No. 646,665. Patented Apr. 3, 1900.

A. J. JAMESON.

TILTING TABLE.

(Application filed Oct. 22, 1898.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 5.

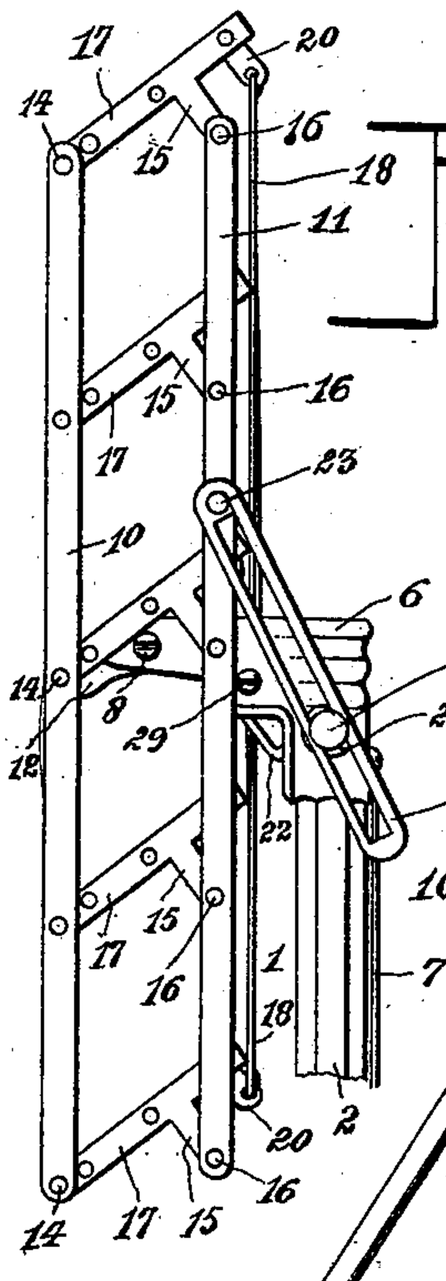
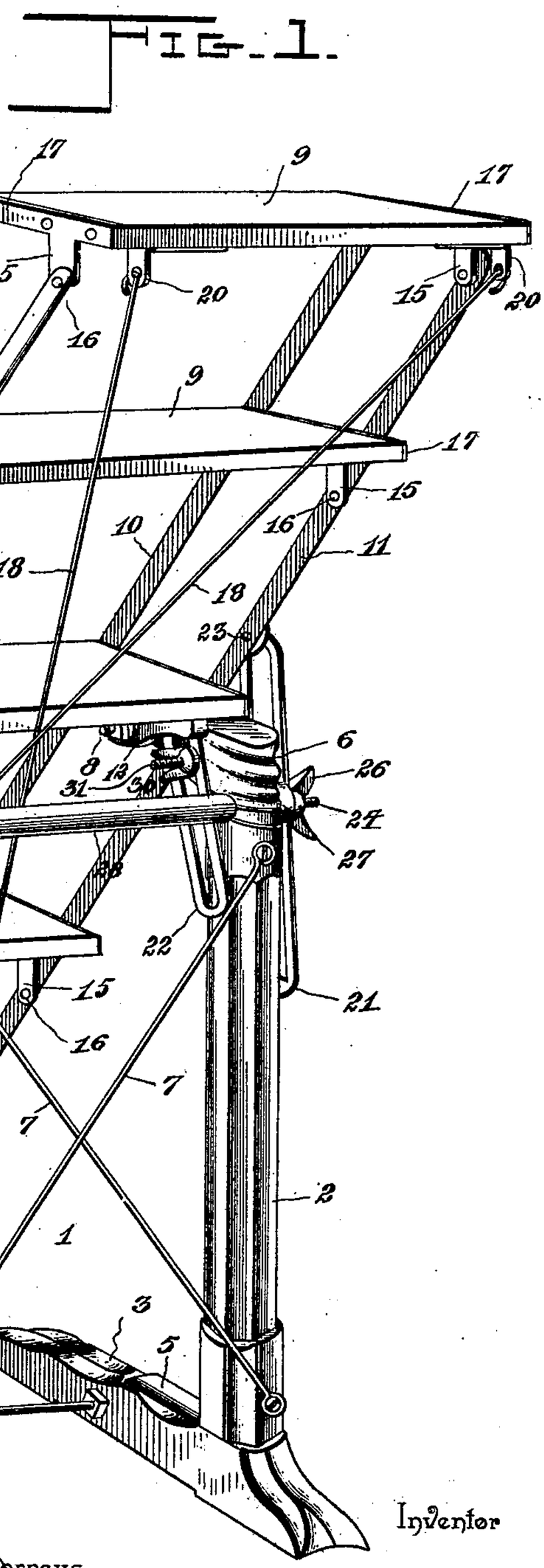


FIG. 1.



Witnesses
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Inventor

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

FIG. 2.

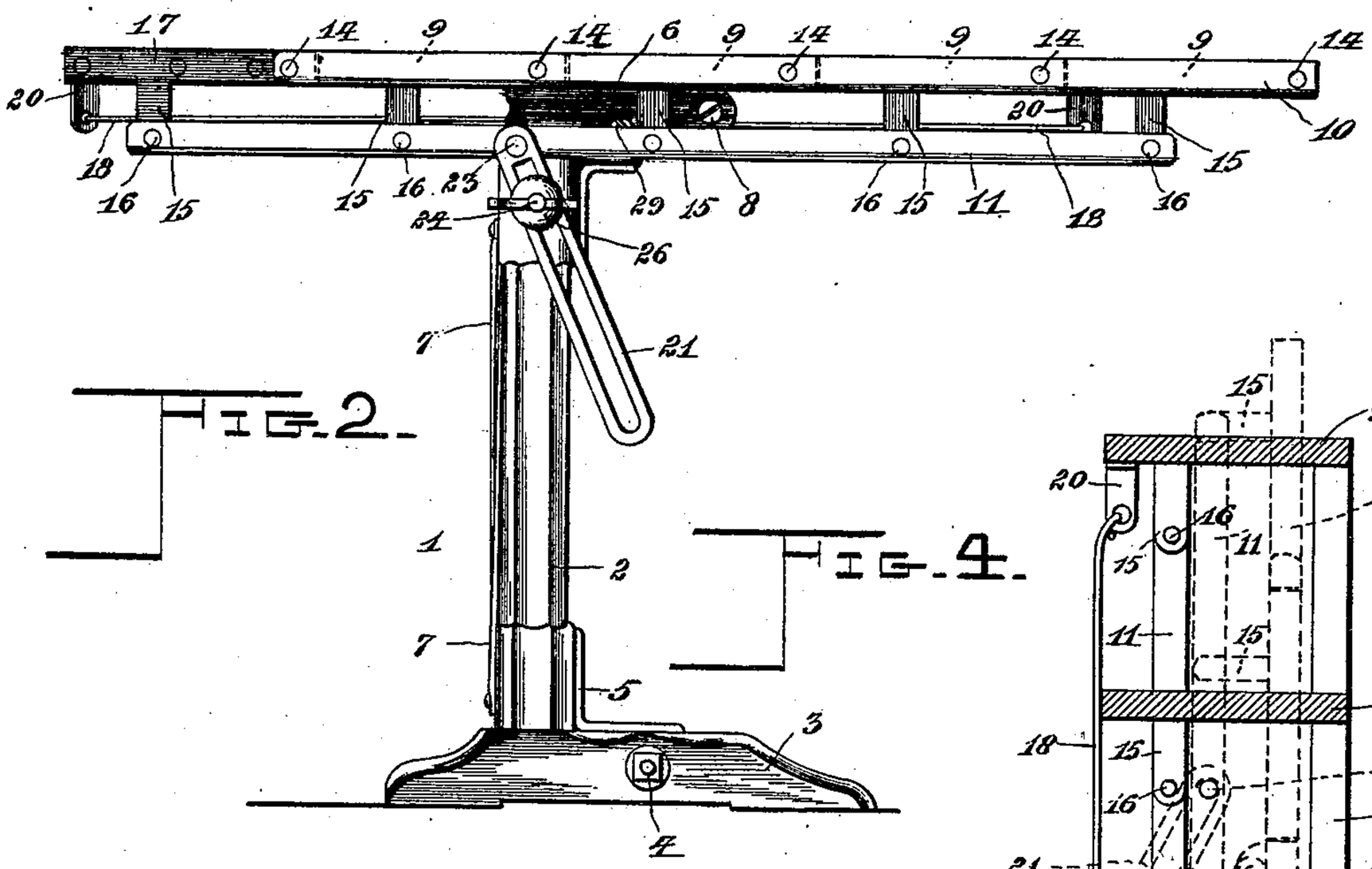


FIG. 4.

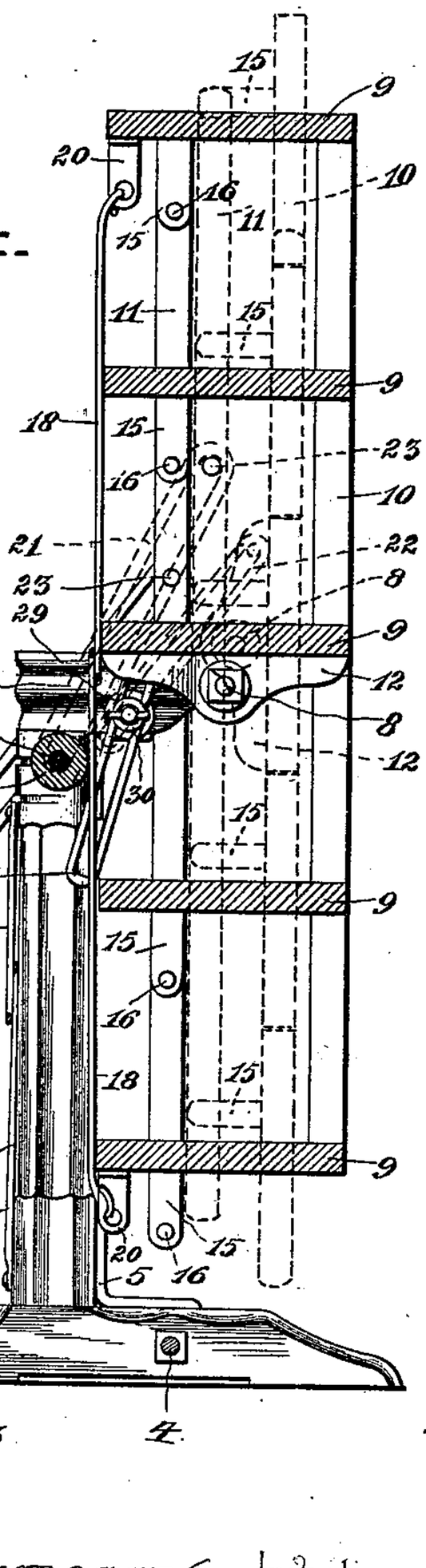
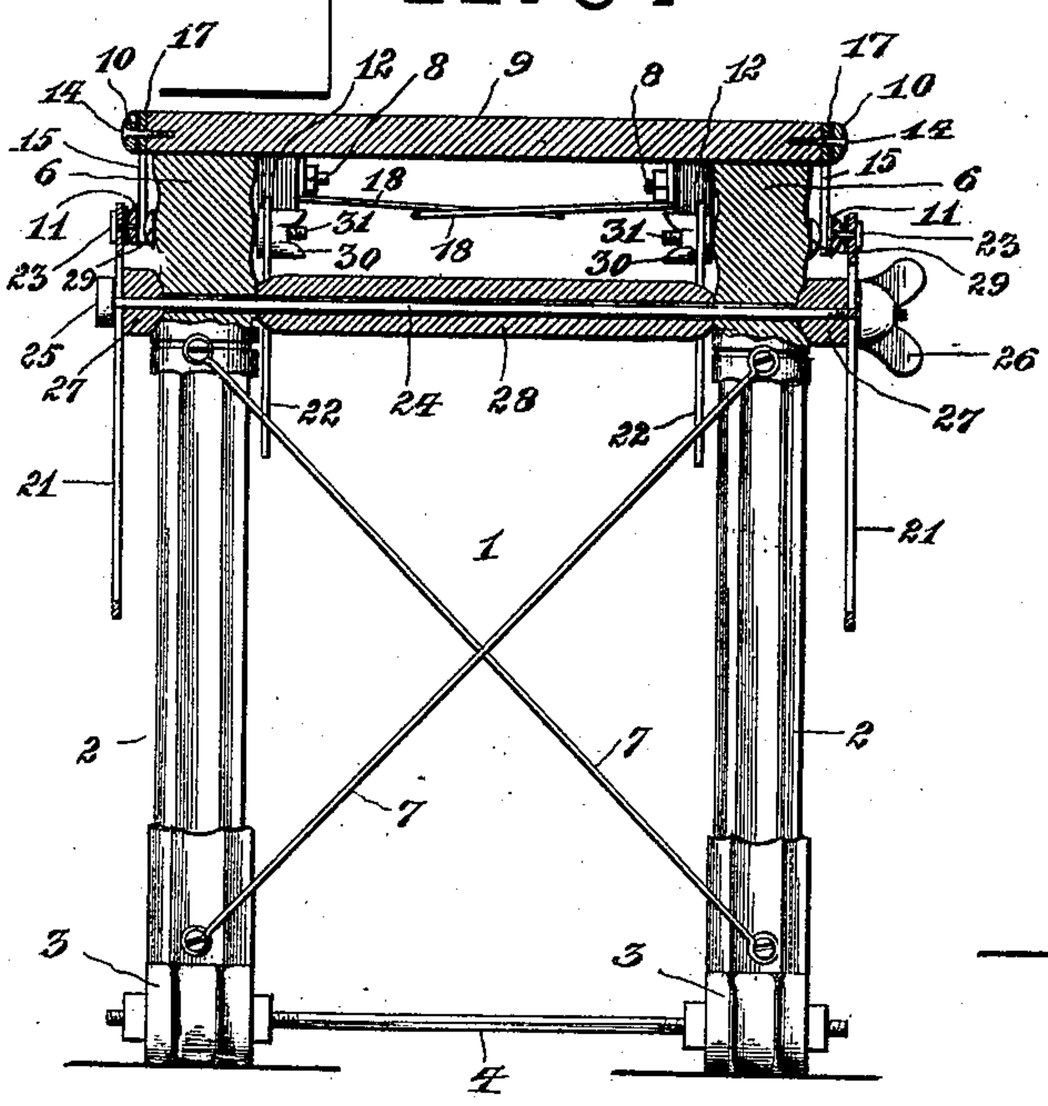


FIG. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANTHONY J. JAMESON, OF BRYAN, OHIO.

TILTING TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 646,665, dated April 3, 1900.

Application filed October 22, 1898. Serial No. 694,311. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTHONY J. JAMESON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bryan, in the county of Williams and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Tilting Table, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in tilting tables.

One object of the present invention is to improve the construction of tilting tables and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and durable one having a series of leaves adapted to be readily arranged in the same horizontal plane to serve the purposes of an ordinary table and capable of adjustment to arrange them in different horizontal planes or at any inclination to provide a series of shelves or supports.

Another object of the invention is to provide a table of this character in which the leaves may be arranged in the same vertical plane for compactness, so that the table may be stored in a comparatively-small space.

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

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tilting table constructed in accordance with this invention, the leaves being arranged to form an inclined series of horizontal shelves. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, the leaves being arranged in the same horizontal plane. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view, the leaves being arranged to form a vertical series of horizontal shelves, in full lines, and in the same vertical plane in dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of a portion of the table, showing the leaves arranged at an inclination.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a supporting base or stand comprising vertical standards or legs 2 and horizontal bottom pieces 3, which are connected by a transverse rod 4 and preferably supported by L-shaped plates or knees 5; but the parts may be secured together in any other suitable manner. The standards, which are provided at their tops with parallel horizontal arms or laterally-projecting rests 6, are supported by oppositely-disposed inclined bracing-rods 7, crossing each other at the center of the stand and having their terminals secured to the standards, near the top and bottom thereof.

The arms 6, which are disposed longitudinally of the table, are pivotally connected by bolts 8 or other suitable fastening devices to the central one of a series of leaves 9, which are connected by parallel rods or bars 10 and 11. The central leaf 9, which is adapted to rest flat upon the arms 6 of the stand, is provided with transverse cleats or pieces 12, which are perforated for the reception of the pivot-bolt 8. The rods or bars 10 and 11, which are located at each side of the table, are pivoted, respectively, to the ends of the leaves, near the front edges thereof, at 14 and to depending arms 15, extending downward from the leaves, at points between the front and rear edges thereof. These arms 15, which are connected with the rods or bars 11 by pivots 16, are preferably formed integral with plates 17, which are secured to the end edges of the leaves. The distance between the pivots 14 and 16 is equal to the width of the leaves, which are adapted to be arranged in the same horizontal plane, with their front and rear edges contiguous to each other to form a continuous flat top for the table, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the accompanying drawings. The series of leaves is adapted to swing on the pivots 8 to arrange it in a horizontal or vertical position or at any desired inclination, and the parallel bars 10 and 11 permit the individual leaves to be simultaneously turned to arrange them in a horizontal position or at an inclination or in the same vertical plane as illustrated in the drawings. The leaves are supported by diagonally-disposed bracing-rods 18, crossing each other at the center of the series and having their terminals hinged to perforated ears or arms of plates 20, secured to the lower faces of the end leaves of the series.

In order to secure the series of leaves and the individual leaves at the desired adjustment, slotted links 21 and 22 are employed and are arranged in pairs at opposite sides of

the stand, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings. The slotted links 21, which are located outside the stand, are pivoted at 23 to the bars 11 and receive a transverse rod 24 in their slots. The rod 24, which connects the upper ends of the standards, passes through perforations of the same and is provided at one end with a head 25 and at the other end with a nut 26, which engages suitable threads of the rod. Collars or washers 27 are interposed between the slotted links and the standards, and a sleeve 28 is disposed on the rod between the standards to space the same and prevent them from being forced inward by the application of pressure on the links 21.

The slotted links 22 are pivoted at their upper ends at 29 to the transverse cleats of the central leaf and are engaged by thumb-nuts 30, mounted on threaded stems 31, extending inward horizontally from the arms 6; but clamping-screws or other devices may be employed for securing the links in their adjustment.

The invention has the following advantages: The table, which is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, is strong and durable, and the series of leaves, which are adapted to be arranged in the same horizontal plane with their edges contiguous to one another for forming a continuous table-top, are also capable of being arranged with the individual leaves in different horizontal planes or in a vertical position. When the series of horizontal leaves are adjusted at the desired inclination or arranged in a vertical series to form shelves, they may be readily secured at the desired adjustment.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A supporting-base comprising standards with parallel horizontal rests at their upper ends projecting laterally to one side thereof, in combination with a central leaf pivoted to the projecting ends of said rests and adapted to bear flatwise upon the upper sides thereof, other leaves on opposite sides of the central leaf, parallel bars disconnected from the standards and pivotally connected to all the leaves to preserve their parallelism under any adjustment, and means for adjusting the shelves and holding them fixed.

2. A supporting-base comprising standards with parallel horizontal rests at their upper ends projecting laterally to one side thereof, in combination with a central leaf pivoted to the projecting ends of said rests and adapted to bear flatwise upon the upper sides thereof, and also capable of being swung upward from the rests and partially around the projecting ends thereof until it assumes a vertical position, other leaves on opposite sides of the central leaf, parallel bars disconnected from the standards and pivotally connected to all the leaves to preserve their parallelism under any adjustment, and means for adjusting the shelves and holding them fixed.

3. A supporting-base comprising standards with parallel horizontal rests at their upper ends projecting laterally to one side thereof, in combination with a central leaf pivoted to the projecting ends of said rests and adapted to bear flatwise upon the upper sides thereof, other leaves on opposite sides of the central leaf, rigid pendent arms on the ends of the shelves at one side of the center thereof, parallel bars disconnected from the standards and pivotally connected, one set directly to the leaves and the other set to said pendent arms thereon, and means for adjusting the shelves and holding them fixed.

4. A supporting-base comprising standards with parallel horizontal rests at their upper ends projecting laterally to one side thereof, in combination with a central leaf pivoted to the projecting ends of said rests and adapted to bear flatwise upon the upper sides thereof, other leaves on opposite sides of the central leaf, parallel bars disconnected from the standards and pivotally connected to all the leaves, a slotted link connected to the central leaf, and means passing through said link and engaging one of the standards for clamping the link in fixed relation to the standards, whereby the pitch or inclination of the shelves may be maintained under all adjustments or movements of said shelves, substantially as described.

5. A supporting-base comprising standards with parallel horizontal rests at their upper ends projecting laterally to one side thereof, in combination with a central leaf pivoted to the projecting ends of said rests and adapted to bear flatwise upon the upper sides thereof, other leaves on opposite sides of the central leaf, parallel bars disconnected from the standards and pivotally connected to all the leaves, slotted links pivotally connected to one of said bars and arranged outside of the planes of the standards, a rod connecting the upper ends of the standards and passing through said links, a head on one end of the rod and a nut on the opposite end, whereby the slotted links may be clamped in rigid relation to the standards, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

ANTHONY J. JAMESON.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. NELSON,

CHAS. M. MILLER.