May 12, 1931. B. S. VAUGHAN 1,804,573

IRONING TABLE

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Fig. 1

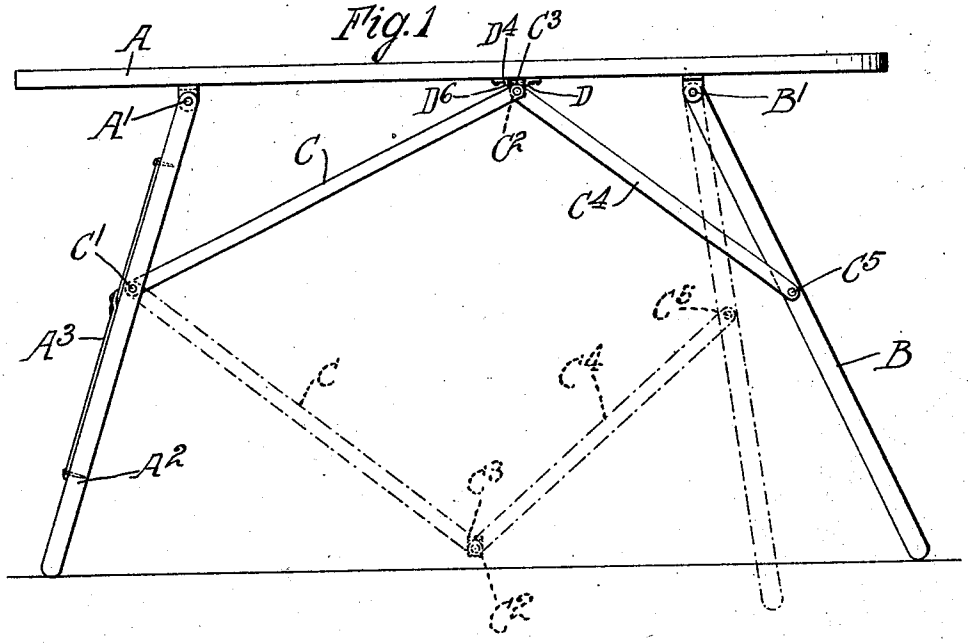
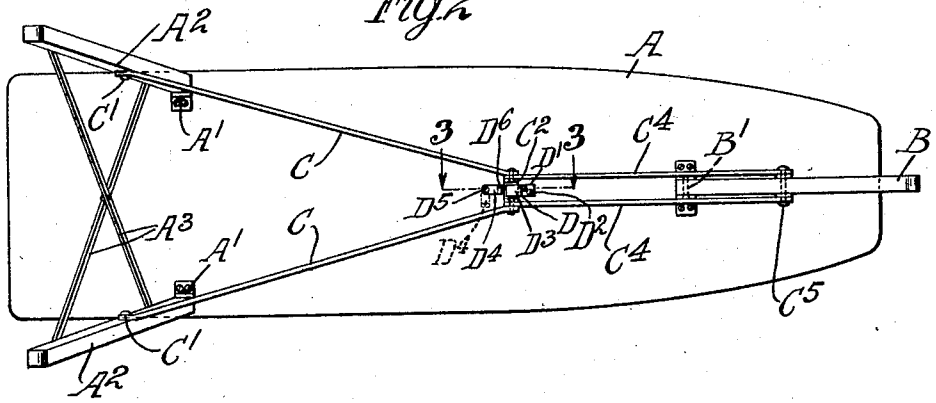


Fig. 2



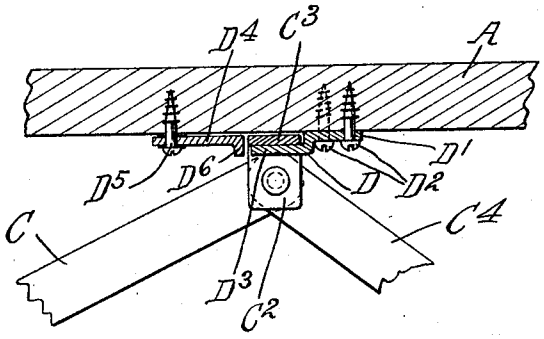


Fig. 3

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Fig. 5

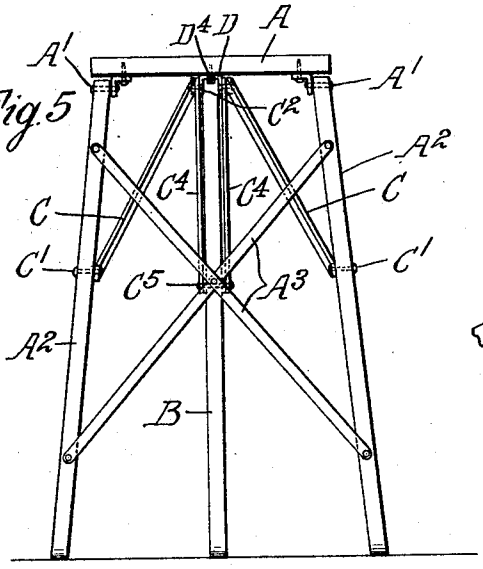


Fig. 4

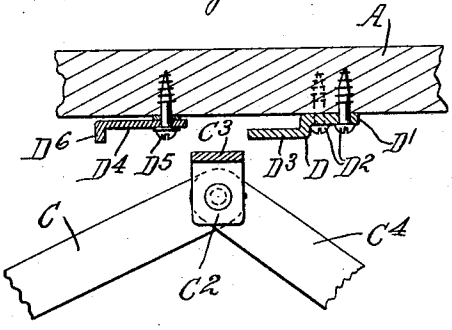


Fig. 6

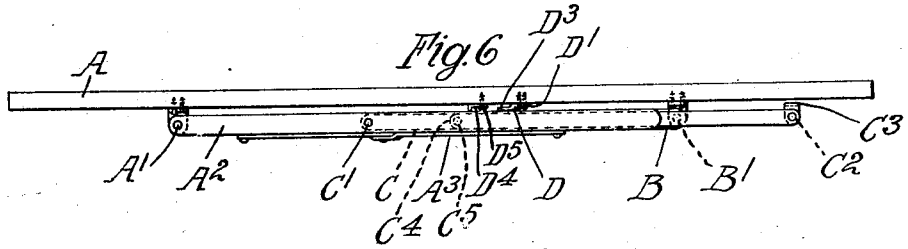
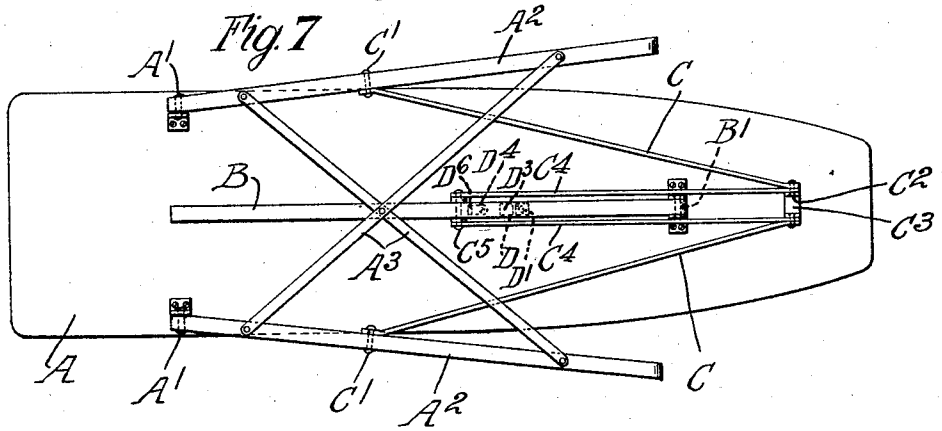


Fig. 7



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Patented May 12, 1931 1,804,573

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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IRONING TABLE

Application filed April 27, 1928. Serial No. 273,218.

My invention relates to a table and is herewith shown in connection with an ironing table and has for one object the provision for such a table, of readily collapsible legs. Another object is the provision of a table of the class described with folding legs, which shall be easily and simply moved from operative to inoperative position. Another object is the provision of such a table in which the support given by the legs, when they are in operative position, shall be particularly firm. Another object is the provision of such a table which shall be cheap and easy to manufacture. Other objects will appear from time to time in the course of the specification and claims. I illustrate my invention more or less diagrammatically in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation illustrating the legs in operative position, in full line, and showing, in dotted line, one stage in the collapse of one of the legs;

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view;

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a view of the parts shown in Figure 3 in different position;

Figure 5 is an end elevation, showing the legs in operative position;

Figure 6 is a side elevation illustrating the legs in collapsed position; and

Figure 7 is a bottom view illustrating the legs in collapsed position.

Like parts are indicated by like symbols throughout the specification and drawings.

A indicates the article to be supported, in this case an ironing board. Pivoted to one end thereof as at A^1 A^1 are the legs A^2, herein shown as flaring outwardly away from each other from top to bottom, and connected by the cross-braces A^3. The legs are shown as of wood and the cross-braces as of metal but it will be understood that I do not wish to be limited to the use of any specific material except to the extent that I specifically so limit myself in my claims.

B indicates a single leg pivoted as at B^1 adjacent the opposite end of the table or board.

C C are braces or supports one end of which is pivoted as at C^1 to each of the legs A^2. The members C are pivoted at their opposite ends as to lugs C^2 upon the intermediate cross-member C^3 herein shown as a short metal cross-piece. C^4 C^4 are a pair of braces pivoted at one end as at C^5 to the leg B and pivoted at the other end, as at C^2, concentrically with the ends of the braces C.

D generally indicates a bracket, herein shown as of metal and having a base portion D^1 secured, as by the screws D^2, to the bottom of the board A. It will be realized that one or more of such brackets may be employed, depending on the length and shape of the member C^3. D^3 indicates the bracket member proper which is spaced slightly downwardly from the bottom of the board A and projects longitudinally from the base D^1. Preferably the space between the board A and the top of the member D^3 slightly exceeds the thickness of the cross-supporting members C^3, whereby it may be received snugly therein. D^4 indicates a locking member pivoted as at D^5 and being provided at its opposite end with the downwardly turned flange D^6 which is adapted, when the member D^4 is in the position in which it is shown in Figure 3, to prevent the escape of the member C^3 from the bracket D^3.

It will be understood from Figures 1, 2 and 3 that when the lugs are extended in operative supporting position the cross-member C^3, to which the braces C and C^4 are pivoted is positioned between the bracket D^3 and the opposed bottom of the board A and is held against escape from the bracket by the locking member D^4. The members C and C^4 are under tension owing to the weight of the board A or whatever weight is applied to it, the lower ends of the legs A^2 and B being spaced farther apart on their upper pivots A^1 and B^1. Such tension tends to cause the legs to rotate in such fashion as to separate their lower ends even farther, but such rotation is prevented by the bracket D^3 and the locking member D^4 which hold the cross-members C^3, to which the members C and C^4 are pivoted, fixed in its intermediate position. This thus fixes the position of the lower ends of the legs A^2 and B at the desired

points. The two members C^4 serve not only as tension members but as torsion preventing braces for the single leg B, since one of them is pivoted to each side thereof. The two rear legs A^2 are connected into what is in effect a single and rigid structural element by the cross-braces A^3. The result is a peculiarly firm and solid support.

When it is desired to collapse the table the member D^4 may be rotated into inoperative position to permit the escape of the cross-member C^3 from the bracket D^3. When so released it may be moved into the dotted line position shown in Figure 1. The legs A^2 and B being freely pivoted at A^1 and B^1, there is no difficulty in moving the supports C and C^4 to the dotted line position. When the member C^3 is positioned below the pivot points C^1 and C^5 one of the legs or sets of legs, for example the single leg B, may be swung upwardly and inwardly against the bottom of the board.

When it has been so swung the other leg or legs can be swung into position over it, against the bottom of the board. In practice it is preferable to swing the single leg first against the bottom and then to swing the table legs over it, the iron cross-braces of the table legs being, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, so positioned as to permit them to overlie the single leg.

It will be realized that whereas I have described and shown a practical and operative device, nevertheless many changes might be made in the size, shape, number and disposition of parts without departing from the spirit of my invention. I therefore wish my description and drawings to be taken as in a broad sense illustrative and diagrammatic rather than as limiting me to my specific showing.

I claim:

1. In an ironing board and collapsible support therefor, a board member, a support pivoted adjacent one end thereof, a second support pivoted adjacent the other end thereof, a brace pivoted to each of said supports, the opposite ends of said braces being permanently pivoted to each other and means directly on the board for readily removably fixing said opposite ends of said braces to the board intermediate the pivot points of said supports.

2. In an ironing board and collapsible support therefor, a board member, a pivot supported adjacent one end thereof, a second pivot supported adjacent the other end thereof, a plurality of braces, an end of one of said braces being pivoted to each of said supports, a connector member, the opposite ends of said braces being pivoted thereto, and being held against longitudinal movement in relation thereto, and means for readily removably fixing said connector member to the board intermediate the pivot point of said supports, the points of connection of the braces and the connector being situated, when the connector is fixed to said board, closely adjacent to the lower face of said board.

3. In an ironing board and collapsible support therefor, a board member, a support pivoted adjacent each end of said member, braces pivoted to each of said supports intermediate the ends of said supports, a connector member pivoted to the outer ends of said braces, the axis of the pivotal connection between connector member and brace being fixed in relation to the end of each said brace, and means for securing said connector member to the bottom of said board member, intermediate the connections between said board member and said supports, and in readily removable relation with said board.

4. The structure of claim 3 characterized by the employment as a securing means for said connector member, of a bracket mounted upon the bottom of the board, the connector member being adapted to engage said bracket, and means for preventing unintended escape of the connector member from the bracket when it is positioned therein.

5. The structure of claim 3 characterized in that the pivotal connections between the two braces and the connector are concentric.

6. The structure of claim 3 characterized in that the axes of the pivotal connection between the ends of the braces and the connector lies closely adjacent the point of engagement of the connector and board, when the connector is in position upon the bottom of the board.

Signed at Geneva, county of Kane and State of Illinois, this 23rd day of April 1928.

BERKELEY S. VAUGHAN.