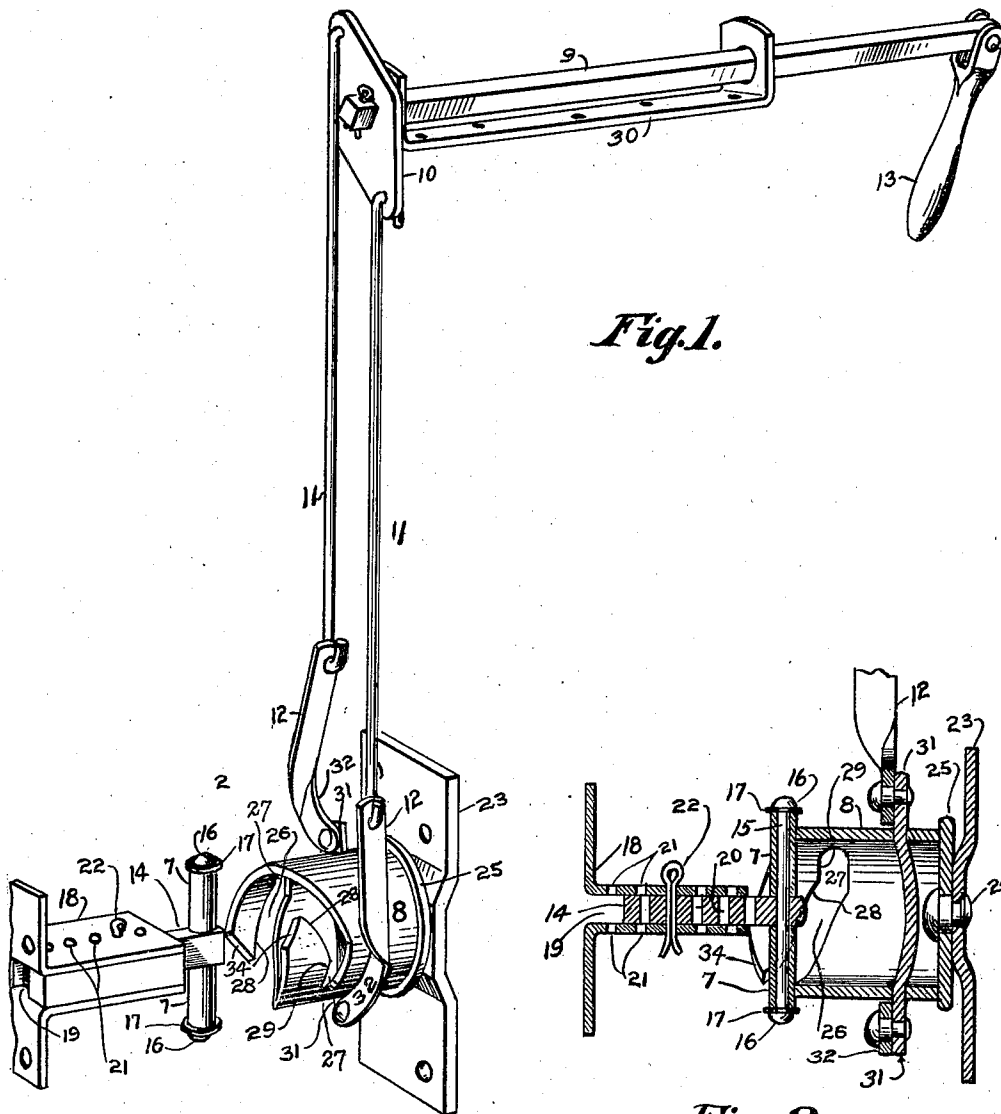


J. A. BARBRAKE.
 PEDESTAL EXTENSION TABLE LOCK.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1908.

1,001,803.

Patented Aug. 29, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES

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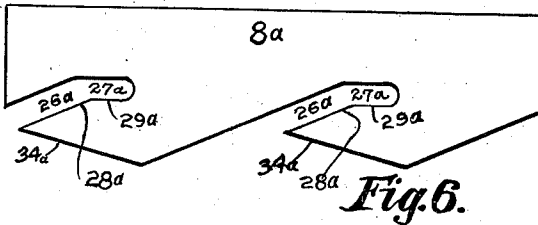


Fig. 6.

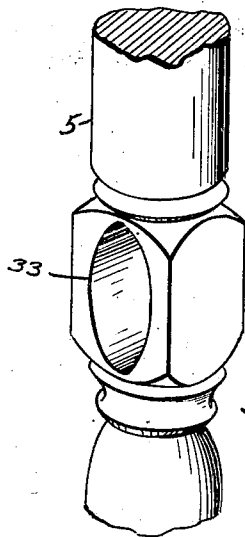


Fig. 5.

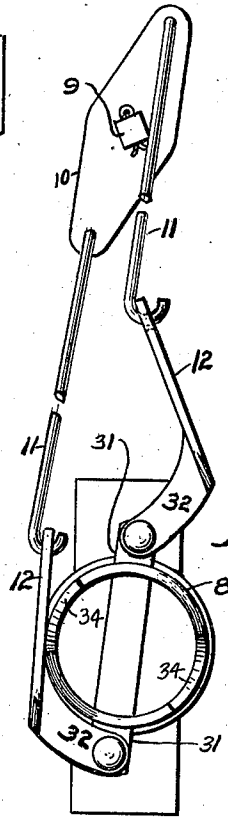


Fig. 4.

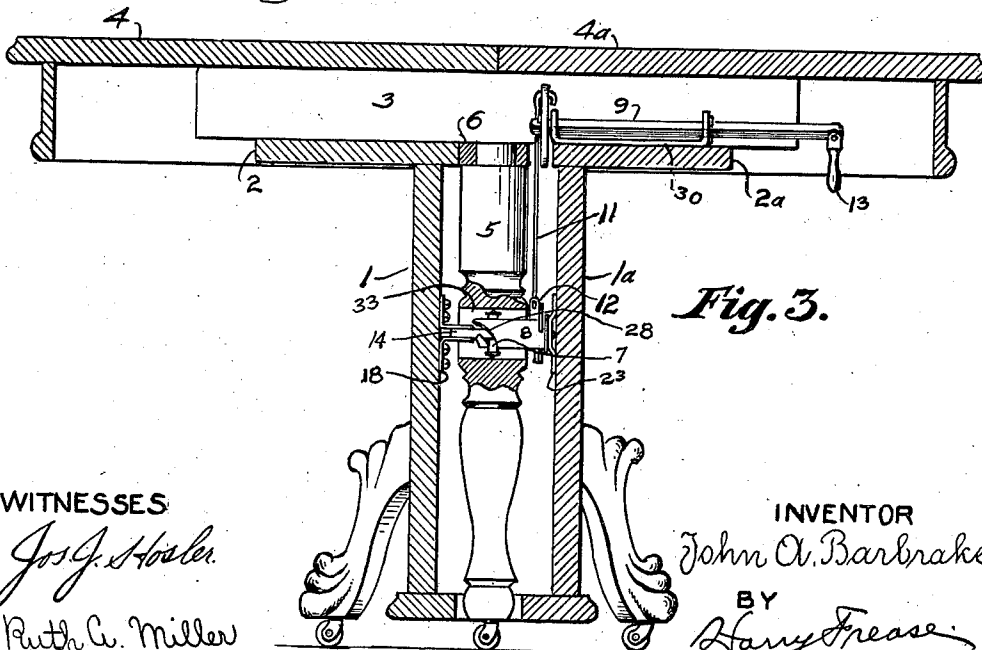


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN ALBERT BARBRAKE, OF CANTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE SENG COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

PEDESTAL-EXTENSION-TABLE LOCK.

1,001,803.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 29, 1911.

Application filed May 18, 1908. Serial No. 433,412.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ALBERT BARBRAKE, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Pedestal-Extension-Table Locks, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to means for engaging and drawing and locking together the pedestal parts of a divided pedestal extension table; and the object of the improvement is to provide a simple and effective lock which can be applied to any ordinary table without special preparation or change in the construction thereof, and which is locked by the engaging and drawing elements so that, after being locked, there is no strain whatever on the operating elements. This object is attained, in a general way, by mounting a rotatable tubular cam clutch on one part of the divided pedestal and an adjustable cross-head on the other part of the pedestal, and to provide an aperture in the center leg into which the clutch and cross-head are adapted to enter for engagement with each other.

The invention also pertains to the means employed for operating the clutch to adapt the same to the constricted cavity of the pedestal.

The invention, thus described in general terms, is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—
Figure 1 is a detached perspective view of the lock showing the clutch and cross-head slightly separated; Fig. 2, a vertical-longitudinal section of the clutch and cross-head, showing the same in contact and ready for engagement and locking; Fig. 3, a vertical-longitudinal section of the table showing the location and arrangement of the lock thereon with the pedestal parts drawn and locked together; Fig. 4, a detached end elevation of the tubular clutch, the rock bar and the connecting links; Fig. 5, a fragmentary perspective view of the center leg, showing the aperture therein; and Fig. 6, a plan view showing the flat development of the tubular cam clutch.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the drawings.

The divided pedestal parts 1 and 1^a, the attached bridging 2 and 2^a, the slides as 3, and the table top parts 4 and 4^a, with the

center leg 5 and its attached bridging 6, may be of any ordinary form usually employed in tables of this type; and the locking device is composed of the cross-head 7, the tubular cam-clutch 8, the rock bar 9, the cross plate 10, the connecting links 11 and 12 and the handle 13.

The cross-head 7 is preferably formed with the square stem 14, with the cross bolt 15 in its free end having the rotatable sleeves thereon secured in place by the riveted heads 16 and the intervening guard-washers 17 on the ends of the bolt. The cross-head is mounted in the bracket 18 which is fastened in the cavity of one of the pedestal parts. The bracket is provided with the square channel 19 in which the stem of the cross-head is adapted to operate endwise and to be held against rotation. The adjustment of the cross-head is accomplished by means of the apertures 20 in its stem and the apertures 21 in the bracket, the respective apertures being located at unequal distances apart so that they will register at different positions of adjustment of the cross-head, and the cotter 22 is employed to hold the cross-head in any desired position of adjustment.

The tubular cam-clutch 8 is fastened in the cavity of the opposing pedestal section as by means of the plate 23, to which the clutch is swiveled as by the pivot rivet 24 passed through the plate and the head 25 of the clutch. In the free end of the clutch are provided the two opposite spirally disposed slots 26 which terminate in the annularly disposed extensions 27, so that the inclined outer edges 28 of the spiral slots terminate in the flat outer edges 29 of the annular extensions thereof.

The rock bar 9 is preferably made square as shown, and is journaled in the bracket 30 which is mounted on the bridging attached to the same pedestal part in which the clutch is mounted. The cross plate 10 is securely mounted on the inner end of the rock bar and the link rods 11 are pivotally connected on the ends of the cross plate.

The link bars 12 are flexibly connected above to the link rods and are pivoted below to the ears 31 formed or attached on diametrically opposite sides of the tubular clutch. The handle 13 is formed or attached on the outer free end of the rock bar, by means of which the clutch is adapted to be operated. It is evident that by a rotation of

the rock bar one way or the other, the tubular clutch will be rotated in the same direction by means of the connecting links which connect the cross plate of the bar with the ears of the clutch; and that, by the use of link bars having their lower ends 32 curved to extend partially around the clutch, as shown, the clutch can be operated nearly one-half of a full rotation.

10 The center leg is provided with the aperture 33 suitably shaped and positioned to receive the clutch and the cross-head when the table parts are closed; and the parts are so located, and proportioned and arranged, 15 that when the table parts have been closed to bring the pedestal parts nearly together, the cross-head will have entered the open ends of the spiral slots in the clutch; whereupon a rotation of the same, which is accomplished by a rotation of the rock-bar by its 20 handle, the contact of the outer edges of the spiral slots will draw the arms of the cross-head gradually inward along the slots until the pedestal parts are drawn tightly together, when the cross-head arms are adapted to ride and rest on the flat, outer edges of the annular extensions of the slots. The use 25 of the rotatable sleeves on the arms of the cross-head reduces the friction of this operation to a minimum so that the pedestal parts are quite easily drawn and locked together.

30 The end of the clutch is preferably formed with the spiral edges 34 inclined in a reverse direction with reference to the edges of the slots, so that if the openings of the slots are not in the exact position for receiving the cross-head, the contact of the same against the reversely inclined edges

will automatically rotate the clutch so that the arms of the cross-head will enter the slot openings. It is furthermore evident that when the pedestal parts have been drawn and locked together by the clutch and the cross-head, there will be no strain or tension on the links or the rock bar, for the reason that the arms of the cross-head are at rest on the flat edges of the annular sections of the clutch slots; and the pedestal sections are thus held rigidly against any tendency to separate them. The table is readily unlocked by merely reversing the rotation of the clutch, in which event the pedestal sections are unlocked and positively separated by the action of the slot-edges on the cross-head. The flat development of the tubular clutch shown in Fig. 6, wherein the parts are referred to as 8^a, 26^a, 27^a, etc., more clearly shows the location and arrangement of the spiral or inclined slots and the annular or flat extensions thereof.

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

In a divided-pedestal extension table, a locking device including a rotatable element on one pedestal part with a cooperating device on the other pedestal part, a rock-bar with a cross-plate on the one pedestal part, and linked rods and bars pivotally connecting the ends of the cross-plate with the sides of the rotatable element, the link-bars being curved to extend partially around the rotatable element.

JOHN ALBERT BARBRAKE.

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."