

J. W. SLADE & B. F. DOWNS.

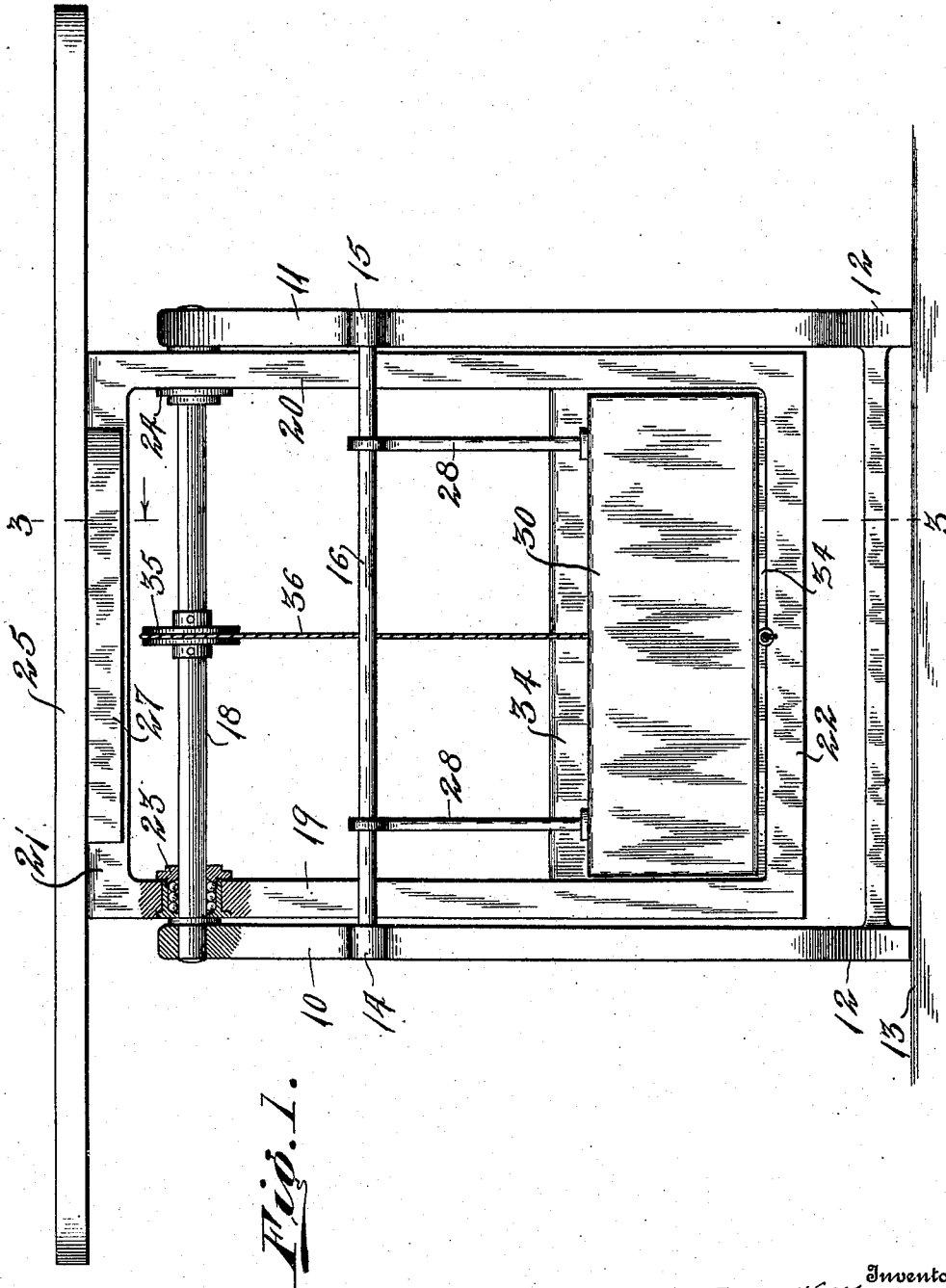
SHIP TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1908.

933,351.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses
Jos. Gregory.
L. N. Woodward

Inventors
James W. Slade
Benjamin F. Downs.

384

Charles Chandler
Attorney

J. W. SLADE & B. F. DOWNS.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

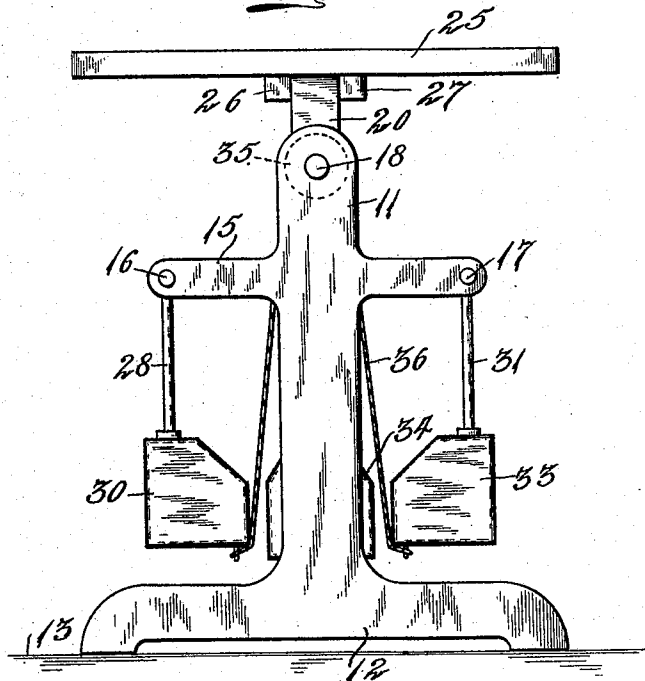
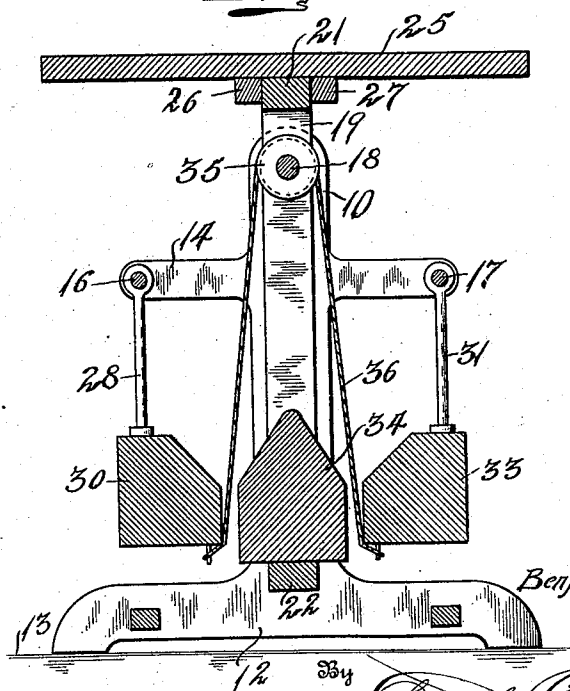


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Jos Gregory.

C. H. Woodward.

Inventor
James W. Slade
Benjamin F. Downs.

Charles H. Chapman
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES W. SLADE AND BENJAMIN F. DOWNS, OF RICHBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

SHIP-TABLE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 7, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES W. SLADE and BENJAMIN F. DOWNS, citizens of the United States, residing at Richburg, in the county of Lamar, State of Mississippi, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ship-Tables; and we 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.

This invention relates to tables employed upon shipboard more particularly to the class wherein provision is made for maintaining the top of the table in a level position during the rolling of the ship, and has for one of its objects to improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simple construction of device of this character which will automatically maintain the table top in a level position irrespective of the position of the hull of the ship.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claims, and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved device. Fig. 2 is an end elevation. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The improved device comprises a supporting frame including spaced standards 10—11 supported upon a suitable base 12, the latter secured to the floor represented at 13. The standards 10—11 are provided with transverse members 14—15, the opposite ends of the transverse members being coupled by rods 16—17, the rods lying in parallel relations and spaced apart, as shown. At their upper ends the standards 10—11 are connected by a relatively heavy shaft or rod 18, and swinging upon this rod is an oblong frame formed of spaced sides 19—20, an upper member 21 and a lower member 22, the shaft or rod 18 extending through the side members 19—20 near their upper ends, and preferably provided with ball bearings 23—24 where the members 19—20 engage the rod to reduce the friction, as hereafter explained.

The table top is represented at 25, and

may be of any required size and of any required material, and is preferably provided with transverse cleats 26—27 upon the under side and adapted to engage against the upper member 21 to increase the stability of the table top.

Swingly engaging the rod 16 are spaced suspension members 28 and connected to these depending members is a relatively heavy block 30, while similar suspension members 31 are swingingly supported upon the rod 17 and provided with a relatively heavy block 33 at their lower ends.

Supported within the swinging oblong frame and preferably resting upon the lower member 22 and between the vertical members 19—20 is a block 34, which serves the purpose of a balance weight to assist in maintaining the table in its level position.

Mounted upon the shaft or rod 18 is a cable pulley 35 over which a cable 36 leads and is connected to the members 30—33.

With a device thus constructed it will be obvious that the table top 25 will be automatically maintained in a level position no matter what position the standards 10—11 may be caused to assume, as the weight elements 30—33—34 operate to maintain the oblong frame in a vertical position and correspondingly maintain the table in a horizontal position.

The blocks 30—33—34 may be of any suitable material and of any required size, to produce the necessary weight effect. The supporting framework may be of any suitable material and of any suitable size, and will vary in size to correspond to the size or area of the table top.

By this simple arrangement it will be obvious that when the ship rocks, the swinging frame will be caused to retain its vertical position by the action of the weight 34, as before stated, and the compensating weights 30—33 being coupled together will move in unison, and thus prevent the undue tilting of the table in event of one side being loaded to a greater extent than the other, as will be obvious.

What is claimed, is:—

1. In an apparatus of the class described, a supporting structure including a central member, a frame swinging from said central member, a table top carried by said frame, a balance weight carried by said frame, compensating weights swinging from said sup-

porting structure at opposite sides of said frame, and coupling means between said compensating weights.

2. In an apparatus of the class described,
5 a supporting structure including a central member, a frame swinging from said central member, a table top carried by said frame, a balance weight carried by said frame, compensating weights swinging from said supporting structure at opposite sides of said
10 frame, a cable pulley carried by said central member, and a cable connected at the ends to said compensating weights and extending over said pulley.

15 3. In an apparatus of the class described, a supporting device including spaced standards, a central member extending between the standards, a frame swinging upon said central member, side members spaced from
20 said central member at each side thereof, a balance weight carried by said swinging frame, compensating weights swinging from said spaced side members, a cable pulley carried by said central member, and a cable

connected to said compensating weights and
25 extending over said pulley.

4. In an apparatus of the class described, a supporting device including spaced standards each having a transverse arm, a central member extending between the stand-
30 ards, a frame swinging upon said central member, side members extending between said transverse standard arms and spaced from said central member at each side thereof, a balance weight carried by said swing-
35 ing frame, compensating weights swinging from said spaced side members, a cable pulley carried by said central member, and a cable connected to said compensating weights and extending over said pulley.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses. 40

JAMES W. SLADE,
BENJAMIN F. DOWNS.

Witnesses:

R. H. PARKER,
J. A. SUMRALL.