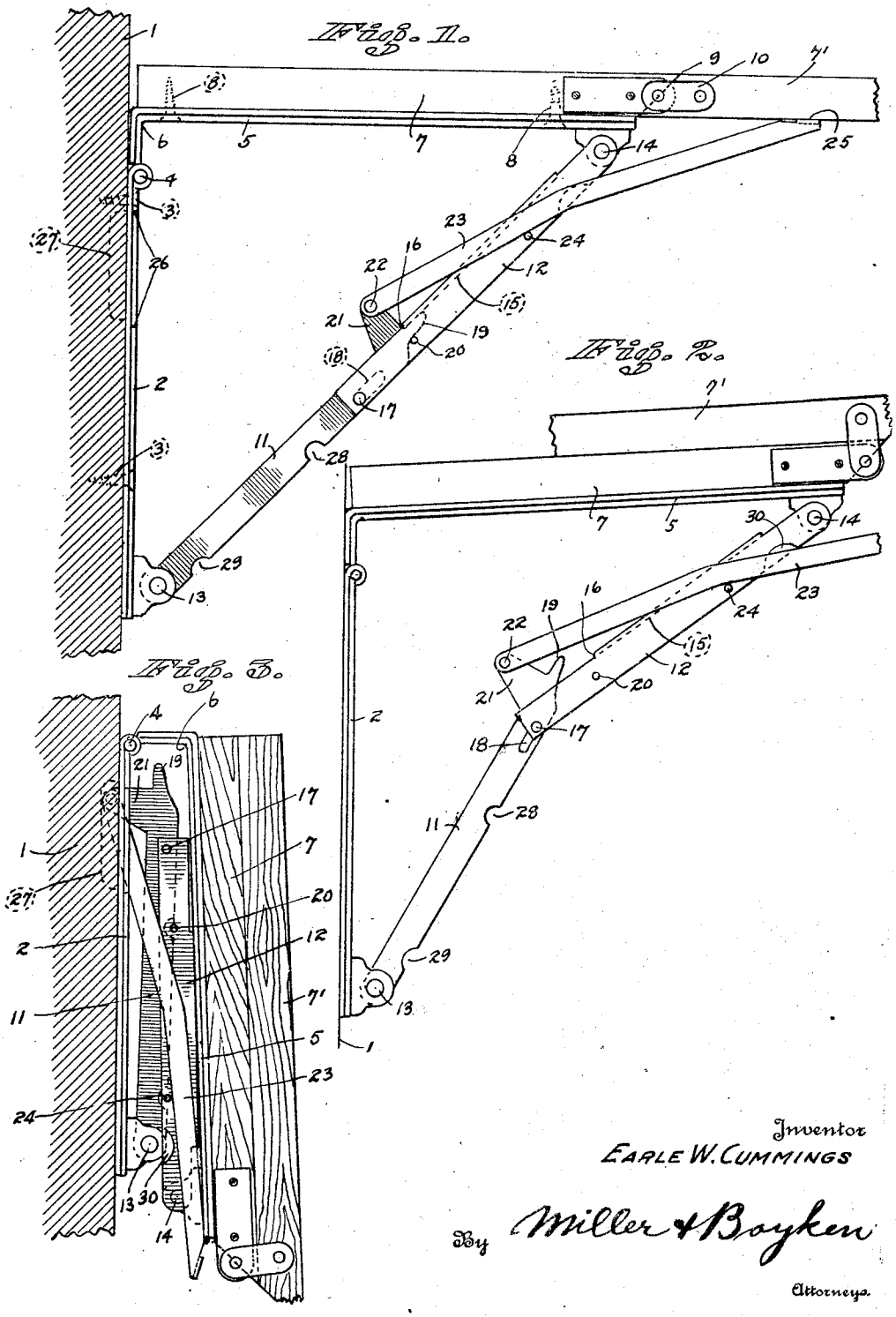
April 13, 1926. 1,580,289

E. W. CUMMINGS

FOLDING TABLE BRACE

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Inventor
EARLE W. CUMMINGS

By Miller & Boyken

Attorneys

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EARLE W. CUMMINGS, OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO SANTA BARBARA LUMBER COMPANY, OF SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA, A CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA.

FOLDING-TABLE BRACE.

Application filed October 13, 1925. Serial No. 62,231.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EARLE W. CUMMINGS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Santa Barbara, county of Santa Barbara and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in a Folding-Table Brace, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shelf brackets or braces as used on folding wall fixtures such as ironing boards, tables, benches, etc., and wherein the boards or tables themselves fold upon themselves in order to swing into a relatively small closet or wall space.

The principal objects of the invention are to provide a brace of this character which will be very simple in its construction and operation, rigid when extended and proof against accidental collapse.

In the drawings hereto my improved brace is shown extended and locked in Figure 1, unlocked ready to fold in Figure 2 and completely folded in Figure 3. The brace is shown as applied to a folding ironing board adapted to collapse against a wall or into a recess formed therein, or into a cabinet, the vertical supporting member 1 on the drawings indicating the room wall, or rear wall of the recess or cabinet as the case may be.

In detail my brace comprises a vertical strip or securing member 2 adapted for securing to the wall by screws 3, and at the upper end hinged at 4 to an arm member 5 bent at right angles a short distance from the hinge 4 as shown at 6.

This arm is provided with screw holes for securing to an ironing board 7, or table, by screws 8 and the board 7 is divided into two sections at 9 and preferably hinged by any of the known flush hinges such as the links 10 so that the outer section 7′ will fold on top of the section 7 as indicated in Figures 2 and 3.

Extending between the extreme ends of members 2 and 5 is a strut formed of a pair of links 11 and 12 pivoted respectively to the members at 13 and 14, and the link 12 is made doubled upon itself with spaced walls connected by a wall 15 cut away at 16 so as to embrace between the double walls the upper end of link 11, while a pin 17 extends between the walls of link 12 and engages a slot 18 in link 11 so that the links are pivotally joined yet free for longitudinal sliding upon one another within limits of the slot 18.

The extreme upper end of link 11 is fashioned with a locking lug 19 adapted to slidably engage under the edge of the connecting wall 15 of link 12 and rest at its under side against a pin or lug 20 extending between the walls of link 12 as indicated in Figure 1 of the drawing.

From the edge of link 11 extends a lug 21 pivotally supporting at 22 a lever 23 which is preferably of double walls straddling opposite sides of link 12 and resting intermediate its length on a pin 24 while its outer end extends at an angle upwardly and forwardly to support the outer section 7′ of the board when same is extended as shown at 25 in Figure 1, the extreme end of the lever sides being joined by a cross wall at this point adapted to seat against the under side of the board.

With the device in the position shown in Figure 1 it will be seen that any donwward pressure upon the board will hold the brace links in place with the lug 19 locked as described.

When it is desired to fold the board, the outer section 7′ is turned back over the first section as shown in Figure 2 and whereupon if the board is lifted slightly above a horizontal plane as indicated in Figure 2, link 12 will be pulled upward and thereby free the lug 16 from under the wall 15 so that the links or toggle joint formed thereby may there be broken, either by pushing them upward near their juncture or by pressing downwardly upon the outer end of the lever 23 and which by fulcruming on the pin 24 will lift lug 21 of lever 11 and thereby break the joint so that the folded board sections will swing downwardly on their hinge support 4 and collapse the brace members behind them to the position shown in Figure 3, and in which figure the various parts are numbered as given for identification.

In collapsing the brace, a slot or opening 26 in member 2 and recess 27 in the supporting wall, 1, provide clearance for lug 21 and its attached lever, while notches 28 and 29 clear pins 20 and 24 and a widening of the interwall space of link 12 at 30 clears the lower pivoted connection of link 11.

In unfolding the device a reversal of movement of the position shown in Figure 2 po-

sitions the lug 19 in place for locking with link 12 upon simply lowering the board to horizontal extension from the wall as shown in Figure 1.

I claim:

1. In a bracket of the character described, a shelf supporting arm hinged at one end to a support, an angularly disposed bracing strut for said arm pivoted at one end thereto and at the other end to the support, said strut being divided intermediate its ends and pivoted together forming upper and lower sections, means for locking said sections against pivotal movement, and an auxiliary bracing arm pivoted at one end to the lower section of said strut and extending angularly upward and forward of said supporting arm for bracing the shelf beyond the same, said auxiliary bracing arm being supported against downward pressure by the upper section of said strut.

2. A folding table bracket having securing and supporting arms pivoted together, an angularly disposed strut pivotally connecting the arms together comprising two sections pivotally and slidably connected together and a forwardly extending auxiliary brace arm pivoted at one end to one of the sections and supported intermediate its ends by the other section.

EARLE W. CUMMINGS.