

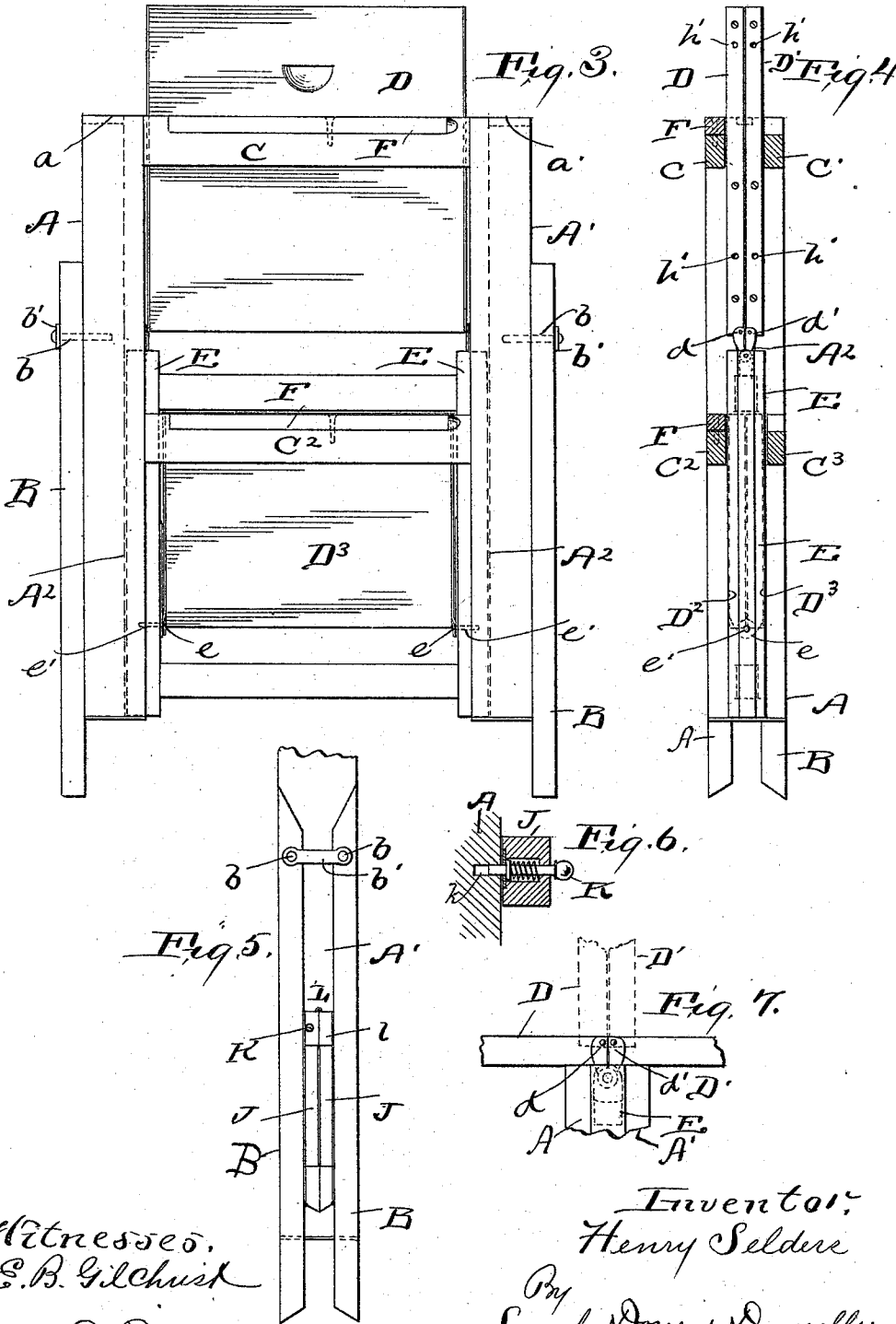
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. SELDERS. FOLDING TABLE.

No. 570,509.

Patented Nov. 3, 1896.



Witnessed,
 E. B. Gilchrist
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

HENRY SELDERS, OF LODI, OHIO.

FOLDING TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,509, dated November 3, 1896.

Application filed March 12, 1896. Serial No. 582,861. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY SELDERS, of Lodi, Medina county, Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Tables; 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 pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to tables, and more especially to tables of that class which are adapted to be folded, and thus made to occupy a small space when not in use.

My invention consists in the peculiar construction of the table whereby the above conditions are attained, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in end elevation of a table made according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a view in side elevation of the same, showing the table opened out and in position for use, a portion of the supplemental leaf being broken away. Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation showing the table folded, as when out of use. Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are views showing more clearly some of the details of construction of my improved table. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken through the table, showing in end elevation the slide E to which the upper and lower hinged leaves are secured. Fig. 5 illustrates the means for securing the folding legs to the standards and also the lower brace when folded up. Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing the construction and operation of the bolt passing through the brace and into the standard for holding said brace in either open or folded position. Fig. 7 is a detached view showing the manner of hinging the upper leaves to the upper end of slides E and also showing in dotted lines the leaves folded. Figs. 8 and 9 are respectively sectional and plan views showing more clearly the hinge construction of the cross-brace for holding the legs open or apart.

A A' represent two standards or uprights, which are provided with legs B B B B, so constructed and attached to the standards A and A' as that they may be folded when the table is not in use, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

The standards A and A' are held together

by cross-pieces or tie-braces C, C', C², and C³, (see Figs. 1, 3, and 4,) which extend between the said standards and are secured thereto in any suitable manner. As will be seen by reference to Fig. 4, the cross-pieces C, C', C², and C³ are so secured to the standards A and A' as to leave a space between them of sufficient width to accommodate the leaves forming the table top and shelf, respectively.

D D' represent the leaves forming the top of the table, and D² D³ represent the leaves forming the table-shelf.

E E represent slides which operate in ways A² A³, formed in the standards A and A'. One of the slides E is shown in the sectional view, Fig. 4, and they are also shown in Figs. 1 and 3. These slides E E are so connected to the standards A A' as to slide in a vertical direction from one end to the other of said standards.

To the upper ends of slides E E the leaves D D' are hinged as follows: Two link-pieces *d d'* are pivotally connected at one end to each upper leaf D D' by means of a pin or screw at or near the contiguous edges of the leaves, and then at the other end the link-pieces *d d'* are pivotally connected together and to the upper end of one of the slides E by means of a pin or screw. By the above described construction of hinge the upper corners of the leaves are allowed to pass in the act of being folded or opened, and when opened the contiguous edges of the leaves are neatly joined.

The leaves D² D³ forming the shelf are hinged to the slides E E by means of overlapping strips *e e*, which are pivotally secured to the slides by means of a screw, pin, or bolt *e'*.

F F represent two pivotal supports attached to the cross-pieces C and C², respectively, and act when turned out, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to aid in supporting the leaves D D' and D² D³, respectively, when the table is opened out and in use. When the table is folded, the supports F and F' are closed in and lie in line with their respective cross-piece, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

H H represent supplemental leaves, which are provided, preferably, with metallic dowel-pins *h h h h*, which correspond in position and fit into holes *h' h' h' h'*, formed in the

leaves D D' at both sides thereof. These supplemental leaves H H are placed in position and engage the leaves D D' when the top is open, and are supported by resting on the upper ends $a a'$ of the standards or uprights A A', respectively, as shown in Fig. 1. At the upper ends of standards A A', I may, if desired, provide draw-brackets $a^2 a^2$, which slide in ways provided in the top of the standards and aid in supporting the supplemental leaves H H.

In order to fold the table, the supplemental leaves H H are first removed. Then the leaves D D' and the leaves D² D² are folded, the supports F and F' being first pushed back, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. When in this position, the leaves will drop between the cross-pieces C C' and C² C², as shown, where they are held in folded position.

The legs B B B B are pivotally secured to the standards, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 5, by being provided with mitered upper ends and pivoted a short distance below the mitered ends to the standards, as at $b b$, a link b' engaging and extending between the two pivots $b b$ to give strength to the same. Near the lower end of each set of legs a two-piece hinged brace-bar J is provided, which acts first to keep the legs from spreading and next, by engaging with the lower end of the standard through the medium of a spring or slide bolt K, (see Fig. 6,) which enters a hole in the standard, to steady the standard and prevent any swaying motion of the table. When the legs are folded, as shown in Fig. 5, the bolt K engages a hole k (see Fig. 2) in the standard and locks the legs in closed position. Instead of using the bolt K, I may provide a short stud on each part of the brace J in close proximity to the pintle of the hinge and have these studs engage in a slot provided in the standards, thus keeping the brace-bar at all times central and aiding in supporting the standards when the table is opened out.

In connection with the brace-bars J, I have

provided a peculiar construction of hinge L, which is more clearly shown in Figs. 8 and 9, and consists in forming the hinge L at that part nearest the pintle with ferrules $l l$, which embrace the contiguous ends of the brace-bar J where it is hinged together, and thus the bar J is prevented from splitting and the hinge is secured more firmly in place on the ends of the bar. Where the bar J is secured or hinged to the legs B B, one of the ferrules l is omitted and the leaf of the hinge without the ferrule is secured to the leg, as shown.

What I claim is—

1. In a folding table, the combination with suitable standards or uprights provided with vertical ways, of slides operating in said ways, said slides being provided at their upper end, with leaves hinged to said slides, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

2. In a folding table, the combination with standards or uprights provided with vertical ways, and slides operating in said ways, said slides having leaves hinged to their upper ends which leaves form the table-top and at a lower point leaves hinged thereto which form the table-shelf, the upper and lower pair of leaves adapted to fold up when the table is not in use substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

3. A folding table comprising in its construction standards or uprights provided with vertical ways and slides operating in said ways, leaves hinged to the slides substantially as shown, cross-braces for connecting the standards, and folding legs for supporting the whole, substantially as and for the purpose shown and described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 3d day of March, 1896.

HENRY SELDERS.

Witnesses:

ELLA E. TILDEN,
L. WARD HOOVER.