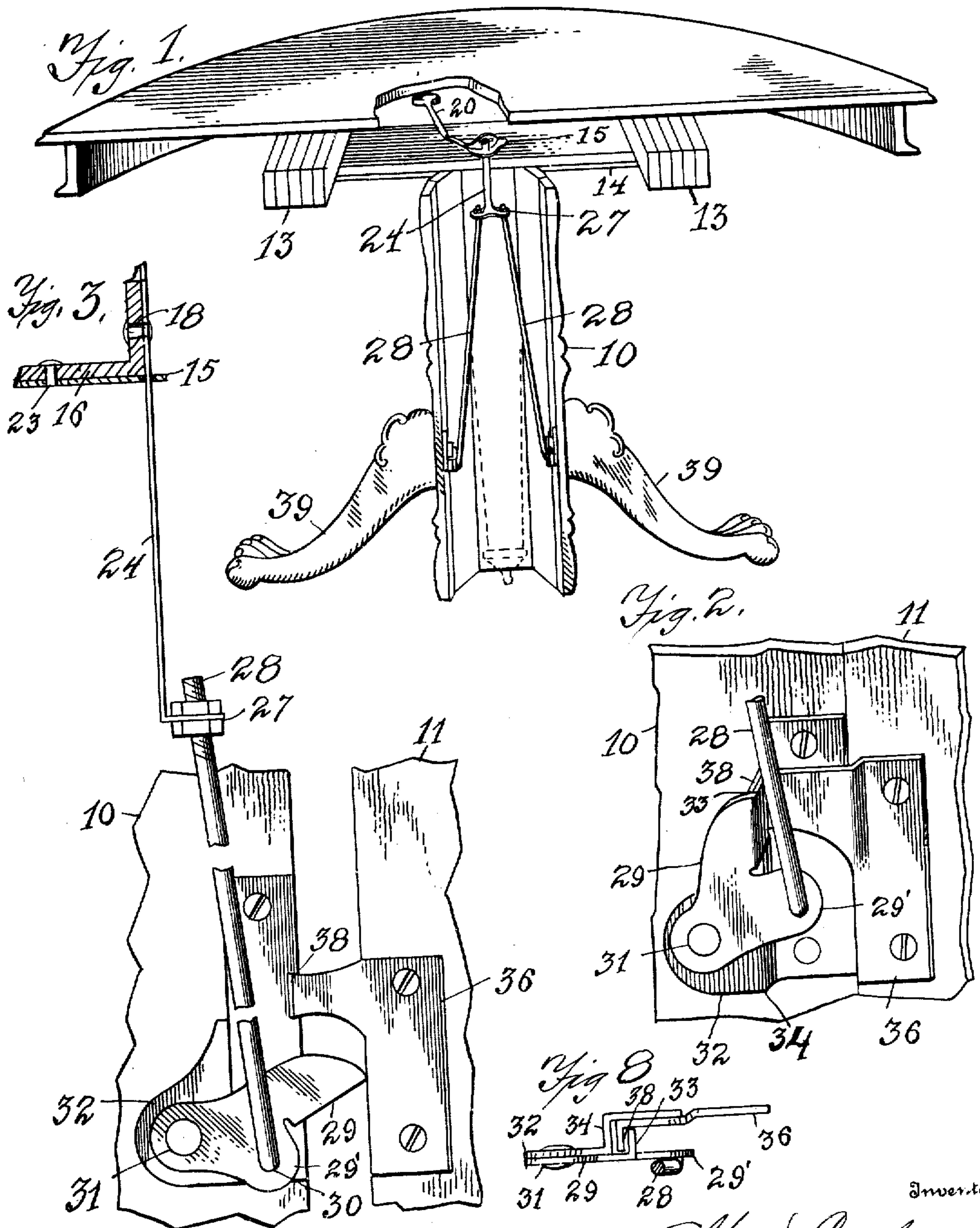


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 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1909.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

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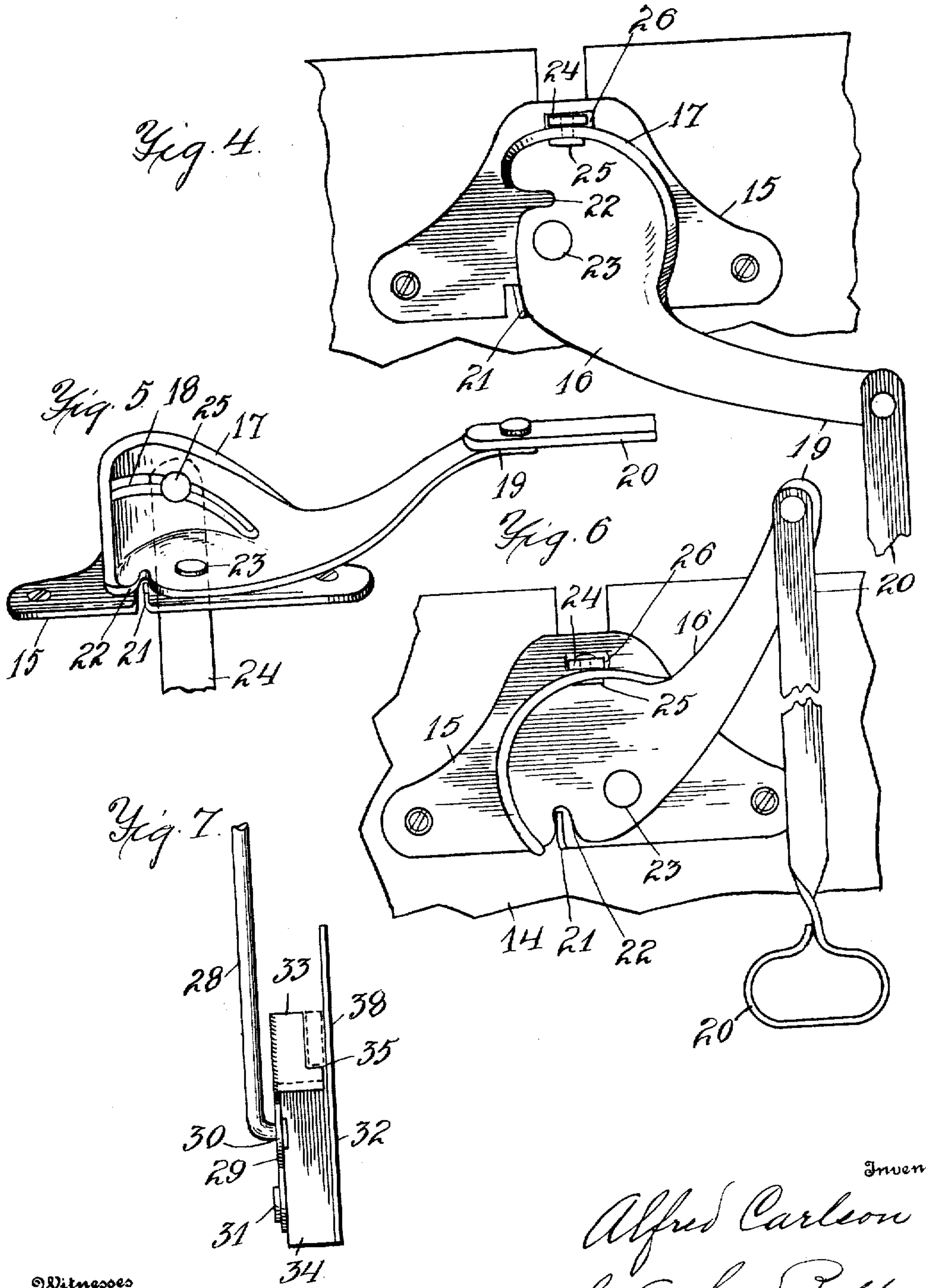
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED CARLSON, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO NATIONAL FURNITURE COMPANY, OF JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

PEDESTAL-TABLE LOCK.

947,278.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

Application filed June 1, 1909. Serial No. 499,517.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED CARLSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamestown, county of Chautauqua, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Pedestal-Table Locks, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to improvements in pedestal extension tables and particularly refers to a new and improved device for guiding and drawing together the opposing pedestal sections when the table is closed, and the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts, as shown in this specification and the accompanying drawings and pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one-half of the pedestal and table top having the main portion of the pedestal lock therein. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the locking elements or the two engaging parts of the lock as attached to the opposite sections of the pedestal at one side. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the opposing parts including portions of the pedestal as they approach one another, the upper portion being shown in section. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are perspective and plan views of the slot cam lever for drawing the parts of the pedestal together and locking the same, Fig. 4 showing a plan view of the slot cam lever in the raised or locked position, Fig. 5 showing a perspective view of the slot cam lever in a partially raised position; and Fig. 6 is a plan view of the slot cam in the unlocked position. Fig. 7 is a side elevation of the locking elements which bind the parts together, said elements being shown in the closed position, the position of the hooked element being shown in dotted line. Fig. 8 is a top plan view of the upper edges of the parts of the lock in position and approaching one another but not contacting, thereby showing the relation of the three plates as they come together.

Similar numerals refer to corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 10 indicates one of the parts or sections of the pedestal and the numeral 11 the other, the parts being similar. The parts of the pedestal support on their upper ends the table top 12 by means of suitable slides 13 which are supported on a

bridge or top board 14 on the upper end of the pedestal parts. Bridge board 14 supports thereon a plate 15 which has pivotally attached thereto the slot cam lever 16. Slot cam lever 16 consists of the vertical portion 17 having slot 18 therein and the extended arm 19 to which is pivotally attached a suitable draw bar 20, which may extend to the outer edge of the table. The draw bar 20 is not attached to the table top 12 or slides 13, but works independent of them so that it is possible to extend the table top and slides without unlocking the pedestal. This is extremely convenient as well as providing a more slightly and firm support for a partially extended table top. When, however, the table top is given a full extension of the slide, it is necessary to provide intermediate supports therefor, and consequently the pedestal must be separated. This can be accomplished with my lock without taking out the filling board or leaves, by simply pushing upon the draw bar 20.

It is apparent that the movement of the slot cam lever 16, which is necessary to unlock the parts, is limited. Accordingly the movement of the pivotally mounted cam slot end is limited by means of the upturned lug 21 on plate 15, a notch 22 being provided in cam slot lever 16 having a curved side around which lug 21 passes as the cam end 17 is turned on the rivet 23. Lug 21 thereby forms a stop at the bottom of notch 22 at one extreme, as shown in Fig. 6, and against the side of the cam lever at the other extreme, as shown in Fig. 4. The slot cam 18 is preferably formed with an abrupt rise at the beginning or lower end of the slot so as to immediately raise the parts into conjunction, and a level locking upper end which will hold the rivet or stud 25 firmly in place when rivet 25 rises to the upper end of the slot 18, thereby clamping the parts together.

A vertical bar 24 is suspended from cam slot 18 by means of a rivet or stud 25 which is slidably mounted in said slot. Bar 24 extends down through a slot 26 in plate 15 within pedestal part 10. The lower end of the bar is bent in the form of a broad flange 27 so as to form a yoke to which is attached the two rods 28. To the lower end of rods 28 the locking elements or fingers 29 are pivotally attached at the point 30. Locking elements 29 are in turn pivotally attached at 31 to plates 32, which plates are attached to

the inner edges of pedestal part 10. The point 30 on locking element 29 is on a side-wise projection 29' midway of the length of said locking element and offset so that the upward draw of rods 28 by means of slot cam 16 draws both upward and sidewise on the locking element 29. Said locking element is formed with an angular portion 33 which fits on to a similar angular portion 34 of plate 32. The angular portion 34 of plate 32 being perpendicular, it thereby forms a positive stop for the upward movement of locking element 29. The turned projection 33 of locking element 29 has a notch 35 therein next to the flat side of vertical plate 32. A hooked plate 36 is provided on part 11 opposite to plate 32 and is so placed that when the parts 10 and 11 are firmly drawn together making a close joint, as shown at 37 in Fig. 2, the hooked end 38 of plate 36 is turned opposite to projection 33 and will rest in notch 35 being drawn into said notch by the upward and sidewise movement of locking element 29; for it is apparent that when the two locking elements 29 are in the lowered position, as shown in Fig. 3, and the hooked elements 36 come over locking elements 29, the upward movement of the locking elements 29 by means of cam lever 16 will cause locking elements 29 to engage the hooked elements 36 and raise upward on said hooked elements drawing said hooked elements and at the same time said hooked elements will guide the parts of the pedestal 10 and 11 firmly into conjunction. It is thus made obvious that the two locking elements 29 pivotally attached to plates 32 on the opposite inner sides of the hollow portion 10 of the pedestal and the correspondingly placed rigid hooked elements 36 draw firmly together both sides of the pedestal and also that the action of the locking elements 29 is to draw upwardly on both the sections 10 and 11, thereby bringing the two parts of the pedestal into correct locking position.

It should be borne in mind that the constant tendency of the parts of a split pedestal is to sag downward at the center, particularly when supported by branching legs, as shown at 39. This tendency increases with use as the joints become worn and the portions of the lock and table oftentimes become loose. On account of this tendency to sag and also to insure the proper guidance of the portions 10 and 11 of the pedestal, dowel pins are commonly used between said portions. The rigid hooked elements 36 combined with notches 35 on the locking elements 29 avoid the necessity of providing such dowel pins, which dowel pins quickly wear away the holes in the opposite part of the pedestal and make an unsightly joint. In order to insure the perfect adjustment of the parts so as to make a tight joint 37, the

upper ends of rods 28 are threaded and attached to flange 27 of bar 24 by means of suitable nuts above and below said flange so that the upper end of rod 28 may be adjusted, thereby tightening up the action of all the parts and insuring the perfect locking of the parts as well as a perfect joint 37 throughout the entire life of the table.

It is apparent that the parts of the lock may be formed from sheet metal by means of suitable dies so that with the exception of the rods 28 and bar 20 they may all be stamped out by means of suitable die presses, thereby forming a simple, cheap, and durable construction, yet one which overcomes all the difficulties thus far experienced in the use of split pedestals for extension tables. When placed upon the parts of the pedestal the locking elements are operated by drawing upon bar 20 as the two parts 10 and 11 approach one another. As soon as the hooks 38 are engaged by the upward moving locking elements 29, the draw of the bar 20 and slot cam lever 16 upon bar 24 and rods 28 firmly closes the pedestal. The opening or unlocking of the pedestal is attained by simply pushing upon bar 20 thus operating by cam lever 16 the remaining parts of the lock.

It is apparent that a central supporting post for long tables may be used within the parts 10 and 11 of the hollow pedestal, as shown in dotted line Fig. 1, since the parts of the lock operate upon the opposite inner sides of the pedestal, the rods 28 extending to the opposite inner sides from the vertical bar 24. It is also obvious that other means might be used for raising the locking elements 29 than the slot cam lever 16. The slot cam lever is preferred because of its positive attachment and quick horizontal action. The locking elements 29 with their upward draw and guiding principle for the two sections of the pedestal are the main points necessary for the success of the lock.

I claim as new:

1. In a device of the character described, the combination with a pedestal made of two sections, of a locking element or finger pivotally attached at one end thereof to one of said pedestal sections, a projection on said finger out of line therewith, an element on the other pedestal section projecting into the path of rotation of said finger, and means connected to said projection to raise said finger and engage said projecting element and draw the pedestal sections together with an upward and sidewise binding movement.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination with a pedestal made of two sections, of a locking element or finger pivotally attached at one end to one of said pedestal sections, a first projecting element on the same pedestal section as said finger

placed above and in the path of rotation for said finger, a second projecting element on the other pedestal section in the path of rotation for said finger, a sidewise projection on said finger, and means pivotally attached to said sidewise projection for raising said finger to engage said second projecting element and bind it against said first projecting element.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination with a pedestal made up of two sections, of two plates attached to the opposite inner sides of one of said sections, said plates each projecting out from the wall of said sections, a pair of locking elements each pivotally attached at one end to said plates and each having an offset portion with a notch therein adjacent to said plate when in the raised or locking position, a pair of rigid hooked elements on the opposite inner sides of the other section one to each side to be engaged by said locking elements, and means connected to said offset portions for raising said locking elements to thereby engage said hooked elements in said notches and draw said sections together.

4. In a device of the character described, the combination with a pedestal made up of two sections, of plates attached to the opposite inner sides of one of said sections, one on each side, said plates having an angular projection, locking elements pivotally attached to said plates each having a corresponding angular projection to shut against the angular projection of said plate, plates rigidly attached to the opposite inner sides of the other section one for each side, each of said rigidly attached plates having an angular projection therefrom opposite to the angular projection of said pivotal locking element, and means for raising said pivotal locking elements to engage their angular projections with the angular projections of the plates on the opposite pedestal section.

5. In a device of the character described,

the combination with a pedestal made up of two sections, a pair of angular plates rigidly attached within one of said sections one on each side thereof, a pair of locking elements pivotally attached to said plates one to each plate and having corresponding angular projections, said pivotal locking elements each having a notch adjacent to said angular plate, plates rigidly attached to the other section opposite said pivotal locking elements having projections therefrom with oppositely angled ends to form hooks, and means for raising said pivotal locking element to engage said hooks in locking engagement in said notches and guide the same against said angular plates, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. In a device of the character described, the combination with a pedestal made up of two sections 10 and 11, of a pair of angular plates 32 attached to the opposite inner sides of one of said sections one to each side, a pair of locking elements 29 pivotally attached to said plates, one to each plate and having a corresponding angular projection 33, each of said angular projections having a notch 35 adjacent to said angular plates, hooked plates 36 rigidly attached to the other section opposite said pivotal locking elements to engage said notches therein, rods 28 pivotally attached midway of the length of said locking elements at one end and adjustably attached to a yoke bar 24 at the other end, a cam lever 16 pivotally mounted on said pedestal having a cam slot 18 therein, and a stud 25 on said yoke bar slidably engaging said cam slot, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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

ALFRED CARLSON.

Witnesses:

A. L. FURLOW,
CARL T. JOHNSON.