(No Model.)

T. W. MANN.

DRAWING TABLE.

No. 363,154. Patented May 17, 1887.

Fig 1

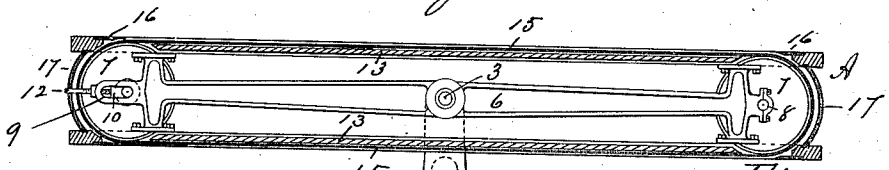
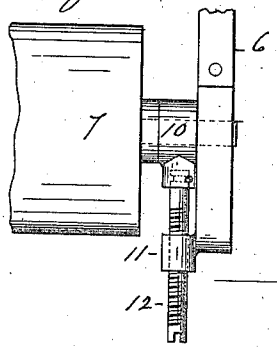


Fig 7



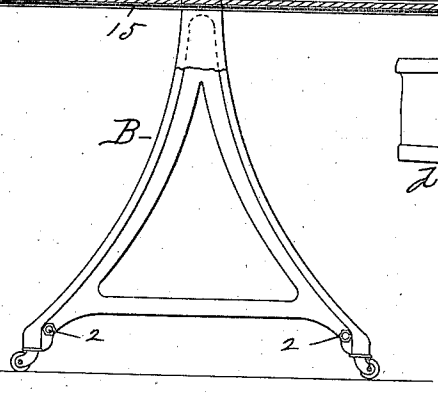


Fig 5

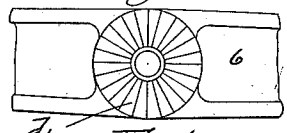


Fig 6

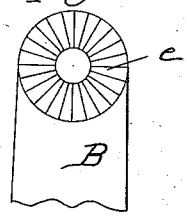


Fig 2

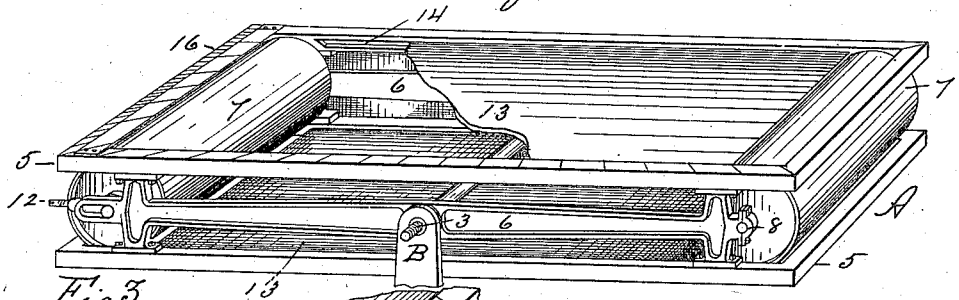


Fig 3

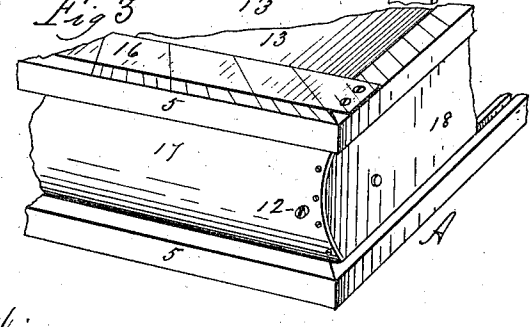
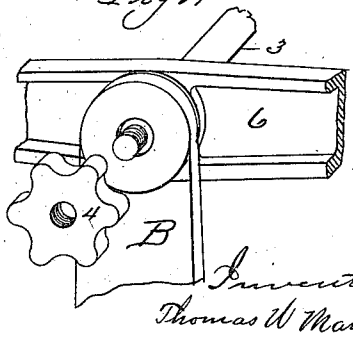


Fig 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DRAWING-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 363,154, dated May 17, 1887.

Application filed October 11, 1886. Serial No. 215,869. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. MANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Holyoke, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Drawing-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in drawing-tables for the use of draftsmen, and particularly for architects, surveyors, and others in the production of large drawings; and the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the various parts of the table, as hereinafter fully described, and set forth in the claims.

In the drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a drawing-table constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the table showing a portion of one arm of the supporting-stand, and showing the apron and the sides and the end covering removed and a portion of the apron-table broken away. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one corner of the table. Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 illustrate details of construction, hereinafter referred to and fully described.

In the drawings, A is the table, which is pivotally supported on two standards, B, one of which is shown in Fig. 1, the upper end of each standard extending opposite each edge of the table, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the lower ends of the standards being braced and held in proper position by suitable transverse rods, 2. The ends of a transverse shaft, 3, have their bearings in the upper ends of said standards B, and on each end of said shaft is screwed a nut, 4.

The table A consists of two rectangular frames, 5, preferably of wood, each attached to two arms, 6, one on the upper and one on the lower side of the latter, as shown, whereby they are both supported in parallel planes and sufficiently separated one from the other to permit of hanging an apron-roller, 7, therebetween at the opposite ends of the table, and the ends of said shaft 3 pass through said arms, the latter being thereby brought to a position contiguous to the inner sides of the upper ends of the standards B. That part of the inner side of the upper end of each standard B which surrounds the bearing of the shaft 3 is provided with a series of radiating corrugations, *c*, as shown in Fig. 6; and, as shown in Fig. 5, the side of the arm 6, adjoining the said corrugated side of the standard B, is provided with like corrugations *d*, and the latter and those on the standard are adapted to engage with each other when the nut 4 is screwed against the side of the standard, and hold the table in a level or in an inclined position, as may be most desirable or convenient for drawing.

On the surface of the upper borders of the table A are made a series of graduations or angle-indicating lines, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, as may be desirable to assist in obtaining scale-measurements and desired angles on drawings. The said arms 6 are made, preferably, of metal, and at one end thereof are formed suitable boxes or bearings, 8, which receive the ends of the shaft of one of said apron-rollers 7; and the shaft of the apron-roller at the opposite end of the table has its bearings in slots 9 in the ends of said arms, to provide for adjusting the roller in which said shaft is toward and from the roller at the opposite end of the table, in order to impart the proper tension to the below-described apron. The said adjustable roller 7 is given the requisite movement in the table for the aforesaid object by a screw, 12, which passes through a nut, 11, on each arm 6, (see Fig. 7,) the end of said screw having a swivel-connection with a yoke, 10, on each end of the shaft of said roller near the inner side of the arms 6, the shaft of said roller having a free rotary movement in said collars.

The opposite sides of the drawing-table consist of a panel-like construction, 13, of wood or other suitable material, the edges of which are let into grooves 14 in the inner opposite edges of said frames 5, as shown in Fig. 2, whereby said panels are properly supported in a plane with the periphery of the rollers 7 at each end of said frames. The said panels 13 constitute a support between the rollers on the sides of the drawing-table for that part of the apron 15 between the rollers 7, at each end of the table. A metallic strip, 16, is secured across each end of each of said frames 5, one edge of which projects somewhat over the adjoining surface of said apron, forming a narrow projection over that portion of the latter which lies against the rolls 7, substantially in

a plane with the outer surface of the apron. The apron 15 is an endless one, made from linoleum, preferably, or of other thick and firm material, into which the usual drawing-tacks may be forced for holding drawing-paper in proper position on the table in the usual way. The said apron is secured around the rollers 7, and covers the panels 13 on each side of the drawing-table, and is capable of being moved on said rollers to bring any portion of the outer side thereof to view on either side of the table, thereby providing for attaching to the apron large pieces of drawing-paper, which may extend entirely over the surface of said apron, or several small sheets of drawing-paper may be secured thereto, as may be desirable in the production of a large or of several small drawings.

The above-described drawing-table, however, provided, as described, with the said endless apron, which constitutes in effect a drawing-board having more than twice the superficial surface of one side of a drawing-table, possesses peculiar advantages for delineating on a large scale and on one sheet illustrations of architectural and civil-engineering constructions not afforded by drawing-tables of the ordinary class. One of said strips, 16, is omitted from Fig. 2, showing the opening between the roll and the adjoining end of frame 5, which is covered by it.

The height of the standards B, on which the drawing-table A is pivotally supported by the shaft 3, is such as to permit of swinging said table from a horizontal position, as shown in Fig. 1, to a vertical one, or to any angle between those two positions, thereby making it very convenient to bring the surface of the table to any desired position, either for the draftsman or for the exhibition of any figures that may be drawn upon paper, which is secured to the sides of the table.

The ends and edges of the drawing table are incased by the covers 17 and 18, of metal or thin wood, as may be preferred, whose edges are secured in grooves in the frames 5, as shown in Fig. 3—that is to say, the edges of the cover 18 are so secured, and the cover 17 is attached to the end of the said cover 18, or is secured in place in any other suitable manner. The screws 12, which are operated to impart more or less tension to the apron 13, project through said end covering, 17, as shown.

I am aware that it is not new to construct drawing-tables having rollers on their ends, or elsewhere hung thereon, on which the two ends of a sample sheet or copy are wound, nor one provided with rollers, each having a piece of cloth on it to be connected to the ends of a sheet of drawing-paper, whereby the latter is held in a distended position on the table; and I do not claim said constructions; but

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A drawing-table having a roller at opposite ends thereof, and the panels 13 on opposite sides of the table, whose surfaces are substantially in a plane with the peripheries of said rollers, combined with an endless apron, 15, extending around the table and supported on said rollers and on one or both of said panels, capable of having drawing-paper attached to its surface, substantially as set forth.

2 A drawing-table consisting of a frame, substantially as described, pivotally hung in suitable standards, whereby it is supported in a level or in an inclined position, said frame having a roller at opposite ends thereof, and the panels 13 on opposite sides of the table, whose surfaces are substantially in a plane with the peripheries of said rollers, combined with an endless apron, 15, extending around the table and supported on said rollers and on one or both of said panels, capable of having drawing-paper attached to its surface, substantially as set forth.

3. A drawing-table consisting of the arms 6, having bearings in their ends to receive the ends of roller-shafts, the two rectangular frames 5, secured opposite each other on said arms, the rollers 7, hung in the ends of the latter, the panels 13, secured in said frames, the endless apron 15, extending around said table and rollers, and a standard, B, to which said arms are pivotally attached, substantially as set forth.

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