T. Weaver,

School Furniture.

No. 45,287. Patented Nov. 29, 1864.

Fig. 1.

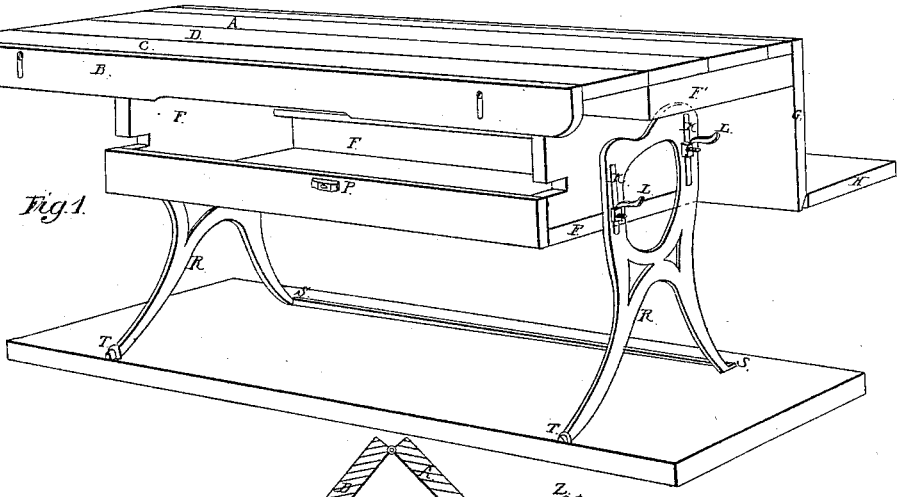


Fig. 3.

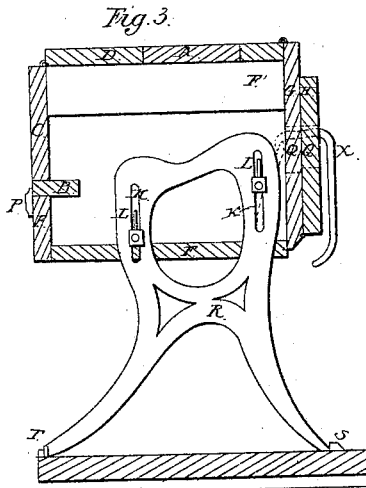


Fig. 4.

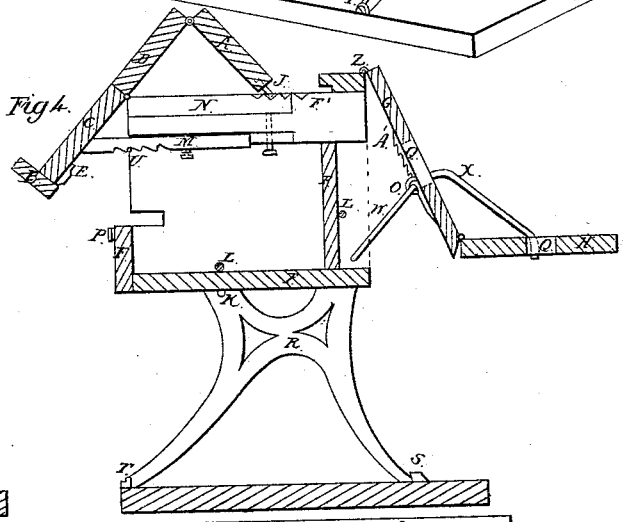
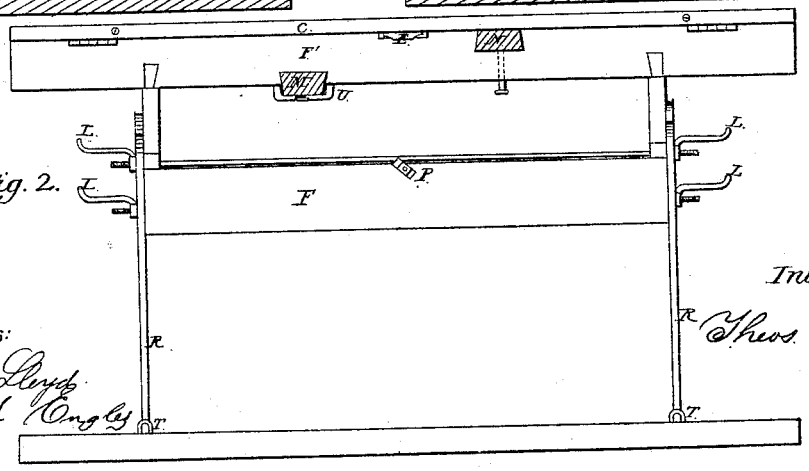


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEOS. WEAVER, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVED SCHOOL DESK AND SEAT.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,287, dated November 29, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEOS. WEAVER, of the city of Harrisburg and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements on an Adjustable School Table and Seat Combined; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is an end view, and Fig. 4 is a transverse section.

I construct the above table as follows: Two end boards are dovetailed into the lower side of the plank F′, as shown in Fig. 2. These form supports for the front, bottom, and back-boards constituting the book-case, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, marked F F F F′. The end boards form a recess at each end, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in which the standards R R are braced against them by rods at different heights through slots in the standards K K. The rods have burs shaped into hooks L L L L. (Shown in Figs. 1 and 2.) The standards branch into two legs, S and Y. The foot Y enters a shoe or staple; the other fits against the lath S S, as shown in Fig. 1. On the top of the plank F′ are the sections A D C of the adjustable leaf, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, which are hinged together beneath, and section D is also hinged to the plank F′. The ledge B is attached to section C by screws through slots, and is adjusted by the button E, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The ledge also buttons in at P, as shown in Fig. 3. The section A has the guide J, as shown in Fig. 4. In the plank F′ are two slides, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. N is dovetailed from above, M from beneath the plank. N has a stem through a slot to move or stop it. M is notched to impinge on the staple U, and beveled to fit section C inclined. It is stopped by the knob coming in contact with the staple U. The seat-board H (shown in Fig. 4) is hinged to the back G, which is hinged at Z. The haunch-rod W revolves on bearings in the end of the book-case, or may revolve on the rod L in the recess when only one arm is used for the seat. It forms the toggle-joint O with the curved sliding arm X, through the slots Q Q in the back and seat boards, and the arm passes under the seat. The haunch W also rests against a notched brace or rubber on the back G when it is inclined. The ledge B of the leaf, as shown in Fig. 4, may be joined with section D, as it is with section C, thus omitting C for refitting old furniture on the plan of this table.

The operations of the leaf are, first, to form a plane writing-table, as shown in Fig. 1, by extending section C and permitting the ledge B to drop level with it, it being supported by the slide N, as shown in Fig. 2; second, to form the inclined reading-table, as shown in Fig. 4, by drawing out the slide M, throwing up the ledge B, and buttoning it at E for a book-stop, and then the sections C D and A are fixed in place by drawing up the guide J; third, to fold section C, as shown in Fig. 3, push in the slides M and N, unbutton the ledge B, and slide it into the front to button in with section C at P.

The operations of the seat are, first, to form an inclined or recumbent seat, as shown in Fig. 4, by simply drawing out the seat-board H and pressing on it, the arm X and haunch W arranging themselves to brace against the brace A′ on the back G, the arm X in the slot Q arrests the seat at the proper angle of inclination, and H moves on a hinge with the back G, which also moves on a hinge at Z; second, to form an erect seat by lifting the seat H, and pushing the haunch-rod W out of the brace A′ and causing it to fold in the recess behind the back, thus bringing the seat into the position as shown in Fig. 1; third, to form a folded seat, as shown in Fig. 3, by lifting the seat-board H, permitting the arm X to fall through the slots Q Q, and to keep up the seat by its own weight.

The operations of the supports are, first, to form hat-racks in the end recesses on the hooks of the drawn burs L L L L, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2; second, to raise or lower the table by clamping or unclamping the burs L L L L on the rods running through the slots K K and through the table at different heights, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3; third, to fasten or unfasten the desk, one foot entering a shoe, Z, as shown in Fig. 2, the other resting against the lath S S, shown in Fig. 1; by lifting S the other may be slipped out of the staple.

I claim—

1. The standards R R, with their slots and

rods K K at different heights, the burs L L L L to clamp or unclamp them when adjusted, and the hat-racks formed by the hooked extremities of the burs, combined, arranged, and operated as herein shown and described.

2. The combination and arrangement of the compound adjustable leaf A C D, hinged together underneath the sections, section D hinged to the plank F′, the guide J, the slides M and N, the mode of inserting them into the plank F′, the staple U, the adjustable ledge B, with its slots, the button E operating substantially in the manner as and for the purposes herein set forth.

3. The combination and arrangement of the haunch-rod W, the toggle-joint O, the curved arm X, the slots Q Q in seat and back, the notched brace or rubber A′, the hinges Z, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

4. The combination of the adjustable ledge B with sections D and A, for the purpose herein described.

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Witnesses:
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