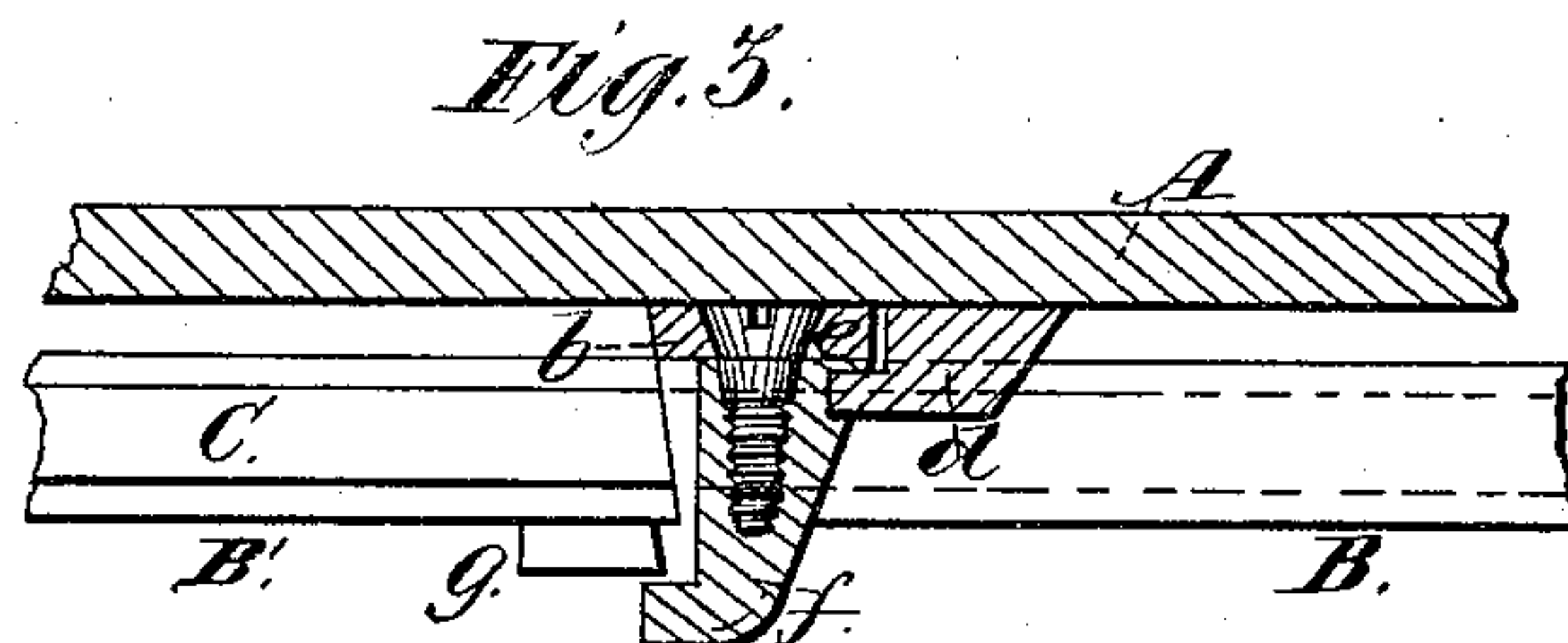
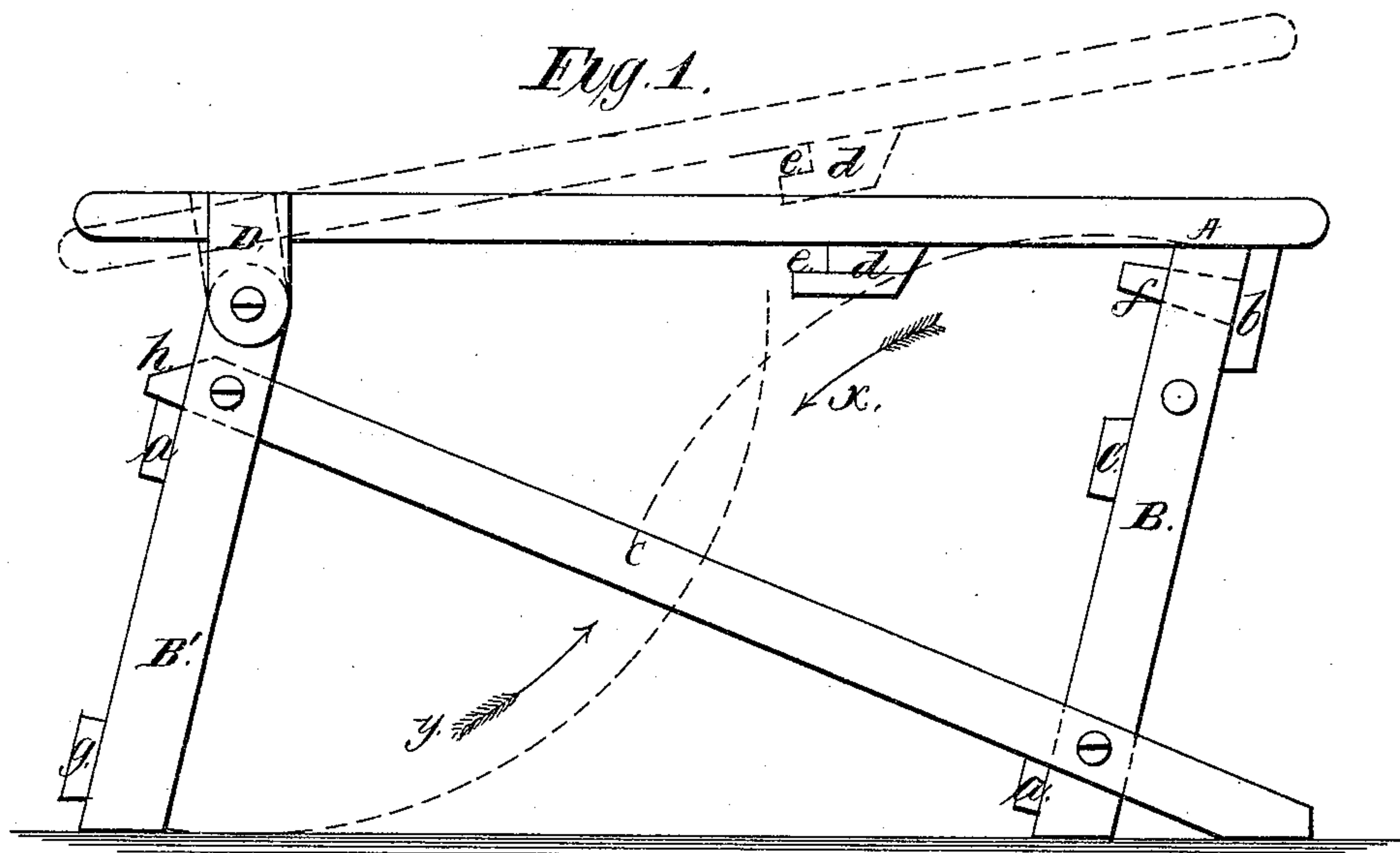


G. C. PAINE.
Ironing-Tables.

No. 153,273.

Patented July 21, 1874.



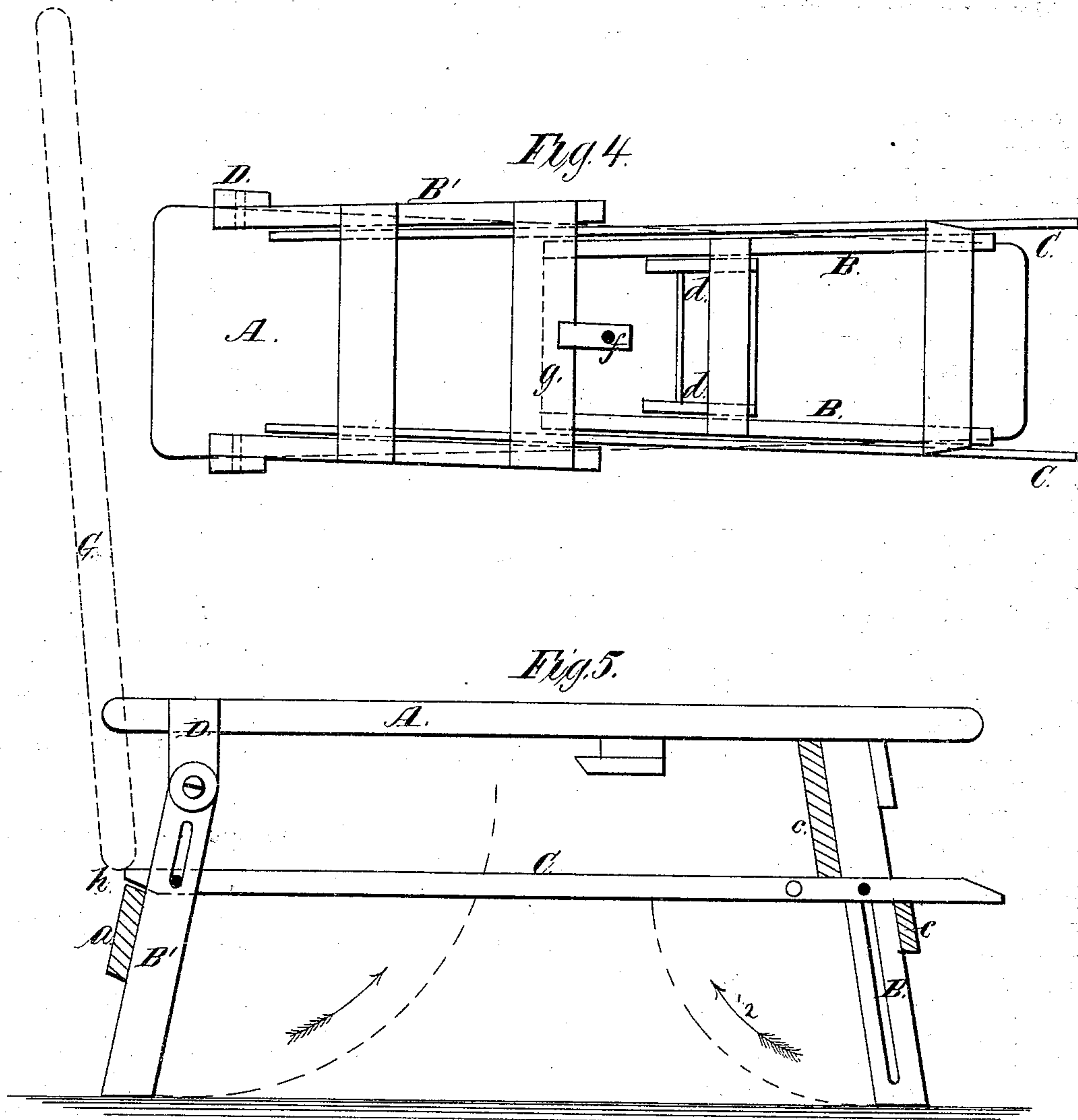
Attest:
Eugene D. Laount
Emerson B. Laount.

Inventor:
George C. Paine.

G. C. PAINE.
Ironing-Tables.

No. 153,273.

Patented July 21, 1874.



Attest:
Engineer
W. G. Lacount.

Inventor:
Geo. C. Paine.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. PAINE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRONING-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 153,273, dated July 21, 1874; application filed December 31, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. PAINE, of Boston, county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Ironing-Tables, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to certain improvements in the construction and arrangements of the parts forming an ironing-table, or, more particularly, that class of ironing-boards which are commonly used for ironing skirts and similar articles of wearing apparel. The object and nature of this invention are to produce an ironing-board provided with legs or supports which may be folded together when not in use, so as to occupy a small compass.

In the drawings accompanying this description, Figure 1 is a side view of the table when set up for use. Fig. 2 shows the relation of the parts to each other when folded. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal vertical section, showing the manner of fastening the same when folded. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the table when folded, and Fig. 5 is a side view of the table with the same parts differently arranged. It also shows how it may be used for a wash-bench or clothes-drier.

In constructing this table, a board, A, of suitable shape and dimensions, is used for the top, on each edge of which, and near one end, are secured ears or lugs D, to which are pivoted, by screws, pins, or other suitable devices, the legs B'. To the legs B', near their upper ends, are pivoted one end of the bars or rods C, and to the opposite end of the bars C, and at a distance suitable to form proper supports for the top A, are pivoted the legs B, the rods C intersecting and crossing the legs B at a point near their lower ends, and the rods C extending beyond the legs B, so that their ends will be on a line with the ends of the legs B' and B. This, however, is not essential, as the rods C may or may not reach to the floor. The legs B' are permitted to assume an angle of about seventy-five degrees from the end of the table to which they are pivoted, and the legs B are placed so that they will be at the same angle, or parallel to the legs B'. The legs upon each side of the table are connected to their mates upon the opposite side by means of strips *a*, which are placed on the sides of

the legs where the obtuse angle is formed by the intersection of the strips or rods C with the legs, and in such a manner that the strips C will rest on or against them, and by this means the table is prevented from collapsing when set up for use. The legs are also connected transversely by other strips, to give the table greater firmness.

To close the table, the top A is raised slightly, as seen in broken lines at Fig. 1, when the upper ends of the legs B are pushed toward the other end of the table, in the direction shown by the arrow X, until they become parallel with the rods C. The legs B' are then brought forward in the direction shown by the arrow Y, the whole then assuming the relation to the top A as shown in Fig. 2. As the legs approach this position, the lower edge of the cross-piece *b*, which connects the tops of the legs B, slides into a recess, *e*, formed by the pieces *d*, which are secured to the under side of the top A. The button *f*, which is attached to the cross-piece *b*, is then turned so as to lap over the lower edge of the cross-piece *g*, which connects the lower ends of the legs B', and by these means the whole are kept in a secure and fixed position for transportation, or otherwise, when not in use.

When this table is set up for use, one end of the top A being free, it can be raised slightly, to enable the operator to place a skirt, or whatever similar article is to be ironed, over it, in a manner similar to the mode of using the common skirt-boards which have no legs.

A modification of the above-described device may be made by disconnecting the strips C from each of the legs, and reversing the position of the legs B with relation to the top A, so that they will stand at the same angle of inclination from the top A, but in a direction opposite to that in which they stood before. The strips C are then turned, so that the edge which was down before will now be uppermost. They are now pivoted to the legs B', at the same point on both legs and strips as before. The other ends of the strips C are then raised parallel to the top A, and are pivoted to the legs B, the whole then assuming the position as shown in Fig. 5. The ends of the strip C are beveled off, as seen at *h*, where they are pivoted to the legs B', to admit of

their being raised to a level position, and where they rest against the same piece *a* they did before, to prevent the table from collapsing. The strips *C* also rest against pieces *cc*, where they are pivoted to the legs *B*, in the same manner and for the same purpose that they rested against the piece *a* in the first arrangement, only that in this case the supports are in the acute angle instead of the obtuse.

To close the table when constructed as shown in Fig. 5, the bottoms of the legs are moved in the direction indicated by the arrows 1 and 2, and are thus folded close to the top *A*, where they may be secured by a device similar to the one already described.

By raising the top *A*, as shown in broken lines at *G*, Fig. 5, a tub or similar article may be placed upon the strips *C*, thus affording a very convenient wash-bench in combination with the table already described.

Additional pieces may be laid between and parallel to the strips *C*, to afford greater strength to support the tub or whatever may be placed thereon. These pieces may be con-

nected by a rod or pin, which, running through the legs and strips, shall also form the pivots; or a board may be used instead of the strips. If a number of strips are used, they can be employed also for the purpose (while ironing) of hanging small articles of clothes upon, thus performing the function of a clothes-drier.

In the table shown in Fig. 5, it is not essential that the legs stand bracing to each other, as they may occupy the same relative position to each other that they do in Fig. 1. The legs in Fig. 1 may also stand as shown in Fig. 5, without affecting its operation materially.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The top *A*, having the lugs *D* and recessed piece *d*, in combination with the legs *B*, longitudinal strips *C*, cross-pieces *a*, *a*, *g*, and *b*, and the button *f*, attached to the cross-piece *b*, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

GEO. C. PAINE.

Witnesses:

JOSIAH T. DYER,
R. HENRY GARDNER.