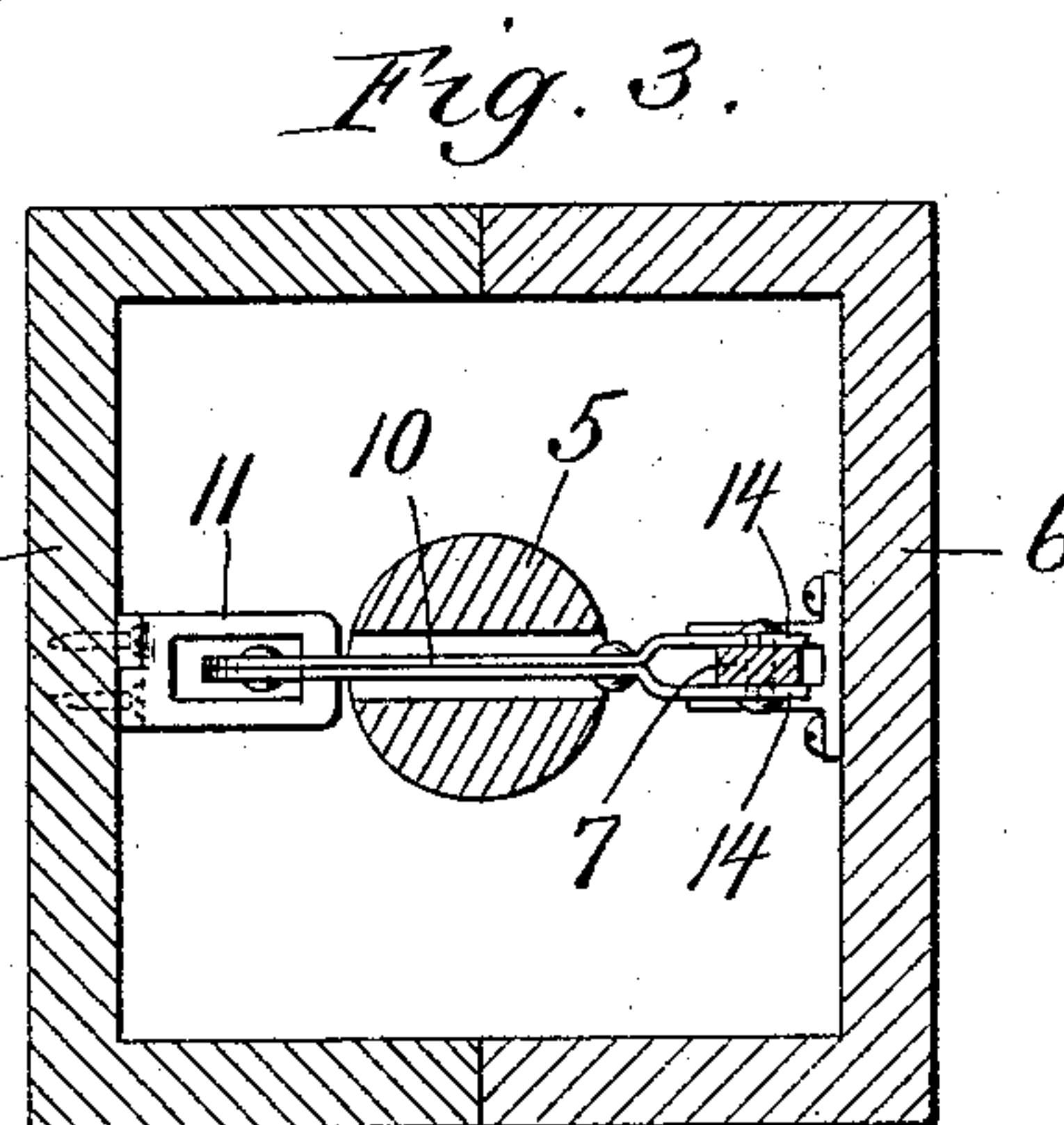
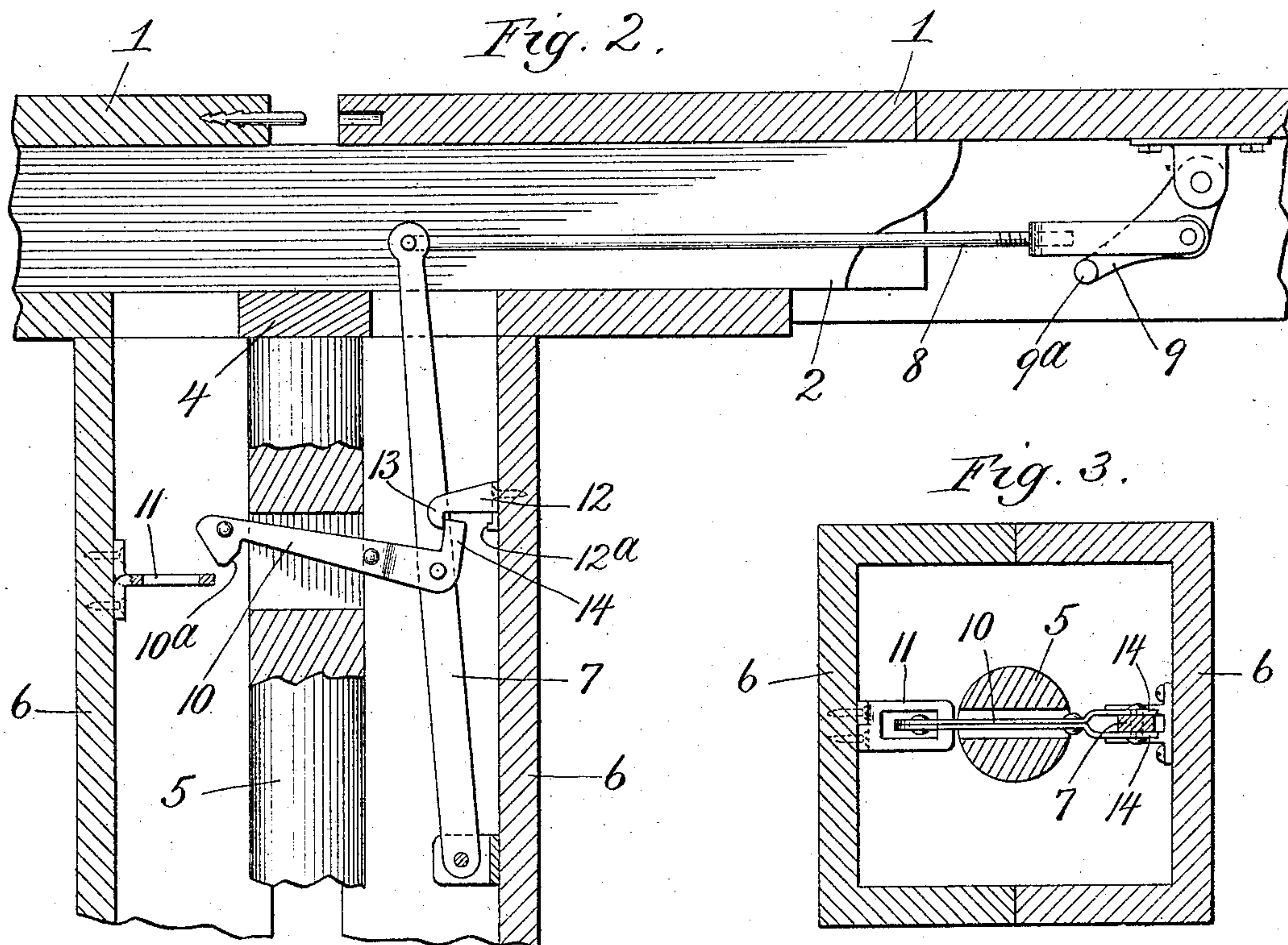
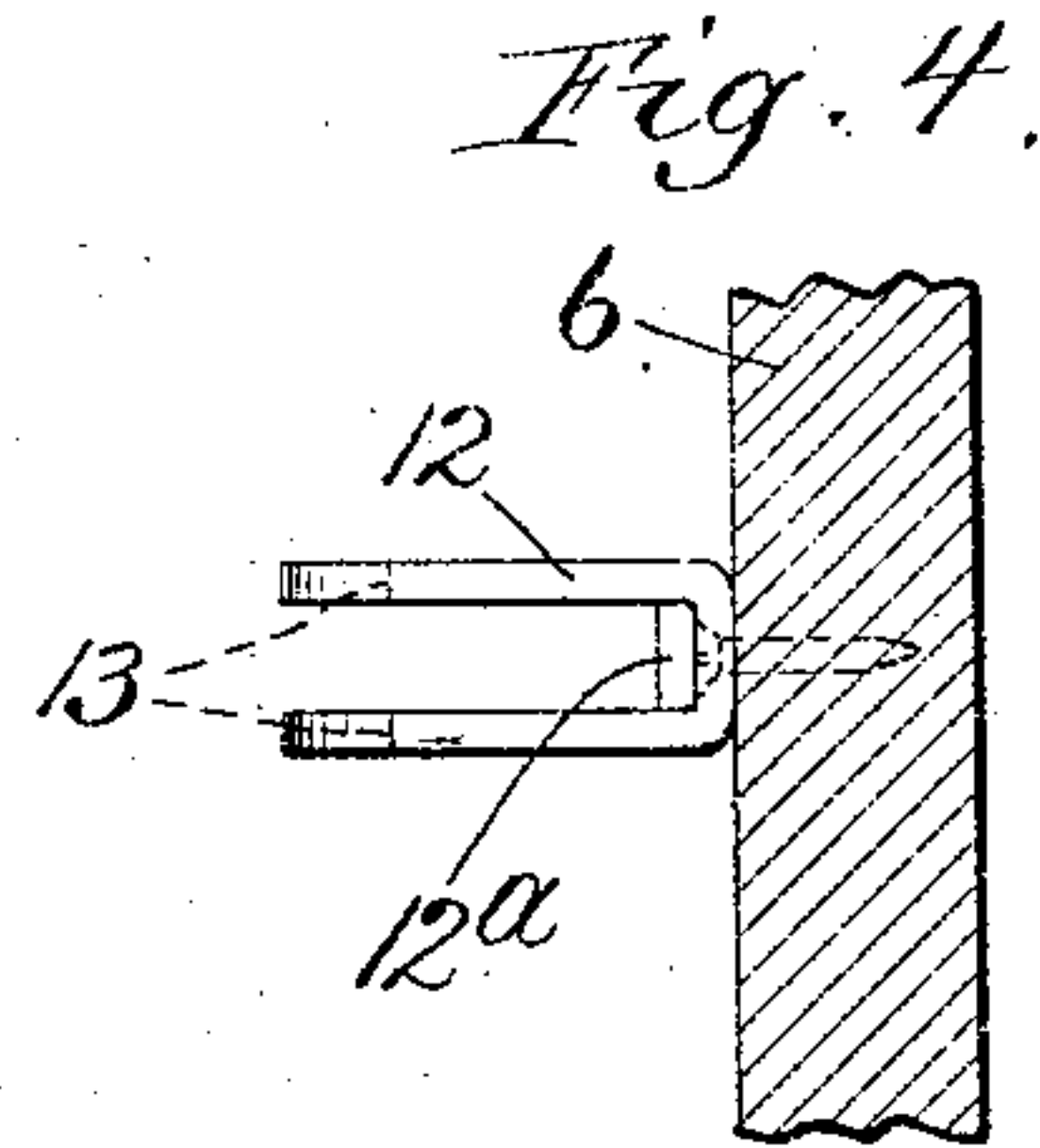
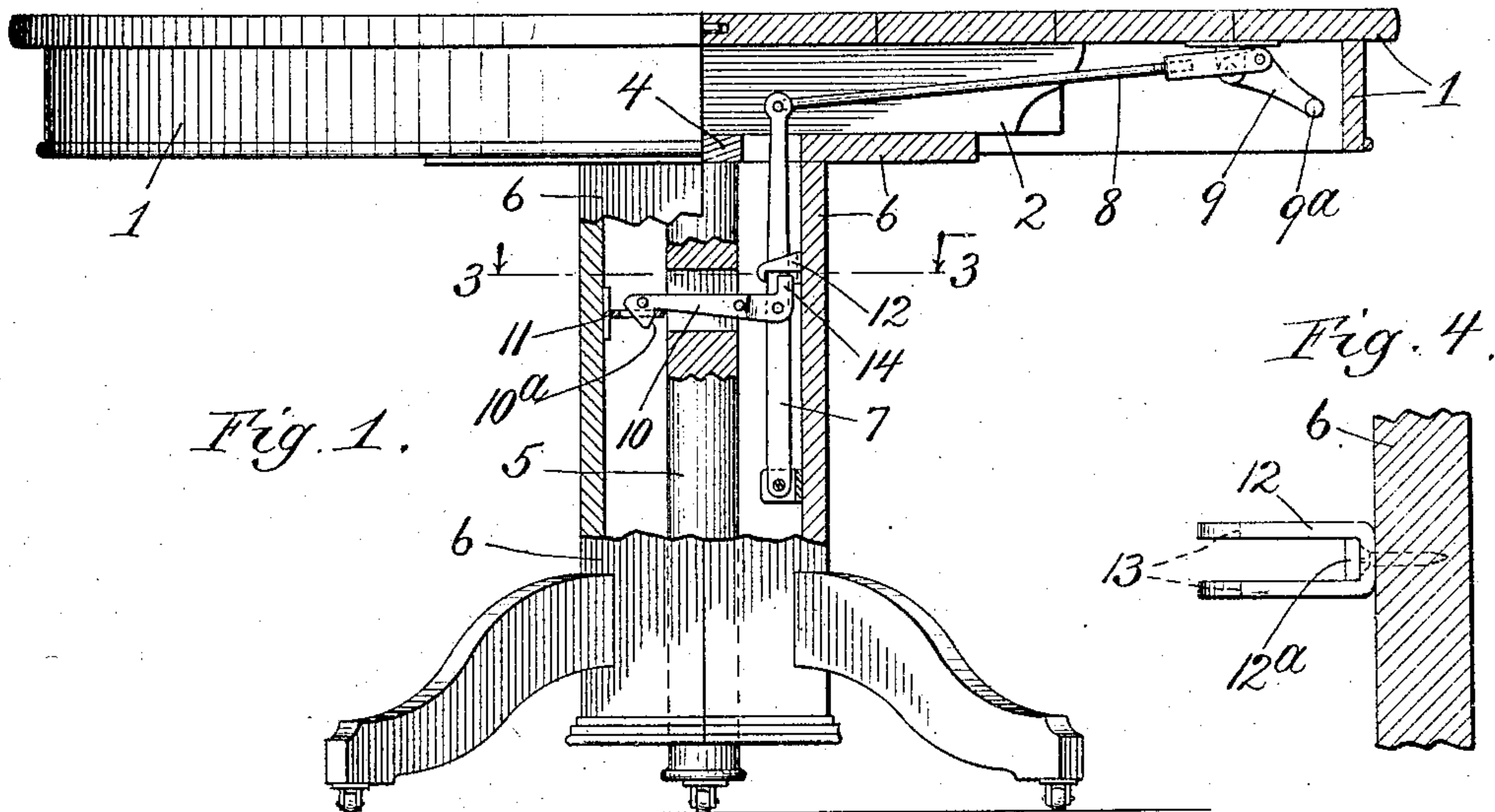


No. 765,644.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

E. TYDEN.
PEDESTAL TABLE LOCK.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses,
Edward T. Wray.
Fred G. Fischer

Inventor.
Emil Tyden
by Burton & Burton
his Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL TYDEN, OF HASTINGS, MICHIGAN.

PEDESTAL-TABLE LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,644, dated July 19, 1904.

Original application filed June 25, 1902, Serial No. 113,075. Divided and this application filed October 7, 1903. Serial No. 176,164. (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 a division of my application, Serial No. 113,075, filed June 25, 1902, and is made for the purpose of covering specifically one of the two forms of my invention which are shown in said parent application, the other of which is claimed specifically therein.

The invention relates generally to locking devices for pedestal-tables, having the purpose and capacity of drawing and releasably holding together the two members of the pedestal for preventing the pedestal from separating at either end when it is closed together at the other end.

The specific invention to which this divisional application relates consists in features of construction set out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a partly-sectional elevation of a pedestal having my improvements, section being made through one member of the table and through the pedestal substantially at the axis of the latter. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the portion of the table comprising the operating parts of my invention on a larger scale than Fig. 1, showing the parts in different position in respect to the locking from that in which they appear in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section at the line 3 3 on Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail plan of the bracket employed in the operation of the locking device.

My invention is shown in an extension-table comprising the two separable members 1 1 with the customary extension devices in the form of slides connecting them, one of the slides being shown at 2 with a bridge that unites it with the corresponding slide shown at 4, having attached to it a center leg 5 in the usual manner.

Pedestal members 6 6 pertaining to the table members 1 1, respectively, are of the usual

construction in this that they are adapted when the table is closed up to inclose the center leg.

To one of the pedestal members 6 there is pivoted near the lower end a lever 7, which extends up within the pedestal member and is connected by a rod 8 to a bell crank-lever 9 on the under side of one of the members of the table-top. To the lever 7 there is pivoted a latch or hook 10, which projects inward with respect to the pedestal—that is, toward the opposite member from that on which the lever 7 is fulcrumed. Preferably or most conveniently the lever and its latch are located so that the latch projects substantially at the middle of the pedestal, and the center leg 5 is apertured to permit the latch to extend through it, and the opposite pedestal member is provided with a suitable engaging element substantially in the form of a staple 11, with which the hook of the latch may become engaged. On the pedestal member to which the lever 7 is fulcrumed there is mounted a bracket 12, which overhangs the rear end of the latch 10 and has a hook 13 depending in front of an upstanding tail or tripfinger 14, with which the latch is provided. It will be seen that when the lever 7 is moved inward at the upper end, the latch being carried inward with it, the tail or finger 14 of the latch will encounter the hook end 13 of the bracket 12 and being stopped by such encounter a further inward movement of the lever or latch will cause the latch to be lifted at its inner or downwardly-hooked end. It will also be seen that the tendency of the latch under the action of gravity will be to descend at the hooked end, so as to become engaged with the staple 11 when the pedestal members are sufficiently near together for such engagement. The nose or terminal hook of the latch is sloped on its under edge and the lowest position to which the latch can fall at that end in view of the position of the hook 13 is such that as the pedestal members approach the sloping nose of the latch will encounter and ride up on the staple, so that the latch may drop over the staple-bar when the members are near enough together. The operation of the device will be understood from the fore-

going description up to the point when such engagement occurs. This will happen before the pedestal members are fully closed up at the lower end and after the table members are fully closed at the top if there is any tendency of the table to droop at the center or junction line of the two members at the top, causing a wider separation at the bottom than at the top of the pedestal; but whether the table-top is closed up or not when the latch becomes engaged with the staple the operator by means of finger-piece 9^a of the bell-crank lever 9, rocking said lever over its fulcrum and drawing the rod 8 outward—that is, toward the end of the table—will cause the latch to draw the opposite pedestal member having the staple toward the member on which the lever 7 is fulcrumed, and the proportion of the parts will be calculated so that the pedestal will be fully closed up at the bottom, and therefore the table members will be fully closed at the top by the time the pivot of the rod 8 to the bell-crank lever 9 has reached the line of the fulcrum of the bell-crank lever and the pivotal connection of the rod at the upper end to the lever 7, and having slightly passed that line the reaction of the parts will prevent a return, and the bell-crank lever is provided with a suitable stop to arrest its further movement, so that the parts remain locked when at that position. When the table is to be unlocked, the bell-crank lever will be thrown back over the center, and thereby the pedestal and table members will be released from the binding action of the lock, and the bell-crank lever being further pushed inward, thrusting the rod 9 and moving inward the upper end of the lever 7, the tail of the latch will be brought into encounter with the hook 13 of the bracket 12 and the latch will be lifted out of the staple, so that the separation of the table members may be effected, carrying the latch clear of the staple.

In order to somewhat increase the effectiveness of the lock for the purpose of binding the table members and pedestal members, at the same time to make somewhat wider allowance for sagging, so that the latch shall certainly have its nose past the staple-bar by the time the table comes together at the top, even in the case of the greatest sagging, the hook nose of the latch on the inner side—that is, the side toward the latch-fulcrum—may be beveled, as seen at 10^a, and from the bracket 12 a lip 12^a projects in position to encounter a tail or finger 14 of the latch at the rear side when the lever 7 is pulled outward to draw the table members together. The action of this expedient will be that if the sagging is such as to make the separation of the pedestal members so great that only the point of the latch goes behind the staple-bar without effecting full and perfectly operative engagement therewith, the movement of the lever tending to draw the parts together also by

means of the lip 12^a, operates on the tail, and the lip forces the nose of the latch down, and the bevel 10^a of the latch-nose operates to further draw the pedestal members together by a wedging action which it produces. 70

I claim—

1. A pedestal extension-table comprising a suitable table-top; a separable hollow pedestal; a center leg normally inclosed within said pedestal; a connecting member rigidly secured to one section of the pedestal; a vertically-disposed lever carried by the other section of the pedestal; another connecting member pivotally mounted upon said lever; a stop device limiting the downward movement of said pivotally-mounted connecting member and manually-operated means for moving said lever and thereby causing said connecting members to engage each other and adapted also for drawing the two sections of the pedestal together through the medium of said members. 75 80 85

2. A pedestal-extension-table locking device comprising, in combination with the separable table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever fulcrumed to one pedestal member; a latch carried by the lever operating in one direction by gravity; means on the opposite pedestal member for engaging the latch; and means for actuating the vertically-disposed lever in direction for drawing the pedestal members together; the latch and the pedestal member by which it is carried having the former a vertically-disposed lever projection and the latter a fixed abutment in position for encounter with said lever projection, to check and reverse the gravitating action of the latch when the latch-carrying lever is moved in one direction. 90 95 100 105

3. A pedestal-extension-table locking device in combination with the separable members of the table and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively; a vertically-disposed lever fulcrumed to one pedestal member; a gravity-operating latch pivoted to the lever; means on the opposite pedestal member for engaging the latch and a stop device on the pedestal member having the vertically-disposed lever which is encountered by the latch for disengaging the same when the lever carries the latch in direction for permitting the pedestal members to separate. 110 115

4. A pedestal-extension-table locking device, comprising, in combination with the separable table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever fulcrumed to one pedestal member; a gravity-operating latch pivoted to the lever and projecting therefrom toward the opposite pedestal member; means on the opposite member for engaging the latch, said latch having a vertically-disposed projection; means fixed with respect to the pedestal member to which the lever is fulcrumed in posi- 120 125 130

tion for encountering such projection to cause the latch, when the lever is moved about its fulcrum in direction for drawing the table members together to be rocked about its pivot in direction for engaging the opposite pedestal member.

5. A pedestal-extension-table locking device comprising in combination with the separable table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever fulcrumed to one pedestal member and means for actuating it; means on the opposite member for engagement; a latch pivoted to the lever and operating by gravity for such engagement, said lever having a projection extending upwardly from its pivot, and means on the pedestal member to which the vertically-disposed lever is fulcrumed in position for encountering said projection when the lever is moved in direction for permitting the pedestal members to separate.

6. A pedestal-extension-table locking device, comprising, in combination with the separable table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever fulcrumed to one pedestal member; means for actuating said lever; a latch pivoted to the lever for vertical oscillation; means on the opposite pedestal member for engaging the latch when the latter descends, said lever being movable in direction for drawing the pedestal members together after the latch is engaged; means on the pedestal member to which the lever is fulcrumed encountered by and operating on the latch to lift it when the lever is moved in the opposite direction.

7. A pedestal-extension-table locking device, comprising in combination with the separable table members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a verti-

cally-disposed lever fulcrumed to one pedestal member; a latch carried by the lever; means on the opposite pedestal member for engaging the latch, said latch being adapted to operate automatically about its pivot to the lever for such engagement; means for actuating the vertically-disposed lever in direction for drawing the pedestal members together when the latch is engaged, the latch and said engaging element on the opposite member being relatively shaped to cause the latch upon their encounter in the approach of the pedestal members to be rocked about its pivot in the direction opposite to that of said automatic movement, and a stop on the pedestal member to which the lever is fulcrumed which stops the latch in said automatic movement at position for such encounter as the members approach.

8. A pedestal-extension-table locking device, comprising in combination with the separable members and the pedestal members pertaining thereto respectively, a vertically-disposed lever fulcrumed to one pedestal member; an engaging device on the opposite member; a latch pivoted to the lever operating by gravity for such engagement, said latch and the engaging device being relatively shaped to cause the latch to be lifted upon its encounter with said device, preparatory to engaging the latter by gravity; and a stop on the pedestal member to which the lever is fulcrumed for arresting the gravity movement of the lever at position for such encounter.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at Hastings, Michigan, in the presence of two witnesses, this 1st day of October, 1903.

EMIL TYDEN.

In presence of—

A. C. BROWN,
NORA HEATH.