(No Model.)

W. G. LINDSAY.

IRONING TABLE.

No. 459,009. Patented Sept. 8, 1891.

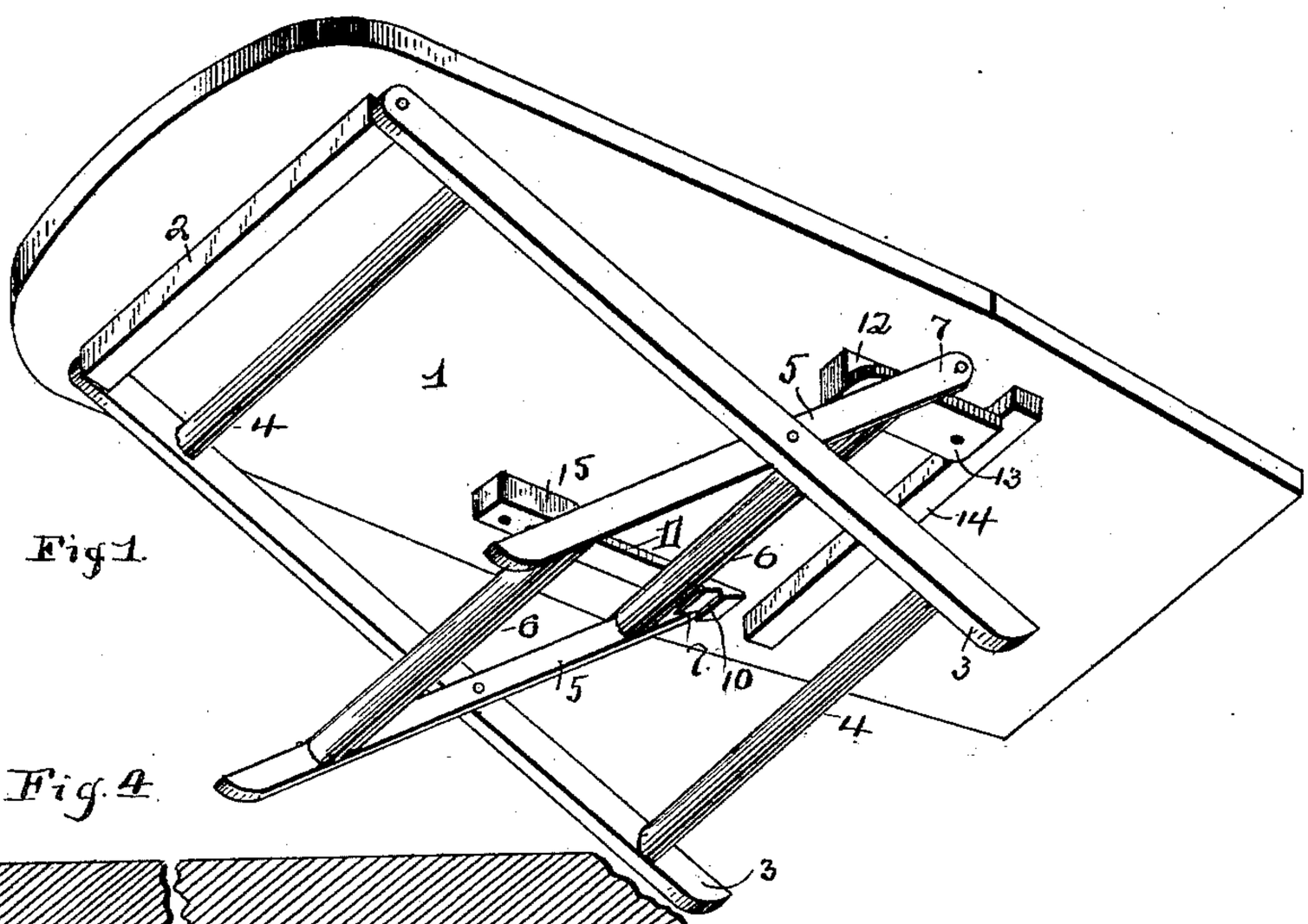


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

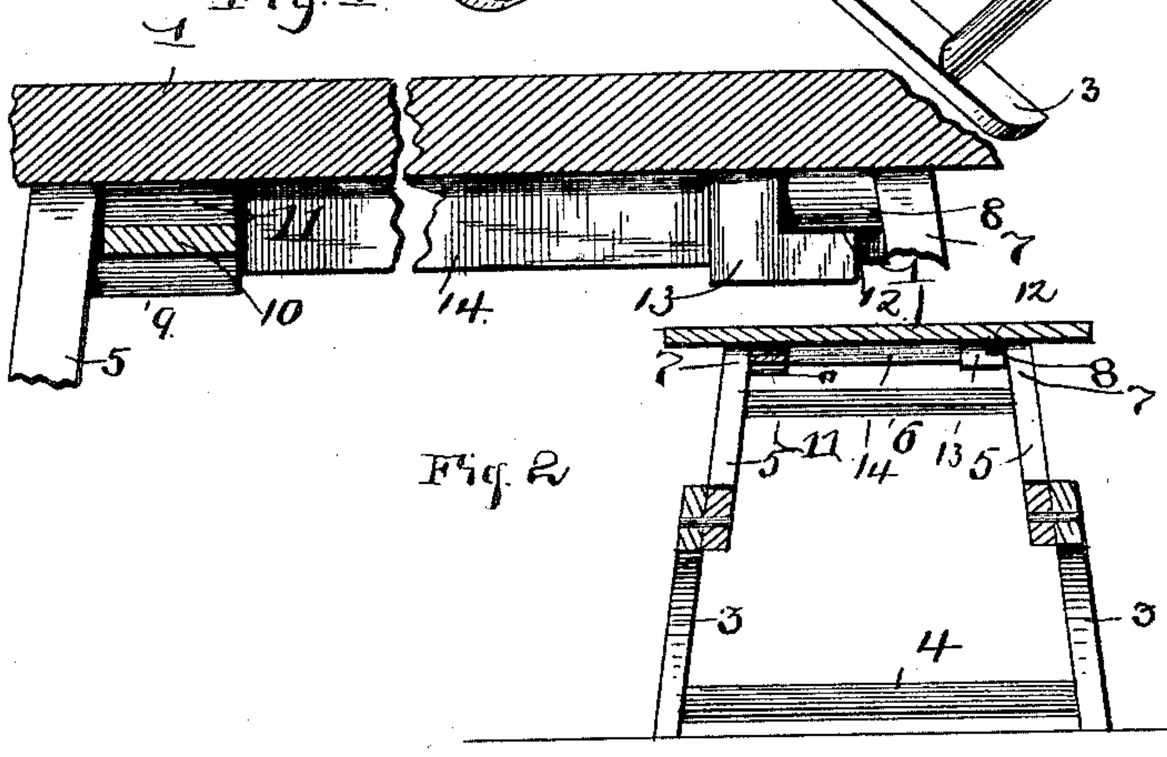
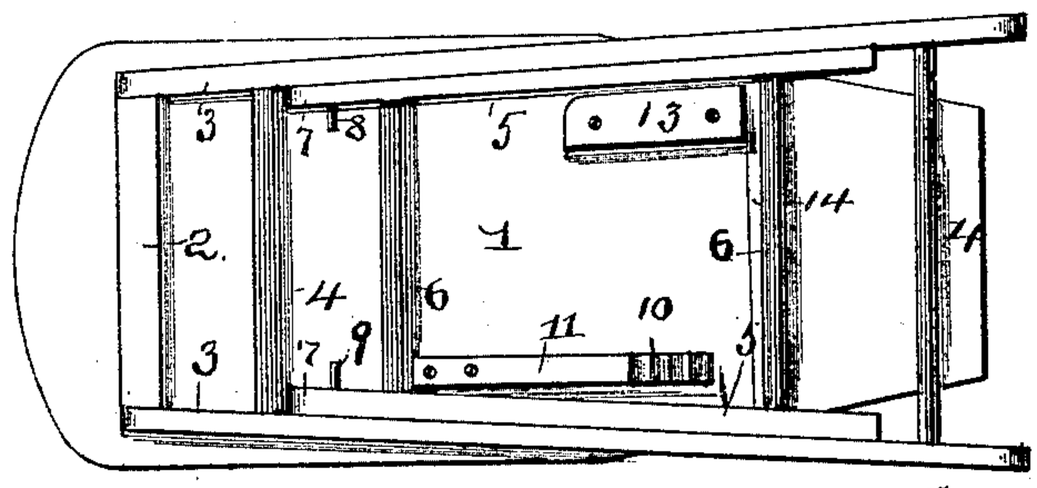


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. LINDSAY, OF ANTIGO, WISCONSIN.

IRONING-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,009, dated September 8, 1891.

Application filed October 31, 1890. Serial No. 369,893. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. LINDSAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Antigo, in the county of Langlade and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Ironing-Table, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in ironing-tables.

The object of the present invention is to simplify and improve the construction of folding ironing-tables and to provide effective means for securing the legs at different points of adjustment.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an ironing-table embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view. Fig. 3 is a view of the under side of the table, the parts being folded. Fig. 4 is a detail enlarged section to show more clearly the arrangement of the two pins engaging the rack and grooved block respectively.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates an ironing-board having secured to its lower face near its rear or large end a transversely-arranged bar 2, to the end of which are pivotally secured the ends of long legs 3, which are connected near their ends by cross-pieces 4. The long legs 3 have pivoted between them at points intermediate of their ends short legs 5, which are connected by cross-pieces 6 in a manner similar to the long legs, and are provided at their upper ends 7 with inwardly and laterally extending pins 8 and 9, one of which engages teeth 10 of a spring rack-bar 11, and the other pin fits in a groove 12 of a block 13, secured to the lower face of the board. A cleat 14 is arranged transversely on the board 1 at the front end of the block 13 to form a stop to prevent a too far forward movement of the upper ends of the short legs. The block 13 and the spring rack-bar 11 are oppositely disposed on the board and are arranged the same distance from the side edges of the board, and the spring rack-bar is provided at one end with the teeth 10, which are shouldered in one direction, and the other end of the bar is enlarged and is secured to the board and forms a shoulder 15, which abuts against the board and holds the body of the bar a slight distance from the latter to enable it to be sprung out of engagement with the pin 8.

It will be seen that the ironing-board is simple and inexpensive in construction, and that the means for locking the legs at different points of adjustment are not liable to come in contact with the clothes to be ironed.

What I claim is—

In an ironing table, the combination of the ironing-board provided near one end with the transverse bar 2, the spring rack-bar provided at one end with teeth and having the other end enlarged and secured to the board near one side thereof, the grooved block secured near the opposite side of the board, the long legs having their upper ends pivotally connected to the bar 2, the short legs pivoted to the long legs and at their upper ends provided with inwardly-extending pins which engage the rack-bar and the grooved block, and the transverse cleat forming a stop for the legs, substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM G. LINDSAY.

Witnesses:
THOS. LYNCH,
ELLEN GARY.