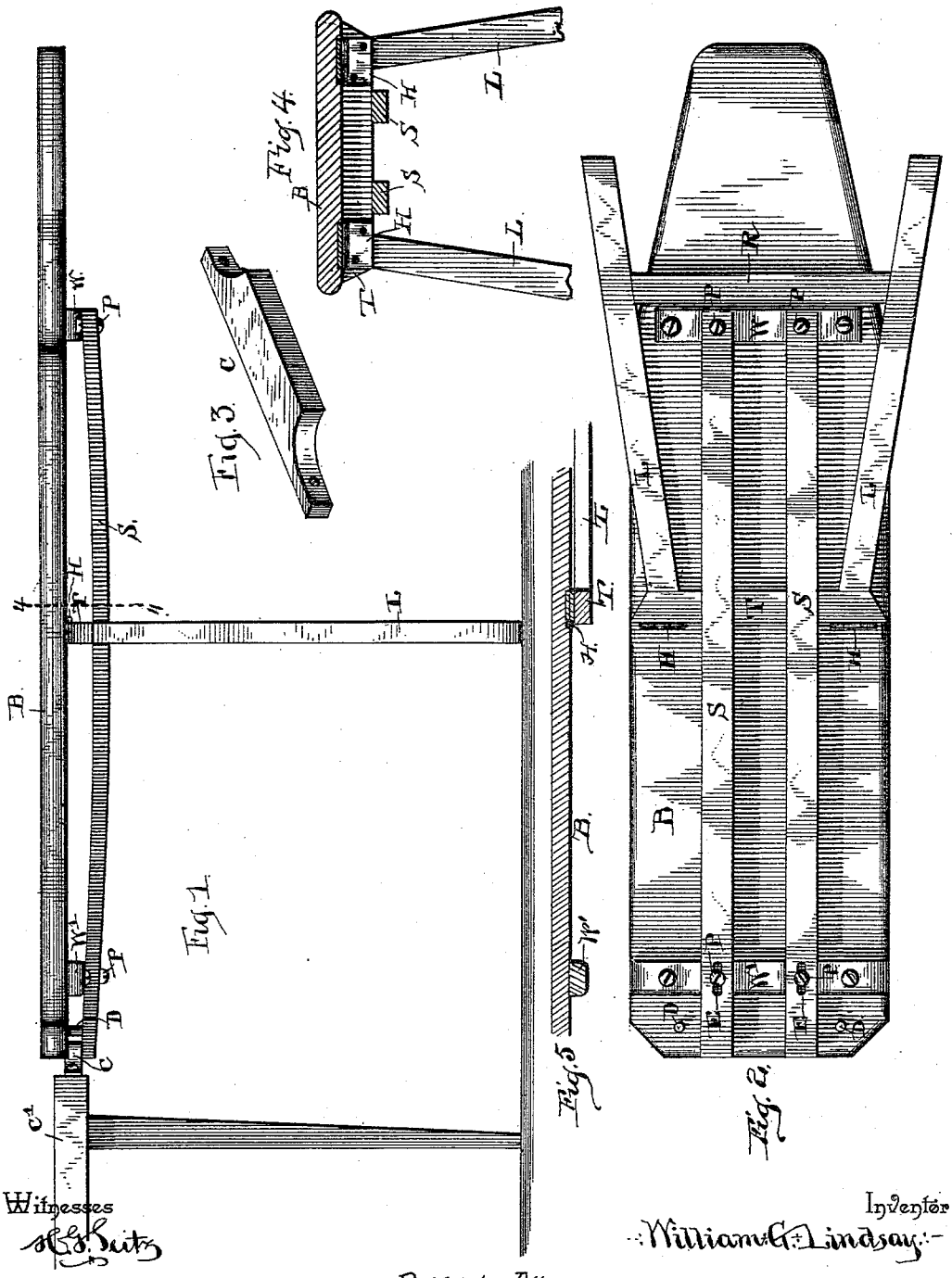
(No Model.)

W. G. LINDSAY.

IRONING TABLE.

No. 457,742. Patented Aug. 11, 1891.



Witnesses
H. G. Smith

Inventor
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By his Attorneys,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. LINDSAY, OF ANTIGO, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR TO GILBERT BACON, OF SAME PLACE.

IRONING-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,742, dated August 11, 1891.

Application filed April 4, 1891. Serial No. 387,638. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. LINDSAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Antigo, in the county of Langlade and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Ironing-Table, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to ironing-tables; and the object of the same is to effect certain improvements in devices of this character.

To this end the invention consists in the details of construction hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the accompanying sheet of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of this improved table connected with a kitchen-table. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of the device in its folded condition. Fig. 3 is a perspective detail of a cleat adapted to be fastened to a table or to the wall, and to serve as a substitute for the edge of the table. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a sectional detail of the rounded strip and transverse bar.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter B designates the top or ironing-board of this improved device, which may be padded, as will be clearly understood, and is of proper size and shape for the uses to which it is adapted to be put. Across the bottom of this board near its ends are two strips W W′, which may be of wood, and in these strips are depending screws or pins P.

S S are two long springs, which may be strips of hard wood, having a proper degree of elasticity, and these springs are secured by the pins P to the outer strip W, and are provided with elongated slots E near their other ends, through which the pins P in the inner strip W′ project. The inner ends of these springs extend beyond the inner strip W′ to a point about flush with the inner end of the board B.

L L are legs connected at their upper ends by a transverse rectangular bar T, and preferably connected near their lower ends by a rung R. The bar T is connected by hinges H with the lower face of the board B at a point about midway between the two strips W W′, and by reason of the rectangular shape of this bar the springs S will hold the legs in either open or closed position, as will be clear.

The letter C′ designates the table-top, and C a cleat, which, if the table-top be too thick, as shown in Fig. 1, may be secured to the edge of a table or table-top, to the wall, or to any other suitable support, and which is of a proper thickness to be clamped by the springs S, and hence to take the place of the table-top, if the latter be too thick. The inner strip W′ is of about the same thickness as the cleat C, and its lower face is a trifle rounded, as seen in Fig. 5, in order that as the springs move outward at their centers the rounded face of this strip will allow their bodies to rock and their inner ends to move reversely to their centers.

In operation the table in its folded condition is brought into place and the inner end of the board passed over the cleat C or a table-top. If the latter, depending studs D in the board B strike the edge of the table-top and prevent the latter passing too far beneath the board. The legs L are then turned down, as seen in Fig. 1, when the rectangular top-bar T, by reason of its greater height than thickness, will depress the centers of the springs S. This will cause their slotted ends to move slightly on the pins P, and will also cause their bodies to rock over the rounded lower face of the inner strip W′ and their inner ends to rise into forcible contact with the lower side of a table-top or the cleat C. By this means the turning of the legs into operative position to support the outer end of the board causes the springs to clamp and secure the inner end of the board upon the table-top or cleat. Should the springs become worn, warped, or bent by constant use, the pins P may be removed and the springs reversed.

I do not confine myself to the exact details of construction nor relative sizes and shapes of parts, as considerable change may be made therein without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What is claimed as new is—

In an ironing-board, the combination, with the board proper having transverse strips

across its lower side near its ends, pins in the lower faces of said strips, elastic strips parallel with the board secured upon the pins of the outer strip having elongated slots loosely embracing the pins of the inner strip and their inner ends extending beyond said strip, and a cleat removably fitting between the inner ends of the board and strips, of a transverse bar hinged to the lower face of the board at about its center, legs depending from the ends of said bar outside the longitudinal strips, and a rung connecting said legs near their lower ends, said transverse bar being of rectangular cross-section and of greater height than thickness, all as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM G. LINDSAY.

Witnesses:
A. D. RICE,
TRUMAN ALLEN.