(No Model.)

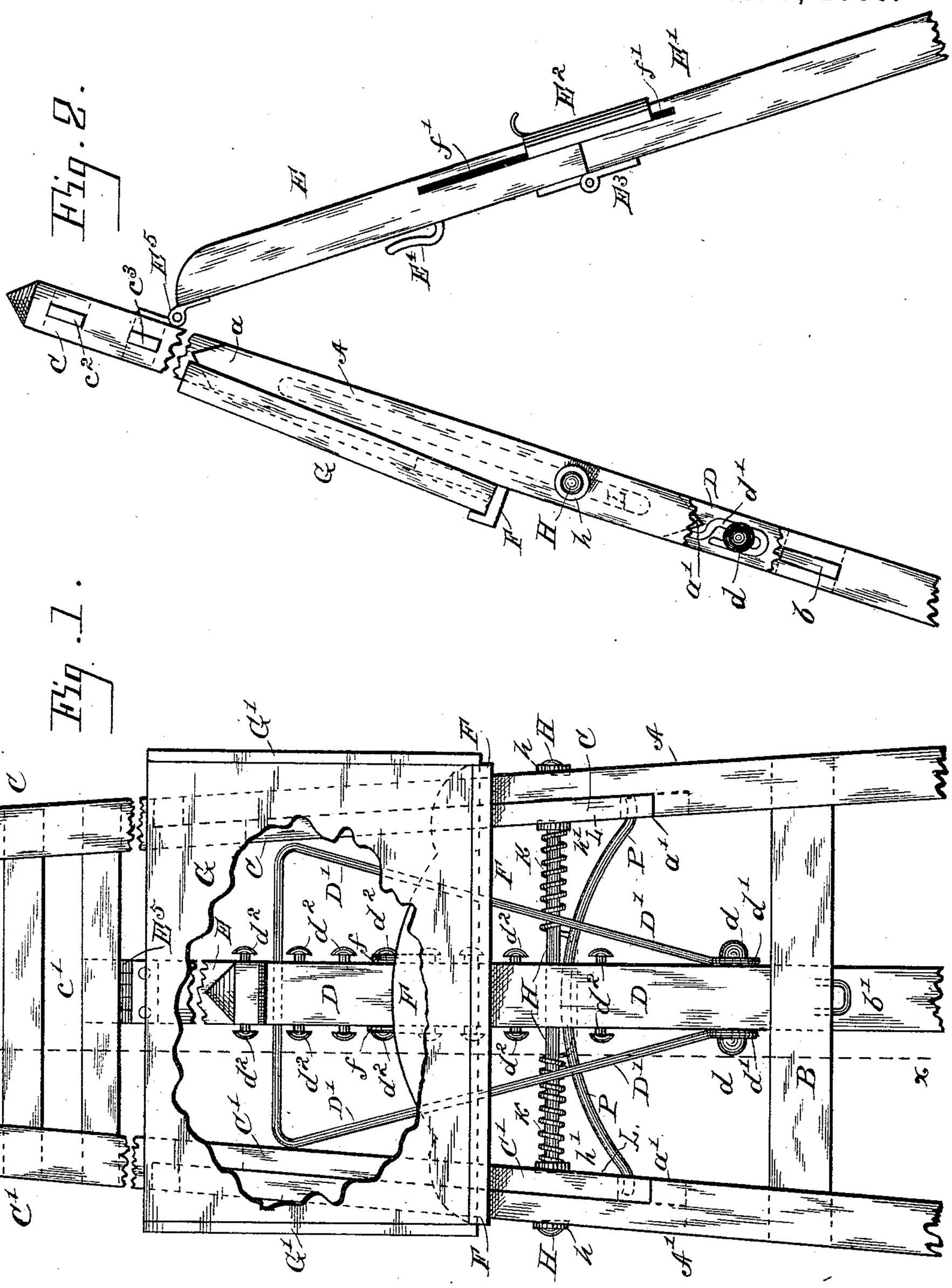
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. W. TURNER.

ARTIST'S EASEL.

No. 353,719. Patented Dec. 7, 1886.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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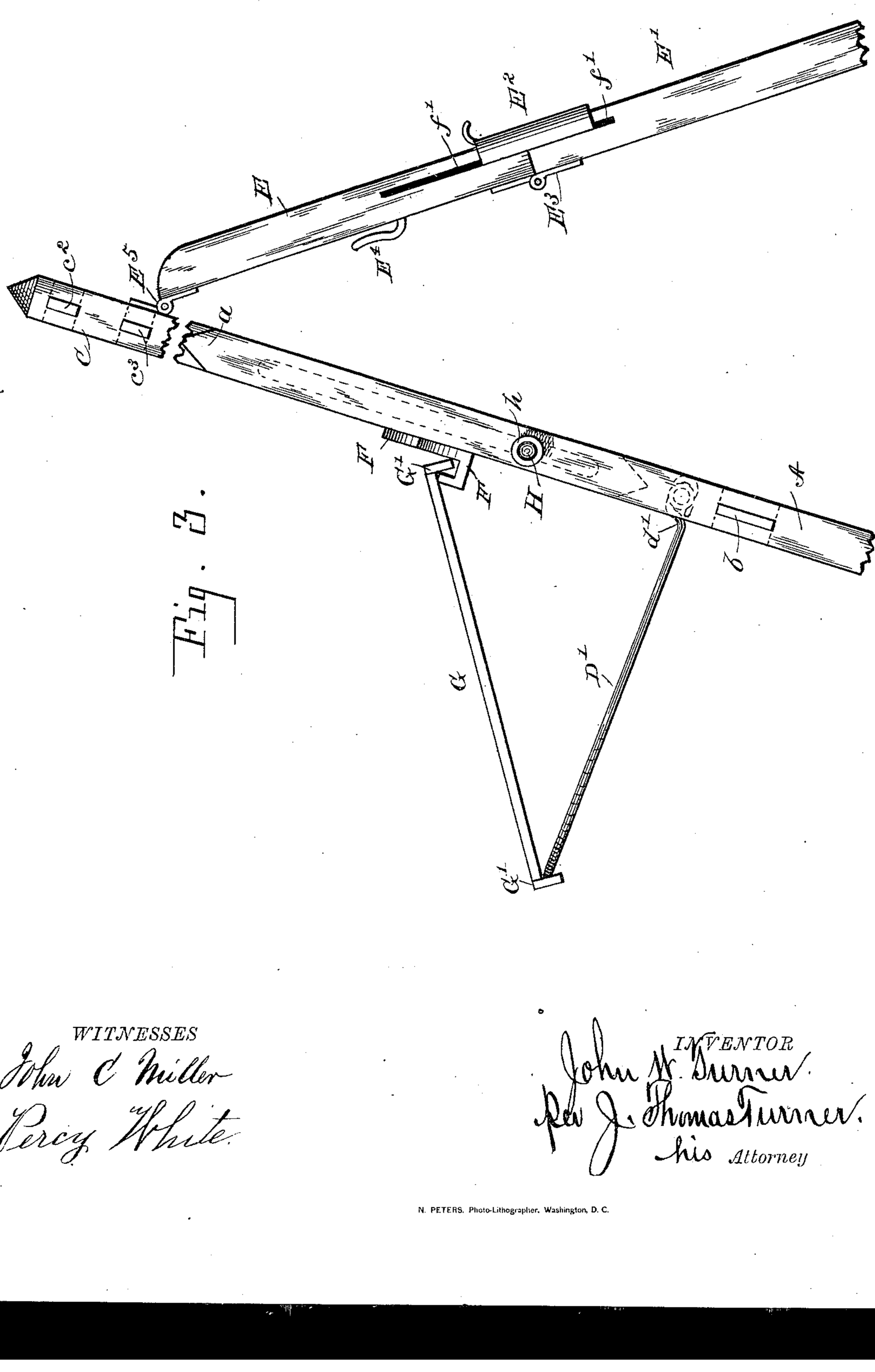

Fig. 3.

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Fig. 5.

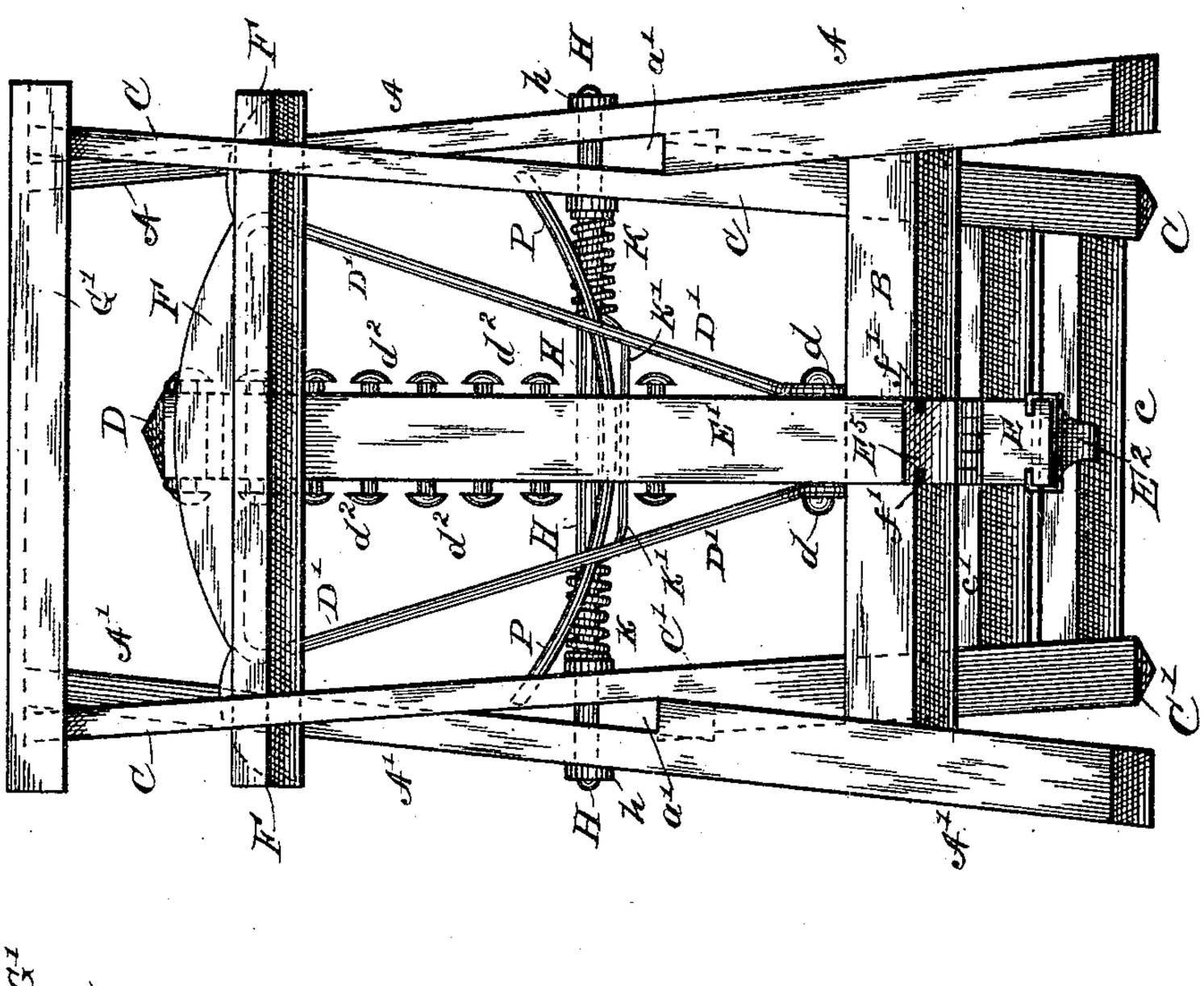
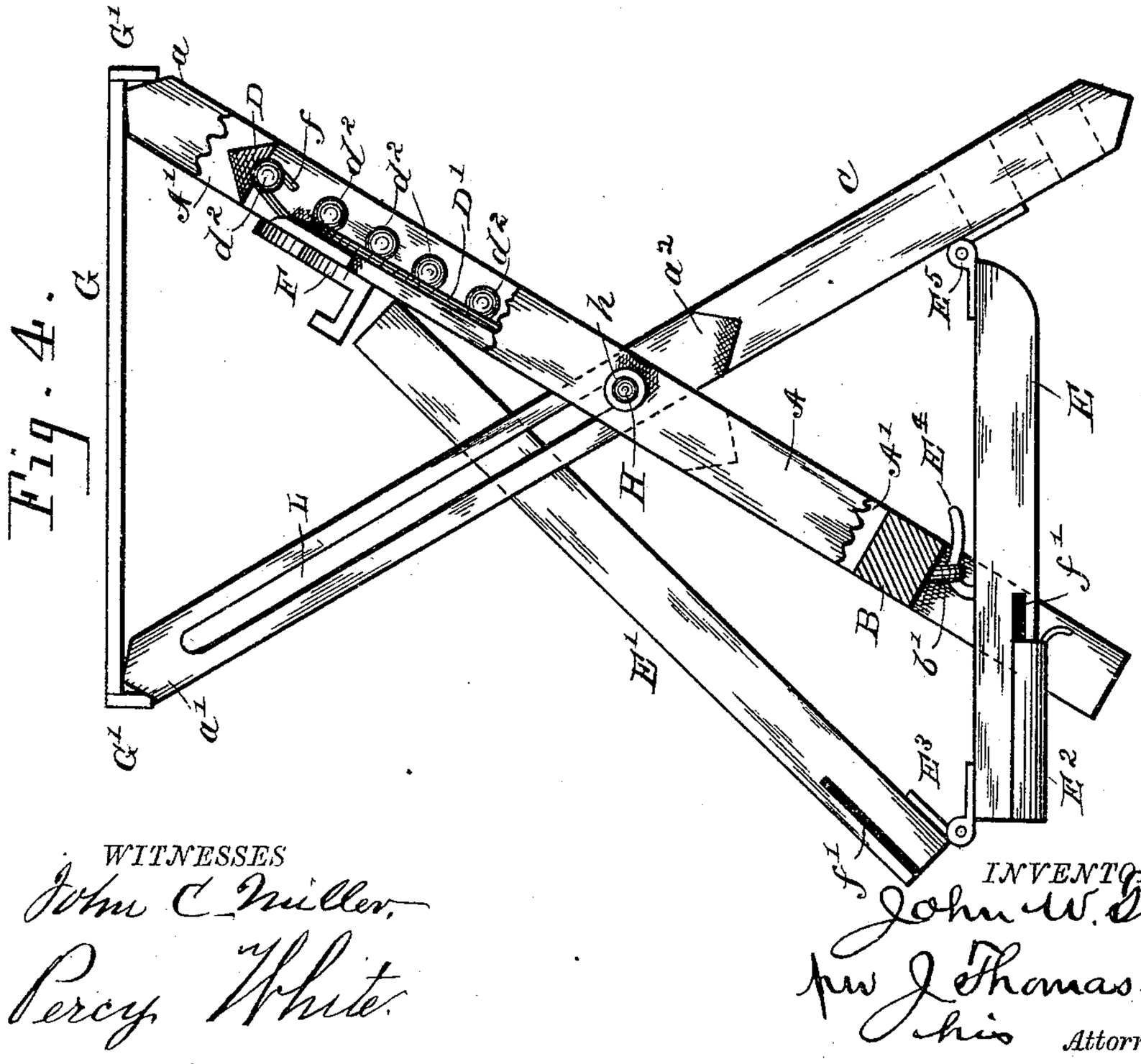


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. TURNER, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

ARTIST'S EASEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,719, dated December 7, 1886.

Application filed March 13, 1886. Serial No. 195,115. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. TURNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Artists' Easels; and I do 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 appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this improvement is to provide an easel that is adapted by the construction, arrangement, and adjustability of its parts to be converted into a writing-desk or drawing-table. These results are attained by the mechanism illustrated in the drawings herewith filed as part hereof, in which the same letters of reference denote the same parts in the different views.

Figure 1 is a front elevation, with parts broken away, representing an easel embodying the features of my improvement. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, with parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation, representing a different adjustment of the parts. Fig. 4 is a side elevation, with parts broken away, representing another adjustment of the parts. Fig. 5 is a front view of the same, more fully showing the construction and relation of the parts.

A A′, B, and C C′, *c c′*, and D is the easel-frame proper. E E′ are distinct parts forming the easel-prop.

The transverse frame-piece B is secured to the frame-pieces A A′ by any suitable means, preferably by mortises and tenons, as indicated at *b*, Fig. 2. The insides of the parts A A′ are cut away from their top ends, *a*, Fig. 2, to a point, *a′*, adjacent to the transverse piece B, where they are each provided with an angular recess, substantially as shown at a^2 in Fig. 4, for a purpose hereinafter set forth. The outsides of the parts C C′ are cut away from their lower ends to a point, *a*, adjacent to the transverse frame-piece *c′*, where they are each provided with an angular recess, as shown at a^2 in Fig. 4, for a purpose hereinafter fully explained. The reduced parts of the frame-pieces C C′ are each provided with a slot almost the entire length of the same, as shown at L in Fig. 4. The upper ends of the frame parts A A′ are cut away at an angle, as shown at *a*, Figs. 2 and 4, and thus adapted to fit the angular recesses a^2 in the parts C C′, and the lower ends of the parts C C′ are cut away at an angle, as shown at *a′*, Figs. 2 and 4, and thus adapted to fit angular recesses in the parts A A′ similar to those shown at a^2 in Fig. 4. By reason of this reduction of the parts A A′ and C C′ they will set together and form a smooth surface-finish with each other. When the parts are set together, as shown, the angled upper ends of the parts A A′ fit in the corresponding recesses of the parts C C′, and the lower angled ends of the parts C C′ fit in the corresponding recesses in the parts A A′, and thereby assist materially in securing the relative position of the parts, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The central or upright frame-piece, D, is tenoned, or otherwise suitably secured to the transverse piece B. The piece D is provided at each side with series of pins d^2, for a purpose hereinafter set forth.

H is a rod set into the upright D, from which it projects through the slots L in the frame-pieces C C′, and through the frame-pieces A A′, at the outsides of which it is provided with burrs *h h*, against which it is clinched or riveted. The rod H is provided inside of the frame A A′ C C′ with sliding burrs *h′ h′*, which act as bearings for the ends of a spiral spring, K K′ K, with which the rod H is provided, for a purpose hereinafter explained. P P is a bow-shaped spring set into the upright D, from which it projects into the slots of the frame-pieces C C′, referred to at L L, Fig. 1, (indicated by corresponding dotted lines and letter in Fig. 2, and fully shown at L in Fig. 4,) and is arranged to press the recessed parts of frame-pieces C C′ against the upper ends of the frame-pieces A A′, and the lower ends of the parts C C′ into the recessed parts of the frame-pieces A A′, and thus secure the rela-

tive position of the parts, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

D′ is an angularly-bent rod forming a frame provided at its ends with oblong eyes *d′*, more fully shown in Fig. 2, through which it is connected with the upright D by pins *d d*. The upper parts of the upright D is provided with a downwardly-inclined transverse slot into which the part D′ drops when in the position shown in Fig. 1.

F is a bracket provided at its rear side with wire hooks *f f*, arranged to engage with pins d^2 d^2, and thereby suspend the bracket F from the part D.

G G′ is a drawing-board.

E^5 is a hinge connecting the prop E E′ to the transverse frame-piece C′.

E^3 is a hinge connecting the prop part E to part E′. E E′ are provided at opposite sides with corresponding slots, *f′ f′*, for the reception of a suitably-flanged plate, E^2, arranged to slide in the slots *f′ f′* and brace the jointure of the parts E E′, as shown in Fig. 2, or allow the parts to be adjusted as occasion may require.

E^4 is a hook fixed to the part E.

Referring to Fig. 3, D′ is the wire frame. G G′ is the drawing-board. F is the bracket. The frame D′ is made to support the outer end of the part G by engaging with its part G′, and the bracket F is made to support its inner end by engaging with its adjacent part G′. This adjustment of the parts adapts the mechanism for use as a writing-desk. The bracket F may be raised or lowered by means of the hooks *f f* and pins d^2 d^2, and the outer end of the wire frame D′ may be raised or lowered accordingly and the part G G′ given any desired inclination.

By reason of the oblong eyes in the lower part of the wire frame D′ it may be easily elevated and removed from the transverse slot in the part D and set in the position shown, and as easily returned to its position in Fig. 1.

Figs. 4 and 5 represent an adjustment of the parts, adapting the mechanism for use as a drawing-table. To obtain this adjustment the drawing-board G G′ and bracket F are first removed from the easel. The frame parts A A′ and C C′ are then drawn in opposite directions until the upper or inner ends of the parts A A′ and the lower or inner ends of the parts C C′ leave the angular recesses in the parts C C′ and A A′, when the ends of the parts C C may be inverted, and because of their slots L L they may be adjusted to positions horizontally in line with the ends of the parts A A′, as fully shown in Fig. 4. Previously to making this adjustment of the parts mentioned the plate E^2 of the easel-prop should be moved to a position on the prop part E, to clear the jointure of the parts E E′ and allow free action of the hinge E^3. When the frame parts C C′ are adjusted to angular positions, substantially as shown in Fig. 4, the prop part E may be connected to the transverse piece B by setting the hook E^4 in the staple *b′* in the lower part of the piece B, which will secure the angular position of the frame parts, as shown. The prop part E′ may then be elevated and made to lean against the part D′, and the bracket F suspended from the upper pins, d^2 d^2, of the part D, when the drawing-board may be set in the position shown and the mechanism thus adapted for use as a drawing-table. When the ends of the frame parts C C′ are inverted and adjusted to bring their lower ends in line with the upper ends of the frame parts A A′, the washers *h′ h′* and spring parts K K will be pressed inward on the rod H, as shown in Fig. 5, and the tension of the spring K K′ K will operate, in connection with the hook E^4 on the prop part E, to firmly secure the relative position of the parts, as shown. When the parts are readjusted to the relative positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the spring K K′ K will hold the parts C C′ firmly against the parts A A′, and operate, in connection with the spring P P, to secure the adjustment of the same.

By reason of the pins d^2 d^2 in the frame-piece D the bracket F may be adapted to different positions, and made to support a canvased frame at any desired elevation.

Having thus explained the features of my improvement, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the frame consisting of two distinct parts, one within the other, the inner part being slotted, as set forth, each part adapted to partly receive the other, as shown, and be adjusted endwise with or transversely to each other, the transverse rod extended from the central frame part through the slotted frame, and fixed to the outer frame, and provided with sliding washers and spring for pressing the frames together transversely, the bow-spring fixed to and projecting from the central frame part into the slots of the inner frame, and adapted to press the frames together endwise, the jointed prop provided with corresponding grooves, and plate arranged to slide therein and brace or clear the jointure of the prop, the adjustable wire frame fixed to the central frame-piece, and the bracket adapted to be adjusted on the central frame-piece, substantially as specified, for the purpose set forth.

2. In an artist's easel, the frame consisting of two distinct parts, one within the other, the inner part being slotted, as set forth, and each part being adapted to receive the other, as shown, and be adjusted endwise with or transversely to each other, substantially as specified.

3. In an easel, the transverse rod projecting from the central frame-piece through the slotted frame and fixed to the outer frame, and provided with sliding washers and spring, as shown, in combination with the frame parts, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In an easel, the bow-spring fixed to and

projecting from the central frame-piece into the slotted side frames, as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In an easel, the adjustable wire frame, in combination with the central frame-piece, as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In an easel, the jointed prop provided with a hook, in combination with a sliding plate adapted to operate as set forth, for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. TURNER.

Witnesses:

R. L. READING,

S. T. THOMAS.