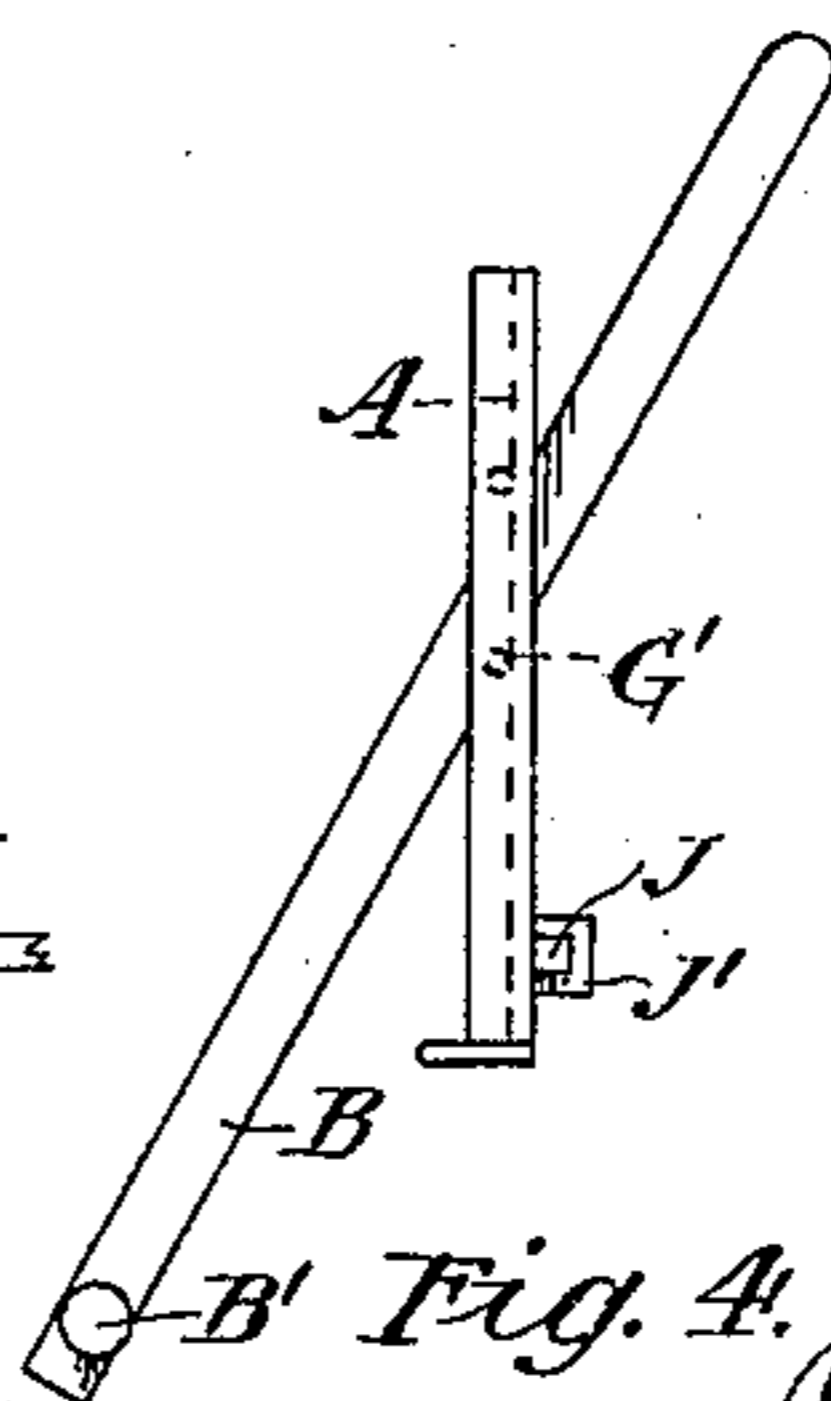
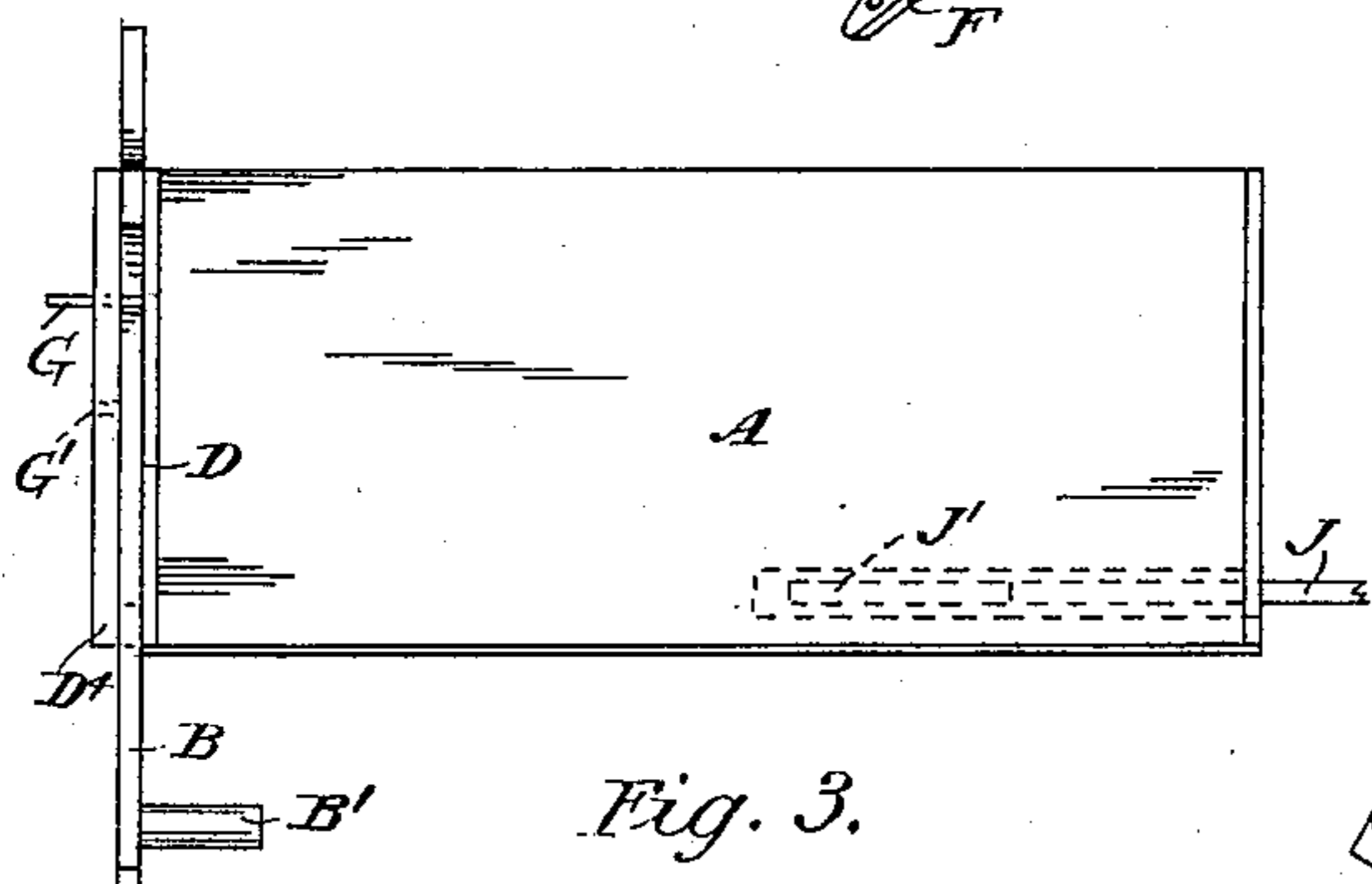
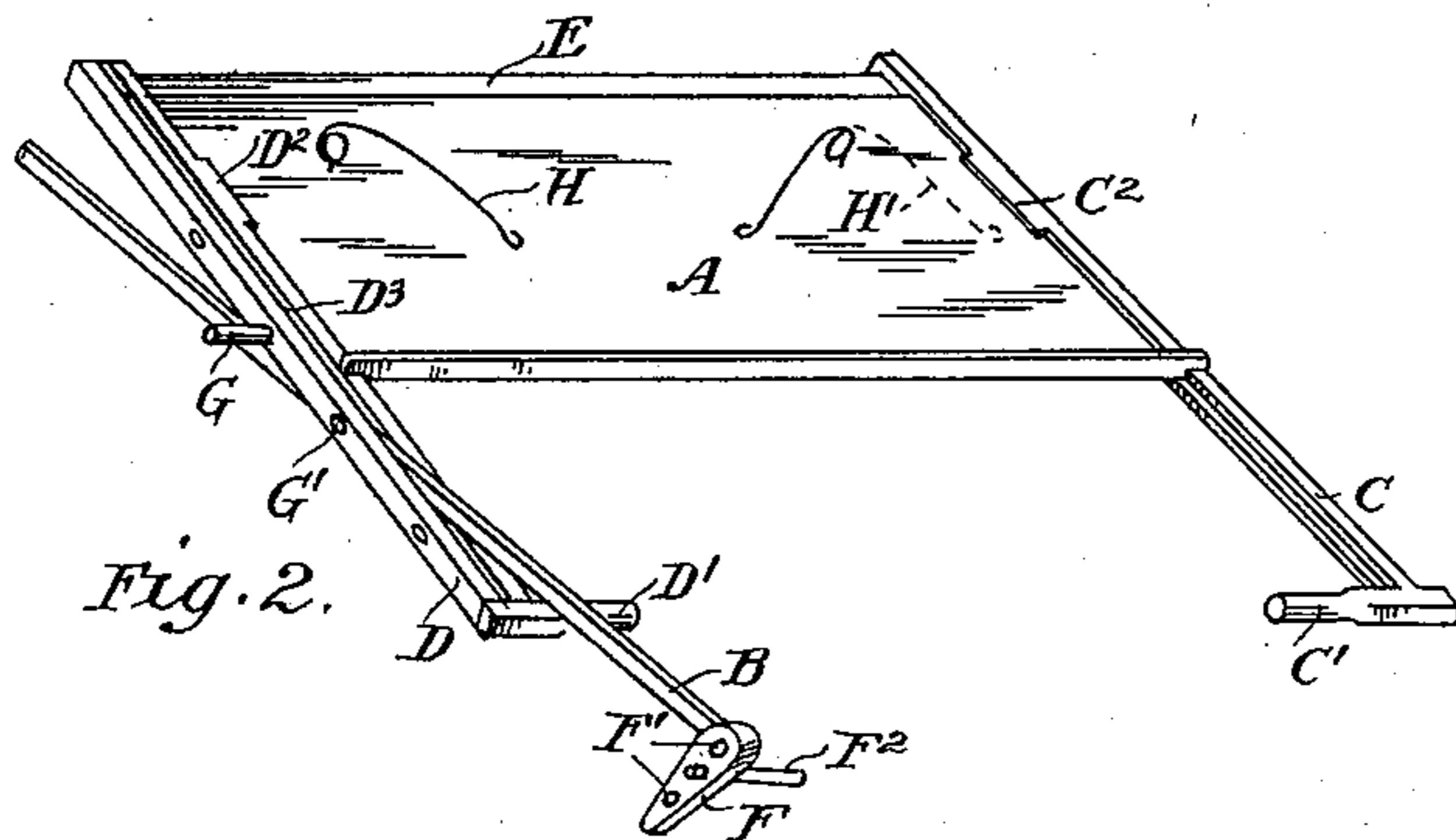
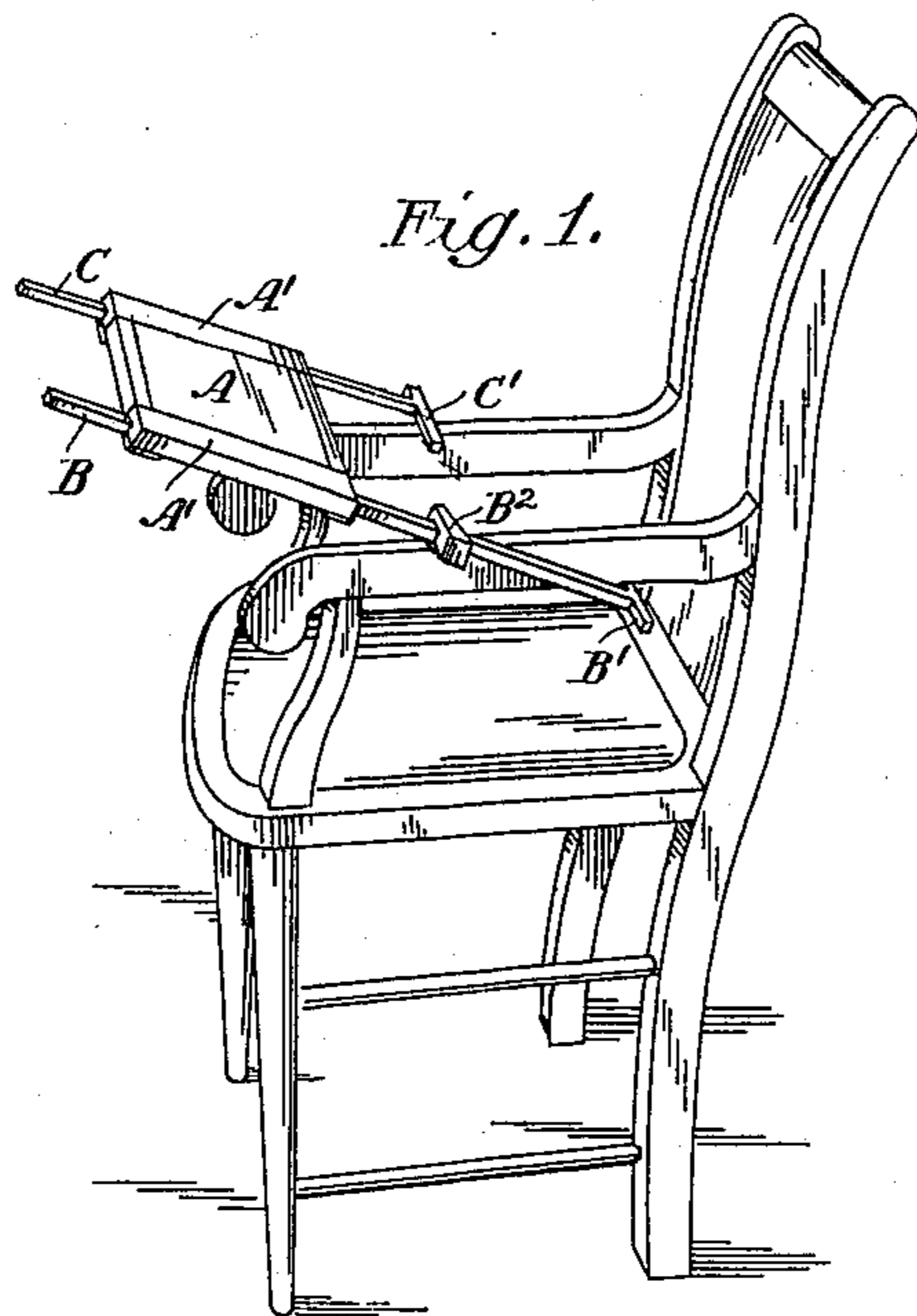


(No Model.)

J. TREMEARNE.
DESK ATTACHMENT FOR CHAIRS, &c.

No. 599,069.

Patented Feb. 15, 1898.



Witnesses:

A. J. Harrison.

P. W. Pezzette,

Inventor:

John Fremearne
by Knight Brown Quincy
Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN TREMEARNE, OF CRESWICK, VICTORIA.

DESK ATTACHMENT FOR CHAIRS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 599,069, dated February 15, 1898.

Application filed July 10, 1897. Serial No. 644,061. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN TREMEARNE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of Creswick, in the Colony of Victoria, have invented a certain new and useful improved desk or stand for supporting a book, paper, or other article, and fittings for attaching same to a chair, lounge, bed, or table, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention has been devised to provide a cheap and efficient adjustable stand or desk for the use of persons who desire to have support for a book or other reading matter or article.

15 The invention is well adapted for the use of invalids, and may be rested upon a chair or supported on a bedstead and rest in a convenient position to form a support for the article. The level or angle of the desk is adjustable, so that same may be conveniently set to be used as a book-rest, for writing, sketching, or other work.

25 In order to make my invention clear, I will now refer to the accompanying sheet of drawings, in which—

30 Figure 1 illustrates one form of the appliance mounted upon a chair. Fig. 2 is a view of a modified form of the appliance. Figs. 3 and 4 show plan and side views of a third modified form.

Referring to Fig. 1, A shows an inclined shelf or desk composed, preferably, of light wood or metal and preferably about twenty-four inches long by twelve inches wide. This shelf has at both ends or through both end plates A' a lateral slot, into and through one of which I arrange a diagonal bar B, said bar being fitted at its end with a shoe-knob or cross-piece B', set at right angles to it. This shoe or projection is preferably a fixture, but, if desired, may be made to slide along same. Between this said cross-piece and the desk I may arrange a clamp-piece B² upon the bar B, which is arranged to slide along the said bar. The projecting shoe B' and the clamp-piece B² are preferably made somewhat L shape, with a block or larger section at that portion through which the diagonal bar B passes, the object being to in some cases enable the bar to be held in a horizontal position and the desk to do service for a table upon which a cup of tea or other article may

be placed. The clamp B² may be held in any required position along the bar B by friction; but, if desired, thumb-screws or any other convenient fastening appliances—such as locking wedges, pins, or catches—may be employed. On the opposite end of the desk is arranged a somewhat similar sliding bar C, terminating at its bottom in a small foot-piece C', rigidly fastened to the said bar at right angles to it, such piece being either of L or T form.

The desk is held to the arm of the chair or to whatever it may be attached by the cross-piece B' beneath the arm of the chair, and the clamp-piece B², resting upon such arm, so that a secure support is obtained, while the addition of a weight on the desk or table A will render same more secure. The foot-piece C' simply rests upon the arm of the chair and supports the opposite side of the desk or table. It will thus be understood that no special device is needed for securing the table to the arms of a chair and no disfiguring of such chair occurs. A simple lateral movement of the table and its bars B C applies it to or separates it from the chair.

By reference to Fig. 1 it will be seen that table A is adjustable along the diagonal bar B. The clamp-piece B² is also adjustable along the bar, and the bar C is adjustable in length relatively to the table, so that the desk or table A may be readily set at any desired angle.

Fig. 2 illustrates an alternate arrangement in which side bars C and D are a fixture and are connected together by a cross-piece E. The desk A is arranged to slide upon such bars, which are stepped on their inside faces for the purpose, or may be grooved and have guide-bars C² D² planted thereon. The bars C and D have foot-pieces C' D' secured at their ends. The bar D has a central longitudinal slot D³, in which a diagonal bar B is placed. The bar terminates in a foot-piece, which consists of a block F set at right angles to the bar B and having perforations F' through which a pin F² passes. The angle of the diagonal bar B and table A is controlled by a pin G, which passes through slots G' and through the longitudinal slot D³. In this construction the foot-piece D' has similar functions to the clamp B². The appliance rests upon a chair with such piece D' upon the arm

and the pin F^2 (corresponding with the foot-piece B') beneath such arm. I have illustrated, Fig. 2, wire spring-catches H , which are in some cases employed to hold the leaves
5 of a book and which may be turned into the outward position shown at H' when not in use.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, the construction here shown is somewhat similar to that just described, the diagonal bar B in this case
10 resting (when in position) upon the corner D^4 of the table, the extending side pieces being dispensed with, so that the said corner D^4 practically takes the place of the foot-piece D' of Fig. 2 and B^2 of Fig. 1.

15 I employ in some cases a sliding bar or bars J , such bar or bars being arranged to slide in a frame J' set at the back of the desk and can be adjusted in length to suit arm-chairs of various sizes.

20 The table may be provided with depressions or receptacles for holding pens, pencils, paint-brushes, ink, paper, and envelopes, or other articles that might be required.

In attaching my desk or stand to a bed the
25 arms B and C should be longer and farther apart than when used for a chair, the parts B' or F^2 and B^2 or D' being arranged to grip the horizontal bar of the bed. When attaching it to a table the edge of the table would
30 be gripped in a similar manner to the arm of a chair.

I do not confine myself to an arbitrary adherence to the exact details of construction herein described and illustrated, as these may
35 be varied in many respects without departing from the nature of my invention; nor do I confine myself to the employment of any particular material in constructing same, as I may use wood, papier-mâché, or other suitable
40 composition.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A chair attachment comprising in its
45 construction a table and two bars having lateral projections adapted to rest against the upper and lower surface of the arms of a chair whereby said table may be connected with or detached from such arms by a lateral move-
50 ment.

2. A chair attachment comprising in its construction a table having a bar adjustably connected with one edge thereof, said bar having a lateral projection adapted to engage
55 the under side of one arm of a chair, and a projection carried by the other edge of said table and adapted to rest on the top of the other arm of the chair.

3. A chair attachment comprising in its
60 construction a table having a bar adjustably connected with each edge thereof, one of said bars having two lateral projections adapted to engage the upper and lower sides of one arm of a chair, and the other bar having a
65 lateral projection adapted to rest on the top of the other arm of the chair.

4. In combination—a desk or stand as A , provided with a slot as D^3 , a bar as B to work in same and having a foot-piece as F and peg
70 as F^2 , an opposite support as C and foot-piece C' , said desk or stand being arranged to slide along the bars D and C , substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

Signed at Melbourne, Victoria, this 21st day
of May, 1897. 75

JOHN TREMEARNE.

Witnesses:

A. O. SACHSE,
A. HARKER.