

No. 753,463.

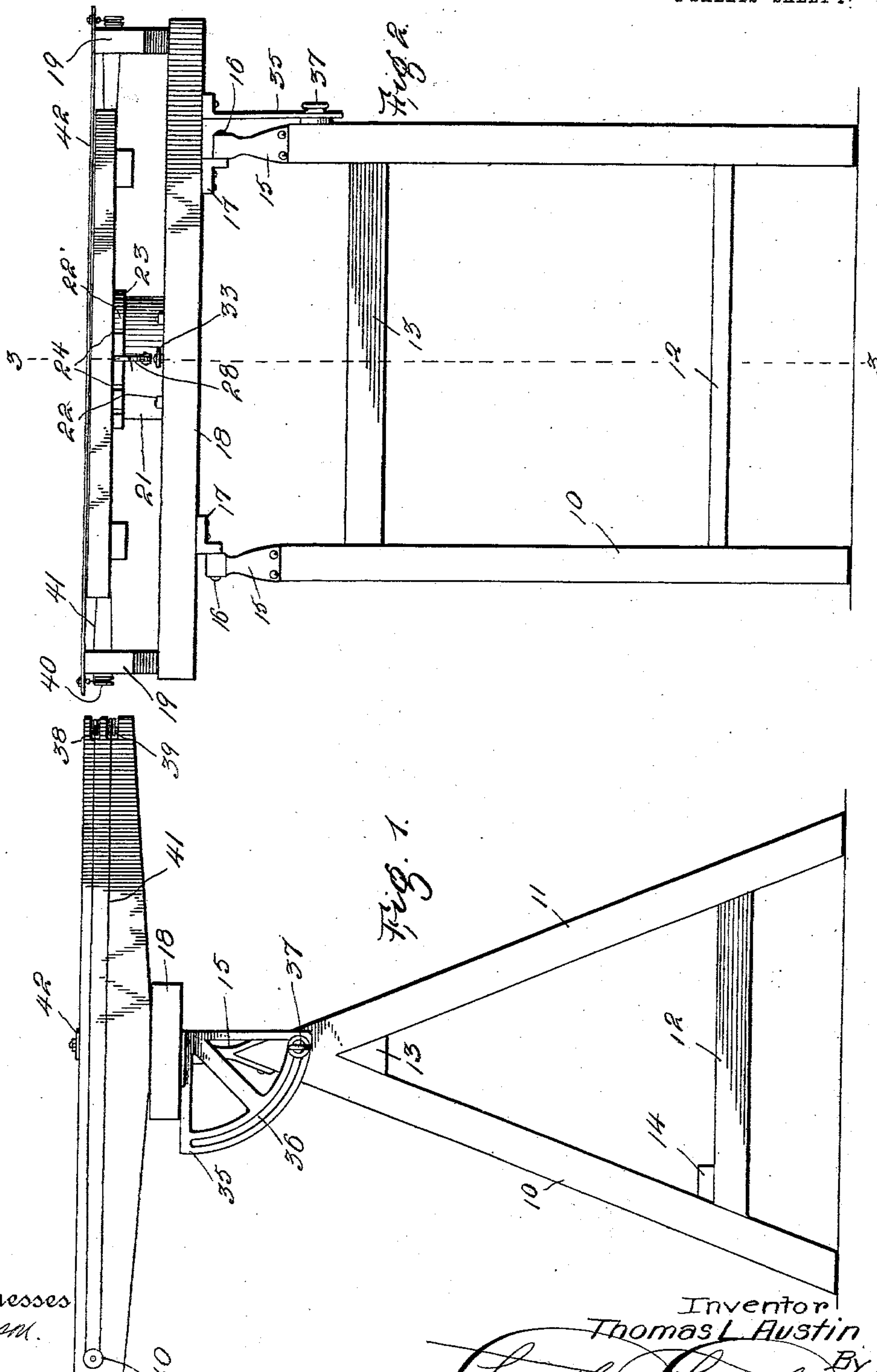
PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

T. L. AUSTIN.
DRAWING BOARD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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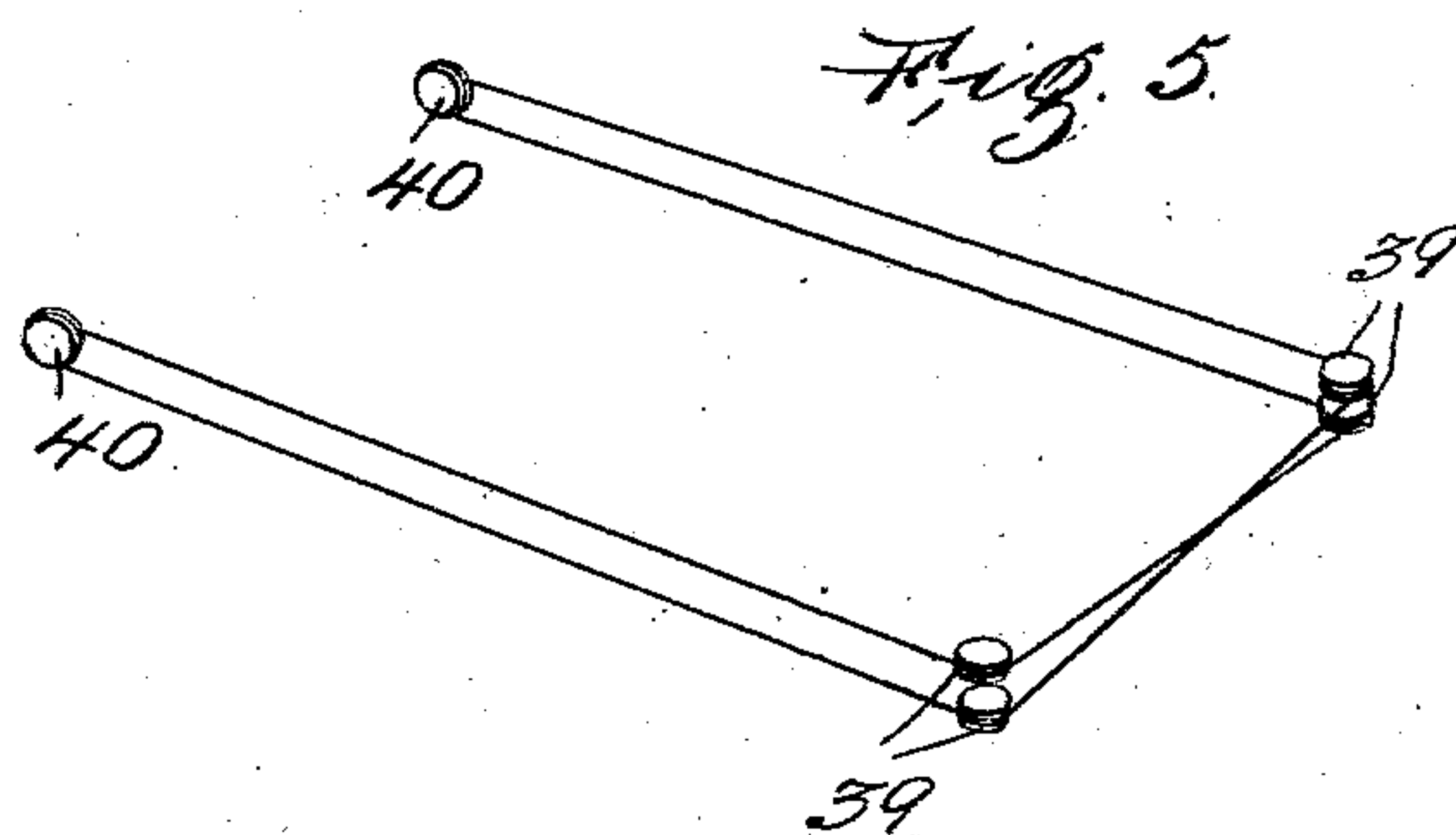
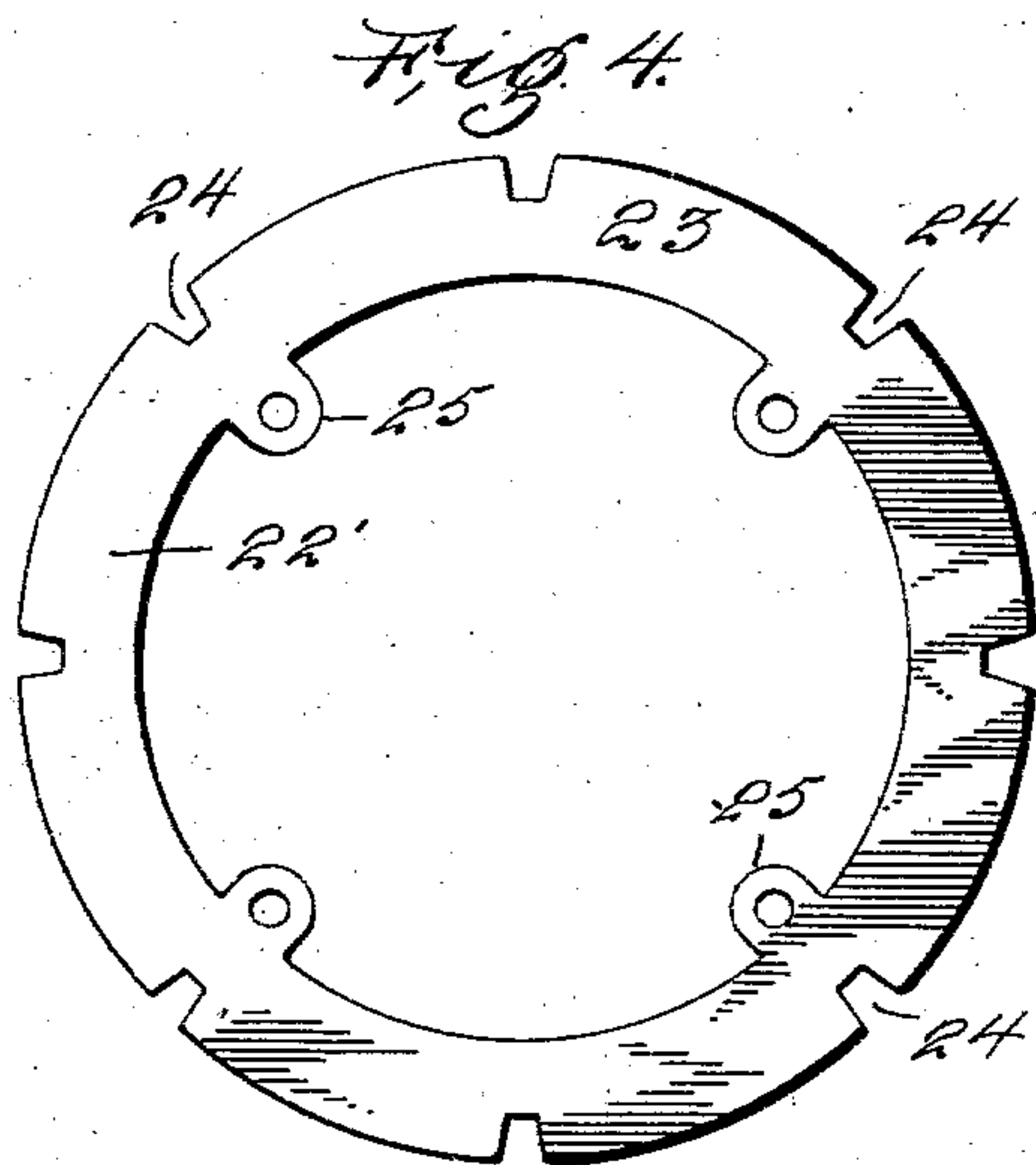
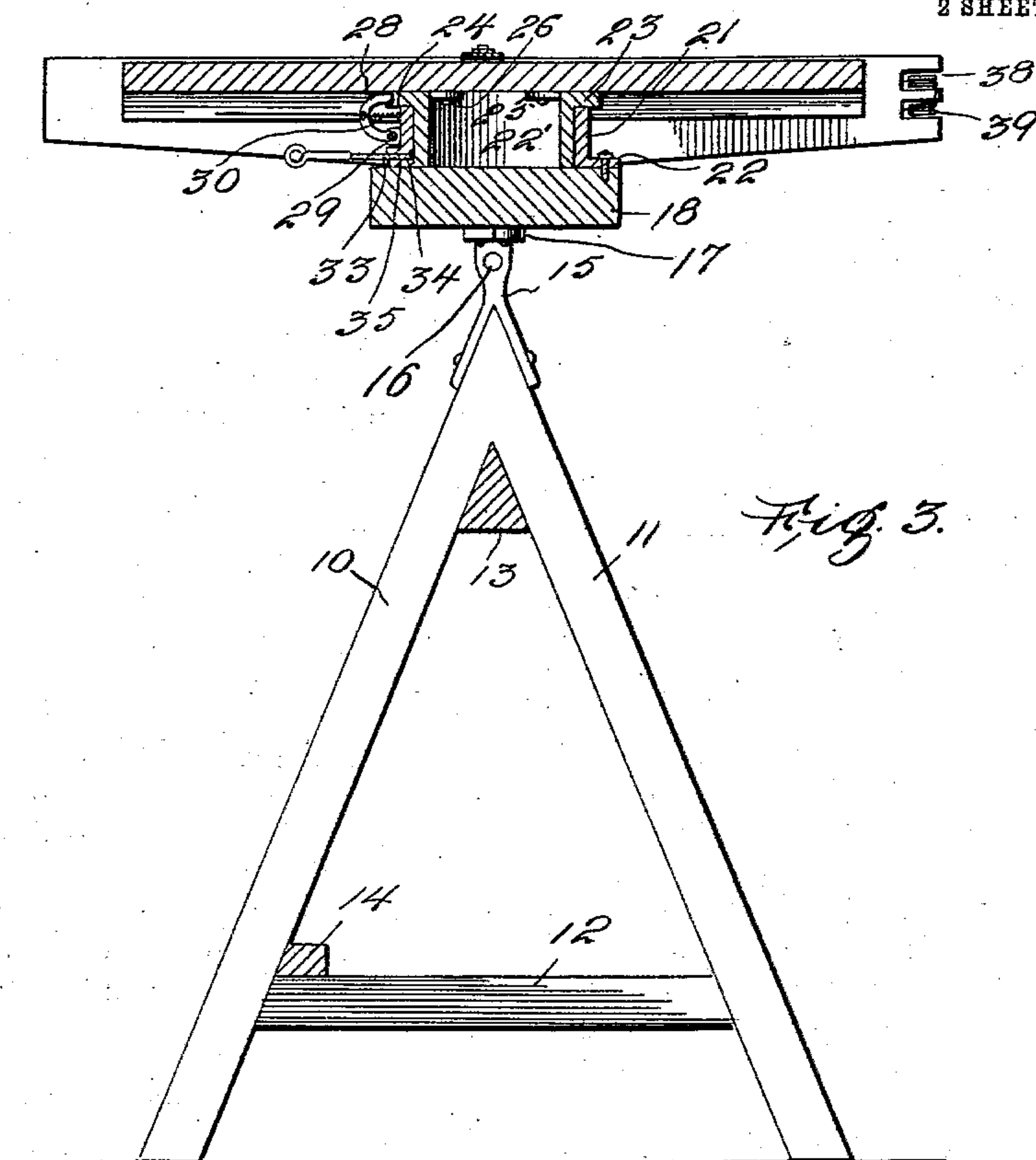
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS L. AUSTIN, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

DRAWING-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,463, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed May 8, 1903. Serial No. 156,227. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS L. AUSTIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawing-Boards; 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.

This invention relates to drawing-tables; and it has for its object to provide a table which may be tilted and held at various angles and which may be readily rotated, so that the draftsman need not walk around the table, and in which, furthermore, there will be provided a ruler movable transversely of the table and which will be held in fixed position when the table is rotatably adjusted.

Further objects and advantages of the invention have reference to details of structure and will be understood from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the table, showing the board in horizontal position. Fig. 2 is an elevation at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line 3 3 of Fig. 2 and including the clutch and locking mechanism. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the inner ring of the turn-table. Fig. 5 is a diagram showing the arrangement of the cord on the board.

Referring now to the drawings, the present table comprises a base including sides, each consisting of two members 10 and 11, which are connected at their upper ends and diverge downwardly, the lower end portions of the members being connected by the brace 12. In the angles between the members 10 and 11 of the sides is secured a brace 13, while connecting the braces 12 is a brace 14, the braces 13 and 14 serving to hold the side members rigidly in parallel relation.

Upon the apex of each side of the brace is secured a hinge-leaf 15, the lower end of which

is bifurcated to fit over the upper end of the side, and in the upper ends of the leaves 15 are transverse perforations which receive the pintels 16, formed on other hinge-leaves 17, which latter are secured to the under side of the lower member 18 of the top of the drawing-table. The member 18 is in the form of a beam of suitable dimensions, which extends transversely of the base above the hinge-leaves 15, and secured upon the upper face of this beam at the ends thereof are the parallel straight edges 19, the upper flat edges of which lie in the same horizontal plane.

Upon the upper face of the member 18 and at the central point thereof is secured a ring or short cylinder 21 by means of screws passed through the radiating ears 22 at the base thereof, and disposed rotatably within the ring 21 is a second short cylinder or ring 22', which projects slightly above the ring 21, and at its upper end is provided with a radiating flange 23, which projects beyond the outer face of the ring 21 and at equidistant points is provided with inwardly-tapered notches 24.

At the upper end of the inner ring 22' and extending radially thereof are the inwardly-directed ears 25, which are perforated to receive wood-screws 26, through the medium of which the drawing board or platen is held securely upon the upper face of the flange 23, upon which it is disposed. The ring 22' is free to rotate in the ring 21, so that the board or platen may be rotated with respect to the base. The board is preferably of disk shape and of a diameter somewhat less than the spacing apart of the straight edges 19, and the upper surface of the board is slightly below and parallel with the plane of the upper edge of the straight edges 19.

To hold the board at different points of its rotation or annular movement, a latch 28 is provided of arc shape and is pivoted at its lower end between the ears 29 upon the outer face of the ring 21, the upper end of the latch being adapted to engage in the notches 24 of the flange 23 interchangeably and being tapered to fit snugly, so as to prevent lost motion. The latch is held yieldably in engaging position by means of a helical spring 30, which

is attached at one end to the latch and at the other end to the ring 21, a wire 31 being attached to the latch to draw it from engaging position, so that the board may be rotated.

5 To further hold the board against rotation, a set-screw 33 is provided and is engaged through a threaded perforation 34 in the ring 21 and the lug 35 thereon, said set-screw extending to near the outer side of the board, so
10 that it may be readily grasped and manipulated.

To hold the top of the table at different angles when swung on its hinge connection with the base, a plate 35 is attached to the member 18 of the table-top and has a segmental slot
15 36 concentric with the axis of movement of the table-top and through which slot is passed a clamping-screw 37 engaged with the adjacent side of the base of the table. This clamping-screw is loosened to permit of tilting of
20 the table-top and is then screwed up to hold the table-top in its tilted position. The members or straight edges 19 form, in effect, the sides of the table-top, and at one end of each
25 of these sides are formed vertically-spaced slots 38, in which are disposed direction-pulleys 39, a third direction-pulley 40 being secured against the outer face of the side at the opposite end. A cord 41 is passed around the
30 direction-pulley 40 on one side of the table-top and then longitudinally of the side and around the lower direction-pulley 38, then across to the other side of the table and around the upper direction-pulley 38, then forwardly to the direction-pulley 40 on that side and downwardly
35 and around it, then back and around the lower direction-pulley at that side, and is then returned across the table-top to the first side and around the upper direction-pulley to the first
40 direction-pulley 40. With this arrangement it will be understood that if the cord is drawn longitudinally the upper portion of the cord at both sides of the table will move in the same direction, and to these upper portions of the
45 cord are attached the ends of a ruler 42, the ends of which rest upon the straight edges or sides 19 of the table-top, so that the ruler may be used in ruling straight lines in parallel re-

lation on any work that may be secured to the board.

It will be understood that in practice modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and that any suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the
55 invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A drawing-table comprising a stand, a transverse member pivoted horizontally thereto, means for holding the member at different
60 points of its pivotal movement, a collar secured to the upper face of the transverse member a flanged, cylindrical member disposed within the collar for rotation therein, the flange of
65 said member having a series of notches therein, a dog pivoted to the collar for engagement to the notches of the flange interchangeably, a board attached to the upper edge of the flange, straight edges secured to the transverse member and rising above the board and
70 means for locking the cylindrical member against rotation within the collar.

2. A drawing-table comprising a stand, a transverse member pivoted horizontally thereto, means for holding the member at different
75 points of its pivotal movement, a collar secured to the upper face of the transverse member and having a threaded perforation there-through, a flanged cylindrical member rotatably disposed within the collar, means mount-
80 ed upon the collar and cooperating with the cylindrical member to hold the latter at different points of its rotation, a board attached to the upper edge of the flange, straight edges secured to the transverse member and rising
85 above the board, and a clamping-screw engaged in the threaded perforation of the collar and adapted to impinge against the cylindrical member to lock the latter against movement.
90

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS L. AUSTIN.

Witnesses:

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W. L. SCOTT THOMPSON.