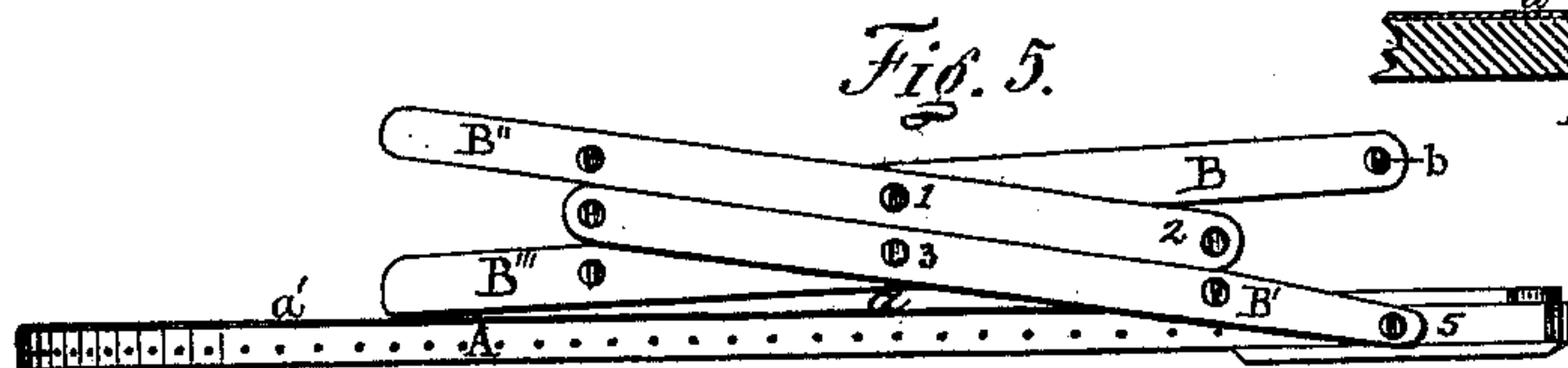
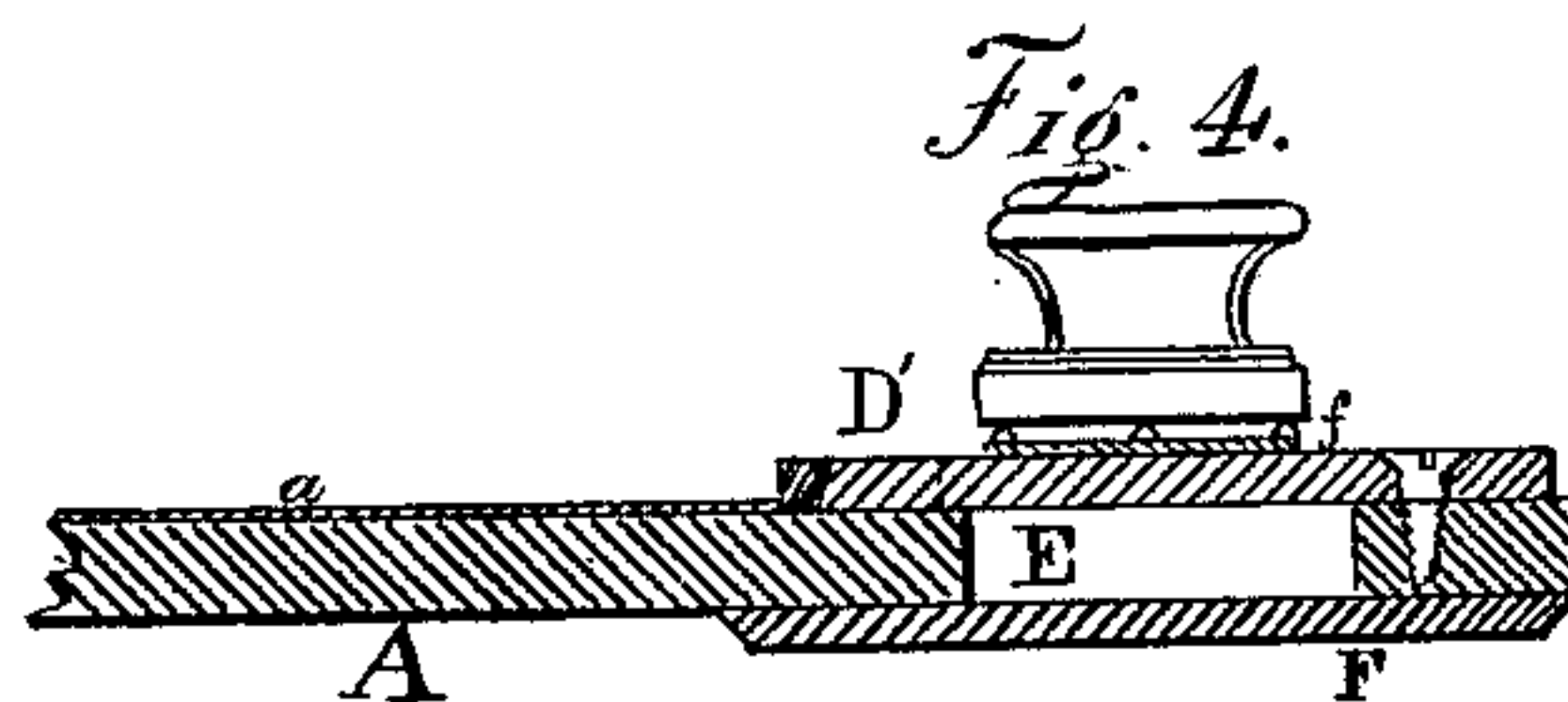
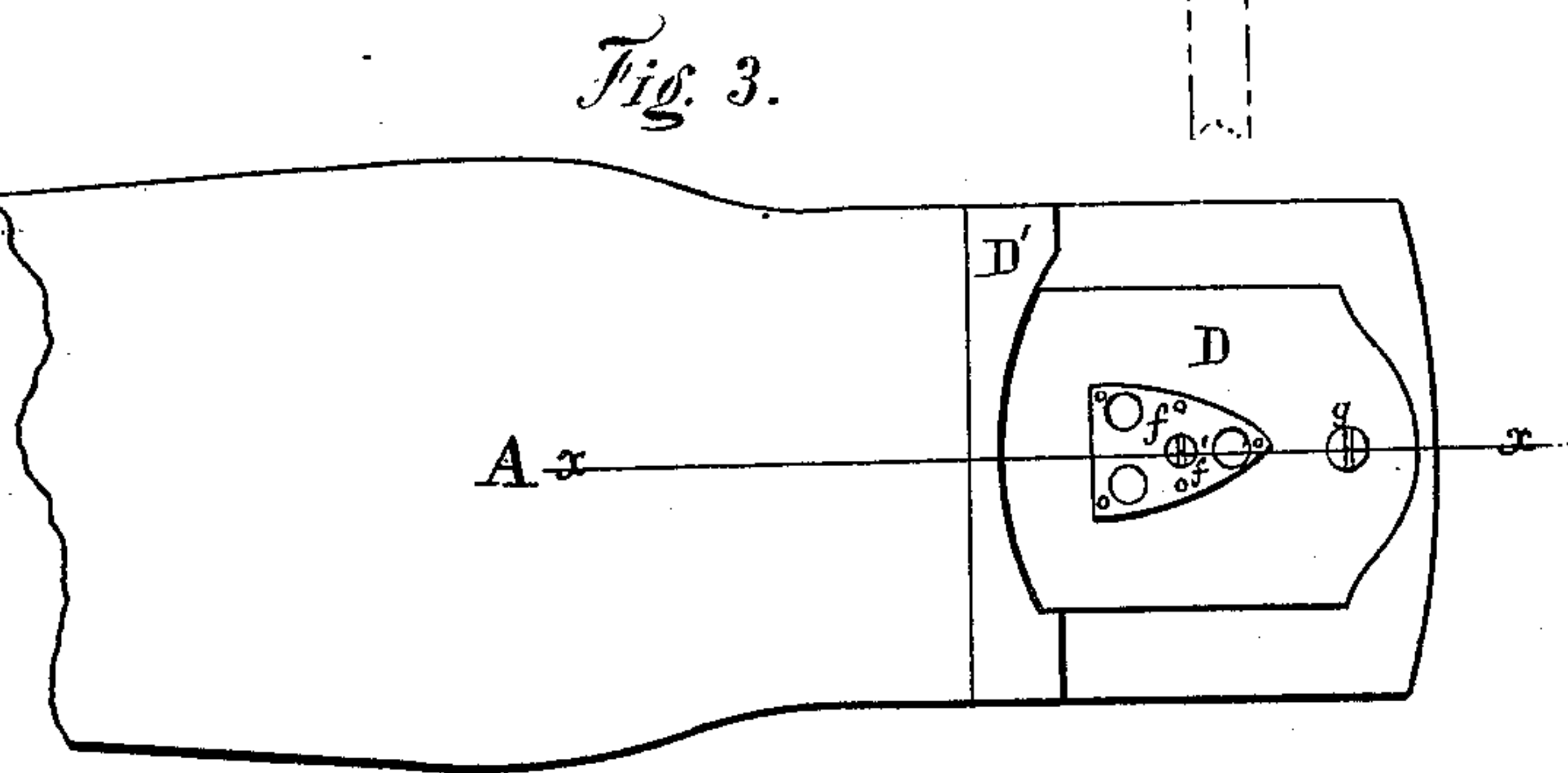
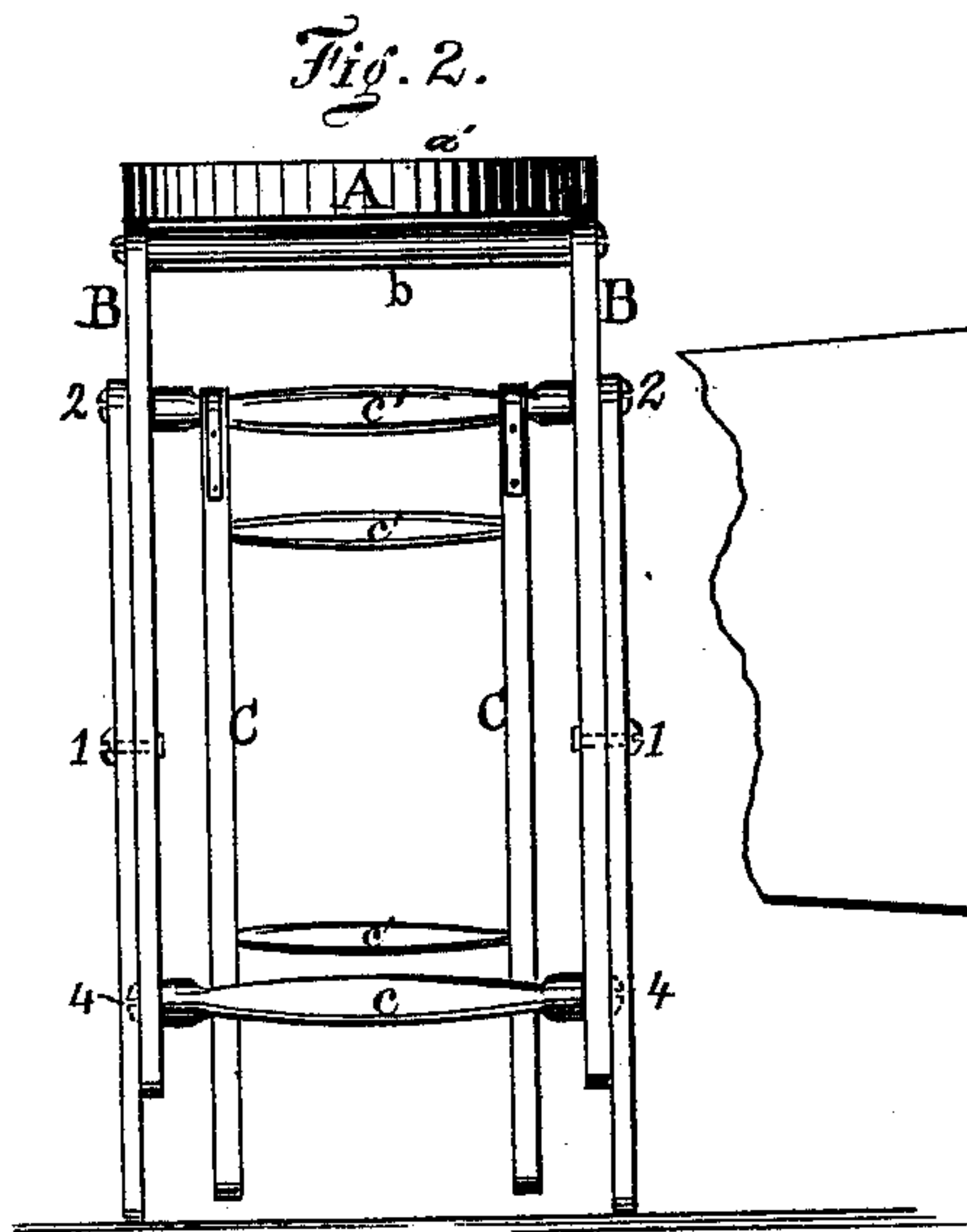
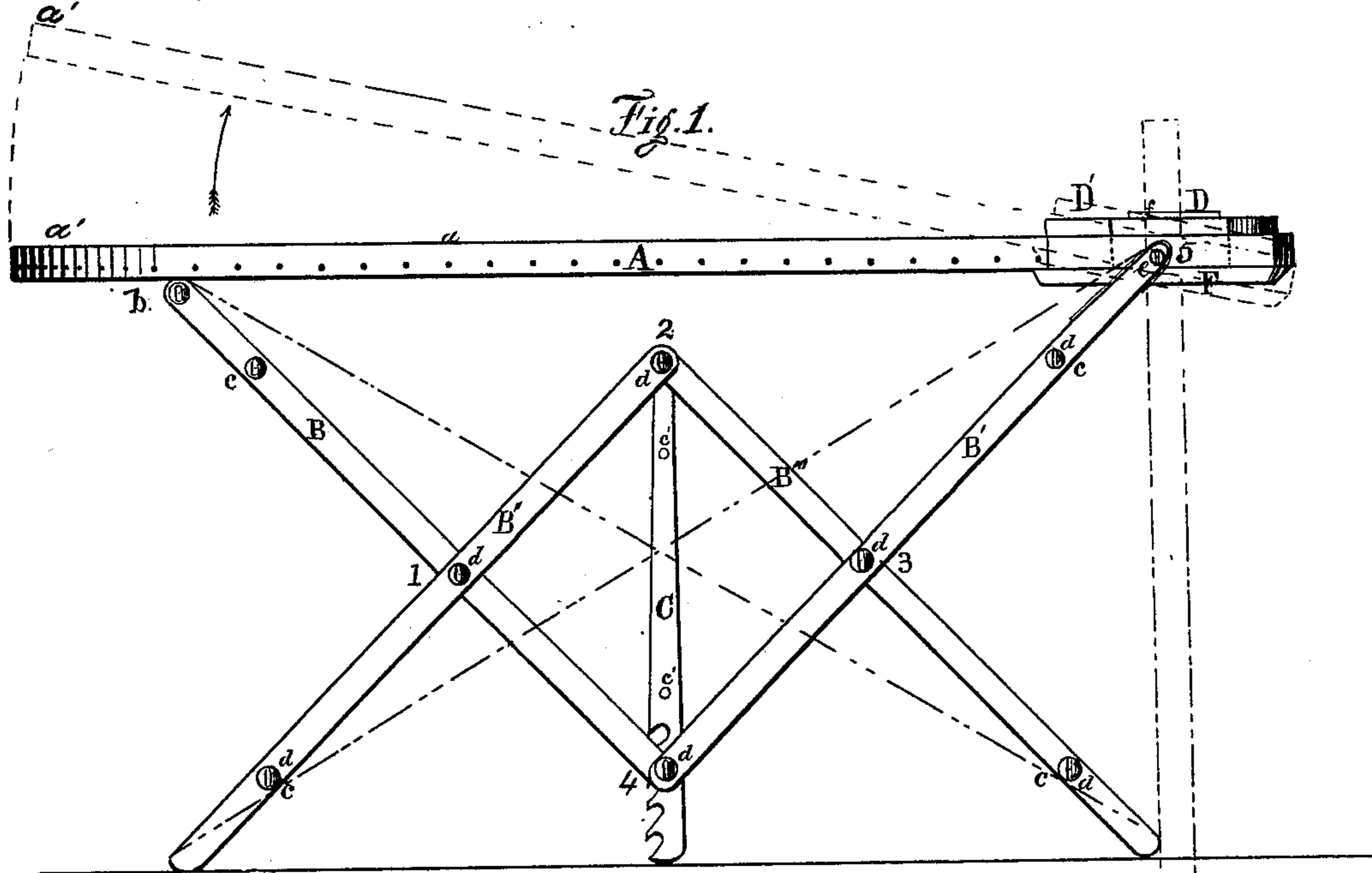


O. A. WHITE.
IRONING-TABLE.

No. 188,086.

Patented March 6, 1877.



Witnesses
C. M. Cornell
W. R. Singleton

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORSAMUS A. WHITE, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRONING-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 188,086, dated March 6, 1877; application filed August 22, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORSAMUS A. WHITE, of Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ironing-Tables; 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 side elevation. Fig. 2 is an elevation of one end. Fig. 3 is a top view of a part of the table-board. Fig. 4 is a section on $x x$ of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 represents the table and support folded together, with the cloth side inwardly.

This invention relates to the method of constructing the supports of a folding ironing or lap table, and the arrangement, upon the table top or board itself, of the sad-iron support, and a receptacle for the holder-cloth, so that the latter may be handled and replaced while the "iron" is seated; also, in the arrangement of the frame so that the whole may be folded together, and the top or covered surface of the board be turned inwardly, to protect the same from dust, or being otherwise soiled, all of which will be hereinafter more fully described.

A is the table-top or ironing-board, which is covered with a suitable cloth, a . This board is hinged to the frames $B' B'$ at 5. $B B' B' B' B'' B'' B''' B'''$ constitute the side bars of the supporting frame-work, and they are pivoted together at their intersections, 1, 2, 3, and 4, by screw-bolts, or equivalent means. These bars are braced transversely, and held together by cross-rods $c c c c$. At the upper ends of $B B$ is a cross-rod, b , Figs. 1 and 2, upon which rests the rounded and free end of the board A, the other end being supported by the pivoted bearings e at 5. $C C$ is a double brace-frame, supported upon the cross-rod c' , extending between the pairs of bars $B'' B'''$ at 2, Figs. 1 and 2. At the lower ends of these braces $C C$ are various notches, so beveled that when placed over the lower rod c , which extends from side

bars $B B'$, the weight of the table-top will keep the braces in place, requiring them to be lifted by hand to release them.

D is a cover, pivoted on the table-board at g , and has a curved beveled edge, which moves in a corresponding bevel on the strip D' , fastened to the table-top, so that when in the position shown in Fig. 3, it forms a tight cover to a recess in the board A, as seen at E, Fig. 4, which has a bottom board, F, fastened to the under side of table-top A, all of which constitutes a receptacle for the sad-iron cloth-holder. On top of D is a metal or other plate, f , fastened to it by a screw, f' , or otherwise, as may be preferred. On this plate the sad-iron is to be placed, and, as the cover D can be moved on the pivot g , the holder can be taken out or replaced while the iron is thus "seated."

In Fig. 5 is a representation of the table-top and frame, so folded that the cover a is turned inwardly, and the whole may be thus laid away in the laundry, or in a suitable box, or disposed of in any convenient manner, without having the clean surface of a exposed to dirt, dust, or otherwise become soiled.

The bars $B B' B'' B'''$ are so joined together that they form a double shear-frame, upon which the table-top is pivoted and rests firmly; and, by the central position of the double brace-frame $C C$, the whole structure becomes a complete mechanical truss, with its braces and counterbraces, whereby its stability is fully insured.

In Fig. 1 the dotted lines extending from the outer bars represent the angles which would be formed by a single frame, and are more obtuse than when the same distance is divided into two panels, and thereby bringing the angles of the latter nearer to an equality, and giving more stability. I am not aware that heretofore any one has employed the double panel for this purpose.

To operate the table it is required only to lift one end or the other, as it is wished to raise or lower the top, by lifting the end at a' . Brace C, by its own gravity, will assume a vertical position and free itself from the rod at 4. By raising the other end at D, and guid-

ing the board at the same time, any desired notch may be made to engage the rod again.

I claim as new—

1. The double set of frame-bars B B' B'' B''', arranged as and for the purpose described, in combination with a pivoted table-top.

2. The combination of the double set of frame-bars, the central brace C C, and pivoted table-top A.

3. The table-top constructed with the recess

E and cover D, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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

ORSAMUS A. WHITE.

Witnesses:

A. B. GRIFFIN,

JOHN A. WILLIAMSON.