

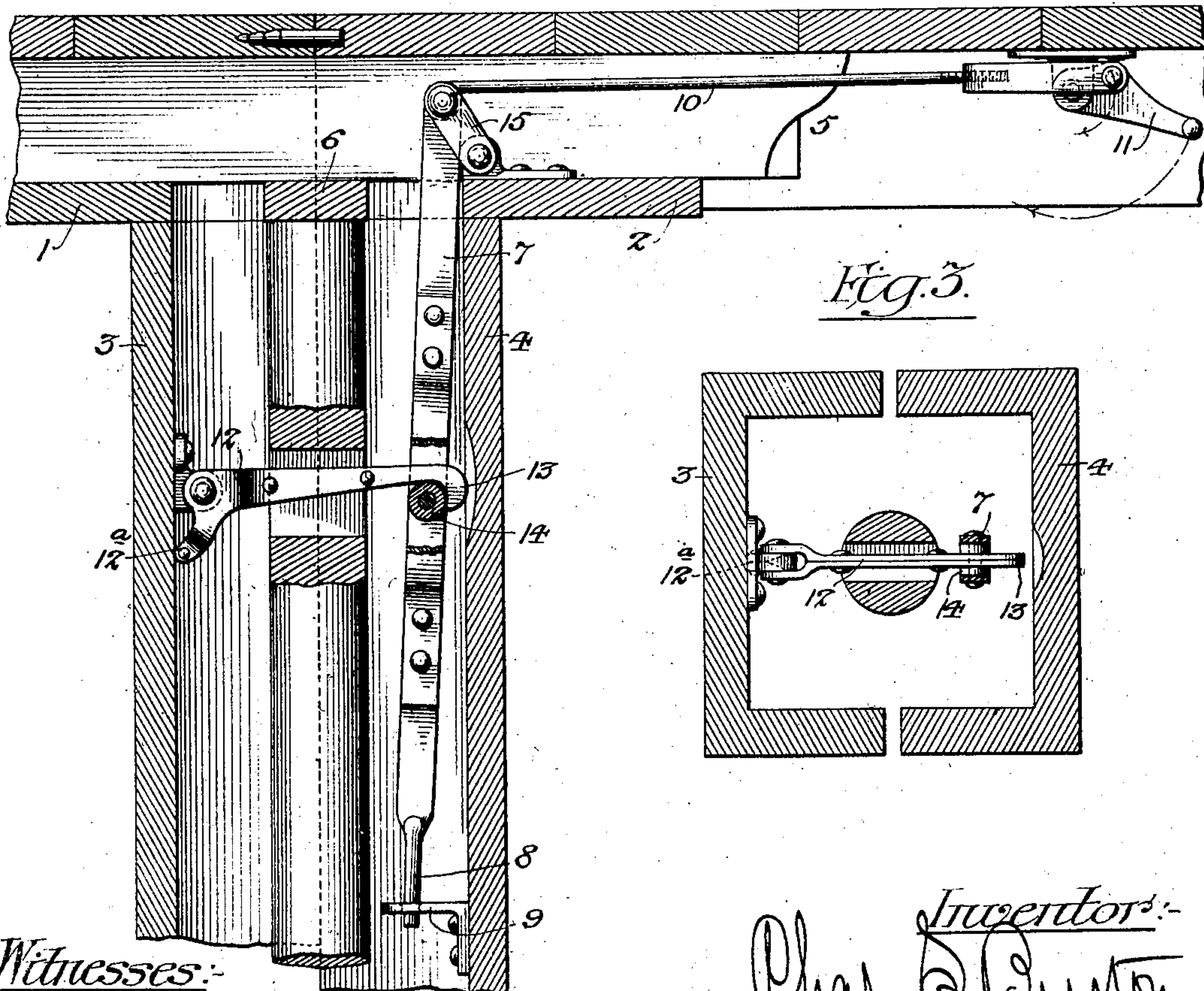
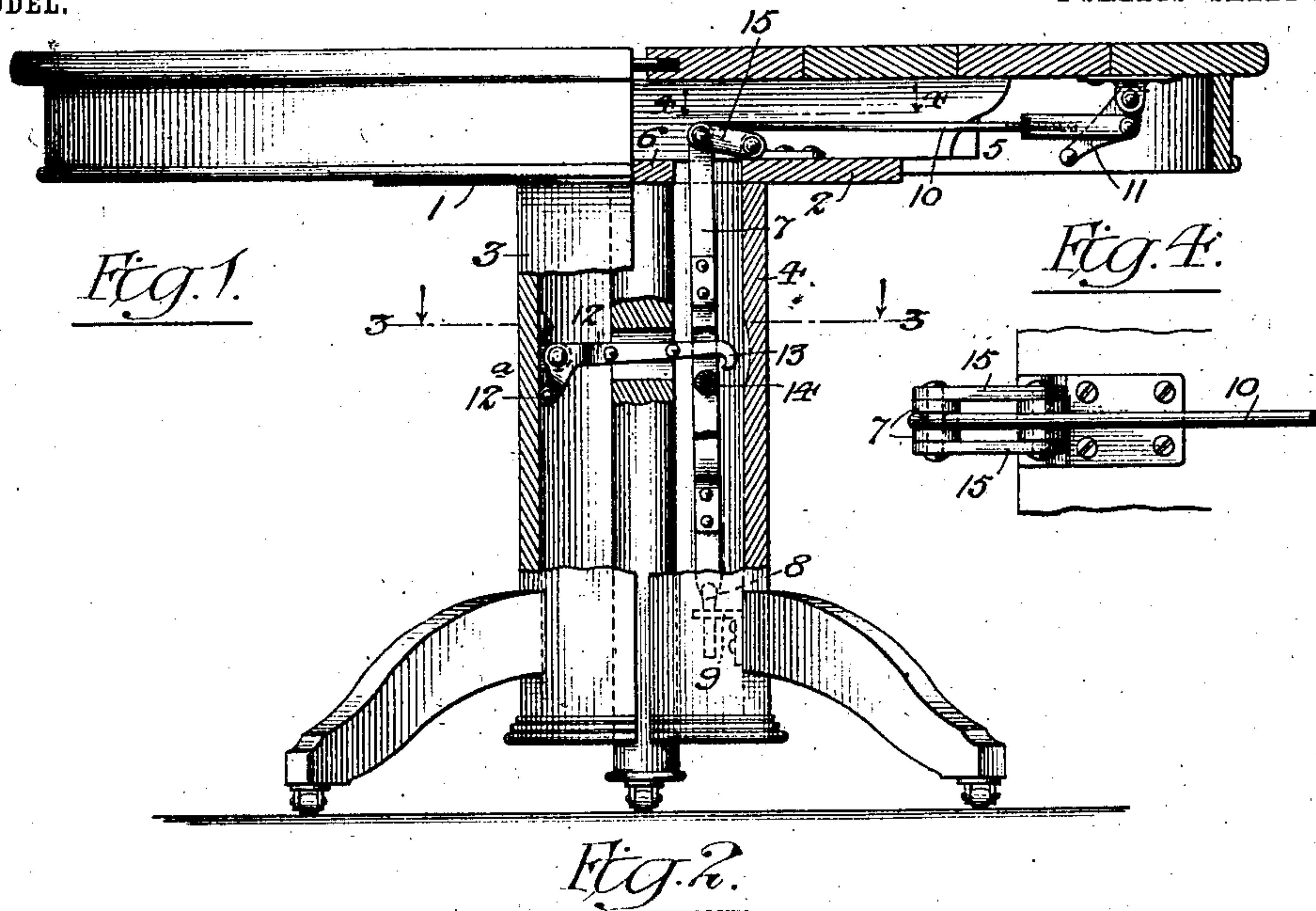
No. 754,196.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

C. S. BURTON.
PEDESTAL TABLE LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 13, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:-

Wm. H. Whitehead

Fred G. Fischer

Inventor:-
Chas. S. Burton

No. 754,196.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

C. S. BURTON.
PEDESTAL TABLE LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 13, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

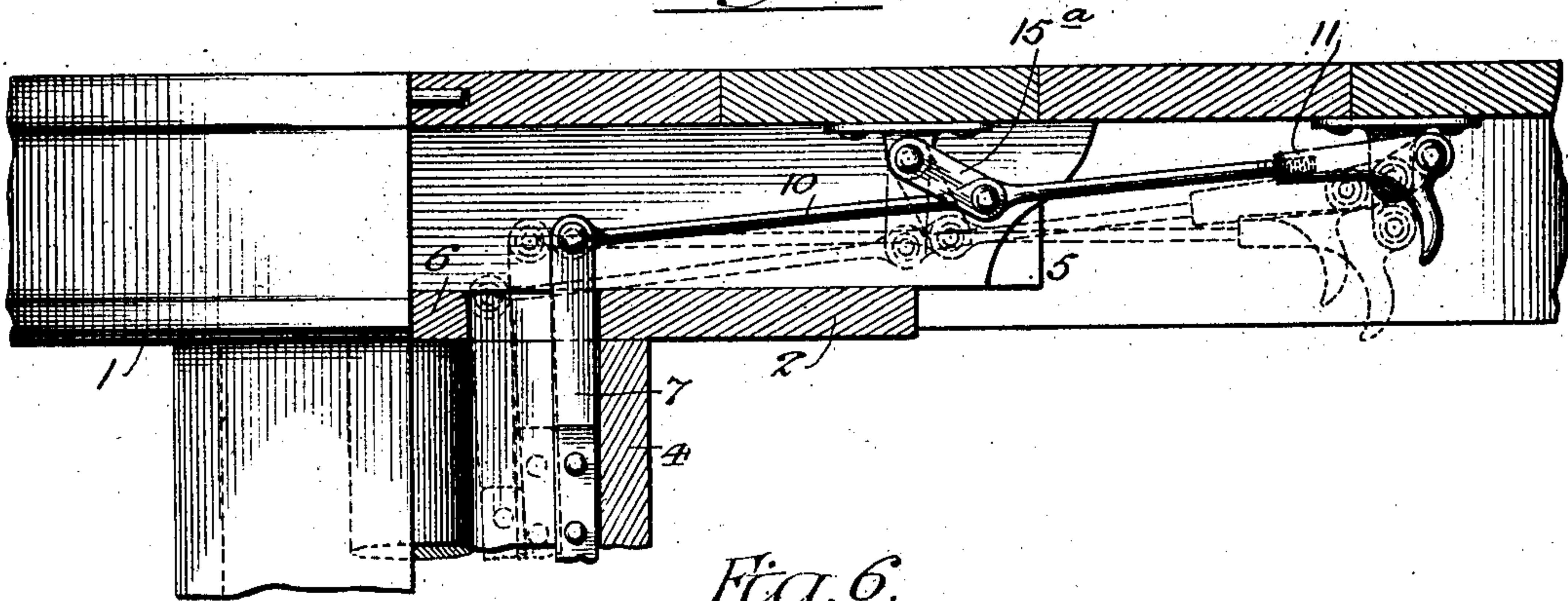


Fig. 6.

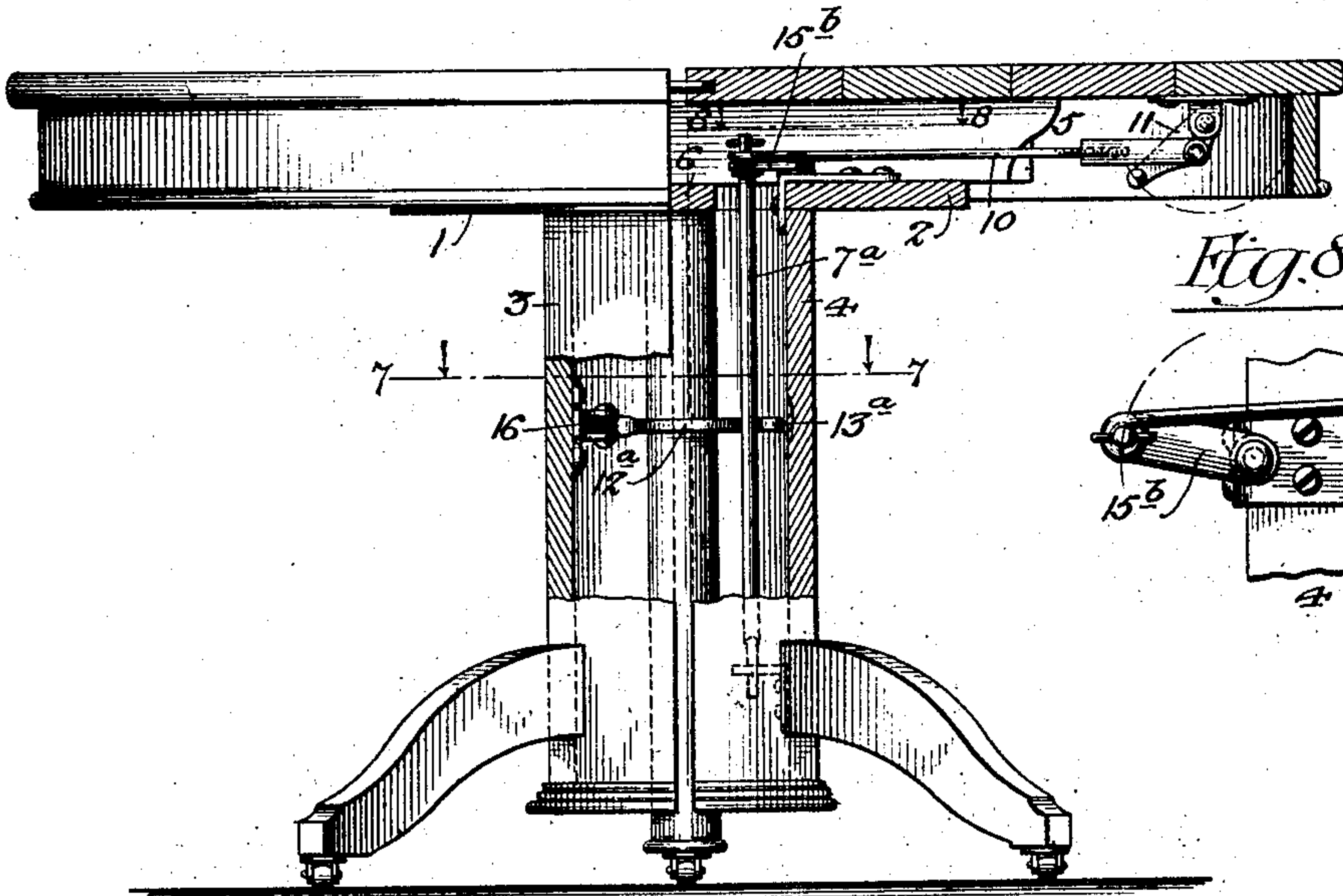


Fig. 8.

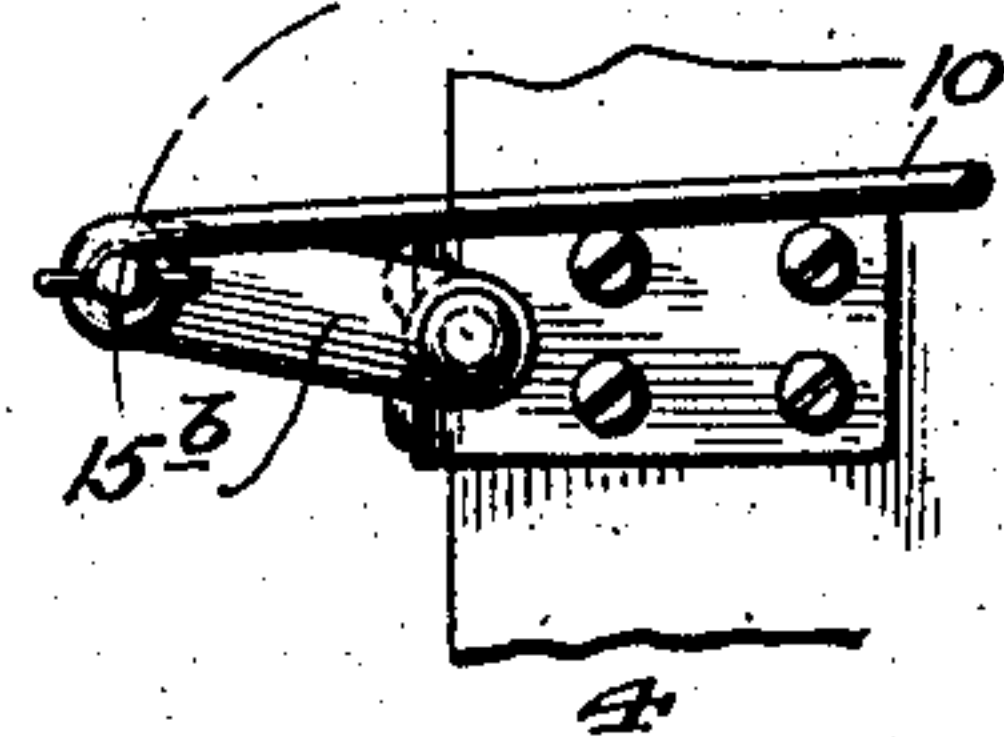
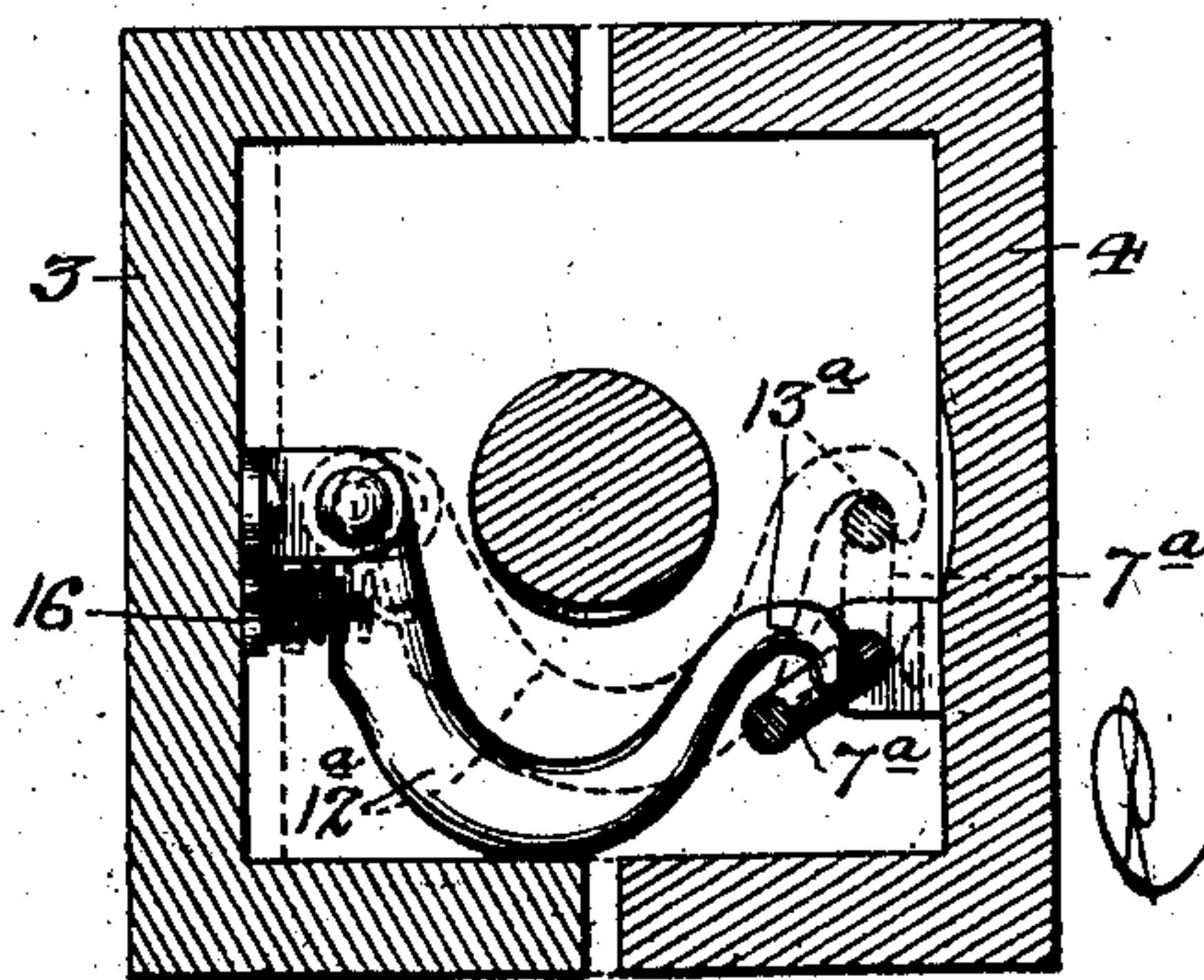


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:-

Louis M. Whitelhead

Fred. G. Fischer

Inventor:

Chas. S. Burton

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. BURTON, OF OAKPARK, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO EMIL TYDEN,
OF HASTINGS, MICHIGAN.

PEDESTAL-TABLE LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,196, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed November 13, 1903. Serial No. 180,988. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. BURTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakpark, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pedestal-Table Locks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

This invention is an improvement in pedestal-table-locking devices designed for the purpose of drawing and holding together the two separable parts of a pedestal extension-table and providing for their release and separation for extending the table.

It consists in the features of construction set out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a portion of an extension-table having my improvements, section being made axially with respect to the pedestal transverse to the plane of parting and showing the parts in position occupied when the table is nearly closed up and ready to be operated by means of the devices for complete closing, but before being thus operated. Fig. 2 is a detail section similar to Fig. 1, showing the parts in locked position. Fig. 3 is a section at the line 3 3 on Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section at the line 4 4 on Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a partly sectional side elevation of a modified construction of the lock-operating devices, section being made at the same plane as in Fig. 1 through one member of the table and the upper portion of the pedestal member pertaining thereto. Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a modified construction. Fig. 7 is a section at the line 7 7 on Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a detail plan view of the operating parts at the top as seen looking down at the plane indicated by the line 8 8 on Fig. 6.

Two members 1 and 2 of the table have rigid with them, respectively, two pedestal members 3 and 4, provided with the customary slides 5 and bridging 6.

7 is a vertically-disposed lever mounted in the pedestal member 4, having a sliding pivotal connection therewith at the lower end, which is conveniently provided by terminat-

ing the lever in a spindle 8 and providing an eye through which it plays in the horizontal bracket-arm 9, mounted on the pedestal. The lever 7 extends up through the pedestal member and protruding above the bridging has connected to its upper end a draft-link or pull-rod 10, which is operated by a cramping-lever 11, which is rocked over its fulcrum on the table member from a position shown in Fig. 1, at which the vertically-disposed lever is held over toward the parting plane of the pedestal members for unlocking, to a position shown in Fig. 2, at which said vertically-disposed lever is pulled in toward the outer wall of the pedestal and is held locked in that position by the line of pull of the link 10 on the lever 11, being above the fulcrum of said lever, the latter being stopped against further upward movement. A latch 12 is carried by the pedestal member 3 and for a certain purpose hereinafter specified is preferably pivoted to said member, though for the mere purposes of locking and unlocking it may operate as rigid. When pivoted, as shown, it is provided with any convenient means, as the tail or finger 12^a, for checking it against falling below the position at which it is shown in Fig. 1—that is, substantially or approximately horizontal, with its engaging nose 13 above the level of an engaging device 14, with which the lever 7 is provided for the engagement of the latch. In the structure shown and preferred for simplicity this engaging device is a mere stud or bolt rigid with the lever 7, standing in horizontal position for engaging with the latch-nose. The latch 7 beside its connection with the link 10 for swinging it back and forth over its fulcrum is connected by a controlling-link to the member of the table on which it is mounted. In the construction shown in the principal figures this controlling-link is shown at 15, pivoted at the top of the pedestal member 4 and trending a little upward from its pivot to its pivotal connection at the pivotal connection of the draft-link or pull-rod 10 with the lever when the latter is in unlocked position, as seen in Fig. 1. In this construction the outward pull of the link 10 for locking causes the lever 7 to be first lifted more than

it is moved outward, carrying the stud or bolt 14 up into the engaging angle of the latch—that is, behind the nose 10. The farther swinging of the link 15 as the pull-rod or link 10 is drawn outward may slightly lift the latch or cause the stud to pass a little farther up on the inner side of the nose of the latch, but chiefly will cause the latch to be drawn over horizontally with the lever 7 as the latter swings back toward the wall of the pedestal member 3, thus drawing the two pedestal members positively together and closing up the pedestal at the bottom by the time that movement is completed, this result happening whether the table members come together at the top earlier or later than the pedestal members at the bottom, whichever end is closed first becoming the fulcrum about which the two members rock as they come together at the other end.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5 instead of the link 15 there is employed a link 15^a, hung from the table-top and pivotally connected to the pull-rod 10, so as to suspend it, the link 15^a hanging vertical when the lever 11 is at the position shown in Fig. 1—that is, at unlocked position of the parts. When the lever 11 is operated for locking, its pivot to the pull-rod 10 moves first downward, while the pivot of the link 15^a moves upward, thus doubly tending to cause the end of the pull-rod 10, which is pivoted to the upper end of the lever 7, to move upward, and thus lift the lever upward to bring the stud 14 into engagement with the latch, as in the other form of the device. From the point at which the lever 11 stands vertical—that is, with its pivot to the pull-rod 10 directly below the fulcrum of said lever—to the point at which said lever 11 is in locked position the pivotal connections of the pull-rod 10 both to the link 15^a and with said lever 11 are moving upward, and said parts may be proportioned so that during this movement there is no material change in the vertical position of the pivot of the pull-rod 10 to the lever 7 and so that, therefore, this portion of the movement operates merely to swing the lever 7 back toward the vertical wall of the pedestal for drawing the two members of the table together.

The leading feature of my invention is adapted to be applied to a construction in which the movement of the lever for engaging the latch or any equivalent device with which the opposite pedestal member is provided may be sideward instead of up and down—that is, the guiding or controlling link may be pivoted to swing horizontally instead of vertically. Such construction is illustrated in Figs. 6, 7, and 8, in which the vertically-disposed lever 7^a has a loose connection with the pedestal at its fulcrum, adapting it to swing sideward as well as toward and from the parting plane, the link 15^b being fulcrumed at the top of the

pedestal, so as to swing horizontally, carrying the upper end of the lever which engages it chiefly laterally in the first part of the locking movement and afterward chiefly outwardly—that is, away from the parting plane—the lateral movement bringing the lever into engagement with the hook or nose 13^a of the latch 12^a, which is pivoted to the opposite pedestal member, so as to swing horizontally, and is bent or deflected, so as to avoid the center leg in swinging to locked position, while at unlocked position its hooked end or nose is out of the path of the leg in the closing movement of the table. The pull-rod 10 may be connected indifferently to the link or to the upper end of the lever. As illustrated, the end of the lever protrudes through the link and becomes itself the pivot for connection to the link of the pull-rod, which is directly connected pivotally to the protruding end of the lever. In this form the latch is held in unlocked position by a spring 16, and in this position its nose is out of the path of the lever when the lever is in position for locking, so that if inadvertently the cramping-lever 7^a has been operated for locking before the table members are closed together no collision will occur between the vertical-lever and the latch.

I claim—

1. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever having a pivotal connection with one pedestal member adapted to permit it to move in more than one direction about such connection; means for rocking the lever about its said pivotal connection toward and from the parting plane of the table members; a controlling device connecting the lever to the table for causing it to move at the point of such connection in a different direction when it is thus moved toward and from the parting plane; means for rocking and securing said lever, and means on the opposite pedestal member for engaging it.
2. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever fulcrumed on one table member, with capacity for rocking in more than one direction about its fulcrum; a link which connects the lever to the same table member on which it is fulcrumed at a point remote from said fulcrum; means stopping the lever at a position at which said link trends from its pivot to the table member to its pivot to the lever in a direction approximately at right angles to the lever; means for rocking the lever toward and from the parting plane of the table members, and for releasably securing it at the position to which it may be thus rocked in one direction, and means on the opposite pedestal member for engaging the lever.
3. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising

70

75

80

85

90

95

100

105

110

115

120

125

130

ing, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever mounted on one pedestal member, pivotally
 5 connected to said member with capacity for longitudinal movement; a controlling device connected to the table member for causing it to move longitudinally when it is moved toward and from the parting plane of the two
 10 members; an engaging device carried by the opposite pedestal member; means on the lever for engaging said device, and means for rocking and securing the vertically-disposed lever.

15 4. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever pivotally mounted on one pedestal member, with
 20 capacity for longitudinal movement; a link which forms a second connection of the lever to said member; means for stopping the lever at one limit of its longitudinal movement at a position at which the link trends from its
 25 pivot to the table member approximately horizontal to its pivotal connection with the lever; means for rocking the link away from the horizontal plane of its said pivot, and for releasably securing it at the position to which
 30 it may be thus rocked, and means on the opposite pedestal member for engaging the lever.

5. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto
 35 to respectively, a vertically-disposed lever mounted on one pedestal member, having moving pivotal connection therewith at the lower part permitting longitudinal movement; a controlling device connecting the lever to the table
 40 members for causing it to move upward when it is moved back from the parting plane; a latch carried by the opposite pedestal member; means on the lever for engaging the latch and means for rocking and securing the ver-
 45 tically-disposed lever and securing it at position remote from said parting plane.

6. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto
 50 to respectively, a vertically-disposed lever mounted on one pedestal member, having connection with said member at two points in its length; a link which constitutes one of said connections, the other connection being adapted
 55 to permit longitudinal movement of the lever; means for stopping the lever in its downward movement at a position at which said link trends from its pivot to the table member inward to its pivotal connection with
 60 the lever; means for rocking the link upward and outward about its pivot to the table member, and for releasably securing it at the position to which it may be thus rocked, and means on the opposite pedestal member for en-
 65 gaging the lever.

7. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever
 70 mounted on one pedestal member, said lever and the opposite pedestal member being provided with mutually-engaging devices, the lever being movable longitudinally at its fulcrum connection with the member upon which
 75 it is mounted; a controlling device connecting it to said table member at a point remote from its fulcrum connection adapted for causing it to move upward when it is moved back from the parting plane of the two members,
 80 and means for rocking the lever about its fulcrum and releasably securing it at a position remote from said parting plane.

8. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto
 85 to respectively, a vertically-disposed lever mounted on one pedestal member; means for rocking the lever about its fulcrum toward and from the parting plane of the table members, the fulcrum connection of the lever being
 90 adapted to permit it to receive an additional movement beside its movement toward and from the parting plane; a controlling device connecting the lever with the table member at a point remote from its fulcrum for
 95 causing such additional movement when it is rocked toward and from the parting plane, and a device on the opposite pedestal member into and out of engagement with which the lever is carried in the movement caused by
 100 said controlling device.

9. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto
 105 to respectively, a vertically-disposed lever mounted on one pedestal member; means for rocking the lever about its fulcrum toward and from the parting plane of the table members, the fulcrum connection of the lever being
 110 adapted to permit it to receive an additional movement in a different direction; a controlling device for guiding the lever in such additional movement; means on the opposite pedestal member for engaging the lever
 115 adapted to be engaged thereby in such additional movement of the lever, one of the two parts which cooperate in such engagement being adapted to yield upon encounter with the other for effecting such engagement
 120 automatically when the encounter occurs after the lever has made such additional movement.

10. A pedestal-table-locking device comprising in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto
 125 to respectively, a vertically-disposed lever mounted on one pedestal member; a link or pull-rod for rocking the lever about its fulcrum toward and from the parting plane of the table members, the fulcrum connection of
 130

the lever being adapted to permit it to receive an additional movement in a different direction; a guide-link fulcrumed on the pedestal member which carries the lever and pivotally
5 connected to the pull-rod for controlling the movement of the latter and the lever to give the lever such additional movement, and means on the opposite pedestal member for engaging with the lever, adapted to be en-
10 gaged thereby in such additional movement of the lever.

11. A pedestal-table-locking device, comprising in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining there-
15 to respectively; a vertically-disposed lever mounted on one pedestal member; a link or pull-rod for rocking the lever about its fulcrum toward and from the parting plane of the table members, the fulcrum connection of
20 the lever being adapted to permit it to receive

an additional movement in a different direction; a link pivotally connected to the lever and pull-rod at their pivotal connection with each other, such link being fulcrumed on the
25 same pedestal member on which the lever is mounted, trending from its said fulcrum to its connection with the pivot of the lever and pull-rod when the parts are at unlocked position, in a direction approximately transverse
30 to the parting plane of the pedestal members and adapted to swing about its fulcrum from that position in the direction of said additional movement of the lever.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two witnesses, at Chi-
35 cago, Illinois, this 10th day of November, 1903.

CHARLES S. BURTON.

In presence of—

FREDK. G. FISCHER,
M. G. ADY.