

(No Model.)

A. M. CURRIER.

COMBINED CENTER AND INVALID'S TABLE.

No. 454,928.

Patented June 30, 1891.

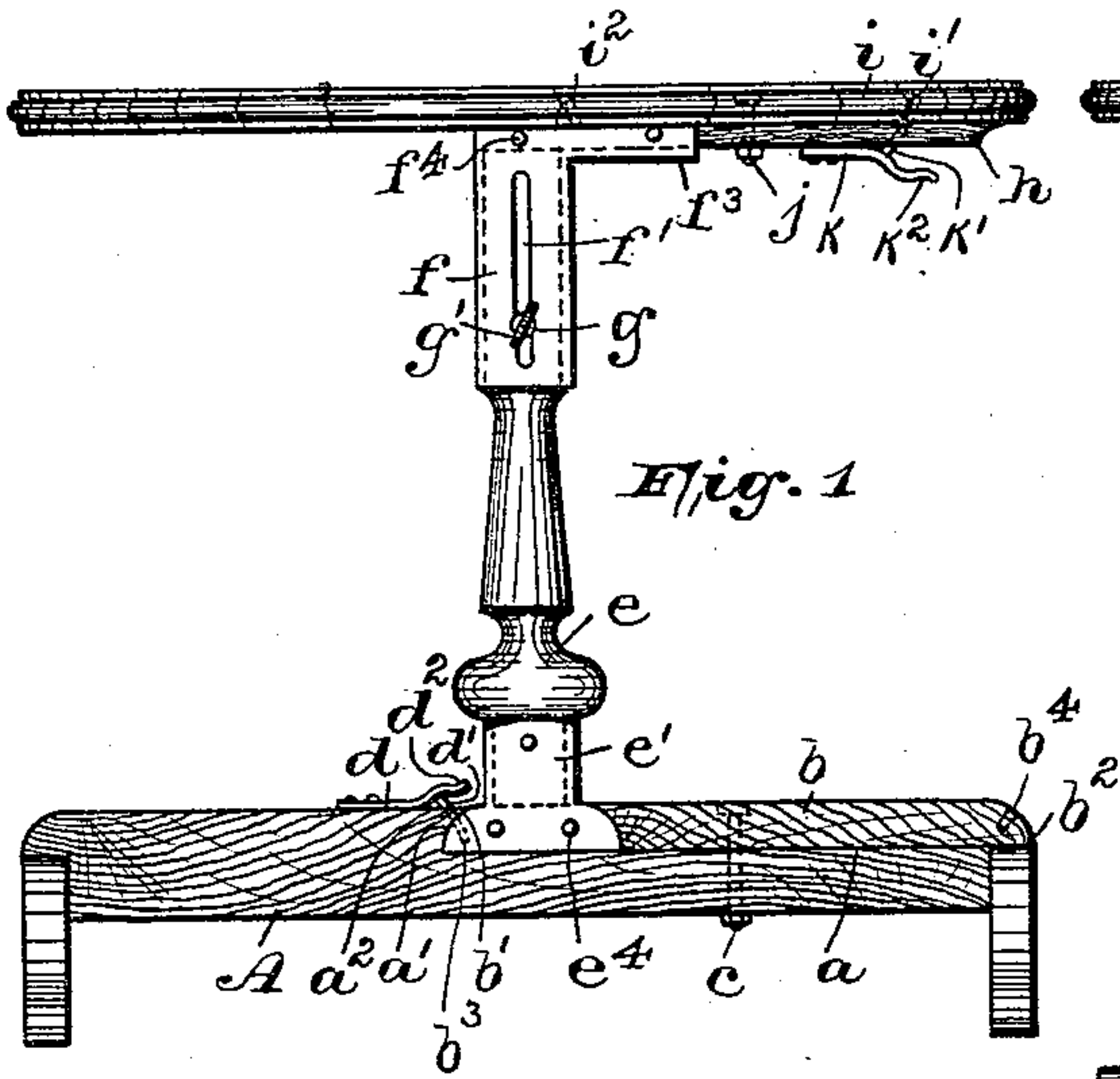


Fig. 1

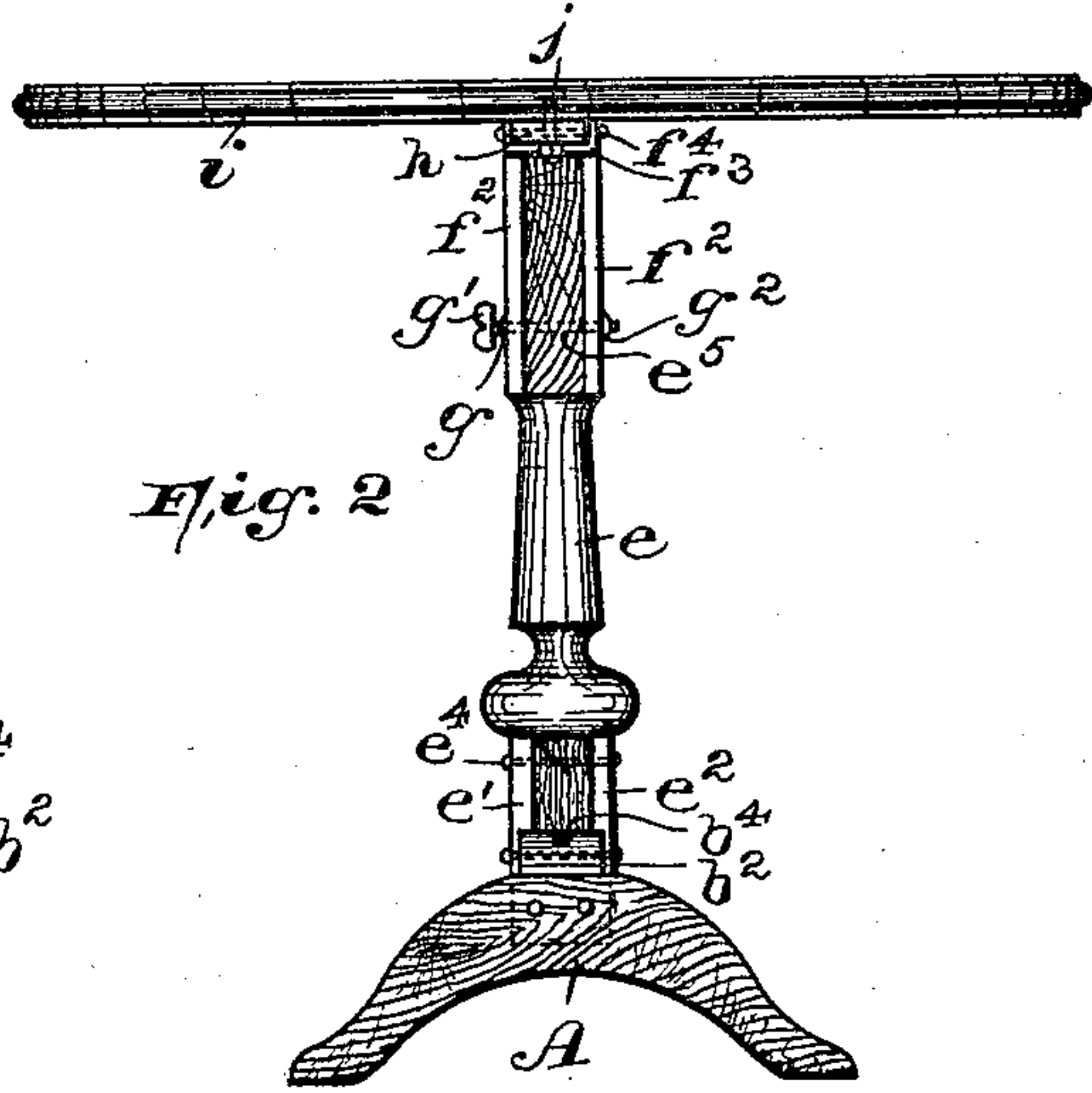


Fig. 2

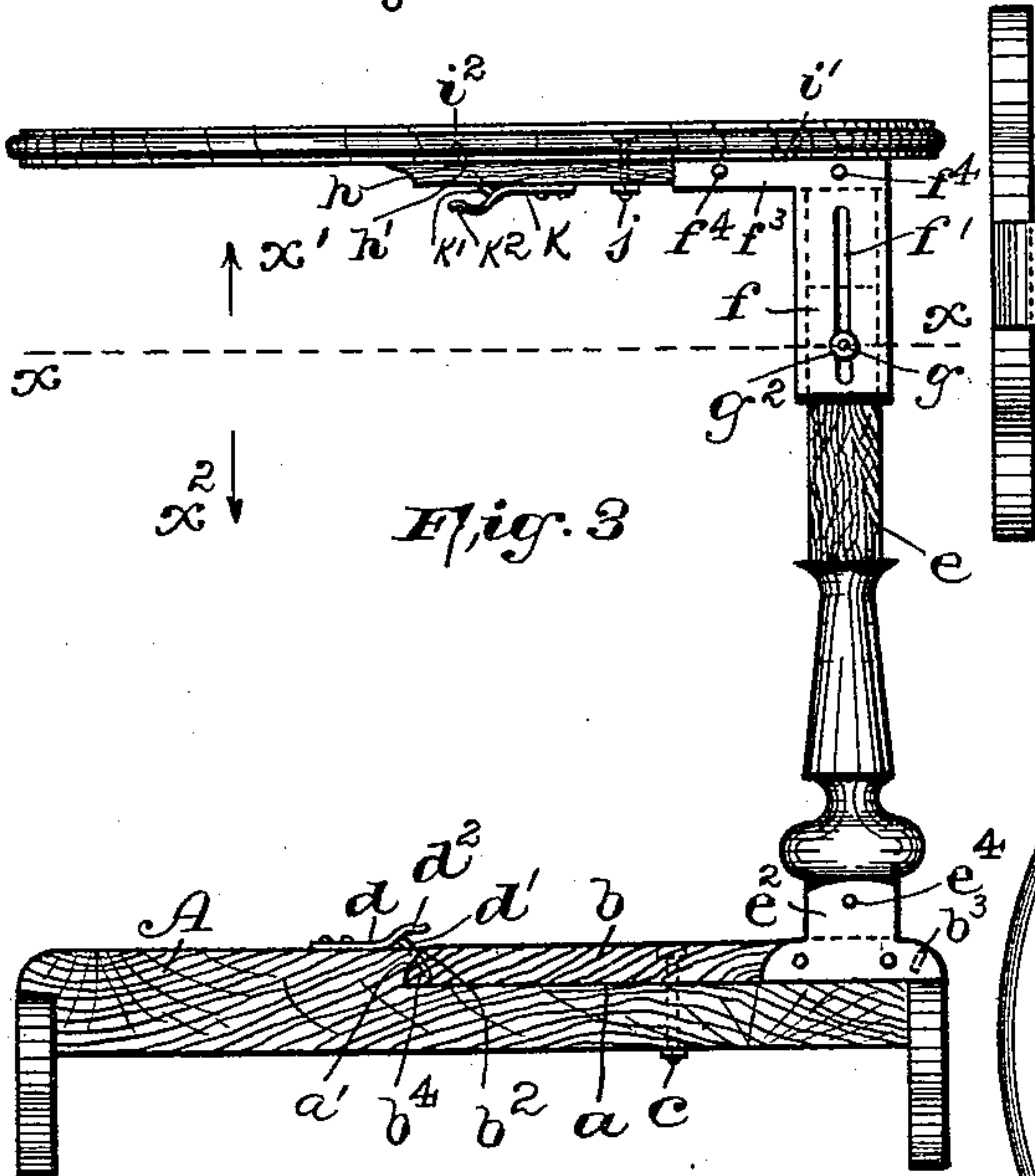


Fig. 3

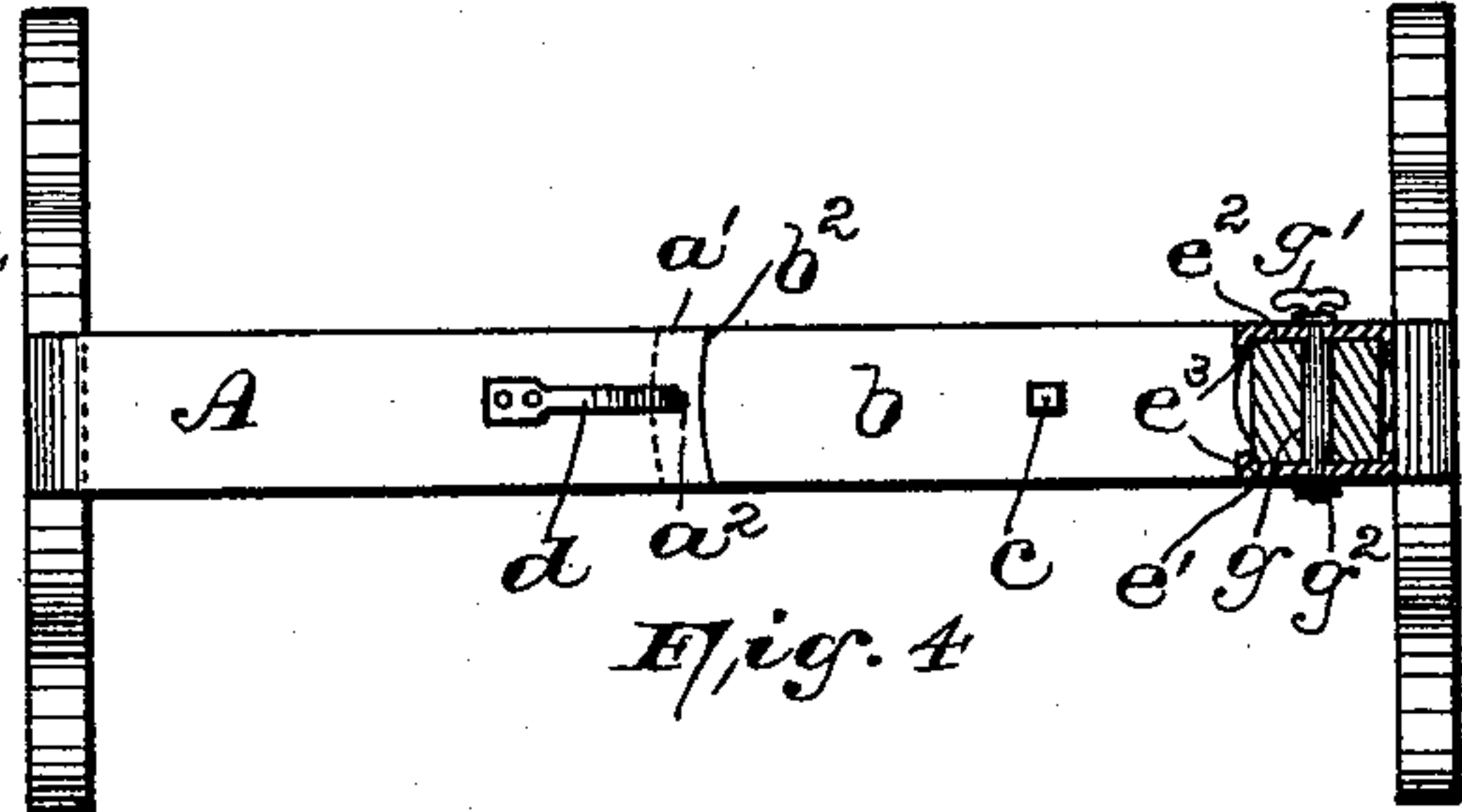


Fig. 4

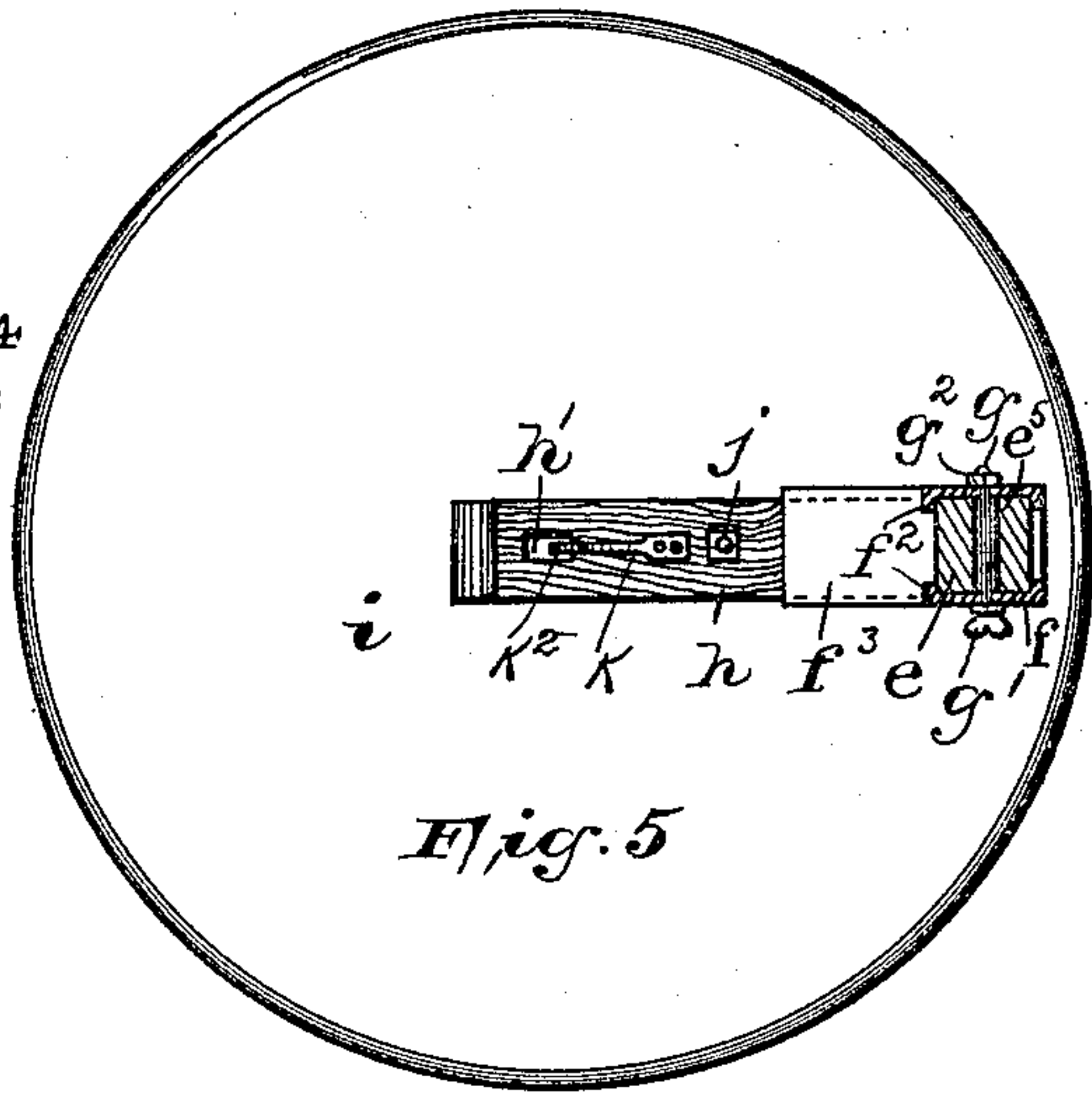


Fig. 5

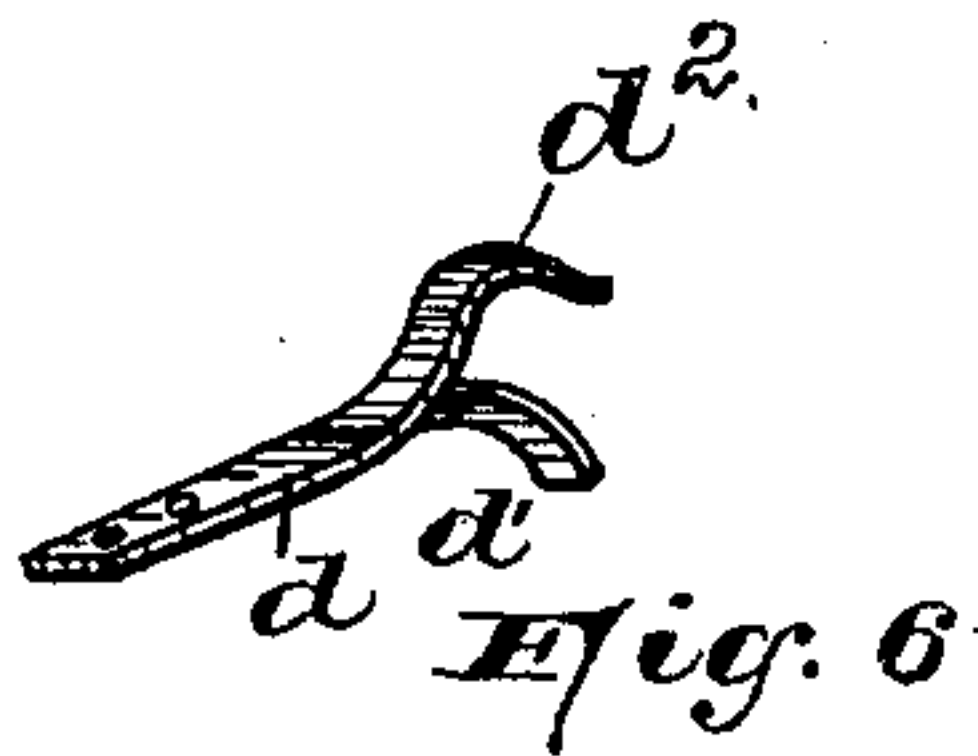


Fig. 6

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED M. CURRIER, OF WAVERLY, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO WATSON PAGE, OF SAME PLACE.

## COMBINED CENTER AND INVALID'S TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,928, dated June 30, 1891.

Application filed March 6, 1891. Serial No. 384,006. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED M. CURRIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waverly, in the county of Franklin and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Center and Invalid's Tables; and I do hereby 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide an article of furniture which can be made useful as a center-table or as an invalid's table, being adjustable in its height and provided with an adjustable standard or base and an adjustable top, whereby the table can be placed in a position at the side of an invalid's bed, and the table-top is made to project over the bed; and the invention consists in certain arrangements and combinations of parts and details of construction, substantially as shown in the accompanying sheet of drawings, and as will be hereinafter described, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

In said drawings, in which similar letters of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in each of the several views, Figure 1 is a front view of my combined center and invalid's table. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating the standard and the table-top in their adjusted positions to the base when the table is to be used at the side of a bed, said view also clearly showing a means for adjusting the height of the table-top. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken on line  $x$  in Fig. 3, looking in the direction of arrow  $x^2$ , and Fig. 5 is a similar view taken on the same line in said Fig. 3, but looking in the direction of arrow  $x'$ . Fig. 6 is a detail view of one form of means for locking or holding the table-top or the standard in a certain position.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the body-frame of the base, which may be of any suitable form or construction, as will be evident. Said body-frame A is cut away at

$a$ , and upon said cut-away portion is an arm  $b$ , pivotally secured by means of a pivotal pin  $c$  of any suitable construction upon said body-frame or base A, as will be clearly seen from Figs. 1, 3, and 4. Said arm  $b$  is preferably beveled at its opposite ends  $b'$  and  $b^2$ , either end of which is made to fit under the undercut portion  $a'$  of the body-frame to prevent the upward displacement of the arm  $b$ . The beveled ends  $b'$  and  $b^2$  are provided with the holes or cavities  $b^3$  and  $b^4$ , respectively, and in the portion  $a'$  of the body-frame is a hole  $a^2$ , coinciding with either of the holes  $b^3$  and  $b^4$ , according to the position of the arm  $b$ . A locking means  $d$ , preferably a spring provided with a locking pin or tooth  $d'$  and a finger-piece  $d^2$ , is secured upon the frame A, so that its tooth  $d'$  projects entirely through the hole  $a^2$  down into the hole  $b^3$ , as in Fig. 1, or into the hole  $b^4$ , as in Fig. 3. By lifting the spring by means of the finger-piece  $d^2$ , the pin or tooth  $d'$  is disengaged from the end of the arm  $b$ , which can then be rotated upon its pivotal pin  $c$ . Upon one end of said arm  $b$  is arranged a vertical post or standard  $e$ , which is joined by means of metal plates  $e'$  and  $e^2$  to the said end of the arm  $b$ . Said plates are provided with shoulders  $e^3$ , which are made to embrace the bottom and square end of said post, which is thus securely held on four sides, and pins or screws  $e^4$ , driven into the ends of the post and the arm  $b$ , securely hold said parts together.

The upper end of the post  $e$  is squared and provided with a perforation or hole  $e^5$ , and upon said squared end is arranged a sliding piece  $f$ , provided in its opposite sides with a long slot  $f'$  and with the shoulders  $f^2$ , whereby said plate embraces the upper end of the post on four sides. A bolt or pin  $g$  passes through said slots and the hole  $e^5$  in the post and taps in its opposite and projecting end into a threaded nut and washer  $g^2$ , as clearly shown in Fig. 2 and in the sections Figs. 4 and 5. Said bolt or pin  $g$  is provided at one end with wings or thumb-pieces  $g'$ . By this means I have devised a safe means for readily adjusting the table to any desired height, which is of a very simple construction, and the operation of which can be readily understood. Said slide  $f$  is provided with an



arm  $f^3$ , extending out at a right angle therefrom and made to embrace the free end of a table-arm  $h$ , being secured thereto by means of pins or screws  $f^4$ . Said table-arm  $h$  is pivotally attached to the under side of a table-top  $i$  by means of a pivotal pin or bolt  $j$ , as will be seen from Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5, and upon the under side of said arm  $h$  is secured a locking device  $k$ , of a very similar construction to the locking device  $d$ , attached to the base-frame A. Said locking device  $k$  is provided with a finger or locking pin  $k'$  and a finger-piece  $k^2$ , and said pin passes through an opening  $h'$  in the arm  $h$  and down into a perforation or hole  $i'$  in the under side of the table-top when it has been turned into the position illustrated in Fig. 1.

As represented in the views illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the piece of furniture can be used as an ordinary table for the center of the room. In order to use it as an invalid's table at the side of a bed, of course the table-top can be raised or lowered to the proper height by the adjusting means in the top of the post or standard, as will be understood from Fig. 3. The locking or holding means  $d$  is then disengaged from the arm  $b$ , and said arm and its standard or post are rotated about the pivotal pin  $c$  until the finger or pin  $d'$  drops into the hole or perforations  $b^4$  in the opposite end of the arm, which firmly locks said arm and the post  $e$  in the position shown in Fig. 3. The next step is to bring the table-top in a position so that it projects over the top of the bed. In order to do this the locking means  $k$  is disengaged from a perforation or hole  $i'$  in the table-top, which is swung about its pivotal pin  $j$  until the finger or pin  $k'$  drops into the hole  $i^2$  in the table-top, which holds said top in a position directly over the bed, so that the table can be conveniently used by an invalid, as will be understood. By this means I have constructed a useful and desirable article of furniture and one which can be made in any style that the manufacturer may choose.

Any means may be provided for retaining the table-top or the arm  $b$  in the desired positions, the means shown, however, being what I consider the most practical and simple.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A combined center and invalid's table comprising therein a base, a standard adapted to be rotated in a horizontal plane upon said base, and a table-top adapted to be rotated upon said standard, so that the standard will stand at one side of the frame and table-top, substantially as set forth.

2. A combined center and invalid's table

consisting, essentially, of a base provided with an arm adapted to be rotated about a pivotal pin on said base, a standard on said arm at one end thereof, and an arm at the upper end of said standard projecting out at a right angle therefrom, and a table-top adapted to rotate on said arm, substantially as set forth.

3. A combined center and invalid's table consisting, essentially, of a base provided with an arm adapted to be rotated upon a pivotal pin on said base, and means for automatically locking or holding said arm in certain positions, a standard on said arm at one end thereof, and an arm on the upper end of said standard projecting out at right angles therefrom, a table-top adapted to rotate on a pivotal pin on said arm, and means for locking or holding said table-top in certain positions, substantially as set forth.

4. A combined center and invalid's table consisting, essentially, of a base and an arm  $b$ , adapted to rotate about a pivotal pin  $c$  on said base, a standard on one end of said arm  $b$  and secured thereto by means of plates  $e'$  and  $e^2$ , embracing said standard on four sides, a sliding piece  $f$  on the upper end of said standard, and means for adjustably securing said sliding piece on said standard, an arm  $h$  projecting at a right angle therefrom, a pivotal pin on said arm, and a table-top on said arm  $h$ , adapted to be rotated thereon about said pin as a center, substantially as set forth.

5. A combined center and invalid's table consisting, essentially, of a base provided with an arm  $b$ , adapted to rotate about a pivotal pin  $c$  on said base, and a locking device secured to said base, provided with a finger to engage with perforations in said arm, a standard on one end of said arm  $b$  and secured thereon by means of plates  $e'$  and  $e^2$ , embracing said standard on four sides, a sliding piece  $f$  on the upper end of said standard, provided with an arm projecting at a right angle therefrom, and means for adjustably securing said sliding piece on said standard, an arm  $h$ , secured to said sliding piece  $f$ , a pivotal pin on said arm, a table-top on said arm  $h$ , adapted to rotate thereon about said pin, and a locking device  $k$ , provided with a finger adapted to engage with perforations in said table-top, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of March, 1891.

ALFRED M. CURRIER.

Witnesses:

MORRIS W. YOUNG,  
R. W. LEONARD.