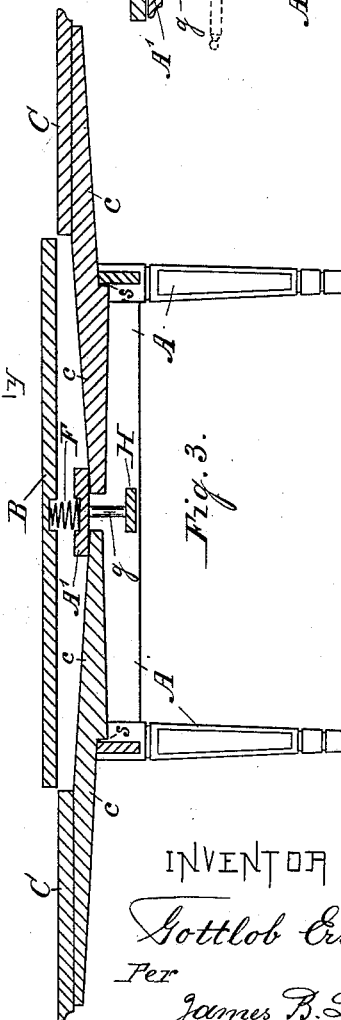
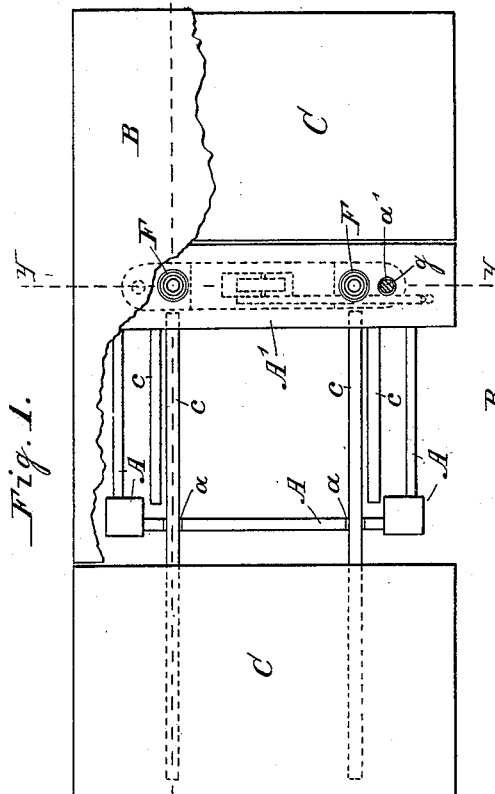
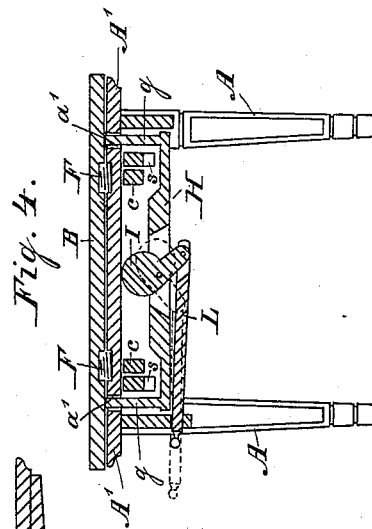
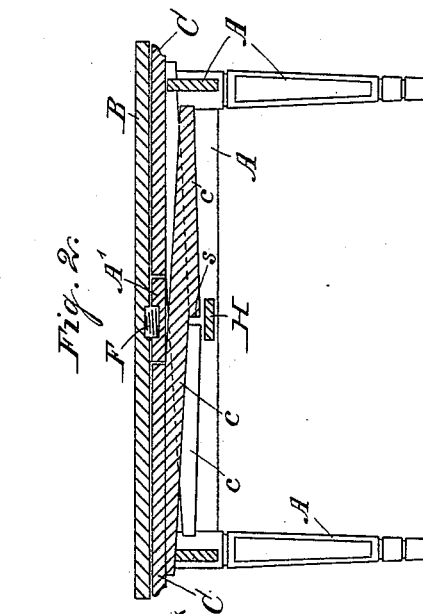


(No Model.)

G. ERBER.
EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 346,903.

Patented Aug. 10, 1886.



WITNESSES: x
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and P. Jungclauss.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GOTTLOB ERBER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,903, dated August 10, 1886.

Application filed April 5, 1886. Serial No. 197,758. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GOTTLOB ERBER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of my invention are to provide an extension-table, the extension-leaves of which are permanently attached to and form part of the table without being hinged or hung to the same, thus avoiding both the necessity of handling and storing away the leaves and the inconvenience and clumsy appearance of a table having the leaves hinged and hung to the table-top.

My improvements are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a top view of my extension-table with one of the extension-leaves drawn out and the table-top partly broken off, so as to show the parts below; Fig. 2, a longitudinal vertical section through the table on line *x x* on Fig. 1, when the extension-leaves are not used; Fig. 3, the same view showing the leaves drawn out, and Fig. 4 a vertical cross-section on line *y y* on Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is the table-frame, supporting the top B and the extension-leaves CC. Firmly secured to and across the top of the frame A, and extending centrally from one side of the same to the other, is the plate A', which forms the central support for the top B.

The frame A is permanent—that is, the increasing or extending of the table surface does not affect the frame A.

The extension-leaves CC are located under the top B, and are pulled out laterally when needed. They are constructed and guided in the following manner: Each leaf is firmly secured to the top of two parallel brackets, *c c*, which extend longitudinally from near the outer end edge of the leaf to the opposite side of the table-frame A. These brackets *c c* slide in the grooves *a a*, cut in the frame A, while the projecting shoulders *s s* on the under side of the brackets *c c* only permit of pulling the brackets and the leaf out far enough to make a close-fitting joint between the leaf C and the

top B when extended. The bottom edges of the brackets *c c* are cut beveling or slanting downward in such a manner that the height of the bracket gradually increases from its fore end to the back edge of the leaf C, at which point the increase amounts to the thickness of the leaf C or the top B. From there the top edges of the brackets are cut beveling or slanting downward in the same degree as before for the bottom edges, so that the bottom line of the fore part of the bracket runs parallel to the top line of the rear part of the bracket. By having the brackets cut and constructed in the described manner I obtain a level table surface, when extended, for the leaves sliding out from underneath the top B are gradually raised, and when fully drawn out and stopped by the shoulders *s s* the leaves CC and the table B form a level surface, the rear ends of the brackets *c c* resting against the under side of the plate A', as shown on Fig. 3.

The table-top B is held in its proper position on the plate A' and the frame A, and prevented from shifting or moving laterally by two guide-pins, *g g*, which, being rigidly secured to the plate B, extend downward through corresponding openings, *a' a'*, in the plate A'.

To prevent the top B from becoming disconnected from the table-frame at times of transportation or moving, suitable stops can be attached to the ends of the guide-pins *g g* at such points as to permit the table-top to be raised only high enough to let the leaves slide out and in; or, if springs are used to automatically raise the table-top, as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, the ends of the guide-pins *g g* may be secured to a cross-bar, H, operated by a lever, L, and an eccentric, I.

By the use of the coil-springs FF, located between the plate A' and the table-top B, the top is raised, so that the leaves CC can be drawn out and in without coming in contact with and rubbing against the top B, thus preventing the surface of the leaves from becoming scratched and disfigured.

Where springs are used to raise the top B when the leaves are to be drawn out or slid in, some sort of a locking device—as hooks and eyes, bolts, or the like—must be employed to hold the table-top down in its proper place on

the plate A', after the leaves are in the position desired; or the device shown in section on Fig. 4, and in plan by dotted lines in Fig. 1, will furnish simple and satisfactory means to accomplish the purpose.

The cross-bar H is firmly secured to the ends of both the guide-pins *g g*. To the center of the bar H is pivoted the eccentric I, which operates against the bottom of the stationary plate A', and is pivoted to and operated by the lever L.

Pushing in the lever L throws the eccentric I out of contact with the plate A', thus allowing the springs F F to act and to raise the top B, and vice versa.

I am aware that it is not broadly new to combine in an extension-table leaves, brackets for supporting the leaves, and having shoulders, a top, and springs bearing against the under side of the same, and do not seek to claim such construction, broadly; but,

Having thus fully described my improvements, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an extension-table, the combination,

with the frame A, having the grooves *a*, of the sliding brackets cut slanting and formed with stop-shoulders, the extension-leaves, the plate A', against the under side of which the brackets bear, the top and springs between the top and plate A', the guide-pins working in openings of the plate and connected by a cross-bar, an eccentric journaled in the cross-bar, and an operating-lever, substantially as set forth.

2. In an extension-table, the combination, with the frame A, the stationary plate A', the table-top B, and the extension-leaves C C, secured to the slanting cut brackets *c c*, as described, of the springs F F, the guides *g g*, operating in the openings *a' a'*, and the locking device L I H, all constructed as described, and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GOTTLOB ERBER.

Witnesses:

WM. P. JUNGCLAUS,
THEODORE LANGBEIN.