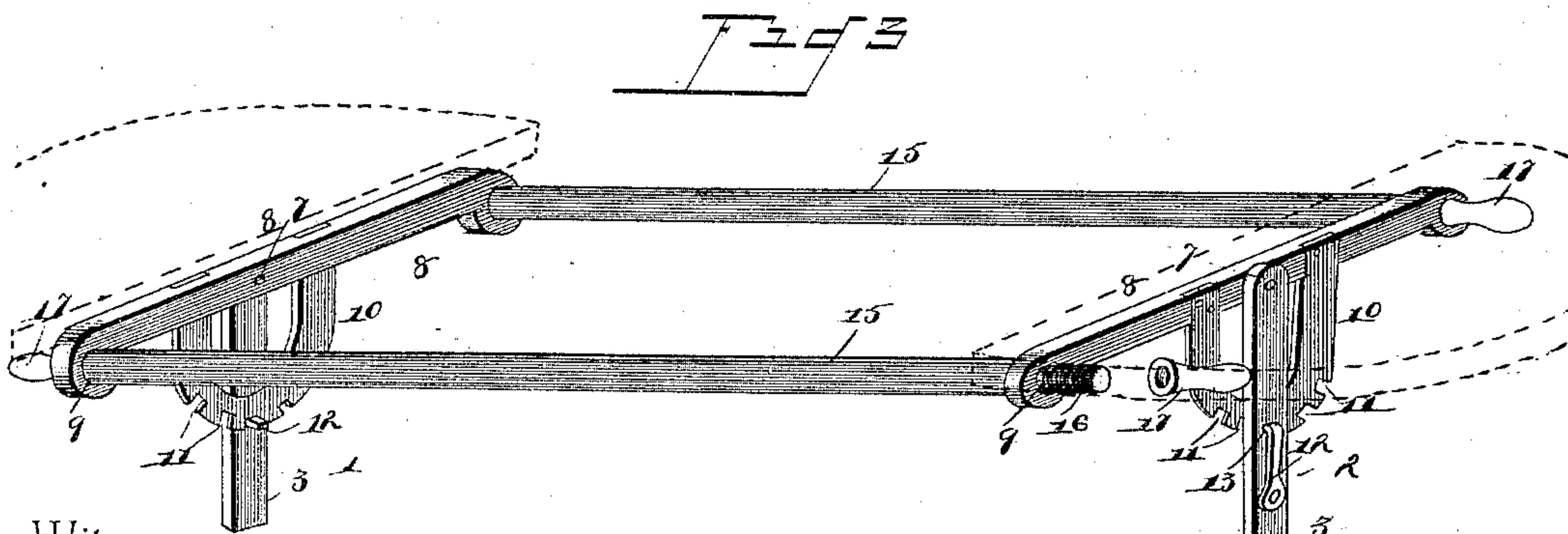
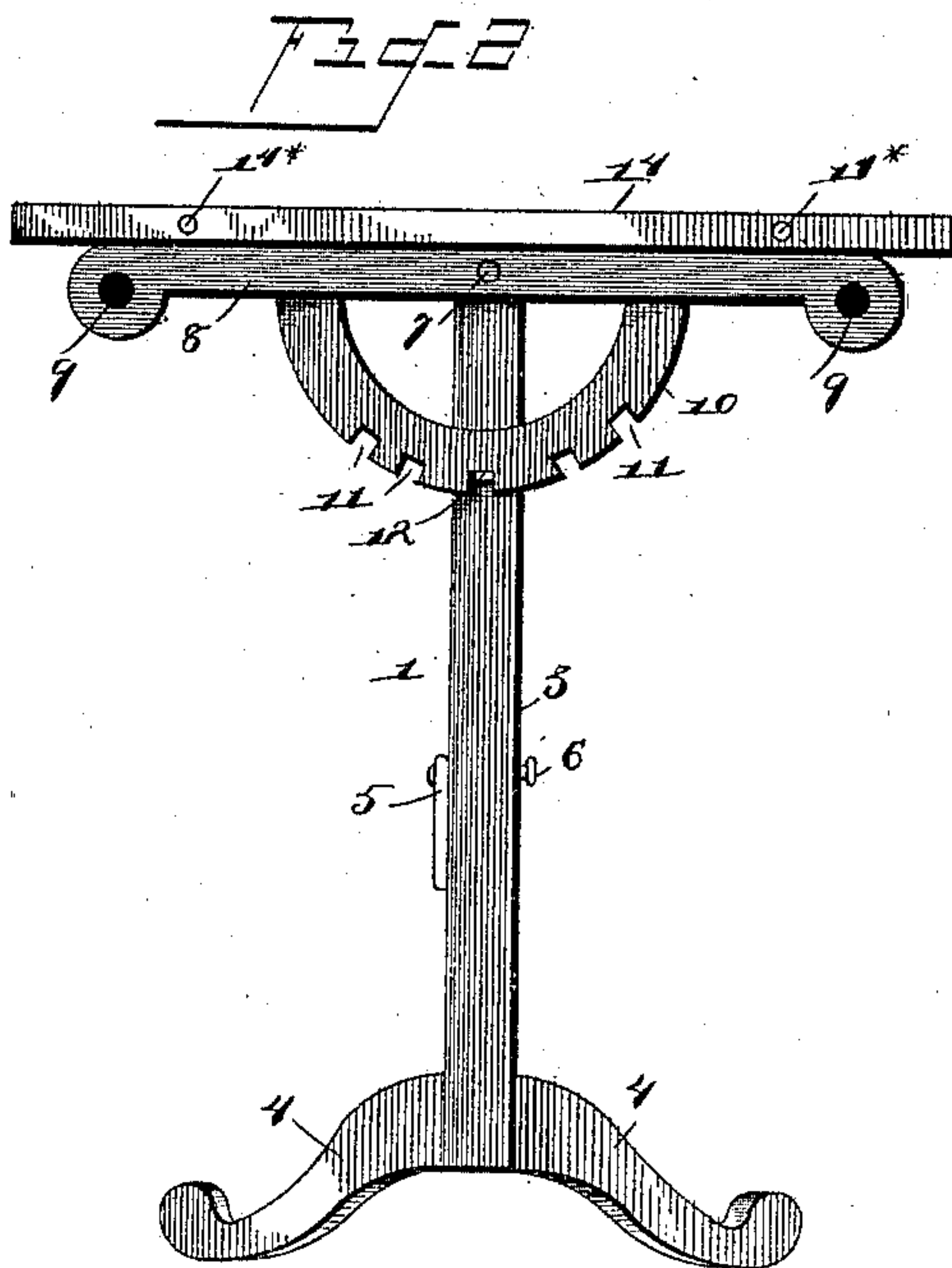
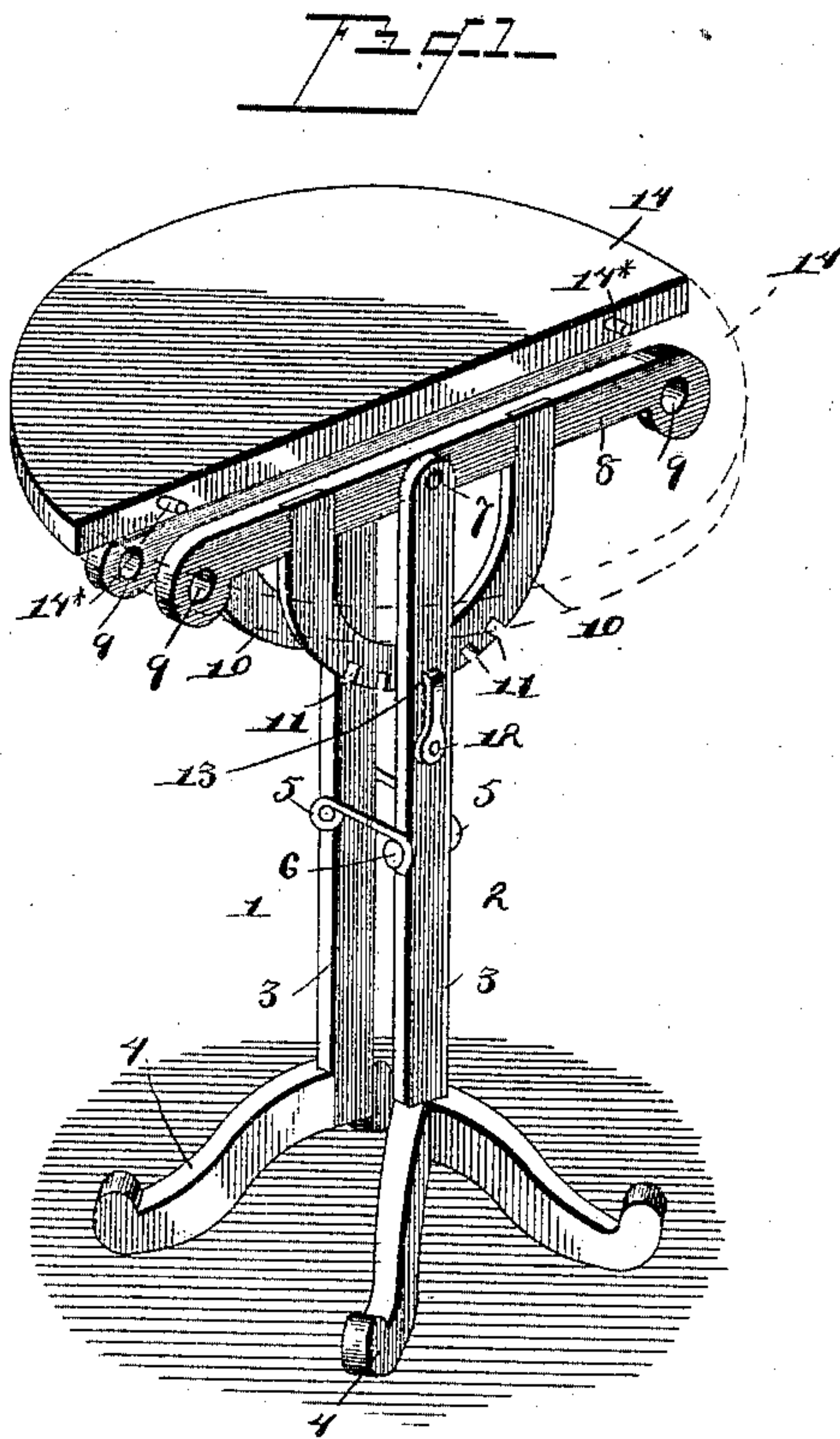


(No Model.)

J. HOFMANN, Jr.  
COMBINATION TABLE AND QUILTING FRAME.

No. 443,079.

Patented Dec. 16, 1890.



Witnesses:

*Geo. C. Frick.*

*W. S. Duwall.*

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Inventor  
*John Hofmann Jr.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HOFMANN, JR., OF ASHERVILLE, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE STEARLEY, OF CLAY COUNTY, INDIANA.

## COMBINATION TABLE AND QUILTING-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 443,079, dated December 16, 1890.

Application filed April 8, 1889. Serial No. 306,470. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN HOFMANN, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Asherville, in the county of Clay and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Combination Table and Quilting-Frame, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combined table, desk, and quilting-frame; and among the objects in view are to provide an exceedingly cheap and simple table adapted to be adjusted at various inclinations to form a desk or to be converted into a quilting-frame, all with ease and facility.

With the above objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction, hereinafter specified, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a combined table and quilting-frame constructed in accordance with my invention, the same being shown as adapted to be used as a table. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the combination article, the same being adapted to serve as a quilting-frame, the table-sections being dotted in this case in order to better illustrate the construction of parts.

Like numerals indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The table is formed by the combining of two opposite and similar sections 1 and 2, and is constructed as follows:

3 represents the supporting-standards, there being one for each section, and at the lower ends thereof are secured in this instance four diverging feet 4, forming a suitable base. One of the standards is provided at one side with a pivoted hook 5, the free end of which is adapted to engage a stud 6, projecting from the corresponding face of the adjacent or companion standard. To the upper ends of each of the standards is pivoted, as at 7, a cross-bar 8, which bars have eyes or openings 9, formed therein near their opposite ends, for a purpose hereinafter explained. Depending from each of the cross-bars 8 is a semicircular plate 10, provided at intervals with notches 11, any one of which is adapted to be engaged by a spring-catch 12, passing through in an opening 13 near the upper end of the stand-

ard. Upon the cross-bars are rigidly mounted the opposite halves or sections 14 of the table-top, which halves or sections when abutting constitute the table-top, which is preferably circular.

By disengaging the spring-catches from the notches 11 the table-top as a whole may be tilted or inclined at any angle to serve as a writing-desk, easel, &c, or the same may remain horizontal and serve the purpose of an ordinary table. In any of its positions the sections are maintained in proper relative position by means of the usual tenons 14<sup>x</sup>, with which the edge of one of the sections is provided, entering corresponding openings in the edge of the opposite section.

To convert the table into a quilting-frame, the opposite halves are simply moved apart, as shown in Fig. 3, and the said sections temporarily connected by opposite side bars 15, preferably cylindrical in cross-section, said bars being provided at their opposite ends with screws 16, journaled in the opposite openings of the two cross-bars and adapted to be rotated, so as to take up the quilt as completed. Upon each of the screws is mounted a binding knob or handle 17, adapted to be loosened to permit of a rotation of the bars, and again tightened, so as to clamp the cross-bars between their inner ends and the outer ends of the side bars; and thus prevent further rotation of the side bars. The quilting-frame thus formed has a table-section at each end, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, and these sections are serviceable for the reception of stock or tools used in the operation of quilting. After the quilting has been completed for the present, the bars may be withdrawn with the work thereon and set aside and the table-sections returned to their position.

By tilting the top to a substantially vertical position the table consumes but very little room, and may be set aside out of the way.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

In a combined table and quilting-frame, the combination, with two independent vertical standards having supporting-legs and means for detachably locking them together, of a transverse cross-bar connected at its center

to the upper end of each standard and having openings near its ends at right angles to the length of said standard, a section rigidly secured upon each cross-bar parallel with the plane of said openings, the two sections forming a table-top when the standards are locked together, and longitudinal side bars having reduced ends adapted to enter said openings when the sections are separated, all as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

JOHN HOFMANN, JR.

Witnesses:

GEORGE HOFMANN,  
HENRY KNUDSEN.