

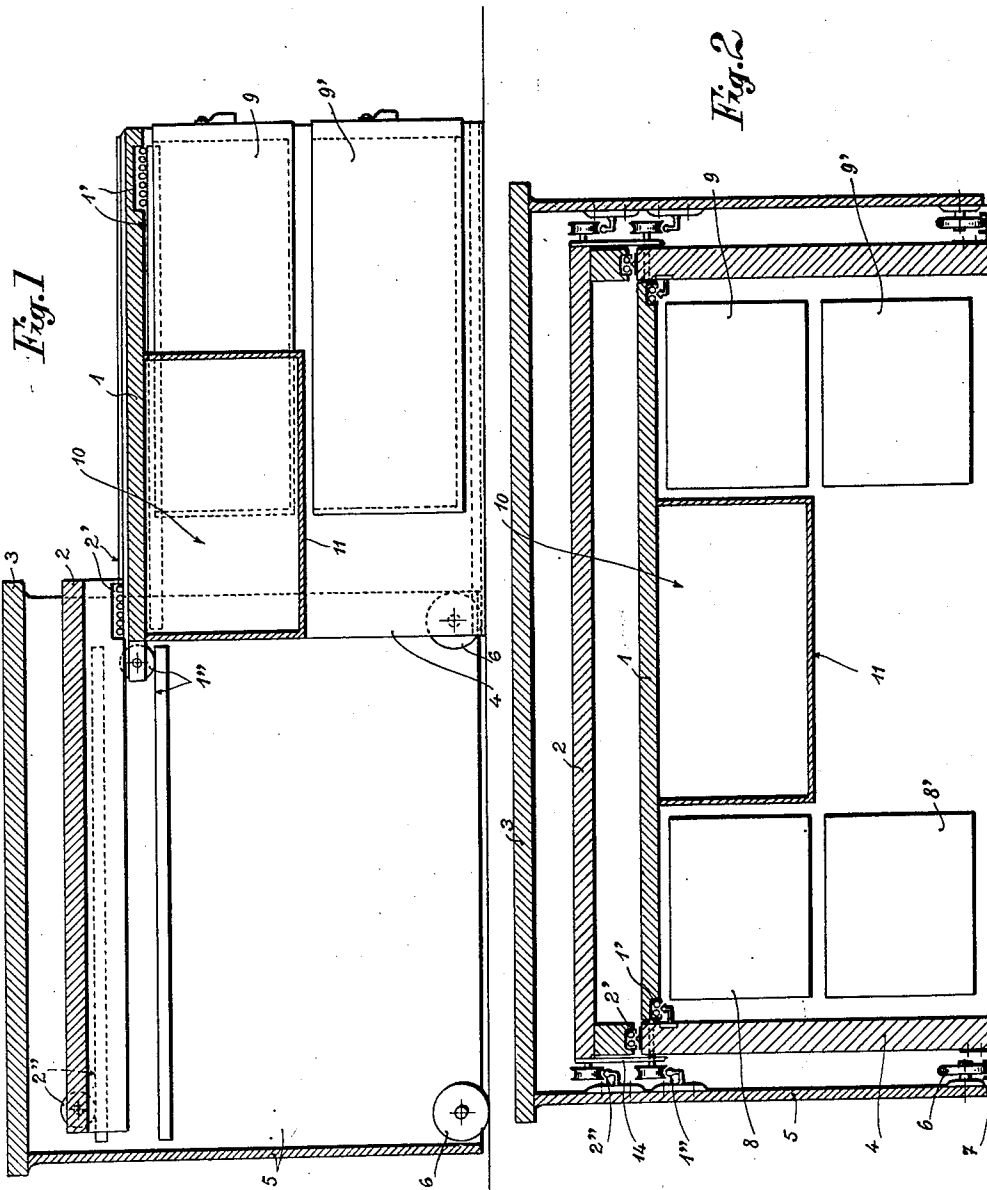
Oct. 14, 1952

J. MUGNIER
MULTIPLE TABLE DESK

2,614,017

Filed July 18, 1945

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

Fig. 3

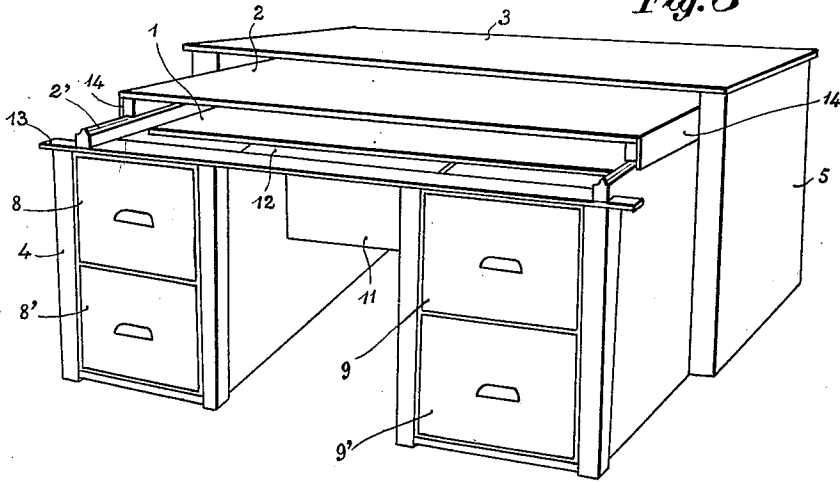
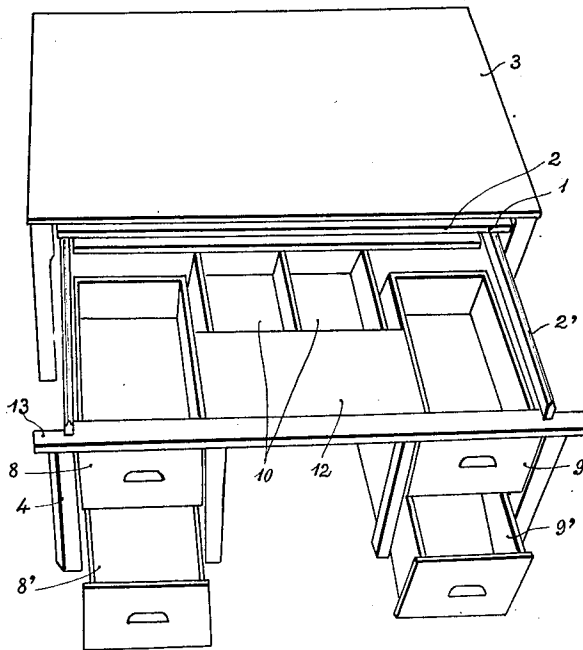


Fig. 4



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MULTIPLE TABLE DESK

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In usual desks or office writing tables there is generally only little place available and the space provided for writing is limited to the surface of the top of the desk which forms to this end a simple table; this top of the desk carries generally by reason of the impossibility of providing a methodical classification therefor in the drawers of the desk which are too small, a large bulk of docket, mail, letters, invoices, handbills and documents of various kinds.

The desk which forms the object of my invention affords means for removing these drawbacks. It has as a matter of fact a large capacity, allowing a clear and accurate classification and avoids for the man of business as much disturbances and manipulations of documents as possible.

My improved desk is chiefly characterized by the fact that it associates with a lower stationary part including a large space for the classification of the docket, a plurality of superposed plates forming as many independent tables separated one from the other by a space of 4 to 5 centimeters, said tables sliding one with reference to the other and with reference to the lower stationary part while the upper plate comprises a rear panel and lateral facing panels allowing it, when it slides, to rest on the floor and to serve not only as a cover for the remaining plates but also as a sliding support for the other tables which are supported in their turn by the stationary part of the desk.

The space provided between the tables allows leaving on said tables without this preventing their sliding and without their abutting against the underside of the table immediately above it, all the docket and documents which may be of frequent use. Once the desk is folded back, it does not appear in any manner different from any other desk and the eye can only see the docket or documents left on the upper plate of the movable part covering the other tables.

As for the lower table, it is also slidingly movable over the stationary part and may disengage said part completely so as to give access directly from above to the contents of the drawers and pigeon-holes or index-holders contained therein.

Obviously, said description and drawing have been given merely by way of indication as illustrating a simplified form of execution including no mechanical control means and comprising three tables fitted inside one another.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is an elevational side view partly cross-sectional, the movable upper part and the intermediary table being pushed back to the rear of the desk,

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Fig. 2 is a view also in part elevational cross-sectional view of the closed desk seen from the front.

Fig. 3 is a general perspective view showing the different movable parts partly pushed back, the positions of which do not correspond however to a normal position of utilization.

Fig. 4 is another perspective view showing the three tables pushed back so as to provide a free access to the indexes and drawers of the stationary part.

In these different figures, 1 designates the lower table, 2 the intermediary table, 3 the upper table and 4 the stationary part. The lower, intermediary and upper tables 1, 2 and 3 extend rearwardly slightly beyond the stationary support 4.

The upper table 3 is provided with vertical panels on three of its sides and it rests on the floor through the rollers 6 guided in the angle bars 7 secured to the lower part of the stationary part 4.

The tables 1 and 2 rest on one hand at their front end on the stationary part 4 through the agency of ball-carrying slideways respectively at 1' and 2' and on the other hand at the rear end they are in sliding contact with the upper table 3 through the guideways shown respectively at 1'' and 2'' (Fig. 2).

8, 8' and 9, 9' designate the large lateral drawers provided in the stationary part 4 and 10 the pigeon-holes or index-holders provided in the rear central recess 11. It should be noticed that the recess which lies behind the location of the knees of a person sitting at the desk does not hinder by any means the passage of the feet. The small board at the front is shown at 12.

13 designates a fillet or like part adapted to form a stop for the movable element 3 and gives the finishing touch to the appearance of the desk. 14 is a ledge which closes laterally the guideway of the intermediary table 2 over the lower table 1.

A flap, not shown, provides means, when the desk is in its closed position for hiding the table 2 and the vacant spaces separating it on one hand from the table 1 and on the other hand from the table 3.

Lastly as obvious and as apparent from the preceding disclosure, my invention is by no means limited to the forms of execution described hereinabove. It covers on the contrary all the modifications and forms of execution whatever the number of tables of the desk may be, whether two, three or more and whatever may be their manner of being suspended and of sliding.

What I claim is:

1. A pedestal desk for office work having a

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working side including a leg-well to accommodate the user with a pedestal on each side of the well, and comprising a stationary support member having a movable member having a working surface, and a plurality of superposed movable members each having a working surface successively overlying the working surface of the support member, each movable member being spaced vertically from and extending rearwardly beyond the support member, each movable member being mounted for sliding movement relatively to the support member from a retracted position overlying the support member to an extended position remote from the working side thereof, a horizontal slideway fixed to the lower part of either side of the stationary support member laterally of and perpendicular to the working side thereof, the uppermost movable member comprising a vertical panel extending downwardly from the working surface thereof laterally of each pedestal and further comprising rollers cooperating with the slideways, and further rollers supporting said uppermost movable member on the floor.

2. A pedestal desk as in claim 1 comprising a plurality of pairs of parallel slideways arranged laterally on each side of the stationary support member and further pairs of parallel slideways arranged on the interior surface of the vertical panels of the uppermost movable member, each of the movable members intermediate the uppermost movable member and the stationary sup-

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port member being supported on the working side on the first pairs of parallel slideways of the stationary member and on the rear side on the second pairs of parallel slideways of the uppermost movable member.

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