C. W. TITUS.

DESK.

No. 106,970. Patented Aug. 30, 1870.

Fig. 1.

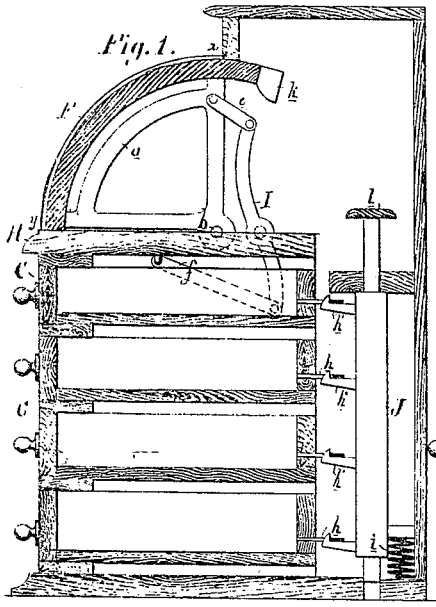


Fig. 2.

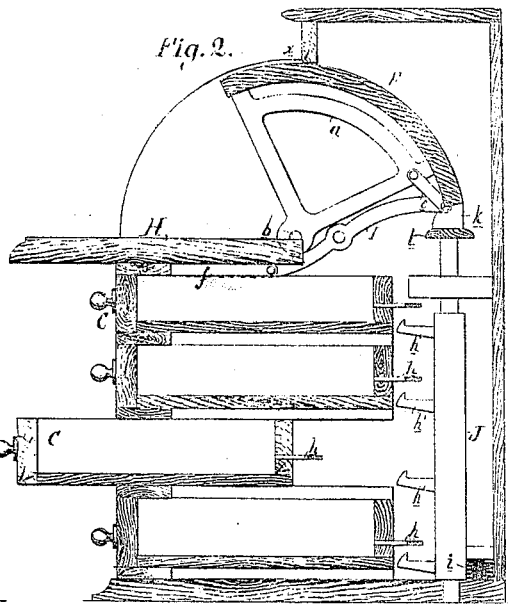
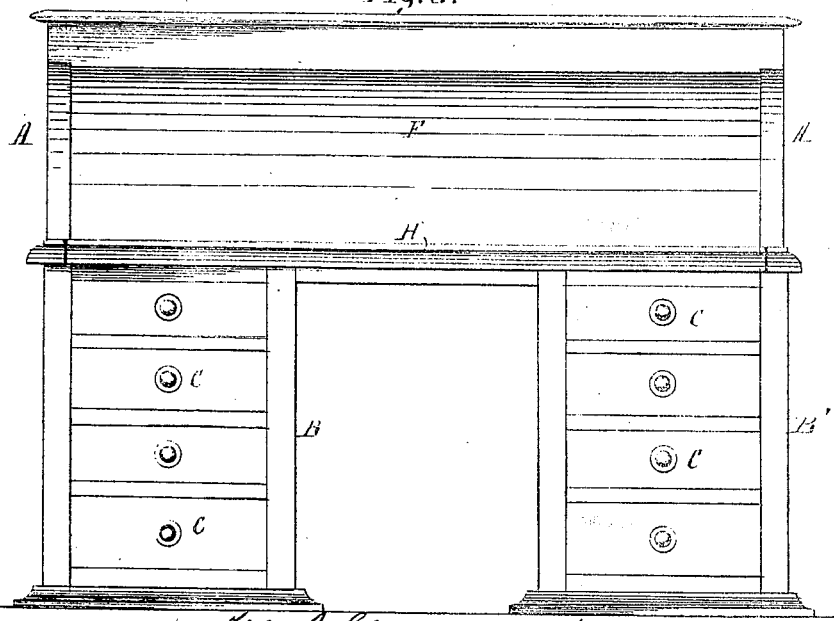


Fig. 3.



Witnesses { Wm. A. Steel, John Tucker }

Charles W. Titus by his attys Howson and Sons

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES WHARTON TITUS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 106,970, *dated August* 30, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN DESK.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, CHARLES WHARTON TITUS, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Desk, of which the following is a specification.

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

My invention consists of a desk in which a curved or semicircular front, and a sliding board, forming the base of the desk, are so combined and connected together that a sliding motion will be imparted to the board, when the said curved front is turned upon its pivots; or, in other words, so that the sliding board will be pushed out ready for use, as a table for writing purposes, &c., simultaneously with the raising of the curved front, and be drawn inward out of the way when the said curved front is lowered and closed.

My invention also consists in the combination of the pivoted curved front with certain spring bars or frames by which the drawers in the lower part of the desk may be simultaneously locked and unlocked, as fully described hereafter.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of my improved desk as it appears when closed.

Figure 2, the same opened; and

Figure 3, a front view of the desk.

General Description.

The desk proper, A, is supported upon two frames or boxes, B B', in each of which is a row of drawers, C.

The front F of the desk is of the semicircular or curved form, best observed in figs. 1 and 2, and is secured at its opposite ends to segmental plates *a a*, which fit close up to the ends of the desk, and are pivoted to the latter at the points *b b*, these points coinciding with the center of the curve upon which the front of the desk is formed.

The front, thus pivoted, can be lowered so as to entirely close the desk, as shown in fig. 1, or it may be thrown back, as shown in fig. 2, so as to open the desk.

The board H, which forms the base of the desk, is arranged to slide in suitable guides at its opposite ends, so that it may be drawn outward, as seen in fig. 2, when the desk is to be used for writing purposes, &c., and pushed in out of the way when no longer required for use.

By a method of connection which I will now proceed to describe, this board is operated automatically by the movement of the curved front of the desk, the board being drawn inward by a downward movement of the front, and thrown outward ready for use when the said front is raised.

The connections consist of a lever, I, hung to each end of the desk at a point adjacent to the pivot *b*, and connected to the segmental plate *a* by a link, *e*, and to the board H by a link, *f*.

This method of connection, as will be readily understood on referring to figs. 1 and 2, will effect the desired movements of the board H on the rising and lowering of the curved front.

Each of the drawers C, above referred to, has projecting from its rear end a slotted plate or hook, *h*, adapted to a hook, *h'*, secured to a vertically-moving bar or frame, J, at the rear of the drawers.

This bar or frame is so acted on by a spiral or other spring, *i*, that when the drawers are closed, as shown in fig. 1, the hook *h'* of the said bar will be raised so as to catch or engage with the hooks *h* of the drawers, and thus effectually lock the latter.

The drawers can be simultaneously unlocked by depressing the bars or frames J, and this occurs whenever the curved front of the desk is thrown back, as shown in fig. 2, a projection, *k*, at the rear edge of the curved front, either striking the bars directly or through the medium of a cross-bar, *l*, secured to the same, and thus depressing the said bars, as shown.

As soon as the pressure of the curved front is removed from the bars, the latter will again be raised by the action of the springs *i*, in order to lock the drawers; and, in case any of the latter should be opened when the bars are thus raised, they will be immediately locked on being pushed inward, as the hooks *h* and *h'*, or the latter only, are beveled at the ends, and have sufficient spring to yield slightly until properly caught, when they are brought in contact with each other.

This method of locking and unlocking the drawers simultaneously, by the movements of the curved fronts, enables the expense and inconvenience of a separate lock for each drawer, to be avoided, a single lock of ordinary description at the point *x* or *y*, to secure the curved front to the permanent portion of the desk, or to the movable board H, being all that is necessary.

Claims.

1. A desk in which a curved front, F, and board, H, are so connected and arranged in respect to each

other that a sliding motion shall be imparted to the board when the said curved front is turned upon its pivots.

2. The curved front F, when hung to the desk by segmental plates or arms, *a*, as described.

3. In combination with the curved front and sliding board H, the within-described devices for connecting the same, consisting of a lever, I, and arms or links, *e* and *f*.

4. The spring bars J J, with their hooks or catches *h'*, in combination with the curved front F and with the catches *h* of the drawers, for locking and unlocking the latter simultaneously, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES WHARTON TITUS.

Witnesses:

WM. A. STEEL,

HARRY SMITH.