

No. 789,337.

PATENTED MAY 9, 1905.

F. J. & J. T. SENG.

TABLE LOCK.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1905.

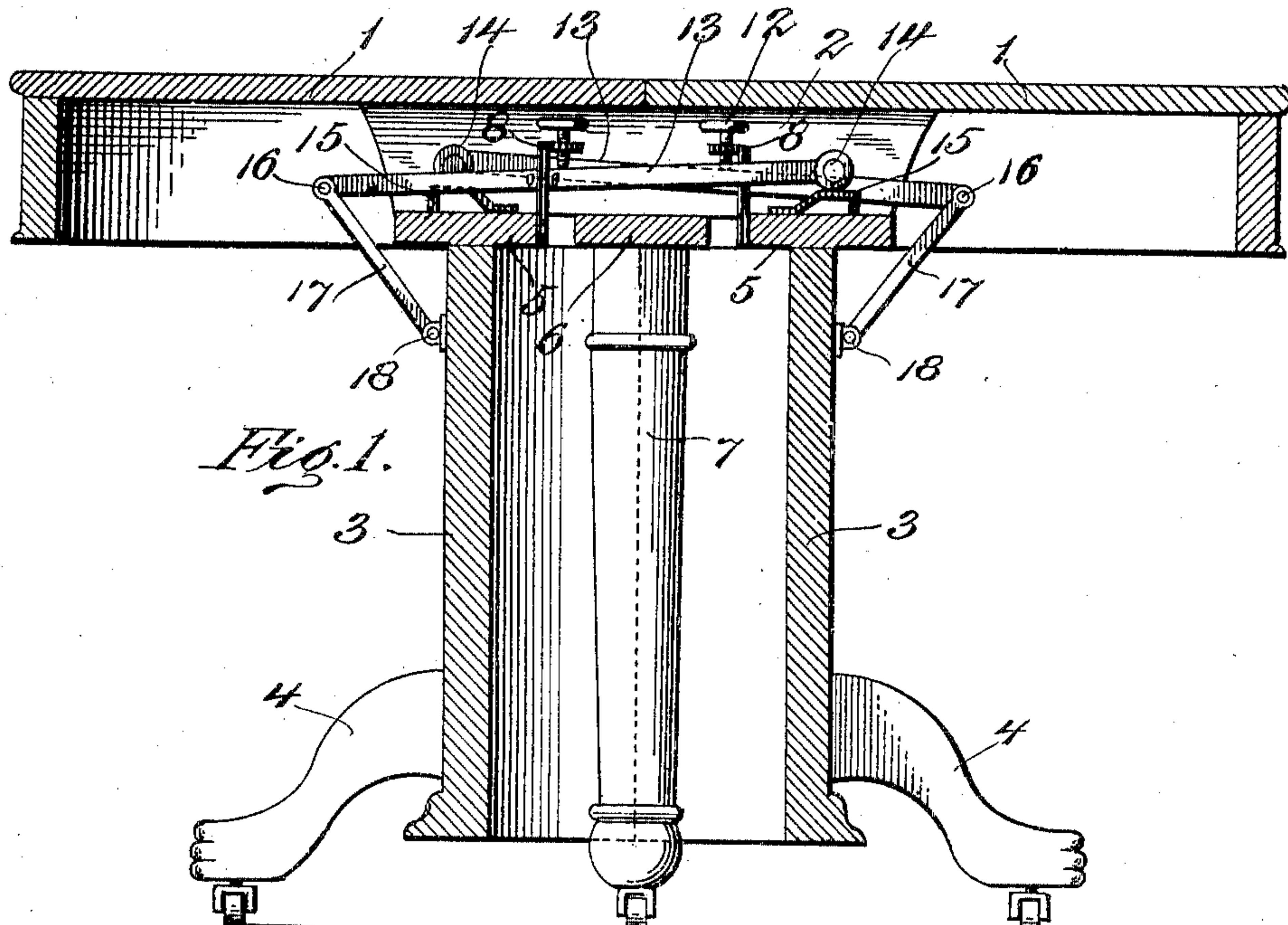


Fig. 1.

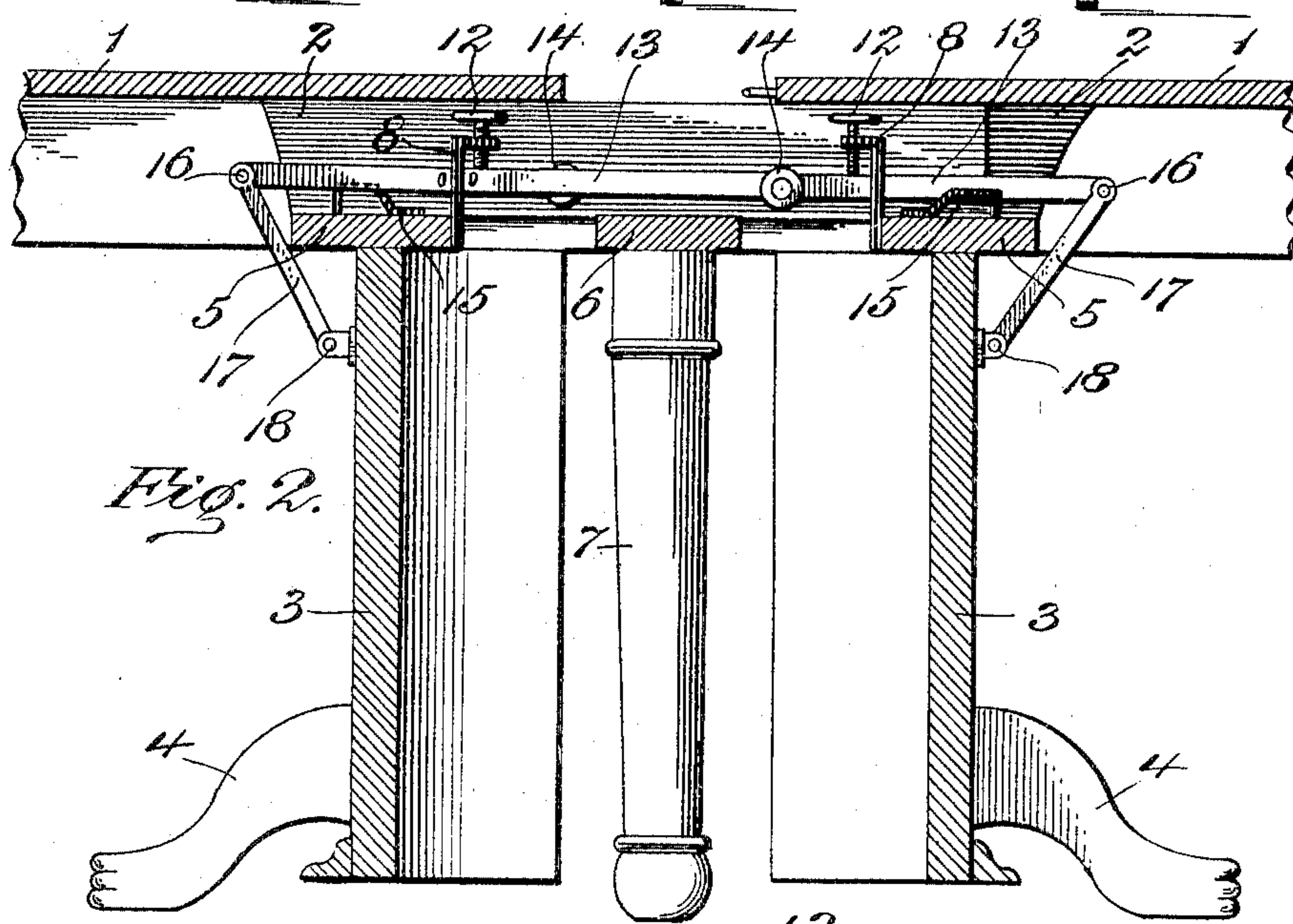


Fig. 2.

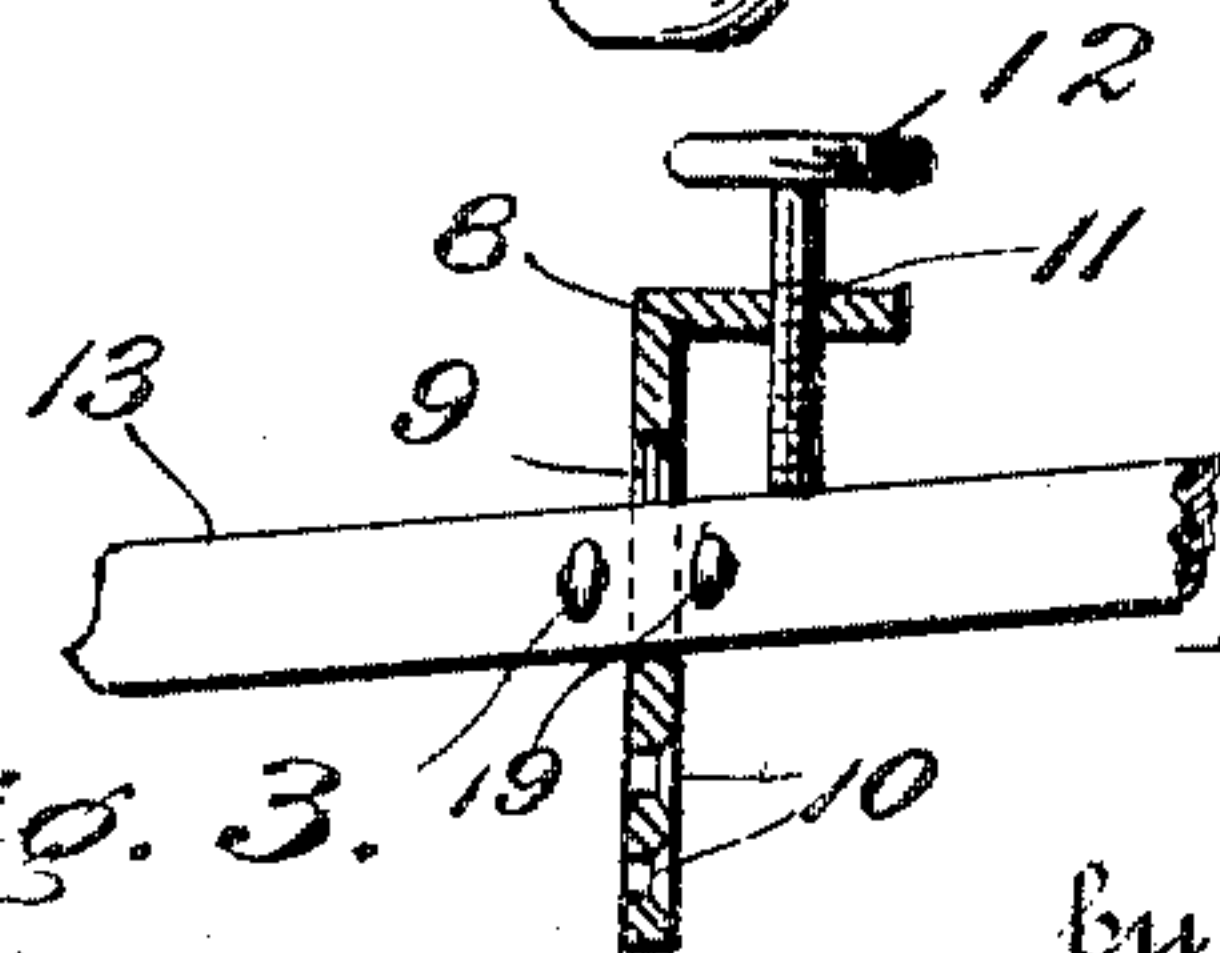


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK J. SENG AND JULIUS T. SENG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS
TO THE SENG COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF
ILLINOIS.

TABLE-LOCK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 789,337, dated May 9, 1905.

Application filed February 8, 1905. Serial No. 244,746.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK J. SENG and JULIUS T. SENG, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a Table-Lock, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in pedestal extension-tables, and has particular reference to a new and improved device for automatically drawing the opposing pedestal-sections snugly together when the table is closed, whereby the usual unsightly crack at each side the pedestal is so reduced as to be practically imperceptible.

The various objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of a pedestal extension-table provided with our improvements, the table being shown closed. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the table being shown open. Fig. 3 is a detail in section, hereinafter referred to.

Similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts throughout the drawings.

In the table shown, which is in the conventional form, 1 1 designate the opposite top-sections mounted upon the slides 2, these elements combining in the usual manner to form the superstructure.

3 3 designate the opposing pedestal-sections supported upon the base, in this instance by legs 4, and connected at their upper ends to the cross-pieces 5, secured to the under sides of the slides 2. To a certain cross-piece 6 may be secured the center leg 7, designed to support the center of the table.

At the inner edge of each cross-piece 5 is secured an inverted-L-shaped fulcrum-bracket 8, (see detail in Fig. 3,) the same having its vertical portion provided with a vertical slot 9 and below the same with screw-holes 10. The upper or horizontal portion of this L-shaped bracket may have a threaded opening 11 formed therein, and in the same may be adjustably mounted a fulcrum-screw 12, provided at its upper end with a hand-wheel, by which it may be conveniently manipulated.

The said brackets are not located directly opposite each other, but are positioned at opposite sides of the center of the pedestal-sections, and, while shown at the inner edges of the cross-piece 5 of said sections, yet, as will be apparent, they may be mounted in positions other than those shown. So, also, may their shape be altered, the prime object being for them to constitute supports for a pair of levers 13.

The levers 13 by reason of the positioning of the brackets, through the slots 9 of which the levers loosely pass, extend by each other, so that the lever of one pedestal-section will when said pedestal-sections are closed extend over the upper end of the other or companion pedestal-section. Cotter-pins 19 may be located in transverse openings formed in each lever 13 and at the opposite sides of the brackets, whereby the levers are maintained in proper relative position. At the inner ends each of the two levers is provided with a loose friction-wheel 14, and arranged upon each pedestal-section and in the path of the wheel 14 of that lever mounted upon the companion pedestal-section is a cam 15, the same being so shaped as to cause the friction-wheel when brought in contact therewith, as in the act of closing the pedestal, to ride up the inclined face of the cam and finally rest upon the highest point thereof, which may be flat or slightly concaved, as desired.

To the outer extremity of each lever 13 there is pivoted, as at 16, a link 17, these links being inclined inwardly toward their lower ends and loosely connected each to a pedestal-section.

When the table is open, or partially so, as shown in Fig. 2, the device is wholly inactive and exerts no influence whatever upon the pedestal-sections; but as such pedestal-sections approach a close relation, as in the act of closing, the inner free end of each lever 13 will contact with and ride up and over the opposing incline of the cam 15 carried by the opposite pedestal-section, and finally, when the pedestal-sections meet, or practically so, the said free ends of the levers will rest upon the highest portion of said cams, whereby the

outer ends of the levers are depressed, and consequently the links 17 are firmly forced inward, causing the pedestal - sections to be squeezed together, whereby the unsightly crack usually occurring between said pedestal-sections is practically eliminated or reduced to such an extent as to render it unobservable.

The adjusting-screws 12, as will be seen, constitute the fulcrums for the levers 13, and inasmuch as they may be raised and lowered said levers may be caused to exert greater or less pressure upon the links 17, and hence in this manner does the arrangement provide for such an adjustment as will adapt the same for the peculiarities of that particular table to which it may be applied.

As will be observed, the tension of the inner ends of the levers upon the cams will be sufficient to overcome the natural tendency of the table to separate; but in order that the top-sections may be securely locked together, whereby the table may be shifted at will, we may use in conjunction with this table-lock any desired form of table-top lock.

Various changes may be made in the details of our invention without departing from the spirit of the same, and we would have it understood that the invention broadly consists in the arrangement of opposing levers at points above the pedestal-sections in conjunction with means for raising the inner ends of the said levers and depressing the outer ends and in some form of connection between said outer ends and the pedestal-sections or other contiguous parts whereby the said sections are forced together as the inner ends of the levers are operated upon.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

1. The combination, in a pedestal extension-table, of opposite levers fulcrumed above the pedestals, the lever of one pedestal overlapping the opposite pedestal, means for raising the inner ends of said levers, and connections between the outer ends of the levers and the pedestal-sections below the fulcrums of said levers.

2. The combination, in a pedestal extension-table, of opposite levers arranged above the pedestal-sections, means for elevating the inner ends of said levers, and connections between the outer ends of said levers and the pedestal-sections at points below the fulcrums of said levers.

3. The combination, in a pedestal extension-table, of opposite levers fulcrumed above the pedestals and upon the movable parts of the table, connections between the outer ends of the levers and the pedestal-sections, and means carried by each movable part of the table for elevating the inner ends of said levers as the pedestal-sections approach each other.

4. The combination, in a pedestal extension-

table, of fulcrums arranged upon the pedestal-sections and extending above the same, opposite levers arranged in the fulcrums and extending at each side of the pedestal-sections, cams carried by the pedestal-sections and arranged in the paths of the free ends of the levers, and connections between the outer ends of the levers and the pedestal-sections at points below the fulcrums.

5. The combination, in a pedestal extension-table, of adjustable fulcrums arranged above each pedestal-section, levers arranged with relation to the fulcrums, means for raising the inner ends of the levers, and connections between the outer ends of the levers and the pedestal-sections.

6. The combination, in a pedestal extension-table, of opposite levers carried by the pedestal-sections, the lever of one section overlapping the opposite section, means connecting the outer ends of said levers with the pedestal-sections, and means for automatically elevating the inner ends of said levers when said pedestal-sections are substantially closed.

7. The combination, in a pedestal extension-table, of opposite levers one fulcrumed upon each pedestal-section, connections between the outer ends of said levers and the pedestal-sections, and inclined cams arranged in the paths of the inner ends of said levers.

8. The combination, in a pedestal extension-table, of opposite levers fulcrumed at the inner edge of each pedestal-section, connections between the outer ends of said levers and the pedestal-sections, and means mounted upon each pedestal-section and in the path of the free end of the lever of the opposite pedestal-section and adapted to elevate said free end when said sections are normally closed.

9. The combination, in a pedestal extension-table, of vertical keepers extending from each of the pedestal-sections, levers loosely mounted in the keepers, connections between the outer ends of the levers and the pedestal-sections, and cams arranged upon the pedestal-sections, the cam of one section being in the path of the free end of the lever of the opposite section.

10. In a pedestal extension-table, the combination, of inverted-L-shaped brackets or keepers rising from each pedestal-section and provided with openings and above the same having threaded openings, opposite levers arranged in the openings, adjusting-screws arranged in the threaded openings, links pivoted to the outer ends of said levers and at their lower ends connected with the pedestal-sections, and means carried by each movable part of the table for elevating the inner ends of said levers when the pedestal-sections are substantially closed.

11. The combination, in a pedestal extension-table, of the inverted-L-shaped bracket or keeper having the opening 9 and the threaded opening 11, the levers arranged in the

openings 9, the adjusting-screws 12 arranged
in the openings 11 and bearing on the levers
13, the links 17 pivoted at the outer ends of
the levers 13 and at their lower ends to the
5 pedestal-sections, the wheels 14 at the inner
ends of the levers 13, and the cams 15 ar-
ranged upon each of the pedestal-sections and
in the paths of said wheels.

In testimony whereof we have signed our
names to this specification in the presence of 10
two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK J. SENG.

JULIUS T. SENG.

Witnesses:

S. G. DOHERTY,

GERARD J. BICHL.