

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. H. SELDEN.
DRAWING TABLE.

No. 511,466.

Patented Dec. 26, 1893.

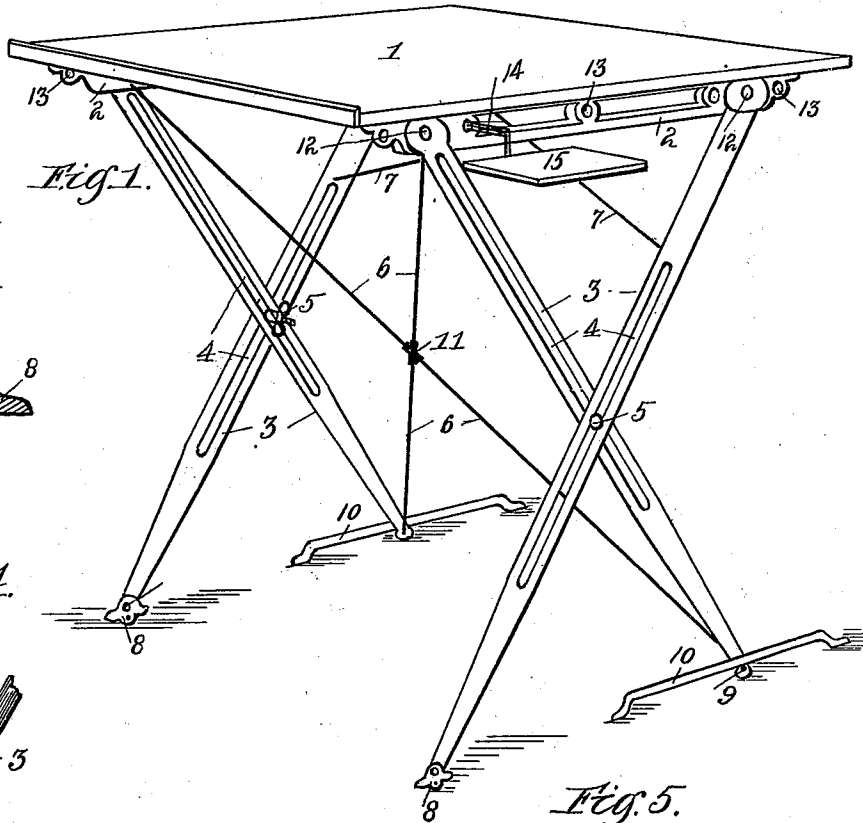


Fig. 1.

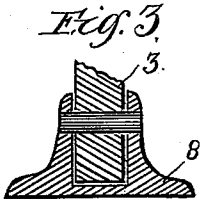


Fig. 3.

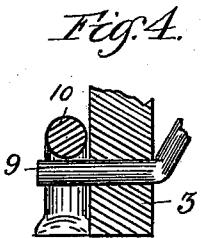


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

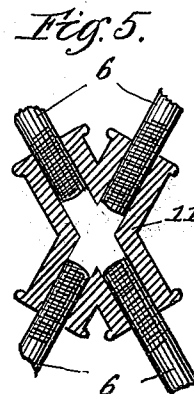
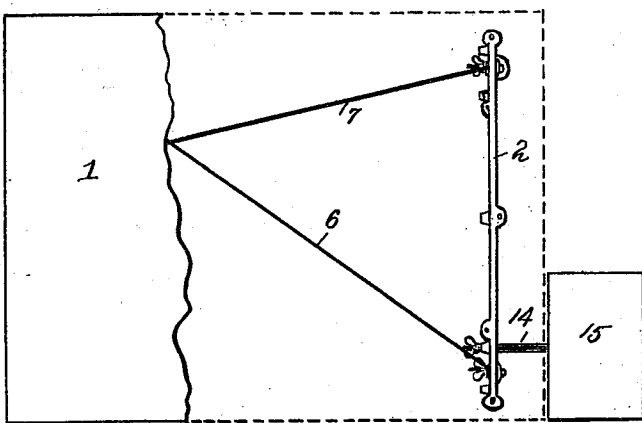


Fig. 5.

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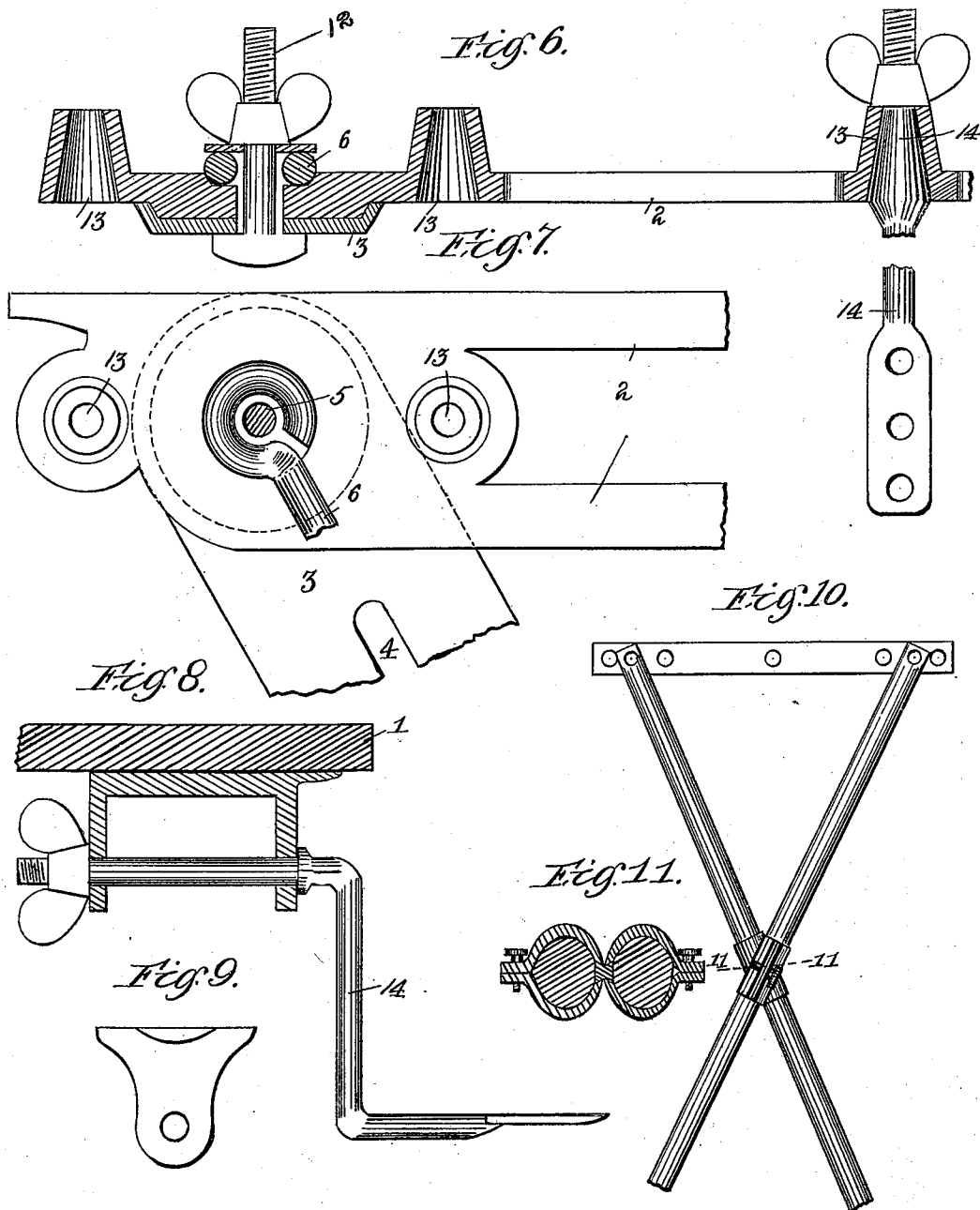
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. H. SELDEN.
DRAWING TABLE.

No. 511,466.

Patented Dec. 26, 1893.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK H. SELDEN, OF HARVEY, ILLINOIS.

DRAWING-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 511,466, dated December 26, 1893.

Application filed March 24, 1893. Serial No. 467,402. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK H. SELDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harvey, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Drawing-Tables; 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.

My invention relates to improvements in drawing tables.

The object of the invention is to provide a drawing-table of simple and inexpensive construction, but which is of great practical utility in its convenient and ready adjustment to the desired height and inclination, and which is thereby well adapted to form a new and useful article of manufacture.

The invention consists in the novel combination, construction and arrangement of parts by which the desired object is attained, and which are hereinafter fully described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved drawing table shown in a horizontal or level position. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the table and of the tool shelf attached thereto, the top partly broken away. Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are detailed sectional views the first two showing the manner of securing the table to the floor when such is desired, and the last of connecting the long pair of braces at their centers, and which will be readily understood. Figs. 6 and 7 are respectively an enlarged longitudinal section, and inside face views of a portion of one of the cross bars showing the attachment of the legs, braces and shelf supporting strap bar thereto. Fig. 8 is a vertical section and Fig. 9 an end view of a bracket casting adapted to be secured to the under side of the table top, for supporting the shelf bar when the top of the table is made long, and is extended some distance outside of the crossbars of the table. Fig. 10 is an elevation and Fig. 11 a cross section taken on the line 11 11 of Fig. 10 showing a modification in the construction of my improved drawing table.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the top of the table, and which is a plain board

provided with a projection at one edge to prevent the drawing board from sliding when the table is inclined, or to which the drawing board may be pivotally attached if desired, and adapted to turn or revolve thereon.

2 are crossbars upon which the said top rests and to which it is solidly attached.

3 are the table legs arranged in pairs, the upper ends of which are pivotally attached to the ends of said cross bars. Said table legs cross each other obliquely in the form of a letter X and are provided with longitudinal slots 4, through which, at the intersection of said slots, the bolts 5 are inserted. Said bolts are provided with hand nuts, and are adapted to securely bolt said legs together when adjusted for the desired height, and angle or inclination of said table. One of said legs in each pair has a slot of greater length, and which extends nearly up to the top end, by which the table is adapted to form an easel, or to be conveniently folded into a small space or compass. Said table is stiffened laterally by means of two pairs of base rods 6 and 7. The pair 6 is solidly attached to the legs having the longest slot, and extend diagonally from the top of one to the foot of the opposite one, and in like manner the pair 7 is attached to the tops of the legs having the shortest slot, and extends therefrom across to the body portions of said legs, and is firmly attached thereto just above said slot. Two of said legs upon one side of the table (when it is desired to permanently secure the table to the floor) are provided with shoes 8 pivoted thereto, and which are adapted to be screwed to the floor, and the other two of said legs upon the opposite side of the table are provided with projecting pins 9, and which, as is shown in the drawings are formed by bending the lower ends of the braces, and inserting the bent portions through the legs, to which they are secured. Said projecting pins are adapted to slide under the rods 10, attached to the floor, when the adjustment is made. Ordinarily said floor attachments are not used or provided, and the lower ends of the braces are then bolted to the legs. Said braces are stiffened at the center and also made adjustable to the exact length by means of the cross casting 11, into which they are screwed. The upper ends of said braces have eyes formed

thereon, which fit into recesses in the cross bars, through which the bolts 12 pass, and by which the legs are pivotally attached to the cross bars as shown in Fig. 6. Said cross bars are provided with tapered holes or perforations 13, adapted for the insertion of the shelf supporting bar 14. Said shelf bar is cranked or bent downward, to support the weight of the shelf 15 in a plane below the point at which it is pivoted, so that the shelf will the more readily adjust itself to a level plane, in which position it is adapted to be firmly secured by tightening the thumb screw nut upon said shelf bar.

It will be observed, that the attachment of the upper ends of the table legs to the crossbars does not depend laterally upon the fitting of the bolts through the holes, or perforations therefor in said legs and crossbars, but that a tapered recess is formed in the legs, and a projection upon the crossbars, adapted to fit into said recess, so that by tightening the nuts upon the pivot bolts any degree of tightness and solidity may be given to said pivot joint attachment.

In the carrying out of my invention, for the better class of tables, the crossbars and legs are preferably made of metal castings, and may be of any desired form or design, and in the cheaper class said parts will be formed of wood.

In the modification shown in Figs. 10 and 11 the cross bars are of wood, and the legs turned cylindrical, and instead of being slotted and held together by bolts, are inserted into and slide through clamp sockets which are pivoted together. The principle, or action being identical with that first described will be clearly understood without further reference thereto.

From the foregoing description, the practical use and operation of my improved drawing-table are obvious, and consist in moving the legs until the top of the table is in the desired position of height and inclination, and of rigidly securing the parts in said position by tightening the hand nuts upon the bolts passing through the slots in the legs, the slots being of sufficient length to allow the passage of the bolts therein for any desired position of height or inclination, or to fold the parts together. It will be noticed that the table top may be turned or inclined toward either side,

which is a convenience in free hand work, as the stop projection upon the table top is in the way for such work, and the other side of the table may then be used.

I am aware that drawing-tables have been heretofore designed and made, in which the general features of construction are similar to my invention. In some of them the top is pivoted to the legs, and is adjusted by removing a pin from one set of holes bored in the legs, and inserting the pin in another set of holes, and in slotting the legs attached to one side of the table only, and in others the upper portions of the legs upon one side are cut off, and a slotted arm is pivoted to the table top to connect with the lower portion, with none of which does my invention conflict.

In my invention all the legs are slotted, and the table is thereby adapted to the widest range of adjustment to any desired height or inclination, and which is accomplished with ease and exactness, and as the construction of the table is of the greatest possible simplicity and cheapness, it is well adapted to form a new article of manufacture, and one of great usefulness for the drafting-room and industrial schools.

Having described my invention, I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, the described drawing table, comprising the combination of the table top 1, the cross bars 2, rigidly secured to said top, the legs pivotally attached to said cross bars by means of the described bearings and pivot bolts 12, said legs provided with the longitudinal slots 4, said slots in one of each pair of legs having greater length, to adapt the legs to be folded against the said table top, the bolts 5, adapted to be inserted in said slots, and to bolt said legs firmly together in any desired position, the brace rods 6 and 7, adapted to stiffen said legs and table, and the self adjusting crank rod 14, adapted for the support of the shelf 15 rigidly attached to said self adjusting rod, arranged in the manner and for the purpose substantially as described.

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

FRANK H. SELDEN.

Witnesses:

J. CHARLES MOORE,
WILLIAM B. CATLIN.