No. 748,956. PATENTED JAN. 5, 1904.

H. JOHNSON.

FOLDING TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 4.

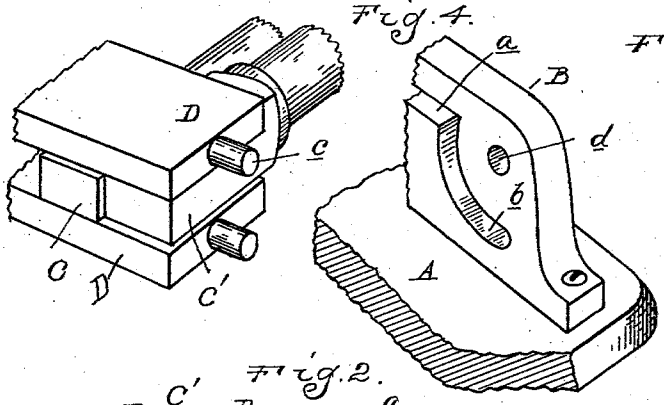



Fig. 3.

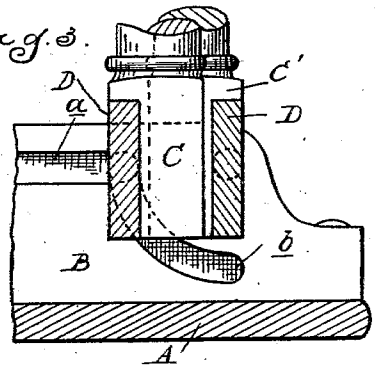



Fig. 2.

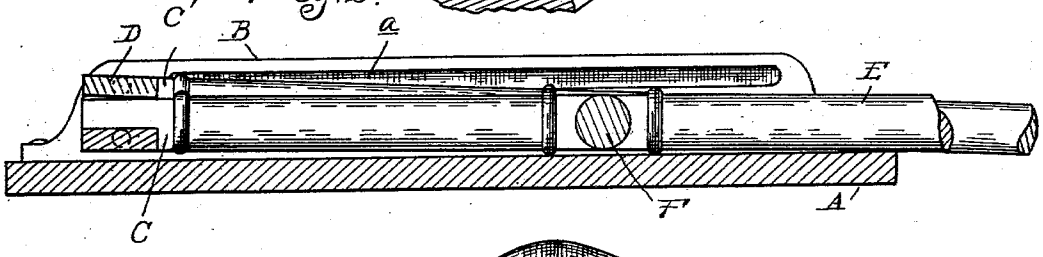
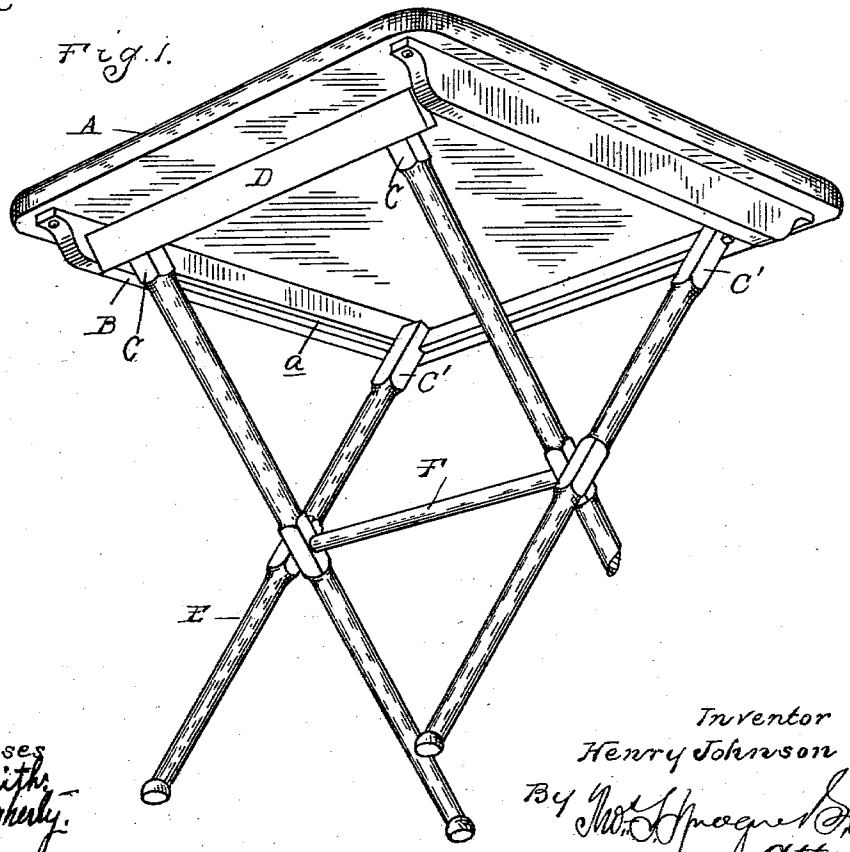



Fig. 1.




Witnesses
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 748,956. Patented January 5, 1904.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY JOHNSON, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THE DETROIT TABLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN.

## FOLDING TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 748,956, dated January 5, 1904.

Application filed May 20, 1902. Serial No. 108,254. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folding Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to folding tables, and has for its special object the obtaining of a construction which when in position for use forms a strong and rigid structure, said table being capable of being folded compactly.

It is a further object to give a symmetrical appearance to the table.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the construction hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the table looking from beneath the same. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the table in folded position. Fig. 3 is a similar section through a portion of the table, showing the leg-frames folded, but not turned down. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of some of the parts detached.

A is a table-top which, as shown, is of rectangular form, but which may be of any desired configuration.

B represents side rails depending from the top A near the opposite edges thereof and rigidly secured thereto. Each of these rails is provided on its inner face with a longitudinally-extending slot *a*, which at one end terminates in a segmental portion *b*.

C and C′ are leg-frames, each comprising an upper connecting cross-bar or rail D and a pair of legs E. The latter are preferably provided with square upper ends, which are gained to receive the cross-bars D. The leg-frame C is adapted to fit within the frame C′, and the two frames are centrally pivotally connected together by a cross-bar F. The gains in the legs E are also so arranged that the cross-bars D will be upon opposite sides of the leg-frames, thus permitting said frames to fold into substantially the same plane.

Each of the cross-bars D has formed centrally, at opposite ends thereof, a projecting pin *c*. The pins *c* are adapted to engage with the longitudinal slots *a* in the side rails B, while the pins on the frame C′ are adapted to engage with correspondingly-shaped apertures *d* at the center of the segment *b*. The effect of this construction is that the frame C′ is pivotally connected to the side rails B, while the frame C is adapted to slide longitudinally of said rail until it is folded into the plane of the frame C′. After this both frames may be turned down into parallelism with the table-top, the pins of the frame C traveling through the segmental slot *b*.

From the above description it will be understood that the table when folded will have its leg-frames stored within the space between the side rails B, the two leg-frames lying in substantially the same plane. In opening out the table both leg-frames are first drawn up to extend perpendicular from the table-top, which movement will cause the pins on the frame C to travel through the segmental portion of the slot. The two frames may then be spread apart, said pins on the frame C traveling through the longitudinal portion *a* of the slot until the opposite end is reached. Here further movement is arrested, and the cross-bars D are held in a position where they are complementary to the side rails B and give the table a symmetrical appearance.

As the side rails B are rigidly secured to the table-top and the cross-bars D are firmly connected thereto by the pins *c*, a strong structure will be formed. This structure is also a rigid one, by reason of the fact that the cross-bars D are mortised into the legs and securely connected thereto. These cross-bars, in connection with the central cross-bar F, will thus form rigid frames, which will hold the table from lateral vibration.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A folding table comprising a top, depending side rails rigidly secured thereto, a pair of leg-frames centrally pivotally connected to each other, and each being provided with a connecting cross-bar between the upper end of its legs, said cross-bars being arranged upon opposite sides of said frame to permit of folding the frame into substantially the same plane, the opposite ends of one cross-bar being pivoted in said side rails, and guides

on said rails with which the ends of the other bar have a sliding engagement, said guides having a longitudinal portion to permit of first folding the frames together and a segmental portion to permit of then turning into parallelism with the top.

2. A folding table, comprising a top, depending side rails rigidly secured thereto each having a longitudinally-extending slot in its inner face terminating in a segmental portion, a pair of leg-frames fitting between said side rails and centrally pivotally connected to fold into the same plane, pintles projecting from one of said frames and engaging said slots in said side rails, and a pivotal connection between the other frame and said rails at the center of the segmental portions of said slot.

3. A folding table comprising a top, depending side rails rigidly secured thereto and each provided with a longitudinally-extending slot terminating in a segmental portion and a round socket at the center of said segment a pair of leg-frames each comprising a pair of legs and bars connecting the upper ends thereof, said bars being arranged upon opposite sides of the frames and having projecting pintles formed centrally at opposite ends, the pintles of one bar being adapted to slidingly engage in said slot and those of the other bar to pivotally engage with said round sockets, for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY JOHNSON.

Witnesses:
M. B. O'DOGHERTY,
H. C. SMITH.