F. J. LEWIS.

BED TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1917.

1,301,953.

Patented Apr. 29, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

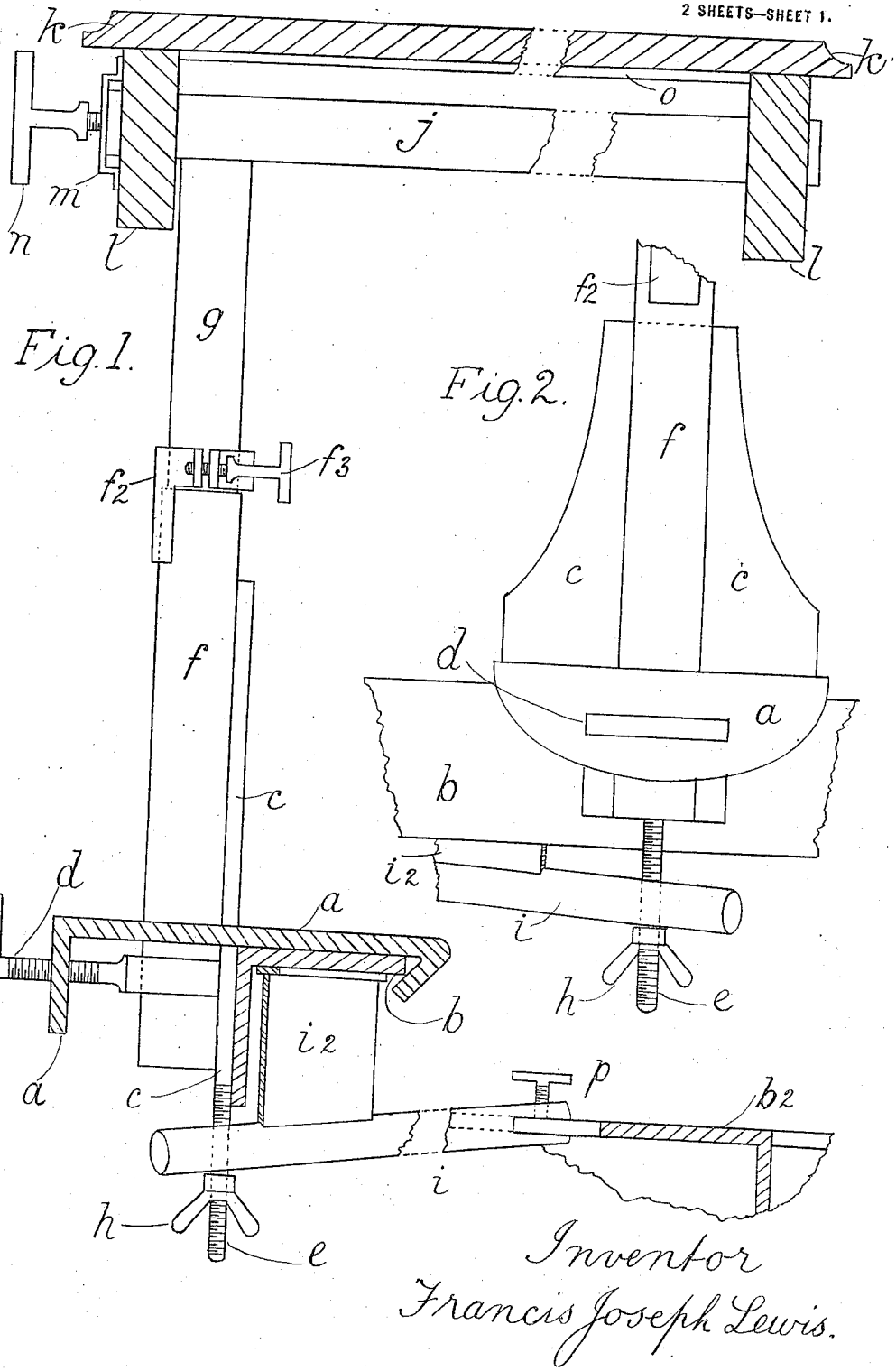


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Inventor

Francis Joseph Lewis.

MORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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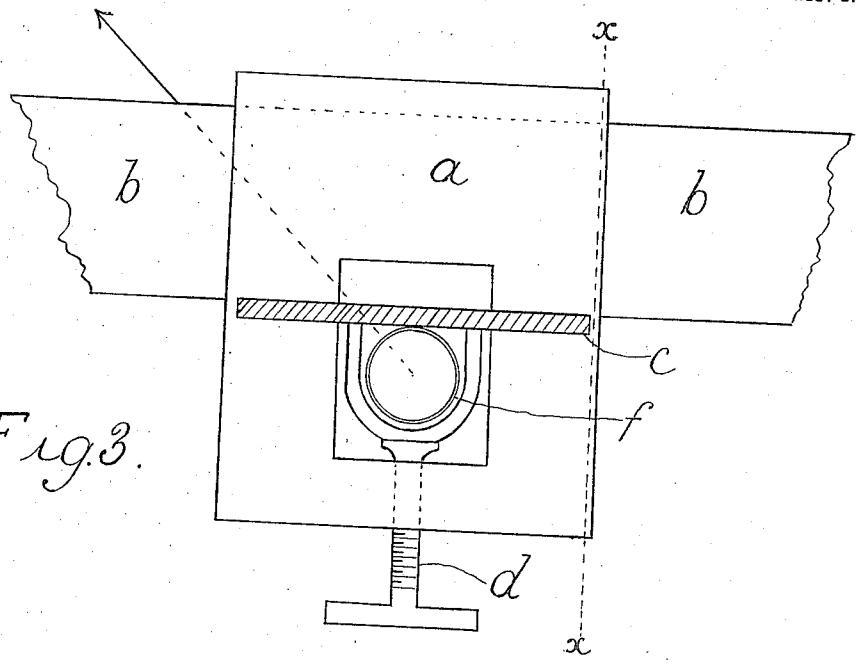


Fig. 3.

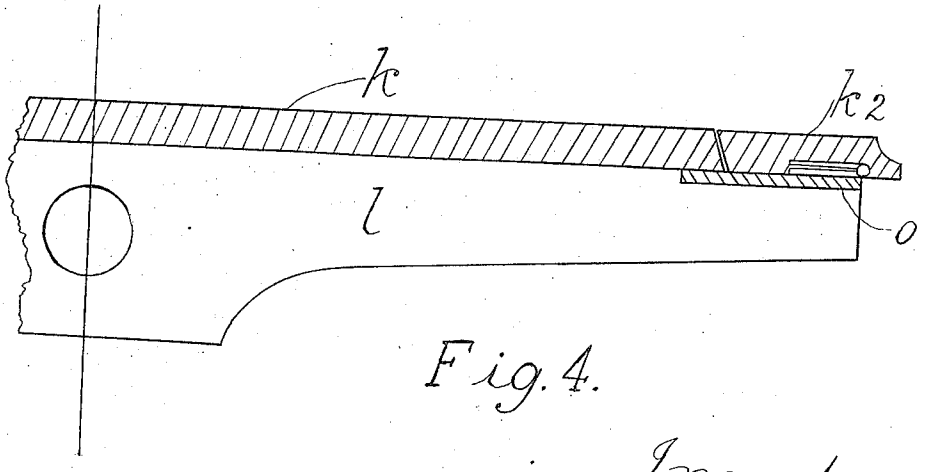


Fig. 4.

Inventor.
Francis Joseph Lewis.

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS JOSEPH LEWIS, OF CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

BED-TABLE.

1,301,953. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 29, 1919.

Application filed March 1, 1917. Serial No. 151,812.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS JOSEPH LEWIS, a citizen of England, residing at 6 Christ Church Terrace, Malvern road, Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, in the country of England, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bed-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a revolving table that is light and rigid, can be readily attached to the angle iron of any bedstead, and to construct it in such a manner that all its parts are adaptable without special adjustment to any and every size of bedstead; the said parts operating in such a manner that they stiffen the side angle iron to which table is attached, that even a bedstead of light construction may carry the table securely.

Bed tables having arms horizontally extending from vertical telescopic supports, that are in some cases attached to the angle iron or parallel side rail of bedstead and in other cases supported by angularly extending feet resting on floor are already well known.

Various clamping devices to affix the bed table to the side angle iron of bedstead are already known, and devices for stiffening angle iron by crossing completely under bed from side to side, and attached thereto by a clip or bracket on angle iron on each side are also known.

These various methods of fixing to bedstead do not provide for a light, easily detachable fitting being constructed to attach to the extreme bottom end of the vertical support as herein described, and to cross therefrom under bedstead, diagonally from side to head of bedstead as in the present invention.

The combination of aforesaid parts are more particularly described herein, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 shows side elevation of table support with arm extending over bed with bearing plate, angle iron, and table top in section, taken on line x—x of Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of table support. Fig. 3 is a plan of bearing plate, and Fig. 4 shows half elevation of ledge under table top pivoted on arm as shown in Fig. 1.

The bearing plate a Fig. 1 is intended to pass over and hook on to angle iron b, and is constructed to allow a reasonable projection outside bedstead, and to be bent downward at an angle of ninety degrees at a suitable distance therefrom.

The horizontal projection of plate a has a slot sufficiently large to allow part of the support c to pass down through as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 3; and the turned down part is furnished with strong fixing screw d.

To affix table to bedside the said bearing plate a is hooked on to angle iron b and the support c; (which term includes the tubular sleeve f which is brazed or otherwise securely fastened to plate c,) is placed in position on bearing plate a part of support c passing down through slot in plate a leaving a shoulder each side resting upon it, and the screw d in plate presses the part of c passing down through, firmly against the vertical face of angle iron. This said part passing down through plate a terminates as a screwed pin e, which is arranged to receive a continuation l which, crossing nearly horizontally under bedstead at a diagonal to the side angle iron, at an approximate angle to right or left as indicated by arrow in Fig. 3 extends till it reaches angle iron which crosses head of bedstead. A fly nut h on screw e Fig. 1 holds the fitting i at this end, and at the reverse end it may either rest upon angle iron, or pass over and terminate with a short downward turn, or the end may be slotted and fixed with a set screw p, on edge of head angle iron b^2 as shown in Fig. 1. This continuation of the support c f is a vital part of the present invention, as without it on all but exceptionally strong bedsteads the weight of table would cause angle iron to twist, and allow table to droop until it touched the bed thus rendering a table of this type of little use, whereas this fitting i keeps the angle iron rigid and the table level under all circumstances, and also by its crossing diagonally to head of bedstead it can be fixed to any width bedstead with equal ease.

It will be noted this fitting is shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 as a circular member on which a T section plate i^2 is fixed to fit up under angle iron to which it is firmly held by the fly nut h.

It is not essential that this be adhered to in detail, other section fittings may be provided if desired, so long as they cross under bedstead, diagonally, as described and are shaped to fit under angle iron, and screwed up to same by fly nut or other fixing screw on support c f.

The part marked i^2 may be made to fit over the fitting i and slide upon it instead of being firmly fixed to it; or otherwise slightly modified in shape; or the end of fitting i may be enlarged so that the tubular sleeve f may pass down through it instead of the screwed pin e, the thread then being cut on the sleeve f, and a correspondingly large fly nut or other fixing screw provided.

In a table support thus being securely fixed to bedside, the stem of table g, Fig. 1, is free to elevate or revolve in the tubular sleeve f as required, a split locking band f^2 being fixed on top of sleeve f, securely fixed to the sleeve by a part of its circumference, and encircling the stem g, than which it is slightly larger, till compressed by means of a screw f^3, which passes through two ears projecting from band f^2.

The table may be held to any required height by means of this locking band, and by slightly slackening the screw f^3, the stem g may revolve as required.

The table top k is provided with two ledges l l on its under side Fig. 1, which are pivoted on arm j, to allow table top to tilt to form a reading table.

Fig. 4 shows half elevation of ledge l and section across table top, the edge of which k^2 is hinged as shown, in order that it may be raised to hold a book or like article when the table top is tilted.

The slip o runs under table top from ledge to ledge, Fig. 1 and Fig. 4, in order that there may be no gap when the hinged edge k^2 is raised to form book holder.

To hold the top level or at an inclined plane, a plate m is fixed to ledge l, Fig. 1, through which a shouldered pin n passes screwing into end of arm j, the ledge and table top being thus held by compressing plate m between screw n and end of arm j.

The plate m is shown raised in Fig. 1, but may be quite flat if desired and screwed on, or sunk flush into ledge l, and fixed at either end, or both ends if two plates are provided, of arm j.

I claim:

In a device of the class described, a support for a bed table adapted to be clamped in vertical position to the side rail of a bedstead, the lower end of the support extending below the rail and being screw threaded, a brace rod provided adjacent, one end with a transverse aperture to slidably receive the screw threaded lower end of the said support and provided also with an upwardly extending plate adjacent the said end to abut against the under side of the rail and to be held thereagainst by means of a nut engaging the said screw threaded end, the opposite end of the brace rod extending diagonally to the rail at the head of the bed and being adapted to be secured thereto.

FRANCIS JOSEPH LEWIS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."