

No. 726,153.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1903.

J. H. FOSTER.  
SCHOOL DESK AND SEAT ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

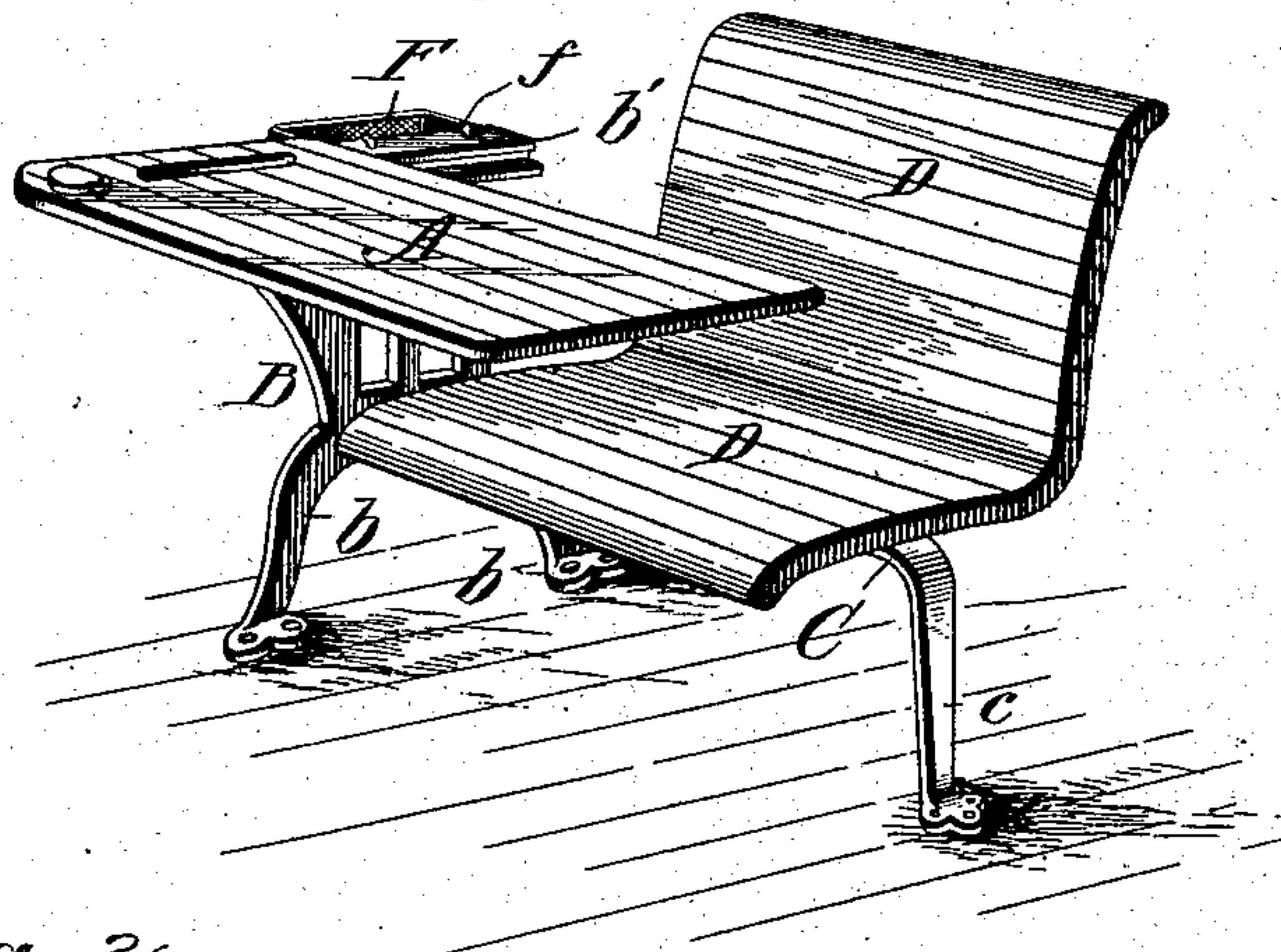


Fig. 2.

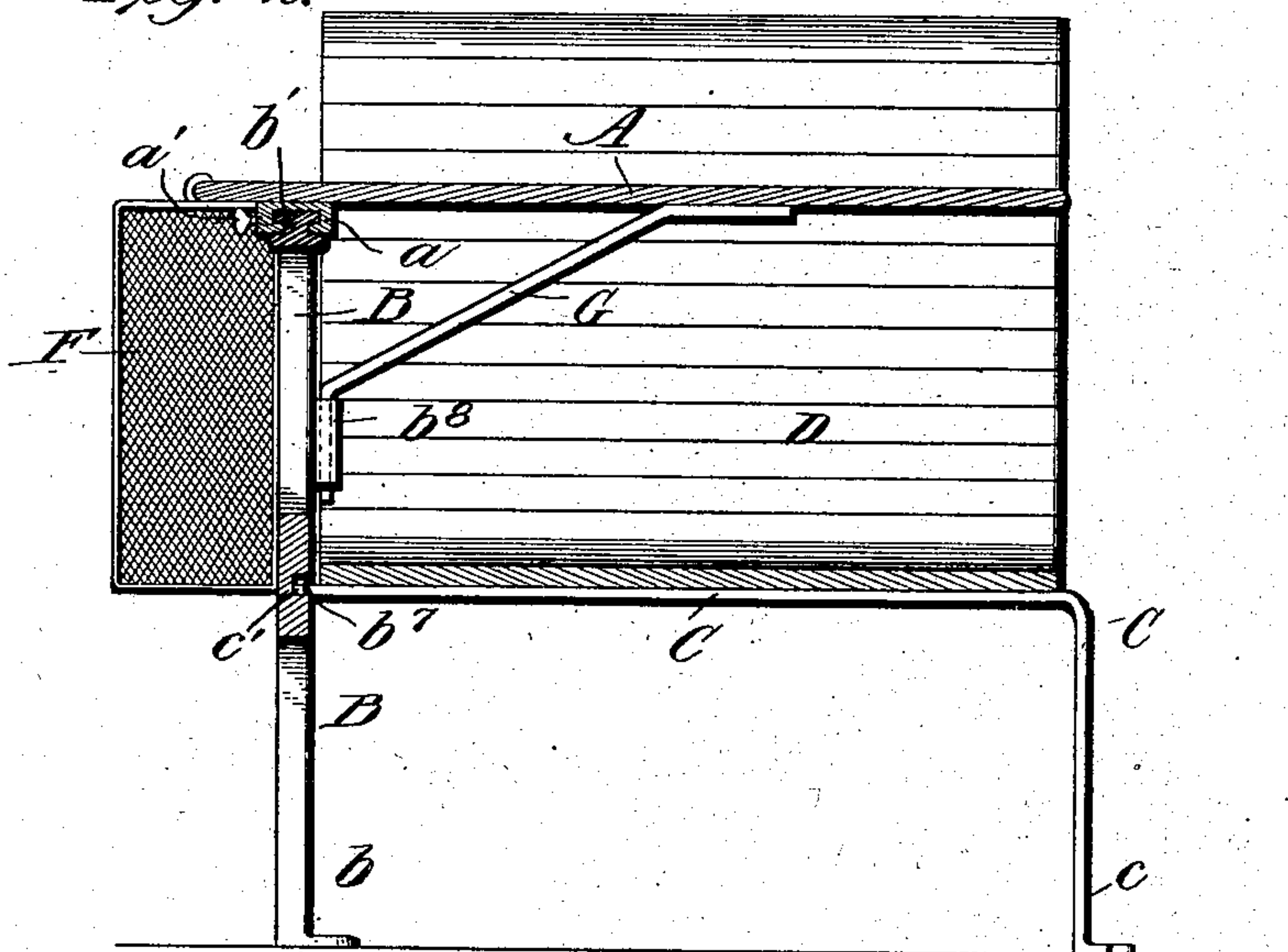


Fig. 3.

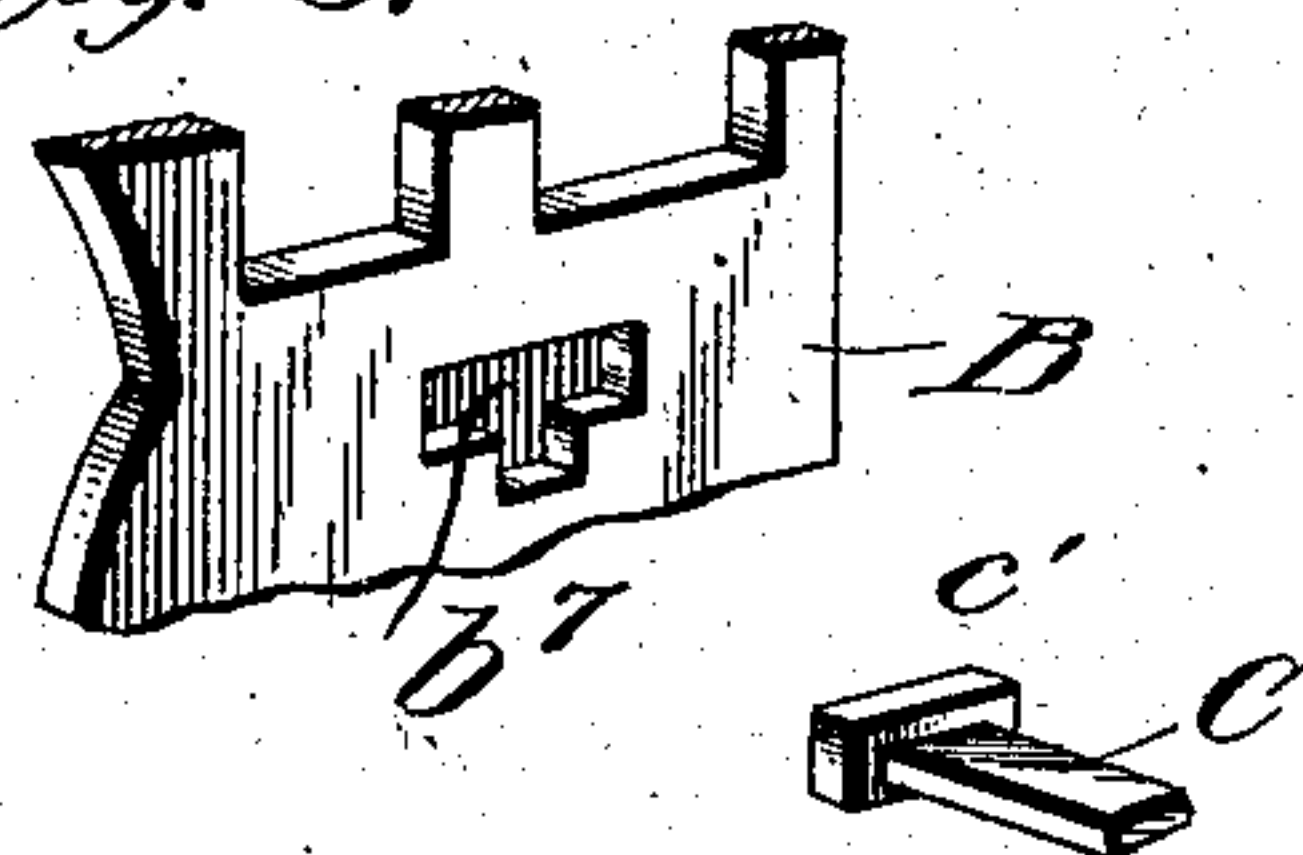
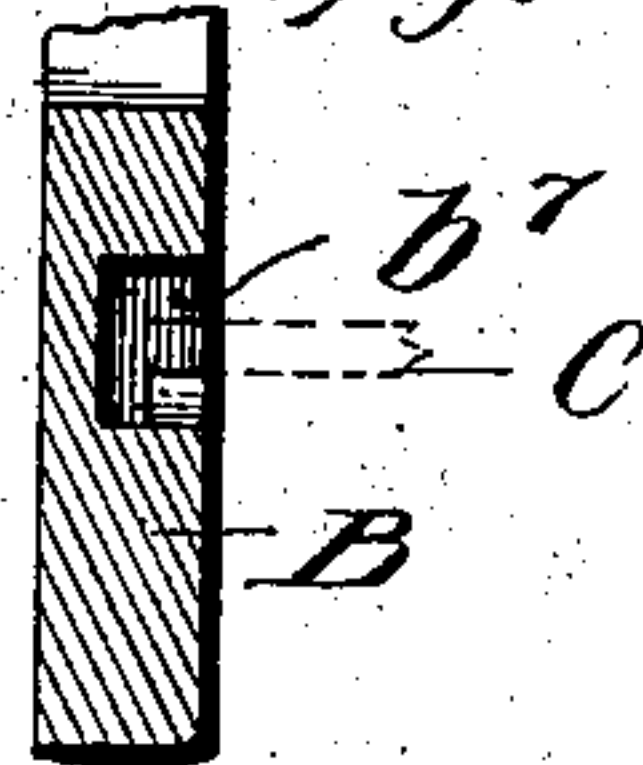


Fig. 4.



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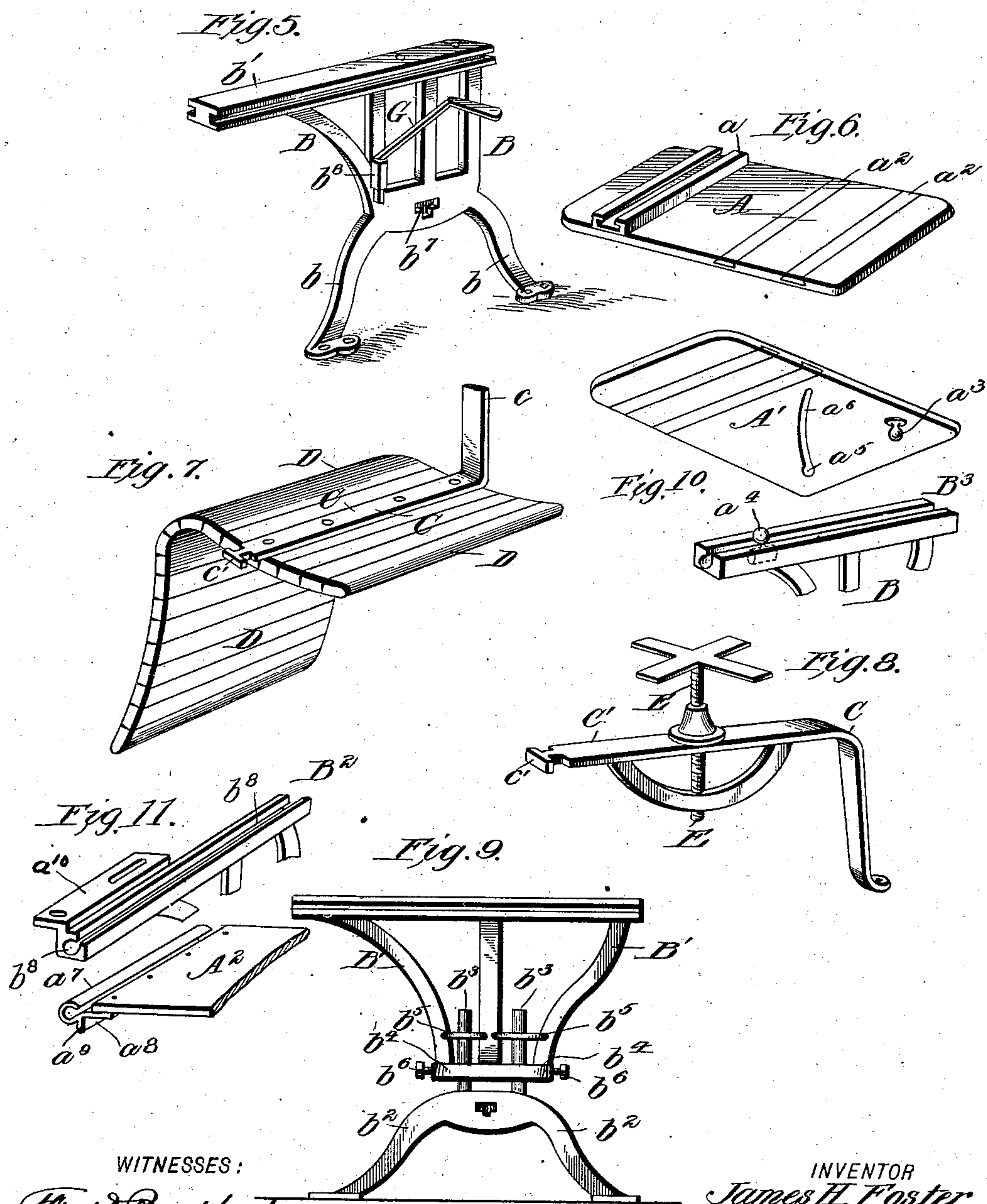
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES HENRY FOSTER, OF TUSKALOOSA, ALABAMA.

## SCHOOL-DESK AND SEAT ATTACHMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,153, dated April 21, 1903.

Application filed January 16, 1902. Serial No. 89,987. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES HENRY FOSTER, residing at Tuskaloosa, in the county of Tuskaloosa and State of Alabama, have invented  
5 a new and Improved School-Desk and Seat Attachment Thereof, of which the following is a specification.

The chief objects of my invention are to simplify and reduce the cost of school-desks and  
10 seats of the later and more improved patterns in general use, also to enable pupils to occupy or leave their seats more conveniently than heretofore and to have greater freedom for movement of their legs and feet while seated.  
15 To these ends I have devised the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a school-desk and seat  
20 embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view, illustrating the detachable joint between the desk-frame and seat-supporting bar.  
25 Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the desk-frame. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the desk apron or top proper inverted. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the seat proper inverted. Figs.  
30 8 and 9 are views in perspective and elevation of modifications of the seat-support and desk-frame. Figs. 10 and 11 are perspective views showing further modifications.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the horizontal  
35 desk top or apron A is attached at one end to the top of a vertical iron frame B, which is provided with legs *b*, having feet screwed to the floor. Said frame B is braced laterally by the seat-support C, which consists of a bar having its free end *c* curved downward and provided  
40 with a foot screwed to the floor. Thus the part B serves as the sole support of the top or apron A, so that there is no obstruction on one side of the seat D. In other words, access to the seat is unobstructed save at one end, and  
45 hence the pupil may occupy or leave the seat with greater facility than where two frames or pedestals are employed to support a desk-top, as is usually the case. Likewise, the pupil has more space and greater freedom of  
50 movement for his legs and feet while sitting. The top A is adjustable toward and from the

seat D to accommodate the size of the pupil or other conditions, as may be required.

The details are as follows: The top of the frame B is a dovetail bar *b'*. A cross-bar *a*,  
55 (see Figs. 2 and 6,) having a corresponding dovetail groove, is attached to the under side of the top A. This grooved bar *a* is thus adapted for attaching the top A to frame B, so that said top is held horizontal and at the  
60 same time adapted for adjustment toward or from the seat D. A screw *a'*, Fig. 2, is applied for clamping the top A in any adjustment horizontally. In addition to the grooved bar other but thinner and plain bars *a''*, Fig.  
65 6, may be secured to the under side of top A to prevent warping and to hold its narrow lengthwise strips in rigid form.

The desk-frame proper, B, may be made integral with the legs *b*, as shown in Figs. 1  
70 and 2, or separate therefrom and adapted for vertical adjustment, as shown in Fig. 9. In the latter case the legs *b''* have two vertical posts or standards *b'''*, on which the frame B' is adapted to slide. For this purpose the  
75 frame B' has a base-piece *b''''*, provided with holes to receive said posts *b'''*, and additional guides *b'''''* for the latter are arranged above the base-piece *b''''*, as shown.

Clamp-screws *b''''''* may be applied to the base  
80 *b''''* for holding the frame B' at any desired elevation relative to the seat in order to accommodate the height of the pupil.

The seat D may be secured directly to the bar C, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 7, or a screw  
85 E, Fig. 8, may be used in connection with a modified bar C' to adjust it as usual in rotary screw-chairs. In both cases the bar C or C' is constructed for locking engagement with the legs of frame B or B'. To this end the  
90 said leg is provided with a socket *b''''''*, Fig. 5, adapted to receive a tenon or claw *c'* on the inner end of the seat-bar C or C'.

A rectangular open-top box F, Figs. 1 and 2, may be attached, by means of hooks *f*, Fig.  
95 1, to the top and on the outer side of the frame B or B' for use in holding books or other articles. It will be observed that the hooks curve up around the outer edge of the flange on the desk-frame, with which they engage.  
100 By constructing the hooks in this manner it is possible to swing the box F from vertical



to horizontal position. This movement permits access to be readily had to the interior of the box F for removing any of the articles contained therein. The box F may also be readily detached from the frame, if necessary.

In Fig. 2 I show an inclined brace or prop G for aiding in support of the top A. It may be held detachably in a keeper  $b^8$  on the frame B and its upper end extended horizontally, as shown. In practice I may employ two or more of these props.

In Fig. 10 I show a desk top or apron  $A'$ , adapted to rotate horizontally on the seat-frame bar  $B^3$ . A pivot or stud  $a^3$  is fixed to the under side of the top  $A'$  and adapted to slide in the groove of said bar  $B^3$ . Another stud  $a^4$  is also adapted to slide in the groove, and its head enters a socket  $a^5$  in the under side of the top  $A'$ . From said socket a groove  $a^6$  extends diagonally, as shown. When the top  $A'$  is set in place on bar  $B^3$ , the stud  $a^3$  enters the groove and the stud  $a^4$  enters the socket  $a^5$ , whereby the top is supported horizontally and yet adapted to slide, as in the case of top or apron A, before described, and it is further adapted to rotate on the pivot  $a^3$ , in which case the stud  $a^4$  will travel in the groove  $a^6$ . Thus the pupil may slide the top  $A'$  bodily one way or the other or may push the free end outward to enable him to enter or leave his seat with greater ease.

In Fig. 11 I show a desk-frame top bar provided with a form of circular groove  $b^8$ , in which fits a hollow cylindrical pintle  $a^7$ , forming a permanent attachment of the apron or top  $A^2$ . Such attachment is effected by rivets or screws that pass through the horizontal flange  $a^8$  of said pintle. Thus the top  $A^2$  may be slid toward or from the seat or turned up vertically to enable the pupil to enter or leave his seat with facility.

The pintle  $a^7$  has a pendent flange  $a^9$ , which abuts the side of the frame-rib to support the top  $A^2$  in horizontal position. In Fig. 11 I have not shown the book-receptacle as attached to the desk-frame, though I have shown the lateral flange  $a^{10}$  for the reception of said receptacle.

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

1. The combination with a vertical desk-frame, and a desk-top secured to said frame, of a brace and seat-support consisting of a bar having a detachable engagement with said frame at one end and provided with a leg and foot at the other end, as shown and described.

2. In a school-desk and seat attachment, the combination of a vertical desk-frame constructed in two parts, the lower part having legs which rest upon the floor and a plurality

of uprights, and the upper part having apertures through which said uprights extend, cross-pieces above said lower end through which said uprights extend, and screw-bolts arranged at a right angle to said uprights and adapted to bear upon said uprights when screwed inwardly, a desk-top secured to the upper part of said frame, a brace and seat-support consisting of a bar having a detachable engagement with the lower part of said frame at one end and provided with a leg and foot at the other end, an approximately semicircular brace attached to the under side of said brace and seat-support, a bar passing through said brace and seat-support and through said semicircular brace, means for adjusting said bar, and a seat upon the upper end of said bar.

3. In a school-desk and seat attachment, the combination of a vertical desk-frame constructed in two parts, the lower part having legs which rest upon the floor and a plurality of uprights, and the upper part having apertures through which said uprights extend, cross-pieces above said apertures, through which said uprights extend and screw-bolts arranged at a right angle to said uprights and adapted to bear upon said uprights when screwed inwardly, a longitudinal groove, approximately circular in cross-section in the top of said frame, a horizontally-slidable and vertically-adjustable desk-top on said frame, said desk-top having a tubular projection at one end adapted to fit into said approximately circular groove, a vertical flange adjacent to said tubular projection, a brace and seat-support, consisting of a bar having a detachable engagement with the lower part of said frame at one end and provided with a leg and foot at the other end, an approximately semicircular brace attached to the under side of said brace and seat-support, a bar passing through said brace and seat-support and through said semicircular brace, means for adjusting said bar, and a seat upon the upper end of said bar.

4. The combination with a vertical desk-frame, a desk-top mounted thereon, a brace and seat-support attached thereto, a seat mounted on said brace and seat-support, of a flange on the upper part of said frame, said flange being provided with apertures, a receptacle, and hooks on said receptacle adapted to engage said apertures, said hooks curving over the outer edge of said flange and entering said apertures from above, so as to permit said receptacle to be swung to horizontal position.

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Witnesses:

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