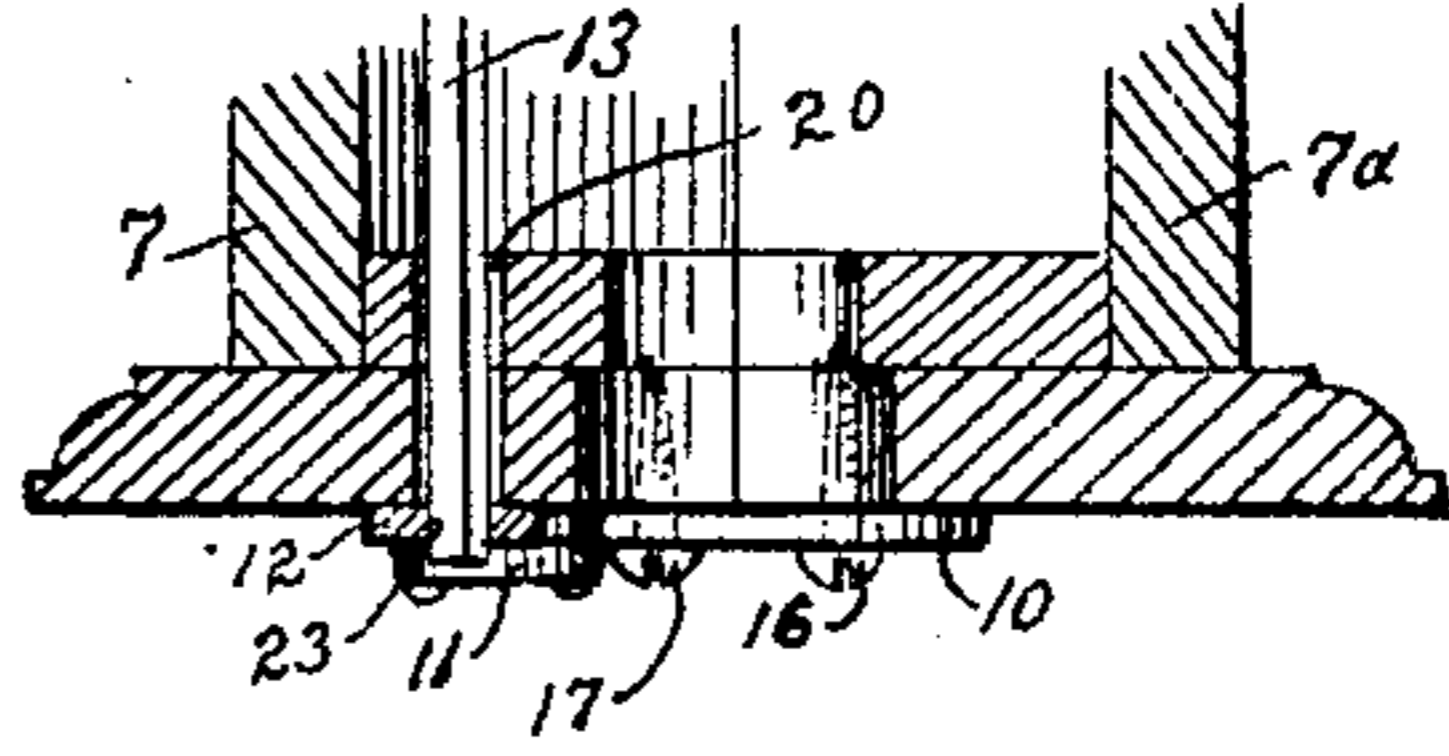


No. 805,696.

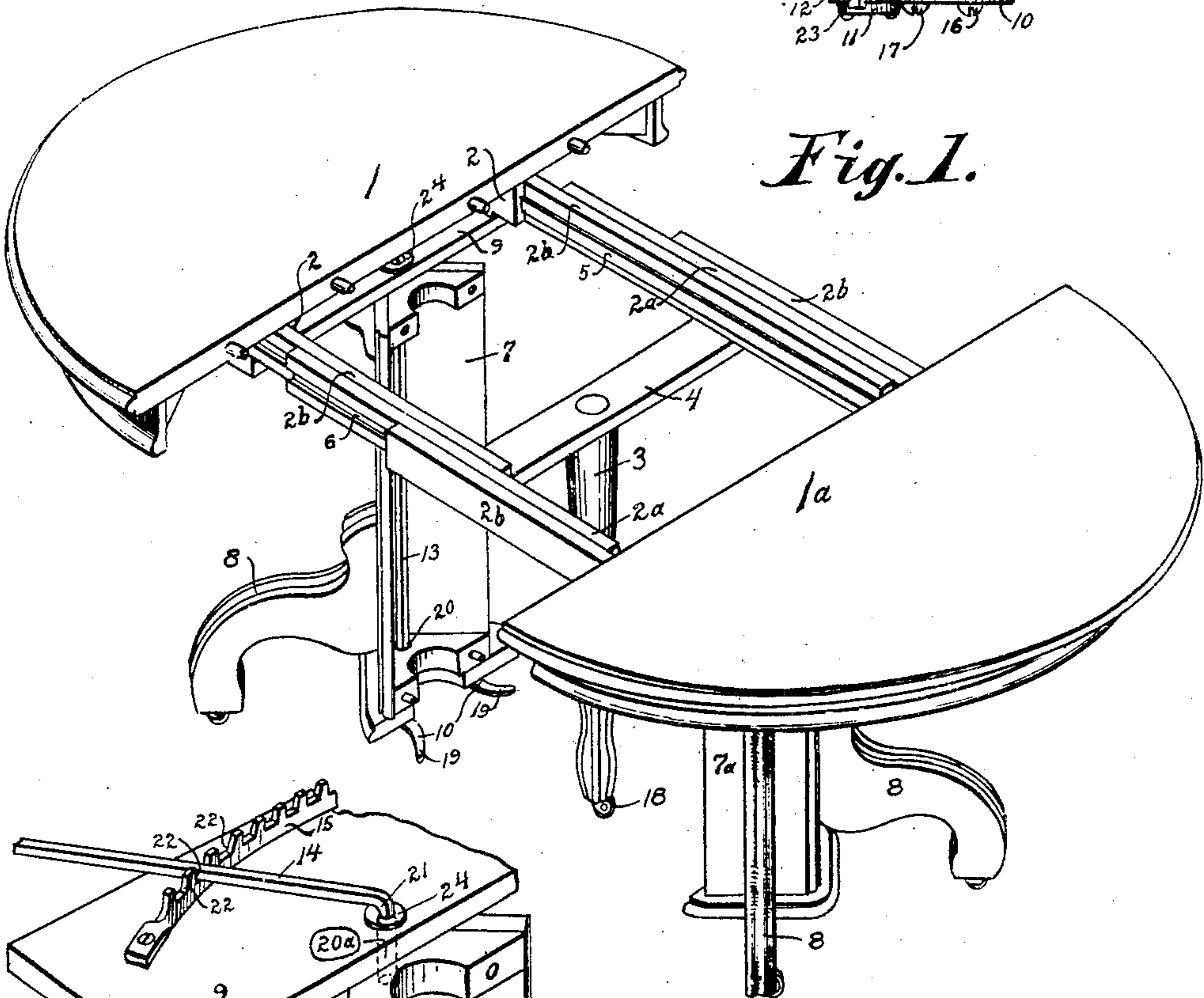
PATENTED NOV. 28, 1905.

J. L. ARNOLD.  
EXTENSION TABLE LOCK.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1905.

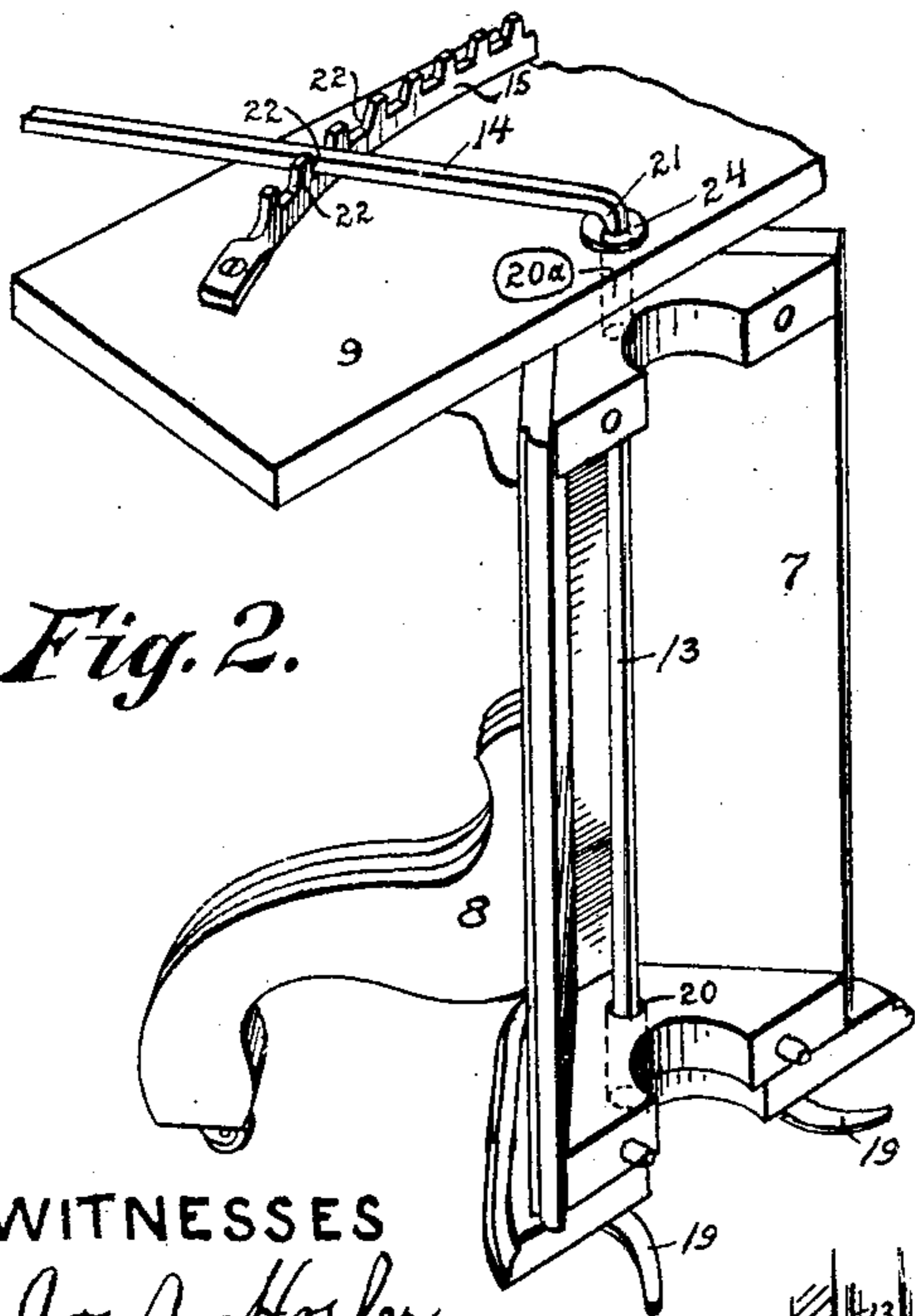
*Fig. 5.*



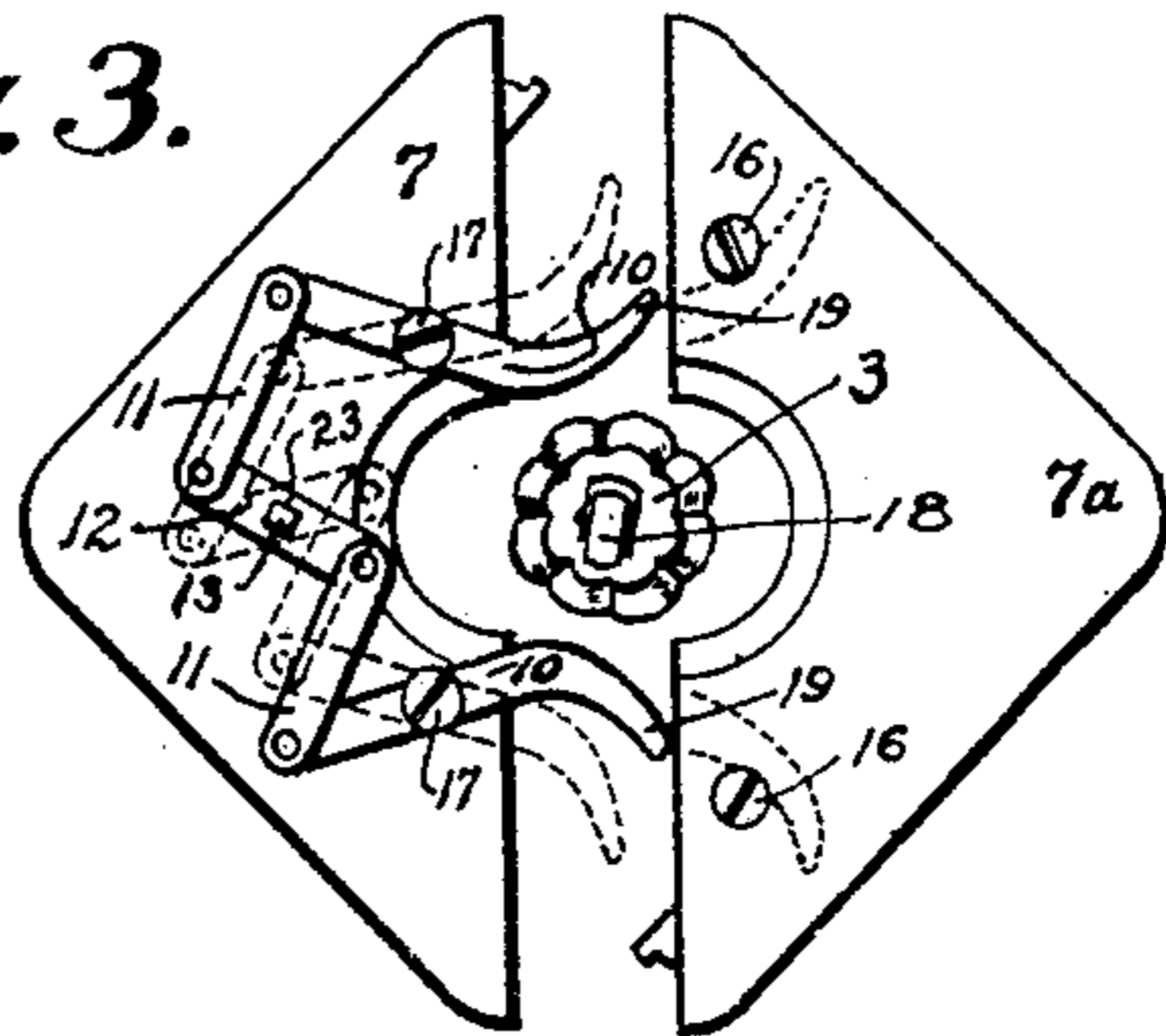
*Fig. 1.*



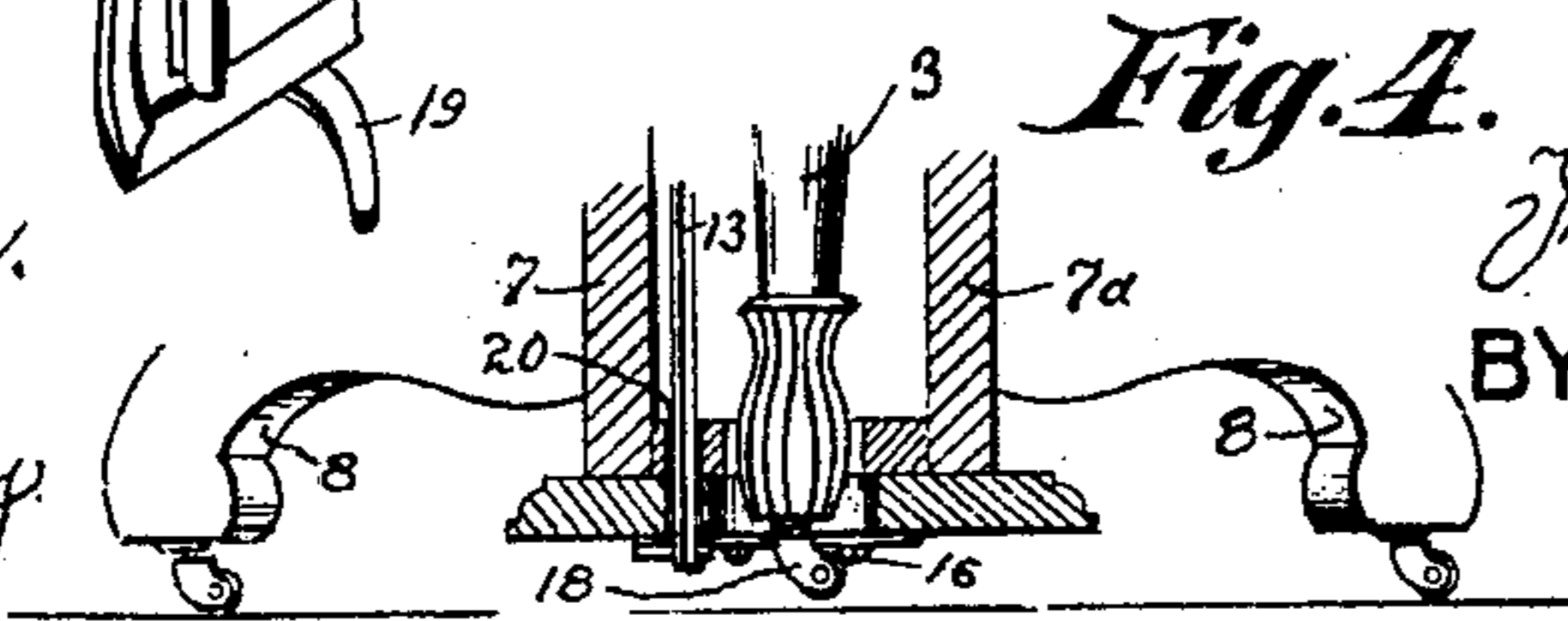
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



WITNESSES

*Jos. J. Hosler.*

*M. F. Anthony.*

INVENTOR

*John L. Arnold,*

BY

*Harry Trease,*  
ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. ARNOLD, OF CANTON, OHIO.

## EXTENSION-TABLE LOCK.

No. 805,696.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 28, 1905.

Application filed March 9, 1905. Serial No. 249,223.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN L. ARNOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have  
5 invented a new and useful Extension-Table Lock, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a lock for a divided-pedestal extension-table having a center leg within the pedestal parts when closed, which  
10 center leg is usually made slightly shorter than the pedestal-legs; and the object of the improvement is to provide a simple, economical, and efficient lock that can be readily applied to any table of such general type for engag-  
15 ing and drawing and holding together the pedestal parts when the table is closed. This object is attained by the construction, mechanism, and arrangement illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

20 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the table, showing the ends extended; Fig. 2, a detached perspective view of one pedestal part, showing the lock applied thereto; Fig. 3, an under plan view of the center leg and pedestal parts slightly separated, illustrating the operation  
25 of the lock; Fig. 4, a section of the lower end of the pedestal as closed, showing the pedestal-legs and the center leg; and Fig. 5, an enlarged section of the lower end of the pedestal as closed, omitting the pedestal-legs and the  
30 center leg.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

The table which is used to illustrate the lock  
35 comprises the top halves 1 and 1<sup>a</sup>, with the end slides 2 attached thereto, the center leg 3, with the cross-bar 4 and the neutral slides 2<sup>a</sup> attached thereto, the intermediate slides 2<sup>b</sup>, having the ordinary tongue 5 and groove 6 con-  
40 nections with the end and neutral slides, and the pedestal parts 7 and 7<sup>a</sup>, with the pedestal-legs 8 attached thereto, the same being attached to the top halves on the under side of the end slides by means of the ordinary bridg-  
45 ing or plates, as 9. The locking parts comprise the fingers 10, the links 11, the cross-head 12, the shank 13, the handle 14, and the toothed segment 15, all mounted on one ped-  
50 estal part, and the posts 16 on the other ped-  
estal part.

In the type of table shown the slide connections are usually somewhat loose, and there is generally some spring in the connection between the pedestal parts and the top halves,  
55 so that when the divided parts are brought together the top halves will come together

first, and the lower ends of the divided pedestal tend to spread apart because of the difference in the vertical length of the center leg and the pedestal-legs. For this reason  
60 and also to avoid any special shaping or construction of the center leg I prefer to locate the lock proper on the lower end of the pedestal, and, as shown, the fingers 10 are pivotally mounted on the bottom of the pedestal  
65 part 7, preferably on the shanks of the large-headed screws 17, the same being vertically located one on each side of the median line of the table, so that the fingers will at all times pass freely on each side of the center  
70 leg. One end 19 of each finger is curved laterally outward, and the curved part is projected beyond the inner face of the pedestal part, so that it will extend for some distance under the bottom of the pedestal part  
75 7<sup>a</sup> when the table parts are brought together, and to the other end of each finger is pivotally attached the end of one of the links 11. The other ends of the links are pivotally attached to the ends of the cross-head 12, which in turn  
80 is mounted on the lower end of the shank 13. The shank 13 extends upward through the apertures 20 and 20<sup>a</sup> in the pedestal part to a point 21 just above the pedestal-plate, from which point the handle 14 extends horizon-  
85 tally outward and is adapted to be engaged in the notches 22 of the toothed segment 15, which is mounted on the pedestal-plate. For simplicity in construction and convenience in  
90 assembling the parts the shank and handle are preferably made of a single square rod of iron bent to a right angle at 21, and the shank is then entered from above through the aper-  
95 tures in the pedestal part and into and through the square aperture 23 in the middle of the cross-head. It is also preferable to provide the washer 24 around the shank on the upper side of the pedestal-plate to receive the wear  
of the rotation of the shank and the handle.

The posts 16 are vertically located sidewise  
100 apart, one on each side of the median line of the table, and are preferably made of large-headed screws so set that the fingers of the lock can operate against the shanks of the screws between the bottom of the pedestal  
105 part and the heads of the screws, and the posts are so spaced apart that when the curved-out ends of the fingers are rotated inward, as shown by full lines in Fig. 3, they will pass freely inside of the posts, but that when they  
110 are rotated outward, as shown by broken lines in the same figure, they will operate against

the inner sides of the posts, and by reason of their outwardly curved or inclined shape will act as an expanding-wedge to draw the two pedestal parts together.

5 The operation of the fingers is accomplished by the rotation of the handle, the shank, and the cross-head by means of the connecting-links. The handle is held in a given position by engagement in the notches by the toothed  
10 segment, and when it is desired to rotate it the handle is lifted or sprung up to free it from the teeth. When the lower ends of the pedestal parts are thus drawn and locked together, the center leg is raised from the floor  
15 by the action of the abutting top halves of the table as a fulcrum and the pedestal-legs resting on the floor as a bearing, in which relation of the parts the upper ends of the pedestal parts and the top halves are held close  
20 together by the weight of the table. It is evident that the relative location and curvature of the fingers can be changed and the operative connections transposed, so that the fingers will operate against the outer sides of  
25 the posts instead of the inner sides thereof, as illustrated and described, without affecting the nature of the invention.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

30 1. A lock for a divided-pedestal extension-table comprising two posts spaced apart on one pedestal part, a rotatable shank having a cross-head on the other pedestal part, two fingers pivoted on the same part on opposite  
35 sides of the shank with links connecting the adjacent ends of the fingers and cross-head,

the free ends of the fingers being curved laterally outward and being adapted to operate against the inner sides of the posts when the pedestal parts are approximately closed, and  
40 means for stopping the shank against rotation.

2. A lock for a divided-pedestal extension-table comprising two vertical posts spaced sidewise apart on one pedestal part, a rotatable shank on the other pedestal part, two fingers  
45 pivoted on the same part with operative connections between the shank and the fingers, the ends of the fingers being curved laterally outward and being adapted to operate in opposite directions against the inner sides of the  
50 posts when the pedestal parts are approximately closed, and means for stopping the shank against rotation.

3. A lock for a divided-pedestal extension-table comprising two vertical posts spaced  
55 sidewise apart on one pedestal part, a rotatable shank on the other pedestal part, and two fingers pivoted on the same part with operative connections between the shank and the fingers, the ends of the fingers being curved  
60 laterally and being adapted to operate in opposite directions against the sides of the two posts when the pedestal parts are approximately closed.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name  
65 to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN L. ARNOLD.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH FREASE,  
HARRY FREASE.