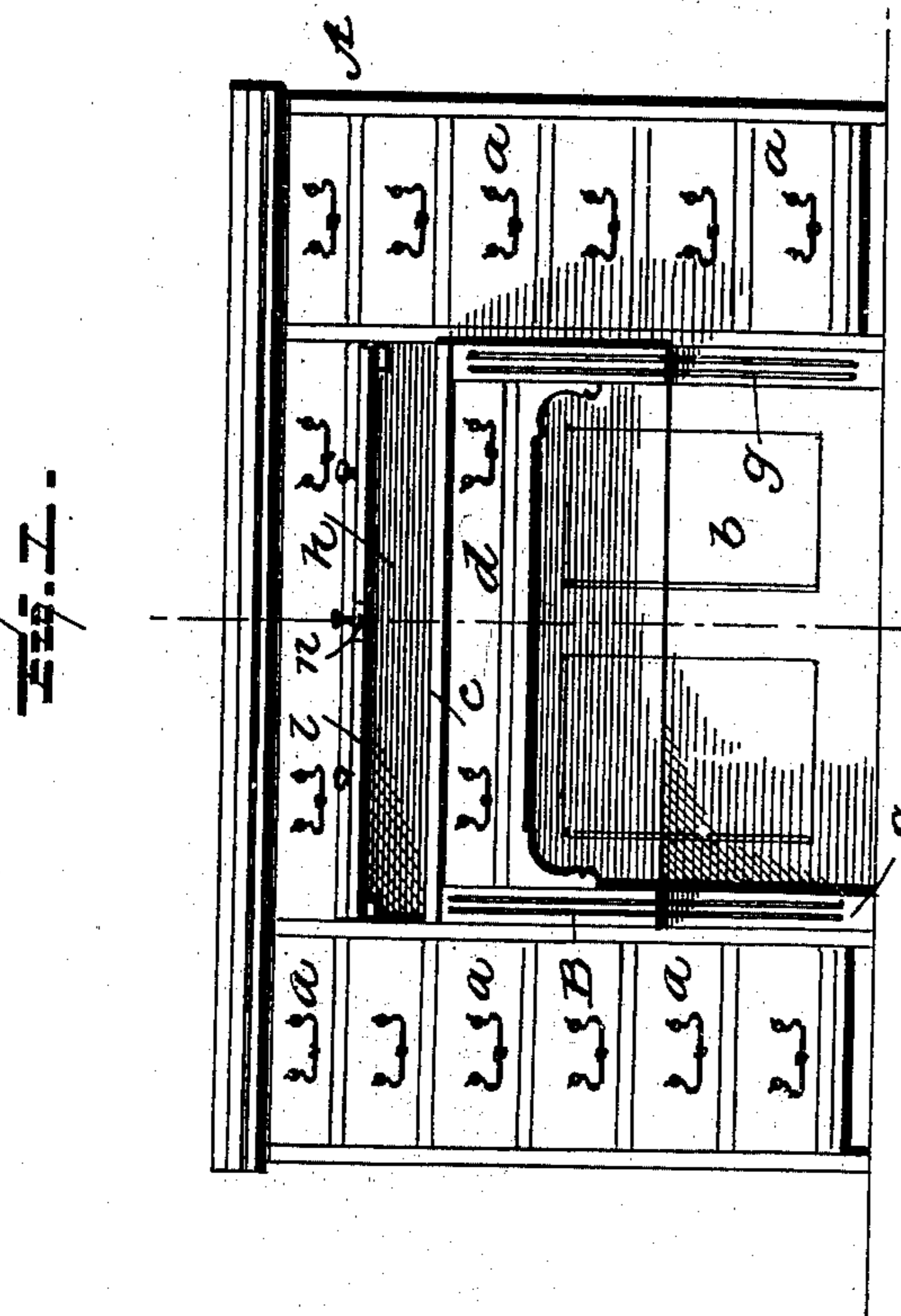
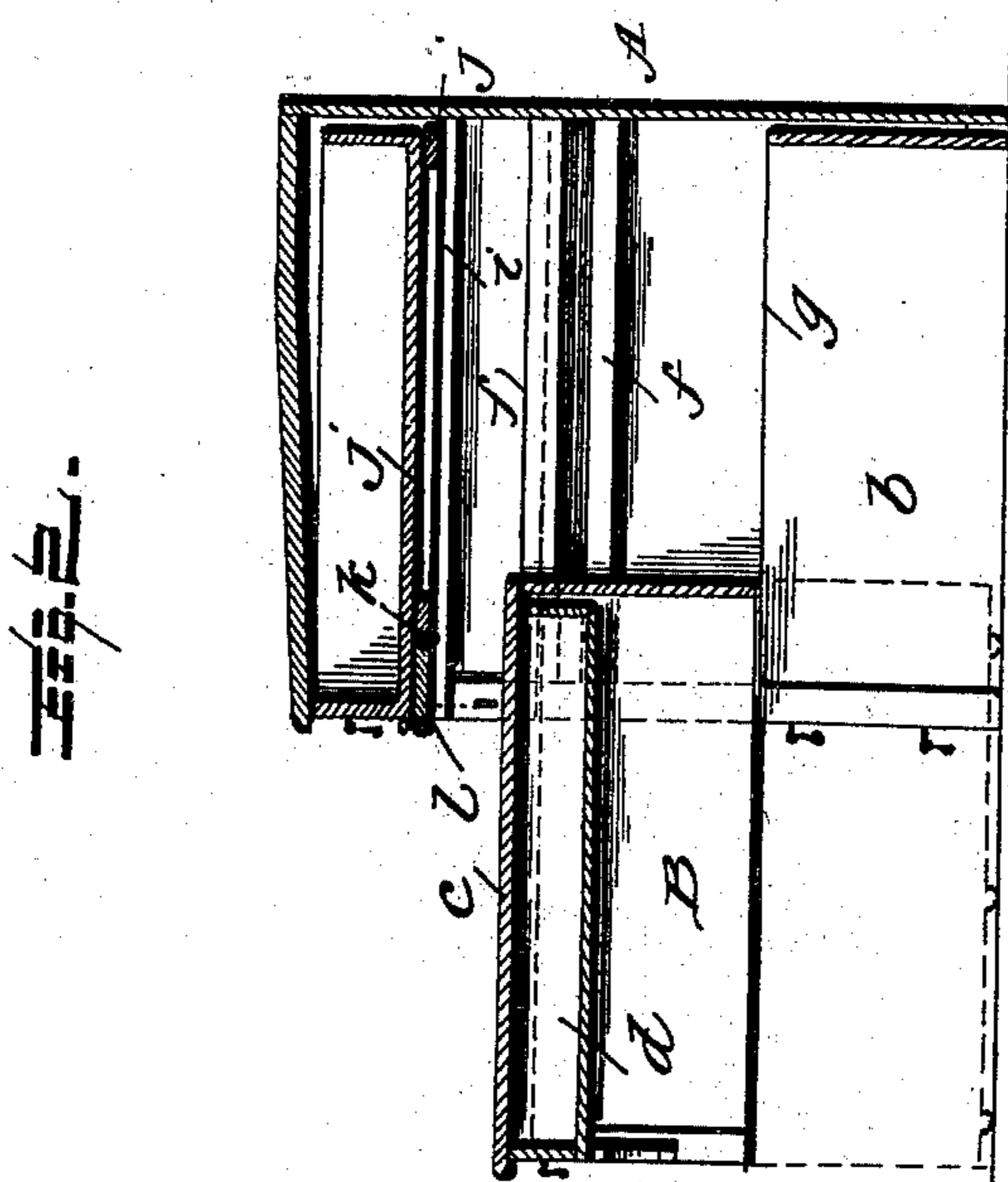


(No Model.)

A. HOPKINS.
COMBINED SITTING AND STANDING DESK.

No. 505,765.

Patented Sept. 26, 1893.



Witnesses

L. C. Hills
E. W. Dick

Inventor

Arclabae Hopkins
by Maurice Bailey
his Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COMBINED SITTING AND STANDING DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,765, dated September 26, 1893.

Application filed May 6, 1893. Serial No. 473,259. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHIBALD HOPKINS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Combined Sitting and Standing Desk, of which the following is a specification.

The desk in which my invention is embodied is one in which the open and hitherto practically unused space below the top of a standing desk is utilized to receive an additional desk, which while contained within the compass of the standing desk can be pulled out from the front of the latter whenever desired to be used as a sitting desk.

My invention consists, for the purpose above indicated, of certain details in the construction and arrangement of the parts composing the combination desk, which will first be described by reference to the accompanying drawings, and will then be specifically pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a front elevation of the desk with the sitting desk pulled out and in position for use. Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section on enlarged scale, of a portion of the desk, representing the sitting desk closed. Fig. 4 is a sectional detail of one of the slides used for the purpose of supporting and guiding the sitting desk in its movements.

A is the standing desk, containing suitable drawers, &c., *a*, and having a central space *b* from front to rear, at a proper distance below its top. In the space *b* is located the sliding auxiliary desk B. This desk consists of a rectangular frame or body, having a top *c* fitted for writing purposes, and below the top a drawer *d*; and it is located at such height above the base of the main desk, as to fit it for use as a sitting desk.

Upon each side and extending lengthwise of the body of the sitting desk is secured a flanged guide rail *e*, which fits and engages and is adapted to slide back and forth in the grooved channel rail *f*, on the adjoining side of the main desk A; and a suitable stop is provided to limit the outward movement of the same. The sides of the sitting desk, at their base rest upon shoulders or guide ways

formed by the top of the side panels *g* which constitute auxiliary supports, acting in connection with the guide rails *e* and channel rails *f*, to securely uphold the sitting desk and to prevent it from sagging when drawn out. In lieu of this arrangement the body of the sitting desk B can be extended downward until it nearly meets the floor, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and as also there indicated can be provided with roller casters, upon which it will run when moved in or out. I prefer however the arrangement first above described. There is sufficient clearance *h* between the top of the sitting desk and the top of the space *b* to allow the desk with whatever papers, &c., that may happen to be thereon to be pushed back into the space *b* without disturbing the papers. Above the clearance space *h*, are side channels *i* upon the main desk extending from front to rear thereof, in which runs a sliding skeleton frame *j* upon the front end of which is hung by hinges *k*, a flap *l* by which the space above the sitting desk is closed and the said desk itself can be secured in place when pushed back into the standing desk. The abutting edges of the frame *j* and the flap *l* are made, the one convex and the other concave in cross section as shown more plainly in Fig. 3, where the flap is shown as drawn out, lowered and closed, so that when the flap is lifted it will form in effect a continuation of the frame, and with it can be pushed back into the guide channels *i* and within the compass of the main desk. When the flap is turned down in the position shown in Fig. 3, it brings up against stops *m* on the desk, which limit its further movement; and it is provided with a lock *n*, by which it can be locked in this position to the sitting desk B. In this way I am enabled to combine in one compact structure and without any waste of room, both a sitting and standing desk—the combination article thus produced being simple, durable and economical to make, and most convenient of use.

Having described my invention and the best way now known to me of carrying the same into effect, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

As an improved article of manufacture the

combination desk, consisting of the standing desk A, provided with the central space *b* open at the front, the sitting desk B located in said space and mounted in and supported by guides 5 in which it can slide so as to be pulled out from the front of the standing desk or pushed back therein, the sliding frame *j* and the locking flap *l* hinged to said frame—all construct-

ed and arranged as hereinbefore shown and described. 10

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

ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

Witnesses:

LOUIS HARDING,

FRED C. KLEINSCHMIDT.