

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. G. E. SAUER.
WRITING AND DRAWING TABLE.

No. 459,312.

Patented Sept. 8, 1891.

FIG. I.

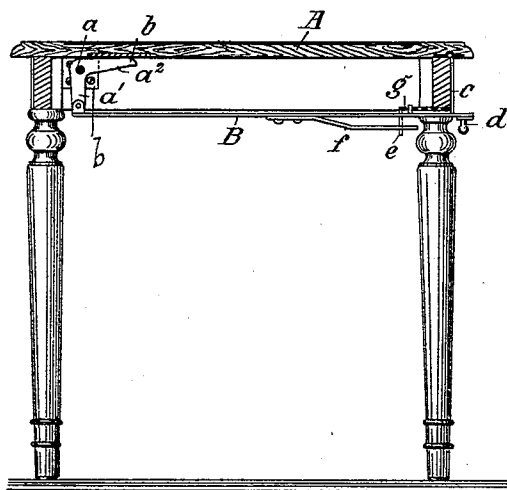


FIG. I.

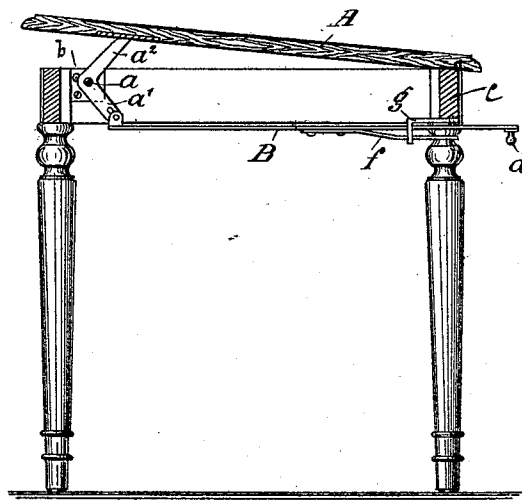
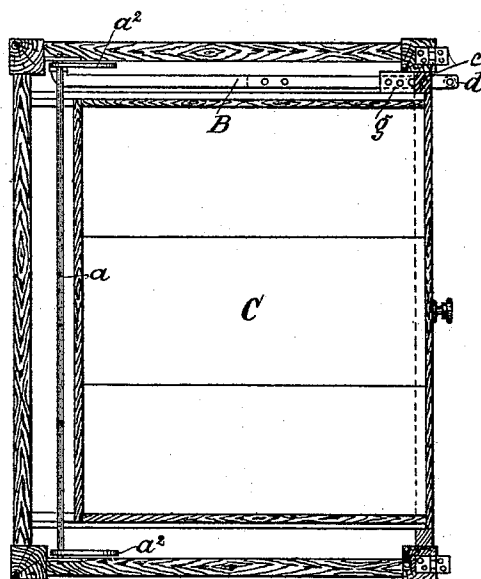


FIG. II.



Witnesses:
E. L. Richards
les champion.

Inventor:
Johann Gottlieb Emil Sauer
By *Richardson*
Attorneys.

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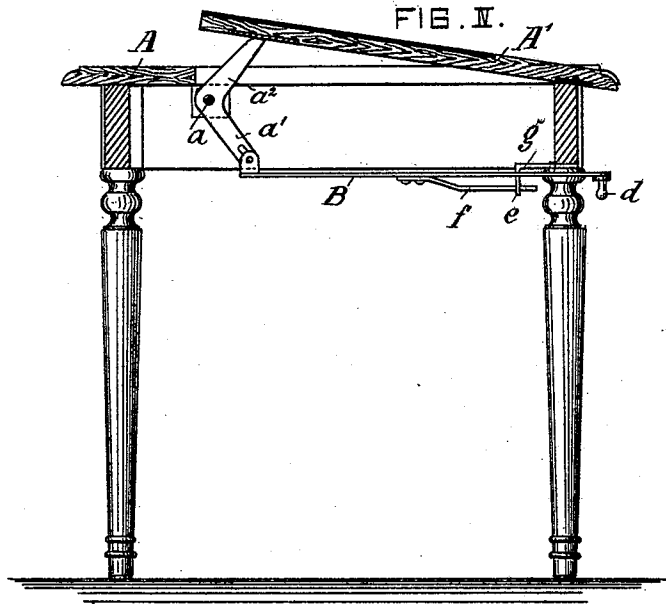
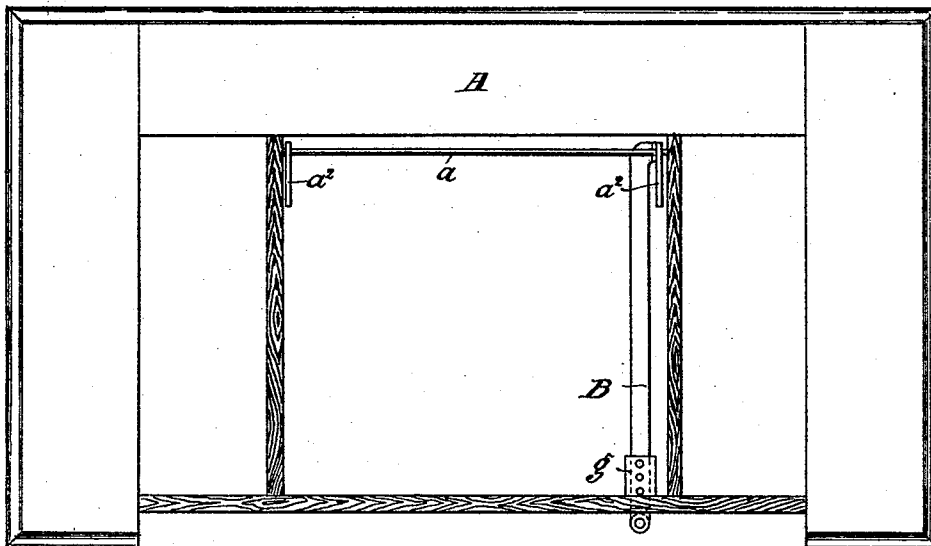


FIG. V.



Witnesses:

E. C. Champion.
E. L. Richards

Inventor:
Johann Gottlieb Emil Sauer
By *Richardson*
Attorneys,

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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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FIG VI.

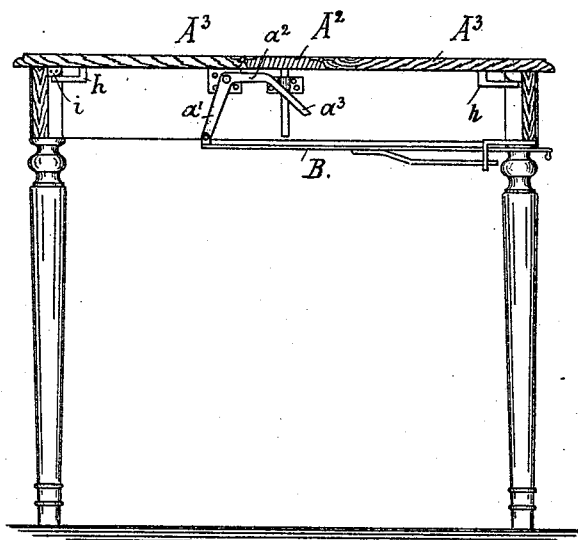
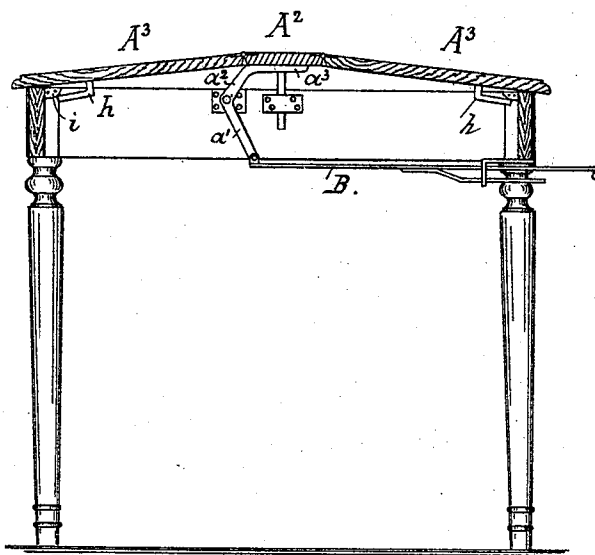


FIG VII



Witnesses:

C. S. Champion.
C. L. Richards

Inventor:
Johann Gottlieb Emil Sauer
By *Richardson*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHAN GOTTLIEB EMIL SAUER, OF BERLIN, GERMANY.

WRITING AND DRAWING TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 459,312, dated September 8, 1891.

Application filed August 28, 1890. Serial No. 363,315. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHAN GOTTLIEB EMIL SAUER, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Empire, residing at Berlin, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Writing and Drawing Tables; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The ordinary writing and drawing tables present this disadvantage, that the table-leaf is either permanently fastened in the proper position and the table as a whole can serve for but one particular purpose, or if the table-leaf is movably supported; then this suspension is uncomfortable and inconvenient for proper work.

The present invention has for its object the provision of a movable horizontally-laid table-leaf which is light and can be adjusted at a convenient slant for use while in a sitting position. This object is attained by certain operating mechanism, by means of which the table-leaf is raised and securely fastened in that position.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures I and II show cross-sections of the table in two positions of use. Fig. III is a plan view with the table-leaf removed. Figs. IV and V show a modification. Figs. VI and VII show a modification.

At each side of the table-leaf A, Fig. 1, are bell-crank levers fastened to a common shaft, the rounded horizontal arms a^2 of which lie against the table-leaf, or preferably against the inlaid plate b . The arm a' of one of these bell-crank levers is hinged to the connecting-rod B, which extends parallel with the side of the table-drawer C, Fig. III, and has a detent-pin to lock in the perforated plate g , and ends in a knob or pull d . The perforated plate g is fastened to the face-panel c , and has a tongue e extending downward to the plate-spring f . The tongue e is eye-shaped and holds up the plate-spring f , fastened to the rod B, so that the former is drawn by the latter toward the apertured plate g . By means of this arrangement the table-leaf can be placed in any desired oblique position, when the detent-pin of the rod B, after the rod has been drawn forward to the desired point, snaps into the corresponding hole in the plate g , and thereby locks the rod B in place. The

suspension of the table-leaf A is effected by the use of the knob d . The rod B is pressed down, and thereby the detent-pin on the plate g is loosened by the action of the spring f , so that the rod B can move forward freely. The arms a' a^2 are thus brought from the position shown in Fig. I to the position of Fig. II, and so that the leaf A is supported in a slanting position by the hinges fastened to the face-panel of the table.

I can use the bell-crank levers a' a^2 in the ordinary way, or I may use eccentric disks fastened upon the shaft.

The knob-pull d of the connecting-rod or draw-link B lies near at hand on the rod, so that the person working at the table does not have to turn away to push the same.

Instead of the entire table-leaf being raised obliquely, it may be advantageous to raise only a part of the same, as shown in Figs. IV and V. The mechanism for effecting the oblique raising of the movable leaf of the table is then the same as that before described, yet the modification has this advantage that a part of the table-leaf remains horizontal and may serve as a support for any articles lying thereon without the same being disturbed by the slanting position of the part A'. The table A then serves, for example, as a drawing-board, so that a person seated at the same can, if raised sufficiently high, use his drawing-instruments with facility; but for a larger writing or work table—as a school-desk, for example—the separation of the movable part A' from the table-leaf A is advantageous, and in this event each side of the table can have its own particular raised leaf, so that more than one person may be able to work at the same time.

The same device may be used, also, to turn at the same time two opposite table-leaves, as shown in Figs. VI and VII, whereby by their rise an equilateral plane surface is provided, which serves as a support for a lamp, an inkwell, &c. For this purpose the table-top is made in three parts, and consists of the small middle leaf A², hinged to the two broad side leaves A³. The two side leaves A³ are not in this case, as they were in Figs. I to IV, connected with the side panel of the table by hinges, but carry on their forward ends angled locking-arms h , whose horizontal arms

can slide upward on the table-braces *i*, provided for their guidance, as well as forward and backward. The lever *a' a²*, fastened to the connecting-rod B, lies now, as before, with
 5 its arm *a²* under the middle part *A²*, but which now, lying in the same way, has a downwardly-curved arm *a³*, so that by a full forward pull of the rod B the arm *a³* lies in a horizontal position and forms a horizontal
 10 prop for the middle leaf *A²* of the desk-top. This top leaf *A²* is provided with upright guide-rods, so that by the turning of the lever *a' a²* said top leaf is raised perpendicularly. By the elevation of the top leaf *A²* the
 15 side leaves *A³* are also raised, and their front edges are held by the locking angle-irons *h* sliding on the frame-braces *i*, so that the ele-

vation in a straight line of the top *A²* and the slanting position of the side leaves *A³* *A³* are obtained. 20

What I claim is—

In a table, the combination of a hinged top A, lever *a' a²* for lifting the same, sliding rod B, connected with said lever and extending to the front of the table, spring *f* and de- 25 tent-pin on said rod B, and perforated plate *g*, having the tongue *e*, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

JOHAN GOTTLIEB EMIL SAUER.

Witnesses:

OSCAR SCHNEIDLER,
 GOTTFRIED NIEMÖLLER.