

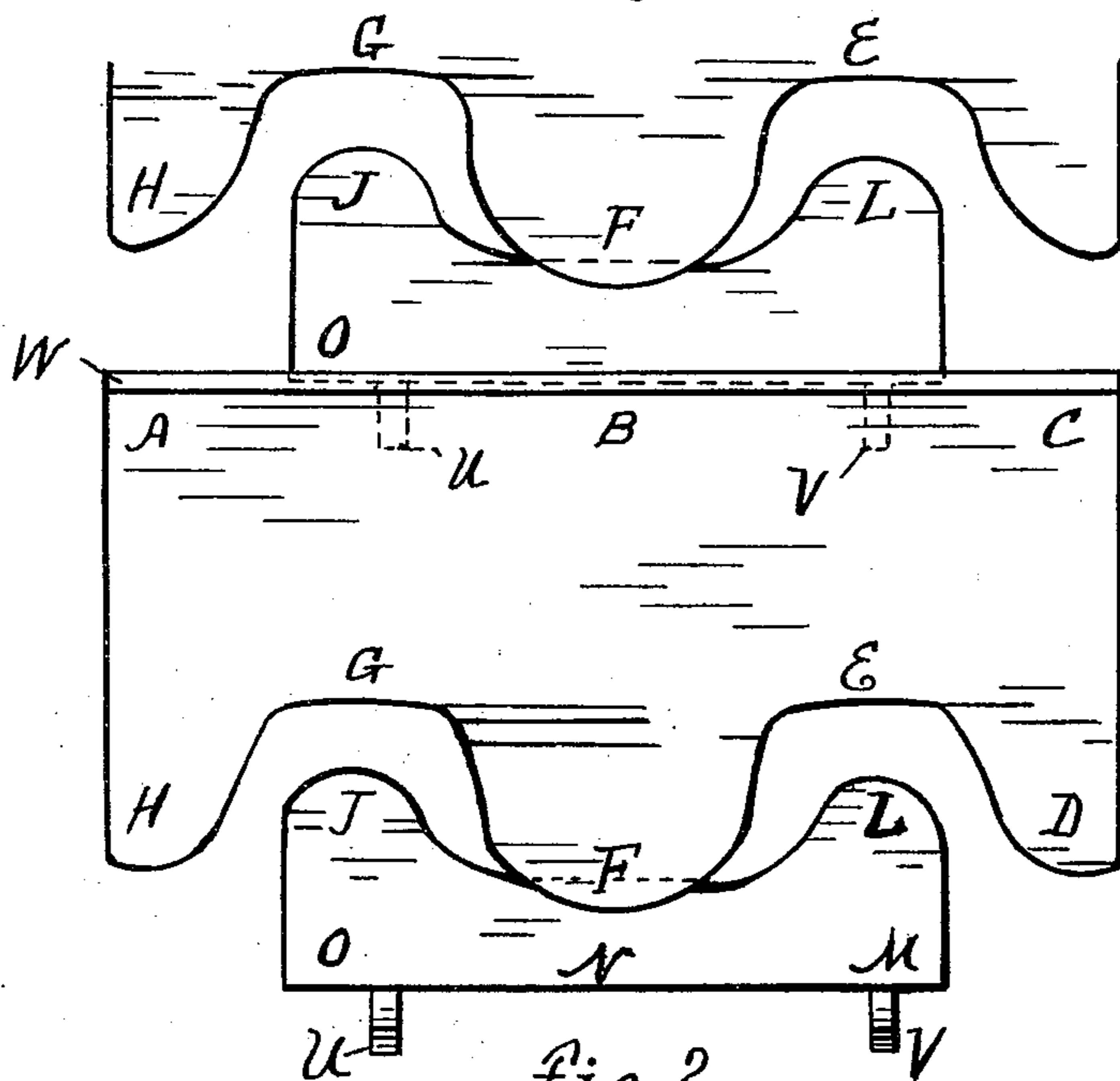
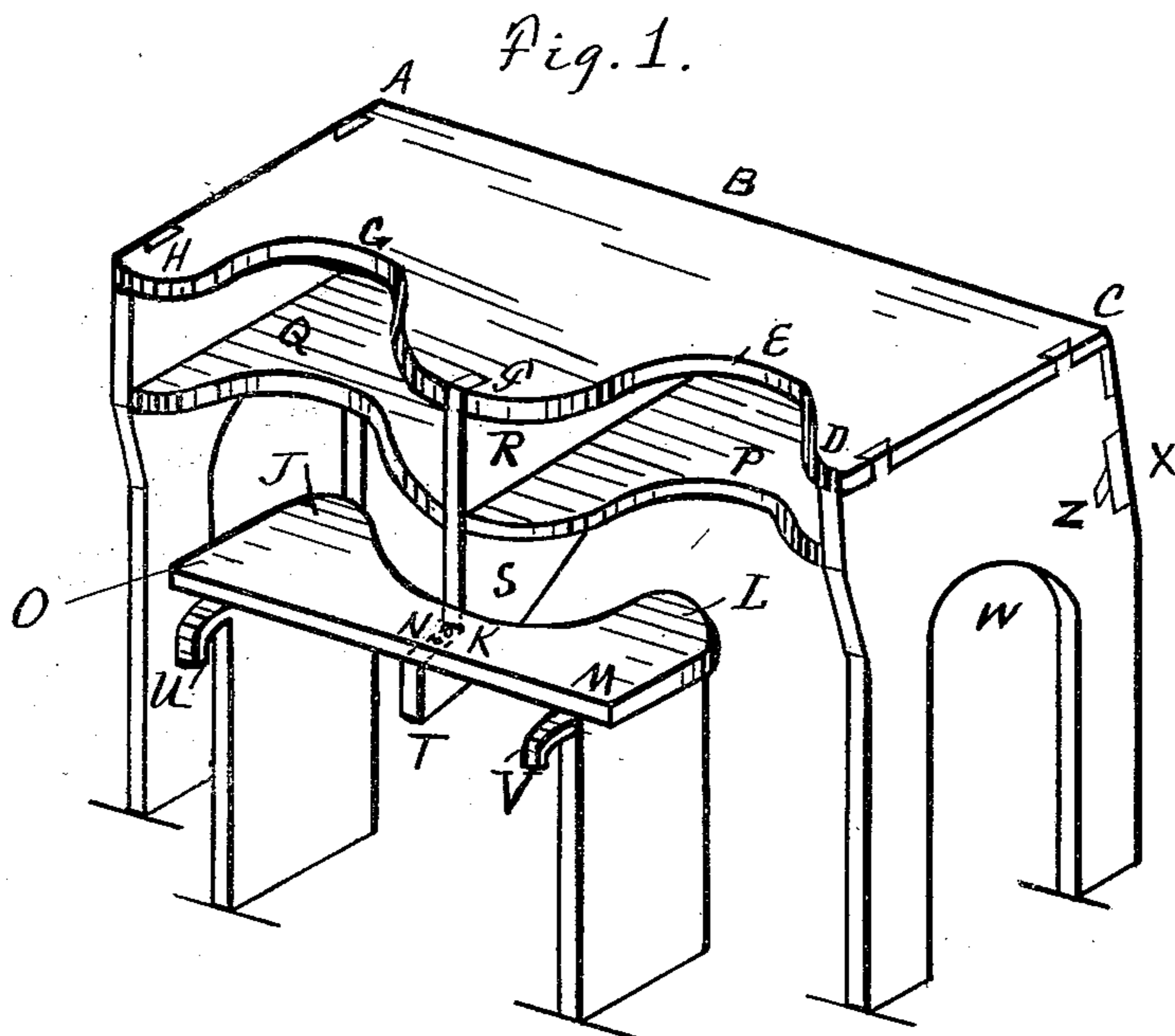
No. 636,543.

Patented Nov. 7, 1899.

K. MILLA.
SCHOOL BENCH.

(Application filed Jan. 12, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL MILLA, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

SCHOOL-BENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 636,543, dated November 7, 1899.

Application filed January 12, 1899. Serial No. 701,976. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KARL MILLA, public-school teacher, of Vienna, Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in School-Benches, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved school-bench, the object of which is to provide for every scholar a seat of his own of easy access and with ample room for a free vertical standing.

In order that my said invention may be fully understood, I will now proceed to describe the same more particularly, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a two-seated school-bench constructed in accordance with my invention, and Fig. 2 shows in plan two double-seated benches connected together.

In Fig. 1, A B C D E F G H is the table-board, and J K L M N O the seat-board of the bench, A B F G H being one-half of the table-board, destined for one scholar, with the seat J O belonging thereto. A partition P forms the bottom of a shelf belonging to this seat J O. Both the table-board and the partition P have a curved or serpentine fore edge, forming a bay or recess G, which affords the scholar ample space for standing free, while the projecting parts or wings F and H serve as rests or supports for the forearms of the scholar when seated.

The edge of the partition P, running parallel with the fore edge of the table-board, is designed to allow the scholar by means of its central concavity, similar to that of the table-board above, to stand upright, while the projecting wings of the said partition serve to increase the space of the shelf. Of the seat-board J K N O only the small portion J O of the width of the arch at J forms the seat proper for one scholar and the intermediate portion K N of the seat-board merely serves as a connection between the two adjacent seats. Thus the scholar has free access to his seat between the table-board and the back—i. e., through the open space at H A J O between the first and second bench, as seen in Fig. 2. On the other hand, this arrangement secures for the scholar a definite seat of his own accessible exclusively for him-

self. The arch J of the seat is of less width than that of bay or recess G, leaving, however, ample standing-space between the edge of the recess and the seat.

The partition R, which separates the two shelves P and Q from one another, is continued downward below the table toward S and T, and its end T is immovably attached to the seat-board of the form, whereby table and form are united together, the arrangement being such as to dispense with any obstacle to the entrance in the shape of a strong lateral connection, as usually employed.

Below the edge A B C of the table-board is a wall extending down to Z and presenting at X a somewhat projecting rim, the said wall serving both to close or limit the shelves and to form the back of the fore bench. To this end the fingers or angular projections U V on each seat-board serve to connect two consecutive benches together, when these projections U V are taken into respective recesses in the wall W, Fig. 1, of the rear bench.

Similarly single or more seated benches may be arranged, and in case a seat be not backed by a rear bench a special back may be affixed thereto by means of the projections U V.

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. In a school-bench the combination with a top board provided with curved recesses in its front edge, and projecting parts or wings contiguous to said recesses, of seats J directly below said recesses but terminating at a distance in front of the bottoms of said recesses, whereby the user can stand in the recess directly in front of his seat, and when seated within the recess has supports at the sides of said recess for the forearms.

2. In a school-bench the combination with a top board provided with curved recesses in its front edge, and projecting parts or wings contiguous to said recesses, of a shelf below the top board and having its front edge recessed to conform to the front edge of the top board, and seats directly below said recesses but terminating at a distance in front of the bottoms of the recesses.

3. The combination with the top board provided with curved recesses in its front edge,

and projecting wings at the sides of said recesses, of a seat-board having seats projecting directly under said recesses but terminating in front of the bottoms of the recesses, 5 and a vertical member projecting downward, said downwardly-projecting member being secured to said seat-board between two adjacent seats, leaving free access to each seat from one side.

10 4. The combination with the top board provided with a front wall having recesses, a central vertical member projecting beneath the top board, of a seat-board connected to the lower end of said vertical member and provided at its back with fingers or angular pro- 15 jections adapted to take into recesses in the front wall of a bench, whereby two consecu-

tive benches are connected together, substantially as described.

5. In a school-bench, the combination, with 20 a top board having a curved front edge forming recesses, E, G, and side wings D, F, H, of a seat-board having seat portions at the ends projecting directly under said recesses, and a vertical member R connecting the top 25 and seat boards together, leaving free access to each seat from one end of the bench.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name, this 22d day of December, 1898, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses. 30

KARL MILLA.

Witnesses:

JOHANN LUTZ,

ALVESTO P. HOGUE.