No. 745,160. PATENTED NOV. 24, 1903.

G. H. CUMMINGS.

ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1903.

NO MODEL.

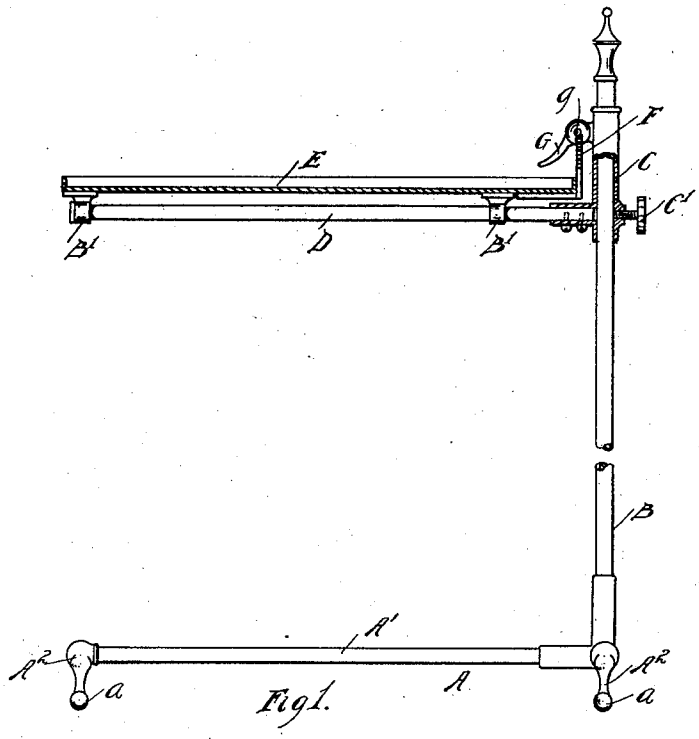

Fig 1.

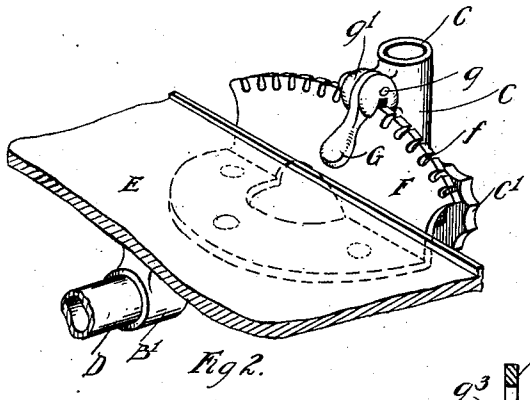

Fig 2.

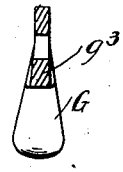

Fig 5.

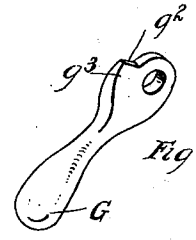

Fig 6.

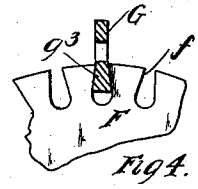

Fig 4.

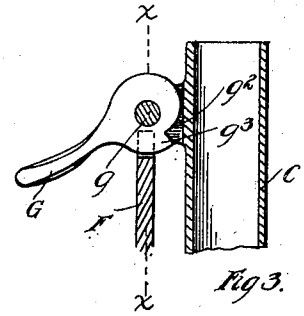

Fig 3.

WITNESSES

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No. 745,160. Patented November 24, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. CUMMINGS, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,160, dated November 24, 1903.

Application filed April 4, 1903. Serial No. 151,056. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. CUMMINGS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Adjustable Tables; and I 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 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to adjustable tables of that type in which the table itself is vertically adjustable on the standard and also angularly adjustable as to its plane, and it pertains more particularly to the means of changing the angularity of the table and holding it in a fixed angular position; and it consists in the combinations hereinafter claimed and described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, partially in section, of the table. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the means for holding the table proper in an angular fixed but adjustable position. Fig. 3 is a partial sectional view illustrating the engagement of the latch with the quadrant. Fig. 4 is a partial sectional view upon another plane cutting the latch, also showing such engagement. Fig. 5 is a partial sectional view of the latch only on lines $x\ x$, Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the latch itself.

Similar letters refer to similar parts.

In the drawings, A represents the base, which may be of any suitable form, preferably consisting of a single tube A′, uniting two cross-pieces A^2 A^2, from which depend legs $a\ a$. As this construction is old and perfectly familiar to those skilled in the art, it is unnecessary to describe it further.

Arising from the center of one of the cross-pieces A^2 is a standard B. Slidably engaging this standard is a sleeve C, and its adjustability is controlled or fixed by means of the set-screw C′. The sleeve C carries, fixed thereto in any convenient manner, an arm D. Two rotatable bearings B′ B′ engage the arm D, carrying fastened thereto a table E, the table being usually of wood, although it might be metal or any other convenient material and so far as I have described the construction is only common to the art and need not be particularly described further than hereinbefore stated.

Attached to the end of the table nearest to the standard C is a right-angled bracket-quadrant F. This is preferably attached to the under side of the table by means of screws or any other convenient means of fixing it to the table firmly, as is illustrated in Fig. 2. The upper edge of this quadrant has a series of notches *f f*. These are shown more particularly in Fig. 4. The axis of each notch is radial to the common center of rotation upon the arm D, and the quadrant may be as large and contain as many notches as are deemed necessary. These notches are of peculiar form in that they are widened near the bottom instead of having walls that are radial, so that they are dovetailed in cross-section, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

A latch G is pivoted at g to an extension g', pivotally attached to it, cast integral with the sleeve C. This pivotal attachment is in close relation to the quadrant. The outline of the latch surrounding the pivot is in the form of a cam with a notch g^2, so that when the latch is lifted the notch will assume such a relation to the quadrant as will permit the quadrant to turn freely under the latch. The projecting part of the latch g^3 is undercut upon each side, as shown in cross-section in Fig. 5, so as to fit the dovetail form of the notches $f\ f$ in the quadrant, so that when the latch is turned downward to engage the quadrant the projection g^3 enters a notch in the quadrant and by virtue of the peculiar form of the notch and of the latch, which wedges therein in a dovetail fashion, thus locking and holding the parts firmly, free from lost motion, and at the same time preventing any trembling or movement of the table vertically upon the pivots B′. By this construction a very great advantage is secured and a serious difficulty in all of these tilting tables is thereby avoided—that is, they are not rigid, but possess more or less lost motion in all directions, and the connections are such that when tilted and unlocked in any position or when horizontal they are liable to tremble to a greater or less extent. This disadvantage I avoid.

The mode of operation of the device is suffi-

ciently obvious from the foregoing description.

What I claim is—

In a tilting table, the combination of a table, means for permitting it to tilt, a quadrant firmly fixed to said table, a fixed standard, a latch pivoted thereto and adapted to engage with or disengage from said quadrant, said quadrant having dovetailed notches and said latch being formed to wedge within said notches, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. CUMMINGS.

Witnesses:
R. A. PARKER,
NETTIE V. BELLES.