

(No Model.)

E. F. & F. D. POOLEY.
LID DESK.

No. 545,813.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.

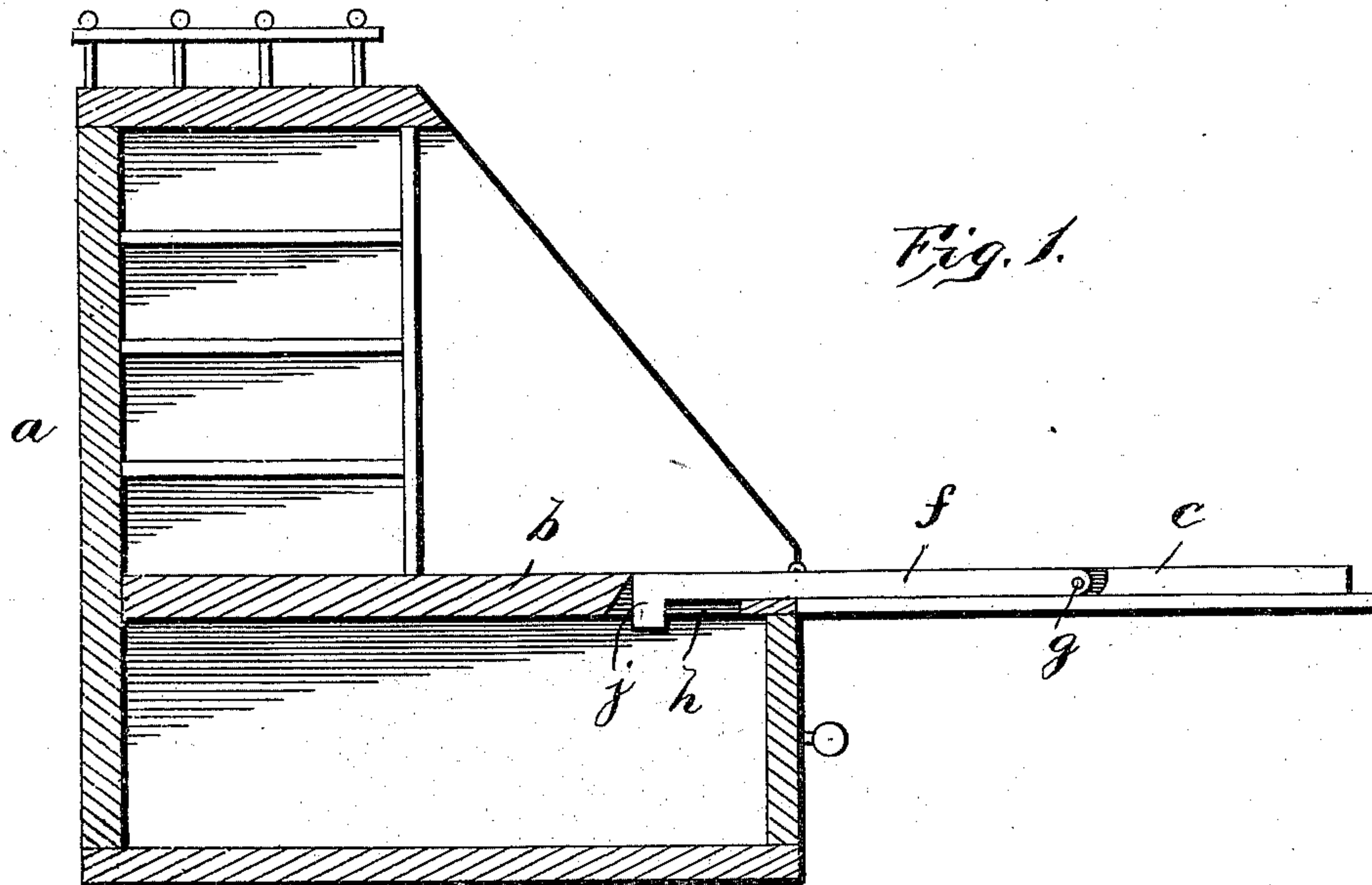


Fig. 1.

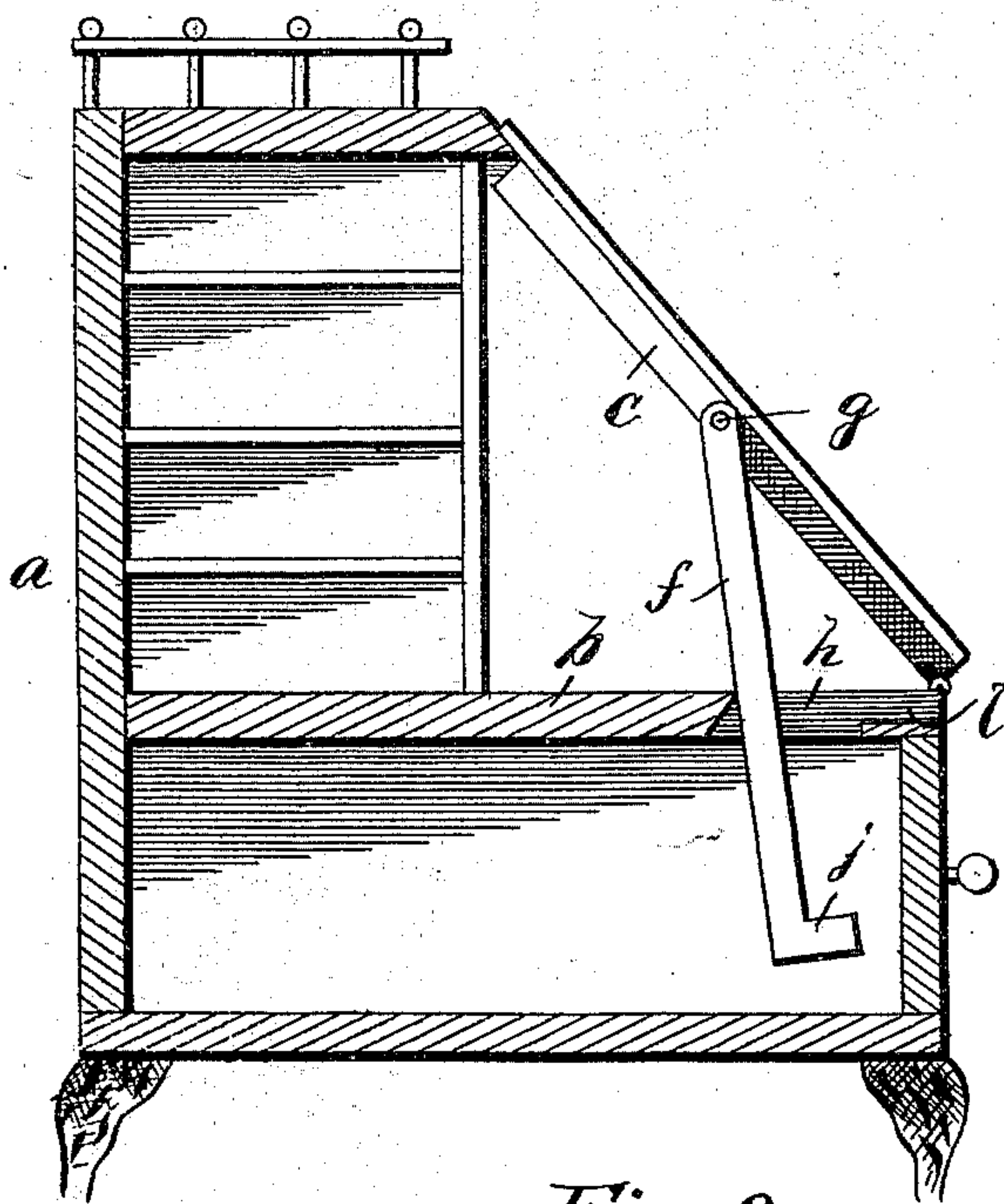


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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EDWARD F. POOLEY AND FRANK D. POOLEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN-
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LID-DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,813, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed March 13, 1894. Serial No. 503,424. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD F. POOLEY and FRANK D. POOLEY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Penn-
sylvania, have invented certain new and use-
ful Improvements in Lid-Desks; and we 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 accompany-
ing drawings, and to the letters of reference
marked thereon, which form part of this speci-
fication.

This invention relates to certain improve-
ments in desks.

The object of the invention is to provide
improved means for supporting desk-lids ex-
ceedingly cheap, simple, and durable in con-
struction and composed of a minimum num-
ber of parts.

The invention consists in certain novel fea-
tures of construction and in combinations of
parts, more fully and particularly described
hereinafter, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,
Figure 1 is a sectional view of a lid-desk,
showing the lid in its lowered position. Fig.
2 is a vertical sectional view showing the lid
closed. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of
the lid-supporting brace or bar.

In the drawings, the reference-letter *a* indi-
cates any ordinary desk having the shelf *b*
and the vertically-swinging lid *c*. The lid at
its inner edge is suitably hinged to the outer
edge of the desk-shelf, so that the lid can as-
sume the horizontal position shown in Fig. 1
or can swing up to the closed position shown
in Fig. 2 with its side edges resting against
the upper portion of the desk.

f is a link or bar or brace, formed in a de-
sirable shape, of metal, and at its outer end
pivoted at *g* to the side edge of the lid at a
distance from the inner edge thereof, and
from thence extending inwardly over the desk-
shelf and down through a slot *h* cut in the
end of the desk-shelf. Beneath the desk-
shelf the said rod is provided with a suitable
stop *i*, preferably formed by a lateral bend
of the end of the rod. The brace or bar is

preferably formed flat and straight from its
outer pivotal end to its end *j*, that is bent
down usually at right angles to pass through
the said slot in the desk-shelf when the lid is
lowered and the main portion of the bar lies
horizontally along the desk lid and shelf.

In order that the upper surfaces of the lid
and shelf may be smooth and unbroken by
upward projection, the parts are so arranged
that when the lid is lowered the supporting-
bars will lie countersunk in the shelf and lid.
This is usually accomplished by providing
the lid with a projecting ledge from the outer
portion of its edges and so pivoting the bars
that they are located at the inner surfaces of
such ledges with their upper surfaces flush
with or below the upper surface of the lid
when lowered, and so that said bars lie on the
said ledges, and which form an extended
bearing therefor when the bars are in posi-
tion to assist in upholding the lid. A groove
from the front end of the slot to the front edge
of the desk-shelf can also be provided in such
desks, so that the bar will fit therein with its
upper edge flush with or below the upper sur-
face of the desk-shelf. The downwardly-bent
end *j* of the bar is usually of such length as to
extend to the under surface of the desk-shelf
and permit the stop or laterally-bent end
thereof to engage the under surface of the
desk-shelf to one side of the slot when the lid
is lowered, so that said lateral bend or stop
exerts an upward strain on the under side of
the desk-shelf, which is somewhat relieved by
the downward strain of the bars on the desk-
shelf and ledges of the lid, so that the strain
is equally distributed throughout the bars em-
ployed to uphold the lid and does not all come
on the lateral bend or stop at the inner end
of each bar. Two bars are usually employed
at the side edges of the lid and shelf, respec-
tively.

Fig. 1 shows the desk-lid lowered and the
brace-bars in operative positions supporting
the same. As the lid is raised the bars grad-
ually drop down through in the desk-shelf
and hang from the lid, as clearly shown in
Fig. 2.

We do not wish to limit ourselves to a
straight brace-bar, or to cutting the grooves

in the desk-shelf, or to any particular shape or form of bar or manner of pivoting the same to the lid.

5 The utmost simplicity and durability of this device are obvious as well as effectiveness in action.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

10 In a desk, the combination of the desk top having side slots completely therethrough, a distance inwardly from its front edge, the desk lid hinged to the front edge of said top to swing as described, and the brace bars free
15 and unsecured at their inner ends, and each at its outer end pivoted to the lid and extending over the lid and top with its inner end de-

flected to pass through a top slot, and at its inner extremity beneath the top provided with a lateral head arranged to bear up 20 against the under side of the top when the lid is lowered and the intermediate portion of the bar bears down on the upper surface of the top between the slot and lid, and thereby supports the lid and equalizes the strain on the 25 top, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD F. POOLEY.
FRANK D. POOLEY.

Witnesses:

O. E. DUFFY,
WILLIAM F. NAYNER.