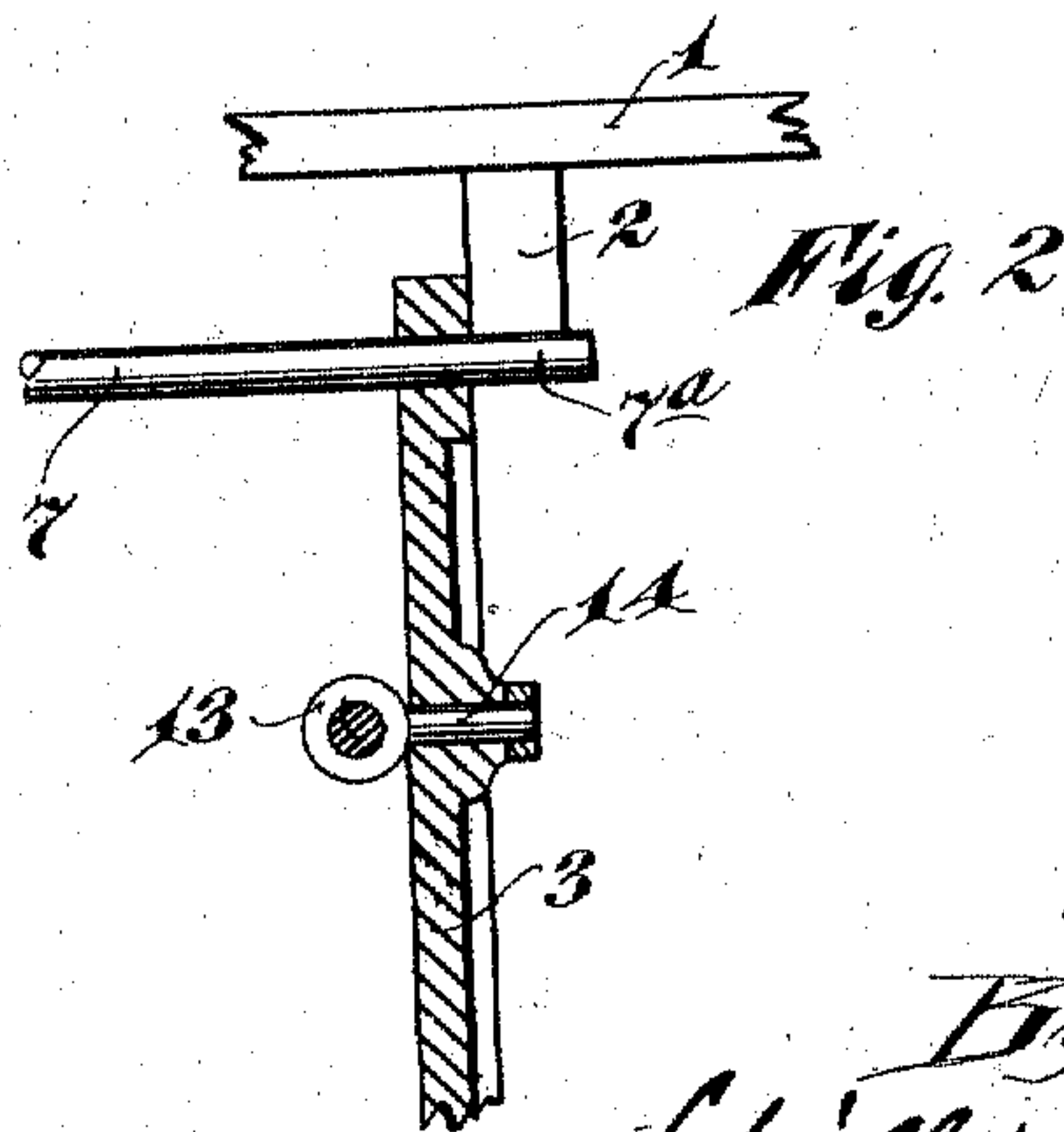
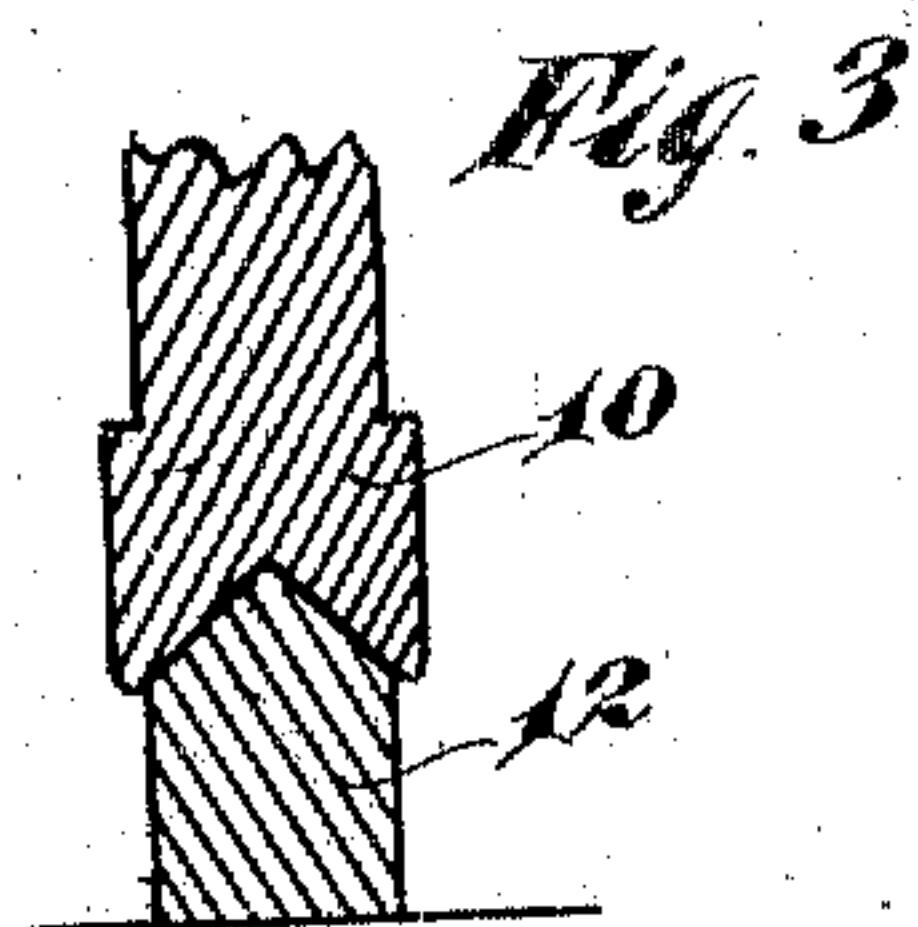
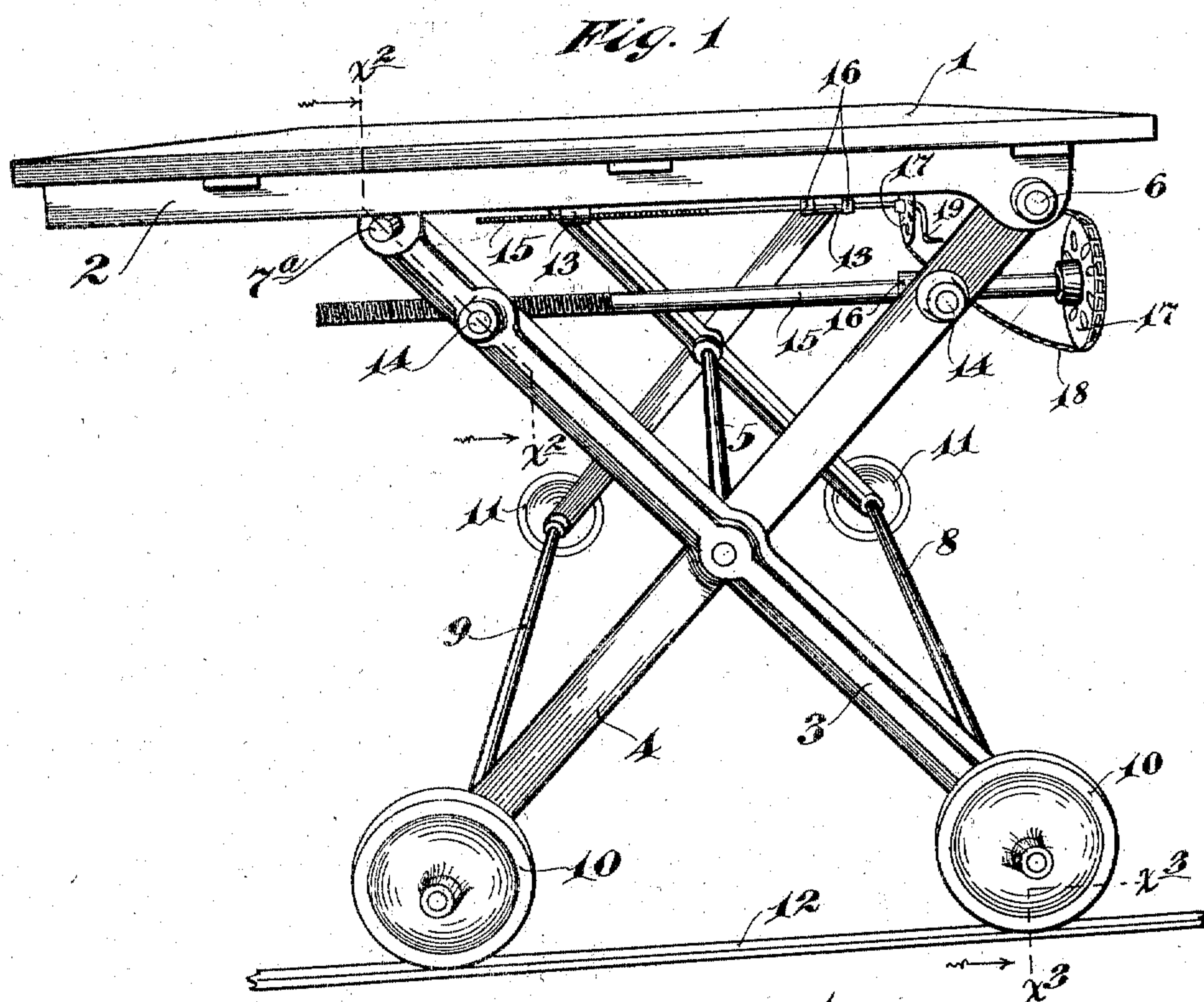


F. SCHIMMEL.
VERTICALLY ADJUSTABLE TABLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 3, 1909.

Patented Jan. 31, 1911.

982,882.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRIDOLIN SCHIMMEL, OF FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA.

VERTICALLY-ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

982,882.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 31, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRIDOLIN SCHIMMEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Faribault, in the county of Rice and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vertically-Adjustable 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.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved vertically adjustable work table, especially adapted for use in factories in connection with sandpapering machines, and other machines, but adapted nevertheless, for more general use.

To the above ends, the invention consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the improved table; Fig. 2 is a view principally in vertical section taken on the irregular line $x^2 x^2$ of Fig. 1, some parts being broken away and with other parts shown in full; and Fig. 3 is a detail section on the line $x^3 x^3$ of Fig. 1.

The table top 1 is shown as provided on its underside with laterally spaced parallel rails 2. This table top is held always in a horizontal position with freedom for vertical adjustments, by two pairs of transversely crossed laterally spaced legs or lever bars 3 and 4, the former of which are rigidly secured at their intermediate portions to a transverse rod 5, and the latter of which are intermediately pivoted on said rod. The upper ends of the legs 4 are pivotally connected at 6 to the front ends of the rails 2, and the legs 3 at their upper ends, are provided with laterally projecting trunnions 7^a, upon which the said rails 2 loosely rest. As shown, the said trunnions 7^a are formed by the ends of a tie rod 7, which rigidly connects the upper ends of the said legs 3, as best shown in Fig. 2. Tie rods 8 and 9 rigidly connect the lower ends of the legs 3 and 4, respectively, and on the ends of these tie rods, wheels 10 and 11 are journaled. Preferably the wheels 10, which are at one side of the table, are peripherally

grooved, and run on a V-shaped rail 12 secured to the floor, while the wheels 11, which are at the other side of the table, may, and preferably are arranged to run on the floor. Bearing heads 13 are pivotally connected to the upper portions of the legs 3 and 4, and these, as shown, are provided with stems 14 that are journaled in the said legs. The rear heads 13 serve as nut blocks, and these are engaged by the threaded ends of adjusting rods 15, the forward portions of which rods are journaled in the front heads 13, but are held against endwise movements in respect thereto by collars 16 on the said screw rods. To the extreme front ends of the adjusting rods 15, sprockets 17 are secured. A sprocket chain 18 runs over the sprocket 17. One of the adjusting rods 15 is provided, at its front end, with an operating crank 19.

As is evident, with the construction described, when the right hand adjusting rod 15 is rotated by means of its crank 19, the left hand rod 15 will be rotated in unison therewith, and by the simultaneous adjustment of these two rods, the two pairs of legs 3 and 4 will be positively moved pivotally on the connecting rod 5, so as to vary the angle to which the said pairs of legs will be set in respect to each other. The said screw rods also, of course, rigidly hold the said legs in any set adjustment. Angular adjustments of the said legs, of course, raises and lowers the table top 1, under which movement the trunnions 7^a slide along the under edges of the rails 2, thereby holding the table top always in a horizontal position. Of course, if the table top be primarily set at a slight angle, as might be desired for some classes of work, the said top would be maintained parallel to its primary position throughout its adjustments.

As is evident, the table shown and described is capable of reciprocating forward and rearward movements, so that the article supported thereby may be moved horizontally in respect to a sandpapering belt or other device which may be arranged for co-operation with the work supporting table.

The drawings illustrate what I believe to be the preferred form of the improved table, but nevertheless, I do not limit myself to the details of construction and arrangement of parts shown in the drawings. For instance, in some cases, a single adjusting rod or screw might be employed, although the

arrangement of one adjusting screw or rod for each pair of supporting legs, gives a firmer and better adjusting means.

What I claim is:

- 5 1. The combination with two pairs of laterally spaced intermediately pivoted supporting legs, of a table top pivotally connected to the upper end of one member of each pair of legs and loosely resting on
10 parts carried by the upper end portions of the other two legs, a pair of heads connected one to each of one pair of pivotally connected legs, an adjusting rod for threaded engagement with one of said heads and
15 swiveled to the other of said heads, the adjustment of said legs serving to raise and lower said table top, and means for rigidly connecting one member of each pair of legs.
- 20 2. The combination with two pairs of laterally spaced intermediately pivoted supporting legs, of a table top pivotally connected to the upper end of one member of each pair of legs, and loosely resting on parts carried by the upper end portions of
25 the other two legs, heads pivotally connected to the upper end portions of said legs, adjusting rods for threaded engagement with the rear heads and swiveled to the front heads, and means connecting said
30 adjusting rods for simultaneous movements to thereby vertically adjust said table top.
3. The combination with two pairs of laterally spaced transversely crossed intermediately pivoted supporting legs, of a table top
35 pivotally connected to the upper ends of

parallel members of said legs, and resting loosely on parts carried by the upper end portions of the other two parallel legs, heads pivotally connected to the upper portions of said legs, adjusting rods having threaded en- 40 gagement with the rear heads and swiveled to the front heads, said adjusting rods having sprockets, and one of said rods having an operating crank and a sprocket chain running over said sprockets for giving si- 45 multaneous movements to said adjusting rods, to thereby vertically adjust said table top.

4. The combination with transversely crossed legs 3 and 4, a transverse rod 5 to 50 which said legs 3 are rigidly secured and upon which the legs 4 are intermediately pivoted, of wheels applied to the lower ends of said legs, heads 13 pivotally connected to the upper portions of said legs, adjusting 55 rods 15 swiveled to the front heads 13 and having threaded engagement with the rear heads 13, means connecting said adjusting rods for simultaneous movements, trunnions 7^a carried by the upper ends of said legs 3, 60 and a table top 1, having rails 2, pivotally connected to the upper ends of said legs 4 and resting loosely upon said trunnions 7^a.

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

FRIDOLIN SCHIMMEL.

Witnesses:

ELMER BUSCHO,
E. H. GIPSON.