

(No Model.)

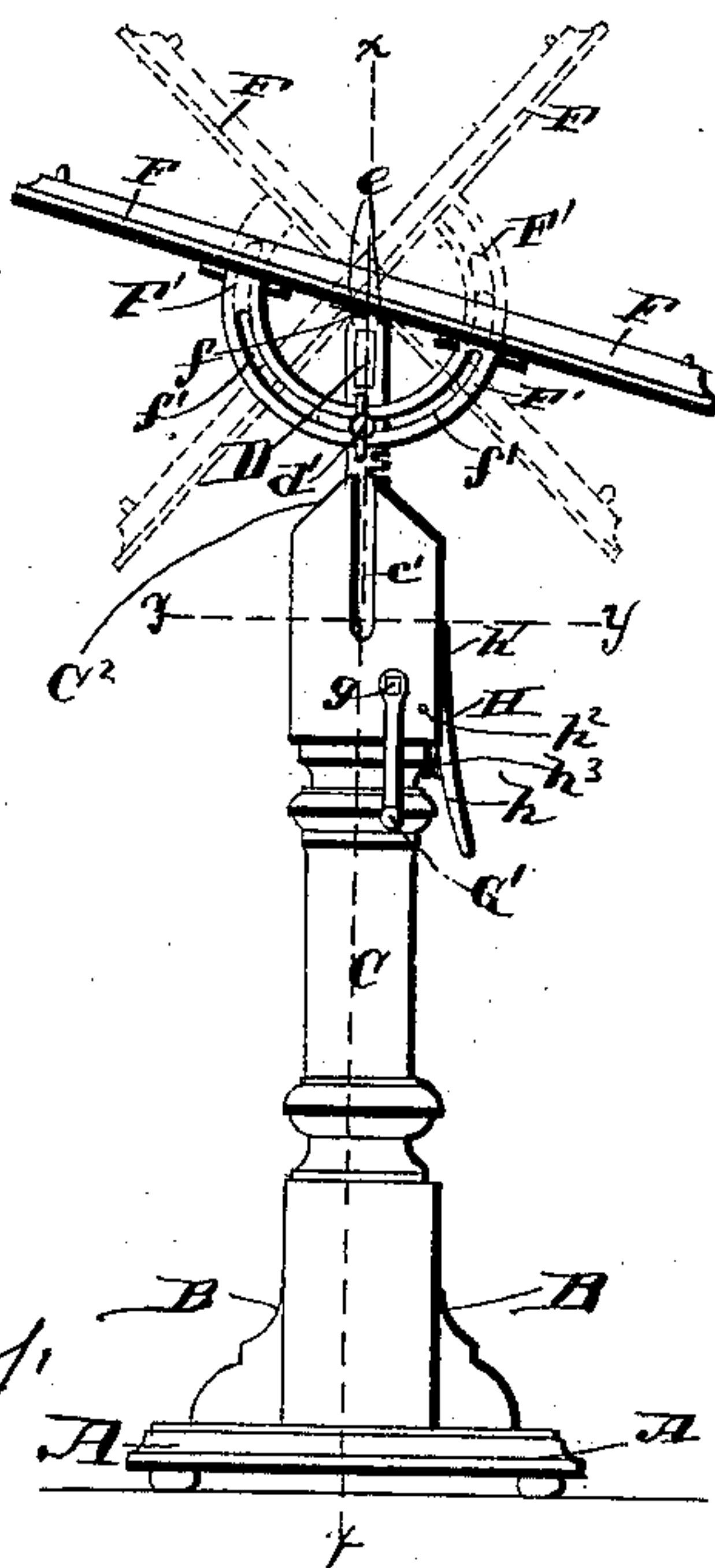
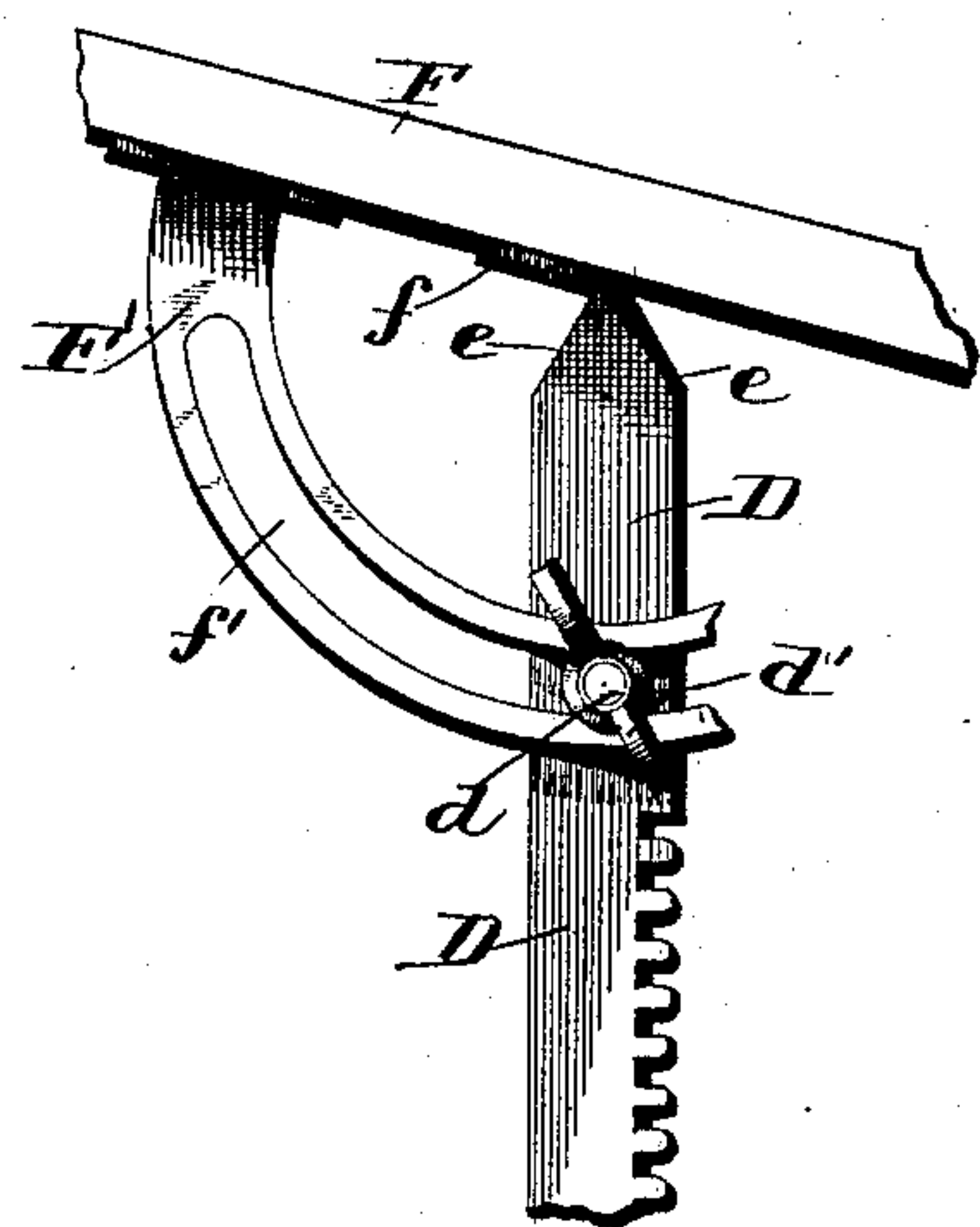
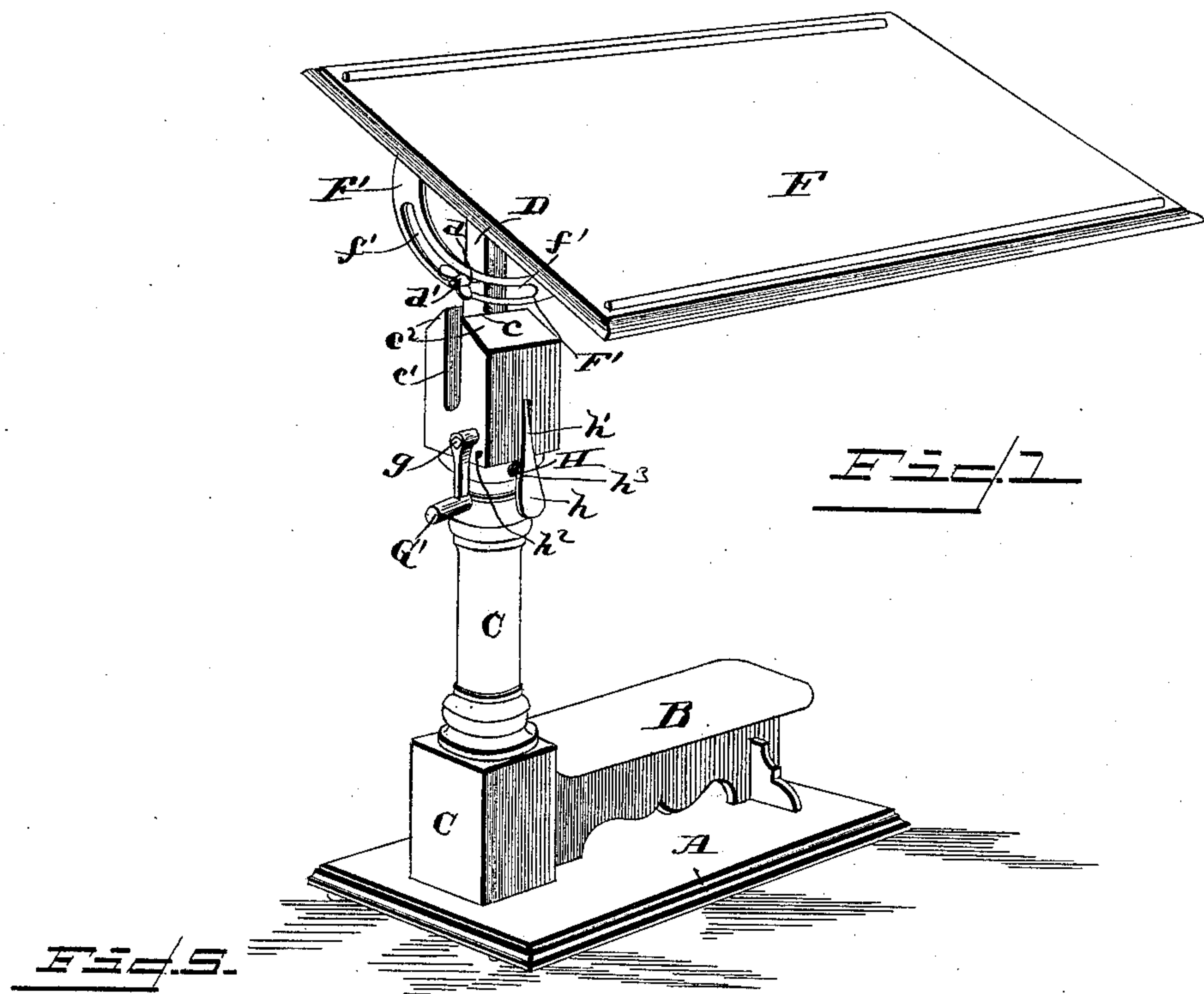
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. W. H. SCHUBERT.

TABLE.

No. 387,453.

Patented Aug. 7, 1888.



Witnesses

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*Witness*

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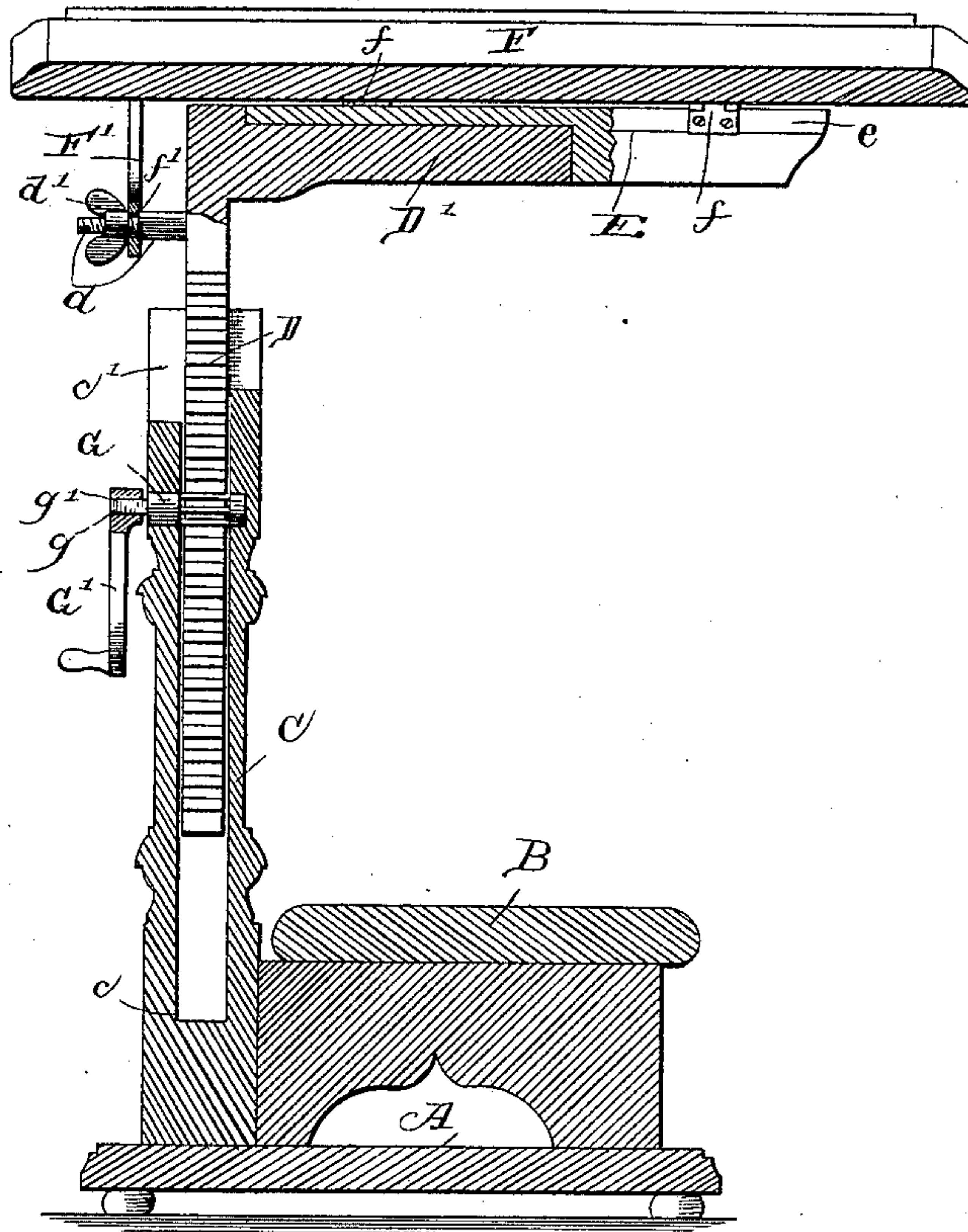
C. W. H. SCHUBERT.

TABLE.

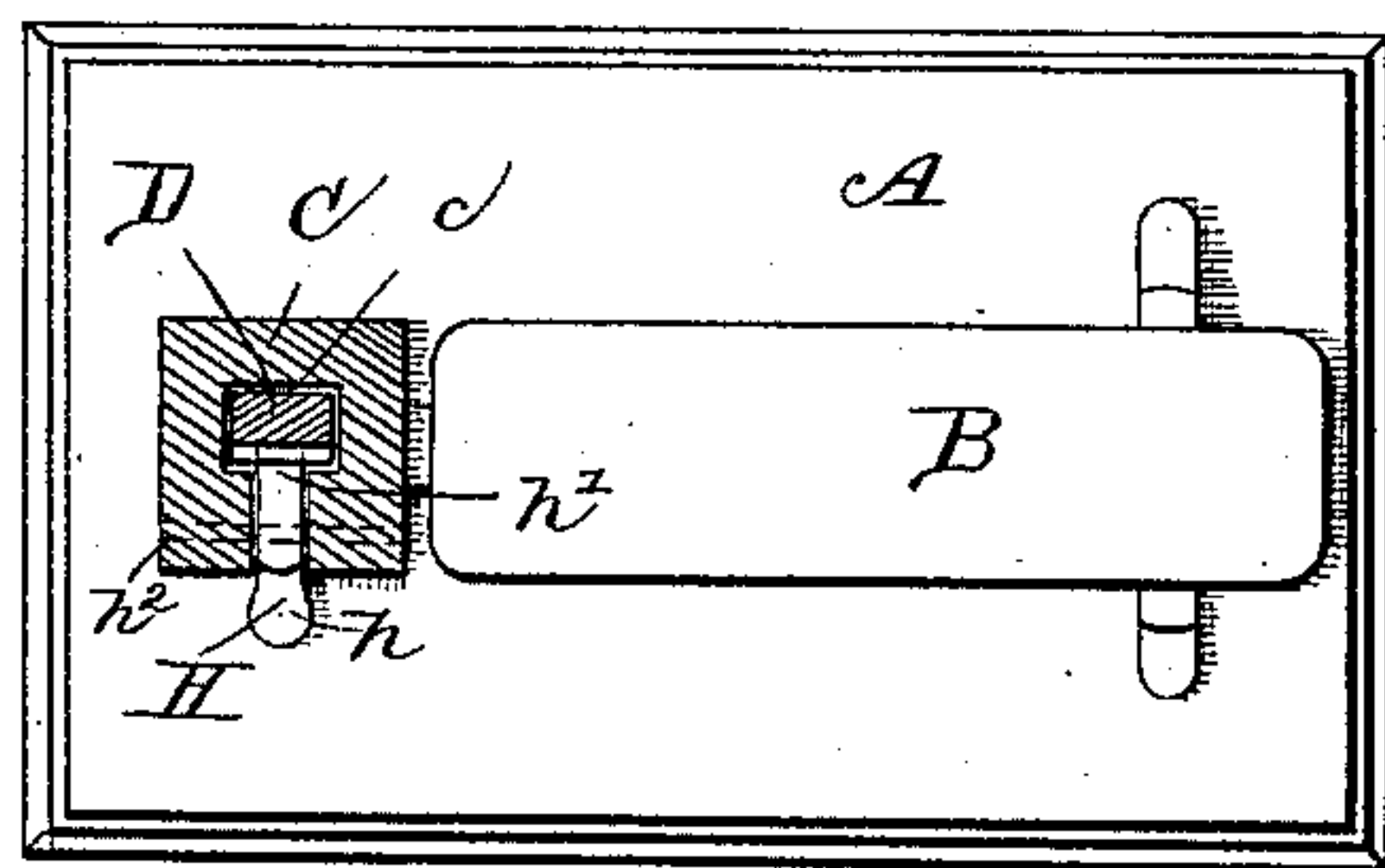
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*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN WILLIAM HERMAN SCHUBERT, OF ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS.

## TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,453, dated August 7, 1888.

Application filed September 20, 1887. Serial No. 250,234. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM HERMAN SCHUBERT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tables, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in tables; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof, which will be more fully hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved form of table. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section taken on the line  $x x$  of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on the line  $y y$  of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a detail side view.

A indicates the base-rest, which is provided with suitable casters, and a foot-rest, B, on its upper side. The hollow upright C rises from the base-rest adjacent to one end of the foot-rest B. The opening  $c$  in the upright C is just large enough to give free movement therein of a vertically-moving rack-bar, D. The upper end of the upright C is formed with the double bevels  $c^2$ , which form rests in addition to the construction hereinafter set forth. The beveled surfaces are at suitable angles to support the table for use in drawing or other similar purpose. The upper portion of the said rack-bar D is formed with an integral arm, D', which projects outwardly from one side thereof and is fitted in a mortise formed in the rest-arm E and secured thereto, thereby securing the said rest-arm to the rack-bar D.

A table, F, is hinged to the top edge of the said rest-arm E, said rest-arm being provided with a double-beveled top edge,  $e$ , and the knuckles of the hinges  $f$  being mounted in recesses in the apex of the double bevel the said table is thereby permitted to be turned down on either side of the arm E, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. The under side of one end of the table F has a semicircular bracket, F', secured thereto, which is formed with a curved slot,  $f'$ . The projecting end of a screw-threaded stud,  $d$ , secured to the upper portion of the rack-bar D, passes through the slot  $f'$  and is engaged by a winged nut,  $d'$ . The said stud

or pin  $d$  plays in a slot,  $c'$ , formed in the side of the standard when the table is lowered close to the upper end of the standard. By this means the table F can be permanently held in any adjusted position, whether it be inclined or straight.

In one side of the upper part of the opening  $c$  a cog-wheel, G, is mounted integrally, with the spindle  $g$  thereof projected outwardly through one side of the upright C to form a square bearing,  $g'$ , for engagement thereof by a crank or key, G'. The rack-bar D engages with the cog G and is raised or lowered thereby when the crank or key G' is relatively turned. Adjacent to the cog-wheel G a catch, H, is mounted, which consists of a hand-engaging depending lever,  $h$ , having an upper enlarged projecting end,  $h'$ , which is adapted to engage the teeth of the rack-bar D. A fulcrum-pin,  $h^2$ , passing through the upright or standard C and through the lever  $h$ , secures the latter in connection with the standard, and arranges the same in such a position that the projecting end  $h'$  passes through the opening therefor formed in the side of the standard. A coiled spring,  $h^3$ , mounted in a recess in the standard and bearing under the lever  $h$ , keeps the upper end of the said lever normally passed inward and in engagement with the rack-bar D. By this means the rack-bar D is held in any adjusted position, and when it is desired to change its adjustment or elevation the lower end of the lever  $h$  is pressed downward, and the said rack-bar D can be raised or lowered, as will be readily understood.

Through the integral construction of the arm D' with the rack-bar D a strong and durable support is formed, and by the double-beveled construction of the upper edge of rest-arm E the table F is allowed to be more readily turned down at an angle on each side thereof.

This improved form of table is adapted for use in the sick-room for serving meals to the patient or as a book-rest. The table may be readily turned over the bed or couch, the foot-rest passing under the same. The table is also useful as a book-rest, a music-rest, or a writing-stand, to all of which uses it is readily adapted.

I am aware that it is old to form a table with a base-rest and a foot-rest, a hollow standard rising from the base-rest, a rack-bar moved up and down in said standard, and a laterally-mov-

able table attached to the upper end of said rack-bar; and such I do not claim, broadly.

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

- 5 The herein-described table, comprising the base-rest A, the foot-rest B, the hollow stand-  
ard C, rising from the base-rest adjacent to the foot-rest, provided with the central vertical  
slot,  $c'$ , and having the oppositely-beveled rest-  
10 ing-surfaces  $c''$  at its upper end on each side of  
said slot, the rack-bar D, having a laterally-  
extended arm, D', the rest-arm E, socketed  
upon the arm D' and having its upper side  
beveled to continue the beveled surfaces  $c''$   
15 when aligned therewith, the table F, connected

by the hinge  $f$  to the rest-arm, the semicircular  
slotted bracket F', the stud  $d$  in the slot thereof  
and engaged by the thumb-nut  $d'$ , the cog-wheel  
G, mounted on the spindle  $g$ , which has its outer  
end squared to engage a crank-handle, and the 20  
spring-controlled pivoted catch H, to hold the  
rack-bar up, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my  
own I have hereto affixed my signature in pres-  
ence of two witnesses.

CHRISTIAN WILLIAM HERMAN SCHUBERT.

Witnesses:

JAS. K. COOKE,  
EMIL KOEHLER.