

(No Model.)

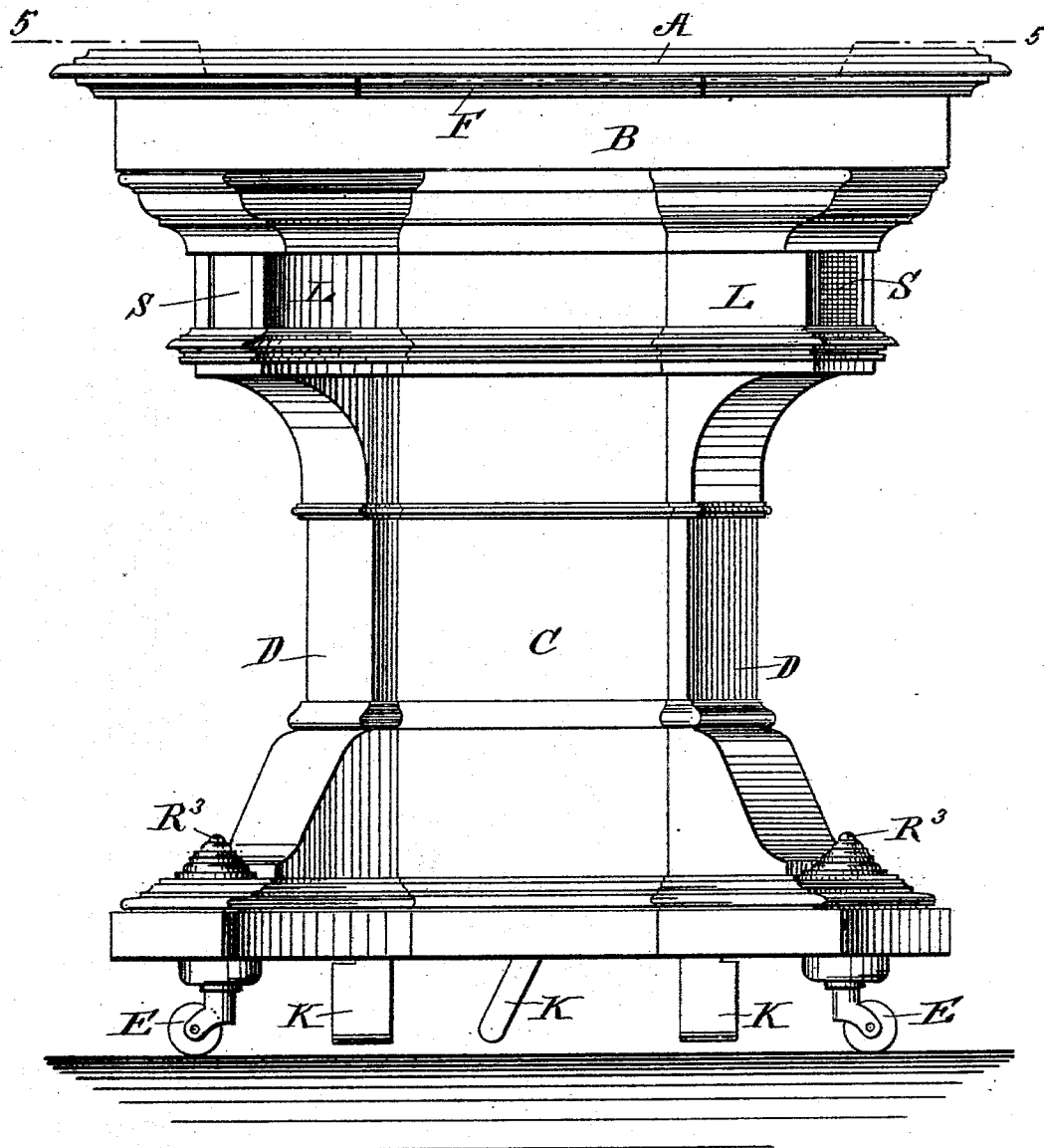
5 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. HEISSENBERGER.
TABLE.

No. 516,013.

Patented Mar. 6, 1894.

Fig: 1.



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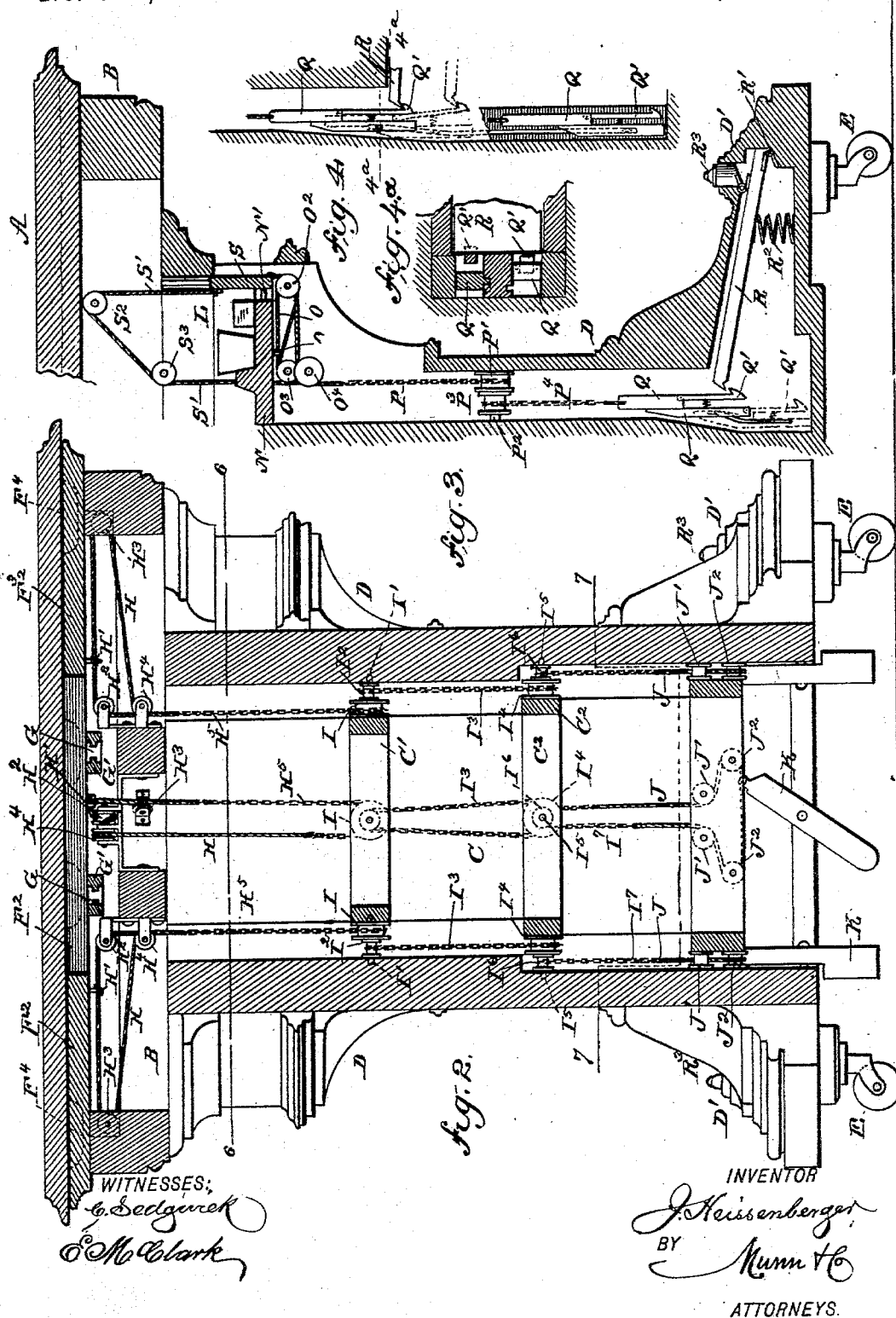
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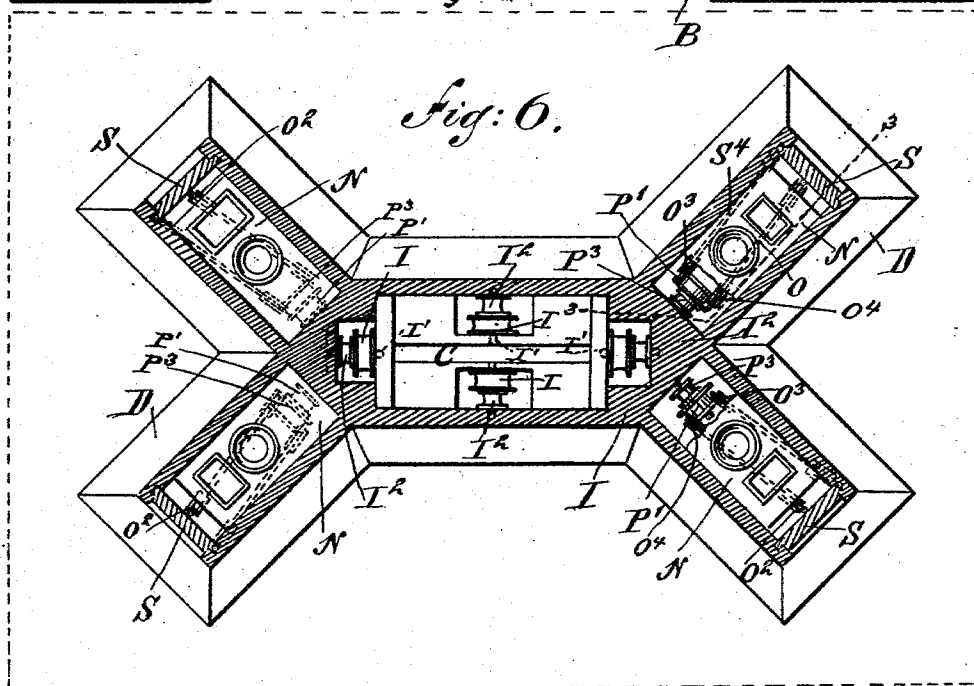
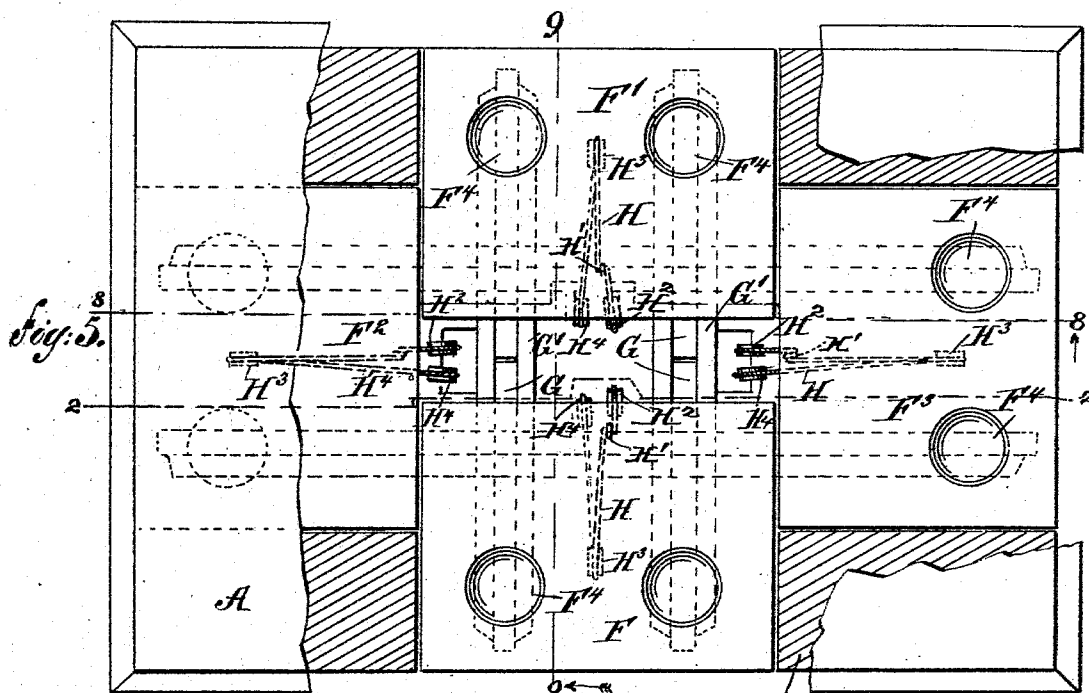
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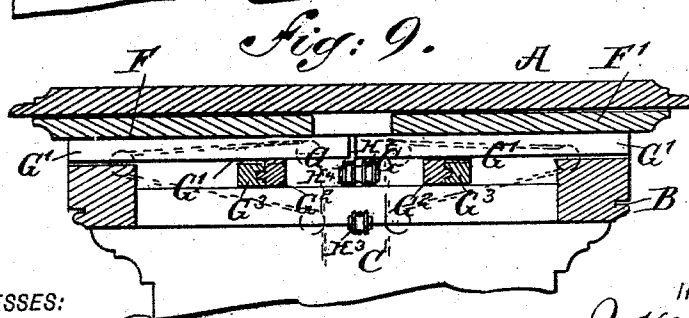
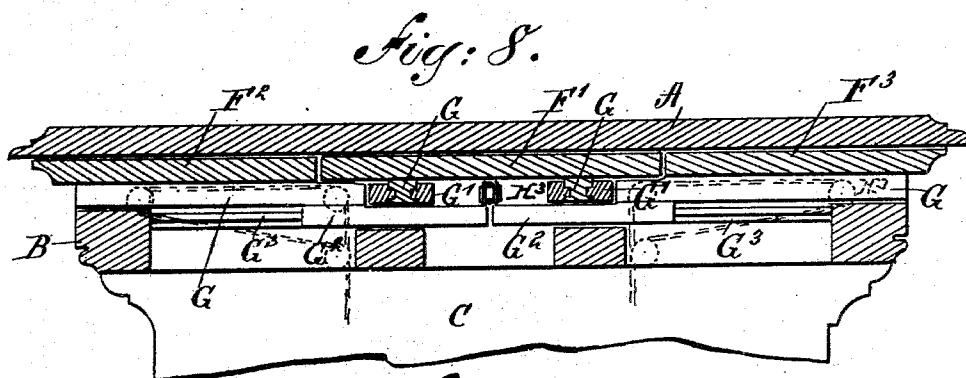
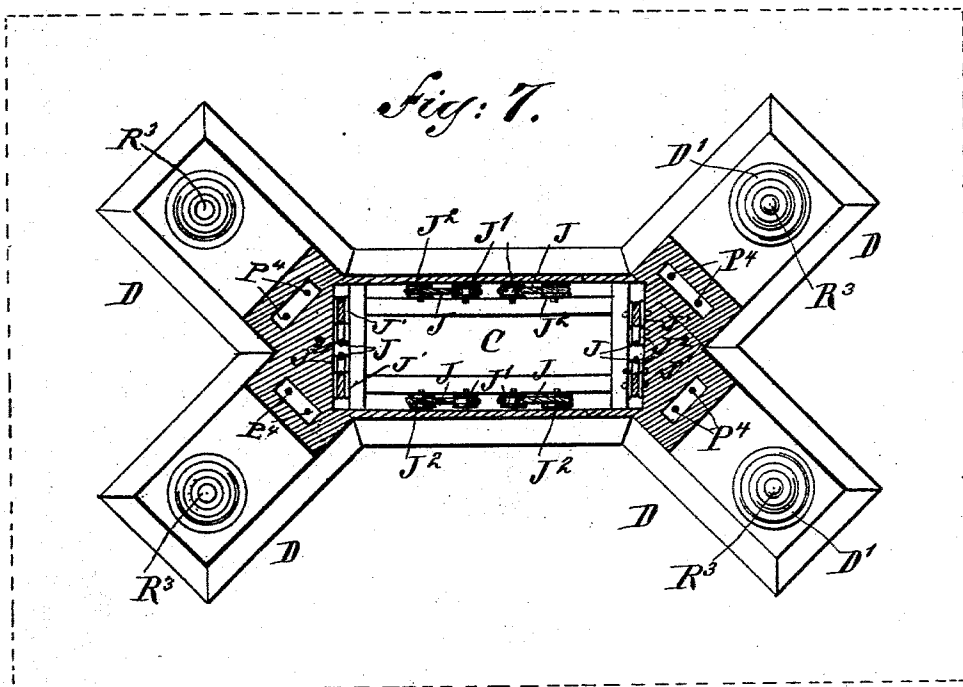
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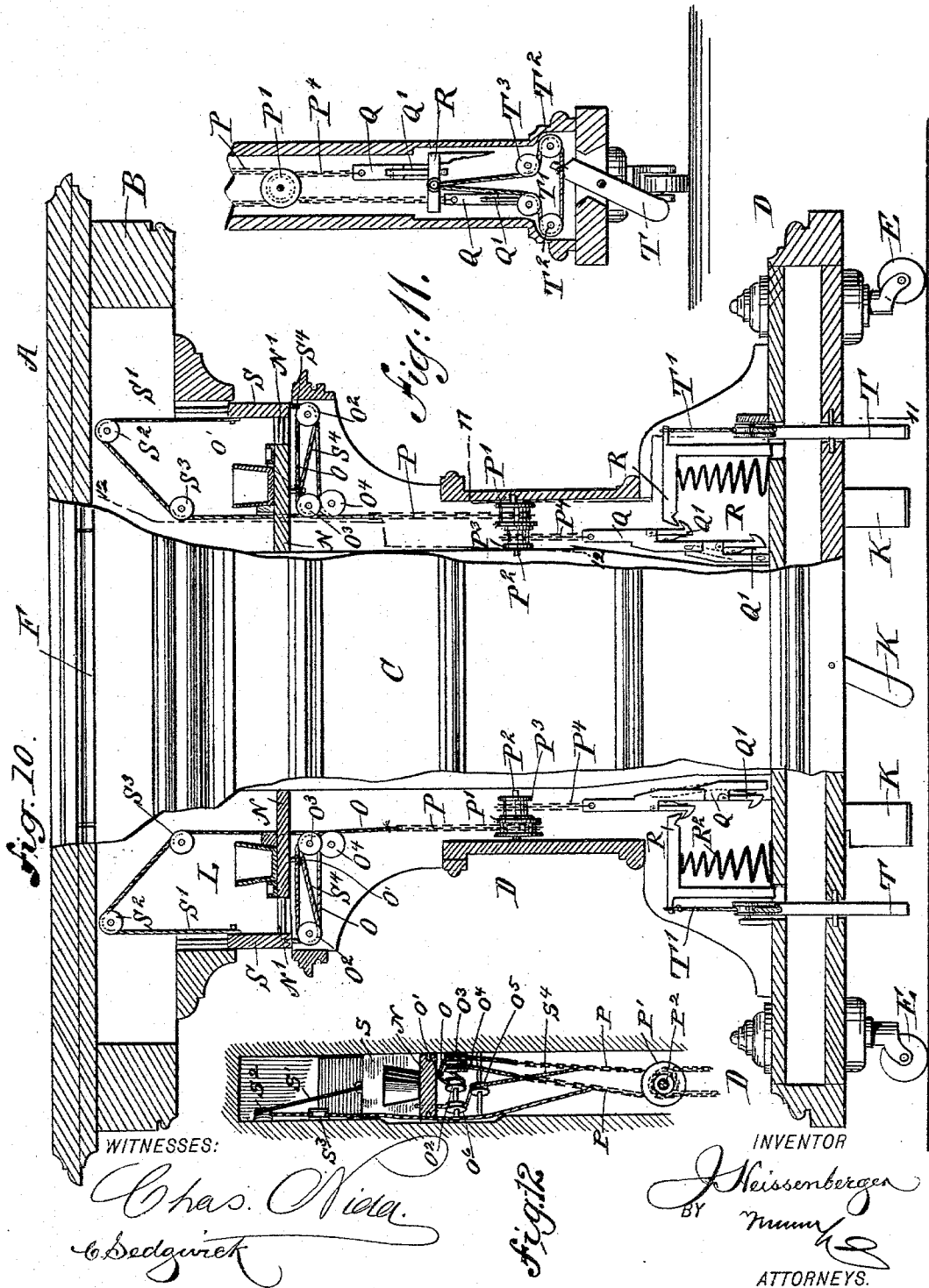
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HEISSENBERGER, OF ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS.

TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 516,013, dated March 6, 1894.

Application filed December 20, 1892. Serial No. 455,836. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HEISSENBERGER, of Athol, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Table, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved table, more especially designed for use as a card or game table, and arranged to enable the players to conveniently deposit the money, match boxes, glasses, &c., to leave the whole table top totally unobstructed.

The invention consists of a money drawer fitted to slide horizontally under the tabletop and connected with a treadle adapted to be actuated by the player's foot.

The invention further consists of a table provided with compartments in its sides, each compartment being provided with a sliding table or platform adapted to support glasses, match boxes and other articles, the said slide being connected with a treadle mechanism adapted to be actuated by the player's foot.

The invention also consists of certain parts and details, and combinations of the same, as will be hereinafter described and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 5. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same on the line 3—3 of Fig. 6. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional end view of part of the improvement on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3. Fig. 4^a is a detail horizontal section taken on the line 4^a—4^a of Fig. 4. Fig. 5 is a sectional plan view of the table top showing the money drawers, on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a sectional plan view of the improvement on the line 6—6 of Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a similar view of the same on the line 7—7 of Fig. 2. Fig. 8 is a sectional side elevation of the tabletop, money drawers and guideways for the same on the line 8—8 of Fig. 5; but including the top. Fig. 9 is a transverse section of the same on the line 9—9 of Fig. 5. Fig. 10 is a sectional side ele-

vation of a modified form of the improvement; and Fig. 11 is a sectional end view of part of the same on the line 11—11 of Fig. 10. Fig. 12 is a sectional view on line 12—12 of Fig. 10.

The improved table is provided with a table top A preferably made rectangular, as shown in Fig. 5, and supported on its under side on a suitable frame B, resting on a center leg C from which extend diagonally arranged side legs D carrying at their lower ends casters E of any approved construction to support the table on the floor.

Underneath the table top A are arranged money drawers F, F', F² and F³, of which the drawers F and F' are located on the sides opposite each other, while the other drawers F² and F³ are likewise opposite each other, but in the ends of the table, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 5. By this arrangement each player on the sides or ends of the table has a money drawer for his own special use, the said money drawer to be moved in or out by a treadle mechanism presently to be described and actuated by the operator's foot below the under side of the center leg C.

Each of the money drawers F, F', F² or F³ is provided in its top with one or more recesses F⁴ serving as money receptacles.

On the underside of each drawer F, F', F² or F³, are secured cleats G, mounted to slide in suitable guideways G' secured on the frame B. The cleats for the end money drawers F² and F³ are provided with extensions G², projecting under the guideways G' for the cleats G of the side drawers F and F', as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 8. The extensions G² are fitted to slide in guideways G³ and serve to limit the outward motion of the drawers F² and F³ by the front ends of the said extensions, abutting against the inner surfaces of the frame B.

The mechanism for operating the money drawers is alike for each one of the same and hence it suffices to describe the mechanism for a single drawer.

On the under side of each drawer is arranged a rope H fastened to a pin H' secured to the under side of the respective drawer. The rope H extends inwardly and passes over

a pulley H^2 and also extends outwardly and passes over a pulley H^3 from which it passes to a pulley H^4 located to one side of the pulley H^2 and below the same, as will be readily understood by reference to Figs. 2 and 5. The several pulleys are mounted on suitable studs held in the frame B. The downwardly-extending ends of the rope H connect with the ends of a chain H^5 which passes around a drum I mounted on a stud I^1 projecting from suitable brackets C' attached to the center leg C.

On the front face of the drum I is secured a smaller drum I^2 over which passes a chain I^3 also passing under a larger drum I^4 mounted to turn on a stud I^5 secured on a second bracket C^2 also attached to the center leg C. On the front face of the drum I^4 is secured a small drum I^6 over which passes a chain I^7 connected at its ends with the ends of a rope J extending downwardly and passing over pulleys J^1 and J^2 to connect with a treadle K fulcrumed on the center leg C and extending below the same so as to be within convenient reach of the operator's foot. Now, it will be seen that when the respective drawer is closed and is in the position shown in Fig. 2, and the operator presses the lower end of the treadle K to one side into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, then motion is given to the rope J so that one end travels down and the other up, thus rotating the drum I^6 , which on account of being connected with the drum I^4 rotates the latter. The movement of the drum I^4 causes a like movement of the drums I^2 and I on account of the connection of the drums I^4 and I^2 by the chain I^3 . The movement of the drum I causes a traveling of the chain H^5 and a like movement of the rope H so that an outward pull is exerted on the pin H^1 by the said rope, whereby the respective drawer is caused to slide outward until the money receiving recesses F^4 have passed from under the table top A, so that the player can deposit money in the said receptacle or take money therefrom, as the case may be. When it is desired to again close the respective drawer, the operator moves the treadle K in the opposite direction back into the former position shown in full lines in Fig. 2, whereby movement is given to the various ropes, chains, and drums, in an opposite direction, so that an inward pull is exerted by the rope H on the pin H^1 and the drawer again moved back to its former position underneath the table top A and out of the way of the player. It will be seen that by using large and small drums I, I^2 , I^4 and I^6 , it requires but a slight movement of the treadle K to move the respective drawer the necessary distance outward or inward, for the purpose above mentioned. Any desired number of such differential drums and chains may be employed to accomplish the desired result.

In the upper end of each of the side legs D and directly below the frame B is formed a compartment L provided with a bottom N

forming a table or platform to support glasses, match boxes and other articles thereon. This table N is mounted to slide diagonally in suitable guideways N' and is actuated by a treadle mechanism under the control of the operator's foot and presently to be described.

A rope O is attached at or near its middle to a pin O' under the respective table N and passes over pulleys O^2 , O^3 , O^4 , as most clearly shown in Fig. 12 so that the downward hanging ends of the rope connect with the upper ends of a chain P passing around a drum P' mounted on a stud P^2 supported inside of the side leg D. Thus, when the said drum P' is rotated in one direction, the cord O exerts an outward pull on the pin O' to cause the table N to slide out through the front end of the compartment L to carry the glasses, match boxes, &c., to the outside to be within convenient reach of the player at one side. When the drum P' is turned in an opposite direction, the table N again slides inward until the glasses and match boxes are again within the compartment L.

On the face of the drum P' is secured a smaller drum P^3 over which passes a chain P^4 , which connects at its lower ends with two slides Q, which are arranged to be moved in alternate directions and each of which carries a pivoted hook Q' normally held drawn to an inward position by a retractile spring Q^x , as most clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 4^a . It will be noticed by reference to such figures that the slides have tongues q which fit grooves in the leg D, which grooves are formed with a straight portion q^1 and an upper outwardly curved section q^2 .

R indicates a lever extending within the foot portion of the leg D, which is pivoted at R' to such leg as shown. A spring R^2 supported in the foot of the said leg D, presses against the under side of the lever R so as to hold the same normally to its upper position, and a button R^3 which is fitted to slide vertically in a bearing portion D' , is connected by a hinge R^4 to the top of the lever R near the hinge R' .

It will be noticed in Figs. 3 and 4 when one of the slides Q is at its uppermost position, its tongue engages the curved part of the groove, which moves the slide outward and brings its hook member in the path of the lever R, at this time the other slide will be down with its tongue in the straight portion of its respective groove, and be thereby drawn slightly rearward with its hook out of the path of the lever R, and as the hook is pivoted and capable of swinging outward, the hook ends of such hooks and the lever R, are beveled as shown, whereby a tight grip will be effected, which will serve to draw the engaged hook out as shown in dotted lines (Fig. 4) as its slide passes into its straight or inward position.

The front open end of the compartment L is adapted to be closed by a door S mounted to slide vertically in suitable guideways formed

in the sides of the compartment L. The upper end of the door S is connected with one end of a rope S' extending upwardly and passing over a pulley S² arranged in the front B. The rope S' then extends inwardly and downwardly and passes over a pulley S³, the lower end of the rope then connecting with one end of the chain P. The other end of this chain is connected with a rope S⁴ which passes over the pulley O⁵ previously mentioned, to extend forwardly and under the pulley O⁶ to extend upward, to finally connect with the lower end of the door S. Now, it will be seen that when the button R³ is pressed by the foot of the operator, the lever R will swing downward and engage the respective hook Q', then in an uppermost position. The hook will be pressed downward so that the corresponding slide Q will cause a traveling motion of the chain P⁴ so that the differential drums P³ and P' are rotated and the chain P caused to travel. The movement of the chain P causes a pull on the rope S' so that the door S slides upward to unclosethe opening in the front of the compartment L. At about the same time, an outward sliding motion is given to the table N by the action of the rope O and chain P, as previously explained. Now, it is understood that at the time the front end of the table N about reaches the opening of the compartment L, the door S has risen sufficiently to permit an outward sliding of the said table and its contents. As soon as the operator releases the pressure on the button R³, the lever R returns to its normal position without however, returning the table N and the door S. It will be seen that during the downward movement of the respective hook Q' the other hook is moved upward by the action of the chain P⁴ on the previously lowermost slide Q. Now, when the operator is through using the glasses, match boxes or other articles on the table N, he again presses the button R³, so that the lever R swings downward and actuates the other hook Q' in the same manner as before, so that the table N slides inward by the action of the rope O and the door S is drawn downward by the action of the cord or rope S⁴.

As illustrated in Figs. 10 and 11, a treadle T is employed instead of the button R³ to actuate the lever R and in this case the treadle T is connected at its upper end with a rope T' passing over sets of pulleys T² and T³ to finally connect fixedly with the outer end of the lever R, as plainly shown in the said figures. Now, it will be seen that when the treadle T is shifted by the operator's foot, a

pull is exerted on the said lever R, whereby the latter is caused to swing to actuate the hooks Q' in the manner above described. Otherwise the connections with the table N and the door S are the same as above described, so that further mention of the workings of the table and door is not deemed necessary.

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

1. A table provided with a series of compartments, each containing a sliding base to support the articles, a door vertically movable over the compartment, and a mechanism for simultaneously actuating the base support and the door arranged substantially as shown whereby to raise such door as the base moves outward, and to lower it as the base moves inward, as and for the purposes specified.

2. In a table, the combination with a series of money drawers mounted to slide under the table top, of a mechanism for imparting a sliding motion to the said money drawers, and comprising a rope connected with the under side of each drawer and passing over a series of pulleys, a differential drum mechanism, chains and ropes, substantially as described, and a treadle connecting with one of the said ropes to actuate the said money drawer, substantially as set forth.

3. In a table, the combination with a spring-pressed lever adapted to be actuated by the foot of the operator, of hooks adapted to be alternately engaged by the said lever, slides carrying the said hooks, a chain carrying the said slides, a differential drum over which passes the said chain, a table mounted to slide, and a rope and chain connecting the said table with the said differential drum, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a table, the combination with a spring-pressed lever adapted to be actuated by the foot of the operator, of hooks adapted to be alternately engaged by the said lever, slides carrying the said hooks, a chain carrying the said slides, a differential drum over which passes the said chain, a table mounted to slide, a rope and chain connecting the said table with the said differential drum, and a door mounted to slide and connected by ropes and chains with the said differential drum, substantially as shown and described.

JOHN HEISSENBERGER.

Witnesses:

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ANDREW FUNK.