

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. McCLURE.  
LAUNDRY TABLE.

No. 436,839.

Patented Sept. 23, 1890.

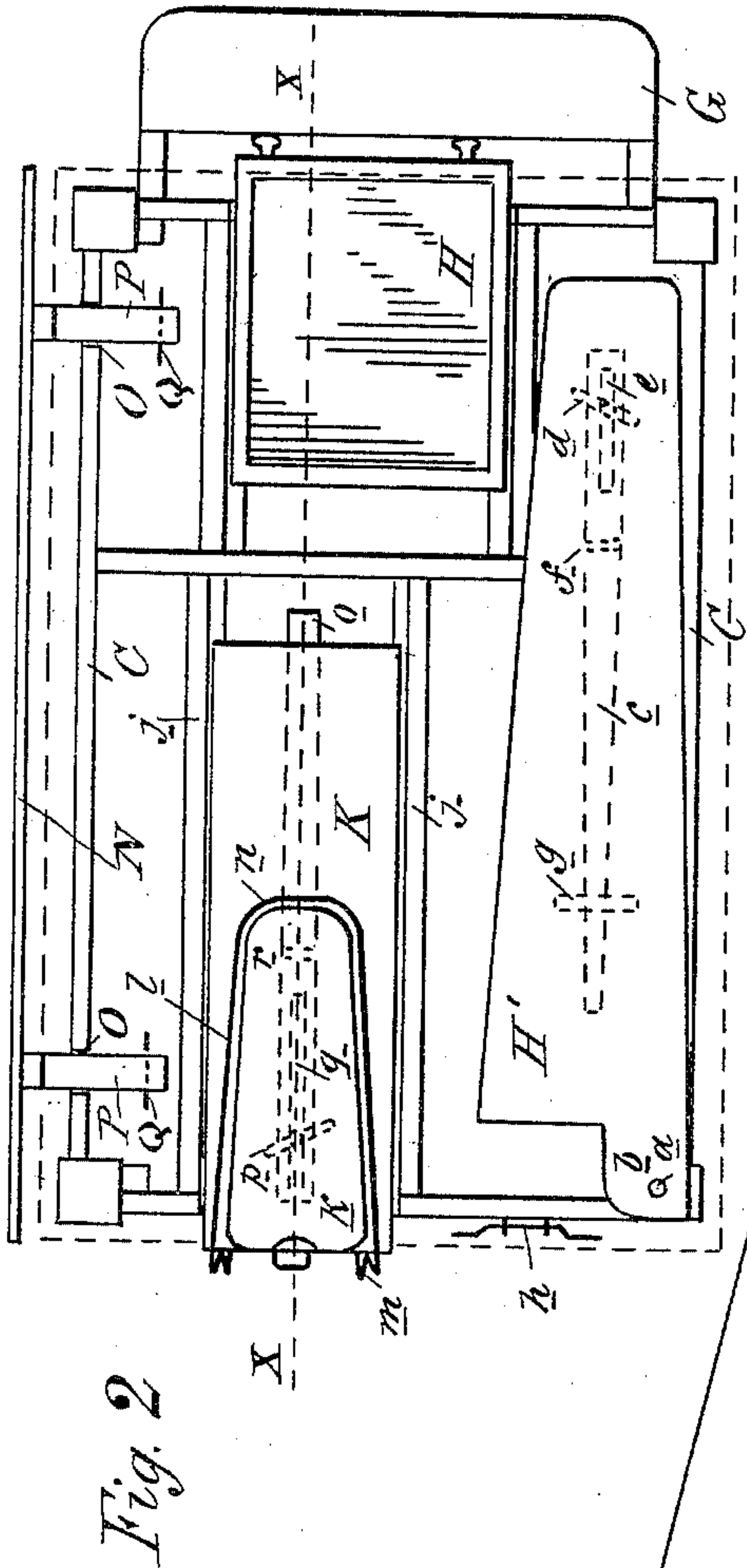


Fig. 2

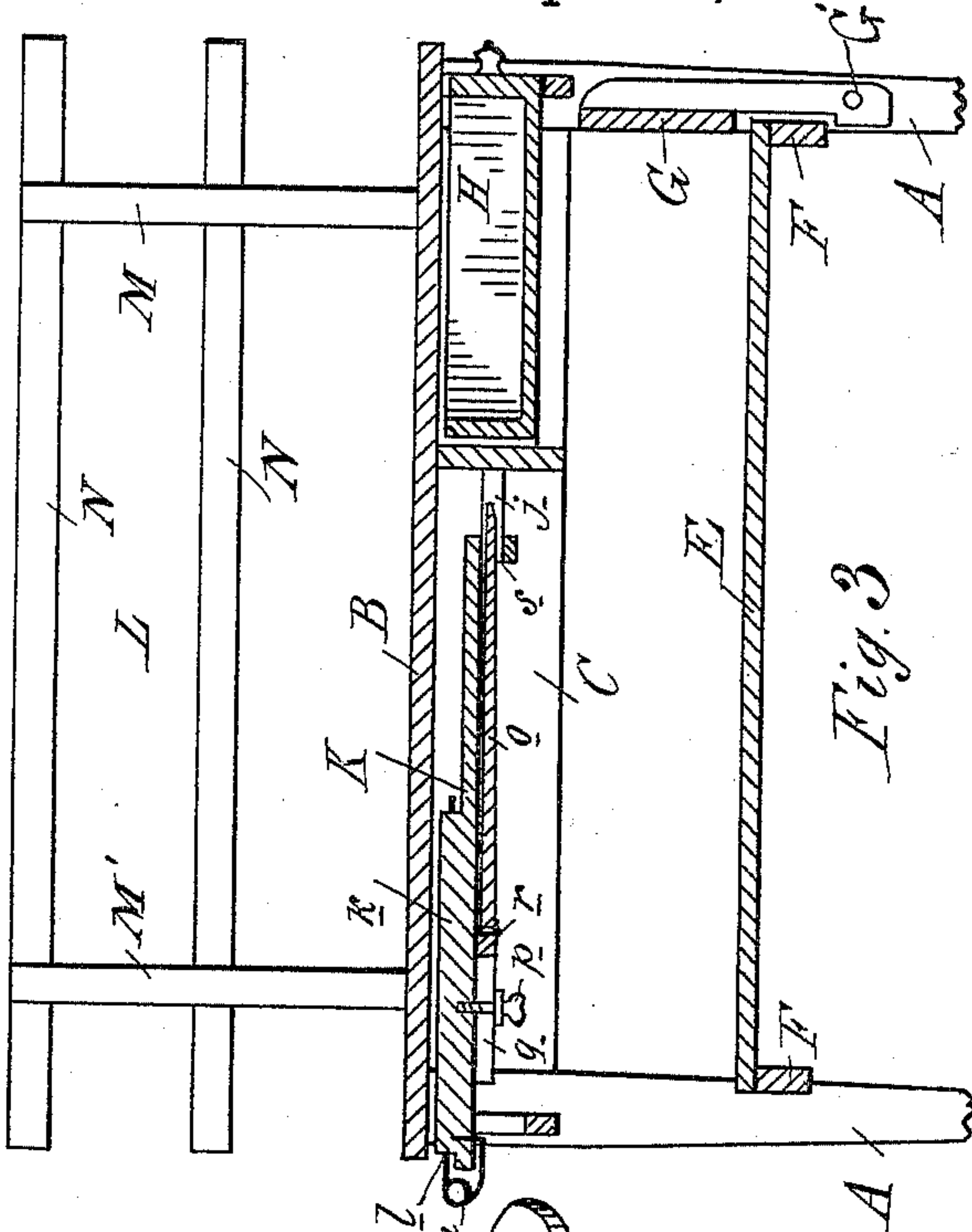


Fig. 3

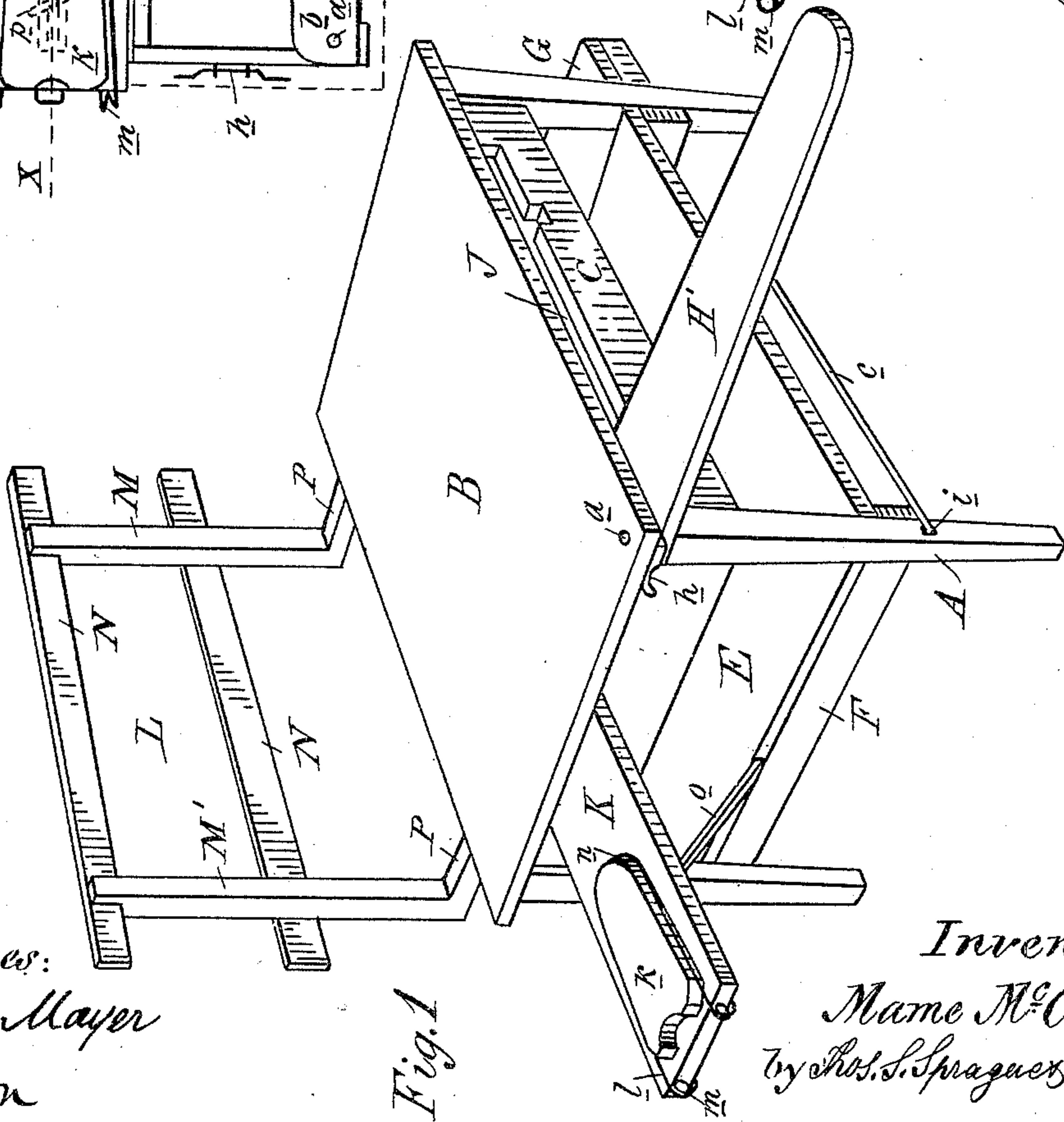


Fig. 1

Witnesses:  
J. Paul Mayer  
A. Blaton

Inventor:  
Mame McClure  
by Chas. S. Sprague, Son,  
Atty.

(No Model.)

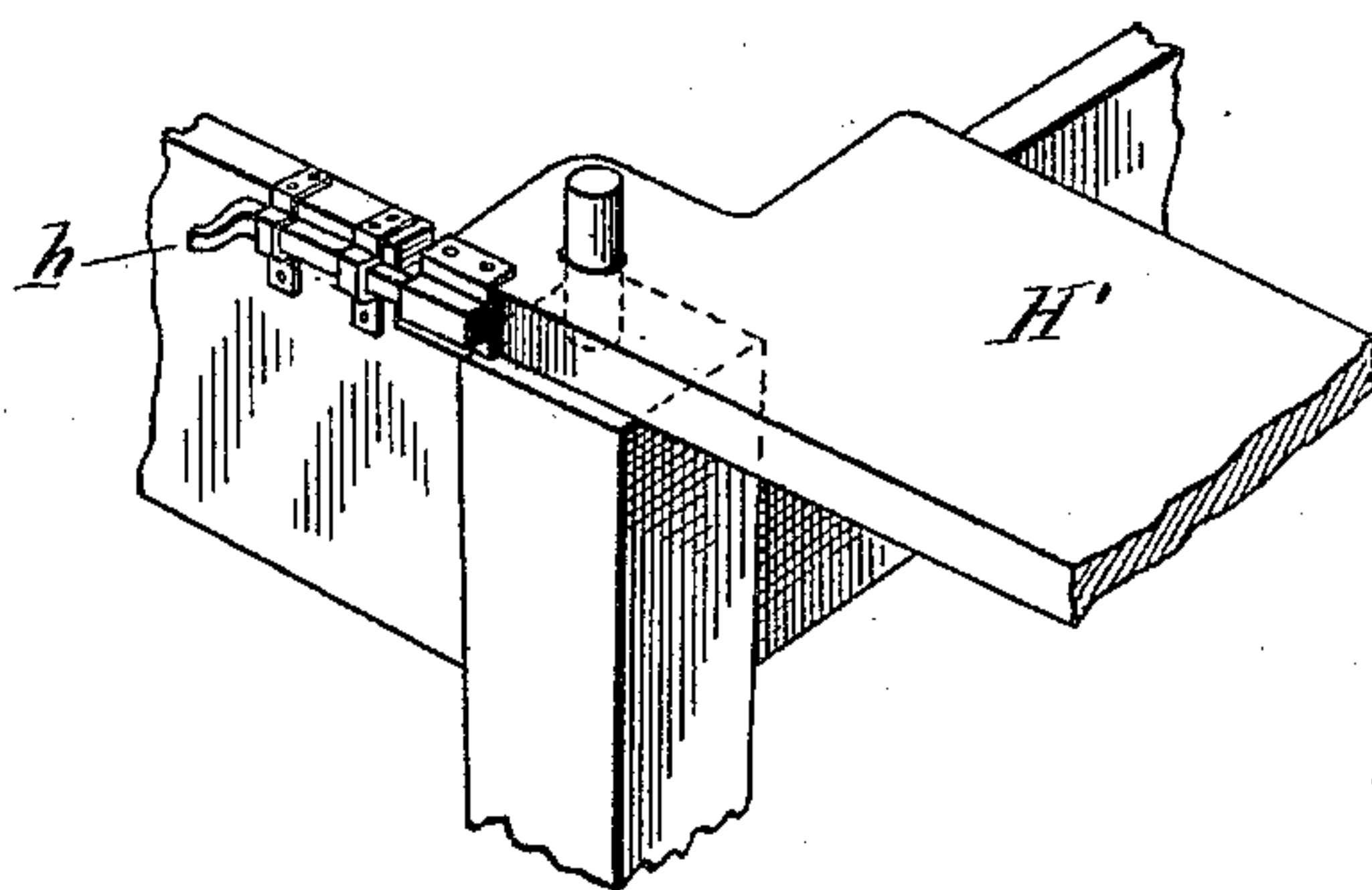
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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*Fig. 4*



*Witnesses:*

*P. M. Hulbert*  
*Chas. A. Gregg*

*Inventor.*

*Mame M<sup>c</sup>Clure*

*By Thos. S. Maguire*  
*Atty.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAME MCCLURE, OF COSHOCTON, OHIO.

## LAUNDRY-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 436,839, dated September 23, 1890.

Application filed May 3, 1889. Serial No. 309,455. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAME MCCLURE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Coshocton, in the county of Coshocton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Laundry-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in ironing-tables; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter more particularly described, and then definitely claimed.

In the drawings which accompany this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved table. Fig. 2 is a plan of the table with the top removed, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line *xx* in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a detail view of a part of the table.

A are the legs, B is the top of a table of ordinary construction, and C are the sides.

E is a shelf secured about mid-length of the legs and extending the whole length of the table underneath the same, and secured in position upon the strips F, which in turn are secured to the legs in any suitable manner.

G is a basket-shelf pivotally secured at G' to the legs, and so arranged that it may be turned up out of the way, as shown in Fig. 3.

H is a drawer at the end of the table, of any of the known or usual constructions.

At one corner of the table, below the top, is pivotally secured by means of the bolt *a*, the ironing-board H', which is adapted to be turned under the table when not in use, as shown in Fig. 2, a suitable aperture J being cut in the side board of the table for this purpose.

*b* is a projection or tongue at the end of the skirt-board, through which the pivot *a* passes. *c* is a hinged brace or leg, secured to the end of said skirt-board H' by means of the thumb-screw *d* engaging into the slot *e* in the brace, and *f* the hinge connecting the two parts of the brace.

*g* is a stirrup or lug on the end of the ironing-board H', adapted to hold the brace up when it is turned under the table. *h* is a slide or catch secured upon the end of the table

and adapted to secure the ironing-board in position when it is turned out for use.

*i* is a ledge or recess in the leg of the table, into which the end of the brace is designed to fit, and the thumb-screw *d*, screwed up tight, secures it in its adjusted position.

K is a shirt-ironing board sliding in the end of the table through an aperture upon the guides *j*. To the top of this board is secured the bosom-board *k*. *l* is a spring secured on the under side of the board K and having the coils *m*, arranged at the end, and the loop *n* of a size to conform with the bosom-board, and so constructed that the tension of the spring will tend to keep the loop *n* in the position shown in Fig. 1 to hold the shirt down firmly in position while being ironed.

A brace *o* is secured to the under side of the board K by means of the thumb-nut *p*, engaging into the slot *q*, the two parts of the brace being secured together by a hinge *r*.

*s* is a stirrup secured to the under side of the board K, and adapted to hold the end of the brace when it is desired to slide it out of the way under the table, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

L is a drying-frame, consisting of the uprights M and M', and suitable cross-pieces N of any desired number, and slidingly secured at the rear of the table into the apertures O by means of the sliding bars P, on which a suitable stop Q is secured.

The parts being thus constructed and arranged, it is evident that two ironers can be at work at the same table, or that one operator may use the parts for the different purposes for which they are intended, and that when not in use both ironing-boards and the basket-shelf G may be turned under the table and out of the way.

Clothes hung upon the rack when it is drawn out, as shown in Fig. 1, will hang free their full length without touching the table, and the basket-shelf G gives ready access to the top to hang the clothes thereon or to take them therefrom, while the shelf E gives a large storage capacity for the clothes.

Having the parts arranged fixedly to the table there is no danger of their becoming lost or misplaced, and they are convenient

for use at all times without the necessity of handling them, except to move them in and out.

It is evident that long clothes may hang  
5 from the rack thus constructed without touching the table or the floor.

What I claim as my invention is—

A laundry-table having a sliding ironing-  
board, a bosom-board thereon, and a spring-  
10 loop having its ends engaging the ironing-

board and encircling the edge of the bosom-board for securing the goods in position, as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 6th day of 15 April, 1889.

MAME MCCLURE.

Witnesses:

KATE H. MCCLURE,  
WM. B. HANLON.