

E. B. LAKE.
Ironing-Table.

No. 160,208.

Patented Feb. 23, 1875.

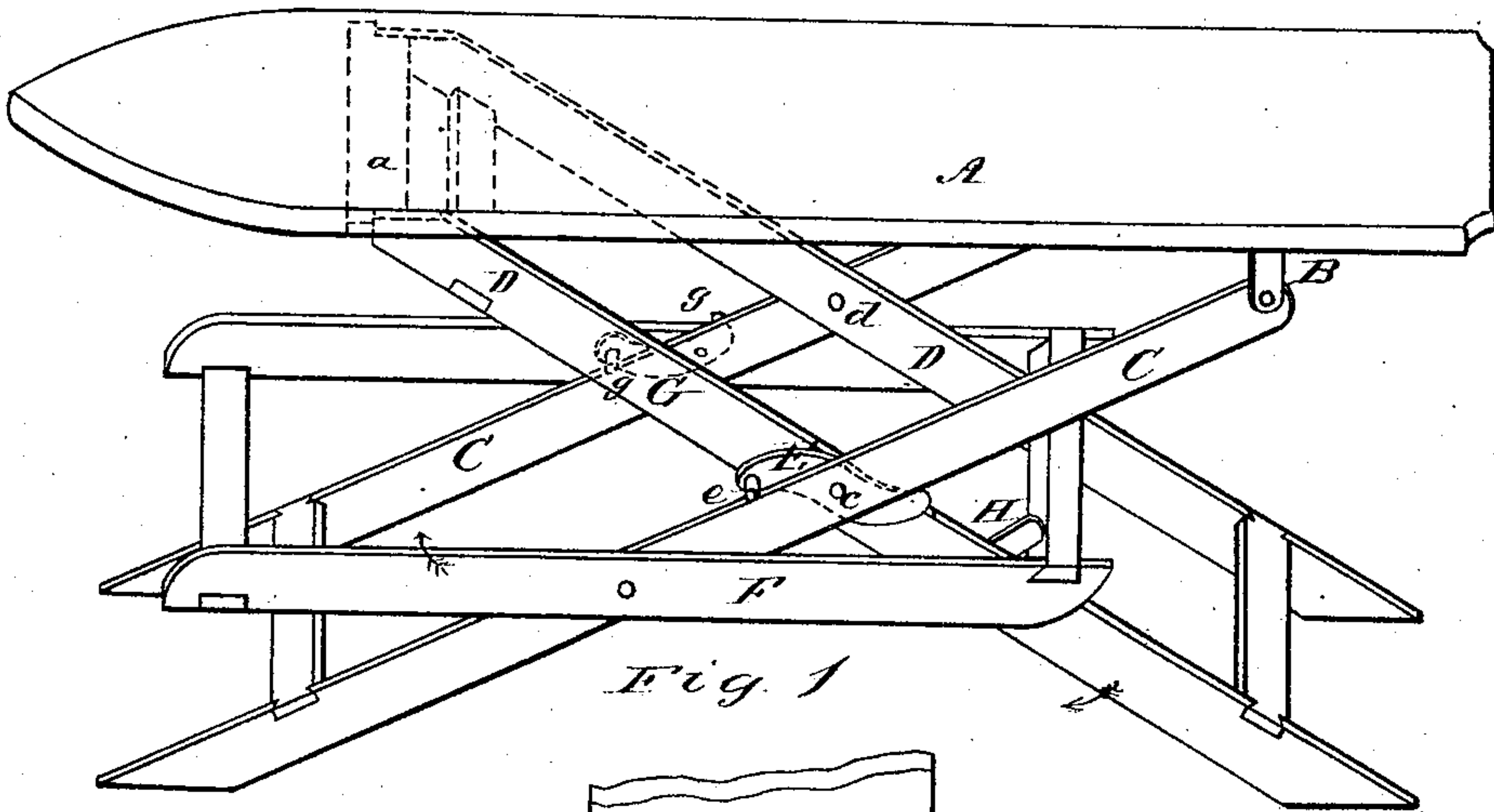


Fig. 1

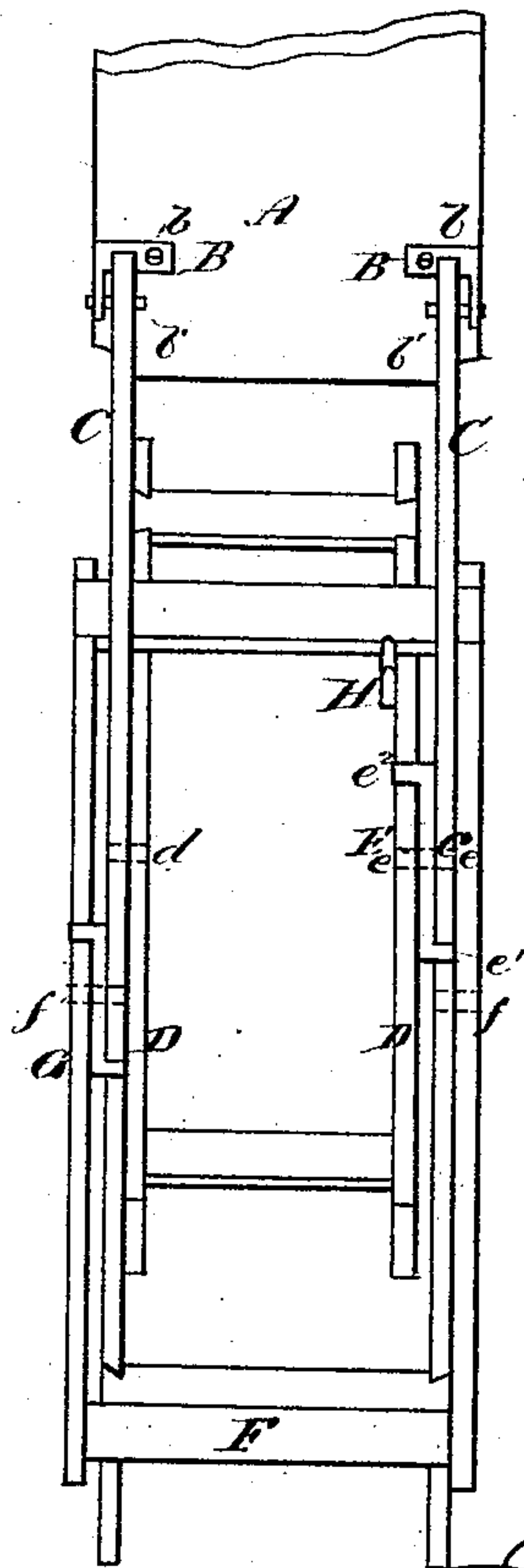


Fig. 2

Witnesses

S. J. Van Stavern.

J. P. Connolly

By

Inventor

E. B. Lake

Connolly Bros

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EZRA B. LAKE, OF TOM'S RIVER, ASSIGNOR TO SOMERS T. CHAMPION, OF PLEASANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRONING-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **160,208**, dated February 23, 1875; application filed January 11, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EZRA B. LAKE, of Tom's River, in the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Ironing-Table; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the invention; Fig. 2, a plan with the table raised from its horizontal position.

My invention has relation, principally, to three different points in an ironing-table. The first is the provision of a skirt-supporter, the second, the novel construction and application of three different devices acting conjointly for locking the table-legs in a standing position, any one of which devices may be used separately or in combination with either of the others; and the third, the construction of the hinges by which the legs are secured to the board.

In the accompanying drawing, A represents the board, provided on its under side with hinges B B, on which the main legs C C are jointed, and a transverse cleat, *a*, against which the upper extremities of the brace-legs D D rest when in a standing position. The hinges B B are each composed of an L-shaped bracket, in one arm of which are openings for the passage of screws *b b*. From the other arm projects a stud, *b'*, which serves as a pivot for the legs C C.

The hinges B B may be each cast in one piece with the stud *b'*, thus effecting a great saving in construction.

The legs C C and D D are pivoted together at *c* and *d*. Between two of the legs C and D is a locking device, E, composed of a thin flattened plate, having trunnions *e e* in the center, and pins *e¹ e²* at opposite ends and on different sides, the pin *e¹* locking upon the leg C, and the pin *e²* upon the leg D. F shows a rectangular frame pivoted to the legs C C at *f f*, and serving to support the skirt while being ironed, and prevent its depending folds from touching the floor. Between one of the

sides of this frame and one of the legs C is a locking device, G, similar to E, being a flattened plate with studs *g g* at opposite extremities, and on different sides, and operating in like manner as said lock E. H is a stud, projecting from one of the legs C, and against which one of the cross-pieces of the frame F impinges, this stud thus forming a lock for the legs C D, as well as for the said frame or supporter F.

The supporter F may be dispensed with, and the legs C C D D used, in connection with the lock-plate E.

When the skirt-supporter is employed, the lock-plate E may be dispensed with, and either or both of the locking devices G H employed; or all three locks E, G, and H may be simultaneously employed.

The legs C C, when the table is not in use, may be folded up flat against the board, the legs D D and frame F folding in like manner in the direction indicated by the arrows.

I am aware that the employment of pivotal locking-plates to connect and limit the spread of the intersecting legs is not broadly new in this case. The plate for this purpose heretofore used is constructed and adapted to be placed outside the intersecting legs. The locking-studs project both from its inner surface, as does also the pivotal stud, the latter being long enough to pass through both legs.

The principal objection to this form of plate which my improvement avoids is, that the long pivot is necessarily weak, and liable to be bent and broken; also, that some fastening is required to be fitted to its inner end to keep the plate in place. I use two short pivotal studs, which, on account of the position of the plates between the legs, requires no fastening whatever.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In combination with the legs of an ironing-table, a folding skirt-supporter, F, arranged above the lower ends of the intersecting pivoted legs, and secured or pivoted at its middle part only to the frame of the table, substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with an ironing-table having intersecting pivoted legs, the locking-plate E or G, having locking-pins at opposite

ends on different sides, and pivotal stud projecting from both sides, said plate being cast or formed in one piece with its studs, and arranged between the legs or bars which it connects, substantially as described and shown.

3. The combination, with the board A, of the legs C C D D, frame F, and locks E, G, and H, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of December, 1874.

EZRA B. LAKE.

Witnesses:

I. W. CARMICHAEL,
F. WM. KLIPPEL.