

A. DUBROY & J. P. WAGNER.

Extension-Table.

No. 164,079.

Patented June 8, 1875.

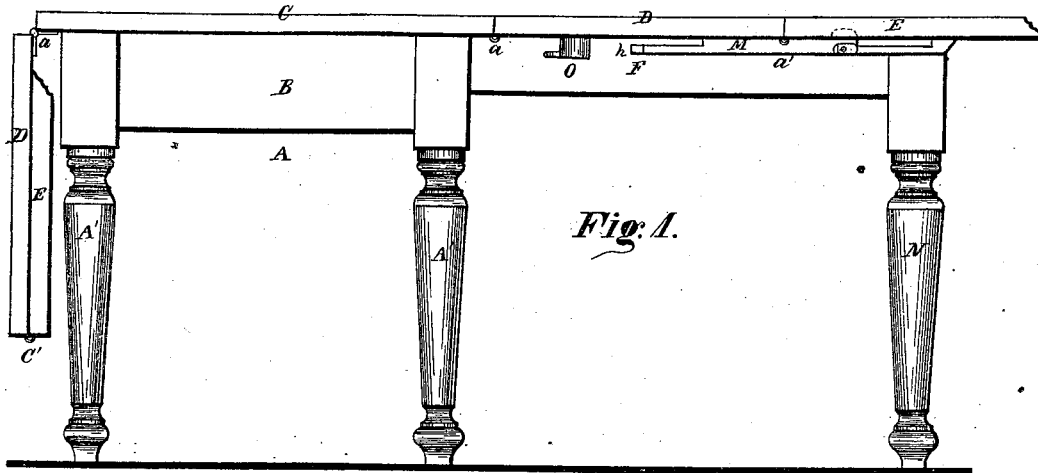


Fig. 1.

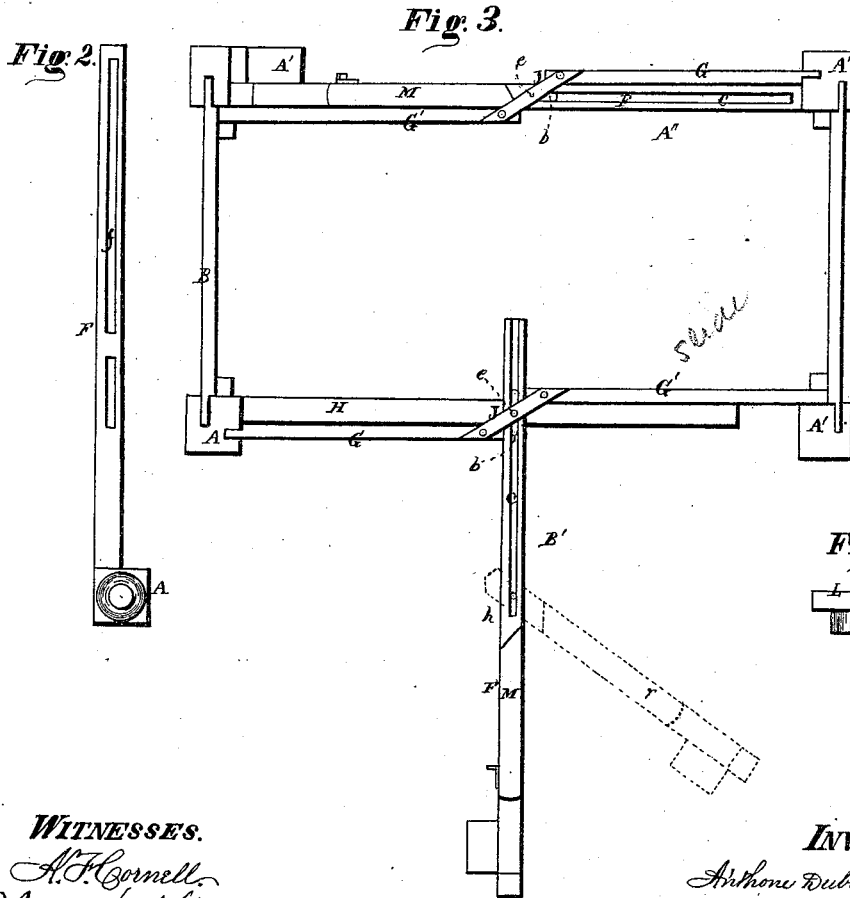


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES.

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ANTHONE DUBROY AND JOHN P. WAGNER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **164,079**, dated June 8, 1875; application filed March 4, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ANTHON E DUBROY and JOHN P. WAGNER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side view of the table with the leaves extended. Fig. 2 is a detached section. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the frame of the table with the top removed so that it may be seen. Fig. 4 is a detached section.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several views.

This invention has for its object the extension of the top of a table to increase its superficial capacity, by means of folding leaves attached thereto, which, when extended, are supported by a slide, having thereto attached a leg, which, when the extension-leaves are not wanted, the slide and leg are pushed back under the body of the table, substantially in the manner as follows, which is a full and complete description of the invention:

A, the body of the table, is of the ordinary description, consisting of the legs A', Figs. 1 and 3, frame B, and top C. To the top C is attached the leaf D, by the hinges *a*. To the outer side of the leaf D is hinged, in like manner, a leaf, E, as shown in Fig. 1. Said leaves are supported in an extended position, as shown in said Fig. 1, by the slide F. Each slide of the sides of the table consists of two sections, G G', so arranged in relation to each other as to be in offset, as shown in Fig. 3. The two sections are connected to each other by a strip of wood, H, running along the side of the lower edge of each section—on the inner side of the section G, and on the outer side of the section G'—and whereon is supported the slide F, which passes between the ends of the sections, they being left sufficiently far apart to admit of the passage of the slide between them, as shown in Fig. 3. Said slide F is pivoted between the ends of the sections G G', as follows: Along in the upper edges of the slide F is cut a groove, *e*, Fig. 3, wherein is fitted, so as to slide therein, the wings of a swivel-guide, *b*, the pivotal

point *e* of which is fitted in the bar J, connecting the ends of the sections G G' of the side of the frame, as shown in Fig. 3. In the under side of the slide F is cut a similar groove, *f*, as will be seen in Fig. 2, which represents the under side of the slide. In the grooves *f* is fitted the wing of the swivel-guide, represented in Fig. 4, of which L are the wings, and K the pivotal point. Said swivel is, like the one above described, fitted in the upper edge of the slide, differing only in the pivotal-point, which is some larger. The pivotal point of the swivel shown in Fig. 4 is fitted in the strip of wood H, (above referred to,) and in such relation to the pivotal point *e* of the upper swivel as to be in the same axial line, the two swivels forming a hinge whereon the slide F turns between the ends of the sections G G', or side of the table-frame, from the position shown at A'' to that shown at B', Fig. 3. While the pivotal ends of the swivels permit the slide to be turned around, the wings of the swivels permit the slide to be drawn out or pushed in, the wings sliding along the grooves. It will be seen that a section of the upper edge of the slide is cut away from about the point *h*, forming a recess, *a'*, from that point outward, the purpose of which is to allow the slide, when the end leaf E is doubled under—as the leaf D, as shown in C', Fig. 1—to support the leaf D, the leaf E fitting in the recess caused by the cutting away of the section referred to. In said recess is fitted a fillet, M, Fig. 1, also indicated by the dotted lines *r* in Fig. 3. The fillet is pivoted in the recess at the point *h*, so that it may swing outward from the recess when so required. The practical operation of the slide for supporting the leaves is thus: In the event the leaves D and E are to be extended, as shown in Fig. 1, the slide F is turned from the side of the frame, as shown at A'', to that shown at B'. It is then drawn directly outward to about its full length, as shown in Fig. 1, thereby supporting the two extended leaves D and E. The recess referred to is now filled by the fillet M, and upon which the leaf E rests, thereby keeping the leaves level with the top of the table, and which is supported by the leg N, as will be seen in the drawings. When the leaf D only is needed,

the leaf E is doubled under, as shown at *c'*, Fig. 1, in which position it is secured by a button, O. The fillet M is now pushed out from the recess *a'*, as shown by the dotted lines *r* in Fig. 3, to make room for the leaf E doubled under the leaf D, thereby keeping the leaf D level with the top of the table. This manner of supporting the extension-leaves renders the table firm and secure, and easily and readily manipulated. The button O is for the purpose of holding the leaf E in place when the leaf D only is extended, and the table is used as a dining-table.

We are aware that extension-tables are in common use, and that certain of such tables have double leaves hinged together, and supported by sliding extension-supports, and that one or both leaves may be raised, and that one leaf can be folded or turned up under the other, as may be seen in E. Hamburger's table, patented April 15, 1873; but this we do not claim.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The slide F, provided with grooves *c* and *f*, in the upper and lower edges thereof, and pivoted to the frame B of the table by swivel-guides, constructed substantially as described, in combination with the leaves D E and table A, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The fillet M, in combination with the slide F, in the manner as described, and for the purpose specified.

3. The sections G G', constituting the sides of the table-frame, arranged in relation to each other, as described, strip H, and bar J, in combination with the slide F, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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