

G. L. MOTTER.
Dining-Tables.

No. 136,381.

Patented March 4, 1873.

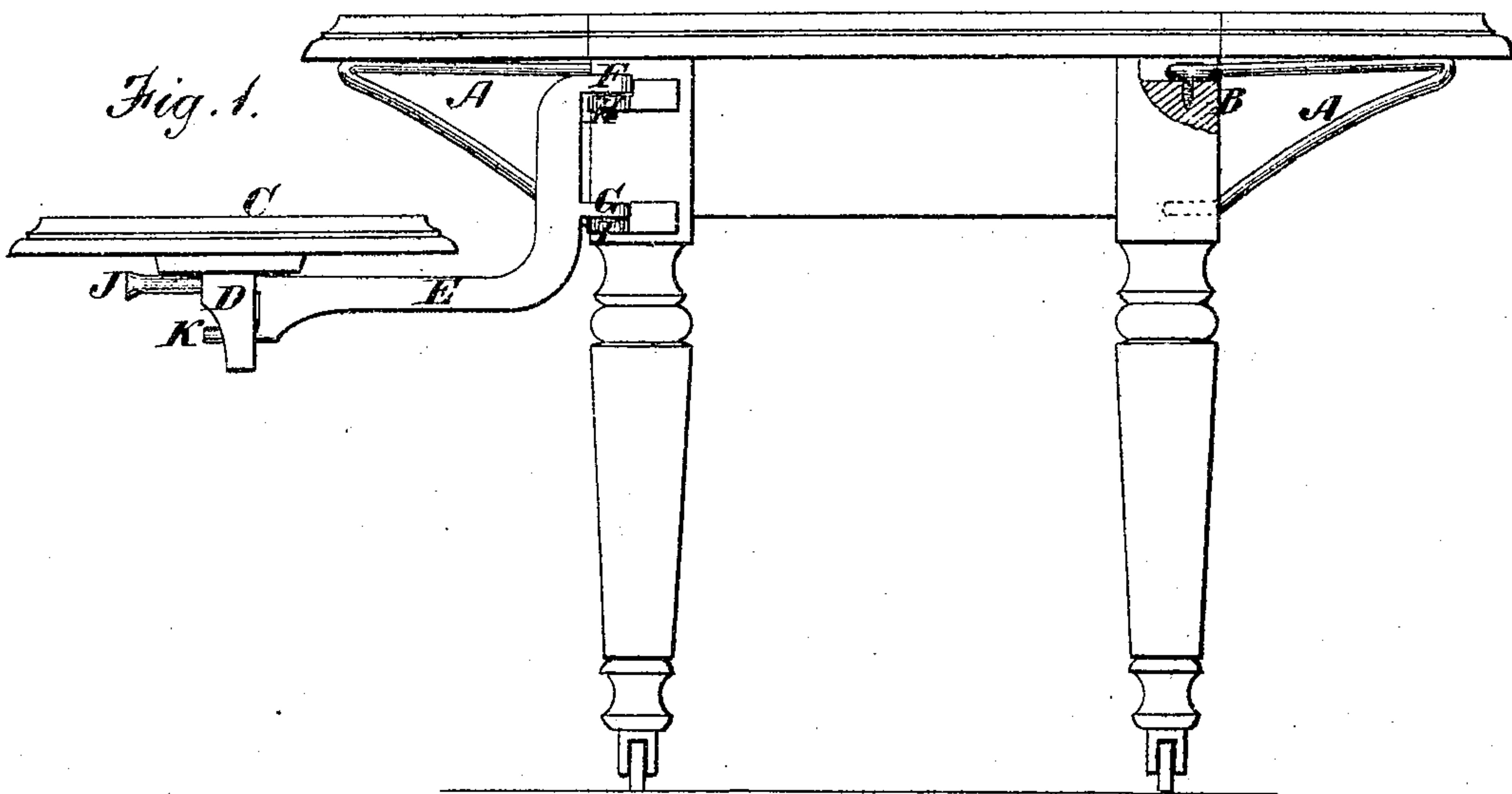


Fig. 2.

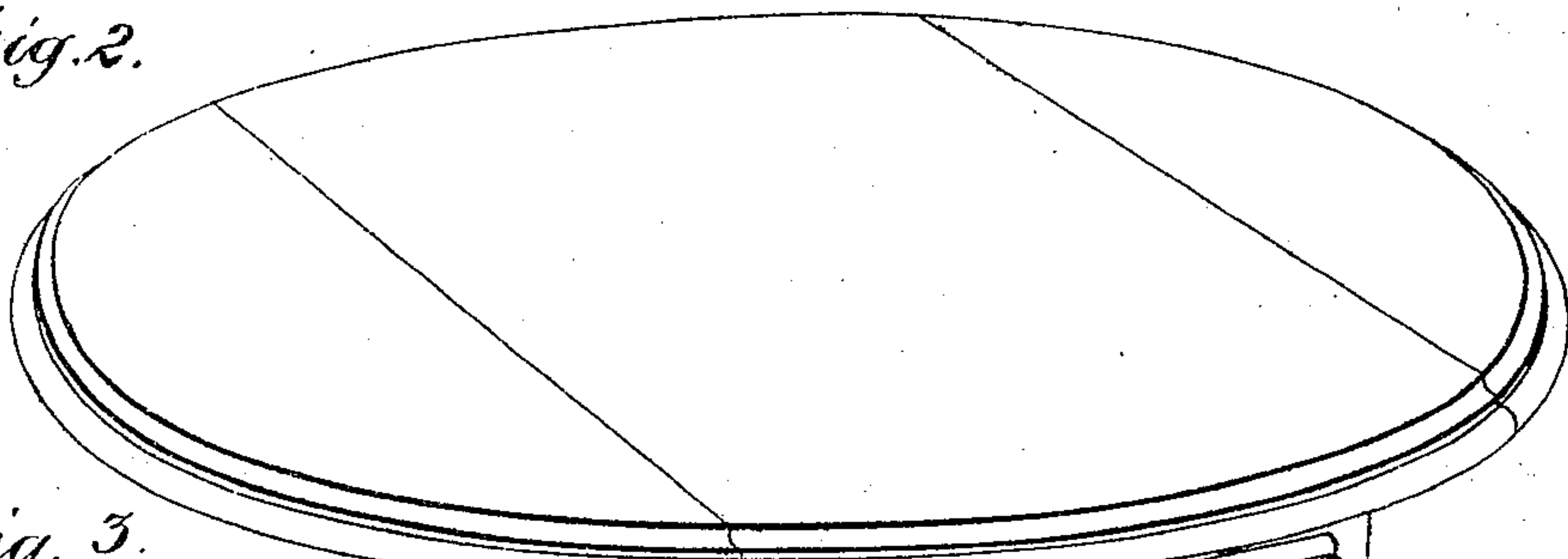


Fig. 3.

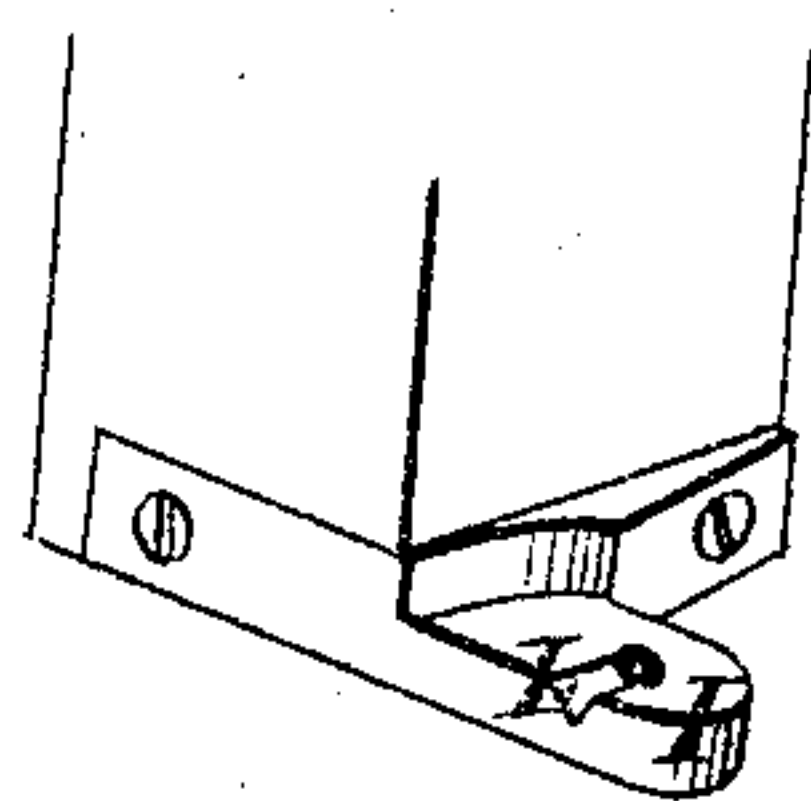
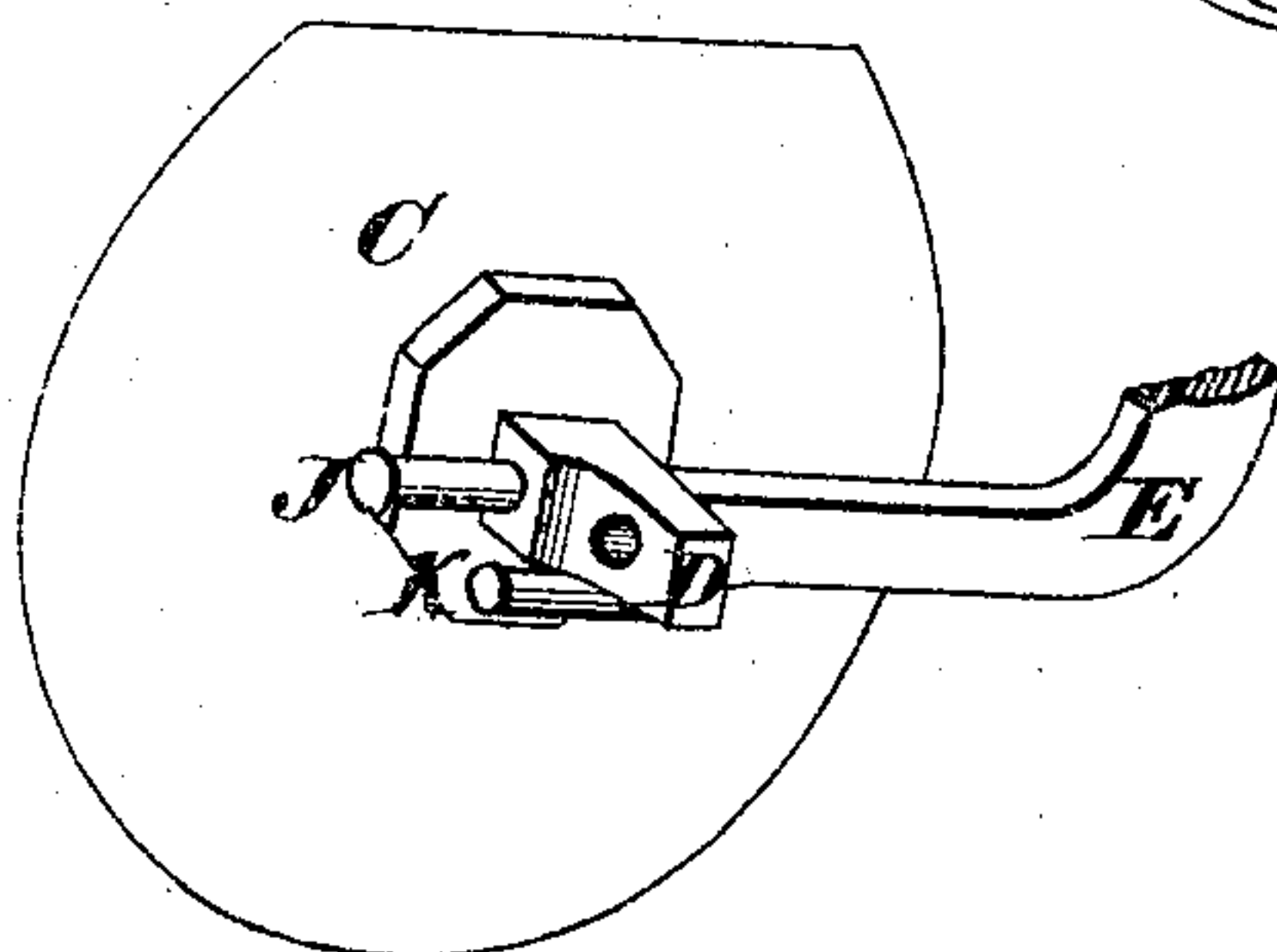


Fig. 5.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. MOTTER, OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN DINING-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 136,381, dated March 4, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. MOTTER, of Bloomington, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dining-Tables; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the table with the stand swung to one side. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the table with the stand turned down and swung in. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the grooved lug. Fig. 4 is a view of the under side of the stand when turned down, and Figure 5 is a transverse vertical section of the lugs with the groove and lip.

Similar letters of reference in the accompanying drawing denote the same parts.

This invention has for its object to provide for that class of tables which have auxiliary swinging stands, which can also be folded down, a ready and convenient means for preventing the stand from swinging too far to one side of the table; and also for allowing the stand to be folded down, and holding it in the proper position when thus folded. To these ends the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts which I will now proceed to describe.

In the accompanying drawing, C is the auxiliary small stand aforesaid, the same having a lug, D, attached to its under side, which lug has in it two transverse holes. E is a bent arm, the vertical part of which has two lugs, F G, which are pivoted, respectively, to lugs H I projecting from one of the table-legs. The horizontal part of the arm E has at its outer end two prongs, J K, one of which is longer than the other. These prongs are in the same

vertical plane, and when the stand C is horizontal it is because both prongs pass through its holes and keep it level. When it is desired to fold down the stand, as in Figs. 2 and 4, this is done by sliding the stand along the prongs until the lug D clears the lower prong; then the stand will turn of itself on the upper prong, as shown in Fig. 4. The head of the lug D, coming in contact with the prong K, stops the stand when it arrives at a vertical position. The stand is convenient for holding dishes, and thus leaving more room on the table. When used for this purpose it may be swung into the position shown in Fig. 1. The lug I has a transverse groove, L, in its upper side, and the lug G has a lip, M, in its under side.

When the stand has swung far enough the lip M slips into the groove L and stops the further or accidental swinging of the stand in either direction. When it is desired to swing the stand back, a little force will cause the lip M to rise out of the groove L, and the stand will be free to move. The stand is put out of the way by folding it down and swinging it in against the side of the table, as shown in Fig. 2.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. The combination of the stand C, swinging arm E, ribbed lug G, grooved lug I, and a table, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The combination of the stand C, lug D, arm E, and prongs J K, one serving as a pivot and the other as a stop for the folding table, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

GEORGE L. MOTTER.

Witnesses:

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