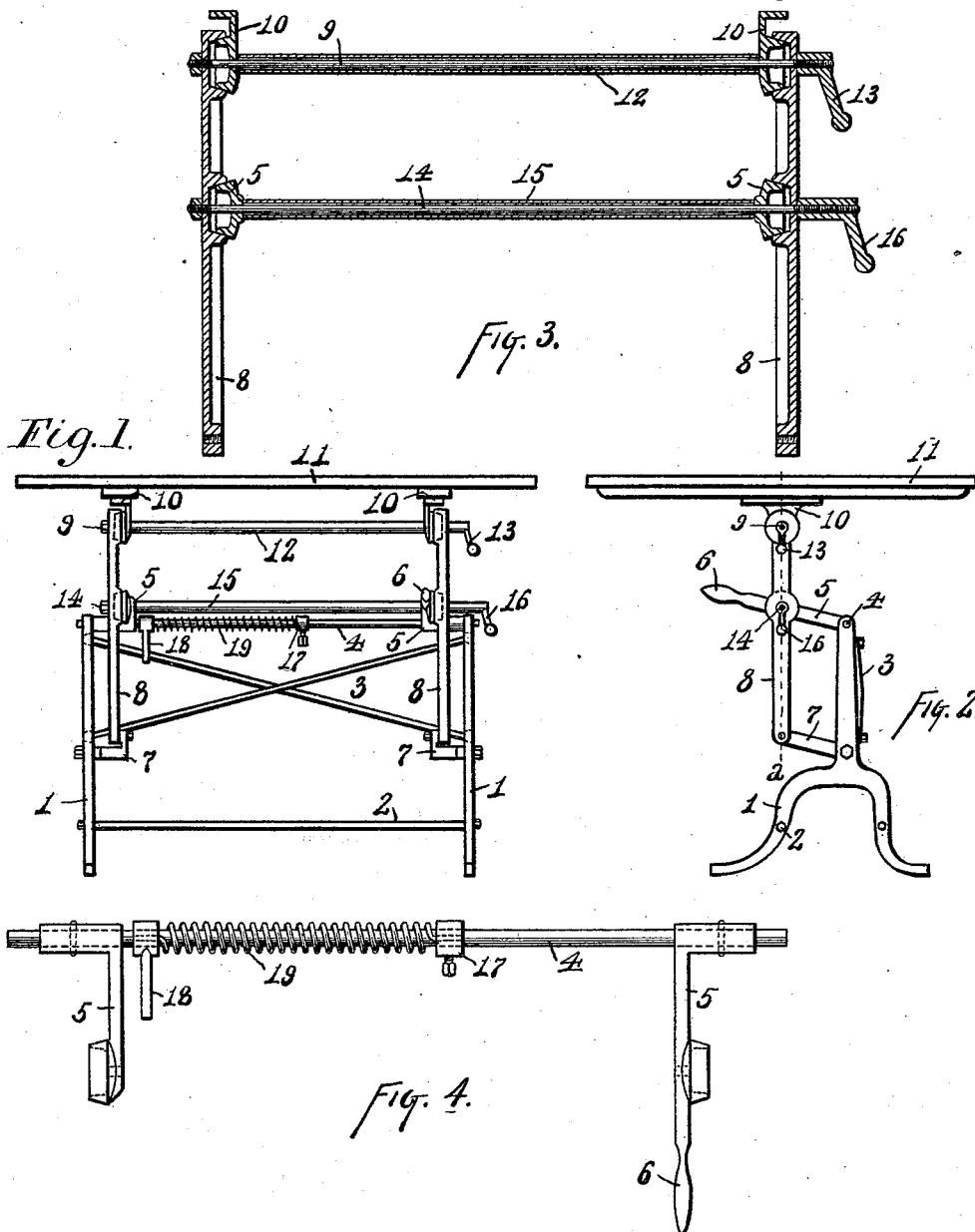


(No Model.)

W. C. JONES.
TABLE.

No. 522,598.

Patented July 10, 1894.



WITNESSES:

M. S. Belden.
C. W. Shuman.

Willis C. Jones INVENTOR

BY
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIS C. JONES, OF WALTON, NEW YORK.

TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 522,598, dated July 10, 1894.

Application filed January 27, 1894. Serial No. 498,265. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIS C. JONES, of Walton, Delaware county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention pertains to improvements in tables designed to be adjustable in height and the improvements relate to the high-adjusting mechanism.

The improved tables will be found of special advantage for the use of artists.

My improvement will be readily understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1, is a front elevation of a table exemplifying my improvements; Fig. 2, an end elevation thereof; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section (plane of line *a*) of the table bars and their immediate connections; and Fig. 4, a plan of the rock-shaft. Figs. 3 and 4 are upon an enlarged scale.

Referring to the drawings:—1, indicates the pair of legs or standards resting on the floor and projecting upwardly and having each a pair of horizontal pivots in vertical lines, the same distance apart in each standard; 2, stretchers uniting the legs; 3, braces uniting the legs; 4, a rock-shaft journaled in the top pivoted holes of the legs and extending across from leg to leg; 5, a pair of arms, one at each standard, fast on the shaft and projecting forwardly; 6, a handle on one of these arms; 7, a pair of arms pivoted at the lower pivot holes of the standards and projecting forwardly below the arms 5; 8, a pair of vertical table bars pivoted at their lower ends to the arms 7 and pivoted intermediate of their length to the arms 5, the vertical distance between the pivots which unite these table bars to the arms 5 and 7 being the same as the vertical distance between the pivots which unite the arms 5 and 7 to the standards, and the horizontal distance between the pivots of arms 5 being the same as that of arms 7, whereby the table bars, the arms, and the standards form a parallelogram as seen in Fig. 2; 9, a pivot-rod extending across from table bar to table bar at their tops; 10, ears pivoted on the rod 9

and seating with friction surfaces against the table bars; 11, the table top, secured to the ears 10; 12, a tube loosely encircling the rod 9, its ends abutting against the inner surfaces of the ears 10; 13, a hand-nut on one end of rod 9 whereby the tube 12 and the ears 10 can be pinched between the table bars so as to frictionally clamp the ears to the table bars at any angular position into which the table-top may have been adjusted; 14, a rod forming the pivot which unites the table bars to the arms 5; 15, a tube loosely surrounding this rod and abutting against the inner surfaces of arms 5; 16, a hand-nut on rod 14 and serving to pinch tube 15 and the arms 5 between the table bars and thus frictionally clamp the table bars and arms 5 at any angular position in which they may have been adjusted for the purpose of raising and lowering the table top, this nut thus forming a lock for the parallelogram parts; 17, a collar on rock-shaft 4, which shaft forms the pivot uniting arms 5 to the standards, this collar being capable, by means of a set screw, of being fastened upon the rock-shaft in any desired angular position; 18, an arm loose on the rock-shaft 4 and engaging a rigid part of the leg structure, as by coming in contact with the brace 3; and 19, a spring coiled upon the rock shaft 4 and having one end engaged with the collar 17 and the other end engaged with the arm 18.

The spring is to be wound up, before collar 17 is tightened, to such tension that its reaction will tend to lift arms 5 and serve to properly counterbalance the weight of the movable parts of the structure. This being done, and nut 16 being loose, the table top may be easily adjusted to the desired height, the table bars always standing vertical and the table maintaining an undisturbed angle with reference to the vertical. Handle 6 may be employed in making this vertical adjustment of the table top, and the effort required upon that handle, in making the adjustment, will be only the amount required to overcome the friction of the pivots, the spring counterbalancing the weight of the parts. Hand-nut 16, being tightened, firmly locks the arms and table bars and gives rigidity to the structure.

ure in the adjusted position. By loosening hand-nut 13 the table top may be tipped to any desired angle and then clamped.

I claim as my invention—

5 1. In an adjustable table, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a pair of standards, a pair of vertical table bars parallel with said standards, a table top attached to said table bars, two pairs of horizontal arms pivoted to said standards and table bars to form
10 parallelograms, and means for clamping the moving parts in adjusted position.

2. In an adjustable table, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a pair of stand-
15 ards, a pair of vertical table bars parallel with the standards, a table top secured to the table bars, two pairs of arms pivoted to the standards and table bars to form a parallelogram, a rod extending across the structure and forming the axis for a pair of the pivots of the
20 parallelogram, a tube loose on the interme-

mediate portion of said rod, and a hand-nut on said rod, whereby a pair of pivoted joints of the parallelogram may be clamped in adjusted position.

3. In an adjustable table, the combination, substantially as set forth, of a pair of standards, a pair of vertical table bars parallel with the standards, a table top secured to the table bars, two pairs of arms pivoted to the standards and table bars to form parallelograms, means for clamping the moving parts in adjusted position, a shaft extending across the structure and forming the axis of a pair of the pivots of the parallelograms, and a spring
35 coiled on said shaft under tension and resisting the movement of the members of the parallelograms in a downward direction.

WILLIS C. JONES.

Witnesses:

M. J. STANTON,
J. H. BATES.