

No. 754,399.

PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

E. TYDEN.
PEDESTAL TABLE LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.

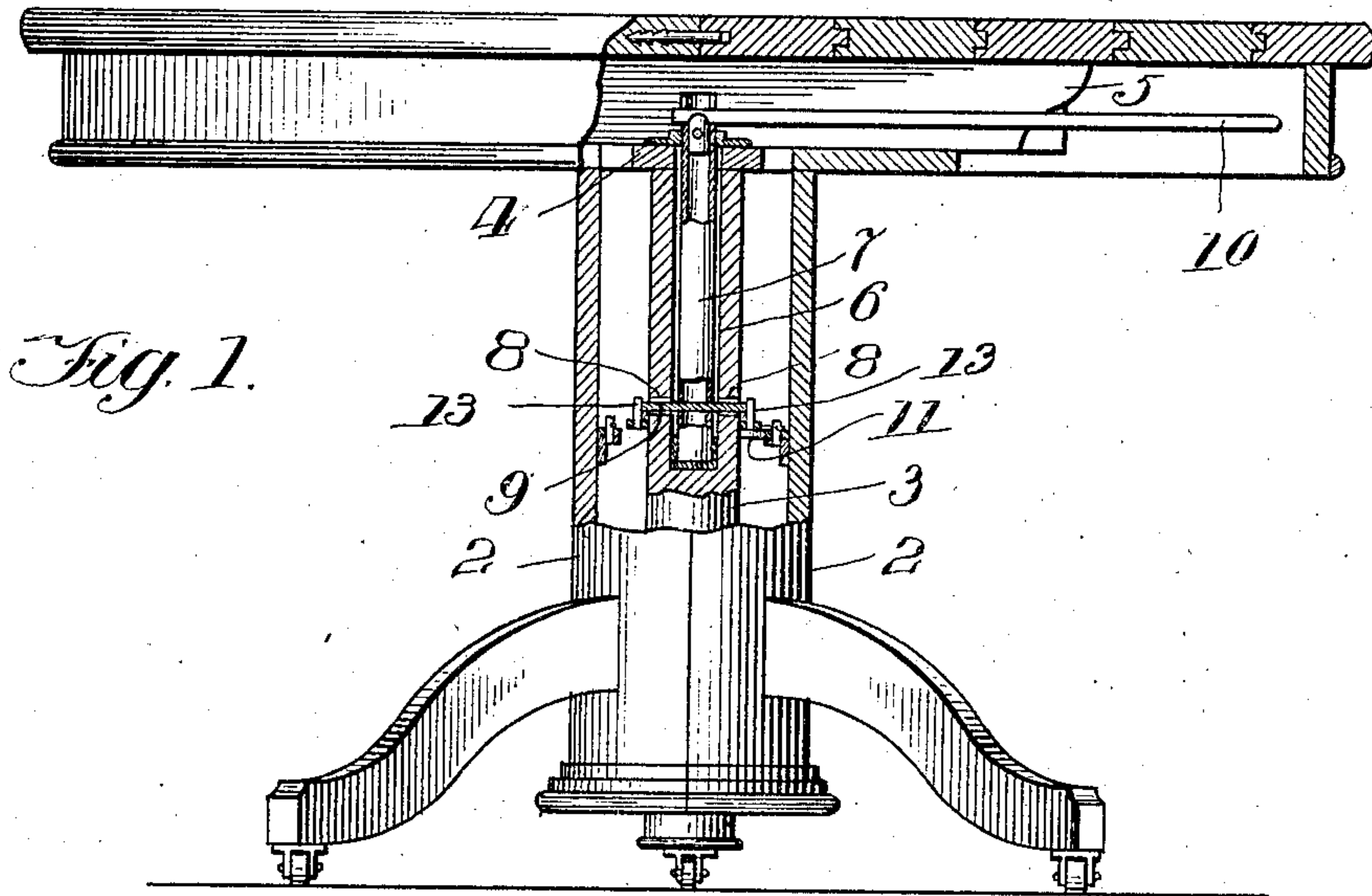


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

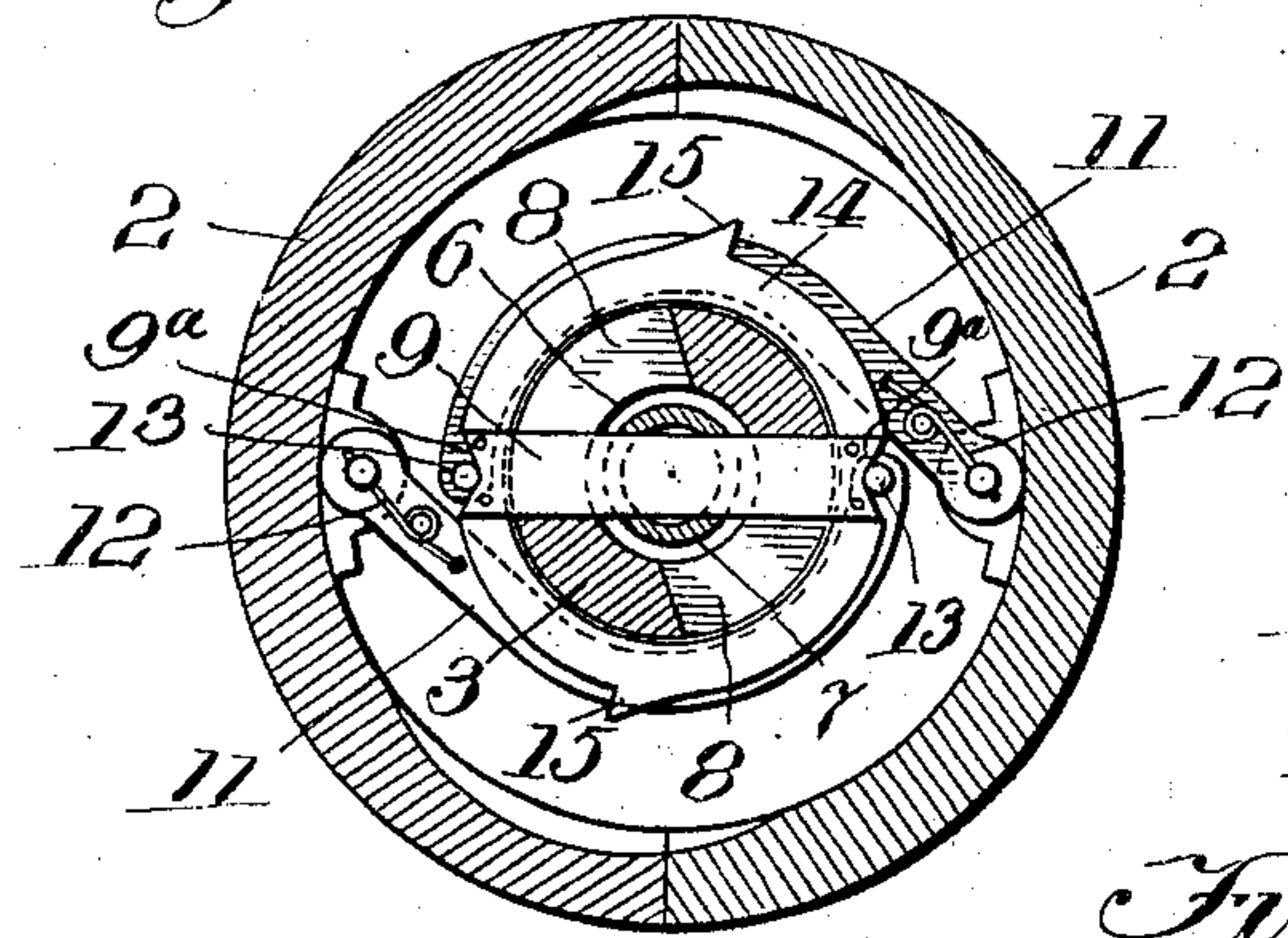


Fig. 4.

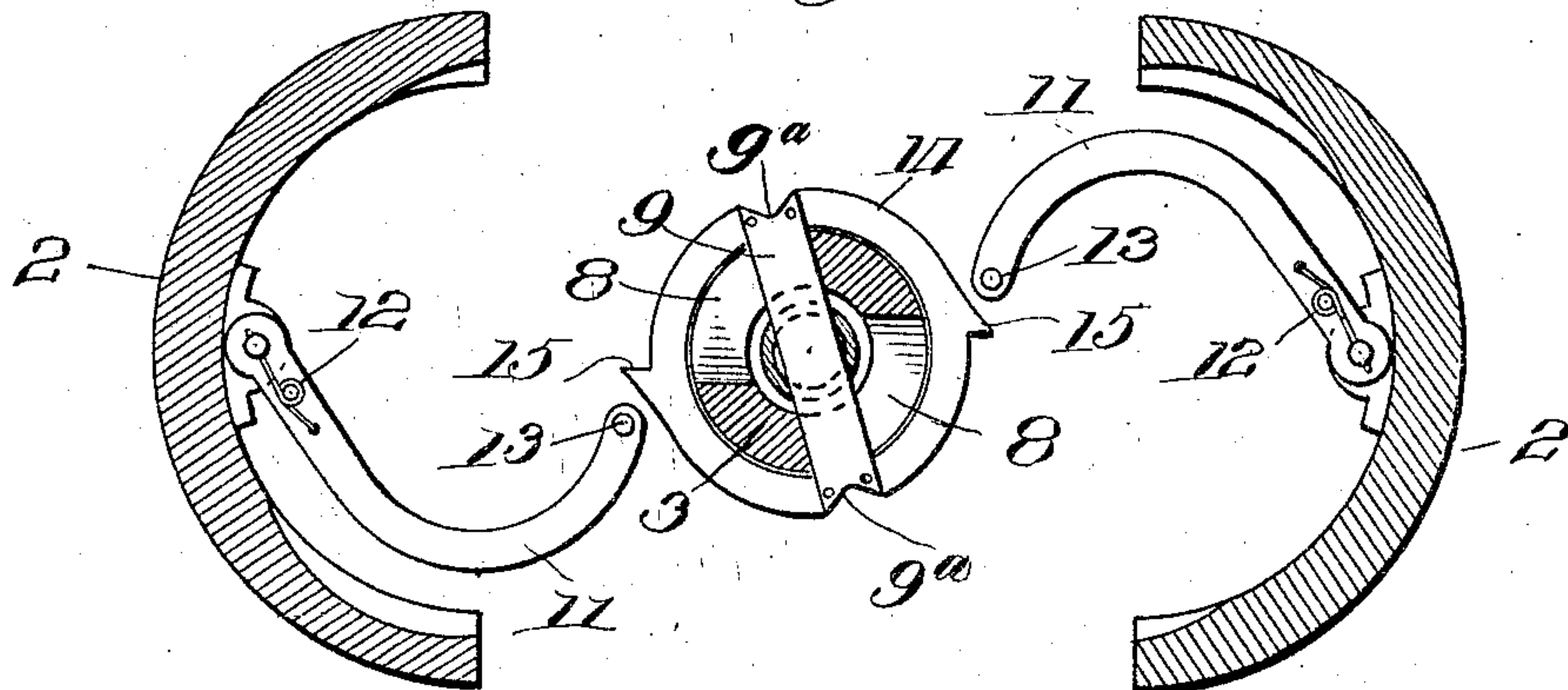
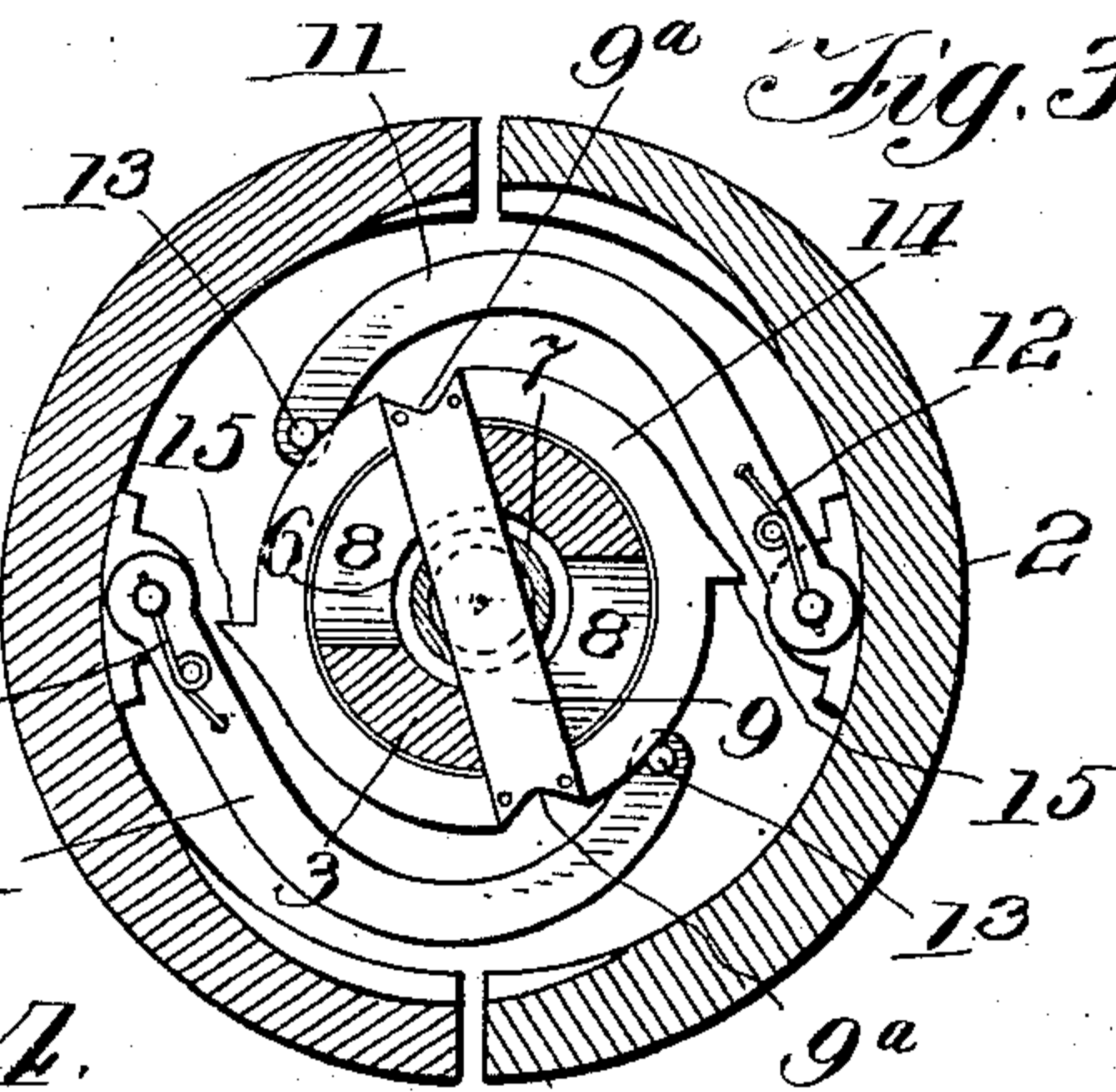


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL TYDEN, OF HASTINGS, MICHIGAN.

PEDESTAL-TABLE LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,399, dated March 8, 1904.

Original application filed February 19, 1902, Serial No. 94,748. Divided and this application filed November 2, 1903. Serial No. 179,579. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL TYDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hastings, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan, 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 application is intended as a division of my application, Serial No. 94,748, filed February 19, 1902.

The invention herein shown relates to specific devices for drawing and locking together the separable parts of a pedestal extension-table.

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

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a pedestal extension-table embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section at the line 2 2 on Fig. 1, showing the parts in locked position. Fig. 3 is a section at the same plane, showing the parts in position ready for the locking action, but not locked. Fig. 4 is a section at the same plane, showing the parts unlocked and separated.

The two members of the extension-table shown in the drawings have the pedestal members 2 2 adapted when the table is closed up to inclose the center leg 3, which is carried in the usual manner upon the cross-head 4, which connects the slides, of which one is seen at 5 in Fig. 1. The center leg is axially bored at 6 to accommodate a vertical rock-shaft 7, which extends down thereinto to a point at a substantial distance below the top of the pedestal and preferably, also, at a substantial distance above the bottom, where the center leg is transversely apertured, as seen at 8 8, to permit a cross-arm 9, which is rigid with the shaft 7, to protrude at opposite sides of the center leg. The shaft 7 protrudes at the upper end of the center leg and has the lever-arm 10 connected to it and extending off toward one of the table for rocking said shaft by a horizontal swinging of the arm.

11 11 are links which are pivotally mount-

ed upon the opposite pedestal members 2 2 at the inner sides thereof, respectively, and which are curved so as to reach around the center leg, each toward the opposite side thereof from that at which it is pivoted to the pedestal member. These links are controlled in their normal position by springs 12 12, which are connected at one end to the pivot-studs of said links and at the other end to the links, respectively, tending to hold them normally in the position shown in Fig. 4, with capacity for yielding in either direction from said position and being returned thereto by the springs. Each of the links has at its free extremity a stud 13, which projects across the horizontal plane of the cross-bar 9, said cross-bar having notches 9^a at its opposite ends for engagement of said studs, respectively. A ring 14 encompasses the center leg and is secured to the protruding ends of the cross-bar 9 in such manner as not to obstruct the notches 9^a in the latter. The purpose of this ring is to deflect the links 11 11 when their studs 13 encounter the edge of the ring, so as to carry the ends of the links clear of the center leg while the pedestal members are approaching closed position. More effectually to cause such deflection the ring is provided with tapering noses 15 15 at proper position to encounter the studs while the members are being closed together and initiate the lateral deflection of the links, which are more readily deflected by the curvature of the ring after having been once started outward by the encounter of the said tapering noses with their studs. The position of the cross-bar and ring, with its tapering noses mentioned, when the parts are in unlocked position is as seen in Fig. 4, and when in this position the table members approach. The studs 13, encountering the ring, as stated, cause the deflection of the links until when the members are nearly closed together the studs 13 enter the notches 9^a at the ends of the cross-bar, and if this engagement occurs before the table members come together at either the top or the bottom the further closing movement may carry the studs out of the notches again beyond the same, still resting against the edge of the ring. When-

ever the table members come together at either end, so that it is necessary to operate the locking devices to complete the closure at the opposite end and to lock the parts securely, the lever-arm 10, being operated to rock the shaft 7 in the direction shown by the arrow on Fig. 3, causes the cross-bar 9 by its notches 9^a engaging the studs 13 to draw the free ends of the links around to the opposite side of the center leg from that at which they are pivoted to their respective pedestal members, and thereby closes the pedestal members together. The position and dimensions of the parts are calculated so that the studs will just pass the vertical plane containing the axis of the center leg and the pivots of the links, respectively, when the parts are thus closed together, and the links being stopped against further movement in the same direction by colliding against the side of the center leg (though any other mode of stopping them may be employed) the parts are securely locked together at the position thus reached, and the table members can be separated only by first reversing the rocking movement of the center leg to carry the studs back past what may be termed the "locking" plane. When such reversing movement has been performed, even so far as to carry the studs a few degrees past said plane, the separation of the table members will cause the links by their engagement with the notches of the cross-bar to rotate the shaft 7 back to unlocked position, and the links will themselves be caused to clear the center leg by their engagement with the cross-bar as it swings about the axis of the latter.

I claim—

1. In a pedestal extension-table, in combination with the divided members of the table and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, the center leg carried in position to be inclosed in the pedestal members when they are closed together, and means for drawing and locking the members together comprising an arm pivotally mounted on one pedestal member for swinging horizontally, means for connecting it with the opposite pedestal member, and for swinging it about its pivot, said arm being curved to clear around the center leg as it thus swings.

2. In a pedestal extension-table, in combination with the separable table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a center leg which is supported in position to be inclosed in the pedestal members when they are closed together; means for drawing and locking the pedestal members together comprising an arm pivoted to each member for swinging horizontally; means for

connecting said arms and thereby connecting the pedestal members on which they are respectively pivoted, and for swinging said arms about their pivots, both said arms being curved to clear around the center leg at opposite sides thereof in such swinging movement.

3. In a pedestal extension-table, in combination with the separable members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a center leg adapted to be inclosed in the pedestal members when they are closed together; an element mounted on said center leg for oscillation about the axis thereof; means at the upper end of the leg for so oscillating it; arms projecting from said element at a substantial distance from both ends of the pedestal; a link pivoted to each of the pedestal members for swinging horizontally, and projecting toward the opposite pedestal member; means connected with each of said arms for holding it yieldingly in a position for encounter by said oscillating element on the center leg, the arms of said element being adapted for engagement with said links respectively at its opposite ends, said arms being curved to clear around the center leg and proportioned each so as to reach to the opposite side of said leg from its pivot.

4. In a pedestal extension-table, in combination with the table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a center leg adapted to be inclosed by the pedestal members when they are closed together; an element mounted on said center leg for oscillation about the vertical axis thereof; diametrically opposite projections from said element protruding beyond the center leg at opposite sides, and a ring encompassing the center leg and carried by said projections; links pivoted to the pedestal members respectively and projecting each toward the opposite pedestal member provided with means for encountering said ring and for engaging said projections respectively, and springs which hold said links with their ring-encountering means respectively in position to encounter said ring at points aside from the plane containing the axis of the center leg and the pivots of the links, and which cause them to react back toward said intermediate positions when deflected therefrom.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two witnesses, at Hastings, Michigan, this 24th day of October, A.D. 1903.

EMIL TYDEN.

In presence of

A. C. BROWN,
NORA HEATH.