Lauter & Krautz,

Extension Table,

No. 57,927. Patented Sep. 11, 1866.

Fig. 2.

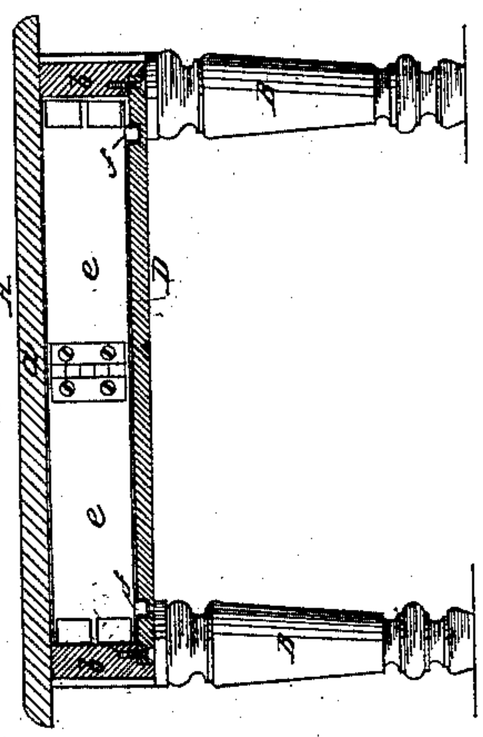


Fig. 3

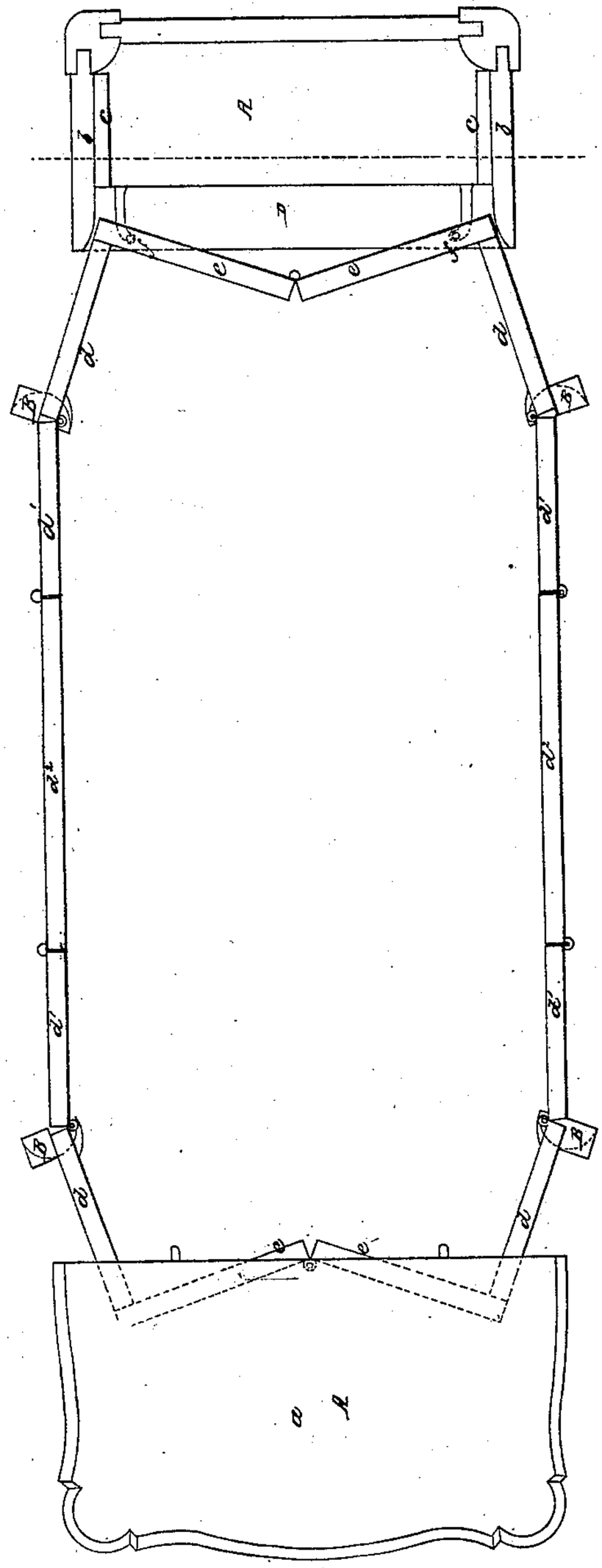
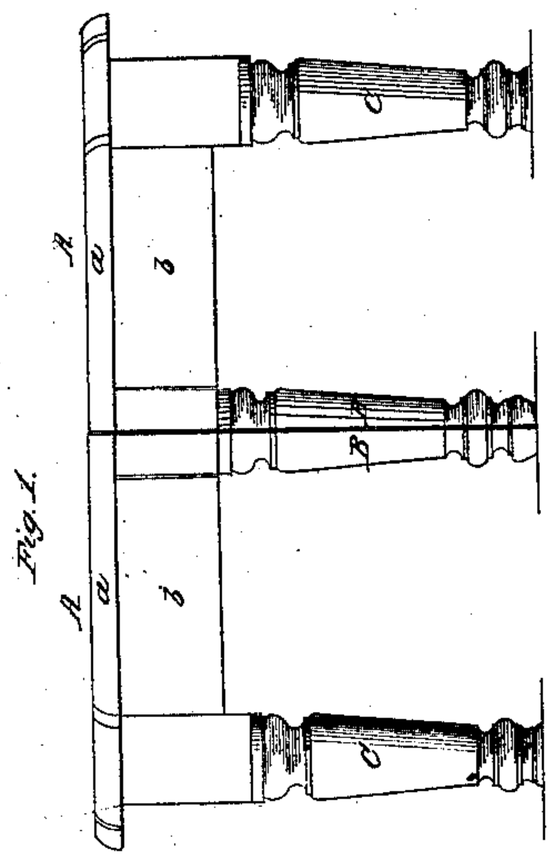


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE LAUTER AND JACOB KAUTZ, OF VINCENNES, INDIANA.

IMPROVED EXTENSION-TABLE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **57,927**, dated September 11, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE LAUTER and JACOB KAUTZ, of Vincennes, in the county of Knox and State of Indiana, have invented an Extension Parlor and Dining-Room Table; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of one side of the table. Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the table, taken in the vertical plane indicated by red line *x x*. Fig. 3 is a top view of the table when it is fully extended.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The nature of our invention consists in connecting together the two parts of an extensible table by means of folding and sliding rails, having sectional supporting-legs applied to them in such manner as to afford intermediate supports for the table, whether extended or not, said extensible and sliding rails being so constructed as to admit of a lateral as well as longitudinal extension or enlargement of the table, as will be hereinafter explained.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand our invention, we will describe its construction and operation.

In the accompanying drawings, A A represent the two halves of a rectangular table. Each half of the table consists of a fixed top, *a*, which projects beyond the ends of the side strips, *b b*, a distance which is equal to the width of the sectional intermediate supporting-legs, so that when the two halves A are brought closely together the sectional legs B will fit snugly and neatly between the ends of said side pieces, *b*, as shown in Fig. 1. Each portion A of the table is provided with two solid legs, C C, which are rigidly secured to the outer corners, as shown in the drawings.

D D are narrow transverse strips, which are secured to the bottom edges and near the inner ends of the strips *b b;* and *c c* are longitudinal strips, which are secured to the inside surfaces and near the bottom edges of said strips *b b*.

The strips D D and *c c*, together with the side strips, *b b*, and top boards, *a a*, form receptacles for the sliding portions of the extensible frame, and also serve as supports for the side rails, *d d*, thereof. These side rails have a longitudinal sliding movement in opening or closing the table, and they are secured rigidly to their respective half-legs B at their inner ends, and to transverse pieces *e e* at their outer ends. These pieces *e e* are hinged together centrally, and provided with studs *f f* on their lower edges, near their outer ends, which studs enter grooves that are made on the upper surfaces of the strips D D when the table is extended. The studs *f f*, working in the grooves in strips D D, serve as stops, and also as pivots. As stops they prevent the sliding sections from being detached from the table-halves A, and as pivots they allow the inner ends of the rails *d d* to be spread out laterally, as shown in Fig. 3. This lateral extension of the rails *d d* is effected by having the cross-strips *e e* hinged together centrally and the inner ends of the pieces *b b* beveled outward.

The grooves in strips D D, in which studs *f f* slide, are curved, as represented in Fig. 3 in dotted lines, for the purpose of allowing the inner ends of the strips or rails *d d* to approach each other when they are drawn out to their fullest extent, and when the outer ends of these strips are spread apart.

When the studs *f f* are in the straight portions of the grooves the strips *d d* and *e e* will be at right angles to each other, and the legs B B will be in line with the legs C C; but when the table is extended and the studs are brought within the oblique termini of their grooves the sectional or half-legs B B will be much farther apart laterally than the legs C C, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

To the inner ends of the sliding rails *d d* short strips d' d' are hinged, which are again hinged to longer strips d^2 d^2. The hinges connecting strips or rails d' d' and d^2 d^2 are hinged together by means of joints, which allow these strips to fold inward when the table-sections A A are brought together.

It will be seen from the above description that we connect the two halves of the table together by means of a frame which is not only longitudinally extensible, but which is so constructed and applied to said halves that it can be extended laterally, and thus increase the

width, as well as length, of the table; and while this is the case, the said frame affords a firm support for the movable sections of the table-top, which are used for filling up the space between the ends of the fixed top boards, *a a*, when the table is extended.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The application of the half-legs B B to a longitudinally and laterally extensible frame of an extensible table, substantially as described.

2. Connecting the outer ends of the sliding rail-sections *d d* together by means of jointed cross-pieces *e e*, substantially as described.

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