

Sept. 5, 1933.

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1,925,216

FOLDING TABLE

Filed Dec. 4, 1931

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

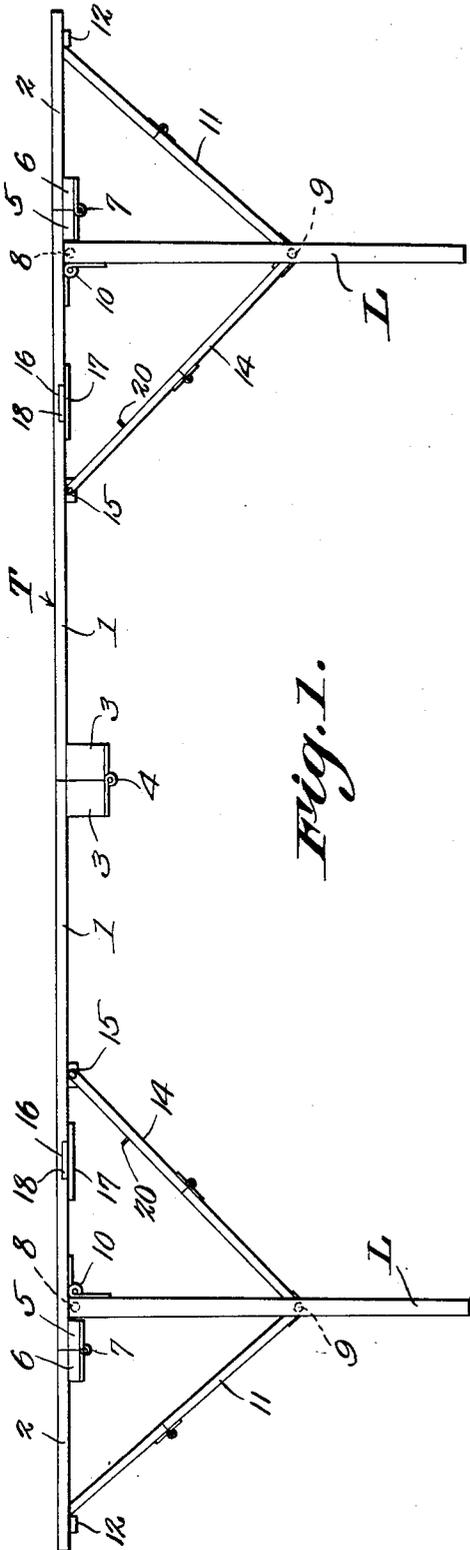


Fig. 1.

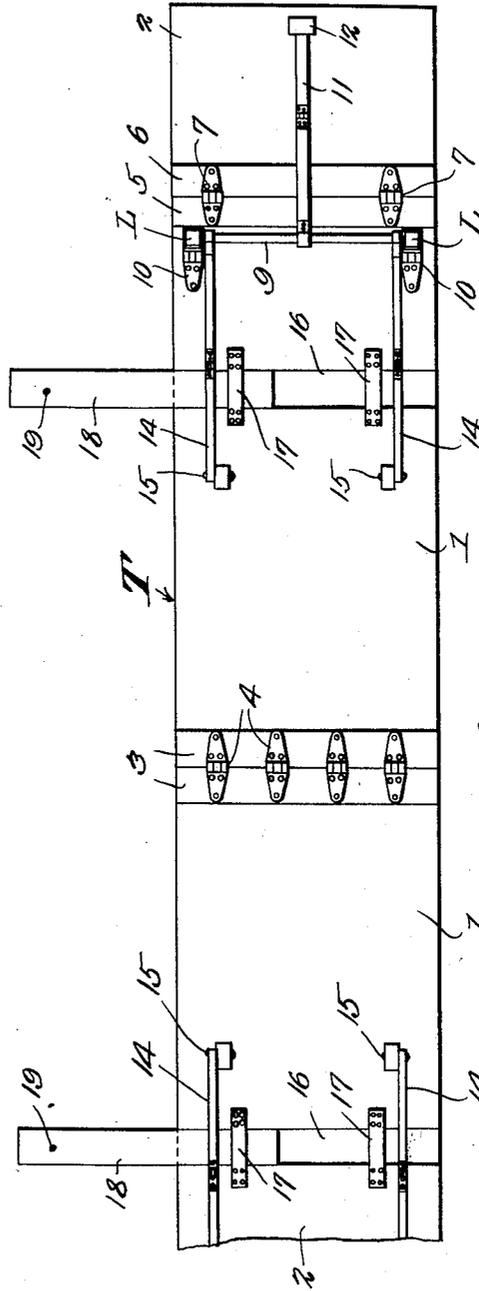


Fig. 2.

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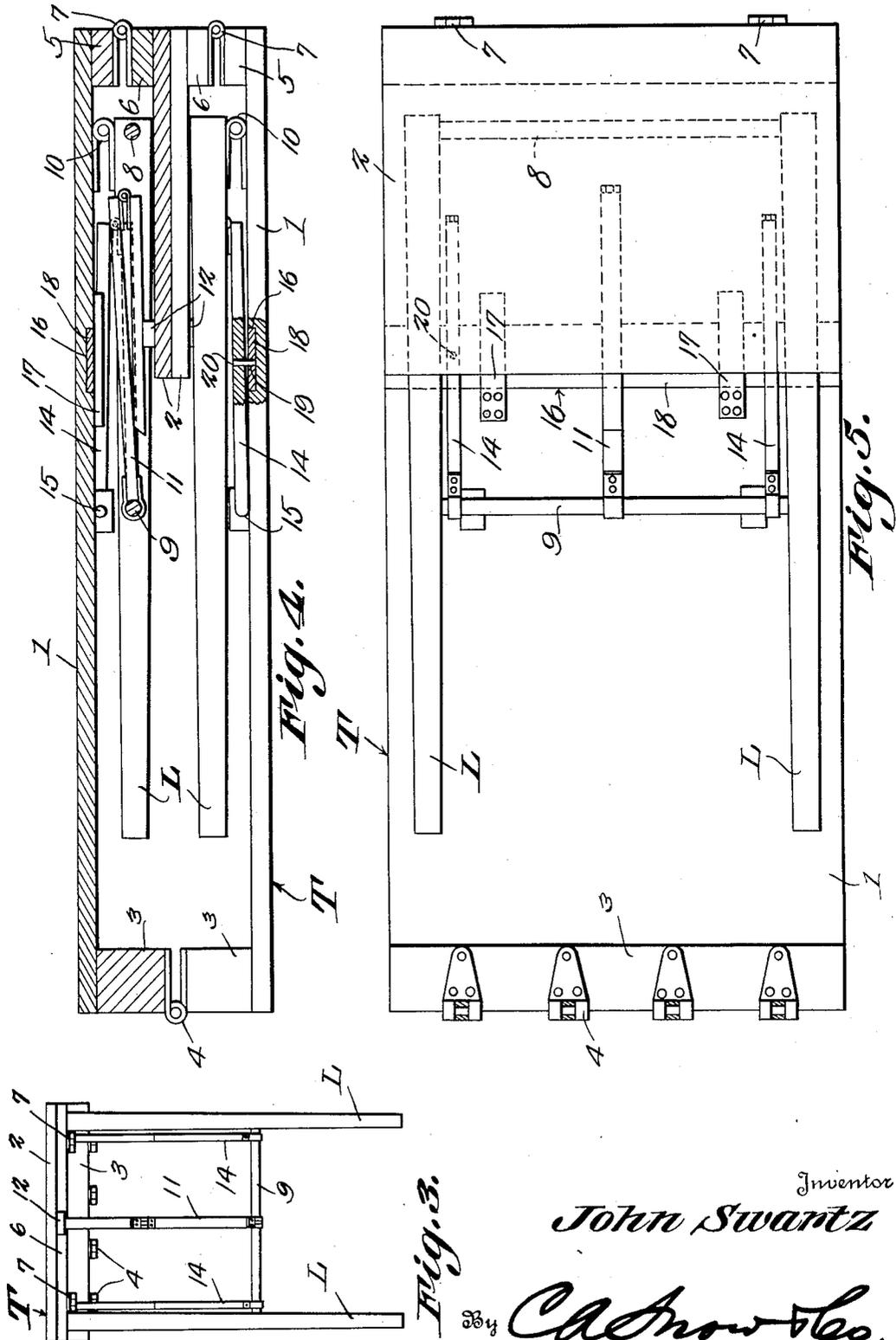
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FOLDING TABLE

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Application December 4, 1931. Serial No. 579,009

1 Claim. (Cl. 45—116)

This invention aims to provide a table for paper hangers, so constructed that its length may be adjusted, to accommodate the strip of paper which is being pasted, the table being available for three different lengths of paper. Another object of the invention is to provide a paper hanger's table which can be folded up conveniently, for transportation, when not in use. A further object of the invention is to provide a novel extension bar for the table, so constructed and mounted that it may be used for widening the table, novel means being provided for holding the extension bar against sliding out lengthwise, when the table is folded.

It is within the province of the disclosure to improve generally and to enhance the utility of devices of that type to which the invention appertains.

With the above and other objects in view, which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 shows, in side elevation, a table constructed in accordance with the invention, set up and ready for use;

Figure 2 is a bottom plan wherein parts are broken away;

Figure 3 is an end elevation of the table, set up;

Figure 4 is a side elevation showing the table folded, parts being in section;

Figure 5 is a bottom plan showing one of the main portions of the top of the table, and parts associated therewith.

The device forming the subject matter of this application comprises a top T, preferably made of wood, and including main sections 1 and auxiliary sections 2 at the outer ends of the main sections.

Downwardly extended cleats 3 are secured to the main sections 1, at the inner ends thereof. The cleats 3, and, therefore, the main sections 1, are connected by hinges 4. There are downwardly extended cleats 5 secured to the main sections 1 at the outer ends thereof. The cleats 5 are adapted to abut against cleats 6 at the inner ends of the auxiliary sections 2. The cleats 5 and 6 are connected by hinges 7, and, thus, the

inner ends of the auxiliary sections 2 are hingedly connected to the outer ends of the main sections 1.

The table comprises four legs L, arranged in pairs near to the outer ends of the main sections 1. The legs L are connected by an upper rung 8 and by a lower rung 9. Hinges 10 connect the upper ends of the legs L with the main sections 1 of the top T. The width of the legs L, at their upper ends, is sufficient to fill the space between the hinges 10 and the cleats 5 on the main sections 1. The legs, therefore abut at their outer edges against the cleats 5, and much of the strain is taken off the hinges 10, when the table is set up as shown in Figure 1. The cleats 5 exercise a two-fold office, in that they not only serve as abutments for the upper ends of the legs L, but also form places of attachment for the hinges 7 whereby the auxiliary sections 2 are connected to the outer ends of the main sections 1.

The lower ends of foldable rule-joint braces 11, which may be made of wood, are pivotally mounted on the lower rungs 9 which connect the legs L. The braces 11 extend upwardly and outwardly, toward the ends of the table, and the upper extremities of the rule-joint braces 11 are engaged detachably with abutments 12 on the lower surface of the auxiliary sections 2.

Second, foldable, rule-joint braces 14 are provided. The lower ends of the rule-joint hinges 14 are pivotally mounted on the lower rungs 9 of the legs L, near to the legs, as Figure 3 will show. The upper ends of the second rule-joint braces 14 are pivotally connected at 15 with the main sections 1 of the top T. The rule-joint braces 14 extend upwardly and inwardly, from the rungs 9 to the main sections 1 of the top T, as shown in Figure 1.

Transverse guide slots 16 are formed in the bottom of the main sections 1, near to the outer ends of the said sections. Straps 17, which may be made of metal, extend across the guide slots 16 and are secured to the under surface of the main sections 1 of the top T. Rigid extension bars 18, which may be pieces of wood, are slidably mounted in the guide slots 16, above the straps 17. The extension bars 18 may be pulled out endwise, beyond the longitudinal edge of the top T, and a board or the like (not shown) may be laid on the outwardly projecting parts of the extension bars, to give the top 1 an increased width over what is shown in Figure 2 of the drawings.

If desired, holes or seats 19 may be formed in the lower surfaces of the extension bars 18. On

the upper portions of the braces 14, there are short upwardly projecting pins 20, or other projections, adapted to engage in the holes 19 of the extension bars 18, for a purpose which will be explained hereinafter.

When the table is set up, as in Figure 1, it is of its greatest length, and affords a secure and stable place, on which a paper hanger can cut the paper, do his pasting, and the like. If shorter pieces of paper are being worked on, one of the braces 11 may be knuckled upwardly, out of engagement with the corresponding abutment 12, and one of the auxiliary sections 2 may be swung down. If desired, both of the auxiliary sections 2 can be swung downwardly, as hereinbefore explained, the main sections 1 then representing the maximum length of the paper which can be operated upon, on the top T.

To fold up the table, the rule-joint braces 14 and 11 are knuckled upwardly, the legs L are folded upwardly and inwardly until they are approximately parallel to the main sections 1 of the top T, the auxiliary sections 2 are folded upwardly and inwardly to overlie the legs, and then the main sections 1 of the top T can be folded into parallelism, on the hinges 4, the table being in the condition of Figure 4, all of the working parts being housed between the main sections 1, and the article then presenting a compact package which can be carried around readily from place to place.

In the absence of some means for holding the extension bars 18 against sliding movement, when the table is folded up as in Figure 4, and is carried edgewise, the extension bars 18 will slide out endwise, to the annoyance of the person carrying the table in its folded form. It is to prevent such a downward and outward sliding movement of the extension bars 18, that the seats 19 in the extension bars, and the projections 20 on the

braces 14, are provided. When the braces 14 are folded, as shown in Figure 4, the pins or projections 20 on the upper members of the braces in Figure 1, are received in the seats 19 of the extension bars 18, and, thus, the extension bars are prevented from sliding downwardly and outwardly, with respect to the main sections 1 of the folding table. When the table is set up for use, as in Figure 1, the projections 20 are clear of the extension bars 18, and the extension bars may be freely slid in and out, for the purpose hereinbefore alluded to.

When the table is folded, as shown in Figure 4, the first cleats 3 and the first hinges 4 space the main members 1 apart. The second cleats 5 and 6 and the second hinges 7, together with the inwardly folded auxiliary sections 2, space the main sections 1 apart, and there results, a compact package of rectangular external outline, and including a rectangular internal compartment, wherein the folded legs L and the folded braces 11 and 14 are housed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

A paper hanger's table comprising a top, legs hinged to the top, foldable braces connecting the legs with the top, an extension bar slidable on the top, transversely of the top, and interengaging elements on one of the braces and the extension bar, said interengaging elements cooperating to prevent the extension bar from sliding longitudinally with respect to the top when the legs and the braces are folded, said interengaging elements being located on the extension bar and on said brace, in such relation to each other as to become interengaged when the legs are folded and the extension bar retracted, and to become disengaged when the legs are unfolded.

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