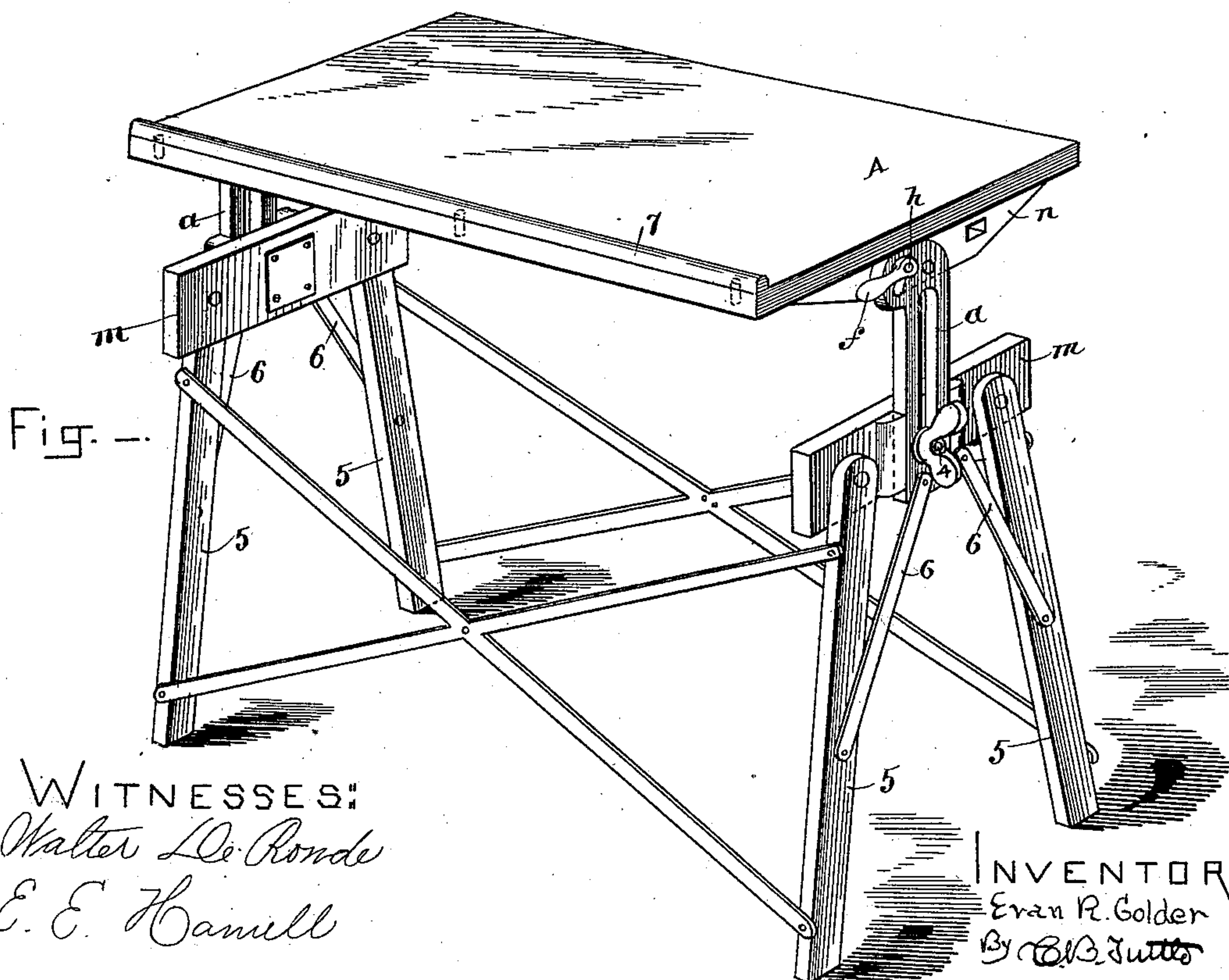
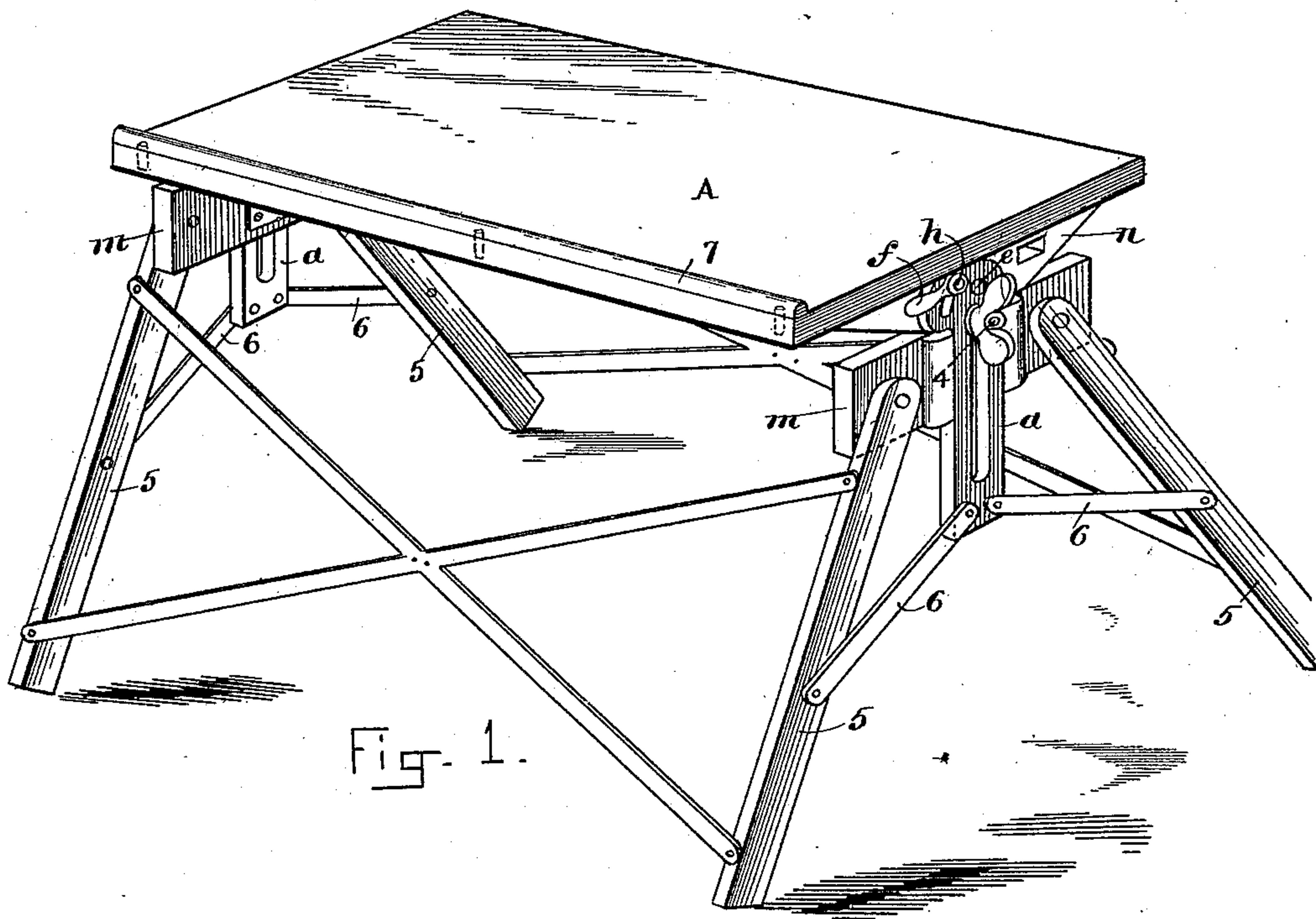


(No Model.)

E. R. GOLDER.  
FOLDING TABLE.

No. 424,879.

Patented Apr. 1, 1890.





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EVAN R. GOLDER, OF SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS.

## FOLDING TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 424,879, dated April 1, 1890.

Application filed May 3, 1889. Serial No. 309,425. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EVAN R. GOLDER, of Swampscott, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Folding Tables, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in folding tables.

10 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a table constructed in accordance with and embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view representing the table in an elevated position.

15 The table-top A is mounted on uprights *a* by screws *e*, on which screws the table-top turns pivotally, and may be held in a horizontal or inclined position by mechanism composed of clamp *f* and clamp-bolt *h*, arranged 20 to operate in connection with the cleat *n*, as shown. The clamp-bolt extends through a curved slot in the upper end of the standard; and the clamp *f* consists of a collar on said bolt, provided with a handle by which the 25 clamping effect may be easily accomplished.

The uprights *a* are arranged to slide vertically in cross-bars *m*, to which end a groove-way is formed in the uprights to receive the screw 4, whereby the upright is held and 30 guided in its movements. The desired elevation of the table having been attained, the screw 4 is operated to clamp the upright *a* to the cross-piece *m* to sustain the position of the table-top.

35 Attached to the cross-bars *m* are legs or standards 5, as represented. Said standards are pivotally connected to the cross-bar *m* in pairs and have braces 6, that are pivotally attached at one end to the standards and at the 40 opposite end to the uprights *a*.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that as the upright *a* is moved upward the table-top A is lifted and the standards 5 are drawn together by braces 6, there-

by giving support to the table-top and maintaining it at a high elevation, as in Fig. 2; but 45 when the uprights are dropped downward the standards are opened outwardly and the table-top presses down upon cross-bars *m*, as in Fig. 1. These two figures represent the extreme high and low positions of the table. The 50 intermediate elevations are maintained in an obvious manner by means of screw 4.

The table-top A may be inclined at any desired angle and is supported by clamp-screw 55 *h*. When not in use, the top may be set at its most inclined angle and the standards closed together, in which folded position the table sets closely up to the wall or into any narrow retaining box or recess. 60

The table may be provided with one or more drawers to suit and is provided with a rib or cleat 7. Said rib is made detachable from the 65 table-top, and to that end it is provided with pins that enter suitable retaining-holes formed in the table. When not in use, the cleat and pins are lifted and the cleat is set into a suitable holding-recess formed on the under side of the table-top.

Having thus described my invention, I 70 claim—

A table consisting of vertical standards *a*, parallel with each other, said standards having at their upper ends a table supported between them and at their lower ends links pivotally secured thereto and extending there- 75 from downwardly, parallel bars *m*, extending transversely of the table and having a sliding connection with the standards, and a clamping device 4, the legs pivoted to said cross- 80 bars, the said downwardly-extending links being pivoted to the legs, substantially as described.

EVAN R. GOLDER.

Witnesses:

M. S. NICHOLS,  
C. B. TUTTLE.