

No. 675,171.

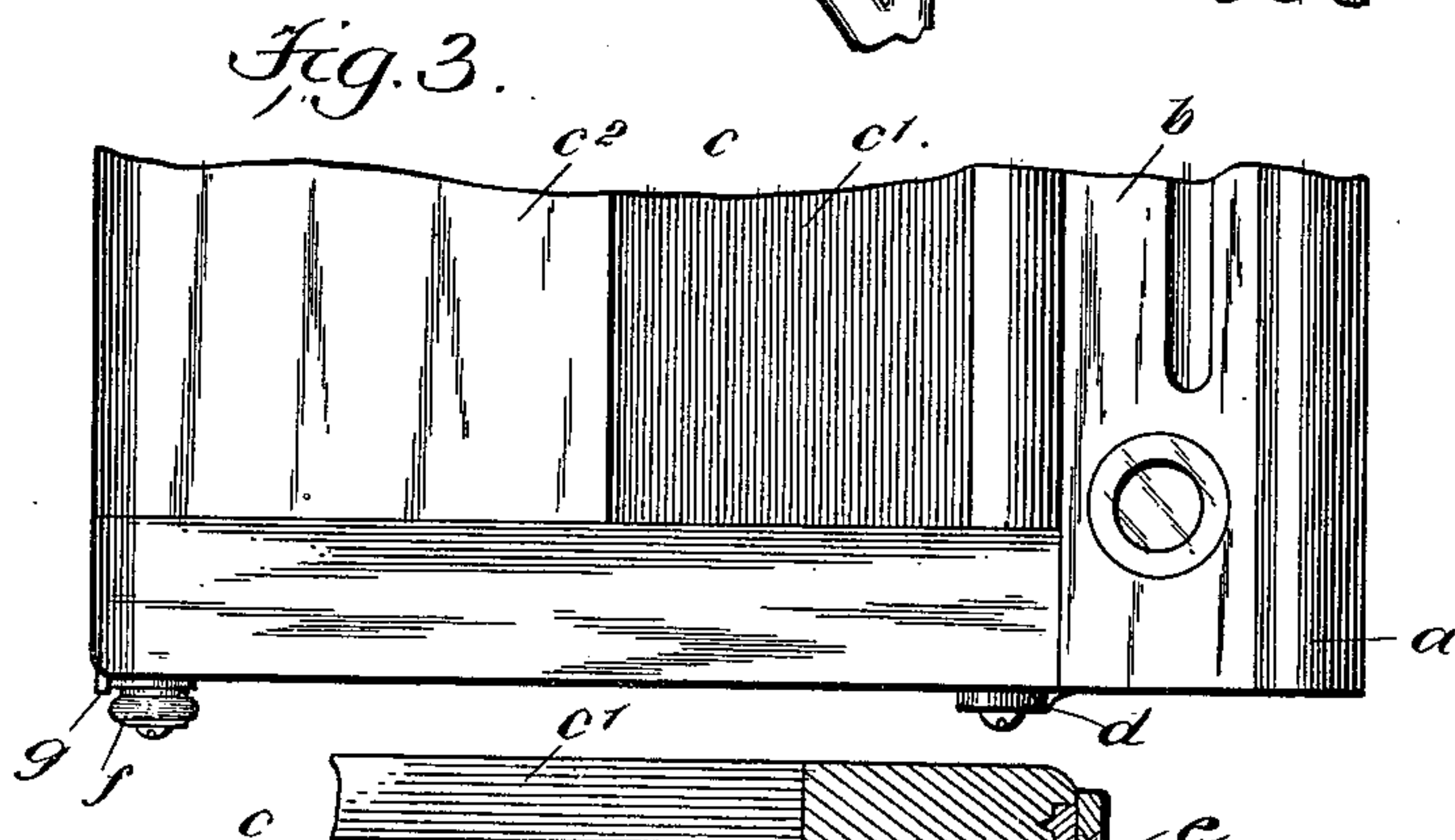
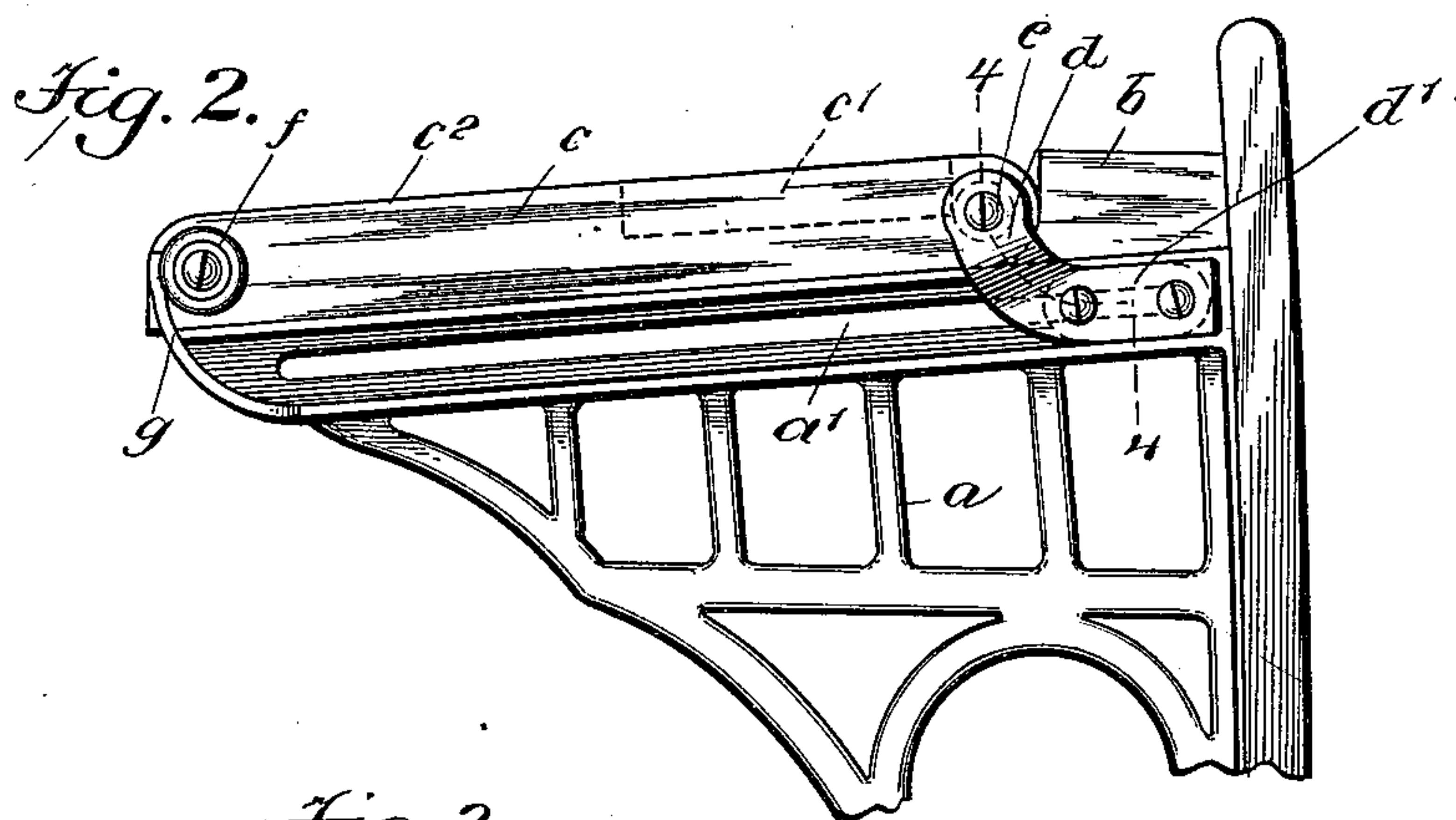
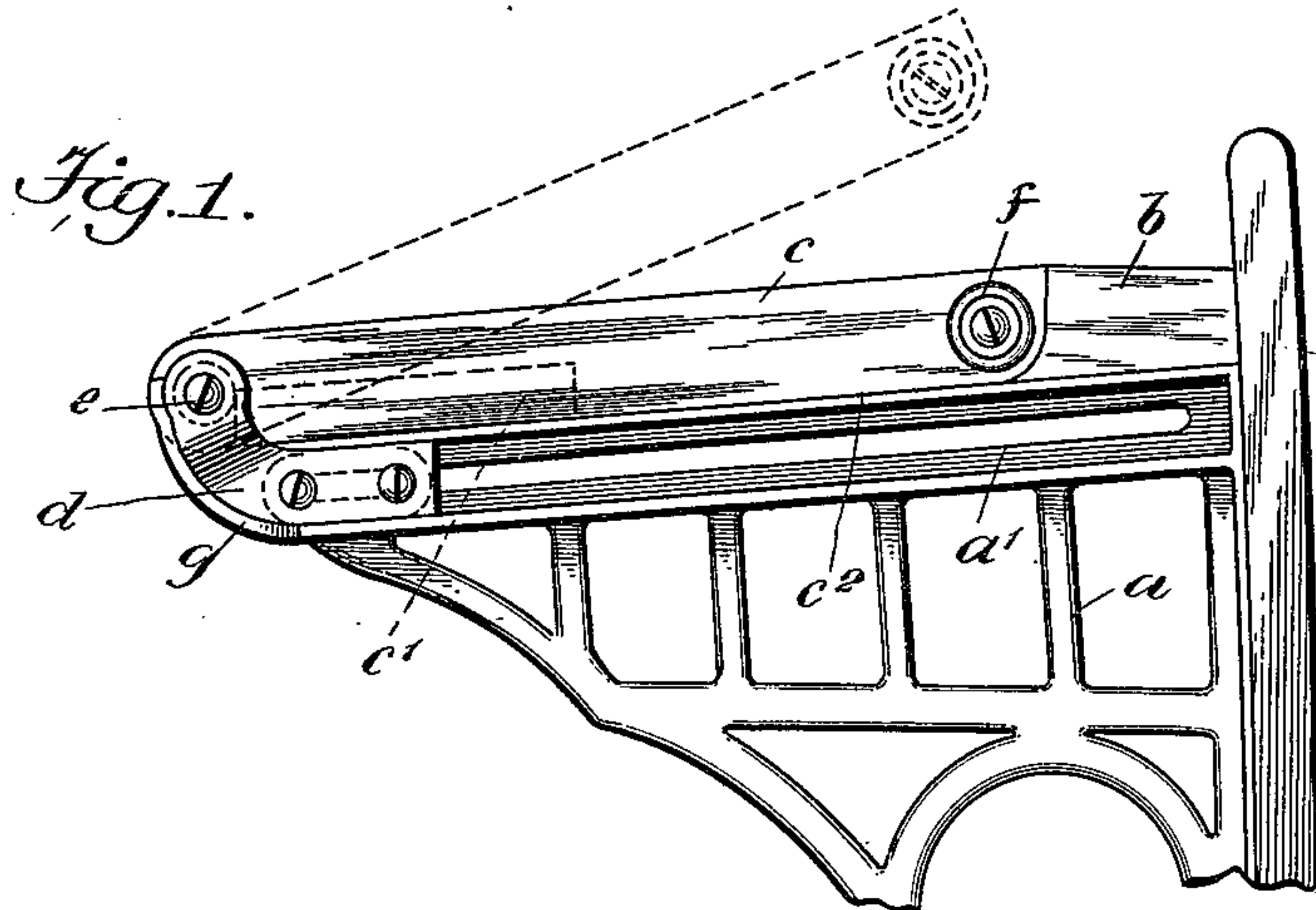
Patented May 28, 1901.

R. M. SMITH.

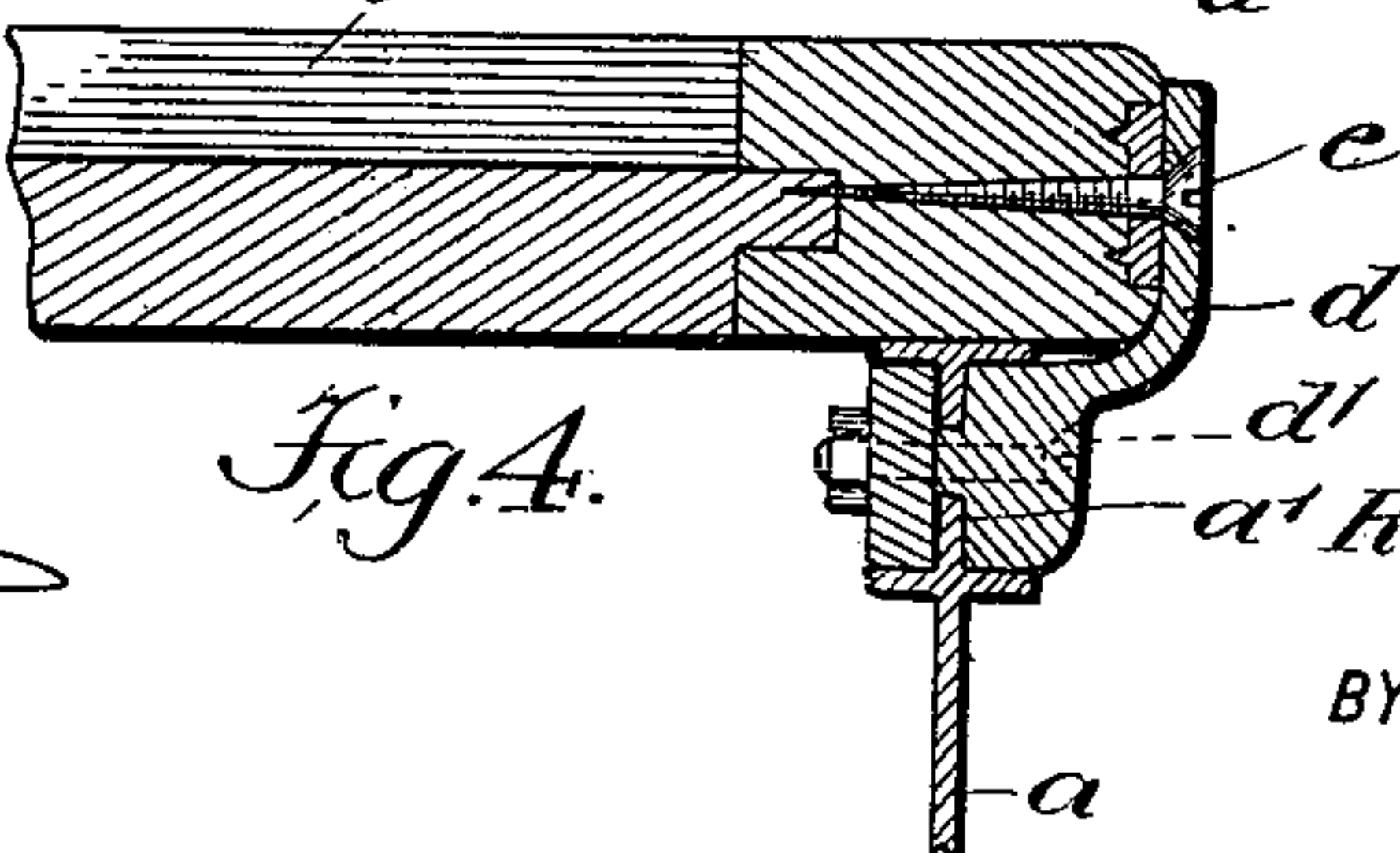
DESK.

(Application filed Dec. 6, 1900.)

(No Model.)



*Fig. 4.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## DESK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,171, dated May 28, 1901.

Application filed December 6, 1900. Serial No. 38,932. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT MACKIE SMITH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Desk, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a desk provided with a reversible top, which when in one position serves as the top of a desk to be used in the ordinary manner and which when in the other position serves as a top for use in manual-training classes or for analogous purposes. The desk is therefore a combined study and manual-training desk adapted especially for use in schools which combine manual training with mental study.

This specification is a specific description of one form of the invention, while the claim is a definition of the actual scope thereof.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a side view of the invention adapted as a study or writing desk. Fig. 2 is a view of the device adapted as a manual-training desk or bench. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary plan view of the same, and Fig. 4 is a section taken on the irregular line 4-4 of Fig. 2.

The framing *a* of the desk may be of the usual or any desired construction, except that it comprises a slideway *a'* at its top, just below the top of the desk. On the framing *a* is fitted a stationary piece *b*, having grooves and recesses for the reception of pens, pencils, ink-wells, &c. The top *c* of the desk has one side formed plain, so that such side serves as the top of an ordinary study-desk. This side is shown up in Fig. 1. The opposite side of the top *c* is formed with a tray or depression *c'* for the reception of tools and with a plain portion *c''*, forming a work-bench, the face of which is preferably covered with zinc. When the top *c* is turned as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the tray *c'* and the work-bench *c''* are upward and the desk is then adapted for manual training.

At one end of the top *c* are arranged two brackets *d*, which are fastened pivotally to

the top by screws *e* or by any other suitable devices, as will be obvious to skilled mechanics. These brackets *d* extend downward to the respective slideways *a'* and terminate in slides *d'*, which respectively work on the slideways *a'*. At the end edges of the top *c*, adjacent to the side opposite that at which the brackets *d* are located, knobs *f* are fastened to the top, and these knobs are arranged to work with arms *g*, fastened to the framing *a*, and serve to hold the cover in the position in which it is placed, thus preventing the cover from sliding down on the slideways *a'*, the fact that these slideways are inclined making it possible for the cover to slide in the manner stated, which sliding is prevented by the arms *g*. When the cover is adjusted as shown in Fig. 1, the brackets *d* bear against the arms *g*, and when the top is adjusted as in Figs. 2 and 3 the knobs *f* bear against the arms.

To change the top from the position shown in Fig. 1 to that shown in Fig. 2, the upper edge of the top should be raised, which may be readily effected by grasping the knobs *f*. This raising movement is indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. The top should then be completely reversed, giving it a half-turn on the fastening devices *e*, which it will be seen also serve as pivots. The tray *c'* and bench-surface *c''* will now be placed upward, and then the top may be slid forward, the slides *d'* working in the slideways *a'* until the knobs *f* lie forward of the arms *g*, whereupon the rear part of the top may be dropped to engage the knobs *f* with the arms *g* and the reversal of the desk will be complete. To readjust the desk to the position shown in Fig. 1, the above-described operation is simply reversed.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A desk, having a framing with slideways therein, slides mounted in the slideways and adapted to move throughout the length thereof, a reversible top pivotally connected with the slides at one extremity of the top, whereby upon the movement of the slides from one end of the desk to the other the top may be reversed from one of its positions to the other,

and a retaining-arm fastened to the desk at  
one end thereof and having a part lying in  
the plane of the top of the desk when in op-  
erative position, the retaining-arm serving  
5 to engage the end of the top of the desk to  
hold the parts in position.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of  
two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT MACKIE SMITH.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM CLAFLIN,  
EVERETT A. ABORN.