

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. MAXWELL & H. T. LOOMIS.
UNDERTAKER'S TABLE.

No. 549,675.

Patented Nov. 12, 1895.

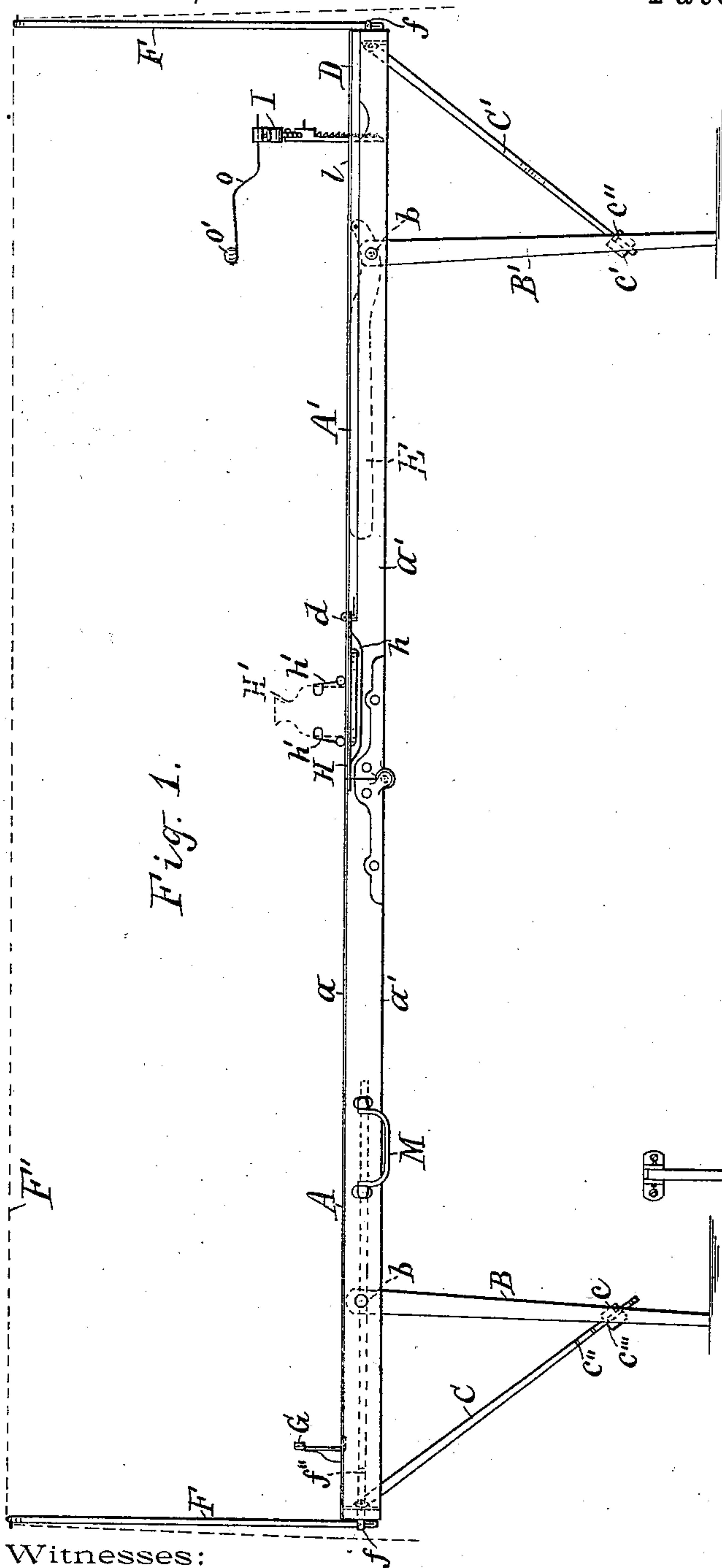


Fig. 1.

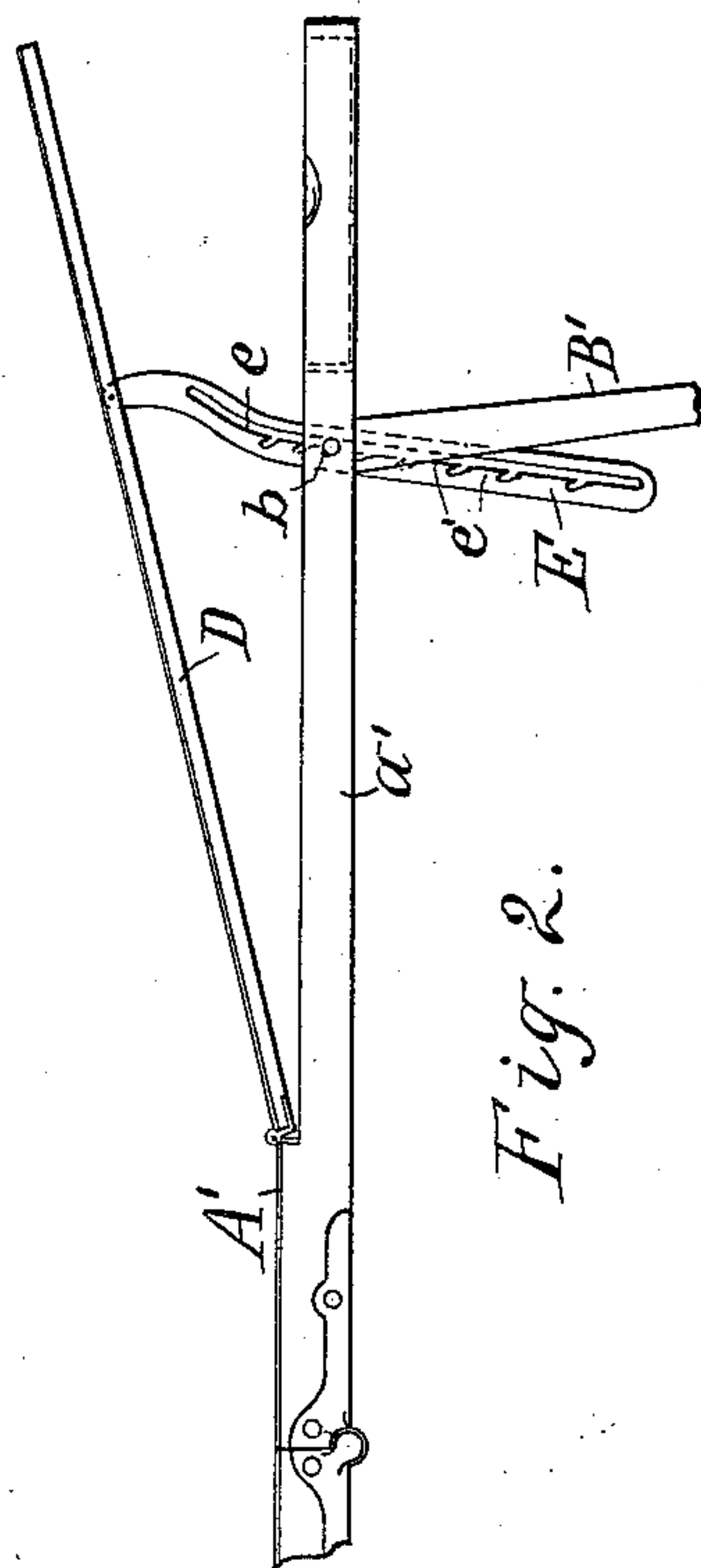


Fig. 2.

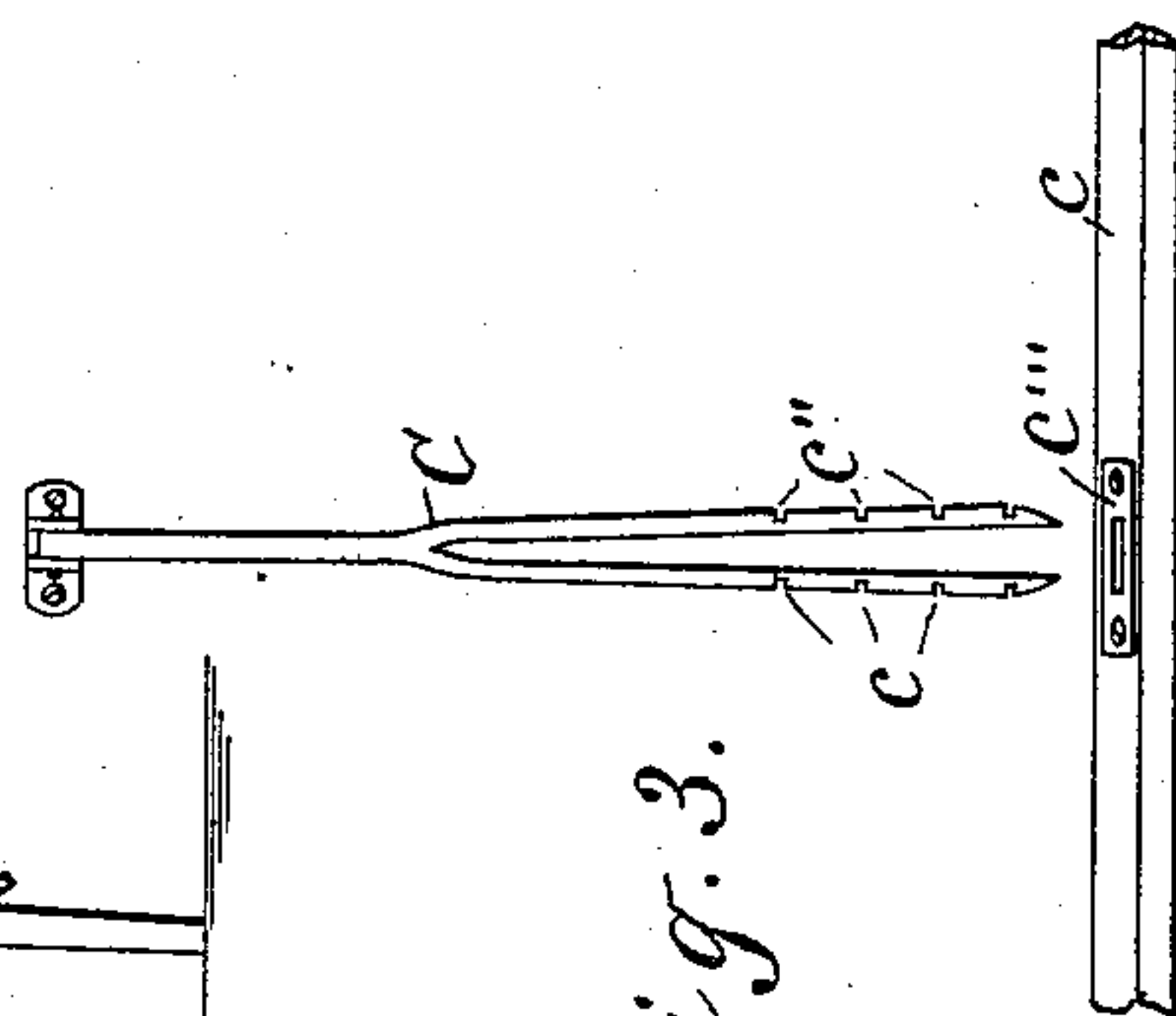


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

Mark W. Dewey
R. S. Dewey

Inventors,
John Maxwell
& Harry T. Loomis,
By C. H. Duell
their Attorney.

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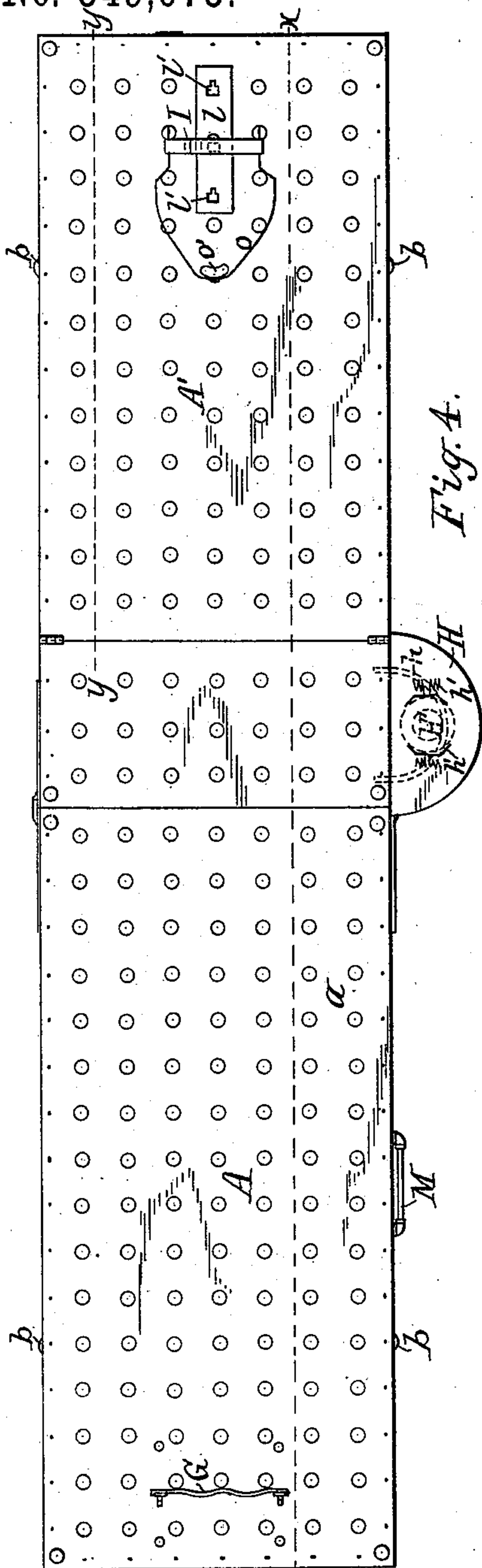


Fig. 4.

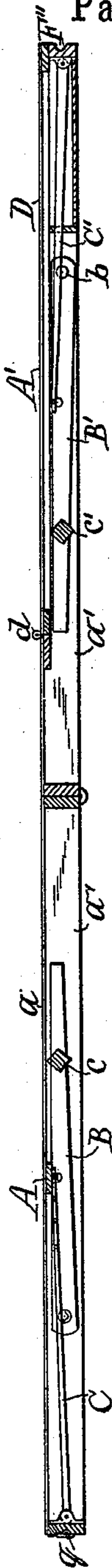


Fig. 5.

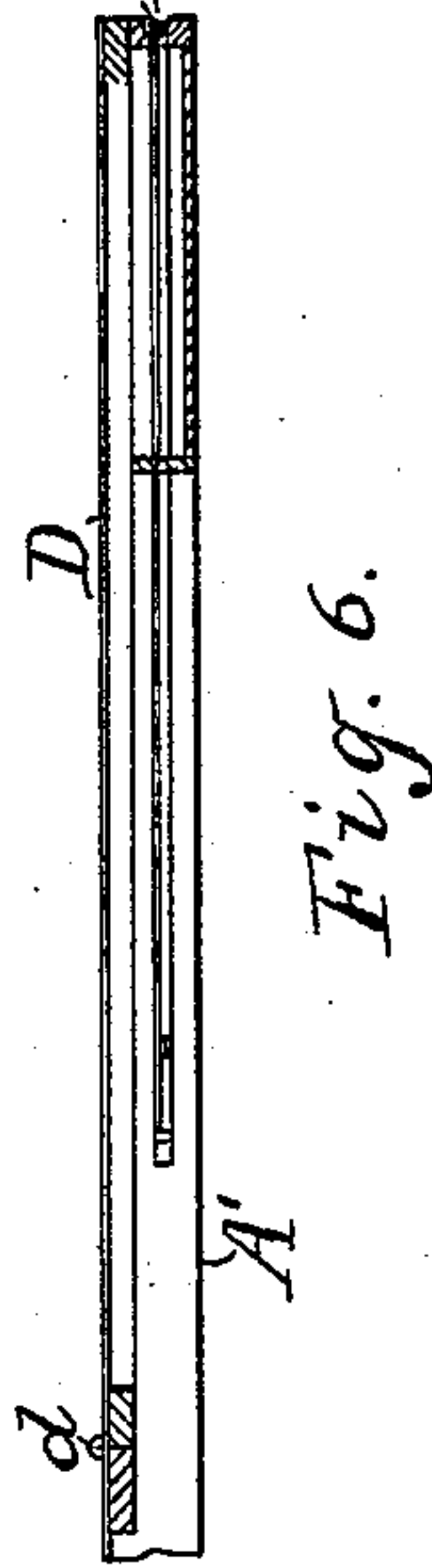


Fig. 6.

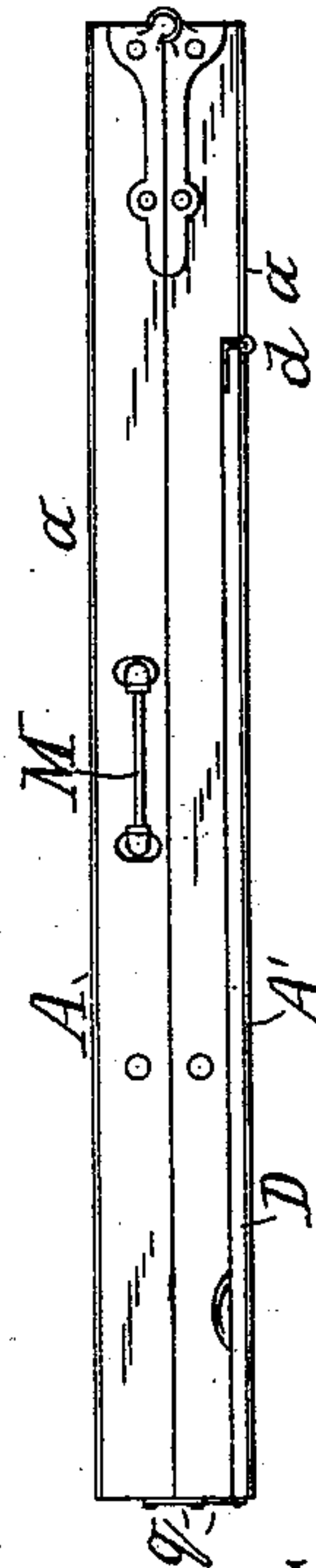


Fig. 7.

Witnesses:

Mark W. Dewey
C. J. Leroy

Inventors,
John Maxwell
& Harry T. Loomis,
By C. H. Duell
their Attorney.

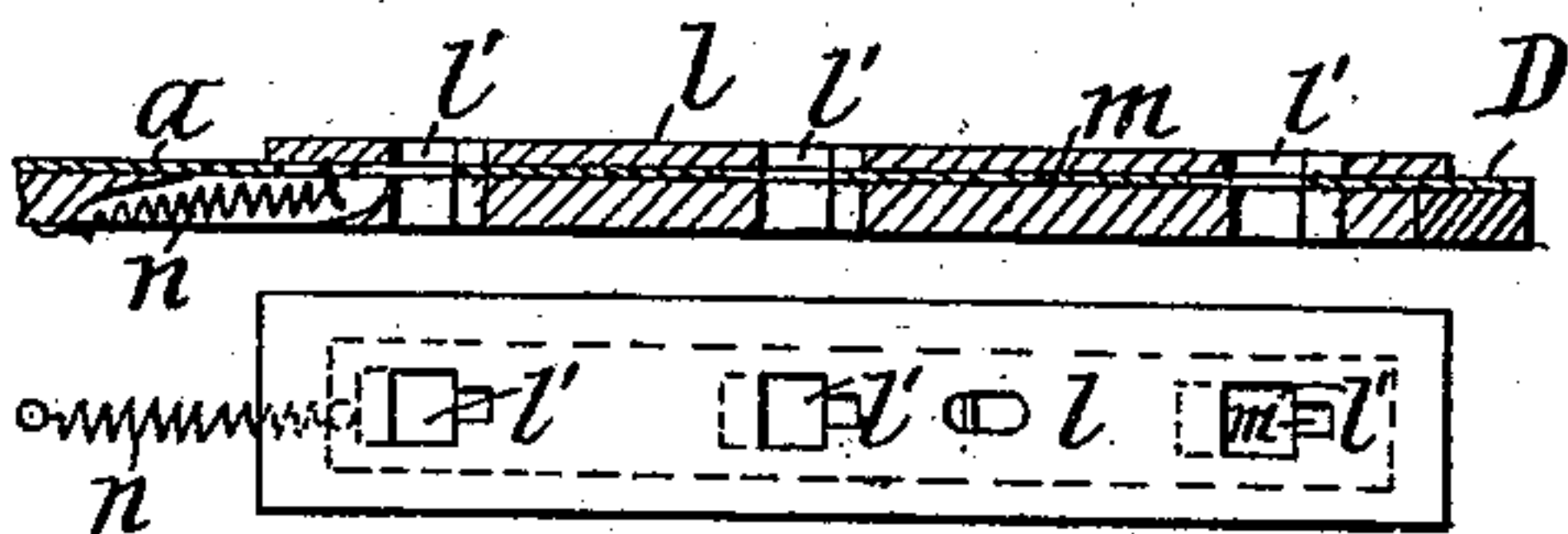
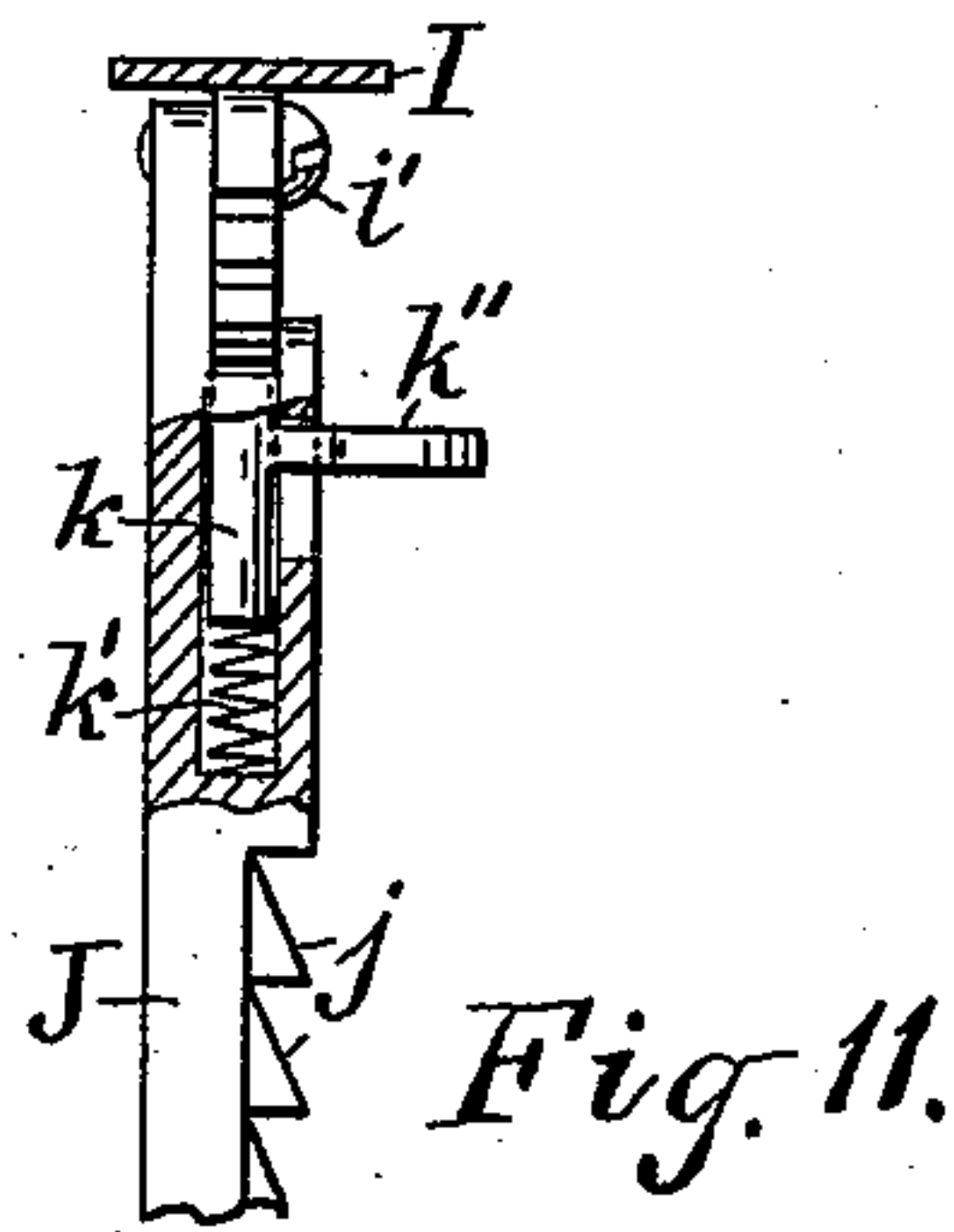
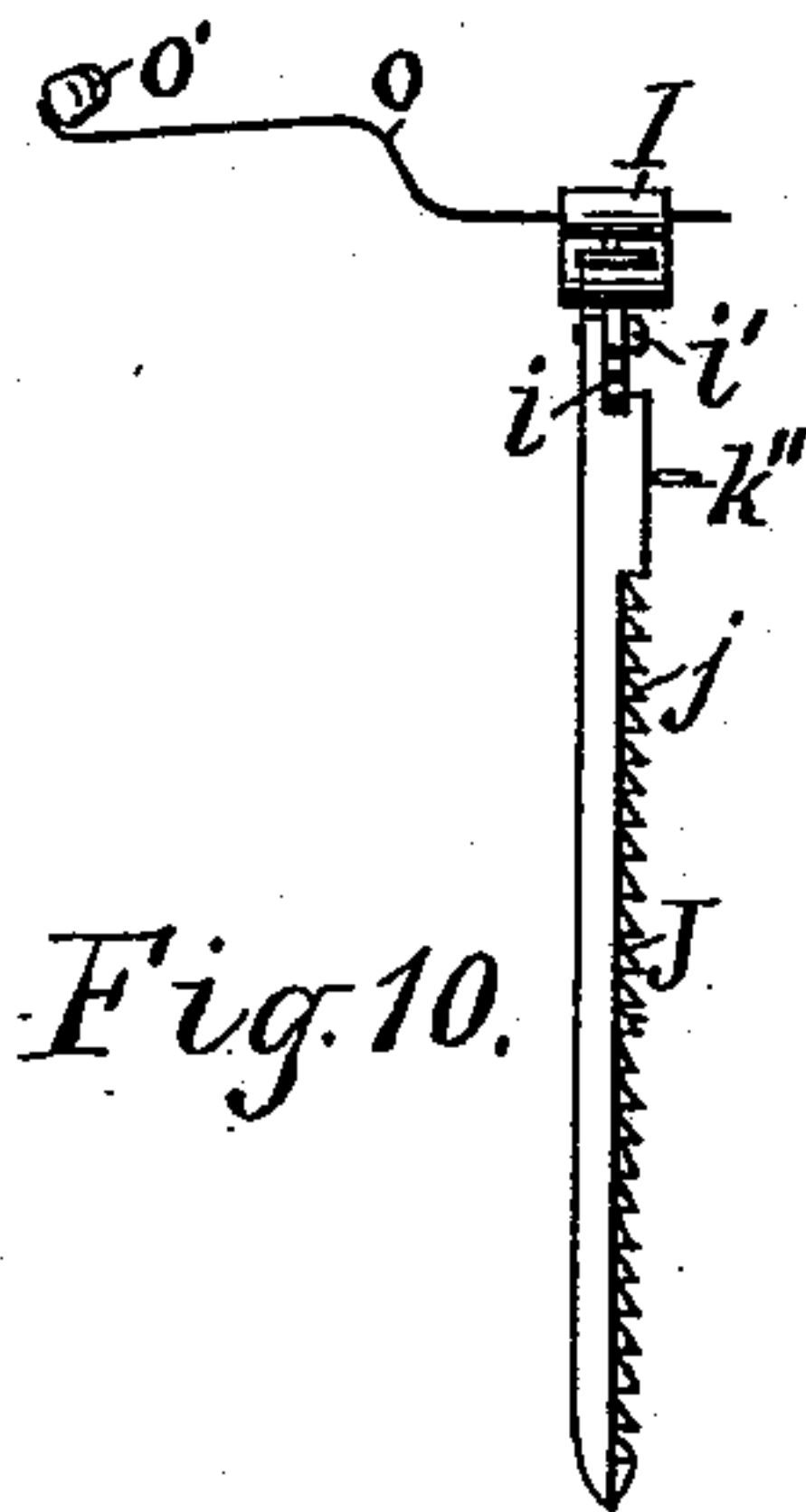
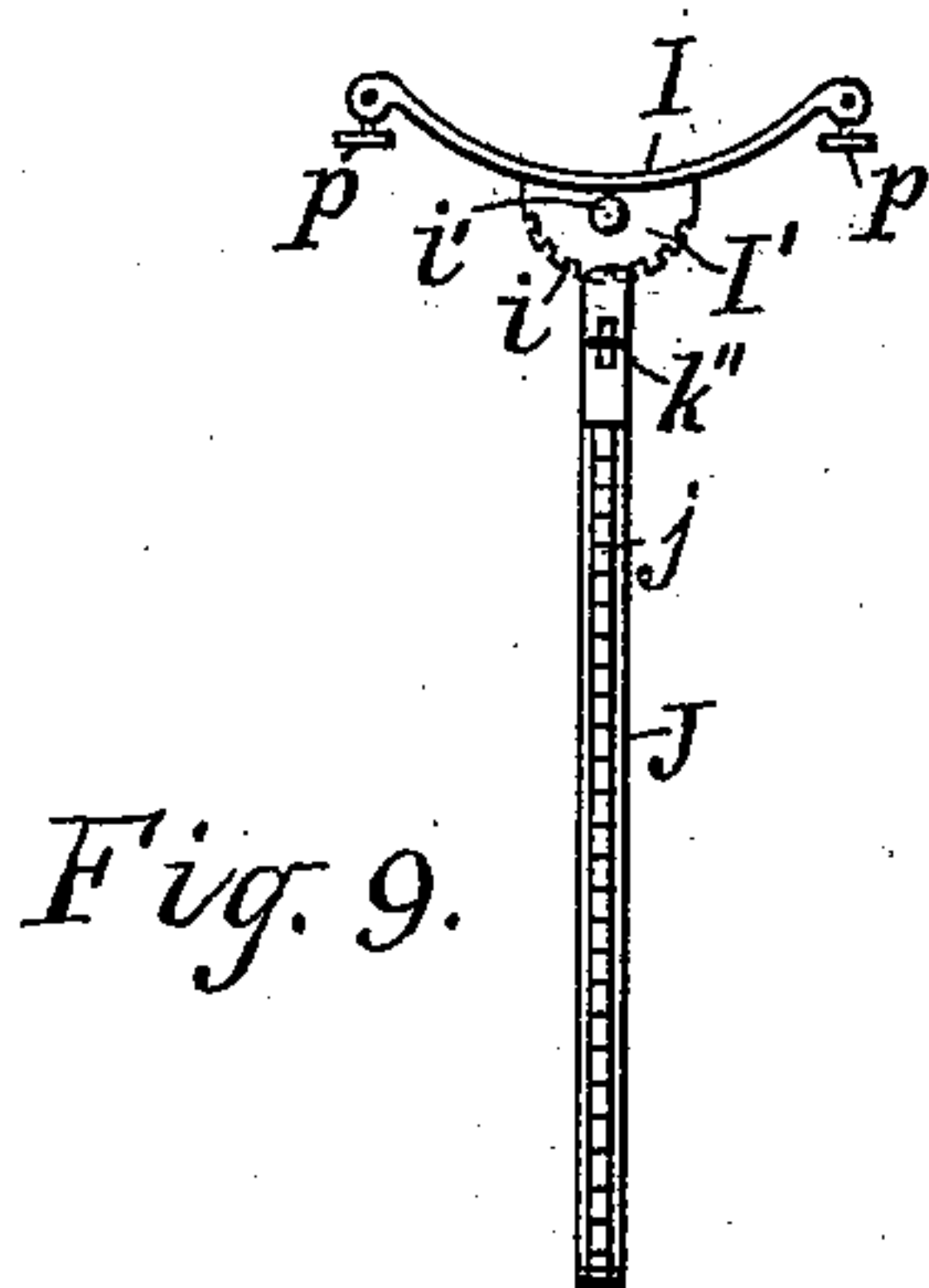
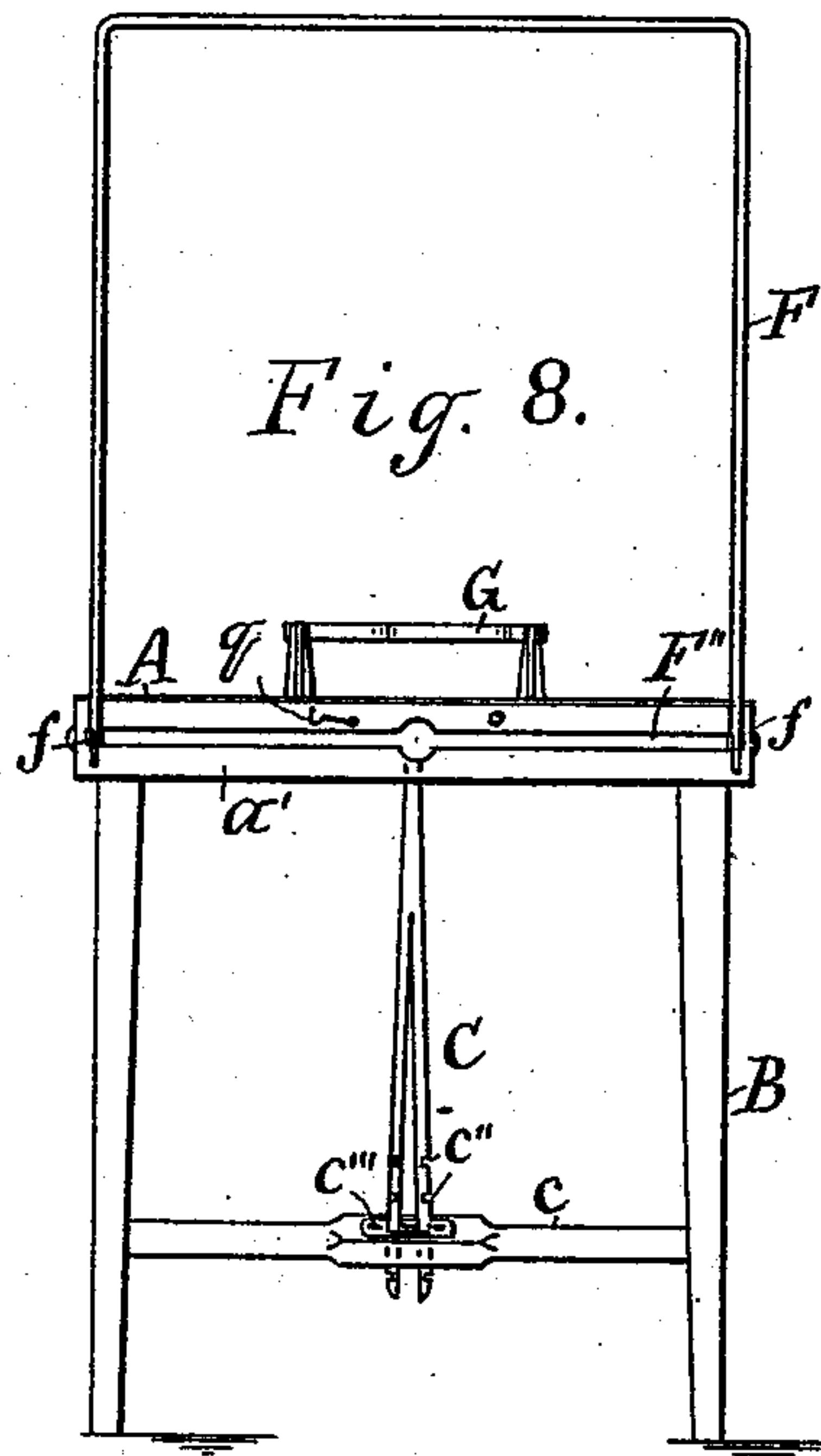
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Witnesses: Fig. 12.

Mark W. Dewey
Ch. S. Dewey

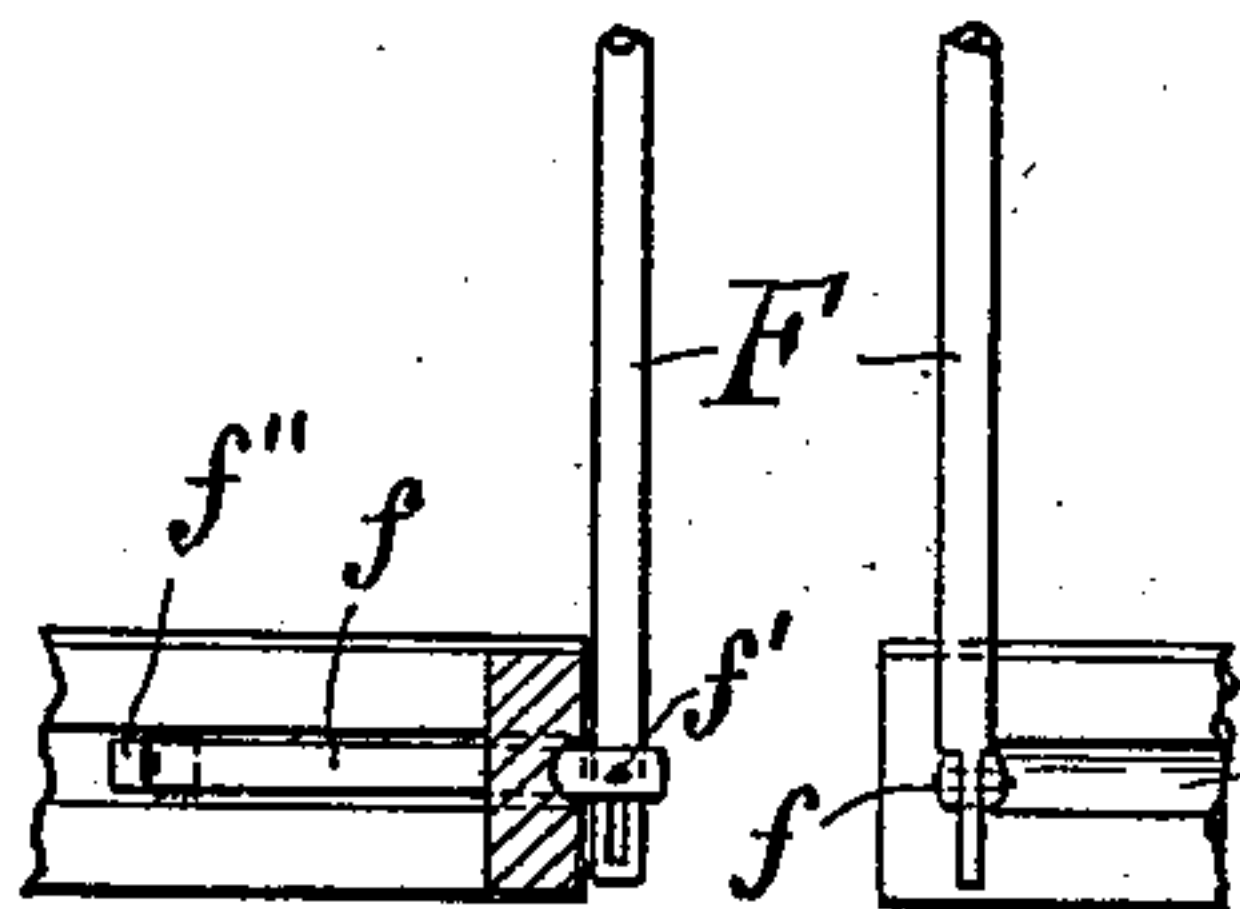


Fig. 13.

Inventors,
John Maxwell,
& Harry J. Loomis,
By C. H. Duell,
Their Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MAXWELL AND HARRY T. LOOMIS, OF ONEIDA, NEW YORK, AS-
SIGNORS TO THE NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

UNDERTAKER'S TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,675, dated November 12, 1895.

Application filed July 2, 1894. Serial No. 516,276. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN MAXWELL and HARRY T. LOOMIS, of Oneida, in the county of Madison, in the State of New York, have in-
5 vented new and useful Improvements in Undertakers' Tables, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 Our invention relates to undertakers' tables or laying-out boards; and the object is to make such table complete in all its parts, more convenient for use, and compact when folded.

15 In the drawings accompanying this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved table open. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a portion of said table, showing the swinging section in one of its raised positions.
20 Fig. 3 is a side view of the brace at the foot end of the table and the rail extending between the legs through which the brace passes. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the table. Fig. 5 is a vertical longitudinal section of the table, taken on line *x x* of Fig. 4, showing legs
25 and braces folded in the frame. Fig. 6 is a vertical longitudinal section of a portion of the table, taken on line *y y* of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 shows a side elevation of the table completely
30 folded. Fig. 8 shows an end view looking from left to right of Fig. 1. Figs. 9 and 10 are end and side views, respectively, of the head-rest. Fig. 11 is an enlarged view of a portion of the head-rest, partly in section.
35 Fig. 12 shows enlarged views of the devices for holding the head-rest, and Fig. 13 shows clearly by several views the joints in the canopy-bows.

Referring specifically to the drawings, A
40 and A' represent the two main sections of the table of equal length and hinged together, so that one section can be folded over upon the other section for convenience in packing and transportation. The table is preferably constructed by securing a perforated thin plate
45 *a* of metal, as aluminum, upon a suitable framework *a'*; but any other material may be substituted for the metal, if desired, as veneer. Aluminum is preferred, as it is light,

does not oxidize, nor become water-soaked, as 50 wood.

B and B' are pairs of legs hinged to the inside of the frame *a'* to turn in against the lower side of the metal, which may be herein termed a "board." 55

C and C' are braces extending from the center and inner sides of the ends of the frame to the rails *c c'*, connecting the pairs of legs together. Both of said braces are hinged to the frame *a'* and have their lower or free
60 ends bifurcated and provided with pairs of notches *c''* to engage with the catch-plates *c'''*, mounted on the said rails. Said catch-plates and rails are slotted to allow the braces to pass through them, the slots in the rails
65 being somewhat longer than those in the plates, so that the latter may enter the notches in the braces to hold the legs in the desired position. By simply passing the brace through the rail more or less and allowing the plate to
70 engage different notches the legs B may be inclined to raise or lower the foot end of the board and thus alter its inclination, as is often necessary or desirable. When the legs
75 are turned in parallel with the board, the braces are withdrawn from the rails and turned in, also, and hooked up against the frame between pins therein.

The section A', being the head section, is divided transversely and longitudinally or
80 provided with a swinging frame D, extending nearly the whole length of the said section, and is pivoted or hinged at *d*, so that its free end may be raised as desired to incline it more than the other portion of the board. 85
The hinges used to connect the parts of this section have great strength owing to their ends being bent to lie on the lower side of the swinging part, as shown in the drawings.

E E are two arms pivoted to the inner and
90 opposite sides of the frame of the swinging part of section *a'* to support said part in its raised positions. These pivoted arms are bent and provided with slots *e*, extending parallel with their side edges, one side of each of
95 the slots being notched, so as to form hook-shaped projections *e'*, as shown clearly in the drawings. The inner ends of the bolts *b*, pass-

ing through the frame upon which the legs turn, pass, also, through these slots in the arms E and serve to hold the swinging part raised by entering the notches. When the
5 swinging part D is dropped, these arms automatically turn in and lie against the lower side of the board, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

F F are the wire bows at each end of the board forming the canopy-holder, the canopy
10 F being indicated by a dotted line in Fig. 1. The said bows are adapted to slide through perforations in the ends of the frame and in grooves in the inner sides of the frame parallel with the board. Each end of each bow
15 is provided with a short piece *f*, which is bifurcated and provided with a pin *f'*, extending through and between the bifurcation, and also through the narrow slotted end of the bow F, lying in the said bifurcation.

20 When it is desired to raise the bows F to support the canopy, the bows, which normally lie in the grooves in the end of the frame, as shown in Fig. 8, are drawn out, and when drawn out to their fullest extent are turned
25 up at right angles to the end portion and then allowed to drop vertically and longitudinally, so that the pins will lie in the upper part of the slots in the ends of the bow. The short pieces have heads or projections *f''* on their
30 ends, which limit their movement by striking stops in the grooves in the frame.

The foot-rest G may be placed at different distances from the end of the board, and consists of a pair of uprights joined at their up-
35 per ends by a sinuous rail and having feet bent at an angle to the uprights and passing through holes in the metal board.

On the side of the board or table is shown a removable shelf H for holding a bottle or
40 other receptacle. The shelf is a semicircular piece of thin metal having its straight side bent down to form a flange to bear against the frame *a'*. A large wire *h* is bent to conform to the curvature of the edge of the shelf
45 and secured to the lower side of the same, the ends of the wire being extended and projecting through the said flange and entering holes in the frame. Spring-holders *h' h'* are secured to the shelf to hold the bottle H' firmly
50 in place thereon.

The head-rest is formed of a thin curved piece I with its concave side turned upward. To the center of the lower side of the rest is secured a semicircular plate I' with notches
55 in its curved edge, the plate being pivoted to the upper end of a shank J, provided with a series of ratchet-teeth *j* on one side. A small bolt *k* in the shank is actuated by a spring *k'* below it to force the upper end of the bolt
60 in the notches in the said plate. A finger-piece *k''* on one side of the shank is connected to the bolt through a slot, so that the end of the bolt may be withdrawn from a notch and the head-rest tilted or turned on its pivot *i'*,
65 as desired.

The shank may be raised to the height de-

sired and inserted at different distances from the end of the board, as several suitable apertures *l* are provided in a row in a plate *l*, secured thereto. Beneath the plate *l* having
70 these apertures is a catch-plate *m*, also provided with corresponding apertures and connected to a coil-spring *n*, as shown in Fig. 12 of the drawings, which draws or slides the
75 plate *m*, so that its edges in its apertures will enter the teeth *j* in the shank J. An irregular and angularly shaped wire *o* is held at its ends in eyes in the ends of the curved head-rest I and supports in a suitable position a
80 curved metal piece *o'*, which is designed to hold or support the chin. The ends of the wire can slide in said eyes to adjust the chin-rest to the length of the head and are held in the position desired by small thumb set-screws
85 *p p*, passing through the lower sides of the eyes. The spring in the wire is sufficient to elevate the chin properly.

When the canopy-bows F F are down and lie in their grooves in the frame, the cross-rails thereof lie in grooves F'' in the outside
90 of the ends of the frame *a'*, as shown clearly in Fig. 8 of the drawings.

After the table is folded completely it has the appearance shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings, the metal or boards being on the outside. 95

Boxes or receptacles are shown indicated at the head end of the table to hold small articles.

A handle M on one side of the frame serves to carry the folded table. 100

Hooks *q* at the opposite end from the hinges hold the sections together closely.

Before folding the table the head-rest, foot-rest, and the side shelf are removed and just before the sections are closed together these
105 parts may be placed inside, together with the canopy.

Having described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is— 110

1. In an undertaker's table, the combination with the board, of a series of perforations arranged in a row at different distances from the end of the table, a sliding plate with corresponding perforations actuated by a spring
115 connected to the frame, a shank of the head-rest to enter any one of the said perforations and notches in the side of the shank to receive the said plate, as set forth.

2. In an undertaker's table, the combination with the head-rest, of eyes therein at each side, an angular wire held in said eyes, and a concave piece secured to the wire to form a chin rest, as set forth. 120

3. In an undertaker's table, the combination with the head-rest, of eyes therein at each side, an angular wire held adjustably in said eyes, set screws to hold the wire passing through the eyes, and a concave piece secured to the wire to hold the chin, as set forth. 125 130

4. In an undertaker's table, the combination with the hinged sections, of the canopy bows

at the ends of the sections and lying in their
normal position in grooves in the frame, short
pieces pivoted to the ends of the bows, a slot
in each end of each bow, so that the bows can
5 drop a distance after being moved to their
upright position, and suitable stops for the
ends of said pieces, as and for the purpose
set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto
signed our names.

JOHN MAXWELL. [L. S.]
HARRY T. LOOMIS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

F. H. MUNZ,
H. O. SMITH.