Sheet 1 - 2 Sheets.

M. Quigley,

Extension Table;

No. 20,088. Patented Apr. 27, 1858.

Fig. 2.

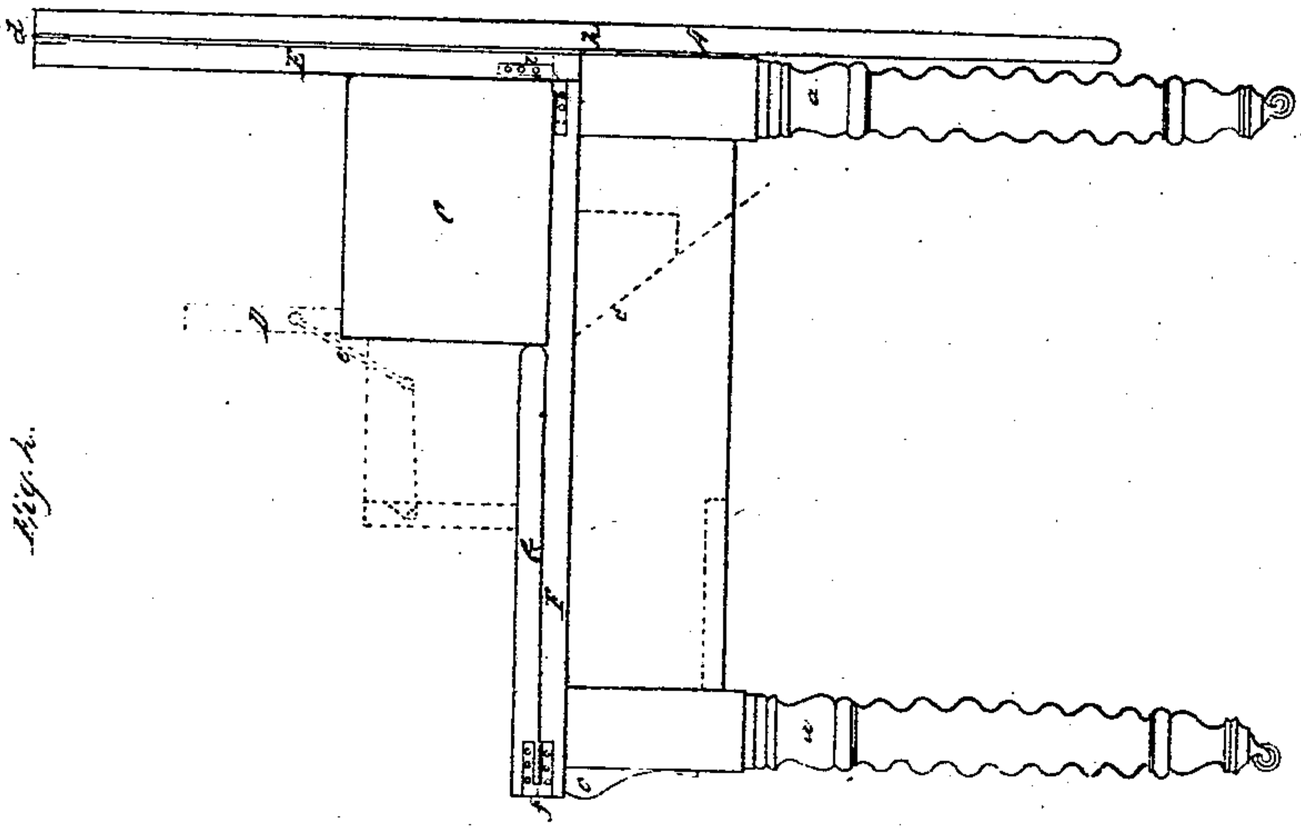
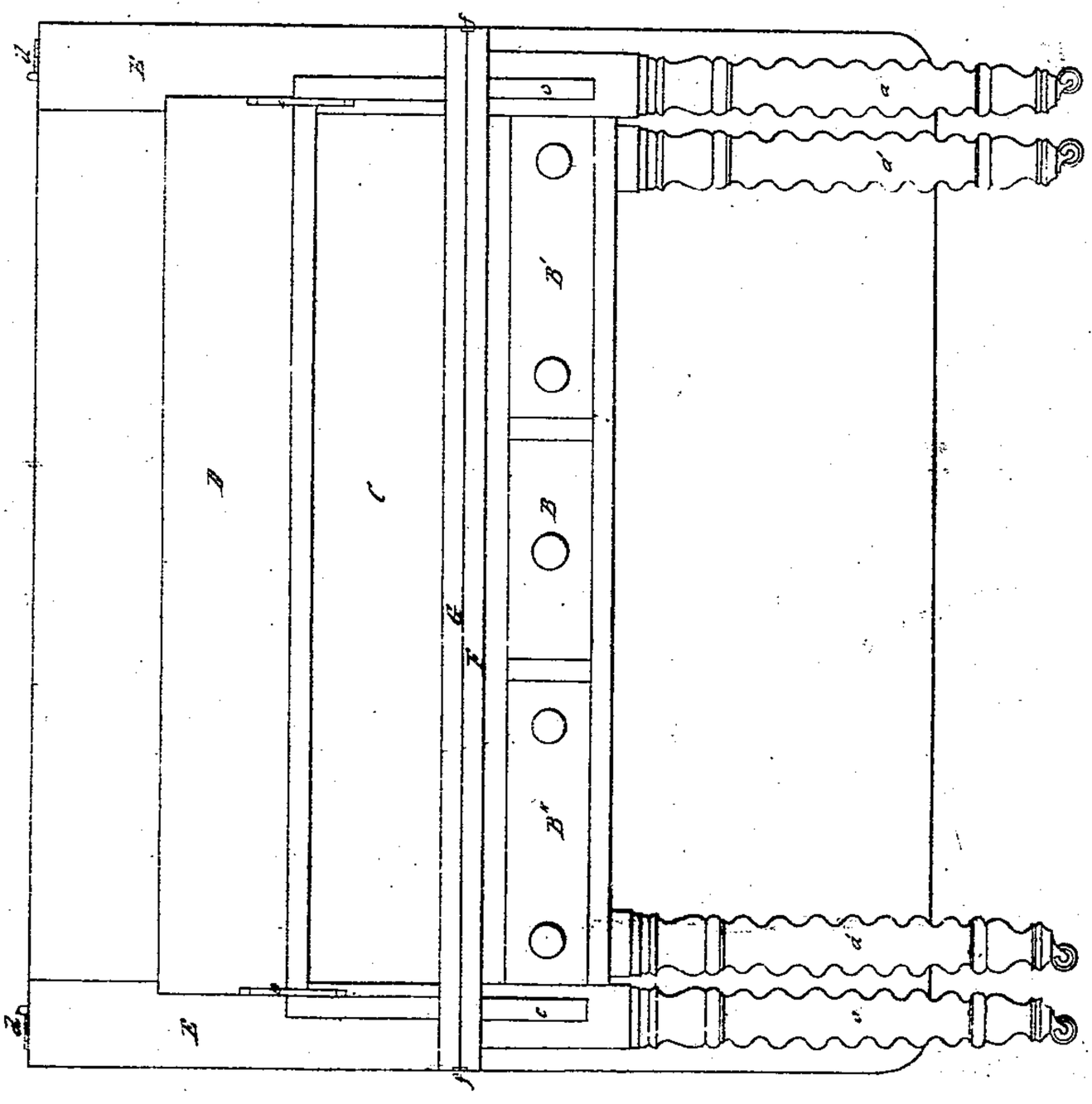


Fig. 1.



THE ECKERT LITHOGRAPHING CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sheet 2. 2 Sheets.

M. Quigley,

Extension Table,

No. 20,088. Patented Apr. 27, 1858.

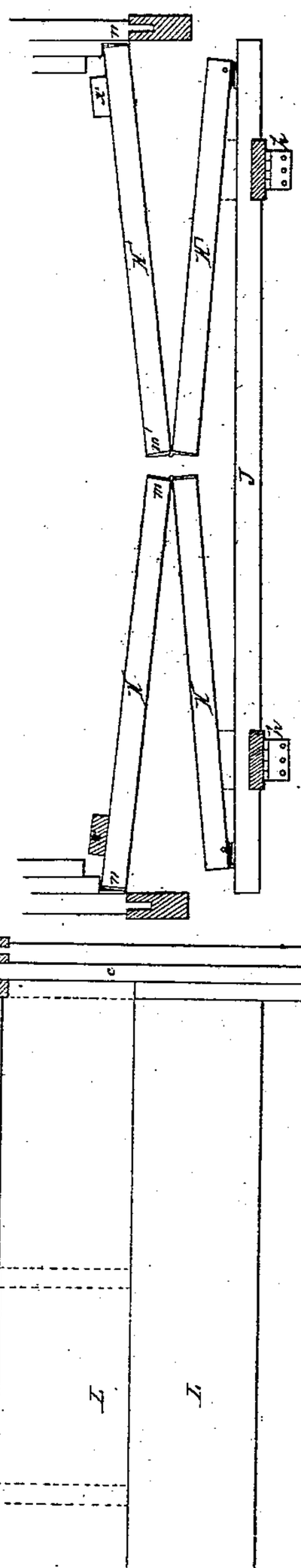


Fig. 3.

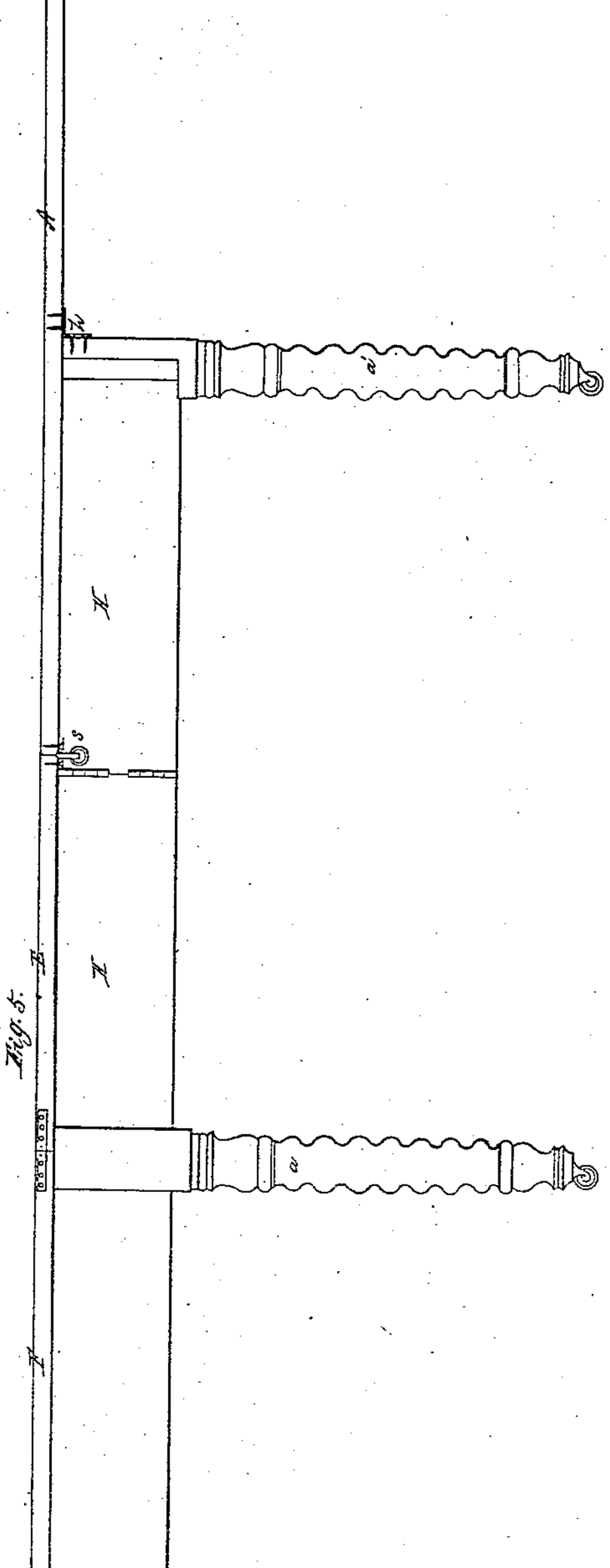


Fig. 5.

THE ECKERT LITHOGRAPHING CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

M. QUIGLEY, OF WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN.

CONVERTIBLE EXTENSION-TABLE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 20,088, dated April 27, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL QUIGLEY, of Watertown, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in the peculiar arrangement and construction of the several parts that will be hereinafter fully described.

In order that others skilled in the art may construct and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the annexed drawings making a part of this specification Figure 1 represents a front elevation when the table is folded. Fig. 2, is a side elevation. Fig. 3, is a top view of the table the leaves being removed. Fig. 4, is a top view of the folding rails, showing their connection. Fig. 5, is a side elevation, when the table is extended in full.

In Fig. 1, A, represents a leaf of the table, which is secured to leaf E, by means of hinges (*d d*) and in this figure stands in a perpendicular position at the back of the table. (*a a a' a'*) represent the legs of the table. B, B', B'', are a series of drawers, B, being the center drawer and connected to the brackets (*c c*) in a manner that will be shown in another figure. F, and G, are leaves of the table, F, being firmly secured to the frame, or side rails, and G being attached to it by means of the hinges (*f, f*). C, is a writing desk or case, which stands upon the table, D, being the door of said case. D, is secured to the case by means of small rods (*e e*) which answer the purpose of hinges and which admit of the doors being turned up on top of the case in the position shown in this figure.

In Fig. 2, A, and E, represent the leaves, shown in Fig. 1 and marked the same, these leaves, being connected by means of the hinge (*d*). E, is secured to leaf, F, which is secured firmly to the rails of the table, by means of the hinge (*i*). A, is secured to an inner leg of the table by means of the hinge (*h*). C, is the writing case—the bottom portion of this case which rests upon the table is in the form shown by the dotted lines of which (*c'*) represents the inclined portion of the bottom, (*c'*) also shows the inclined end of the bracket, (*c*) seen in this figure. The writing case C, in this figure is supported both by the inclined end of the bracket, (*c*), and by the legs, (*a' a'*) seen in Fig. 1, and the extension rails secured to said legs, so that in drawing out the bracket, the desk will remain supported on the legs, and rails, or in leaving in the bracket, and drawing out the legs (*a' a'*) it will be supported by the bracket, consequently it will be seen that, when both the legs and the bracket are drawn from under the case the case will sink down, until its top is on a plane with the top, or the leaves of the table. F, and G, are leaves of the table, and are secured together by means of the hinge (*f*). Leaf G, is supported by bracket (*c*) when turned down, by simply drawing out the bracket, as is usual in such arrangements. D, seen in dotted line represents the door of the desk, and (*e*) represents the bar or rod which connects and sustains it, both seen in the position shown in Fig. 1.

In Figs. 3 and 4, J, is cross rail of the table to which is secured the leaf, A, seen in Figs. 1 and 2. H, H, H', H', represent the extension rails—these rails are secured to the cross rail J, by means of hinges (*o, o*) and to that portion of the table containing the writing case by means of hinges (*n, n*). Hinge (*m*) connects the rails H, H, together and *m'* connects the rails H', H'. It will be seen from these figures that by drawing the rail J, the rails H, H, and H', H', will be extended and form the side rails of the table; also, that they are capable of being folded together in a very compact form.

In Fig. 3, (*c c*) represent the sliding brackets, a drawer occupies the space L', and this drawer and the two brackets are all secured together by means of the cross piece L,—thus it will be seen that in pulling out the drawer, the brackets will draw out at the same time, and when the writing case C, seen in Figs. 1 and 2, rests solely on these brackets, it will descend as the brackets are drawn out until its top is on a plane with the top of the table.

In Fig. 5, it will be seen that the table is extended at full length.

A, is the leaf seen in Figs. 1 and 2, said leaf being double breadth, is hinged to the leg (*a'*) by means of hinge (*h*). (*s*) is a spring catch, secured to the rails H, H, for the purpose not only of keeping said rails in position, but for the purpose of preventing

the leaves E, and A riding up at this point when weight is placed upon the outer end of leaf A, when A, extends beyond the rail.

In constructing a table on the plan, herein set forth, I have at the same time a writing case, with two tables of different size, and then I may at pleasure convert the case and both tables all into one large extension table.

In Fig. 2 by drawing the brackets (*c*) and turning down the leaf G, I have a table embracing the leaves F, and G. If I wish to use a larger table I draw out the legs (*a' a'*) seen in Fig. 1, to which are attached the leaf A. By this means A, and E, are brought on a parallel and form a table of larger dimension. Both of these tables may be made without changing the writing case, but if I wish to use a larger table still I simply draw the brackets (*c*) when the table is in the position last described and thus lower the writing case, and its top forms one of the boards of the table. I then have the table seen in Fig. 5.

In Figs. 3 and 4, (*x*, *x*,) represent blocks, which are secured to the extension rails for the purpose of forming a guide for the back of the writing case, when said case is lowered by drawing out the brackets (*c c*). These blocks form in proper position for guiding the case when the rails H H, H' H' are fully extended.

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

1. Securing the leaf A, to the legs (*a' a'*) and leaf E, as described for the purpose of forming an extension table the leaves of which are folded in a perpendicular position as herein fully set forth.

2. The arrangement of the case C as constructed, with the inclined brackets (*c c*) for the purpose of forming a convenient receptacle for stationery and for the purpose of completing the bed of the table when required, substantially as set forth.

MICHAEL QUIGLEY.

Witnesses:
C. M. Alexander,
John S. Hollingshead.