

C. E. ZEISINGER.
 IRONING TABLE.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 18, 1911.

1,022,996.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

Fig. 1.

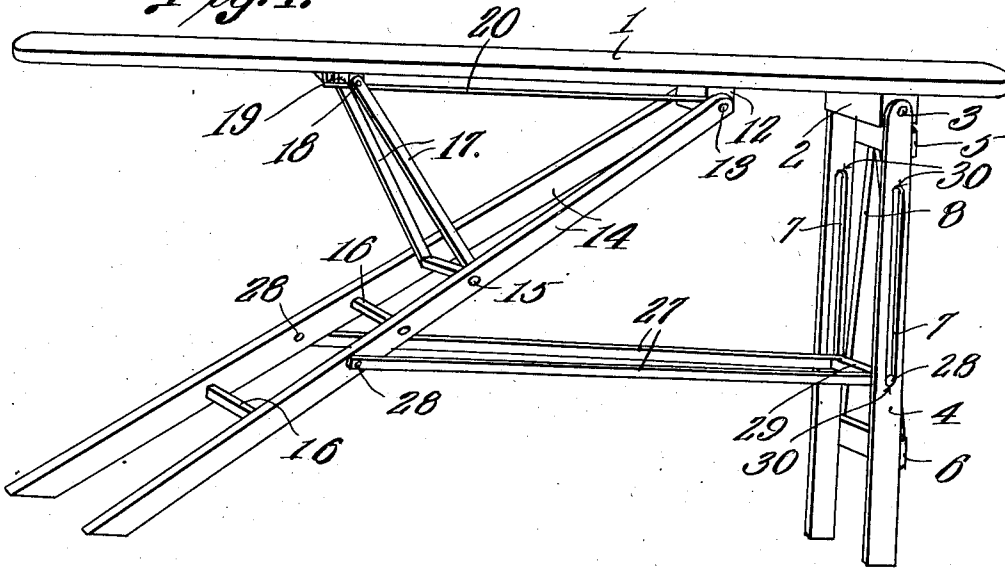


Fig. 2.

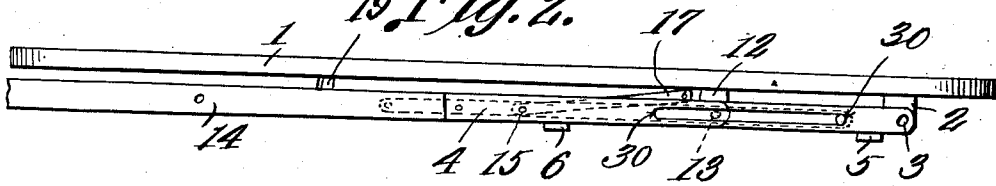
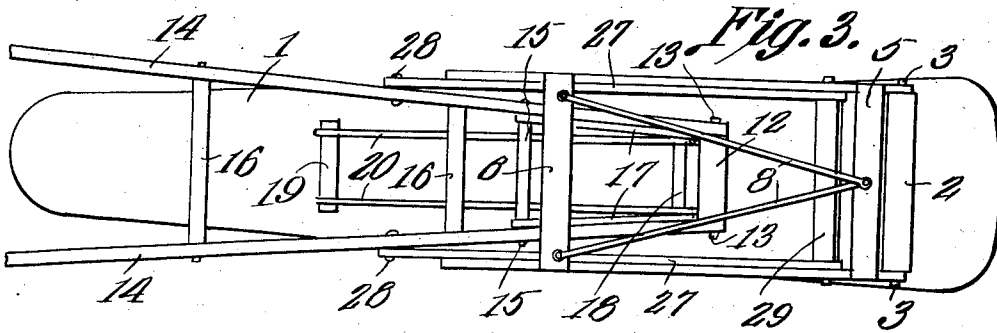


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

J. R. Berlin
L. H. Wilcox

C. E. Zeisinger
 Inventor

by *C. A. Snow & Co.*
 Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL E. ZEISINGER, OF DOWNING, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THEODORE J. ZEISINGER, OF DOWNING, WISCONSIN.

IRONING-TABLE.

1,022,996.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 9, 1912.

Application filed April 18, 1911. Serial No. 621,902.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL E. ZEISINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Downing, in the county of Dunn and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Ironing-Table, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an ironing board for use in the laundry and elsewhere, and its object is to reduce the number of parts to a minimum and yet to permit the device to fold into extremely small compass. This object I accomplish by the construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as shown in the drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of this ironing table set up ready for use. Fig. 2 is an edge view of it when folded, and Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of it folded.

In the drawings the numeral 1 designates the table or ironing board proper which is of the desired size and shape, and may be covered with cloth as usual. These boards are generally made wider at one end which is called the head, and beneath the head of the board in the present case is hinged a pair of standards. The hinge illustrated herein is made up of a block 2 secured rigidly across the bottom of the board and pins 3 entering the ends of the block and whereon the standards 4 are pivoted. These standards are connected with each other by strips 5 and 6 and both strips are secured to the outside edges of the standards as shown. The latter are also longitudinally slotted as seen at 7, and may be braced as at 8. Beneath the board 1 is also hinged a pair of legs. The hinge herein shown is made up of a block 12 secured rigidly across the board and somewhat shorter in length than the block 2 as seen in Fig. 3, and pins 13 in the extremities of this block 12 pivotally engage the upper ends of the two legs 14 which diverge slightly from each other toward their lower ends as seen and are connected by several rounds 15 and 16 whereof the uppermost, 15, forms the pivot for a brace. The latter consists of two bars 17 whose lower ends are mounted on said pivot rung 15 and whose upper ends are connected by a bar 18 which rests normally against a cleat 19 secured across the bottom of the board 1. Suitable guides are provided in which the bar 18 may slide and in the pres-

ent instance these guides are illustrated as 55 wires 20 connecting the cleat 19 with the block 12. Finally, the legs are connected with the standards by means of a truss, here shown as consisting of a pair of bars 27 pivoted at one of their ends as at 28 outside 60 the legs 14, and having their other extremities connected by a rod 29 which leads across the space between the standards and extends through their slots 7 the ends of the rod 29 being rounded to permit pivotal movement 65 therein.

All parts of this device are preferably of wood excepting for the metal fastening members such as nails or screws by which the wooden parts are connected, and the 70 wires if these guides be made of wire.

This device is shown set up ready for use in Fig. 1, and folded ready for storage or transportation in the other views. When so set up the weight upon the board is transmitted directly downward through the 75 standards 4 and the head of the board is therefore rigidly supported. At other points along its length the weight thereon is transmitted downward through the legs and 80 the brace, but as the upper end of the brace lies against the cleat 19 of the board and the lower end of the brace is pivoted to the legs the brace and legs cannot spread apart and there is a triangular support of which the 85 round 15 forms the apex which is here directed downward. The weight on this point is transmitted throughout the lower ends of the legs, but these cannot slip to the left over the floor because of the truss which 90 connects them with the standards. Therefore an extremely stable and steady ironing table is presented, and one on which the housewife or laundress can do her ironing with perfect safety. When it is desired to 95 fold this table as for storage or transportation, the pivots 30 are first run upward in the slots 7 whereby the legs are swung inward around their pivotal points 13, and this loosens the brace until its bar 18 may 100 be moved along in the space above the wires 20 in the present instance toward the pivot 13, and when it has passed a point directly above the pivotal round 15 it folds into and between the upper ends of the legs 14. The 105 latter being no longer braced can therefore fold upward against the table top, and in doing so they draw upon the bars 27 and

swing the standards 4 with them as will be clear. Said standards being farther apart than any other members (excepting the extreme lower ends of the legs as seen in Fig. 3), they pass outside of the two members of the truss, outside of the upper portions of the legs, and outside entirely of the brace because the latter is housed within the legs as shown. Therefore the device can be folded into very small compass as seen in Fig. 2.

I do not confine myself to the use of wires for the guide 20, because it is obvious that some other form of guide could be substituted.

What is claimed is:

1. An ironing table comprising a board having across the bottom thereof, two fixed blocks and a fixed cleat, upright standards pivoted to one of said blocks and longitudinally slotted, oblique legs pivoted to the other of said blocks and connected by rounds, a truss pivoted to said legs and having a rod at its other end its rounded extremities moving in said slots, and a brace pivoted at one end on one of said rounds and having its other end resting normally against said cleat but adapted to fold within the upper portion of said legs.
2. An ironing table comprising a board, upright standards hinged beneath its head and longitudinally slotted, oblique diverging legs hinged beneath the board between its ends and connected by rounds, a truss comprising two bars pivoted at one end outside said legs and connected at their other end by a cross rod whose extremities are rounded and engage said slots, a cleat secured beneath the board, and a brace mounted pivotally on one of said rounds and with

its upper ends removably engaged against said brace.

3. In an ironing table, the combination with the board, a block secured across its under face near its head, a second block secured across its under face adjacent the first, a cleat secured across its under face between the second block and the foot of the board, and a pair of wires connecting said cleat with the nearest block; of standards pivoted to the head-block, diverging legs pivoted to the next block, a truss pivoted to said legs and movably connected with said standards, a brace comprising brace bars pivotally connected with said legs, and a bar connecting the upper ends of said brace bars and extending between said wires and board, the length of the brace being such that it may fold within the portion of the legs between its lower end and the pivot-block of such legs.

4. An ironing table comprising a board having a cleat on the bottom thereof, upright standards pivoted to the said board which have longitudinal slots therein, oblique legs pivoted to the said board and connected by a round, a truss pivoted to said legs and having a rod at its other end fitting in said slots, and a brace pivoted at one end on the said round and having its other end resting normally against the said cleat and being adapted to fold within the upper portion of the said legs.

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

CARL E. ZEISINGER.

Witnesses:

L. H. ROCKWELL, Jr.,
B. H. COOLIDGE.