C. A. HOAG.

ROTARY SERVING TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 25, 1913.

1,235,689.

Patented Aug. 7, 1917.

Fig. 1.

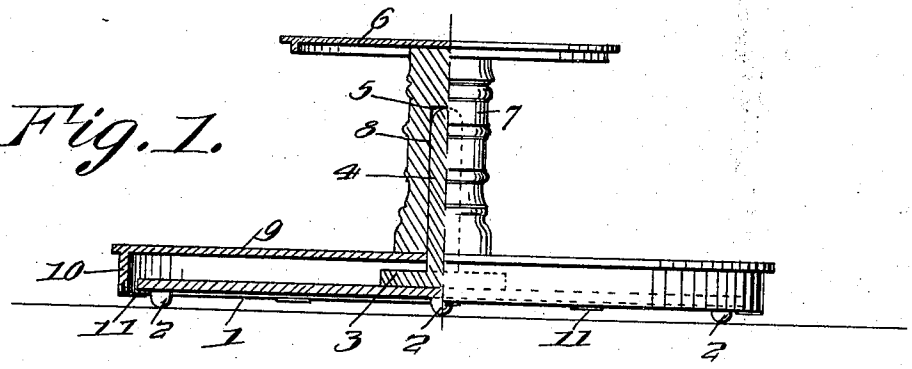
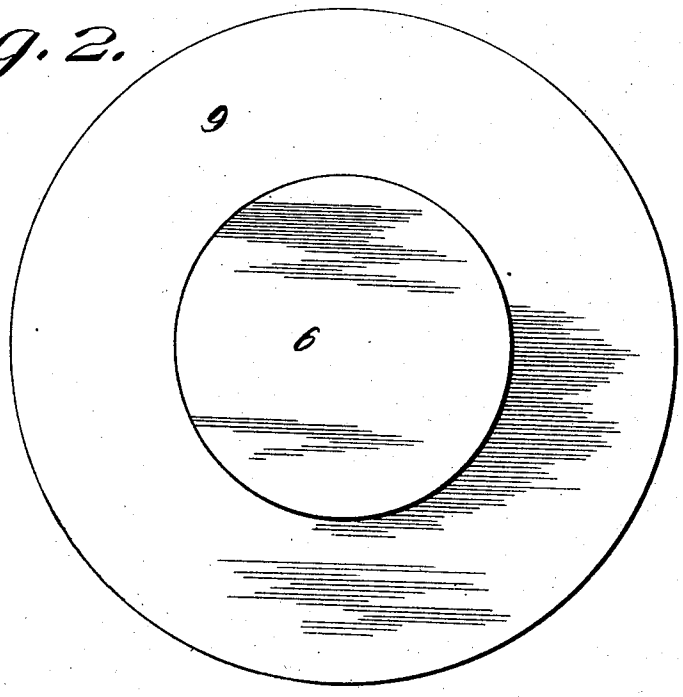


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. HOAG, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

ROTARY SERVING-TABLE.

1,235,689. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Aug. 7, 1917.**

Application filed June 25, 1913. Serial No. 775,682.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. HOAG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Rotary Serving-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in rotary serving tables, and pertains more particularly to a serving table which is adapted to be placed on the top of a dining table or the like.

The objects of the invention are to provide a table of the type mentioned in which dishes or articles of food may be placed on the top as well as on the base of the serving table, the base being rotatable with the top; to provide a supporting base for the structure which is invisible, and further to provide means whereby the pedestal may be held in the hand, in moving the table, so as to move the supporting base therewith.

Further the invention aims to provide a table of the character indicated which is of simple and economical construction, which possesses a minimum number of parts, and which sustains the rotatable parts in such manner that the latter are prevented from swinging or other movements which are not of a true rotary one.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a table constructed in accordance with the present invention; and

Fig. 2 is a top plan view.

The invention consists of a substantially disk-like stationary supporting base 1, which latter is provided with a series of depending feet 2 that are adapted to engage on a table top or any other supporting surface. Rigidly secured to the upper face of the stationary base 1 at the center thereof is the flanged lower end 3 of an upwardly extending bearing pin 4, the latter preferably having its upper end rounded at 5. The table proper consists of a top 6 which is preferably of circular outline, and is secured to the upper end of a pedestal 7. The pedestal 7 is provided with a longitudinal bore 8 which receives the bearing pin 4, the bore 8 extending through the lower end of the pedestal and through the circular base 9 of the table proper. The rotatable base 9 is provided with a circumferential depending flange 10 which conceals the base 1 as is obvious from inspection of Fig. 1 of the drawings. The lower end or edge of the flange 10 is spaced from the table or other supporting surface so as to permit free rotation of the rotary base 9 relative to the supporting surface, without contact with the latter. The rotatable base 9 is rigidly attached to the lower end of the pedestal 7, and since the downward movement of the pedestal 7 is restricted by the upper end of the pin 4 engaging the end wall formed by the bore 8 of pedestal 7, it will be apparent that the flange 10 will be held in the position aforementioned, above the supporting surface.

In order to cause the stationary base 1 to move with the remainder of the structure, when the latter is moved, the lower edge of the flange 10 has attached thereto a series of inwardly extending metal clips 11, that are secured to the flange 10 by any suitable fastening means.

The top 6 is preferably made smaller than the bottom in order that large dishes may be placed on the latter and be conveniently removed without interference from the top 6. It will be readily understood that the user may hold the pedestal 7 in the hand, and upon lifting of the pedestal, the clips 11, through the above described connections with the pedestal, will engage the stationary base 1, on the under face of the latter, whereupon the base will be moved with the table proper.

It will be evident from the above that the entire structure embodies a minimum number of parts which are both simple and economical in construction and which can be readily assembled. As depicted in Fig. 1 of the drawing it will be seen that the pedestal 7 is given a long bearing on the pin 4, with the result that the movement of the pedestal is a true rotary one. By rounding the top end of the pin 4 less friction is present, as is apparent.

The entire structure is adapted to be placed on a dining table, or the like, at the center thereof, to enable the diners to readily rotate the table to such positions as will enable food containing dishes or other foods thereon to be readily accessible, without the necessity of passing the dishes or the like.

What is claimed is:

A serving table adapted for use on top of a dining table, composed of a disk-like main base supported above the table, a bearing pin having a flanged base fixedly secured to the center of the main base to afford a broad

seating and thereby reinforce the comparatively thin disk-like base, a pedestal having a bore to receive the pin whereby the latter supports said pedestal off the base of the pin and above the main base, a top fixed to the upper end of the pedestal, a circular base carried by the lower end of the pedestal in spaced relation with the main base and having a continuous depending flange which encompasses the latter, and a series of spaced independent inwardly extending removable clips connected to the depending flange and extending inwardly beneath the bottom of said main base in spaced relation to the latter, said pin serving as the sole means of support of the pedestal and its associated parts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES A. HOAG.

Witnesses:
GEO. R. MEVEIGH,
A. A. PLACE.