

(No Model.)

T. FILLEBROWN.
CHINA DECORATOR'S EASEL.

No. 538,957.

Patented May 7, 1895.

Fig. 1.

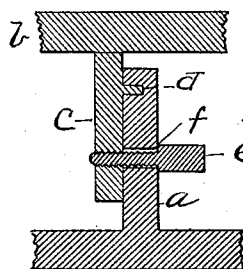
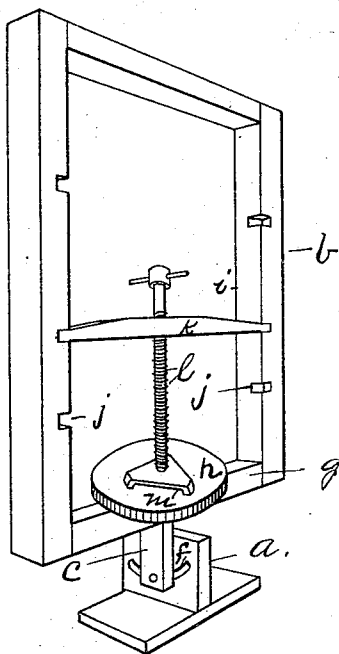


Fig. 2.

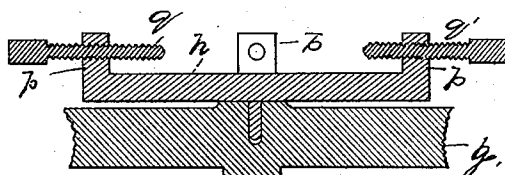


Fig. 4.

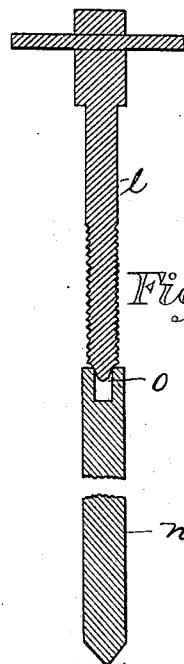


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:

Levi Turner, Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS FILLEBROWN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CHINA-DECORATOR'S EASEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 538,957, dated May 7, 1895.

Application filed September 27, 1894. Serial No. 524,242. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS FILLEBROWN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in China-Decorators' Easels; 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 relates to improvements in china decorators' easels. It is designed to enable the artist to vary the angle of inclination of the article being decorated, to rotate it readily and to hold it securely in place.

To this end it consists in a frame pivotally mounted in a suitable standard, a rotary table set in said frame upon which the article to be decorated is set, a cross head set in said frame and a set screw operating in said cross head adapted to enter and rest upon the bottom of the article set on said table, and in means for holding the bottom of the article against lateral displacement.

It further consists in certain details of construction which will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings herewith accompanying and forming a part of this application, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved easel. Fig. 2 is a sectional detail showing the construction of the pivoted connection between the frame and the standard and the means for holding it in a given position. Fig. 3 is a detail of a device for lengthening the threaded screw when used to hold a very deep article, and Fig. 4 is a sectional view showing radial screw-threaded pins mounted on the table and adapted to hold the article against lateral displacement.

In said drawings, *a* represents a standard which may be permanently or adjustably attached to a table, and *b* a rectangular frame having at the center a downwardly extended arm *c*, said arm carrying a pivot *d* set in said standard, and a set screw *e* projecting through a circular slot *f* in said standard, whereby said arm can be firmly clamped against the standard and the frame given any desired angle of inclination to the table. Mounted upon the lower cross bar *g* of the frame is a

rotatable table *h*. In the sides *i* of the frame at points opposite each other are made sockets *j* into which the ends of a cross head *k* may be fitted. In said cross head, at a point directly over the center of the table, is a threaded presser screw *l* adapted to be turned up therein to admit of the insertion of the article to be decorated upon the table beneath it, and turned down to hold said article firmly upon the table. If desired, a series of sockets may be made in the uprights, so that the cross head may be placed at different elevations in the frame to accommodate articles of different sizes. The presser screw may rest directly upon the bottom of the article or upon a tripod *m*. When the cross head is placed in one of the upper sockets, the presser screw will not be long enough to extend to the bottom of the article. To meet this objection, I make the bottom of the presser screw *l* pointed and interpose between the end of said screw and the article a lengthener *n*, having a socket *o* in the top to receive the end of the screw, as seen in Fig. 3.

To hold the bottom of the article being decorated against lateral displacement, I mount bearings *p* on the table, and in said bearing arrange a series of presser screws *q* adapted to operate horizontally and radially toward the center of the table, and to hold the bottom of the article against lateral displacement.

The advantage of this invention is that articles of various sizes and shapes can be held securely, and the angle of inclination can be quickly changed to suit the convenience of the artist.

Having thus described my invention and its use, I claim—

1. In a china decorator's easel, the combination with a standard and a rectangular frame pivotally attached to said standard, of a table rotatably mounted in the bottom of said frame, a cross head set in said frame and a presser screw mounted in said cross head directly over the center of said table, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a china decorator's easel, the combination with a suitable standard, of a rectangular frame pivotally attached to said standard, the sides of said frame having a series of recessed sockets opposite each other, a cross head adapted to be supported in any two cor-

responding sockets, a table rotatably mounted in the bottom of said frame and a presser screw mounted in said cross head, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5 3. In a china decorator's easel, in combination, a suitable standard, a rectangular frame pivotally attached to said standard, sockets in the sides of said frame, a cross head adapted to be inserted in said sockets, a presser screw
10 mounted in said cross head, a rotatable table mounted in the bottom of said frame, and ra-

dially and horizontally moving presser screws mounted in bearings attached to said table, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 15
in presence of two witnesses, this 21st day of
September, 1894.

THOMAS FILEBROWN.

Witnesses:

ELGIN C. VERRILL,
NATHAN CLIFFORD.