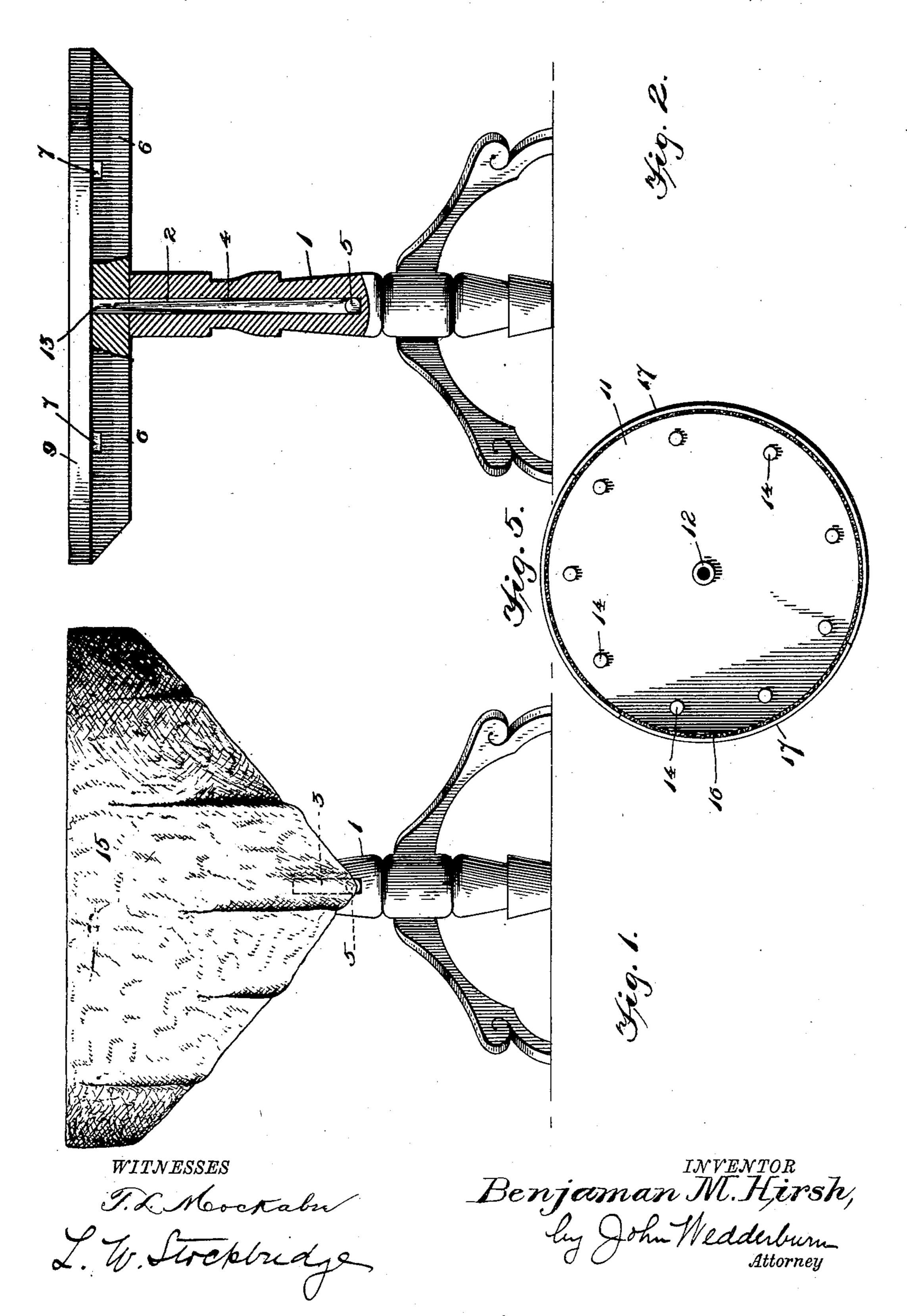
B. M. HIRSH. TABLE.

No. 606,142.

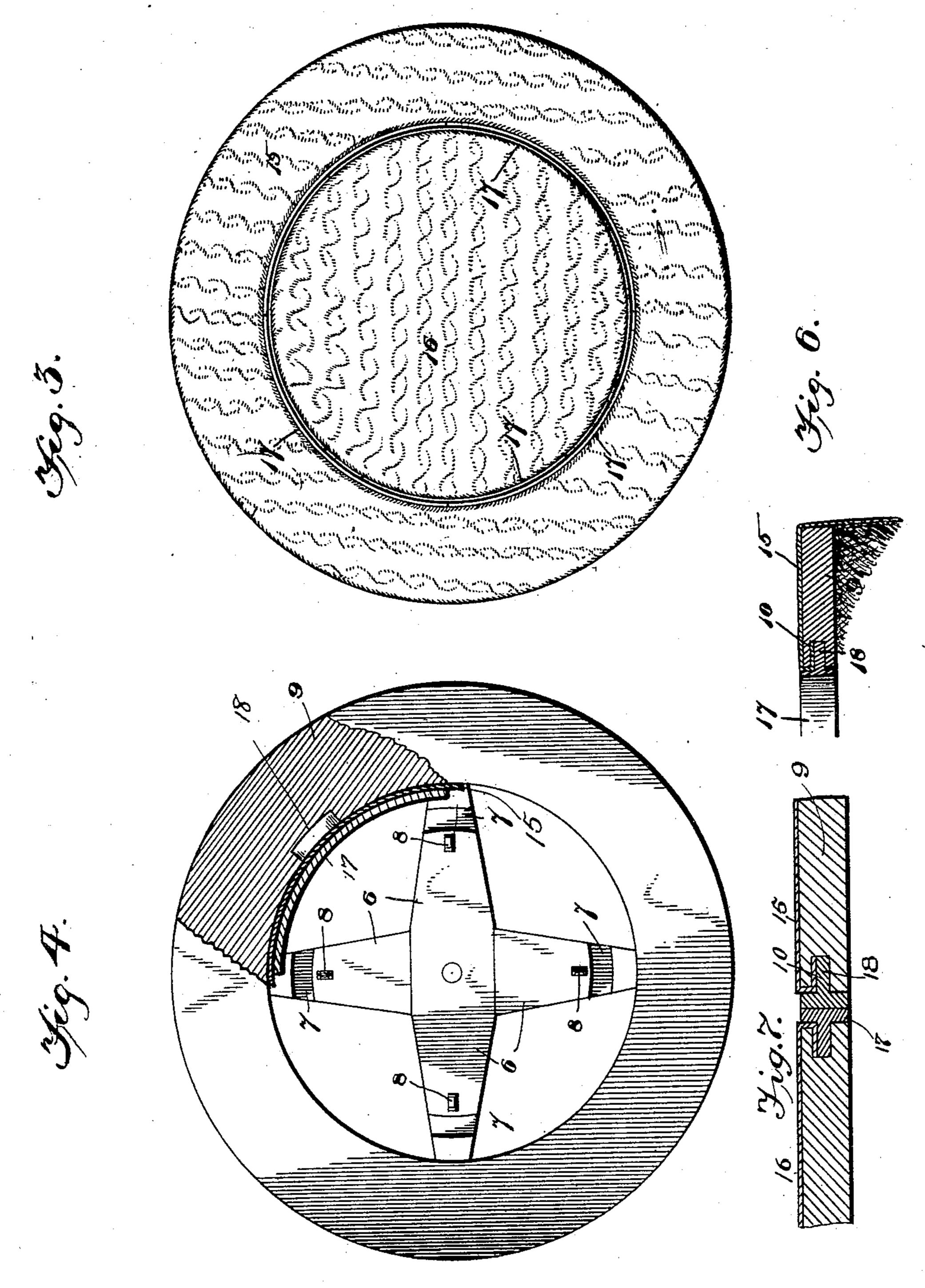
Patented June 21, 1898.



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WITNESSES

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TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,142, dated June 21, 1898.

Application filed November 6, 1896. Serial No. 611,203. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN M. HIRSH, a citizen of the United States, residing at North Adams, in the county of Berkshire and State 5 of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tables; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to ro which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to self-waiting tables. My object is to provide a table of cheap and simple construction which will be adapted for easy manipulation to serve the dishes 15 to the persons seated thereat and will also hold the dishes and articles at the different places.

A further object is the provision of a novel form of self-serving or self-waiting table hav-20 ing covers of my improved construction which can be removed whenever desired.

view the invention consists in certain improved features and novel combinations of 25 parts appearing more in detail hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved table. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the standard and part of the table in section; Fig. 3, a plan view; 30 Fig. 4, a plan view, partly in section, with the rotatable portion of the top removed; Fig. 5, a bottom detail view of the rotatable top; Fig. 6, a detail view disclosing the manner in which the table-cloth is secured, and Fig. 7 a sec-35 tional detail showing the relation of the clothholding strips on the two parts of the table.

The numeral 1 designates the standard of the table, said standard being provided with the usual legs. The standard is provided 40 with a vertically-extending opening 2 and an opening 3, which communicates therewith and extends out through the side of the standard.

45 is vertically movable in the opening, while 5 represents a handle which is connected to said spindle and is movable in the opening 3. The upper end of the spindle is conical or tapered, so as to form a bearing for a novel 50 form of rotatable top to be described later on.

The numeral 6 designates cross-pieces which are connected to the upper end of the standard, and these cross-pieces are provided with the transversely-disposed grooves or recesses 7, which are located below the rim 9, as clearly 55 shown in Fig. 2.

The numeral 8 designates a series of rollers journaled to the cross-pieces 6, on which the

rotatable top bears.

The numeral 9 designates an outer annular 60 rim which is securely fixed upon the end portions of the cross-pieces 6, said rim being provided with the pockets 10, which extend outwardly from the inner face of the rim. This outer rim is adapted to hold the individual 65 dishes at the different seats around the table, as said rim is fixed or non-rotatable.

The numeral 11 designates a circular top, which is provided with a thimble 12, projecting from its bottom face, said thimble fitting 70 down into a central opening 13 in the crosspieces 6 and receiving the upper end of the spindle. There are a series of knobs or lugs Having these and other minor objects in | 14, extending in circular arrangement and projecting downwardly from the bottom of 75 the rotatable top, these knobs being adapted to move freely in and through the recesses 7. It will thus be seen that any person at the table can grasp a knob and give the top a turn, so that the desired dish may be brought 80 around to him. This rotatable top is also provided with the pockets 10, made in its periphery. A table-cloth 15 is adapted to cover the rim, and a cloth 16 the rotatable top. These two cloths are held in place by similar 85 means.

The numerals 17 designate a series of arc-. shaped strips, which are provided with tongues or lugs 18, adapted for reception in the opening 10, said lugs passing through the edges 90 of the table-cloth, so that the two cloths are held properly in position, but can be removed whenever desirable. The strips 17 for the rotatable table have the tongues 18 on their inner or concave surfaces, while those for the 95 The numeral 4 designates a spindle which | rim 9 have them on the outer or convex surfaces. Otherwise the strips are all alike, all being T shape in cross-section. When it is necessary to remove the cloths, the spindle is pushed upwardly, thereby raising the ro- roo tatable top. The arc-shaped strips can then be taken off and the cloths removed, whereupon the table can be used for other than dining purposes. The rotatable portion of

the top is of such size relatively to the inner diameter of the rim that the strips 17 applied to the respective parts will entirely fill the space between the two, the strips belonging to either part serving to hold the strips of the other part in place, so that the cloths cannot be removed from the respective parts without first raising the rotatable portion out of the rim.

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

Patent, is—

1. A table, comprising a base and standard, a stationary annular rim supported thereon, and a circular table rotatably mounted within the annular rim, the inner edge of the rim and the outer edge of the rotatable table being provided with pockets or recesses, in combination with retaining-strips conforming to the curvature of the adjacent edges of the stationary rim and rotatable table, said strips being provided with projecting tongues adapted to enter the pockets or recesses and

to bind the cloth upon both sections of the table, substantially as described.

2. A table comprising a base, a supporting-standard, cross-arms thereon, a stationary annular rim on said cross-arms, and a rotatable table mounted within the annular rim, both the rim and rotatable table being provided in their meeting or adjacent edges with pockets or recesses, and retaining-strips conforming to the curvature of said meeting edges and having laterally-projecting tongues adapted to enter said pockets or recesses for 35 the purpose specified, the said strips lying opposite each other and serving to mutually support and retain each other in place, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this 40 specification in the presence of two subscrib-

ing witnesses.

BENJAMIN M. HIRSH.

Witnesses:

JOHN G. KAUFMAN,

LEWIS STRAUSS.