

Apr. 10, 1923.

1,451,207

T. B. DRAPER

DRESSING TABLE

Filed Sept. 7, 1920

2 sheets-sheet 1

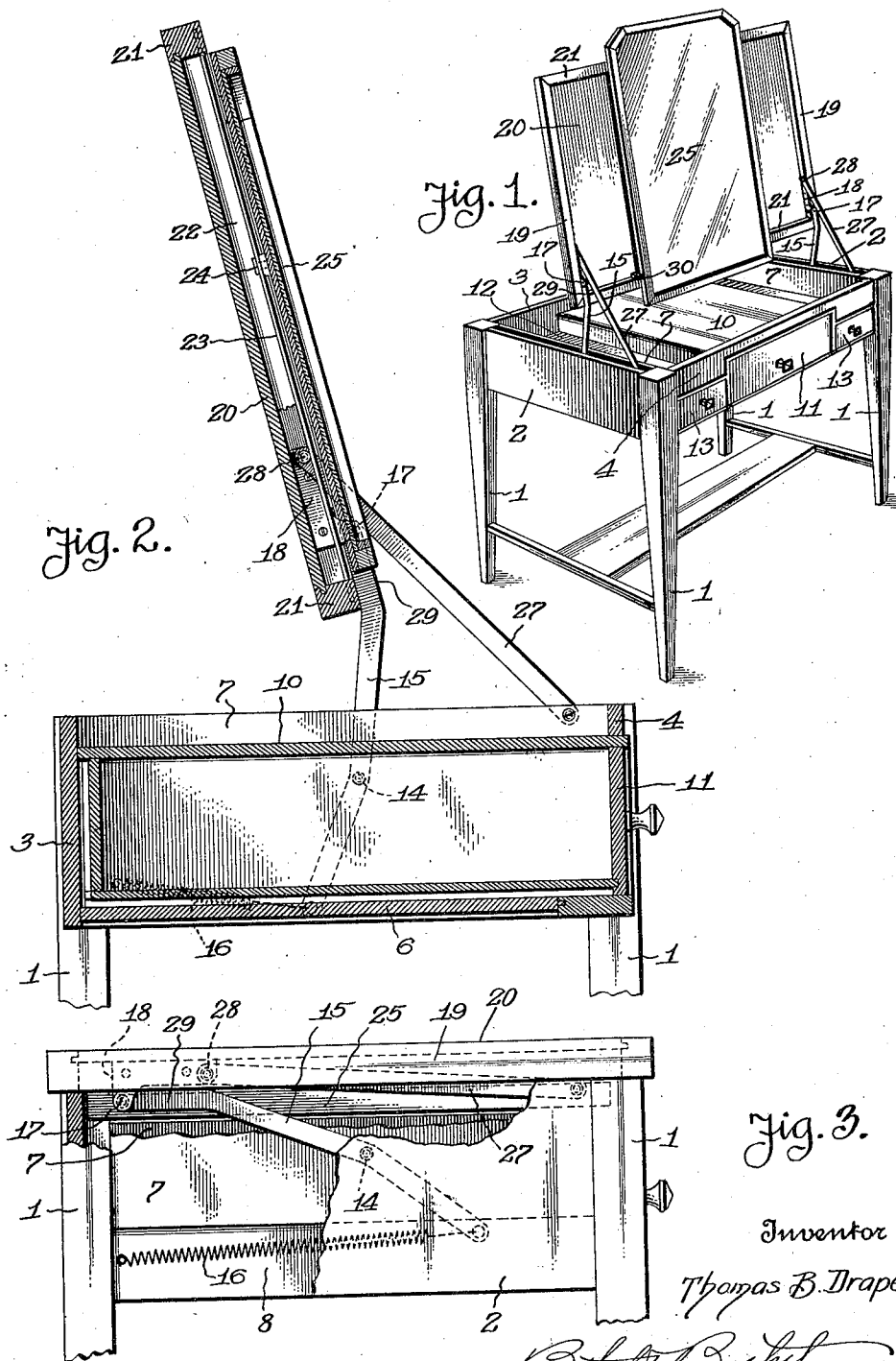


Fig. 3.

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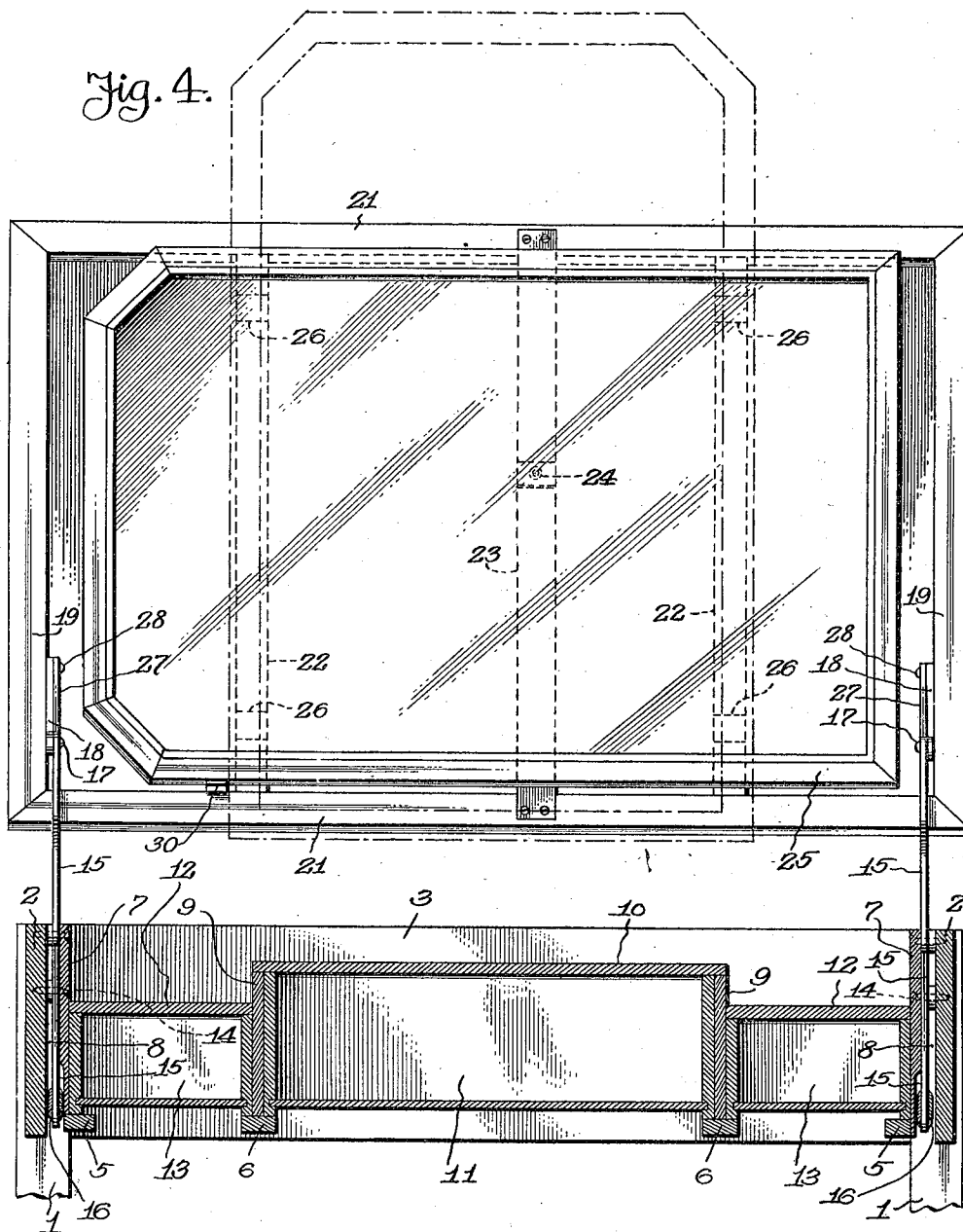
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2 sheets-sheet 2

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS B. DRAPER, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

DRESSING TABLE.

Application filed September 7, 1920. Serial No. 408,656.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS B. DRAPER, a subject of the King of England, residing at Toronto, in the county of York, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dressing Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to a dressing table, and has special reference to that class of tables which has drawers, trays, and a movable table top which may be raised to expose a mirror or mirrors carried thereby.

My invention aims to provide a dressing table of the above class with novel means for counterbalancing the table top during its adjustment, and the inner wall of the table top is provided with a large gravity swinging mirror which automatically assumes an active position after the table top clears the table body.

The construction by which I attain the above results will be hereinafter described and then claimed, and reference will now be had to the drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the dressing table with the top thereof raised;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged cross sectional view of a portion of the dressing table showing the top in a raised position;

Fig. 3 is an end view of the dressing table with the top closed and the table partly broken away and partly in section, and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of a portion of the dressing table with the top in a raised position, showing the mirror in an active position by dot and dash lines.

The dressing table has suitable legs or supports 1 for a body composed of end walls 2, a rear wall 3 and a front wall 4. The walls 3 and 4 are connected by a plurality of transverse rails 5 and 6 and on the rails 5, in proximity to the end walls 2, are transverse partitions 7 cooperating with the end walls 2 in providing arm ways 8 open at the top and bottom thereof.

On the rails 6 are transverse partitions 9 connecting the front and rear walls of the table body and these transverse partitions are of less depth than the front and rear walls so as to support a cover 10 which forms the bottom of a large central tray in the table body. The cover 10 also forms the top of a large drawer way for a drawer

11 slidable on the confronting edges of the rails 6 between the partitions 9. The front wall 4 is cut away to provide clearance for the top wall of the drawer 11.

Connecting the partitions 9 and 7 are covers 12 set in a plane below the plane of the cover 10 so as to provide end trays in the table body. The covers 12 form the top walls of end drawer ways for end drawers 13 slidable on the confronting edges of the rails 5 and 6 between the partitions 7 and 9. The front wall 4 is also cut away to provide clearance for the front walls of the drawers 13.

Pivotally mounted in the arm ways 8, by pins 14 or other pivotal means, are arms 15 having the lower ends thereof connected by coil retractile springs 16 to the upper ends of the rear legs or supports 1 of the table body. The upper or outer ends of the arms 15 are pivotally connected, as at 17, to the lower ends of brackets 18 secured to the inner walls of end rails 19 forming part of a table top 20. The table top 20 has longitudinal rails 21 connected by cleats 22 and a pivot supporting strip 23, said strip having a pivot 24 for a large oblong mirror 25. The mirror is approximately the same area as the table top 20 and the pivot 24 is eccentrically disposed or set off center, as best shown in Fig. 4, so that the mirror will be unbalanced when longitudinally aligning with the table top. Since the mirror 25 is supported in spaced relation to the pivots 23, the cleats 22 are provided with filler blocks 26 to brace the rear wall of the mirror relative to the table 5.

Pivotally mounted in the arm ways 8, adjacent the front wall 4, are arms 27 having the upper or outer ends thereof pivotally connected, as at 28, to the upper ends of the brackets 18, and when the table top is raised and in an open position the arms 27 bear against the lower ends of the brackets 18 and the rear edge of the table top bears against the arms 15, said arms having the outer or upper ends thereof angularly disposed, as at 29, so that the table top will be supported rearwardly at an inclination to the central vertical plane of the table body. The table top will be inclined so that its mirror 25 may be conveniently used and easy access had to the central and end trays of the table body.

I attach considerable importance to the manner in which the large mirror is hung, as it may easily swing by gravity so that

its longitudinal axis is at a right angle or approximately so relative to the longitudinal axis of the table top. Then again, by hanging the mirror off center it is possible to
 5 provide a mirror approximately the size of a table top and to close the table top it is only necessary to partially rotate the mirror to place it within the marginal edges of the table top, at which time the table top can
 10 be lowered with the trays of the table body providing clearance for the mirror.

As the table top is lowered the rear edge thereof is carried rearwardly and consequently the spring 16, at each end, of the
 15 table body, will be placed under tension, said springs constituting counterbalancing devices to prevent slamming or a sudden closing movement of the table top.

As clearly shown in Fig. 3 the arms 15 and 27 enter the arm ways 8 and it is practically impossible to detect that the table has a concealed mirror that may be used at
 20 will.

In some instances I may set additional
 25 mirrors in the table top at the ends thereof, and it is obvious that the table body and its legs or supports may be of any desired design.

To limit the opening movement of the
 30 large mirror and at the same time define its open position, the inner wall of the table top may be provided with a stop 30, as best shown in Figs. 1 and 4.

In lieu of the counterbalanced devices, I
 35 may resort to friction of the arms 15 and 27 at their pivotal connections with the table body. For instance, these pivotal connections may be in the form of screw bolts or members that may be tightened so that the
 40 arms 15 and 27 must be manually actuated.

What I claim is:—

1. In a dressing table having drawers and trays, a table top normally closing said tray, means connecting said table top to said table
 45 so that it may be raised to expose its inner wall, and a mirror pivoted off center on the inner wall of said table top to swing by gravity.

2. A dressing table as characterized in
 50 claim 1 wherein said means includes two

arms at each end of the table with one arm at each end of the table pivoted intermediate its ends and connected to a counterbalance device to prevent sudden closing of
 55 said table top.

3. In a dressing table, a table top, side brackets carried by said table top, arms pivoted in the ends of said table and pivotally connected to said brackets and adapted
 60 to carry the rear edge of said table top forwardly when said table top is raised, springs connecting said arms to said table within the ends thereof and resisting a forward movement of the lower ends of said arms,
 65 and arms connecting said brackets to said table adjacent the front edge thereof and cooperating with the first mentioned arms in causing the rear edge of said table top to move forward and the front edge of the table
 70 top to move rearward when said table top is raised, the arrangement of arms causing the table top when raised to assume a position at an acute angle to the central longitudinal plane of the table with the lower
 75 edge of the table top in such plane.

4. A table comprising a body, a table top thereon adapted to be bodily lifted from said body and placed in an elevated position at
 80 an acute angle to a longitudinal vertical plane of the body, arms connecting the ends of the table top to the ends of the body at the front edge thereof and adapted when lowered to carry the rear edge of the table
 85 top to the rear edge of the body, and arms connecting the table top to the body and against which arms the lower edge of the table top engages to cooperate with the first mentioned arms in holding the table top
 90 raised.

5. A table as in claim 4, wherein the arms
 90 at each end of the table top are set in from the ends of said table top so that the lower edge of the table top may engage the last mentioned arms.

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

THOMAS B. DRAPER.

Witnesses:

KARL H. BUTLER,
 ANNA M. DORR.