(No Model.)

G. W. SIMONDS.

TABLE AND MIRROR.

No. 290,361. Patented Dec. 18, 1883.

Fig. 3.

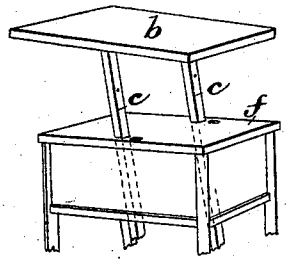


Fig. 2.

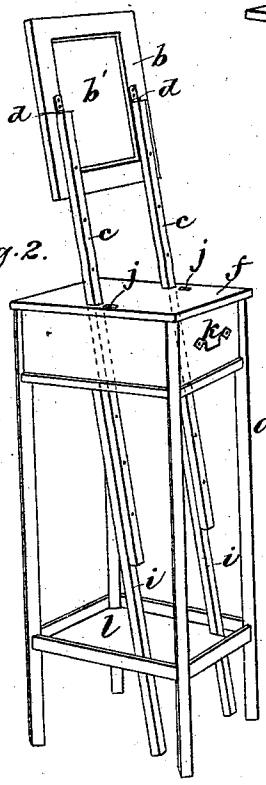


Fig. 7.

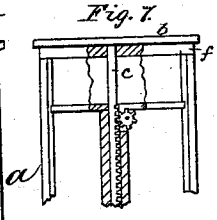


Fig. 8.

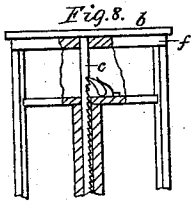


Fig. 1.

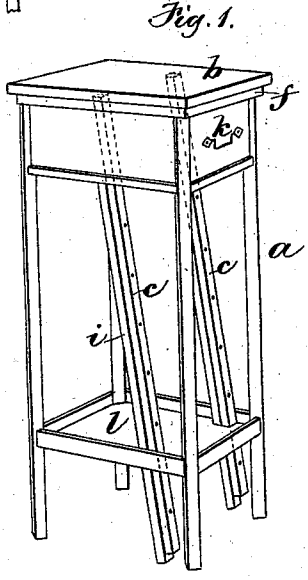


Fig. 4.

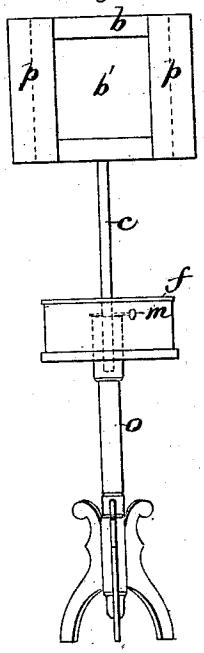


Fig. 5.

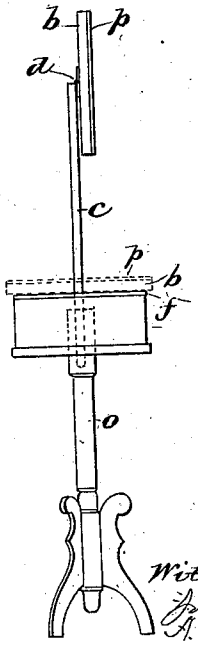
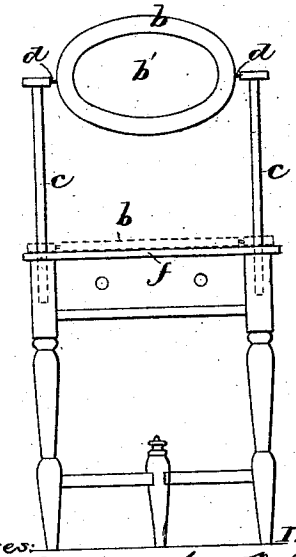


Fig. 6.



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N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. SIMONDS, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND GEORGE O. CARPENTER, OF SAME PLACE, AND JAMES F. EMERSON, OF WAKEFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

TABLE AND MIRROR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 290,361, dated December 18, 1883.

Application filed March 5, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. SIMONDS, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Stands or Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a stand or table with an attachment adapted to serve either as the top of the table or to be supported by the table at any desired height and serve as a mirror.

To these ends my invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a table or stand embodying my invention, the attachment being in position to serve as the top of the table. Fig. 2 represents a similar view, showing the attachment in position to serve as a mirror. Fig. 3 represents a similar view, showing the attachment in position to serve as a desk. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are elevations of modifications. Figs. 7 and 8 are elevations, partly in section, showing modifications of the devices for locking or holding the secondary top at different heights.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In carrying out my invention, I provide a stand or table, *a*, of any suitable construction and design. To such table I apply my improved attachment, which consists of a secondary top, *b*, and two standards, *c c*, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 6, or a single standard, *c*, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, fitted to slide in guides in the frame of the table, and hinged or supported at their upper ends, at *d*, to the secondary top. When the secondary top is in its normal position, it rests on the permanent top *f* of the table, as shown in Fig. 1, and by dotted lines in Figs. 5 and 6; but the movable slides enable it to be raised to any desired height above said permanent top, while its hinged or pivotal connection with said slides enables it to be turned to a substantially vertical position when raised, so that it can serve as a mirror, one side of the secondary top being provided with a suitable mirror-glass, *b'*.

Several modifications of my invention being represented, I will describe them specifically in the order in which they are numbered in the drawings.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 two standards, *c c*, are employed, the same passing through orifices in the permanent top *f* and bearing against fixed inclined guide-pieces *i i* below the top *f*. When the secondary top is resting on the permanent top, the mirror side is downward, the opposite side being finished as a table-top in any suitable manner. The hinges *d d* are attached to the mirror side of the secondary top, so that, if desired, the top can rest on the slides *c c* with its mirror side downward, as shown in Fig. 3, the opposite side being thus adapted to serve as a raised desk. The slides *c c* are provided with orifices at intervals, with which suitable catches at *j j*, in the top *f* or elsewhere in the table, are adapted to engage for the purpose of supporting the slides *c c* at various heights. The table is provided with a drawer, *k*, and near its base with a tray or supporting-surface, *l*, through which the guides *i i* pass, said tray having orifices for the passage of the slides *c c*. The table shown in Figs. 4 and 5 has only one slide *c*, which moves in a socket formed in the central support or leg, *o*, of the table, and is supported by a pin, *m*, passing through one of a series of holes in the slide and resting on the upper end of the leg *o*. The secondary top is hinged at or near its center to the slide *c*, and when resting on the table, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 5, the mirror side is uppermost.

To protect the mirror, I provide the secondary top with hinged covers *p p*, which form the upper surface of the secondary top when the latter rests on the table. In case a receptacle is desired in the table, the permanent top may be made in two parts hinged to the body of the table, so as to be capable of being opened when the secondary top is raised. The table shown in Fig. 6 has two slides *c*, moving in sockets in two legs at opposite sides of the table. The secondary top is connected to said slides by pivots.

It will be seen that either of the forms above described constitutes a very convenient table, as well as an elevated mirror and a portable

support therefor, thus enabling a mirror to be supported in any desired locality and at any desired height.

I do not limit myself to the details of construction herein described, as the same may be variously modified. If desired, the slide or slides *c* may be raised and lowered by a suitable rack and pinion, as shown in Fig. 7, the rack-teeth being formed on the slides and the pinion journaled in the frame of the table; or said slides may be provided with ratchet-teeth engaged by a spring dog or dogs, as shown in Fig. 8, to support the slides in any position to which they may be adjusted.

I am aware that a stand or table has been provided with a vertically-adjustable standard supporting a mirror; hence I do not claim, broadly, the combination, with a table, of a vertically-adjustable mirror supported thereby. I am not aware, however, that a mirror pivoted to a vertically-adjustable support has ever been adapted to lie horizontally on the top of a table as a secondary top therefor.

I claim—

1. The combination of a stand or table having a guide or guides, a movable support or supports adapted to move in said guides, and a mirror-top pivoted to said support or supports, substantially as described, whereby said top is adapted to lie horizontally on the table and constitute a secondary top therefor, and to be raised and placed in position to serve as a mirror, as set forth.

2. The combination, with a stand or table having a guide or guides, of a support or supports adapted to move in said guides and provided with a series of orifices, a mirror-top pivoted to said support or supports, substantially as described, and a retaining device or devices adapted to enter said orifices and positively lock or hold said supports and the mirror-top at different heights, as set forth.

3. The combination, with a stand or table having suitable guides, of slides or supports adapted to move in said guides, a secondary top finished on one side as a mirror and on the other as a desk, and hinged to said supports, as described, so as to rest horizontally on the end of the latter, with its mirror side down, and means for positively locking or holding said supports or slides at different heights, whereby the secondary top may be adapted to serve either as a raised desk or as a mirror.

4. The combination of the stand or table having a permanent top and slots or guides, the slides *c c*, adapted to move in said slots or guides in the permanent top, the fixed guides *i i*, below the permanent top, the secondary mirror-top hinged to the slides *c c*, and catches *j j*, adapted to engage and positively hold the slides *c c* at different heights, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 3d day of March, 1883.

GEORGE W. SIMONDS.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,

A. L. WHITE.