J. B. Atwater,

Work-Table,

No. 48,888. Patented July 25, 1865.

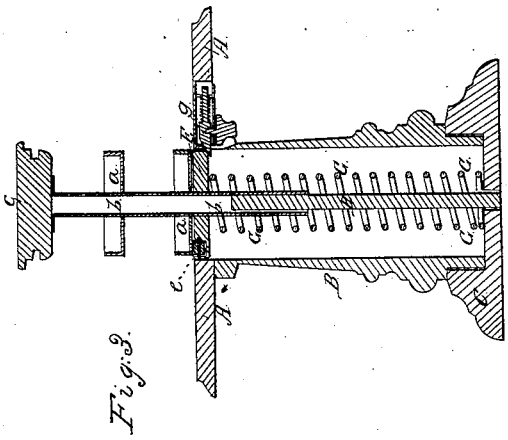

Fig. 3.

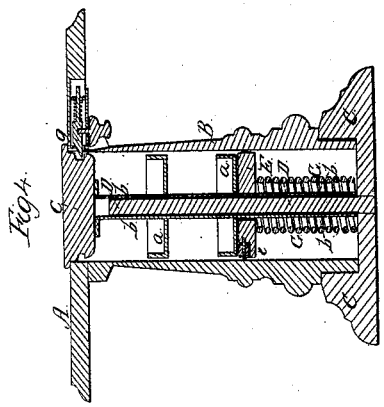

Fig. 4.

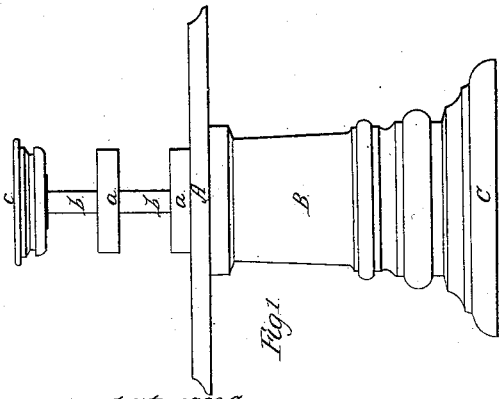

Fig. 1.

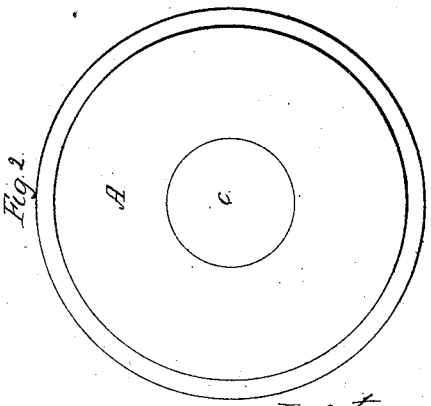

Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. ATWATER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LADY'S WORK-STAND.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **48,888**, dated July 25, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. ATWATER, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Lady's Work-Stand; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a table having my invention applied to it. Fig. 2 is a top view of the table. Fig. 3 is a vertical central section through the table, with the trays in an elevated position. Fig. 4 is a vertical central section through the table, showing the trays depressed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The object of this invention is to provide a table with one or more trays in such manner that they can be elevated and supported above the top of the table when in use, and when not in use they can be depressed beneath the table-top, so as to be out of sight and out of the way, as will be hereinafter described.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a circular table-top, which is supported upon a hollow pedestal, B, having an enlarged base, C. This pedestal is of sufficient diameter to receive within it one or more trays or lady's work-baskets, *a a*, which are secured to a central tube, *b*, that carries on its upper end a circular portion, *c*, the object of which is to close the opening through the table-top when the trays are fully depressed, as shown in Fig. 4. This tube *b* receives within it a fixed guide-rod, D, which projects up from the base C, and which is intended for keeping the trays in a central position with respect to the pedestal B, whether they be in an elevated or in a depressed position.

E represents a circular support, which is provided with friction-rollers *e* on its surface, and which is applied within the pedestal, so that it will move freely up or down therein. This circular support rests upon a coiled spring, G, which encircles the tube *b* and its guide, and which should be of sufficient length and strength to elevate the portion E to the position shown in Fig. 3, carrying with it the trays *a a* and the circular cover *c*.

The trays are confined in the position indicated in Fig. 4 by means of a latch, *g*, the nose of which catches into an annular groove in the periphery of the cover *c*. This latch is acted upon by a spring, so that it will be forced out and catch the cover *c* by simply depressing it upon a level with the surface of the table-top. When this catch is withdrawn so as to release the cover *c* the spring G will thrust up the trays, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, and the catch will retain them in this position, assisted by the spring G, as shown in Fig. 3.

The object of providing the circular support E upon which the trays rest with friction-rollers is to allow the trays, together with their tubular support, to be rotated freely to enable a person sitting at the table to have access to all portions of these trays by simply turning them around.

The trays may be made of metal or of willow, and any required number may be applied to the tubular stem, provided they are so arranged as to be received within the pedestal B when the cover *c* is depressed, so as to leave the top of the table level, and to admit of the table being used for other purposes than a work-table.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Providing a table with one or more trays, or their equivalents, which can be elevated above the top of the table or depressed beneath said top, substantially as described.

J. B. ATWATER.

Witnesses:

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