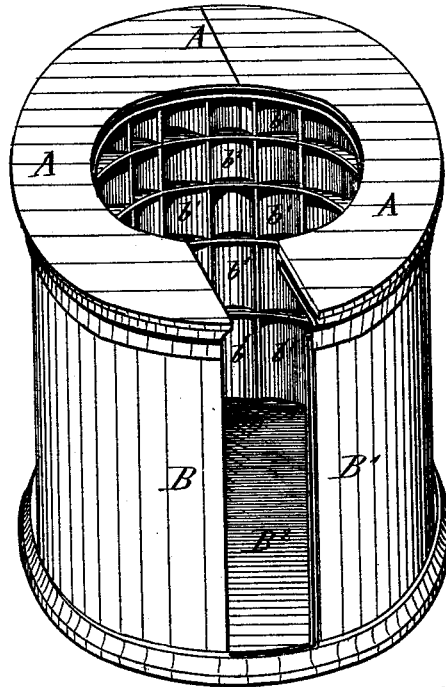


C. H. KING.  
DESK.

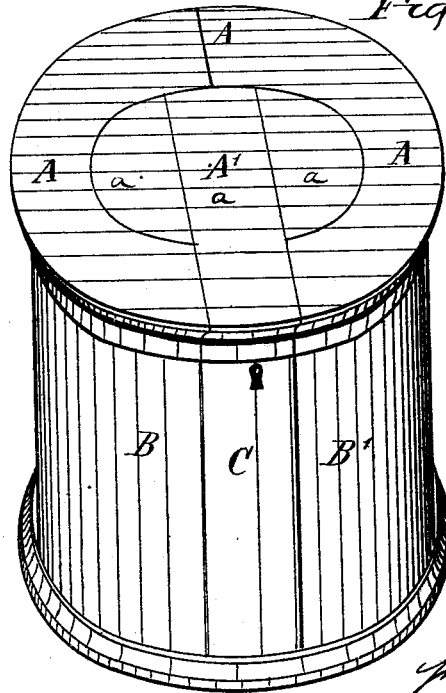
No. 189,749.

Patented April 17, 1877.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.  
*Henry Orth*  
*H. H. Ellis*

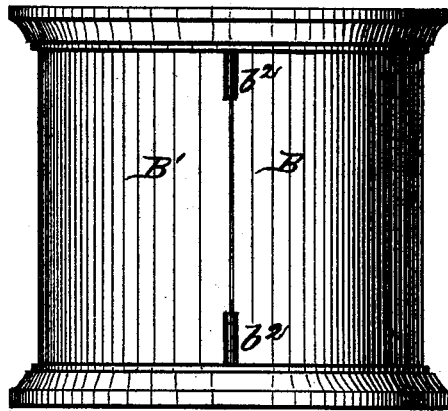
Inventor  
*Charles H. King*  
*W. A. Doubleday*  
 atty

C. H. KING.  
DESK.

No. 189,749.

Patented April 17, 1877.

*Fig. 3.*



*Witnesses.*  
*Henry Orth*  
*H. H. Bliss*

*Inventor.*  
*Charles H. King.*  
*Jr. W. H. Doubleday.*  
*att'y*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. KING, OF STAPLETON, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN DESKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **189,749**, dated April 17, 1877; application filed November 21, 1876.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, C. HENRY KING, of Stapleton, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Writing-Desks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view with the central portion of the top removed, and Fig. 2 is a view with the center and door in position for locking and preventing access to the contents of the desk. Fig. 3 is a rear view.

A A' is the top, and B B' the outer vertical walls, the desk being either circular or octagonal, or of other many-sided form, as may be preferred, except that it has upon one side an opening, B<sup>2</sup>, between the panels B B', through which a person can enter to a chair arranged in the central open space within the desk.

b b' represent pigeon-holes and other compartments, which, with suitable drawers, occupy the space inclosed between the outer and inner walls of the desk, and it will be seen that, by pivoting the chair, a person can have ready access to the entire number of drawers or other divisions without leaving his seat, and can also reach easily anything which may lie upon any part of the top A.

The portion A', which is the central part of

the top, is, by preference, made in sections *a a*, the ends of these sections being chamfered or beveled, and fitting in grooves or rabbets formed for their reception in the inner walls, and a panel or door, C, is constructed to enter grooves formed for it in the walls B B', the arrangement of parts being such that the door C is confined in its place by the top part A', or vice versa. That part which is last put into position may be secured by means of a suitable lock, in such manner that access to the interior compartments is thereby prevented. Of course the chair must be removed before the center A' is put in.

I do not wish to be limited to the employment of the part A', as many of the advantages of the circular form of the desk and the internal arrangement of the drawers and pigeon-holes may be derived without, and, when preferred, the desk may be divided vertically, and the parts hinged together, as at b<sup>2</sup>.

What I claim is—

1. The herein-described circular or many-sided desk, provided with the interior compartments, substantially as set forth.
2. In combination with the above-described desk, the panel or door C and central part A', substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES HENRY KING, M. D.

Witnesses:

GEO. W. STOVER,  
THOS. ADDISON.