

T. H. Taylor,
Table-Leaf Support,

N^o 8,944.

Patented May 11, 1852.

Fig: 2.

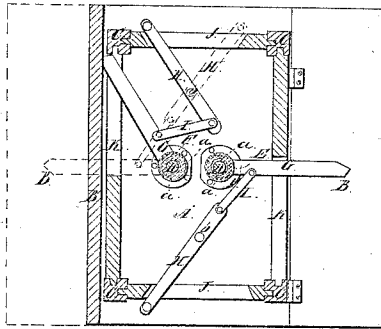


Fig:3.

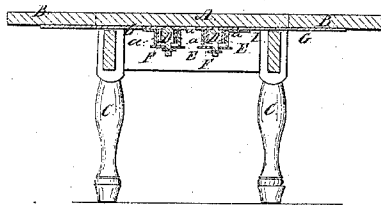
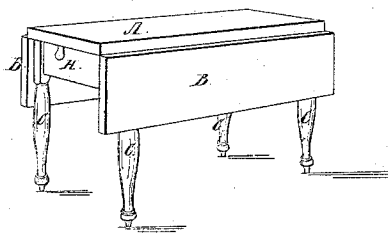


Fig: 1.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

T. H. TAYLOR, OF FAYETTEVILLE, NEW YORK.

TABLE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,944, dated May 11, 1852.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY H. TAYLOR, of Fayetteville, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tables; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of a table having my invention attached. Fig. 2, is an inverted sectional plan of the same. Fig. 3, is a vertical transverse section of the same, taken in the line *x x*, in Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate corresponding parts.

The nature of this invention consists in the employment of "flies" which are, when the table leaves are raised to a line parallel with the top of the table, made to shoot or fly out underneath the leaves of the table; the said "flies" being operated by means of spiral springs or their equivalents which are attached to, or secured on vertical spindles, secured in the under surface of the top of the table, and retained in that position by means of caps which are cast with the "flies." Levers, which have their fulcrums in the under surface of the top of the table, are connected to the flies by means of connecting links; these levers are for the purpose of operating the flies when it is desired to lower the table leaves.

By the employment of the above described arrangement of springs, flies and levers &c., a considerable saving in the loss of time and trouble of raising and lowering the leaves of the table is effected, for it is only necessary for a person to raise the table leaves, and the flies will instantly shoot or fly out underneath the table leaves and retain them in that position; whereas in the use of the ordinary table it is necessary to lift the leaves of the table with the left hand and stoop and hunt for the fly with the right hand; thereby causing considerable loss of time and inconvenience.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A, represents the top of a table, B, B, the leaves and C, C, the legs.

D, D, are vertical spindles secured in the under surface of the top of the table A.

E, E, represent spiral springs, one end

of each of which is attached to the spindles D, D, by means of pins or projections *a, a*, secured in or on the sides of the spindles and the other ends of the said springs being attached to the inner sides of the caps or barrels F, F, in a similar manner as those attached to the spindle.

F, F, represent the caps or barrels, which are placed over the spindles, and spiral springs E, E, and confine the springs in their proper places. By referring to the drawing Figs. 2 and 3, the manner in which the caps F, F, are placed or secured over the spindles and springs will be clearly seen.

G, G, represent flies which are cast with or otherwise attached to the caps F, F; these flies are for holding the leaves of the table up when desired. As soon as the leaves of the table are raised these flies will immediately shoot or fly out underneath the leaves of the table and in the most effectual manner hold them up in an elevated position. This operation is effected by means of the spiral springs, (which are always contracted when the leaves are down,) being allowed to expand by elevating the leaves of the table.

H, H, represent levers, having their fulcrum *b, b*, secured in the top of the table, (as represented in the drawing Fig. 2); these levers are connected to the flies G, G, by means of connecting links I, I, (as shown in the drawing Fig. 2), and are for the purpose of lowering the leaves of the table when desired. The said levers draw the flies G, G, in, from underneath the table leaves and allow them to fall.

There are, along the sides and ends of the table frame, slots or openings J, J, K, K, in which the flies and levers are allowed to play freely. These openings or slots are more clearly illustrated or shown in Fig. 2, where all the solid parts are shown in section and the openings left plain.

Some alterations might be made in the general arrangement and operation of the several parts, which would be in principle substantially the same as my invention; for instance cords, pulleys, weights, &c., might be substituted for the spiral springs; such alterations as these I consider merely the equivalents of my invention; I do not intend therefore to limit myself to the precise arrangement herein shown and described but reserve for myself the privilege of making any such slight alterations or changes

as will be considered substantially the same as that herein described.

When a table having only one leaf is used it is only necessary (as will be seen by referring to the drawing) to have one spring, one lever and one fly, etc., as it is merely a duplication of the same parts when applied to a table having two leaves.

Operation: We will suppose one of the table leaves to be down (as represented in Fig. 2), and it is desired to elevate it. It will only be necessary for a person to lay hold of the leaf and raise it to the position shown in red lines in Fig. 2. At the very instant that the table leaf has been raised to a line parallel with the top surface of the table, the flies G, G, shoot or fly out (being operated by the expansion of the spiral spring, which is always contracted when the leaf is down), underneath the leaf, and occupy the position shown in red lines in Fig. 2; at the same time causing the lever, by which the leaf is lowered when desired, to assume the position shown in red lines in Fig. 2. The other leaf is raised, and retained in its place in a similar manner. When it is desired to lower the leaves of the table, a person must lay hold of the levers H, H, and move them from the position shown in red lines in Fig. 2, to that shown

in black lines; by this means the spiral springs, or equivalents, will be contracted and the flies G, G, drawn in, to the position shown in black lines Fig. 2; as soon as this is accomplished (which is done in an instant) the leaf or leaves will instantly fall.

It will be seen, that by this invention, the leaves of a table can be elevated and lowered in the most perfect manner with great ease and in a very short space of time.

Having thus fully described my invention I will now proceed to state what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent.

I claim—

1. The employment of flies G, G, levers H, H, or their equivalents, in combination with the spiral springs E, or their equivalents, the whole being constructed and arranged and operating in the manner and for the purposes substantially as herein set forth.

2. The employment, in the manner substantially as herein described, of the levers H, H, or their equivalents, in combination with the flies G, G, for the purpose of lowering the table leaves when desired.

TIMOTHY H. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

JAMES VAN SLYKE,
JOHN W. CONKLIN.