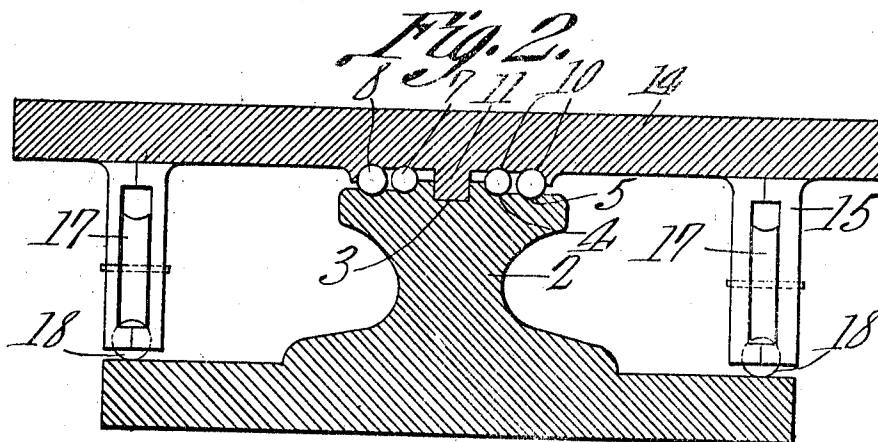
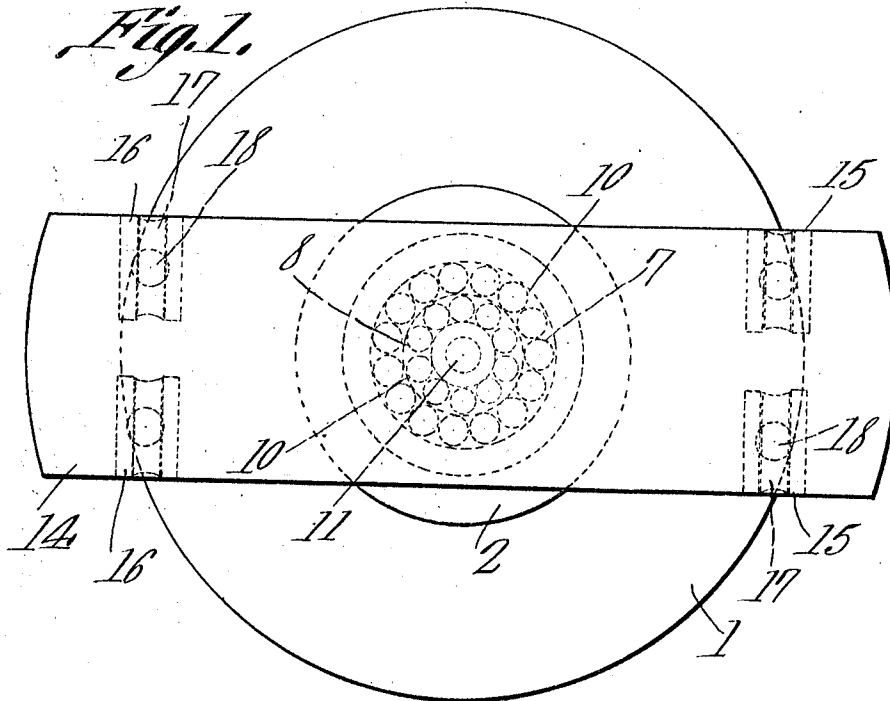


E. BURR.
TURN TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1911.

1,004,143.

Patented Sept. 26, 1911.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR BURR, OF RENO, NEVADA.

TURN-TABLE.

1,004,143.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 26, 1911.

Application filed April 13, 1911. Serial No. 620,916.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR BURR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Reno, in the county of Washoe and State of Nevada, have invented a new and useful Turn-Table, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to turn tables of the character shown in United States Letters Patent No. 664,460 granted to me on December 25, 1900 on a turn table.

The object of the present invention is to improve, strengthen and simplify the construction shown in my said patent as well as to increase the efficiency of said turn table in operation.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification—Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved turn table of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section through the construction illustrated in Fig. 1.

Like reference numerals indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawing.

The reference numeral 1 indicates the base of the improved turn table and 2 the pedestal thereof. The pedestal 2 preferably is formed in its upper surface with a circular socket or recess 3 which is surrounded by a pair of concentrically arranged races 4 and 5 in which are mounted circular series of anti-friction devices or balls 7, 8. The table 14 rests upon the concentric series of balls 7 and 8 and is formed in its lower surface with concentrically arranged races 10 to receive said balls. At its center, the table 14 is provided with a depending pin 11 which fits closely into the circular socket 3 and serves, in conjunction with the balls 7 and 8 to prevent any tipping or other displacement of the table.

The table 14 as indicated best in Fig. 1 is in the form of a substantially rectangular platform which is intended to receive a locomotive when the device is used as a railway turn table. The transversely extending

table or platform 14 may however represent the causeway of a bridge. The ends of the table are slightly curved, as shown, and project outwardly beyond the base 1. The sides of said table are straight. Arranged beneath each end of the transversely extending table 14 and secured thereto is a pair of chairs or supports 15—15 and 16—16. Each of the chairs has mounted for rotation therein a grooved wheel 17. Arranged in each of the chairs 15—16 below the wheel 17 is a ball or anti-friction device 18 which bears against the base 1 of the turn table.

It is found in practice that by mounting the pairs of chairs 15—16 beneath the ends of the transverse platform 14, four sets of said chairs will suffice to support the platform at the two ends thereof beneath the rails on which the locomotive is supported. By thus reducing the number of chairs to a minimum the friction incident to the contact of the anti-friction balls 18 with the base 1 is likewise reduced to a minimum and the table is found in practice to be more readily operated than when the chairs are connected with the base and it is thus necessary to arrange them at equi-distant points around the periphery of the table. Moreover it is found in practice that the center pin 11 depending from the upper surface of the table 9, in conjunction with the plurality of series of anti-friction devices 7 and 8 is more efficient in steadying the table and in holding it against displacement upon the pedestal 2 than is the upwardly projecting center pin shown in my earlier patent.

While the said table of the present invention has been described as being adapted particularly for use in handling locomotives, it is nevertheless to be understood that it can be used in reference to swing bridges, and as a rotary platform for other purposes and in other connections if desired.

The turn table of the present invention is strong, simple, durable and comparatively inexpensive in construction as well as thoroughly efficient and easily operated.

It is to be noted from Fig. 1 of the drawing that the diameter of the outer series of balls 8 is almost equal to the width of the table 14. It is also to be noted that the inner balls 7 preferably are smaller than the outer balls 8.

What is claimed is:

A turn table of the character described having a base, a pedestal thereon, a plurality

of sets of concentrically arranged anti-friction balls on the upper end of said pedestal the balls of the inner series being smaller in diameter than the balls of the outer series,
5 a transversely extending table mounted on said pedestal and engaging said anti-friction balls, the ends of said table projecting laterally beyond the limits of the base, a plurality of chairs at each end of said table,
10 each of said chairs having a wheel journaled therein, and an anti-friction ball carried by

each chair and engaging the wheel thereof at one side and the balls of the turn table at the other side.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 15 my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR BURR.

Witnesses

B. H. BRIGGS,
C. N. BROWN.