

A. A. CUSHMAN.
SUPPORT FOR TABLES AND SIMILAR ARTICLES.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 19, 1909.

1,014,815.

Patented Jan. 16, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

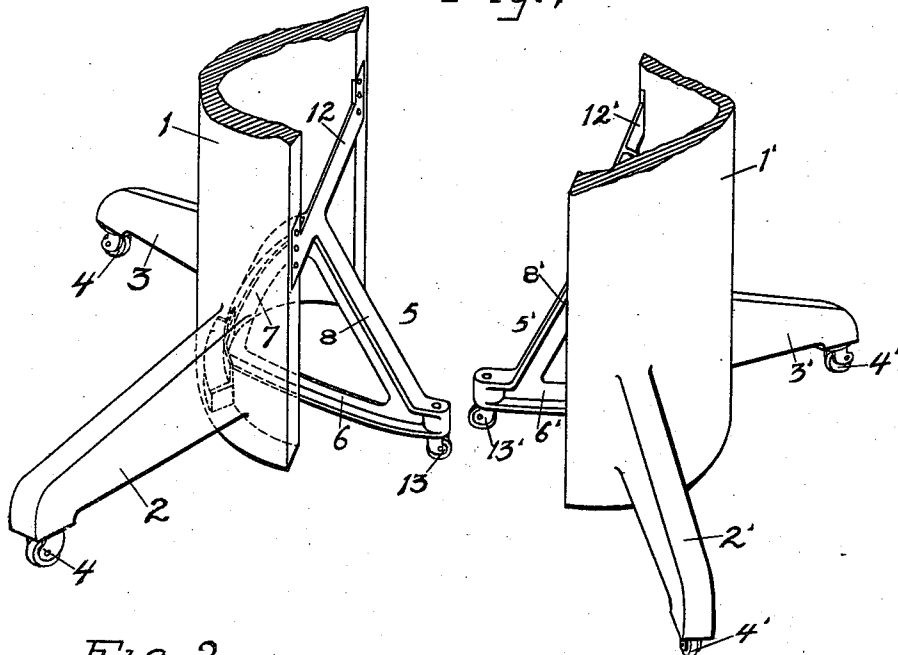


Fig. 2

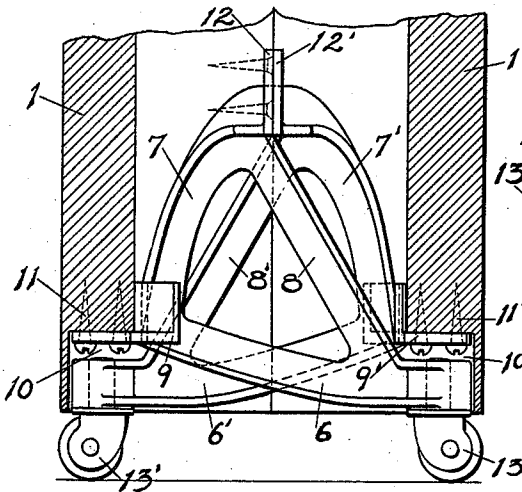
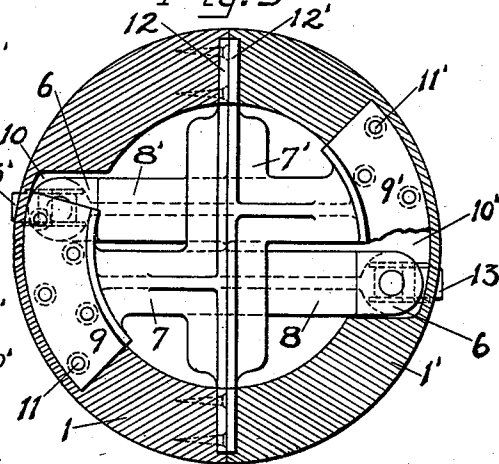


Fig. 3



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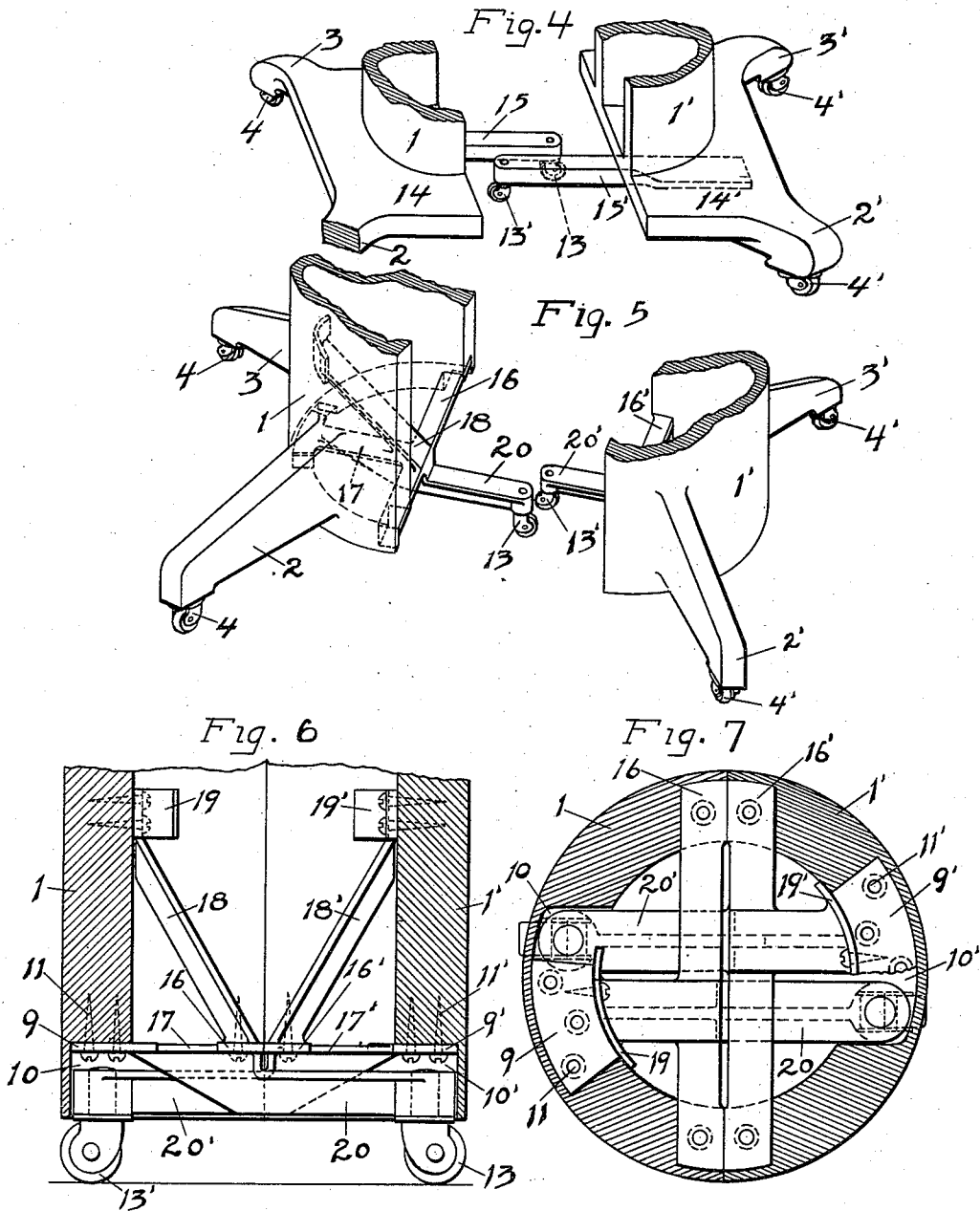
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR A. CUSHMAN, OF BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND.

SUPPORT FOR TABLES AND SIMILAR ARTICLES.

1,014,815.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR A. CUSHMAN, of Bristol, county of Bristol, and State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Supports for Tables and Similar Articles; and I do hereby declare the following specification, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same, to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

The invention relates to a novel and improved form of support for tables and similar articles and is particularly designed for use upon extension tables having a central pedestal formed partly on each half of the table. In tables of this character much difficulty has been experienced by reason of the fact that there is great tendency for the two halves of the pedestal to separate at the bottom, due partly to the drying and warping of the wood and partly to the weight upon the two halves of said table when in open position.

It is the object of the present invention to overcome the above difficulty and objection and to this end the invention consists broadly in providing the table with a support secured to one-half of the table and underlying the opposite half when said table is closed.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the central pedestal of an extension-table provided with my preferred form of additional support applied thereto, said pedestal being shown in open position. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of said support in closed position on an enlarged scale. Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view of the same. Figs. 4 and 5 are perspective views of two modified forms. Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view of Fig. 5 on an enlarged scale. Fig. 7 is a horizontal sectional view of the same.

Fig. 1 shows a usual form of table-pedestal which is constructed in two semi-circular halves 1 and 1'; adapted to be brought together to produce the effect of a solid circular pedestal. The half 1 is provided upon its exterior adjacent the bottom thereof with two radially extending legs 2 and 3 arranged substantially at right angles to each other, and the half 1' is provided with two similar legs 2' and 3'. Said legs are provided with suitable casters 4 and 4' near the free outer

ends thereof. The halves 1 and 1' are each provided with a third leg or support 5 and 5' which is preferably constructed of metal and made triangular in form with three side portions 6, 7 and 8, and 6', 7' and 8', respectively. The said supports 5 and 5' are secured to their respective halves 1 and 1' of the table-pedestal at a point between the fixed ends of the legs 2 and 3, and 2' and 3', and upon opposite sides of the longitudinal axis of said pedestal, by means of the segmental plates 9 and 9' formed at the intersection of the side portions 6 and 7, and 6' and 7', and secured to the pedestal halves near the bottom thereof in recesses 10 and 10' by screws 11 and 11'. Formed upon the top of the triangular supports 5 and 5' at the intersection of the side portions 7 and 8, and 7' and 8', are transverse cross-pieces 12 and 12' which extend between and are secured to the vertical inner edges of the pedestal halves 1 and 1'. Said cross-pieces 12 and 12' are set into said pedestal halves so as to be flush with said inner edges, as shown. The side portions 6 and 6' extend beyond the points of intersection with the side portions 8 and 8' and are provided at their free ends with suitable casters 13 and 13'.

When the table-pedestal is in closed position, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the triangular supports 5 and 5' will overlap each other and a portion of each of said supports will extend into the opposite half of the pedestal to which it is secured, the free ends of the sides 6 and 6', which carry the supporting casters 13 and 13', being located in the recesses 10 and 10' respectively and beneath the opposite half of the table to which each of said supports is secured. When now the table is moved to open position and the pedestal halves 1 and 1' are separated, it will be seen that the triangular supports 5 and 5' each extends outside of the pedestal half to which it is secured and the casters 13 and 13' each furnishes a point of support which is located outside of its pedestal half and upon the opposite side of said pedestal from the legs 2 and 3 and 2' and 3' respectively.

With this construction the two halves of the table are each independently and rigidly supported to the same extent when the table is open as when the table is closed, and each half of the table is so supported that the tendency of the pedestal halves to sepa-

rate or move away from each other at the bottom is positively resisted by the additional supports 5 and 5' and without the employment of any locking device.

5 Fig. 4 shows a modified form of my improved additional support which is designed for use upon tables in which each of the semi-circular halves 1 and 1' is provided with a solid base portion 14 and 14'. Secured to the underside of each of said
10 base portions 14 and 14' upon opposite sides of the longitudinal axis of the pedestal and at a point between the fixed ends of the legs 2 and 3 and 2' and 3' is a third leg or support 15 and 15' respectively. The
15 free ends of said legs 15 and 15' extend out beyond the vertical inner edges of the base portion of the pedestal halves 1 and 1' and are each provided with a caster 13 and 13'.
20 It will be understood that with this construction when the table is in closed position, the legs 15 and 15' will lie beneath the base portions 14' and 14 respectively, and the caster 13 will occupy a position between the fixed ends of the legs 2' and 3', while the caster 13' will occupy a similar position between the fixed ends of legs 2 and 3.

Fig. 5 shows another modified form in which a cross-piece 16 and 16' is secured across the bottom of each of the semi-circular halves 1 and 1'. Said cross-pieces 16 and 16' are set into the pedestal halves 1 and 1' with their outer edges flush with
30 the straight vertical edges of said pedestal halves, and are each provided with a rearwardly extending piece 17 and 17' with a segmental plate 9 and 9' formed or secured upon its end. Said plates 9 and 9' are adapted to be secured to the bottom of the pedestal halves in the recesses 10 and 10'. There is also extending rearwardly from each of the cross-pieces 16 and 16' an inclined arm or truss
40 18 and 18' having its rear end secured to the curved inner side of the pedestal halves 1 and 1' by means of the segmental plates 19 and 19' respectively. Extending forwardly from each of the cross-pieces 16 and 16' upon opposite sides of the axis of the pedestal and in close proximity thereto is a third leg or support 20 and 20' respectively, with casters 13 and 13' in the free ends thereof. The legs 20 and 20' are
50 dropped a little below the cross-pieces 16 and 16' to move beneath said cross-pieces when the table is moved to closed position.

Fig. 6 shows the table-pedestal in closed

position with the leg 20 beneath the cross-piece 16' and its free end in the recess 10', 60 the leg 20' being beneath the cross-piece 20 and its free end in the recess 10.

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

1. A pedestal extension-table comprising 65 two halves, each of said halves being provided with a support which is located beneath the opposing half when the table is closed.

2. A pedestal extension-table comprising 70 a central pedestal consisting of two oppositely disposed halves, each of said halves being provided with a support secured to said half and having the free end thereof arranged and adapted to extend beyond 75 the contacting edge of the half to which it is secured and lie beneath the opposite half when the pedestal is closed.

3. A pedestal extension-table comprising a central pedestal formed of two oppositely 80 disposed hollow halves, and a supporting leg secured upon the interior of each of said halves and having the free end thereof located within the opposite half when the table is closed. 85

4. A pedestal extension-table comprising a central pedestal formed of two oppositely disposed hollow halves, each of said halves being provided with a support upon the interior thereof, said support consisting of 90 a triangular frame, having at one angle a segmental plate secured to the pedestal half, at another angle a cross-piece secured to the inner edges of said pedestal half and at the other angle a caster, said caster 95 being located outside of said inner edges of the pedestal half.

5. A pedestal extension-table comprising a central pedestal formed of two oppositely 100 disposed hollow halves, each of said halves being provided with a triangular support, one angle of said support being provided with a segmental plate secured in a recess near the bottom of the pedestal body, another angle of said support being secured 105 to a cross-piece extending across the inner open side of said pedestal body and the other angle of said support being provided with a caster adapted to be located in a recess at the bottom of the opposite pedestal 110 half when the table is closed.

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Witnesses:

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