(No Model.)

B. F. STEVENS.

DOUBLE ROTARY TOP TABLE.

No. 556,566. Patented Mar. 17, 1896.

Fig. 1.

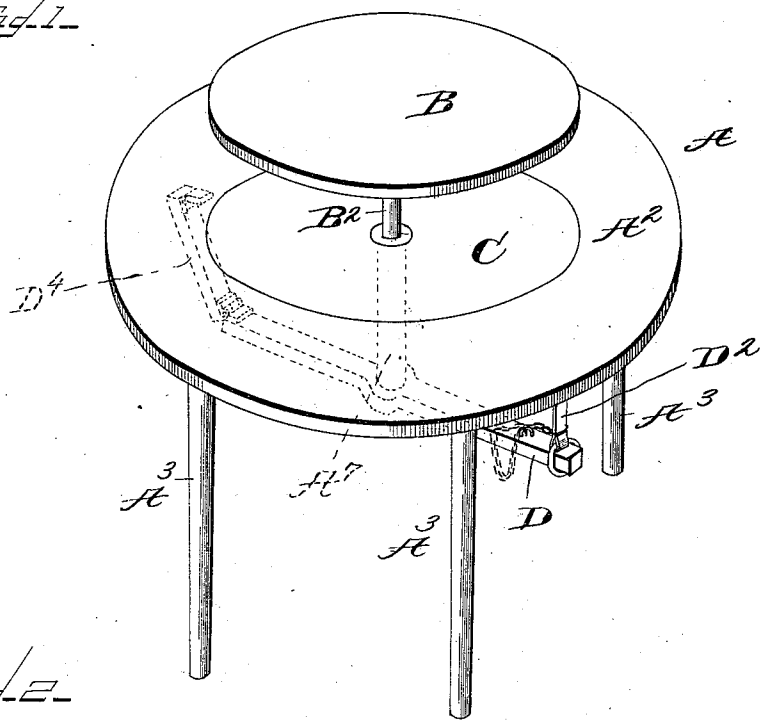


Fig. 2.

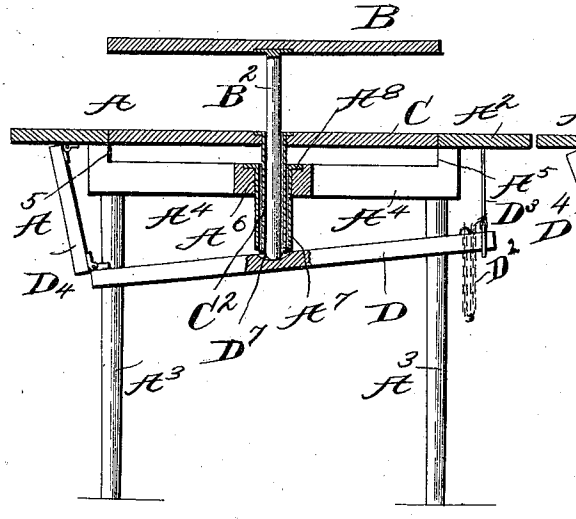
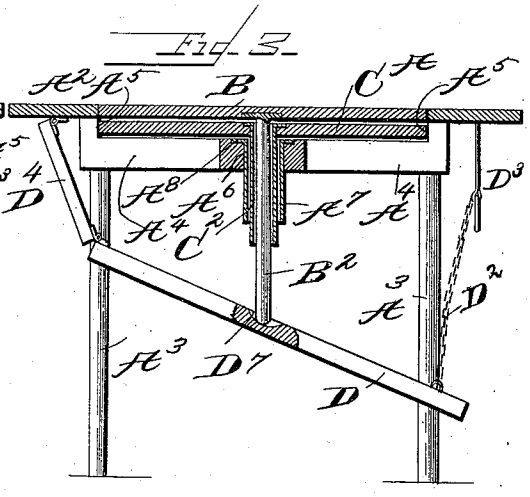


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, OF MARSHFIELD, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN JOLLY, OF SAME PLACE.

DOUBLE ROTARY TOP TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 556,566, dated March 17, 1896.

Application filed December 10, 1892. Serial No. 454,798. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Marshfield, in the county of Greene and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Double Rotary Top Tables; 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 relates to improvements in double rotary top tables, the object of which is to provide a cheap, durable, and convenient device for increasing the surface of the table by providing two tops with an annular rim or periphery, which is stationary while the centers revolve in either direction independently of each other. Said tops may also be lowered to form an ordinary round table-top. These objects I attain by means of the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the entire device, showing a round-top table. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the table with the revolving tops raised. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the tops down.

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

A represents a table; A^2, a stationary rim or periphery; A^3, the legs. The open center of the stationary rim A^2 is provided with suitable supports A^4 for the revolving tops B and C, said supports being depressed below the stationary rim sufficiently to enable the upper surface of the revolving top B to sink to a level with the upper surface of the rim A^2 to form a level table. The outer surface of the rim A^2 may be made square, octagon, or any desired shape, preferably round, as shown. The supports A^4 have an opening A^6 to receive the sleeve or hollow shaft C^2. Said opening is preferably provided with a metallic tube to serve as a bearing and support for the hollow shaft C^2.

Supports A^4 are preferably made of two cross-pieces having shoulders A^5, forming a depression to enable the revolving tops to drop down, as specified.

Revolving top C is provided with a hollow shaft C^2 to pass a sufficient distance below the metallic tube A^7 to enable said top to be raised up so that its upper surface will be on a level with the plane of the rim A^2. Said metallic tube A^7 is made of sufficient length to reach down near the upper surface of the lever when raised, the upper end of said tube A^7 being provided with a flange A^8 for securing it to the frame, as shown.

The revolving top B is provided with a shaft B^2 to enter the hollow shaft C^2, and of sufficient length to extend below the hollow shaft far enough to raise the upper top B the desired distance above top C to enable dishes to be placed between them and handled with ease. The shaft B^2 might be made hollow and another top made to rise above it the same as it rises above top C, thus making a triple-top table, when desired.

The shafts B^2 C^2 are secured to the tops B and C in any suitable manner to hold them firmly in place, and the tops B and C are made round, as shown. The lower ends of the said shafts rest upon an adjustable support by which they are raised and lowered. This may be of any desired mechanism. I prefer a lever D, hinged at one end to a pendent support D^4. Said pendent support is hinged at its upper end to the frame of the table to enable the bearings on the lever D to be directly below the center of the table at all positions, so that the top B will revolve when down as well as up, and said lever D is also provided with a stay, cord, or chain D^2. Said cord is preferably made elastic to prevent a jar when the lever is loosened to let down the tops. One end of said cord is attached to the lever and the other end to the frame of the table or to the catch D^3, and the cord is of sufficient length to let the lever D fall sufficiently to enable the tables B and C to drop so that the upper surface of B will be on a level with the surface A^2; but when down said top B will still be supported on its shaft B^2 from the lever D, the outer end of said lever being supported by said cord or chain.

In order to hold the lever D in its raised position I prefer a pendent support or catch D^3, secured at one end to the frame of the table and the other end provided with a

catch or loop the desired height for holding the tops B and C in raised position, as shown in Fig. 2, and the cord or chain will in this instance be attached to the said pendent support.

The lever D is provided with a socket D^7 in its upper surface near the middle in which the ends of the shafts B^2 and C^2 rest, and of sufficient depth to prevent said shafts from slipping off said lever.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A double rotary top table, consisting of a frame A^4, having shoulders to permit the tops to drop down, legs A^3 and a rim A^2; combined with a lever D, having a support D^4 and a chain D^2; and a top C having a hollow shaft C^2, entering a metallic tube A^7; and a top B having a shaft B^2 for operating in shaft C^2 all constructed, arranged and combined substantially as shown and described.

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

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS.

Witnesses:

LAURA H. SMITH,

S. C. HASELTINE.