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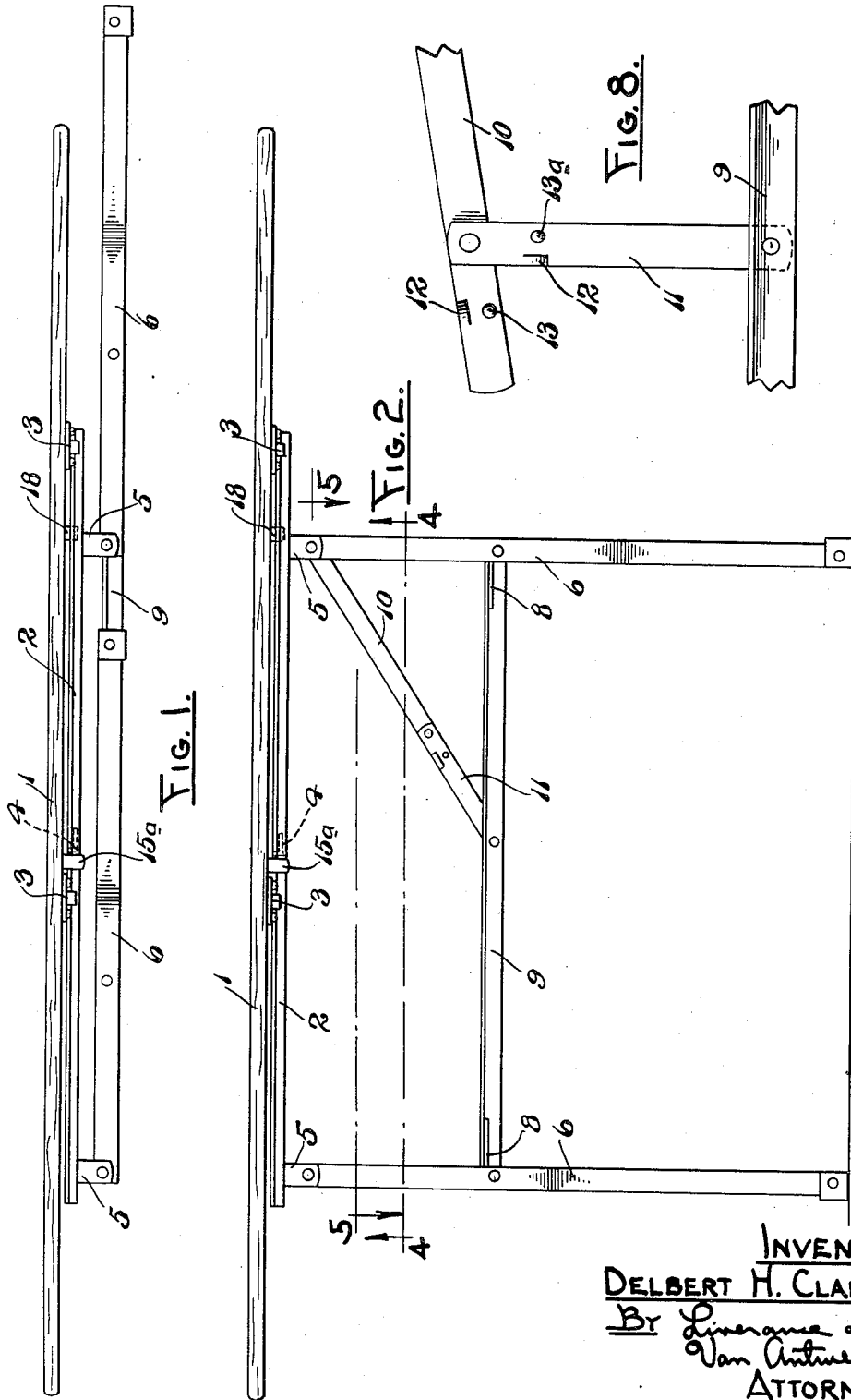
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2,494,506

EXTENSIBLE IRONING BOARD

Filed Oct. 13, 1947

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

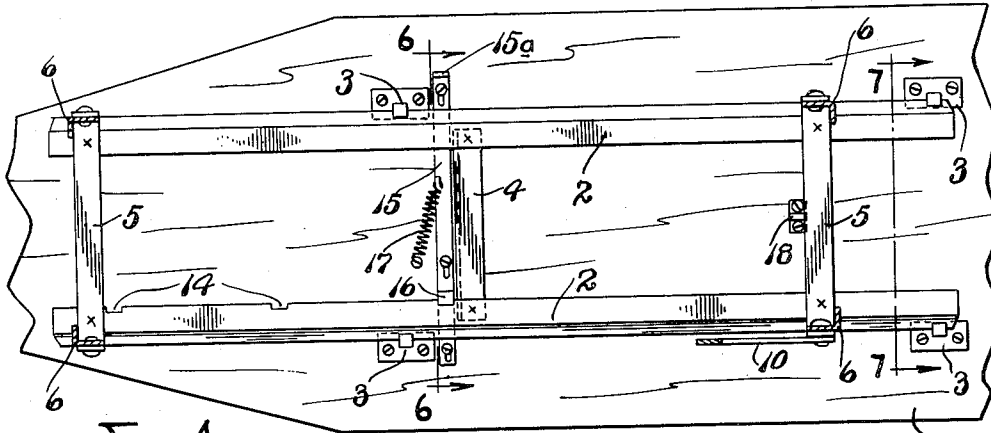


FIG. 4.

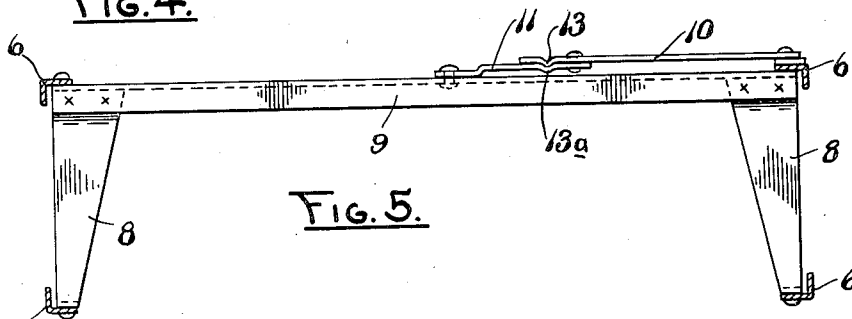


FIG. 5.

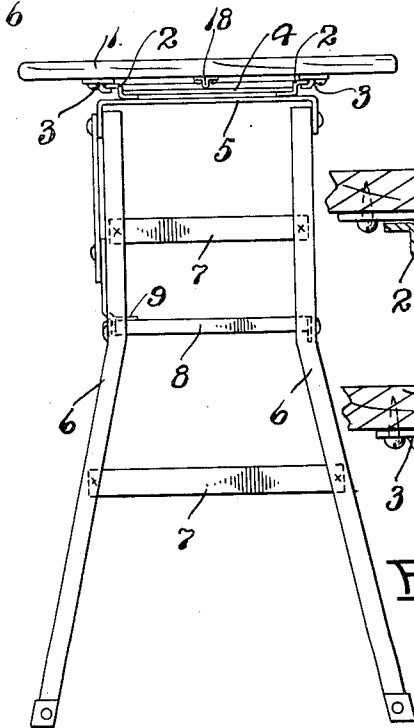


FIG. 3.

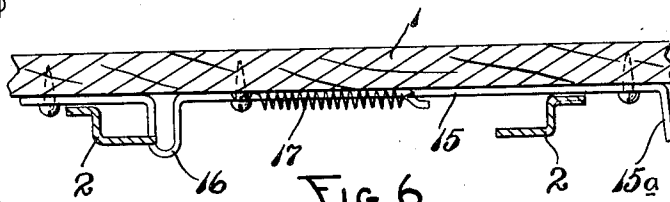


FIG. 6.

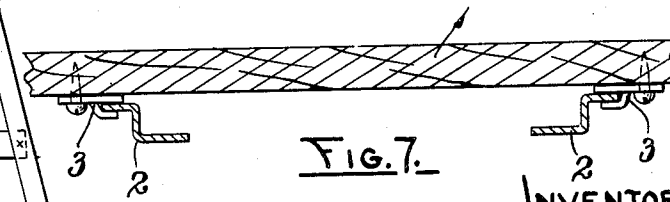


FIG. 7.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## EXTENSIBLE IRONING BOARD

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2 Claims. (Cl. 38—103)

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This invention is directed to a novel and very useful structure of ironing board. With the invention the horizontal upper board, upon which articles to be ironed are placed, is at a lower level than in the usual ironing board so that the one operating the iron may sit down while at work. As the operator will stay substantially in the same place, the board is mounted for movement back and forth in the direction of its length, thereby moving the articles on it to bring new surfaces at the place of those previously ironed. In effect, this is a reverse of the normal practice where the board is stationary and the operator moves to different positions along side of it.

It is a primary object and purpose of the present invention to provide a very practical, sturdy construction, one which is very effective and durable in service, and which may have the article carrying board member readily moved to different positions, being releasably held in a number of positions to which it is moved and which, when not in use, may be folded to occupy a minimum of space. The parts from which the structure of the ironing board is made are of metal, except the upper board member itself. All are readily fabricated with economy, and the assembly to make a complete structure is easily accomplished.

An understanding of the invention may be had from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which,

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the ironing board of my invention in folded position,

Fig. 2 is a similar elevation with the ironing board structure unfolded and in its operative position,

Fig. 3 is an end elevation thereof,

Fig. 4 is an under plan view and section end portions of the upper board broken away, the plane of the section being substantially on the line of plane 4—4 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 5 is a horizontal section substantially on the plane of line 5—5 of Fig. 2,

Figs. 6 and 7 are fragmentary enlarged transverse sections substantially on the planes of lines 6—6 and 7—7, respectively, of Fig. 4, and

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary enlarged side elevation of the releasable bracing means for holding the supporting structure and upper board member in operative position.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures of the drawings, and the sections are taken looking in the directions indicated by the arrows.

The upper horizontal board member 1 preferably is of wood, or of an equivalent material. It

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is located over two parallel bars 2 of the Z-bar form (Fig. 6 and 7) which serve as supporting tracks for longitudinal movement of the board thereover. Plates 3, with retaining tongues struck therefrom, are secured to the underside of the board, the tongues passing underneath the outer flanges of the bars 2, making a sliding connection of the board to the bars.

The bars 2, adjacent the middle portion thereof, are connected by cross bar 4 which is flanged at one edge for reinforcement, and spot welded to the upper sides of the inwardly extending flanges of the bars 2. Two other cross bars 5, one near one of the ends of the bars 2 and the other a short distance from the other ends (Fig. 4), are connected to the under sides of the inner flanges of the bars 2, and each at each end has a downwardly extending ear, as best shown in Fig. 3.

Supporting legs 6, four in number, are pivotally connected at their upper ends to the downwardly extending ears on bars 5. The legs in pairs are connected together by upper and lower cross bars 7 spot welded thereto (Fig. 3). Between the upper and lower bars 7 a bar 8 of the form best shown in Fig. 5, wider at one end than at the other, extends between each pair of legs. Said cross bars 8, at their wider ends, are connected by a horizontal angle bar 9 spot welded thereto. The narrower ends of the cross bars are pivotally connected to the legs 6 at one side of the supporting structure and the bar 9, adjacent its ends, is similarly connected to the legs 6 at the opposite side, so that relative turning movement of the bar 9 and the legs 6, about horizontal axes, may take place.

A bracing link construction includes two links 10 and 11 overlapping at adjacent ends and pivotally connected together. The link 11 is pivotally connected at its opposite end to the bar 9 and the link 10 is pivotally connected at the pivot which connects one of the legs 6 of the downwardly turned ear of its associated cross bar 5 (Fig. 2). The link 10 at the end portion thereof where pivotally connected to the link 11 extends beyond the pivot (Fig. 8). Cooperating stops 12 and a projection 13 and recess 13a to receive it are formed on the links 10 and 11 so that when they are in alignment, as in Fig. 2, the supporting legs 6 are held in their vertical supporting position. But by folding the links 10 upwardly, the supporting structure may be brought underneath and substantially parallel to the board 1 as shown in Fig. 1. In this position it occupies a minimum of space.

The inwardly extending flange of one of the

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track bars 2, at three spaced positions in its length, is notched to make notches 14 as shown (Fig. 4). A latch bar 15 of flat metal is mounted transversely of and at the under side of the board 1 by screw and slot connections of conventional form (Fig. 4). The latch bar 15, adjacent the notched edge of the track 2, is formed with a downwardly extending U-projection 16 which, at the outer leg thereof (Fig. 6), may ride against the inner edge of the flange of the track bar 2 in which the notches 14 are made. When opposite one of said notches, the latching or locking bar 15 is normally moved by a tension spring 17 to enter the notch to which it comes and hold the part 1 from movement on the track bars 2. The latching bar 15 has a down-turned hand-engaging portion 15a at the end nearest the side of the board at which the one ironing is seated. By pulling outwardly on the handle portion 15a, the latching bar may be moved to release the board 1 for longitudinal movement upon the track bars 2 until the next notch 14 is reached by the downward U-portion 16.

At the under side of the board 1 and between the middle cross-bar 4 and one of the cross bars 5, a stop 18 of sheet metal is secured by screws, as shown. This limits the longitudinal movement of the board 1 to the distance that the stop may travel between the inner edges of said bars 4 and 5.

With the three notches 14 shown, the board 1 may be moved to and held in three different positions. Of course, a greater number of said latch receiving notches or recesses 14 may be used if wanted. The latch is in the end notches at the two extreme positions of movement of the board 1.

The construction described is very sturdy, practical and effective, and economical to produce. The metal parts are readily fabricated in large quantity production and easily assembled. The structure may be made at a cost at which it is easily marketed. The invention is defined in the appended claims and is to be considered comprehensive of all forms of structure coming within their scope.

I claim:

1. In a structure as described, two spaced horizontal parallel metal tracks having upper outer and lower inner flanges and a connecting web

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between the flanges, said upper flanges extending outwardly away from each other and said lower flanges extending toward each other, a horizontal board located over the tracks, means carried by the board operatively associated with said upper flanges for slidably mounting said board on the tracks, supporting legs for said tracks, a manually operable latching means movably mounted transversely of and at the under side of the board, the lower inner flange of one of said tracks having a plurality of spaced recesses therein and said latching means having a downwardly extending portion adapted to be received in any of such recesses to which the latching means is moved, and yielding means normally moving said latching means in a direction to engage in a recess when brought thereto.

2. In a structure as described, two spaced horizontal elongated tracks, a horizontal board located above the tracks in longitudinal parallelism therewith, means carried by the board in operative engagement with the tracks for slidably mounting the board thereon, one of said tracks at an inner side thereof having spaced recesses therein, a latching bar slidably mounted on said board for limited movement transversely of and at the under side of the board, said bar comprising a bar of flat metal having between its ends a downwardly extending U-portion adapted upon longitudinal movement of the board on the tracks to come to said recesses, and spring means normally moving said bar in a direction to press said downwardly extending U-portion of the latching bar against the inner side of the notched track, whereby said downwardly extending portion enters a recess when brought thereto.

DELBERT H. CLARK.

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