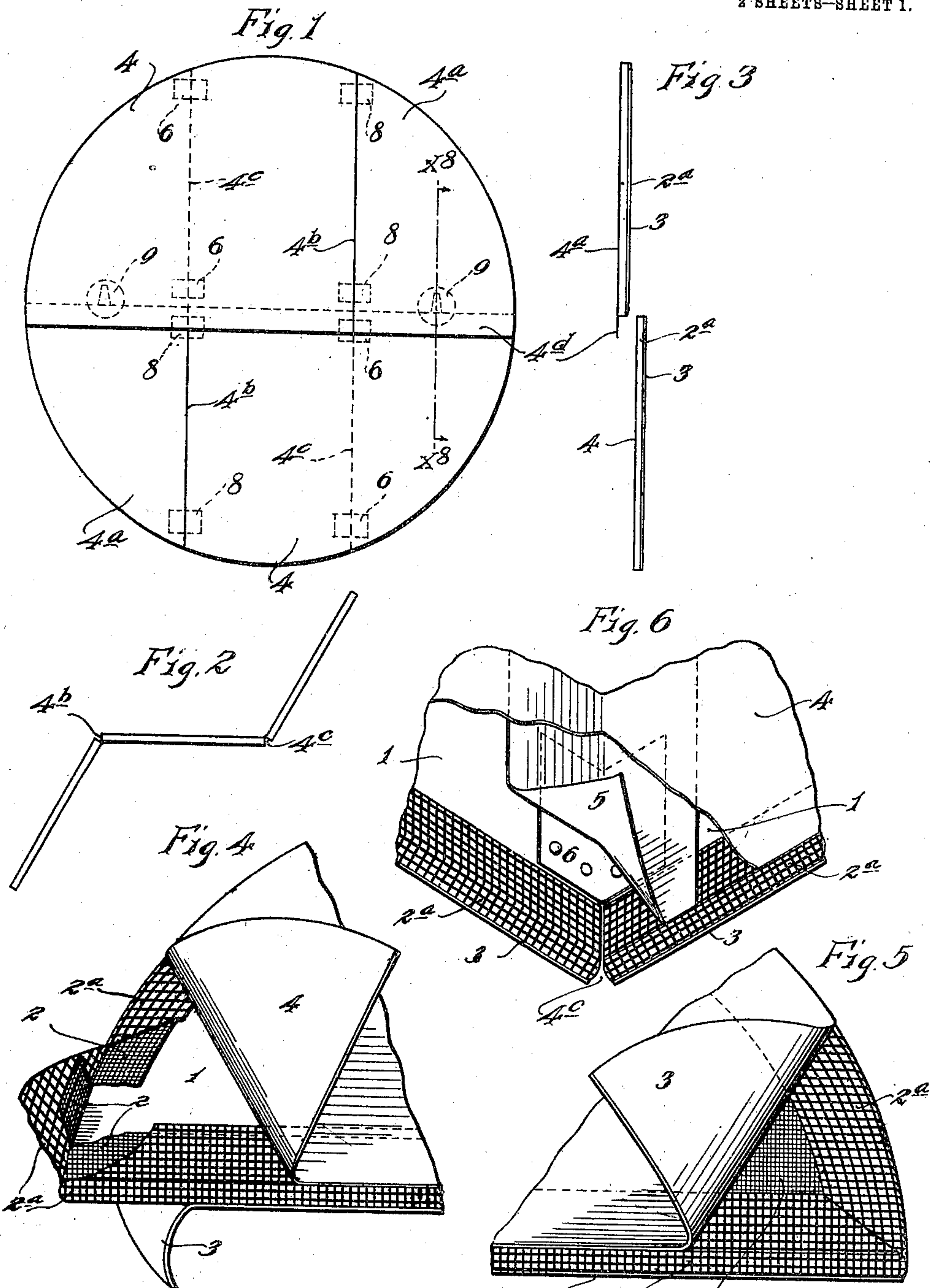


J. L. McKAY.  
TABLE TOP PROTECTOR.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 22, 1908.

983,920.

Patented Feb. 14, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
L. L. Simpson.  
Leon Blosey

Inventor:  
John L. McKay  
By his Attorneys:  
William Merchaud

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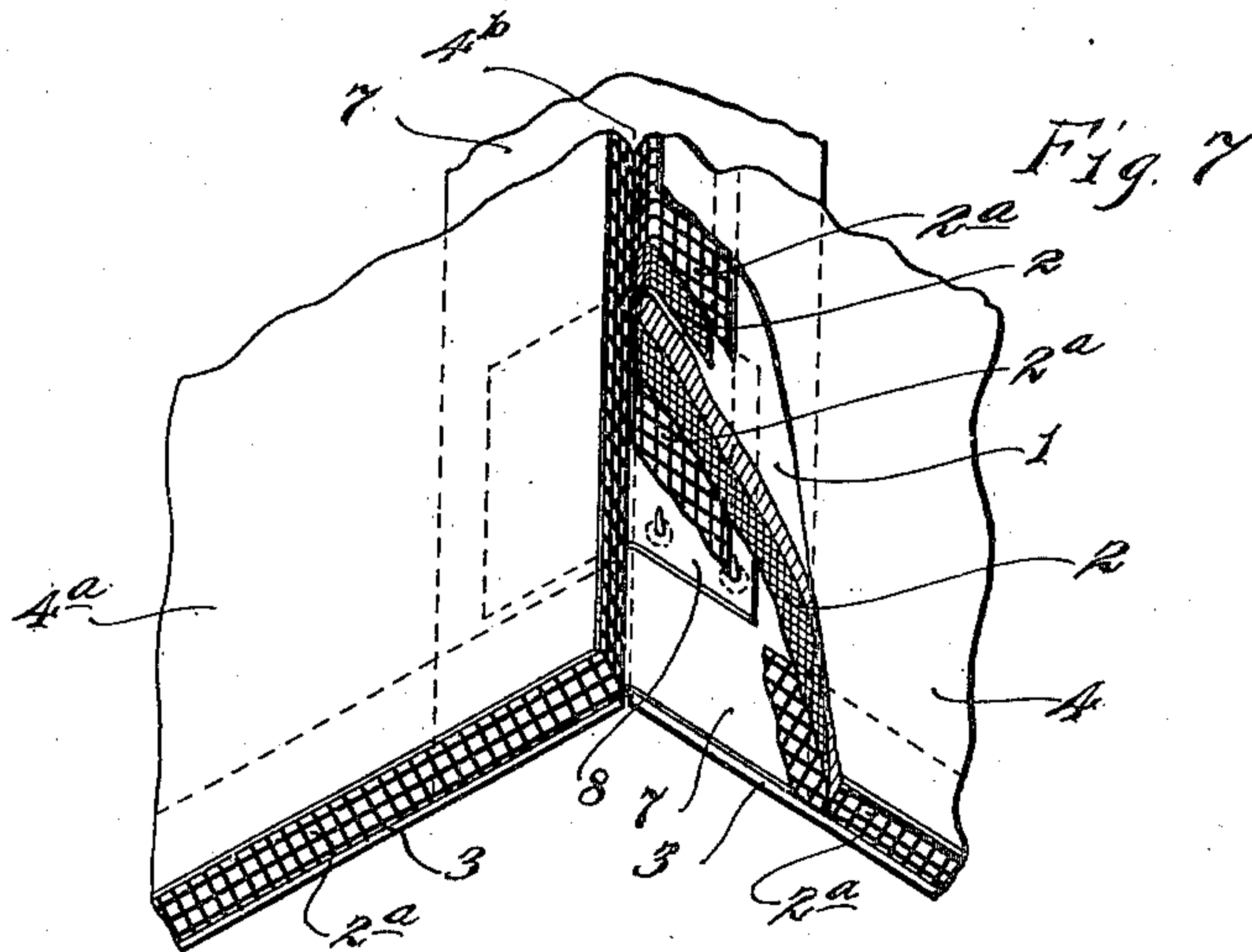


Fig. 9

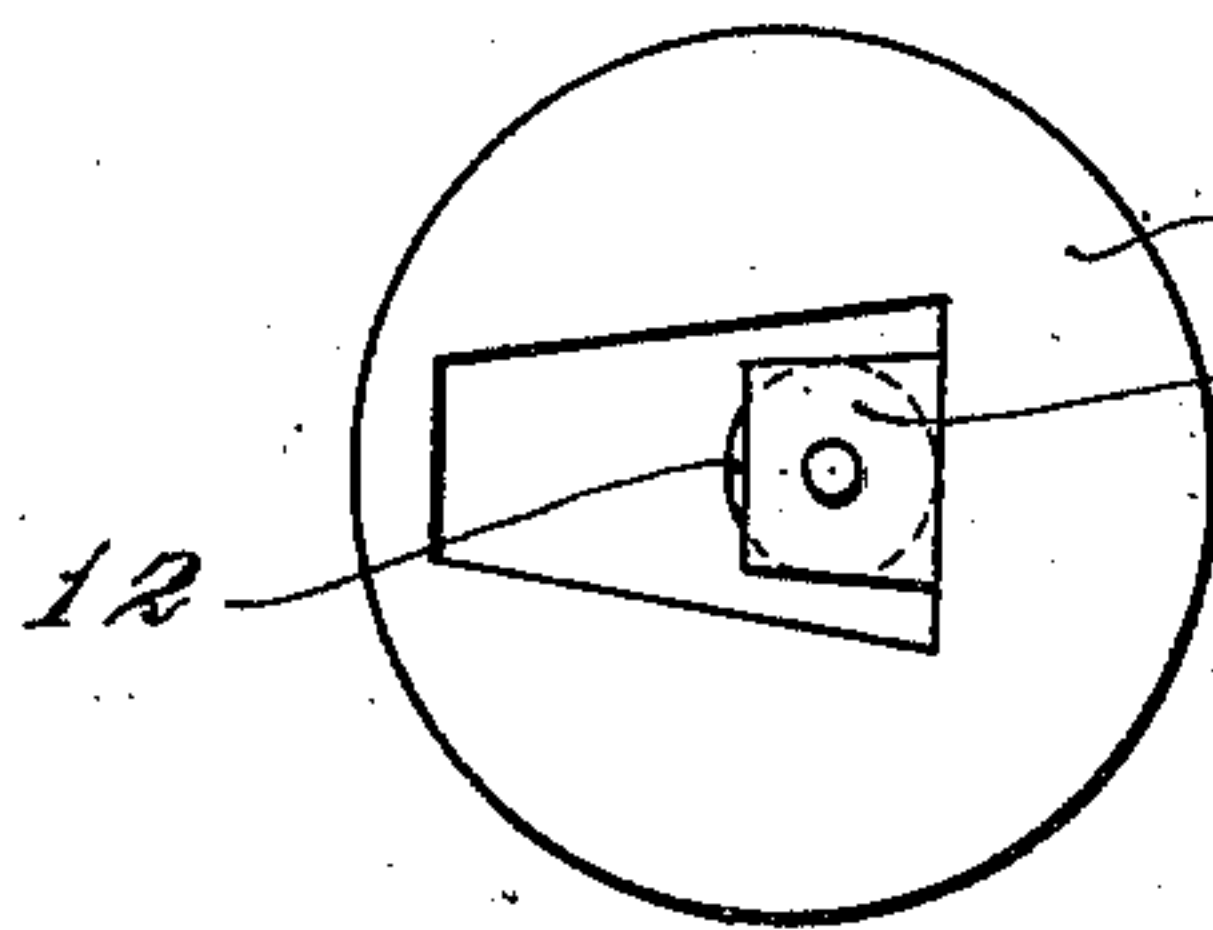


Fig. 8

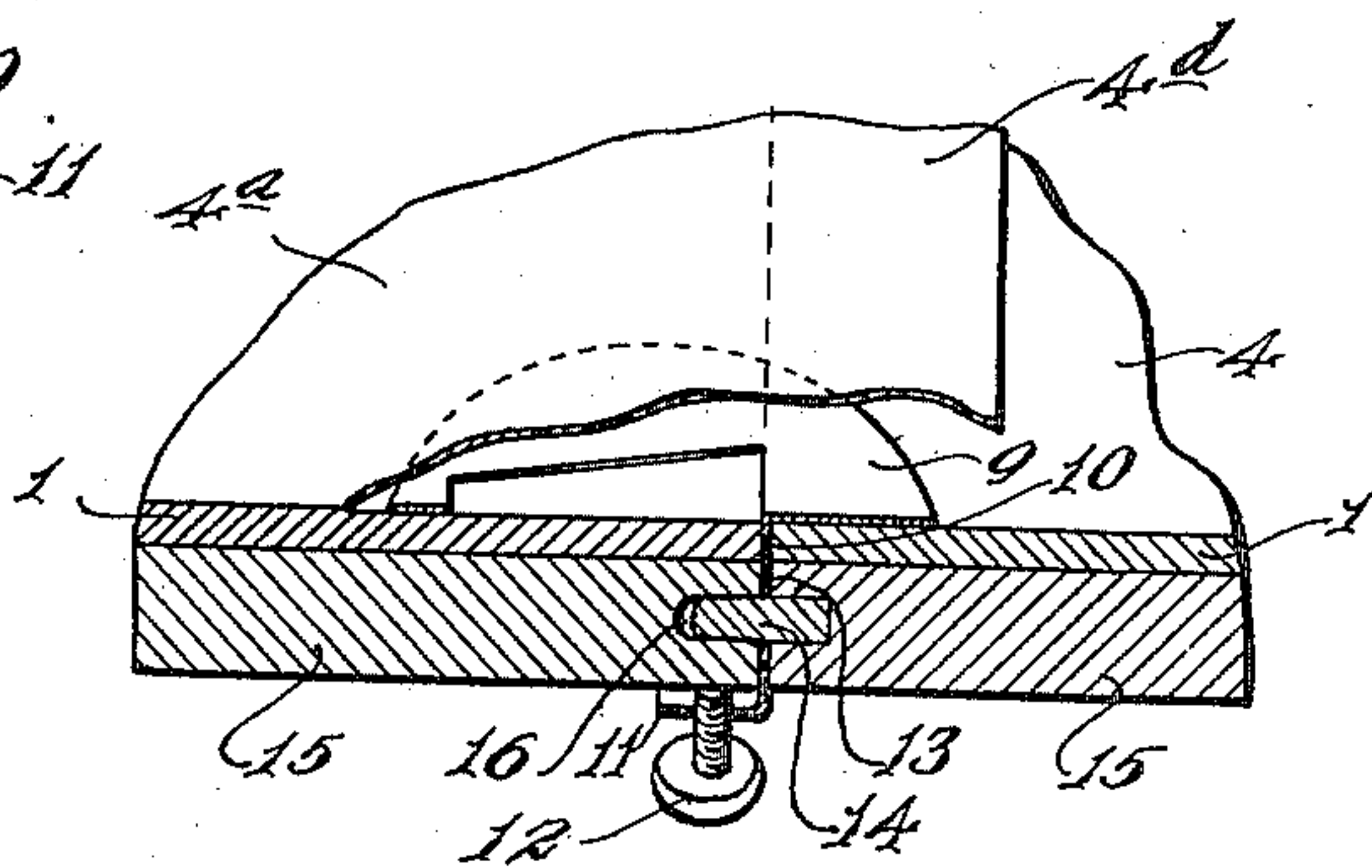


Fig. 10

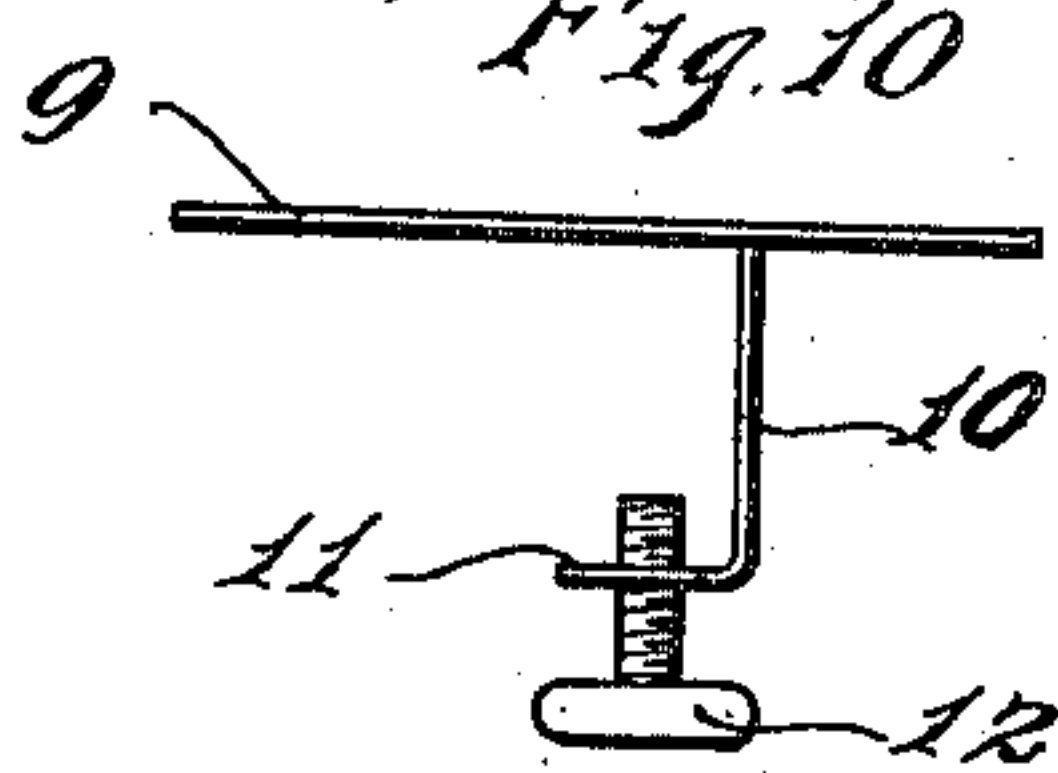
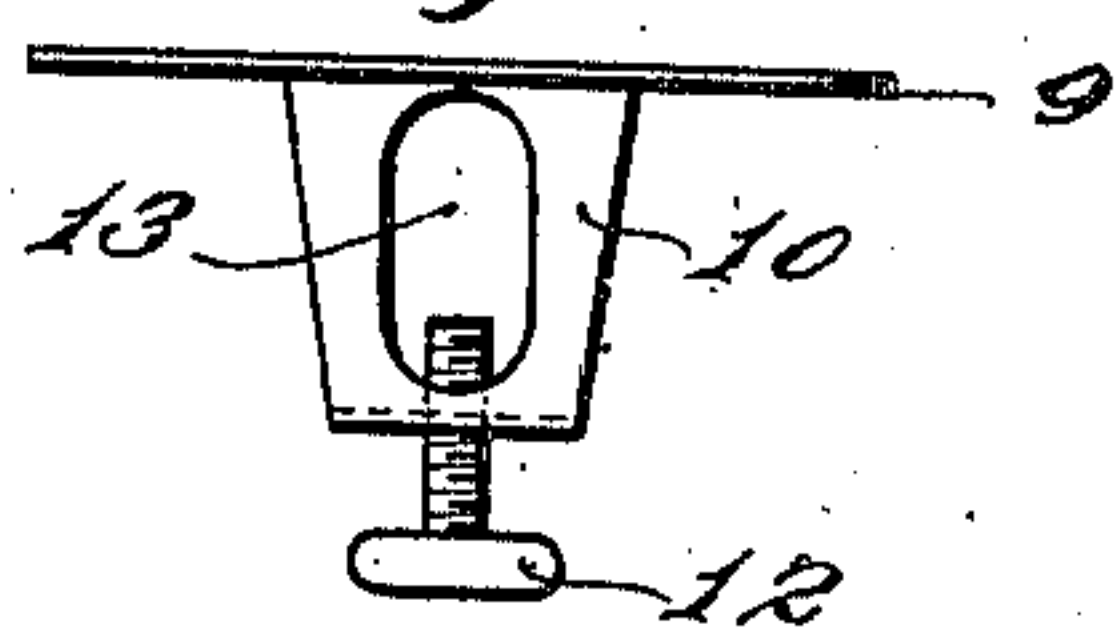


Fig. 11



Witnesses:  
L. L. Simpson.  
Leon B. Losey.

Inventor:  
John L. McKay  
By his Attorneys:  
William M. Merchant



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. MCKAY, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN TABLE PROTECTOR COMPANY, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, A CORPORATION OF MINNESOTA.

## TABLE-TOP PROTECTOR.

983,920.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 14, 1911.

Application filed April 22, 1908. Serial No. 428,484.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN L. MCKAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Table-Top Protectors; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved table top protector and to this end it consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and defined in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings which illustrate the invention, like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, showing the complete table top protector. Fig. 2 is an edge elevation showing one-half section of the protector partly folded. Fig. 3 is an edge elevation showing the complete protector turned into a vertical position and with the half sections thereof separated. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a portion of one of the outer segments of the table top protector, looking at the upper surface thereof and with some parts sectioned, some broken away and with some parts turned out of position. Fig. 5 is a perspective view looking at the lower or bottom surface of the parts shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the means for connecting the segments of the protector. Fig. 7 is a view corresponding to Fig. 6, but showing a slightly modified form of the hinge connection between the segments of the protector. Fig. 8 is a sectional perspective view with parts broken away taken on the line  $x^s x^s$  of Fig. 1, and showing a clamp for securing the protector to a table top. Fig. 9 is a plan view of one of the clamps shown in Fig. 8; and Figs. 10 and 11 are views, respectively, in side and front elevation of the clamp shown in detail in Fig. 9.

The table top protector illustrated in the drawings is made round to adapt it for application to round table tops, but it may be made square, oblong, or other form.

The bodies of the so-called segments that make up the half sections of the protector are afforded by quite heavy sheets of as-

bestos board 1, the lower surfaces of which are preferably covered by thin cloth 2, such as cheese cloth, the edges of which are turned upward over the edges of said asbestos and secured to the upper surface thereof by adhesive material. The edges of these asbestos boards are preferably covered by binding strips 2<sup>a</sup> of canvas or similar material. Secured to the under surface of the cheese cloth 2 and the binding strips 2<sup>a</sup> and covering the entire under surface of the segments is a sheet of felt 3 or other non-abrasive material adapted to be used in contact with a highly polished table top.

The upper surface of the segments made up of the asbestos boards 1 are provided with oil cloth coverings 4—4<sup>a</sup>. The oil cloth sections 4 each extend over one intermediate and one outside segment, while the oil cloth sections 4<sup>a</sup> extend each over but one of the outside segments, thus leaving open joints 4<sup>b</sup> at the top of the protector and open joints 4<sup>c</sup> at the bottom of the protector (see particularly Figs. 1 and 2). The oil cloth coverings 4—4<sup>a</sup> of the one-half section of the protector are provided with projecting flaps 4<sup>d</sup> that are adapted to overlap the abutting edge portion of the other half section of the protector, as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 8, and thereby form a substantially liquid tight joint between the said half sections. The joints 4<sup>c</sup> (see particularly Fig. 6) are made liquid tight by the oil cloth sheets 4 and further by reinforcing joint strips 5 of water-proof material, such as rubber sheeting, which overlap the said joints 4<sup>c</sup> and are interposed between the said oil cloth strips 4 and the tops of the connected segments or boards 1. Also, these joints are reinforced by flexible hinges 6, preferably of leather, secured to the connected sections by tacks or otherwise and interposed between the said connected sections and the said reinforcing strips 5. The joints 4<sup>b</sup> (see particularly Figs. 2 and 7) are made liquid tight by reinforcing strips 7 of flexible water-proof material, such as rubber sheeting; and the said sections are further connected by leather hinges 8 secured to the respective sections by tacks or other suitable devices and interposed between the joint strips 7 and the protector sections to which they are attached.

In many cases it is desirable to have a table top protector or covering that will



project considerably beyond the edges of the table top and thereby materially increase the size of the table. When such protector or covering is employed, some suitable means is desirable for rigidly securing the protector to the table top. A simple and efficient device for this purpose is shown in the drawings, wherein the numeral 9 indicates a thin metal disk or plate having, as shown, pressed from the intermediate portion thereof a depending clamping arm 10, the end of which is bent laterally at 11 into a plane parallel to the body 9. A clamping screw 12 works with threaded engagement through the said end portion 11 and the said arm 10 is formed with a perforation 13 for a purpose which will presently appear. The numeral 14 indicates dowel pins carried by one of the table top sections 15 and engageable with seats 16 in the abutting edge of the other table top sections. Preferably, two of these improved clamps are used and applied, as shown in Figs. 1 and 8 by reference to which it will be seen that the thin clamping arms 10 are interposed between the adjoining edges of the table top sections 15 and of the half sections of the protector. With the thin body portion 9 resting upon and overlapping the half sections of the protector but interposed below loose portions of the flap 4<sup>a</sup> and body portions of the oil cloth covering, the clamping screw 12 is, of course,

screwed against the bottom of the overlying table top section 15. One of the dowel pins 14 is passed through each of the perforated arms 10. When the protector is screwed as just indicated by a pair of clamps described it will be firmly held to the table top against sliding and other movements. The dowel pins 14, as is evident, hold the clamps against sliding movements in the direction of the opening between the table top sections 15.

What I claim is:

A table top protector made up of half sections, each half section comprising three sub-sections, flexible hinges connecting the outer sub-sections to the intermediate sub-sections, one at the upper and the other at the lower surface thereof, water proof coverings extending over one outer and one intermediate sub-section, and other water proof coverings extending over only one of the outer sub-sections, and the water proof coverings of the one half section of said protector having projecting flaps adapted to overlap abutting sub-sections, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN L. MCKAY.

Witnesses:

HARRY D. KILGORE,  
MALIE HOEL.