

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. RUCQUOY.
MOVING COUNTER.

No. 565,180.

Patented Aug. 4, 1896.

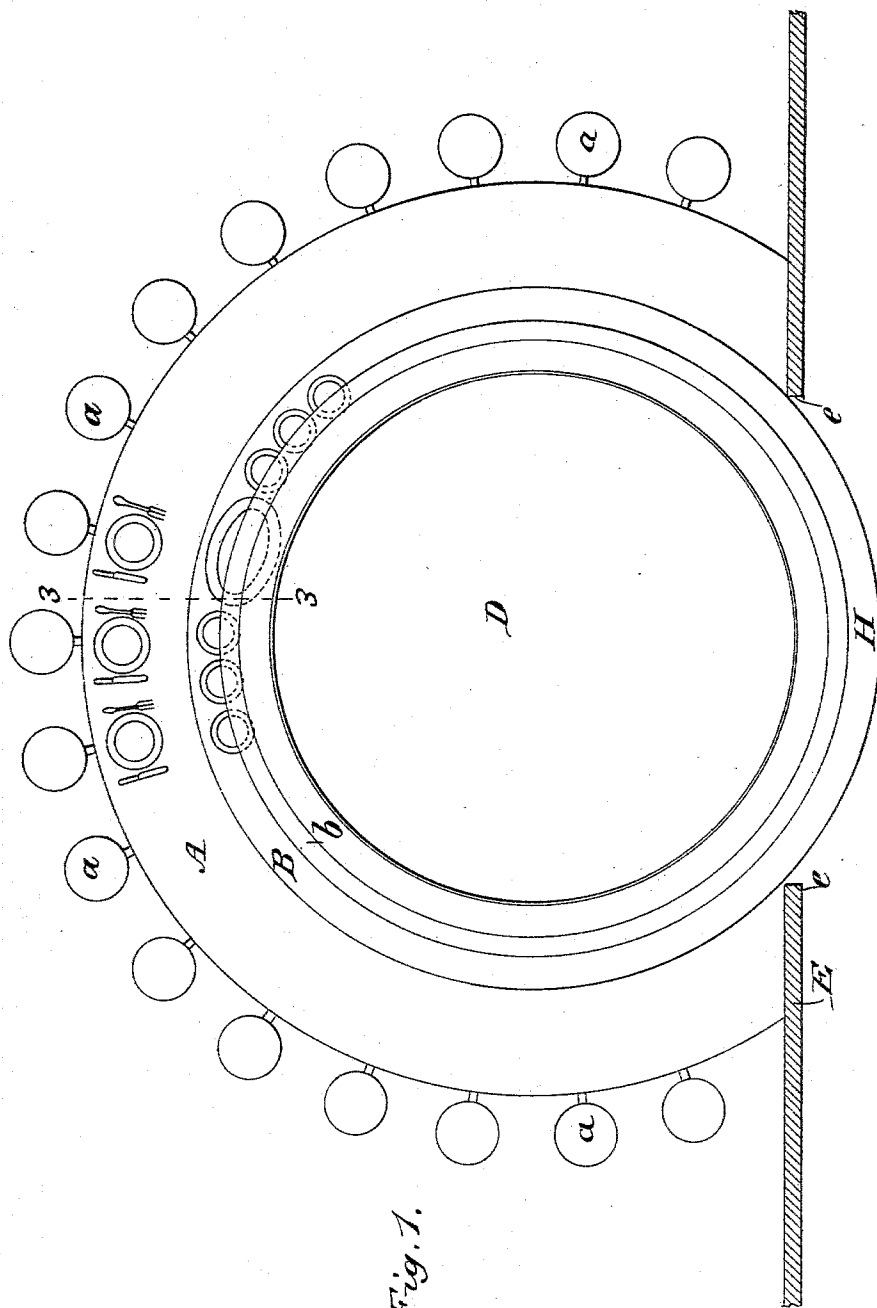


Fig. 1.

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ATTORNEYS

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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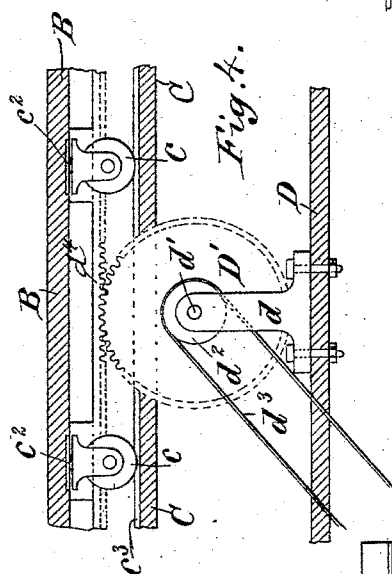


Fig. 2.

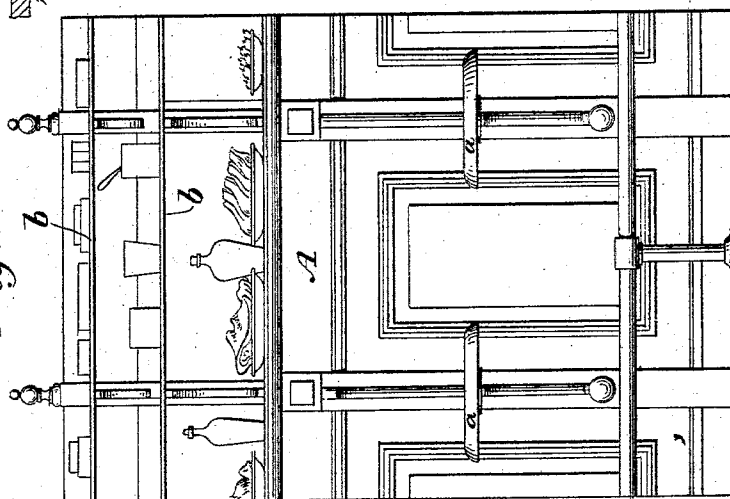
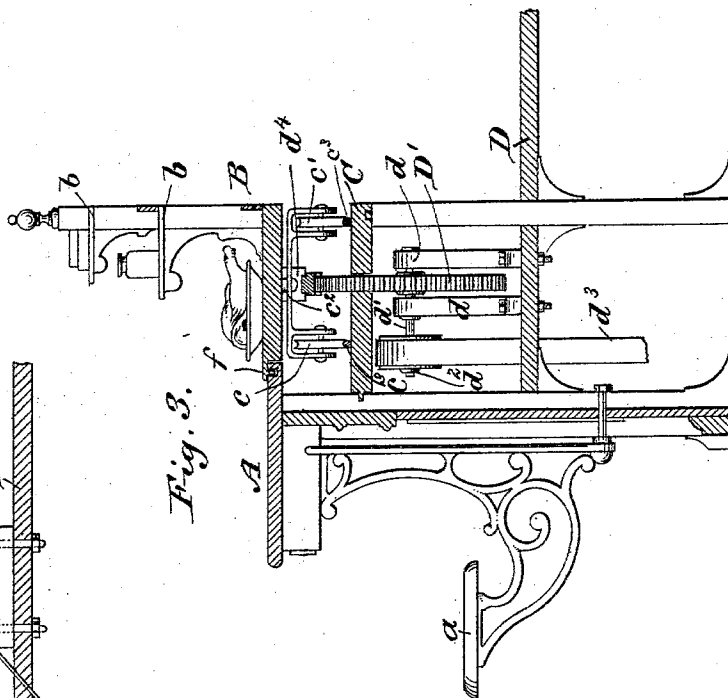


Fig. 3.



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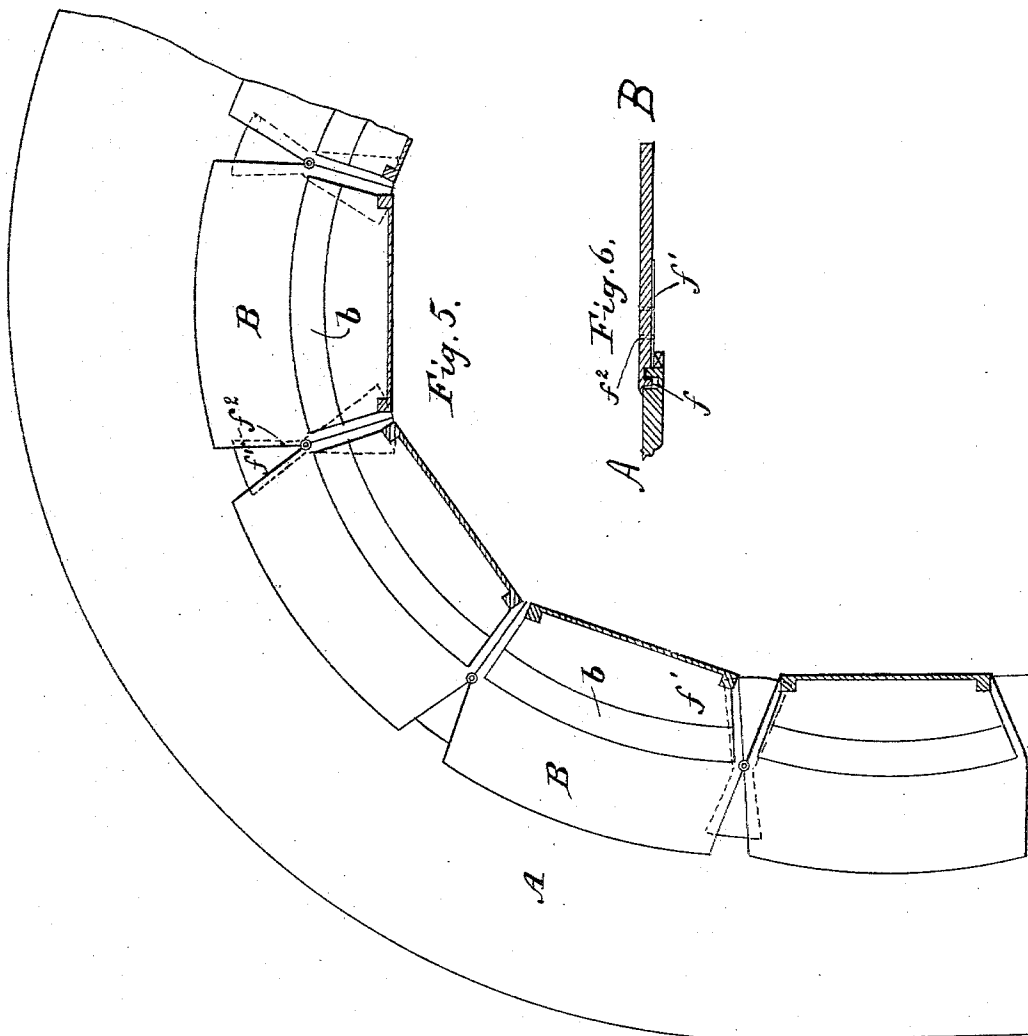
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

F. RUCQUOY.
MOVING COUNTER.

No. 565,180.

Patented Aug. 4, 1896.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC RUCQUOY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOVING COUNTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 565,180, dated August 4, 1896.

Application filed August 9, 1895. Serial No. 558,726. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC RUCQUOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Moving Counters, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

The objects of my invention are, first, to construct a lunch-counter, in straight or curved lines, provided with a continuous moving sideboard having shelves for the conveyance of victuals to any and all parts of said counter, and, second, to cause the said shelves to move through a curtain, partition, or compartment for replenishing the dishes.

In illustration of the principle of said invention, Figure 1 is a plan view of a circular form of counter, having seats arranged around same, a revoluble sideboard, and a portion of a compartment-wall. Fig. 2 is an outside elevation of a portion of said counter, seats, and revoluble sideboard. Fig. 3 is an elevational sectional view taken on the line 3 3 of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a side elevational view of a portion of the movable sideboard and framework partly broken away, and further illustrates a portion of the mechanism for driving said sideboard. Fig. 5 is a plan view, partly broken away, of a movable segmental jointed sideboard adapted to move in straight and curved lines; and Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a counter and a joint of a segment of Fig. 5.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the principle of my invention and the manner in which I accomplish the results aimed at.

A is a stationary counter along or connected with which are arranged seats *a*. Along the inner edge of said counter a movable sideboard B, bearing shelves *b*, is arranged and supported on rollers *c* *c'*, which are mounted upon swiveling-trucks *c*², pivoted to the under side of the said sideboard B. The aforesaid rollers roll on tracks *c*³ on a stationary platform or supporter C. Along the under side of the said sideboard B is secured a rack *d*¹, with which meshes a gear-wheel D', supported pivotally at *d'* by bearings *d*, secured rigidly to the framework or to a platform D, which may be arranged inside of the circle or area described by the said sideboard.

Connected with the wheel D' is a pulley-wheel *d*², driven by a belt *d*³, or by any other suitable power device. At *f* the outer edge of the sideboard B preferably overlaps the counter A and interlocks therewith by means of a groove and a tongue formed along the edge of both.

In Fig. 5 the sideboard B is segmentally arranged, and each two segments thereof (shown cross-sectionally in Fig. 6) is joined together by a hinge, preferably in the manner shown, and in order that no opening may occur in the sideboard where the angles of the segments occur a plate *f'* is preferably secured to the under side of each segment and underlaps in each case the adjacent segment. This construction is used where the counter does not describe a complete or true circle. In this construction the groove and tongue shown at *f*, Fig. 3, is dispensed with, as it would interfere with the movement of the sideboard, and instead I employ the overlapping portion or ledge *f*³ of the sideboard-segments, and I provide a sufficient space *f*⁴ under said ledge *f*³ to allow free play of the segments. It will be apparent that with this construction the rack under the sideboard would not be continuous, but separated or joined to conform to the segments.

Fig. 1 illustrates a manner of adaptation in which a kitchen-wall E or a partition or curtain is divided, as at *e* *e*, and the sideboard B moves in and past said opening as the said sideboard is set in motion. This is to allow the empty dishes to be removed and filled dishes to be supplied unobserved; but instead of this arrangement the platform D may serve the purpose of a supply room or kitchen.

The advantage of the swiveling-trucks over the prior means employed in this art is that it not only allows an easy and free movement of the sideboard, but prevents any binding of the movable sideboard against the permanent counter or jarring of the same, which is a desideratum in inventions of this character, since an even and regular movement is necessary to make the same of practical utility. This arrangement also prevents any tendency to irregularity by warping, &c., in that it carries the movable sideboard free of the permanent counter and platform, owing to a

lateral as well as circular movement of the movable sideboard within confined limits. This lateral movement compensates for any tendency to bind between the movable sideboard and stationary counter due to the above causes.

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

1. In a self-waiting table, the combination of a stationary counter, a movable sideboard disposed adjacent thereto, a vertical partition extending chordally across the sideboard and having an opening therein within which said sideboard moves, a loose tongue-and-groove connection between the counter and sideboard permitting the latter to rotate upon and overlap the counter, rails or tracks for supporting the movable sideboard, rollers secured to the sideboard at intervals, by means

of swiveling-trucks, a rack-bar on the under side of the sideboard located intermediate the rollers, a pinion engaging said rack, and means for rotating the sideboard.

2. A counter, a segmentally-constructed sideboard arranged adjacent to said counter, movable connection formed between the segments of said sideboard, and means for continuously moving the latter, and a plate or piece secured to one segment and lapping, movably, across an adjacent segment, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of June, 1895.

FR. RUCQUOY.

Witnesses:

A. FLORYZ,

WM. DE SAPTER.