

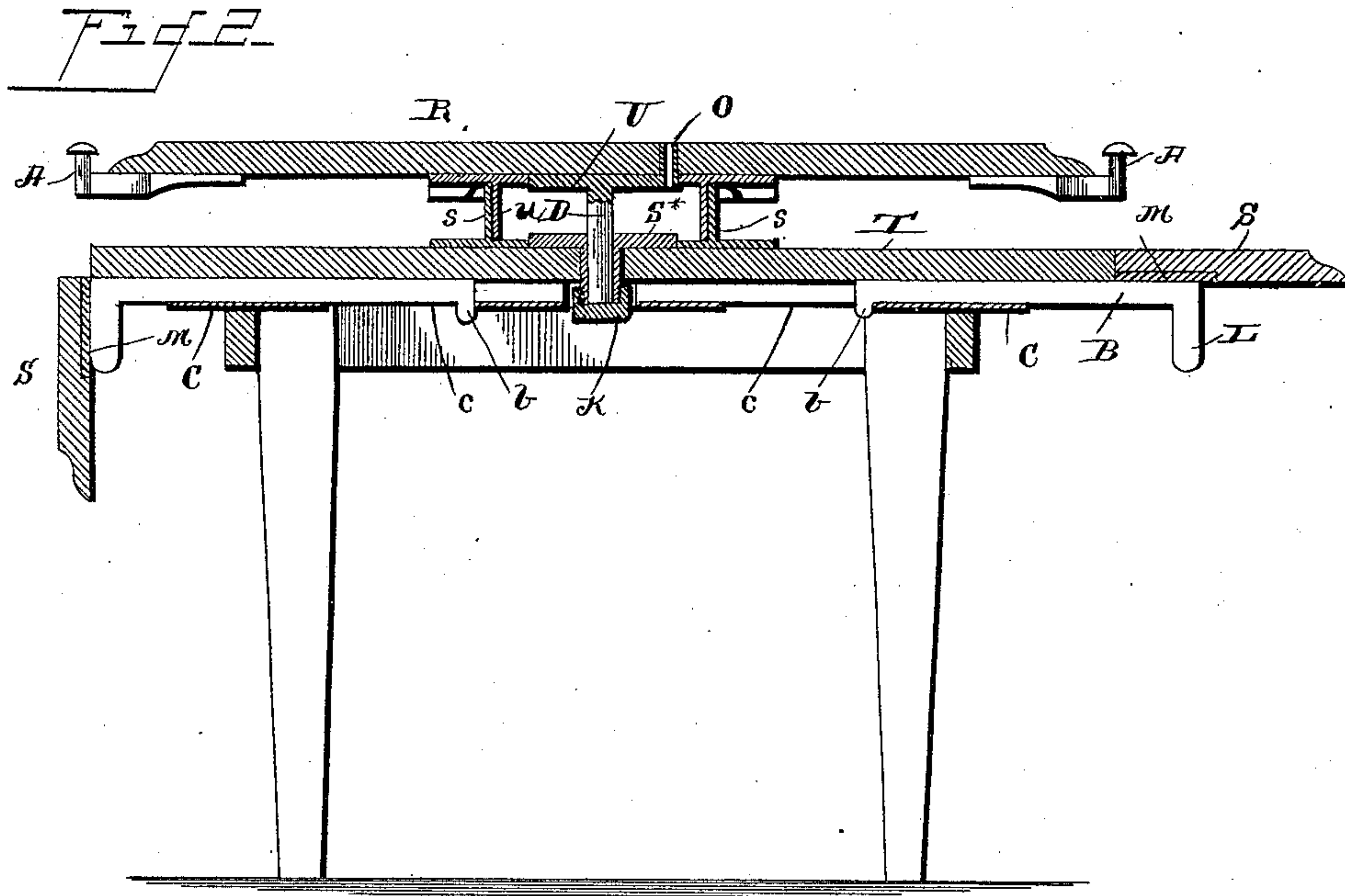
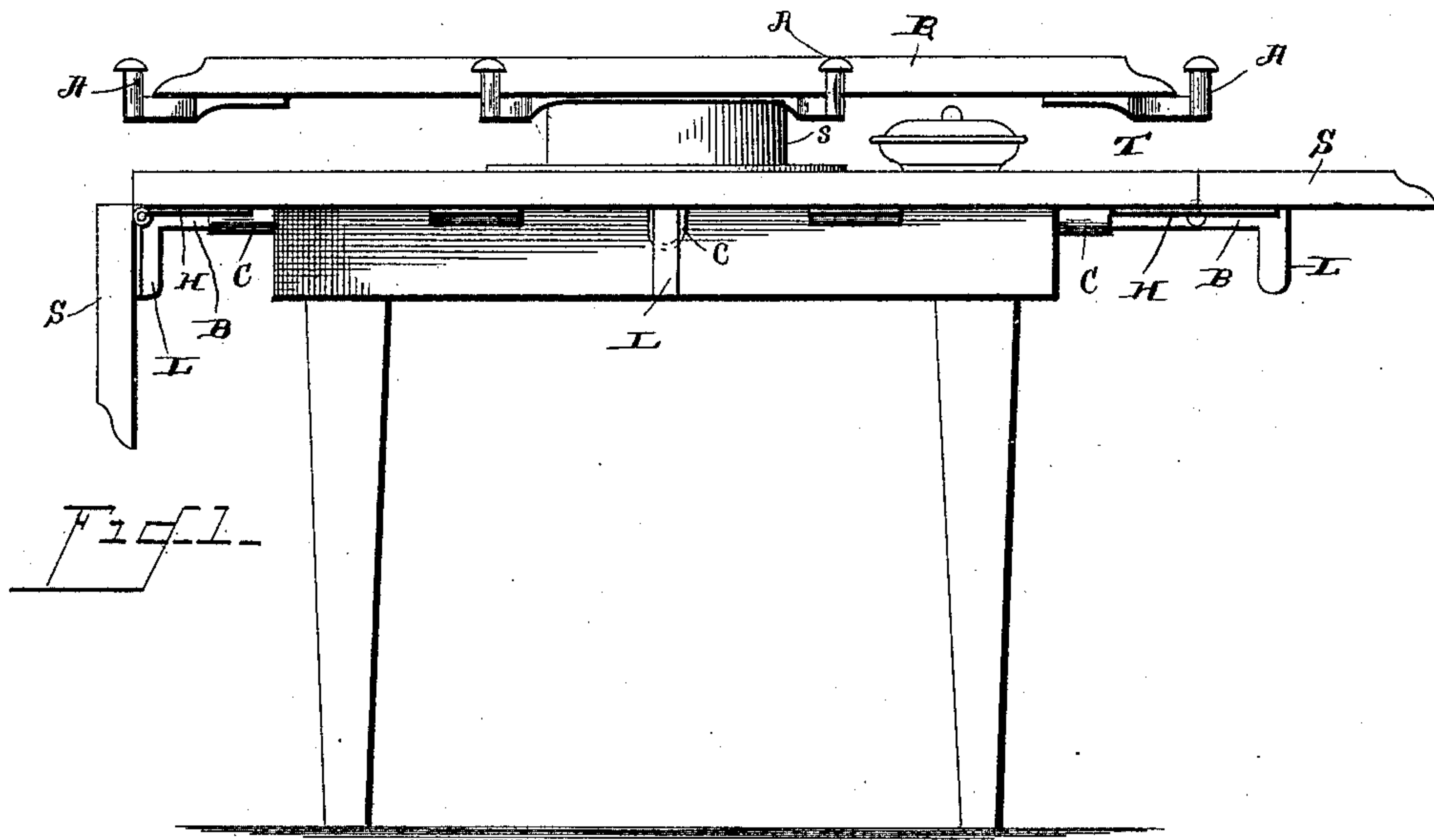
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. S. BORDEN.
TABLE.

No. 444,191.

Patented Jan. 6, 1891.



Witnesses

Geo. C. French.

Inventor
Jefferson S. Borden

By *his* Attorneys

A. J. Hollamer.

C. A. Snow & Co.

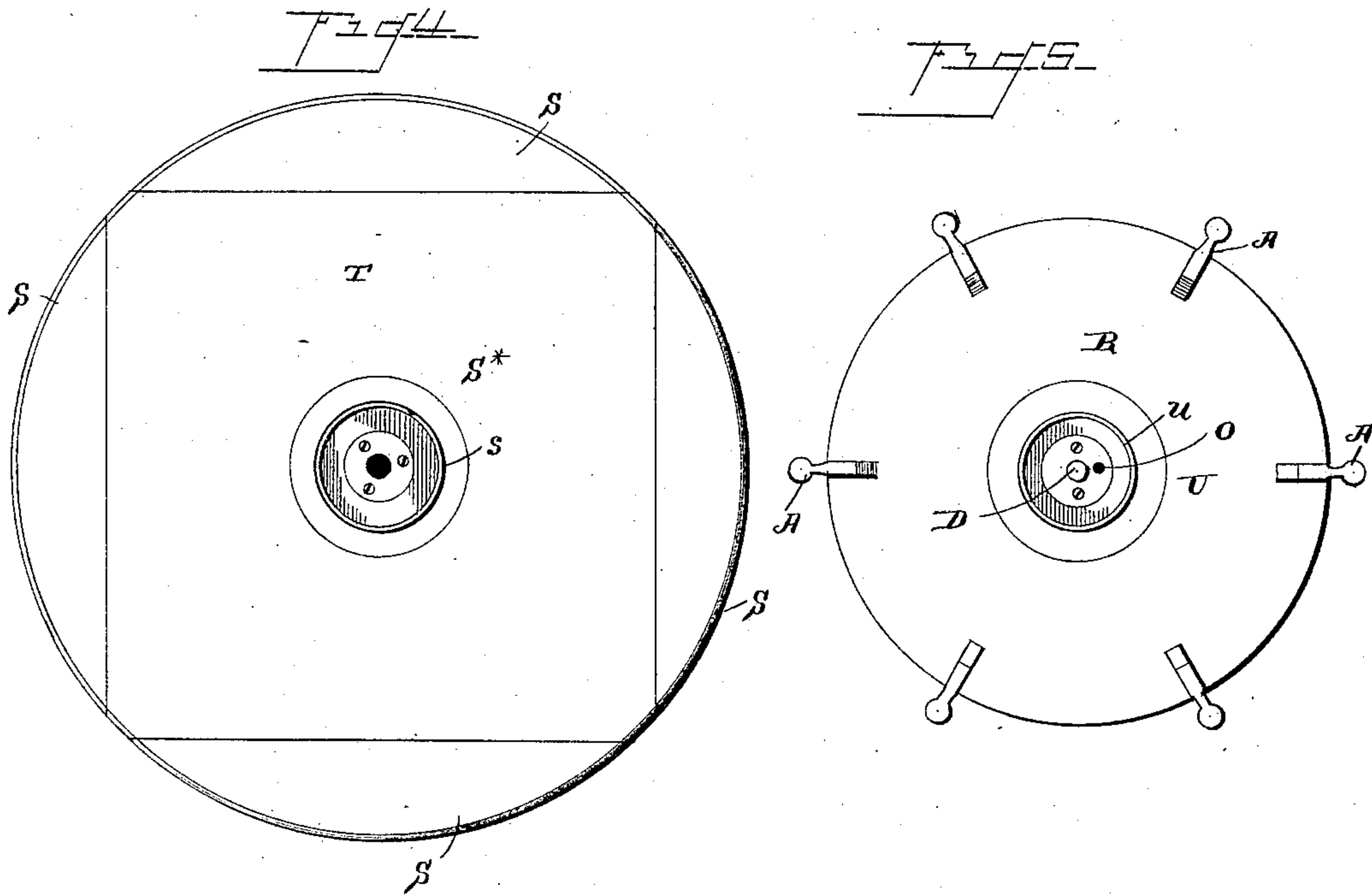
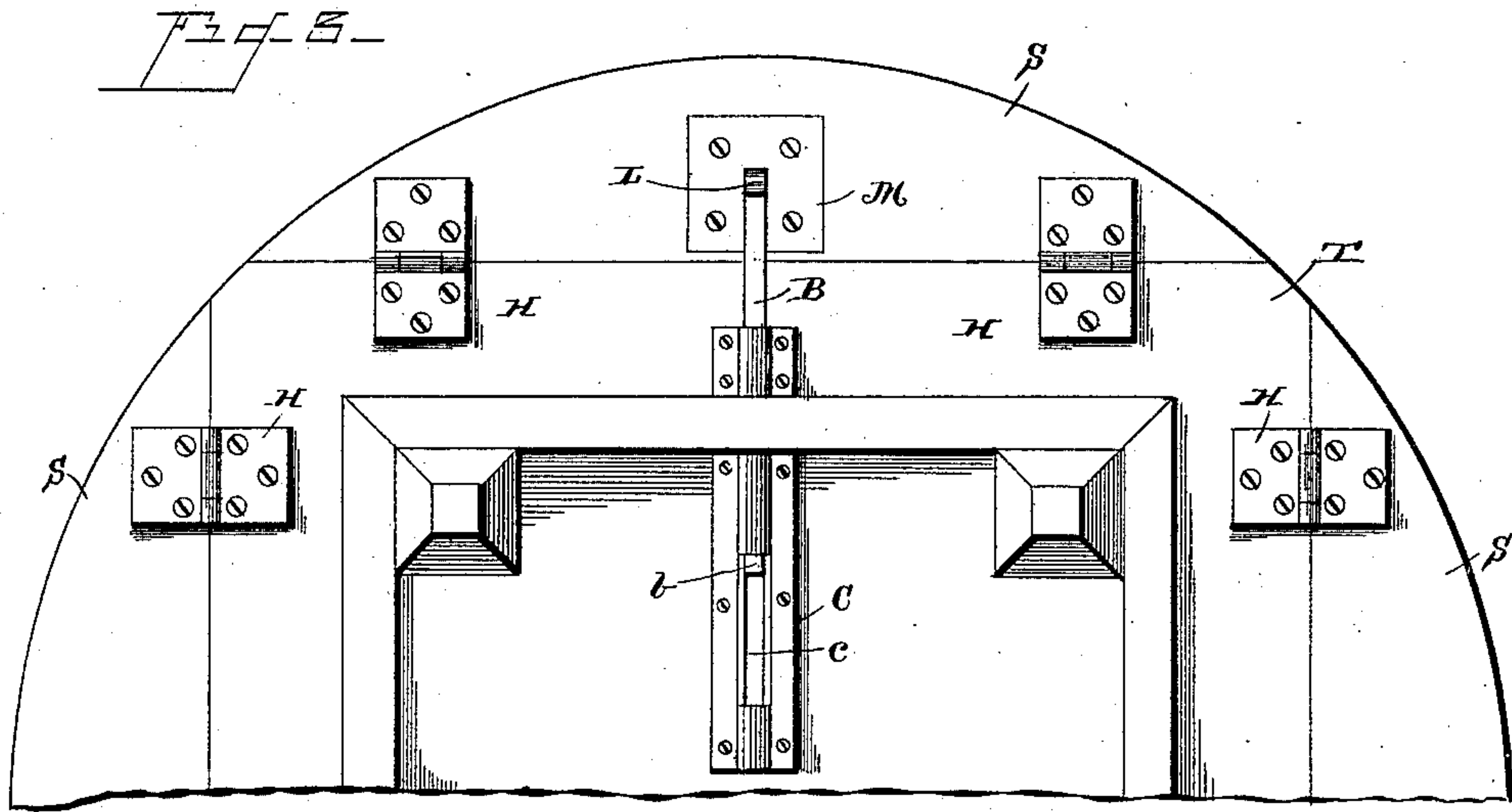
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEFFERSON S. BORDEN, OF VALLEY CENTRE, CALIFORNIA.

TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,191, dated January 6, 1891.

Application filed March 29, 1890. Serial No. 345,802. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEFFERSON S. BORDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Valley Centre, in the county of San Diego and State of California, have invented a new and useful Table, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tables, more particularly of that class known as "revolving dining-tables."

The object of the invention is to provide an improved means for supporting the leaves as well as an improved pivot between the stationary table-top and the revolving section.

To this end the invention consists of the details of construction hereinafter more particularly described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved table, showing one leaf in its pendent position. Fig. 2 is a central transverse section of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of one of the leaves, a portion of the table-top, and the leaf-locking bolt. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the stationary table-top. Fig. 5 is a bottom plan view of the revolving section.

Heretofore dining-tables have been constructed with hinged leaves adapted to be held in distended position by bars pivoted or otherwise secured to the bottom of the table-top and passing beneath the leaves, and revolving sections have also been provided upon dining-tables, all for the same general purpose as in the present instance; but I am not aware that details possessing the special and specific features of construction hereinafter described have ever before been employed in this connection.

Coming now to the present invention, the letter T designates a preferably rectangular table-top supported by suitable legs, and hinged to the four edges thereof are segments S, which when distended change the general contour of the table-top into a complete circle. Each of these segments is connected to the top T by ordinary hinges H, preferably as shown, and is provided on its under face, at its center, with a metallic plate M. A tubular casing C is secured to the bottom of the top T at right angles to the edges thereof, and has a slot *c* in its body near its inner end.

Sliding longitudinally in this casing is a bolt B, having a turned-down inner end *b*, which passes through said slot and prevents the displacement of the bolt, while its outer end is L-shaped, as shown at L. This end serves the double purpose of a handle, by means of which the bolt may be operated, and of a depending brace which bears at its outer face against the plate M when the leaf is in a pendent position, and prevents said leaf from being swung too far below the table-top to the injury of the hinges. It will be obvious that when the leaf is distended the body of the bolt passes beneath the plate M and holds the leaf in elevated position without any wear upon the lower face thereof.

Referring now to Fig. 4, the letter S* designates a metallic socket secured to and projecting above the table-top T at its center. The center of this socket is preferably of tubular shape and projects downwardly from the table, and upon its lower end is screwed a cup K, which may be removed when it is desired to clean the tube. Near the periphery of the base of this socket is formed an upwardly-extending annular flange *s*, and the table-cloth for the stationary top T must be provided with a central hole large enough to fit around the exterior of this flange.

Referring to Fig. 5, the letter R designates the revolving section, which is of circular shape and somewhat smaller in diameter than that of the stationary top when its hinged leaves are distended. At the center of this revolving section, on the under side, is secured an upper socket U, having an annular depending flange *u*, which fits closely but not tightly within the stationary flange *s* upon the lower socket. At center of this under socket is a downwardly-projecting pin or stud D, whose lower end rests in the cup K and whose body turns within the tubular portion of the socket S*. A small hole O is provided through the body of the revolving section, which opens at its lower end alongside the stud D, and when a lubricant is poured through this hole (which is preferably lined with metal to prevent the soaking of the wood) it falls into the cup-shaped socket S*, partially fills the same, and runs down into the tubular portion thereof, whereby the parts are all thoroughly oiled, as

will be understood, and the lower table-cloth will not be greased.

The revolving section is preferably provided around its edge with a number of handles or arms A, secured to its lower face, projecting beyond the edge and then turned upwardly, and when the table-cloth upon this revolving section is put on the fringe which surrounds its edge will part opposite each handle A and partially hide the same. It will be understood, of course, that this table-cloth must be removed when it is desired to oil the parts. I have not considered it necessary to illustrate either of the table-cloths, as they form no part of the present invention.

In the use of this improved table the occupants are seated around the edge thereof and their individual dishes are placed upon the stationary table-top T or its leaves, while all other dishes containing food or articles common to all the occupants are placed upon the revolving section, except such dishes as contain food ordinarily portioned out by the host and hostess. It will thus be seen that considerable strain is brought to bear upon the leaves, as all the cutting and other weight necessary is thrown upon them by the occupants while they are feeding themselves, and I therefore consider the above-described devices for supporting the leaves highly advantageous, because of their extreme simplicity and great sustaining power. The use of revolving sections upon dining-tables is well known and need not be here described. The lower end of the depending flange *u* preferably rests upon the base of the socket S*, whereby the revolving section is prevented

from tilting, and this section is preferably high enough above the table-top to admit some dishes below it, as shown in the drawings.

What I claim is—

1. The stationary table-top T, the tubular socket S through its center, the cup K, screwed onto the lower end of said tube, and the stationary flange *s*, concentric with said tube, in combination with the revolving section R, a stud D at its center fitting in said tube, a concentric flange *u* around said stud fitting closely within said stationary flange *s*, and a lubricating-tube passing through the body of said section R and opening alongside said stud, all constructed as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The stationary top T and the upwardly-projecting circular flange *s*, rising from a plate S at the center thereof, in combination with the revolving section R, having a lubricating aperture through its body, the depending circular flange *u* at its center around said aperture, the lower edge of said flange resting upon said plate S just inside the stationary flange *s*, and a removable cap K, closing the cup-shaped space formed by said plate S and upwardly-projecting flange *s*, all constructed substantially 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.

JEFFERSON S. BORDEN.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. HASSLER,
ISAAC BAKER.