2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. L. BRONSON.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

No. 184,139. Patented Nov. 7, 1876.

fig 1

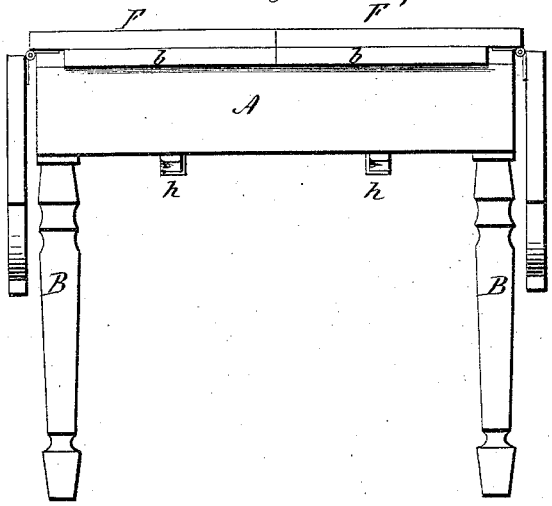


fig 2

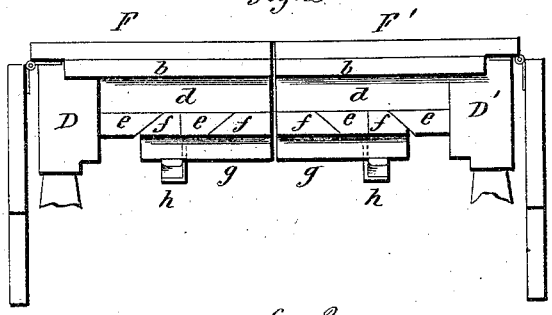


fig 3

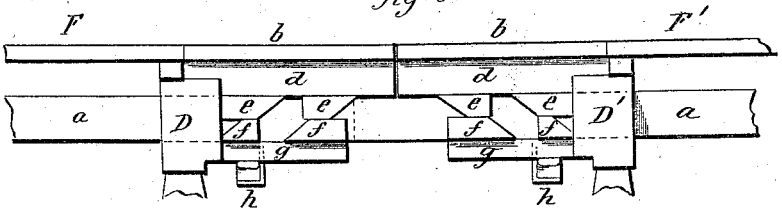
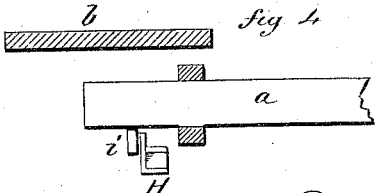


fig 4



Witnesses.

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Thos. G. Ewbank

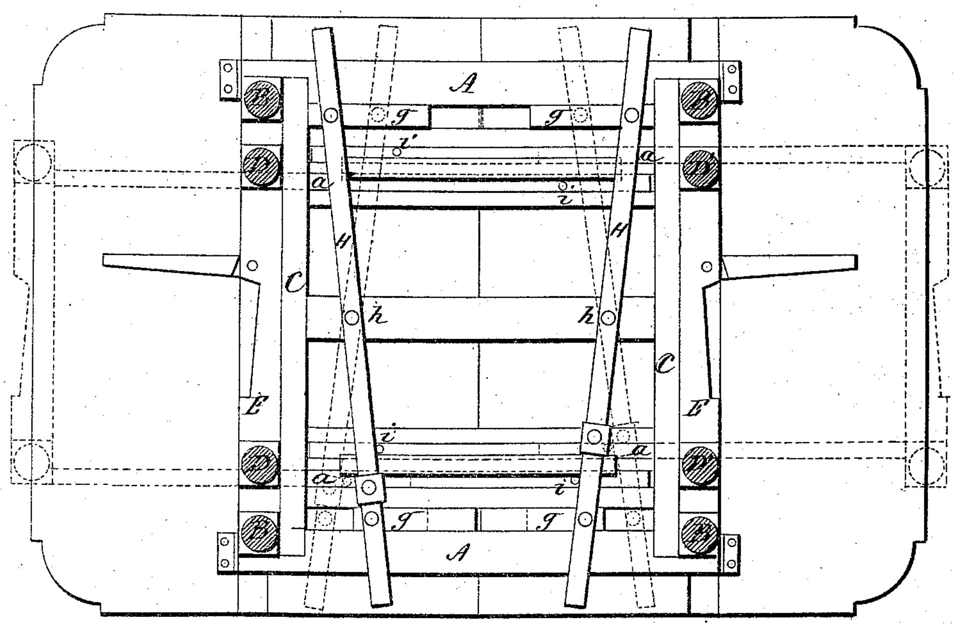
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. L. BRONSON.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

No. 184,139. Patented Nov. 7, 1876.

Fig. 5



Witnesses.

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By Atty.

John E. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. BRONSON, OF NEW HAVEN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO GEORGE B. BALDWIN, OF BRANFORD, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **184,139**, dated November 7, 1876; application filed June 14, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. BRONSON, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Extension-Tables; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent in—

Figure 1, an end view; Fig. 2, a sectional view of the table closed; Fig. 3, the same with the table extended; Fig. 4, a detached view; and in Fig. 5, the under side, looking up.

This invention relates to an improvement in extension-tables.

The invention consists in the arrangement, in extension-tables, of the two principal parts of the top upon independent sliding frames, combined with a principal or stationary frame supporting the said sliding frame, with extension-leaves beneath the said principal leaves, with cams upon their under side, and cams in connection with the principal part of the top, whereby, when the principal leaves are drawn asunder, the extension-leaves will be raised between, as more fully hereinafter described.

A are the end pieces, connected by two legs, B, in the usual manner for common tables, and the two ends A are connected by a side piece, C, extending from one to the other, as seen in Fig. 5. This forms the frame or body of the table.

Between the ends or principal legs other movable legs D are arranged upon one side and D′ upon the other. These are respectively connected by bars E and E′ outside the bar C, and from each of these an arm, *a*, extends inward through the bar C, and arranged to slide outward from the bar C, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 5. To these movable legs D and D′ there is respectively secured a part, F F′, of the top, so that by drawing out the legs D and D′, either or both, the top will be separated to the extent of such drawing out.

Beneath the principal top F F′ the extension-leaves *b* are arranged, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, so as to rest stationary on the sides A when the table is closed, as in Fig. 1. These extension-leaves *b* are each arranged upon transverse bars *d* lying within the principal frame. One of these bars, *d*, is arranged at each end in close proximity to the sliding bars *a*. On each of these bars *d* there are arranged two cams or inclines, *e*, and in connection with the bars *a* corresponding inclines or cams *f*, so that when the principal top is closed, as in Fig. 2, the cams *e* on the extension-tops will be down beside their respective cams *f*, but when the parts of the principal top are drawn out, (or either of them,) as indicated in Fig. 3, then the cams *f* strike the inclines *e* and raise the extension-leaves *b* up flush with the principal parts of the top but as this movement cannot occur until the principal top has been sufficiently opened to allow the extension-parts to rise, the cams *f* are arranged upon slides *g*, and these are connected by a lever, H, hung at the center *h*, and on the bars *a* there is a lug, *i*, which, when the principal parts of the top have opened sufficiently, will strike the respective levers H, and cause that lever to turn, and with it move the slides *g* and cams *f* from the position indicated in Fig. 2 to that in Fig. 3, and thus cause the leaves *b* to be raised, and be supported by the then standing cams *f*. This done the principal parts F F′ are forced inward to close up against the edges of the raised leaves *b*.

When it is desired to contract the table, take hold of the levers H and turn them from the position indicated in broken lines, Fig. 5, to the position denoted in the same figure in solid lines—that is, from the position in Fig. 3 to that in Fig. 2. This will remove the cams and allow the extension-leaves *b* to fall, as in Fig. 2. Then the principal top may be closed, as shown in that figure.

If a single leaf only is required, draw out only one side of the table and raise that extension-leaf *b*. Both leaves are entirely independent of each other, so that either may be raised or lowered.

If desired, other extension-leaves may be arranged beneath the extension-leaves *b* with their own independent raising and lowering

mechanism, substantially the same as that already described, and thus increase the amount of extension.

I claim—

In an extension-table, the combination of the two principal parts of the top upon independent sliding frames, a principal or stationary frame supporting the said slides, extension-leaves beneath the said principal leaves, with cams upon their under side, and cams in connection with the frame of the said principal part of the top, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOHN L. BRONSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,

CLARA BROUGHTON.