

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. G. ODELL.
PAPER HANGER'S FOLDING TABLE.

No. 564,936.

Patented July 28, 1896.

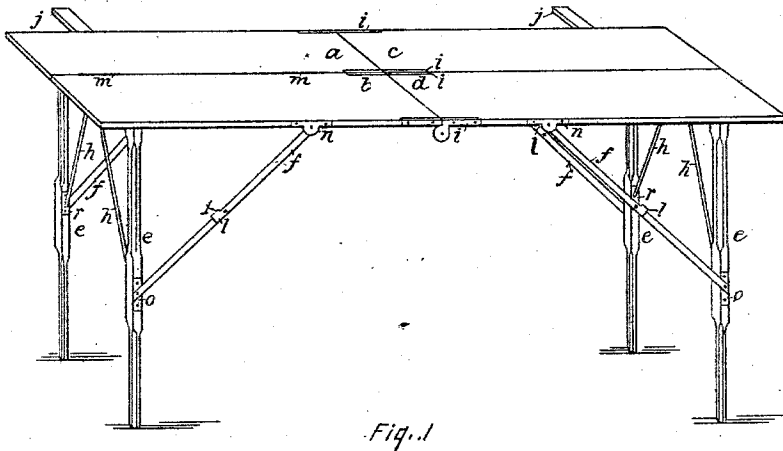


Fig. I

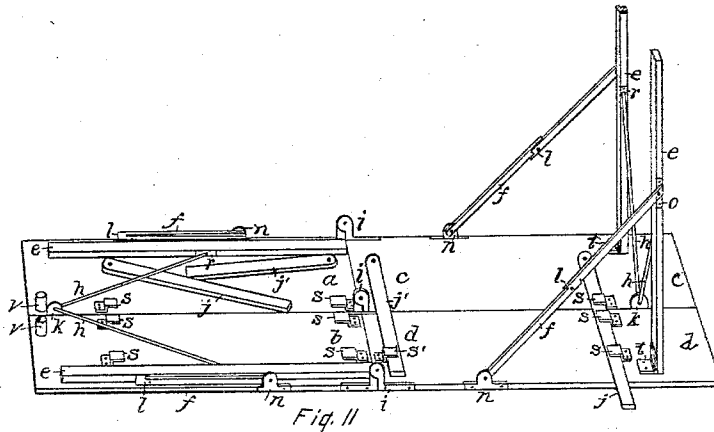


Fig. II

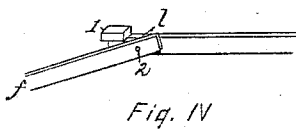


Fig. IV

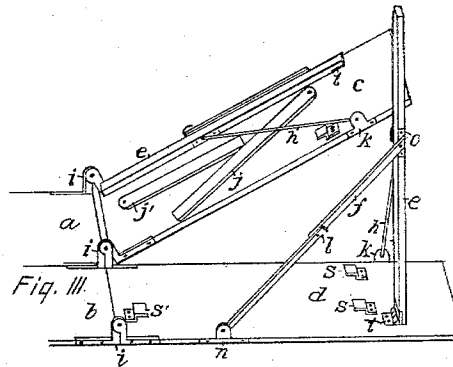


Fig. III

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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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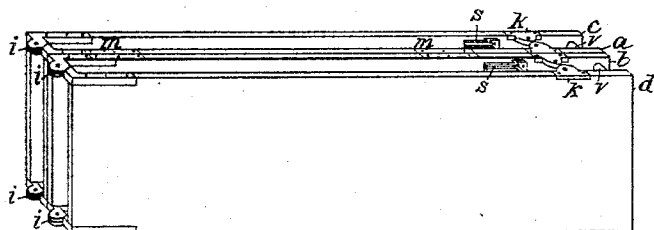


Fig. V

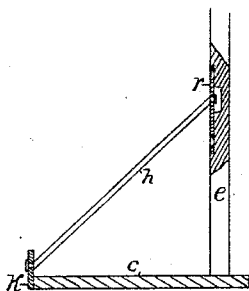


Fig. VI

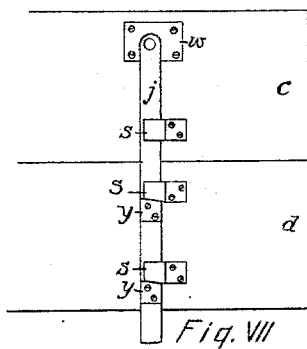


Fig. VII

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT G. ODELL, OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK.

PAPER-HANGER'S FOLDING TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 564,936, dated July 28, 1896.

Application filed May 15, 1896. Serial No. 591,737. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT G. ODELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the village of Peekskill, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Paper-hanger's Folding Table, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to conveniences for paper-hangers, and has for its object a convenient and portable form of table on which to cut and trim wall-paper. The objects are attained by the means set forth in the accompanying drawings and this specification, comprising such a full and exact description of my invention as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The drawings comprise two sheets, and similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure I is a perspective view of my table. Fig. II is a view of the table upside down and partly folded. Fig. III is a view of part of the table, showing the manner of folding the top. Fig. IV is a detail of a brace relating to the leg-braces. Fig. V shows the table folded. Fig. VI is a detail relating to the leg-braces. Fig. VII is a detail showing how a part of the top is clamped together.

By reference to Figs. I and II it will be seen that the table-top is made of four parts or leaves *a b c d*. The leaves *a b* are united at their side edges by hinges *m m*, and their ends toward the center of the table are united to the leaves *c d* by the hinges *i i i i*. The table is supported on four legs *e*, each leg having two braces *n l*. One edge of the top is faced with sheet metal, on which the cutting is done.

Fig. V shows the table folded ready for transportation, a large shawl-strap serving as a convenient means for hand-carrying. All the parts are made of strong materials, and as light as consistent with suitable strength, so that the table is not heavy, and a workman can easily carry it about with him.

Fig. II shows the under side of a table, the table lying in position either for further folding or unfolding. The hinging together of the four leaves of the top has been shown. The under sides of the leaves are provided

with movable arms *j j'*. These arms are pivoted to two of the leaves *a c*, that are hinged endwise. In transverse line with the pivots are hooks *s s* and *s'*, so that when the said arms are swung across the leaves they are caught under the said hooks, as shown on leaves *c d*, Fig. II. Similar arms are provided on the leaves *a b*, but in Fig. II they are shown in folded positions.

The legs belonging to leaves *c d* are shown extended. They are hinged to the leaves, as at *t*. They are held in position by two braces *n f*. Brace *f* is pivoted to the edge of the leg at one end, and the other end is pivoted to a lug *n*, fixed to the edge of the table-top. A joint *l* in brace *f* allows it to be folded, and the act of folding it causes (when the table is inverted) a lowering of the leg, causing the leg to drop to a position parallel with the edge of the table, the brace folding and lying by the side of the top, as shown on the leaves *a b*, Fig. II.

The joint *l* in the brace *f* is shown in enlarged form by Fig. IV, the head *1* forming a stop to admit of the brace closing only one way. In Fig. I it will be observed that this brace is used with the head *1* on the upper side of the brace, so that upward pressure of the brace will cause a folding of the leg.

The brace *h* stands at right angles to the front braces *f*. It consists, preferably, of a round rod having a pivotal bearing in the lug *k*, fast in the edge of the table-leaf, and in the leg, as at *r*, Figs. I, II, and VI. Fig. VI shows one manner of constructing it. A tenon on one end passes through a plate *r* with a riveted head on the inner side, the plate being held fast by screws. The other end of the brace also ends in a tenon which passes through the lug *k*, having a riveted head outside.

Let Fig. II be supposed to represent the table in process of unfolding. The first movement is the spreading of the leaves *a b c d*, as shown. The legs attached to *c d* are elevated, and the arm *j'* has been placed under the hook *s'* and the arm *j* under the hooks *s*. The next operation would be the raising of the legs on leaves *a b* and the placing the arms *j j'* under their respective hooks. The table would now be ready to stand on its legs, as in Fig. I.

The extra length given to the arms *j* is to provide means for laying on them an additional narrow board when extra-wide paper is handled. The table is not made wide enough for the widest paper because so much less of the wide paper is used in comparison with the narrower paper, and unnecessary bulk and weight in the table are avoided in this manner.

It will be observed that while the leaves *a* *b* are held together edgewise by the hinges *m*, warping of the boards might allow the outer ends of the leaves to spread apart. To avoid this, a device is used shown in Fig. VII. On the arm *j* draw-plates *y y'* are secured, and their edges next the edges of the hooks *s* on the leaf *d* are made angular, the edges of said hooks having a corresponding angularity. The arm *j* has a secure hold on the leaf *c*, so that the act of placing the arm under the hooks causes the leaf *d* to be drawn close to leaf *c*, as shown.

As the table-leaves are made thin, it will be plain that the object of the cross-arms is to give stiffness to the combination.

We will now consider that Fig. II shows the table in process of folding. The arms *j j'* on leaves *c d* will be folded, as on leaves *a b*, and the legs will be folded, so that both ends of the table will present the appearance of the left-hand end.

Fig. III shows how leaf *c* will be folded over on leaf *a*. Leaf *d* would in like manner be folded over on leaf *b*. Leaves *a* and *b* would then be folded with their top faces toward

each other, and the appearance of the whole would be as in Fig. V. The hinges *i* hold the corners of the leaves firmly on that end of the folded table. The legs meeting on the lower side holds the lower right-hand corners firmly; but only the lugs *k* meet on the top at the upper right-hand corner. To protect the lugs from injury by compression, posts *v v*, Figs. II and V, are employed.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A folding table comprising a top having four leaves arranged substantially as shown and described, to fold to the size of one of the leaves, a leg hinged to each leaf, a brace pivoted to the leg and to the inner edge of the leaf, and a folding brace pivoted to the leg and outside of the leaf, cross-arms pivoted to two of the leaves and adapted to turn crosswise of the table under hooks as described, two of the arms having draw-plates to act in combination with said hooks to draw and bind the leaves in the manner described, the said lugs, braces, and arms being adapted to fold on the under sides of their respective leaves, and the leaves to be folded, substantially as herein shown and described.

Signed at Peekskill, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, this 11th day of April, 1896.

ROBERT G. ODELL.

Witnesses:

JAY R. DECATUR,
JACOB R. DECATUR.