(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. A. HAWLEY.

INVALID'S TABLE.

No. 456,990. Patented Aug. 4, 1891.

FIG. 1.

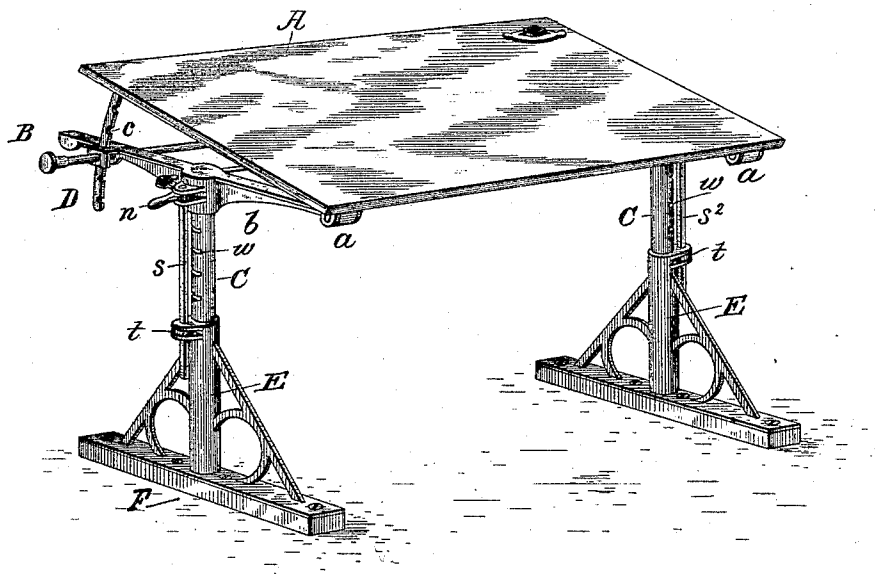


FIG. 2.

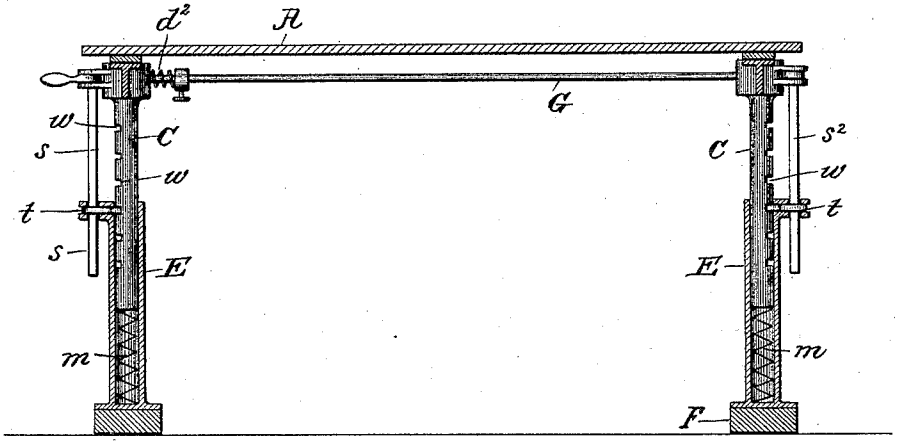
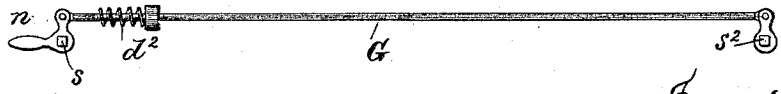


FIG. 3.



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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FIG . 4 .

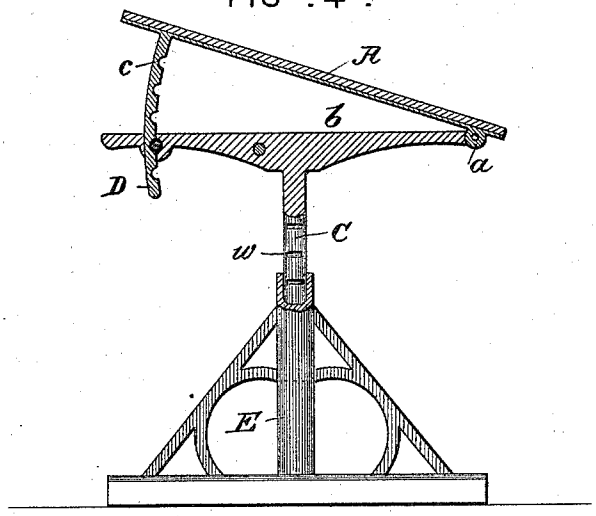
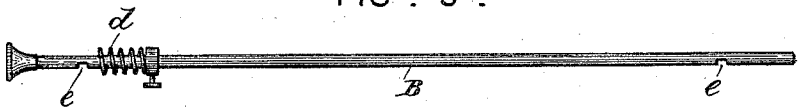


FIG . 5 .



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARY A. HAWLEY, OF DIXON, ILLINOIS.

INVALID'S TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,990, dated August 4, 1891.

Application filed May 4, 1891. Serial No. 391,583. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARY A. HAWLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dixon, in the county of Lee and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in an Invalid's Table; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

This table, although well adapted to the various uses of a lady's work-table, is designed for use in the sick-chamber, upon which to spread an invalid's meal. It is readily adjustable at different heights or angles.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section to show the devices for getting a vertical adjustment of the table-standards. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the rod and bell-crank lever used to effect a vertical adjustment. Fig. 4 is a side elevation, partly in section, for effecting the angular adjustment of the table-leaf. Fig. 5 is a detached view of the rod which operates with the sector.

When used as an invalid's table, it is placed on the bed; but only two legs are employed instead of four, and upon each side of the table the bottom of the supporting-leg is built into a cross-bar F, which insures freedom from tipping and a reliability of position which could not be well attained otherwise. The person under it is then raised up into a sitting or reclining position, the table being adjusted to his needs.

The table-leaf A is hinged at *a* to a horizontal arm *b* of the standards C. To the under side of the leaf graduated sectors D are secured in any convenient way, one on either end of the table. The rod B, that passes clear through underneath the table-leaf, is supported in the arm *b* and rests in and fills the graduated notches of the sector, fitting accurately, so that there can be no play to the rod. A spring *d* holds it securely in place, except when intentionally operated; but when the rod is drawn outwardly the notches *e* come into line with the sector, allowing it to pass up or down, thereby changing the angle of the table-leaf.

The graduated or notched standards C operate together in tubes E, so as to adjust the height of the table to children or adults. Underneath the standards may be placed lightly-coiled springs *m*, if desired. There is another rod G, that extends clear through underneath the table. It, too, has a little spring d^2 to hold it securely in place, except when intentionally moved. This rod is operated by a bell-crank *n*, which simultaneously oscillates or turns two vertical square rods $s\ s^2$ at either end of the table and throws a lug or lock-piece *t* out of connection with a notch *w*, made in the standards. At this moment the table may be raised or lowered. On releasing the bell-crank the lugs will fly back into the notches and the standards will be held fast at the height desired.

All the mechanism described is simple and not liable to get out of order.

This table is neat, light, and strong, and made of different sizes. It can be used as a table or desk. It is very easily adjusted at different heights and angles. It will be found useful by artists and students, being supplied by an adjustable lamp attachment and swiveled inkstand, and it will be a convenient article in hospital, home, or office.

I claim—

1. The combination of the standards C and the table-cover A, hinged to the cross-standards *b* on the standards C, with the notched sectors D passing through the cross-standards, and the spring-actuated rod B, having notches *e* for unlocking the sectors in order to adjust the table-cover at an angle.

2. The combination, with the notched standards C, working within tubular legs E, of the spring-actuated rod G, the bell-cranks *n*, the vertical oscillating rods $s\ s^2$, oscillated by the bell-cranks, and the locking-pieces *t t* on the rods $s\ s^2$, engaging the notches of the standards, whereby to fix the height of the table.

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

MARY A. HAWLEY.

Witnesses:

JAS. A. HAWLEY,

D. H. LAW, Jr.