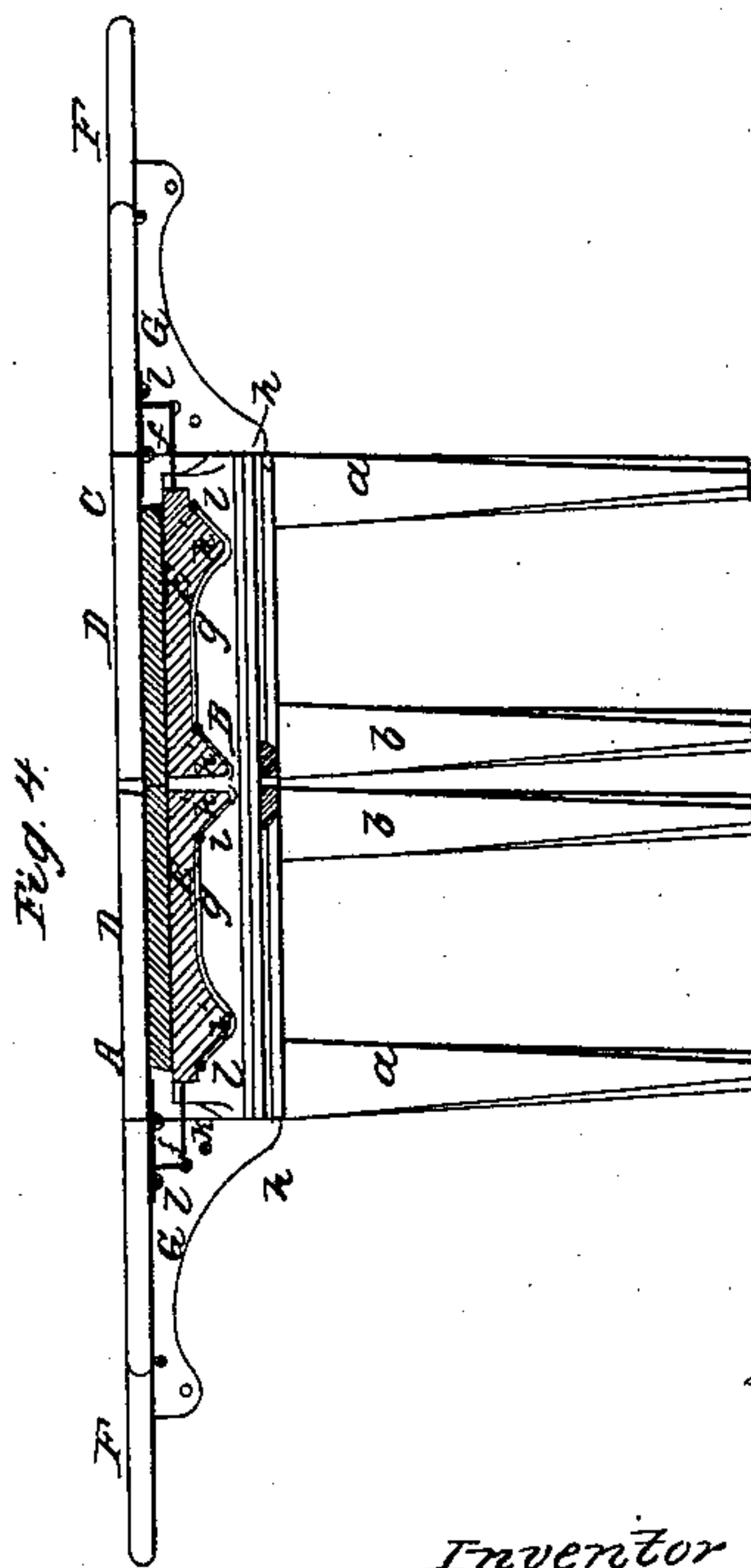
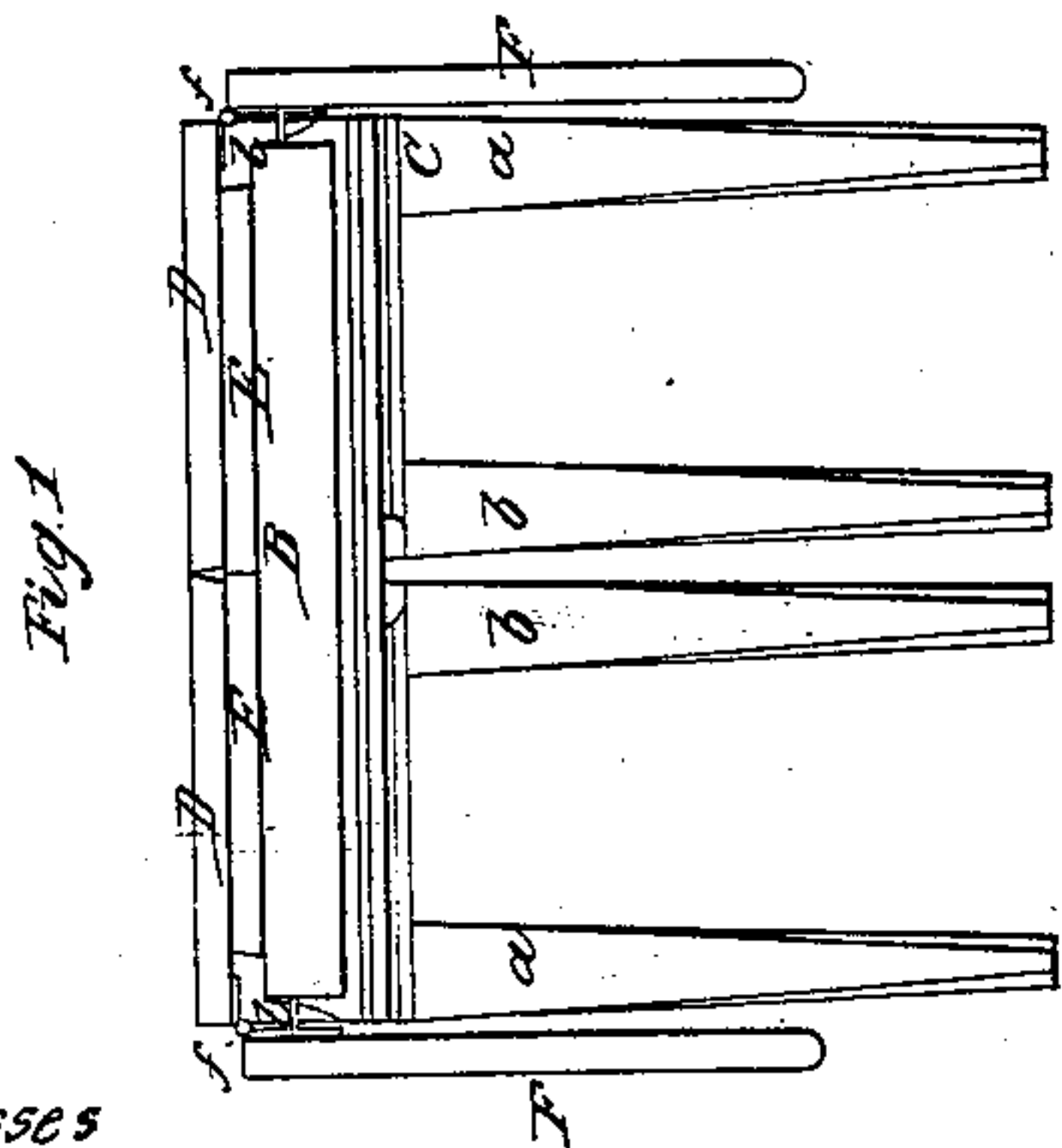
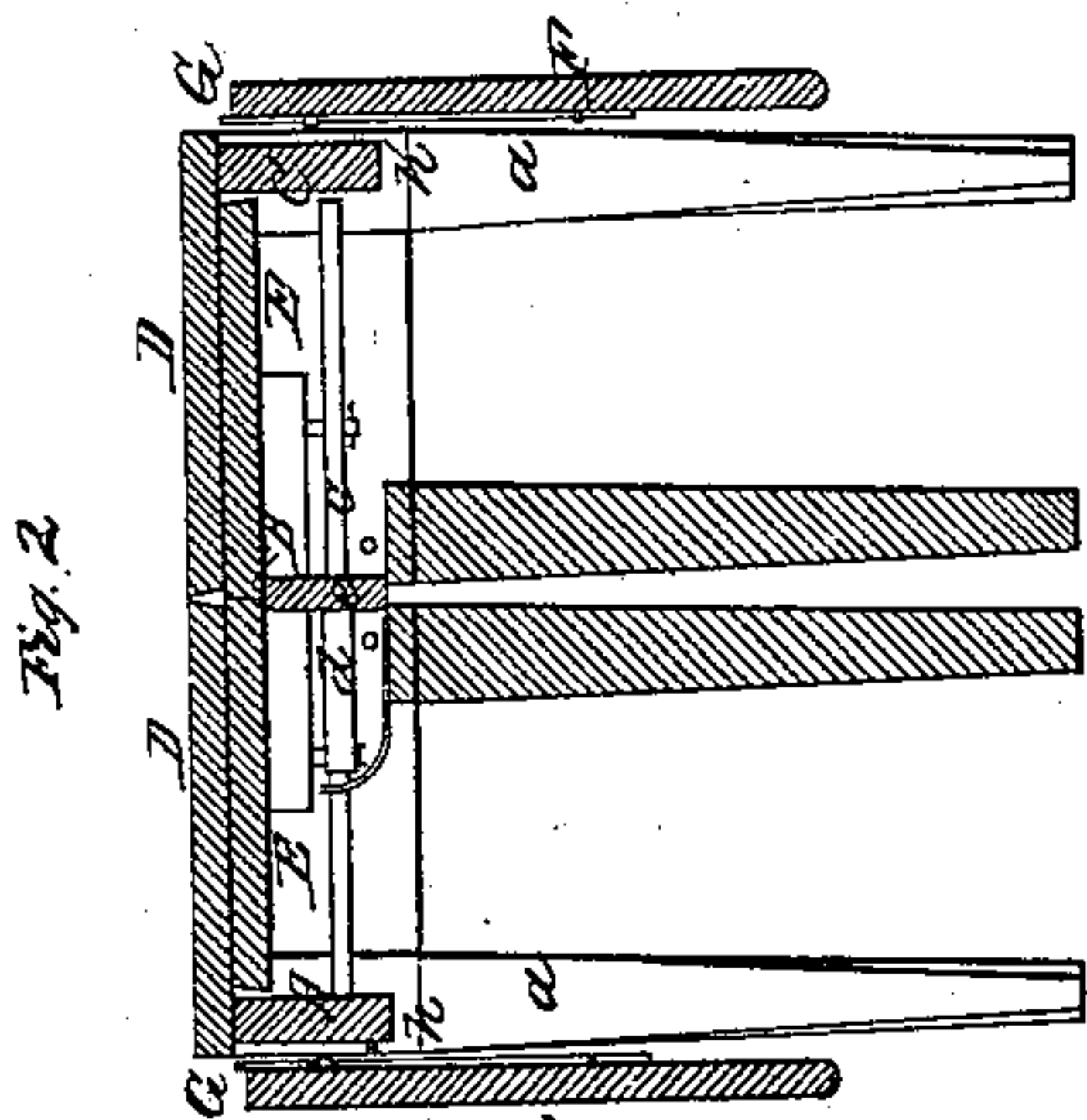
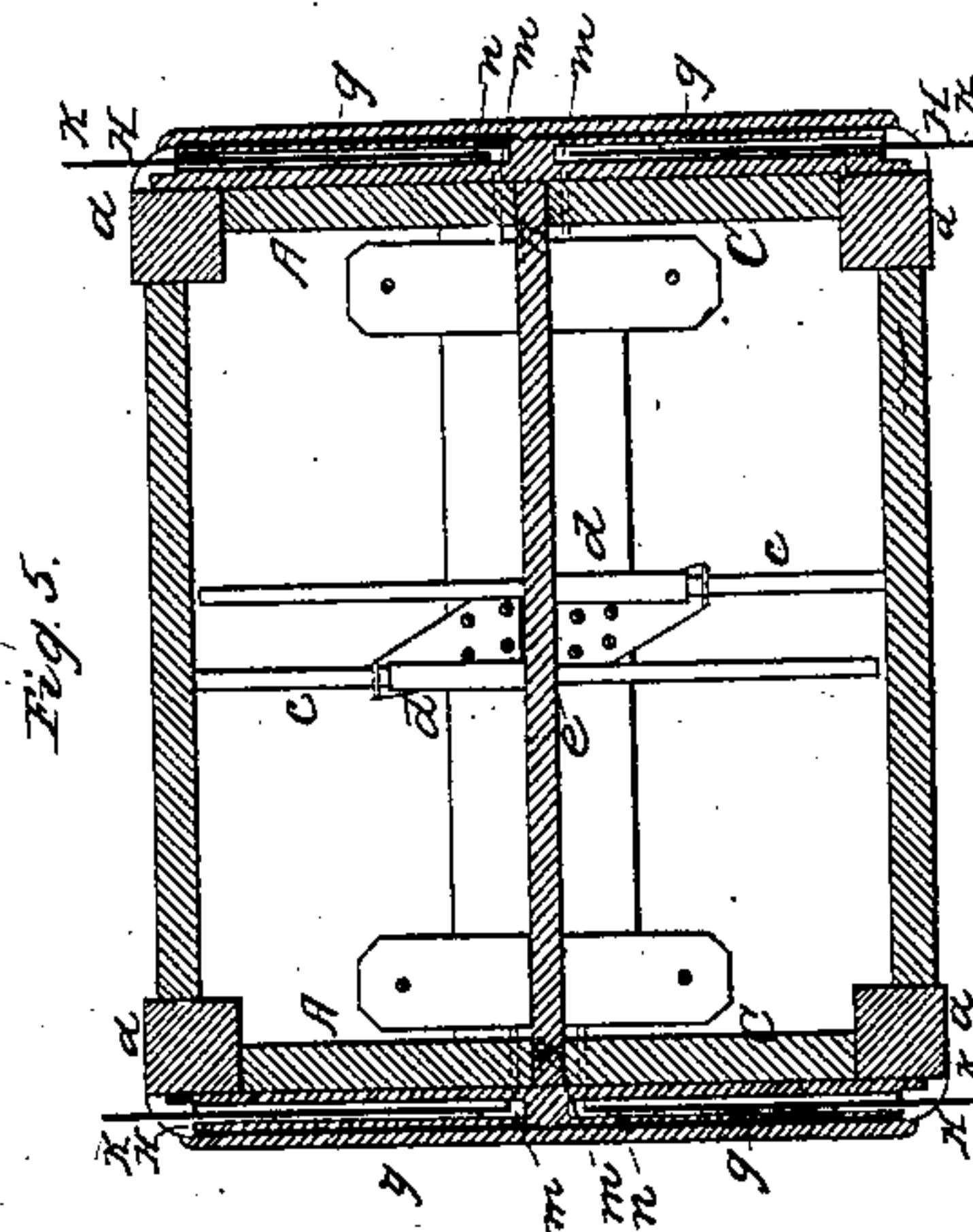
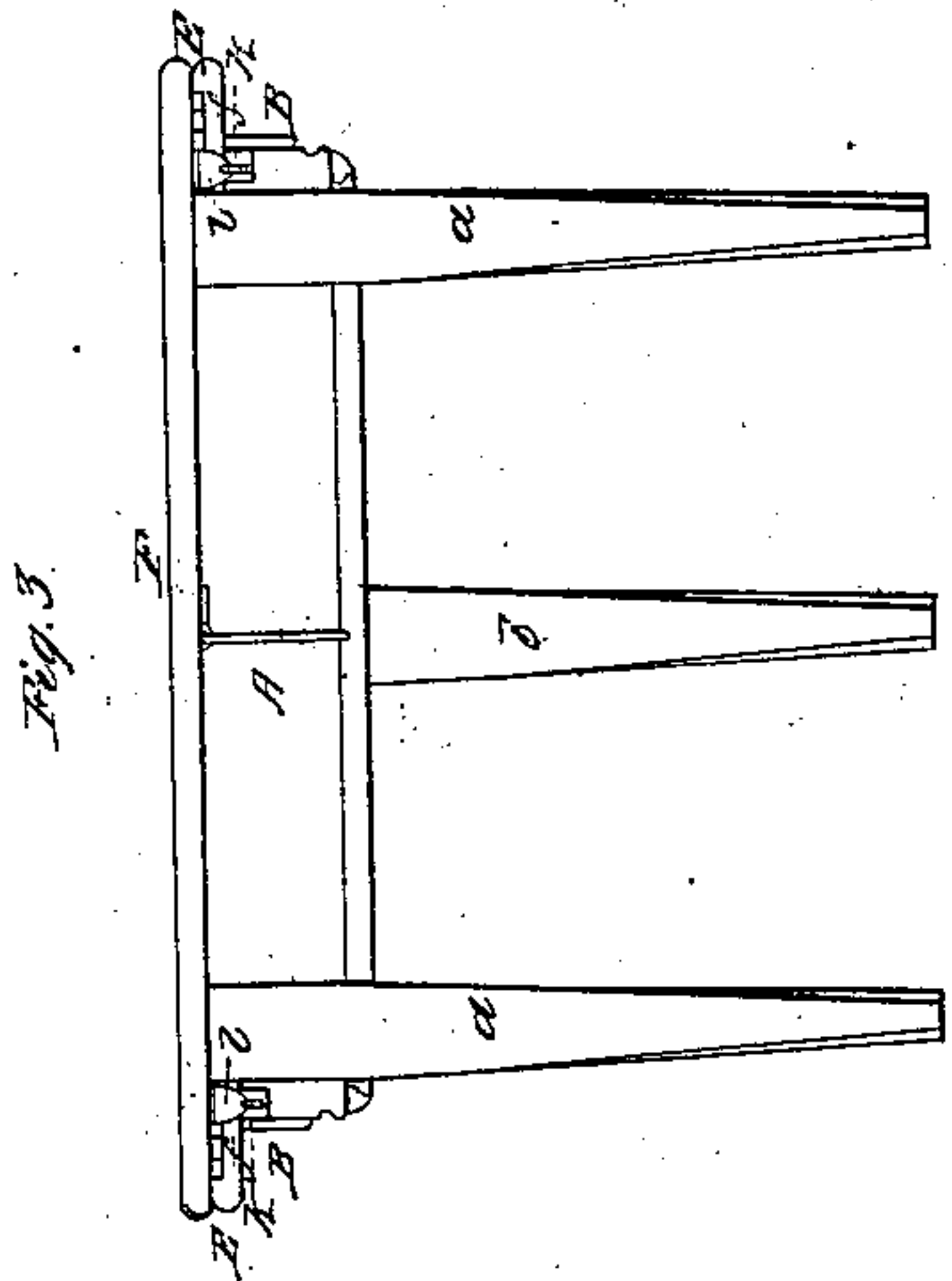


G. F. Folsom
Extension Table.

N^o 64,857,

Patented May 21, 1867.



Witnesses
Samuel O. Piper
Geo H. Andrews.

Inventor
George F. Folsom
By his attorney
Chas. H. Day

United States Patent Office.

GEORGE F. FOLSOM, OF ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND CHARLES F. PEASE, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 64,857, dated May 21, 1867.

IMPROVED EXTENSION-TABLE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. FOLSOM, of Roxbury, in the county of Norfolk, and State of Massachusetts, have made a new and useful improvement in Extension Dining-Tables; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation.

Figure 2, a longitudinal and vertical section, and

Figure 3 an end elevation of it in a contracted state, but with its end-flaps or leaves raised into horizontal positions.

Figure 4 is a vertical section of the mechanism applied to each side of the table in order to effect the elevation of either or both the auxiliary leaves to a level with the table top.

Figure 5 is a horizontal section of the upper part of the frame of the table.

The said frame is composed of three frames, A B C, two of which, A and C, slide horizontally within the middle one, B, as a drawer does in its case, and in directions toward and away from each other or its middle. Each of the frames A C I support on three legs, *a a b*, extending down from it in manner as represented in the drawings. Furthermore, in order to steady each frame A or C, or to cause it to move rectilinearly while being moved, there may extend horizontally from it, near its middle, a round metallic rod, *c*, which may enter, fit, and slide within a tube, *d*, fixed in the cross-bar *e* of the frame B. The table top is composed of two boards or main leaves, D D, each of which, at or near its outer edge, is affixed to one of the frames A C, and arranged therewith in manner as represented. There is between each of the two boards D D and its supporting frame A or C, a horizontal space for reception of one of two auxiliary leaves E E when the table is contracted or closed, such leaves under such circumstances being directly underneath the main leaves D D. To each of the main leaves D D, at its outer edge, is hinged one of two turning leaves F F, the hinges thereof being shown at *f f*, in figs. 1 and 3. Each of the leaves F F is to be capable of being turned from a horizontal position down into a vertical one. In order to hold each leaf F in a horizontal position, I hinge to the under side of it a bracket, G, formed and arranged thereon as represented in the drawings. This bracket by its own gravity will drop into a vertical position and against a stop, *h*, when the leaf F is moved to a horizontal position. By pressing against the frame A or C the bracket will hold up the leaf in a vertical position. When the table is extended, or either frame A or C is drawn outward to the extent of its motion away from the middle of the table, it becomes desirable to have some means of elevating the auxiliary leaf E of the extended part up to a level with the table top D D. This I effect by mechanism which may be thus explained: In each side of the frame B is a long horizontal channel or groove, *g*, for reception of two elevators H H, formed with cams *h' h'* to rest against pins or similar counter-cams, *i i*, arranged in the groove *g*, the whole being as shown in figs. 4 and 5. From each of the elevators a rod, *k*, extends and is jointed to an arm, *l*, projecting from the next adjacent turning leaf F. The said rod *k* slides freely through an ear, *m*, extending inward from the elevator. Such rod has a head, *n*, at its inner end, the whole being so that after either frame A or C may have been fully extended the act of raising its turning leaf from a vertical up into a horizontal position will cause the two rods *k k* connected with such leaf to move their two elevators endwise. During this endwise movement of each of such elevators, their cams, by being drawn against the counter-cams, will cause the two elevators to rise vertically and force upward the auxiliary leaf resting on them. Each of the elevators in the mean time will be drawn a short distance underneath and against the next adjacent leaf D of the table top, whereby they will operate to support it as well as the auxiliary leaf E, and thus prevent any weight placed on the leaf D from breaking it down. When the table is closed the leaf D rests on the leaf E, and the latter on the frame B. If when the table is extended we may be desirous of contracting it, the first thing to be done is to raise the brackets G G and drop the two turning leaves into vertical positions. This will cause each pair of rods *k k* to be moved inward within their two elevators H H, and so as to allow the elevators and the auxiliary leaf E upheld by them to drop downward to positions which will bring the top of the leaf E to a level below that of the bottom of the next adjacent leaf D. Either or both the table-frames A C may next be moved inward.

The table may be contracted so as to bring the two leaves D D close together and over the two auxiliary leaves E E, or it may be so contracted that one of the leaves E will be wholly underneath its leaf D, and the other leaf E be between and raised up to a level with the two leaves D D.

This table differs from other extension-tables in use in having the auxiliary leaves E E and their operative mechanism arranged with and applied to the main and turning leaves D D and F F, and the three frames A B C, substantially in manner and so as to operate as described. Furthermore, each turning-leaf bracket, instead of being hinged to the frame or part of the table to which the turning leaf is fixed, is hinged directly to the turning leaf. By this application of the bracket its own weight, while the leaf is being raised, will cause the said bracket to fall into a vertical position, or one for holding the turning leaf up in a horizontal position. A table with but one auxiliary leaf, E, may be made by having but two leg-frames instead of three, A B C, and providing the same with mechanism for operating the auxiliary leaf, as described, such table being furnished with either one or two of the turning leaves.

What I claim in the said table as of my invention is as follows:

I claim the combination, as well as the arrangement, of an auxiliary leaf, E, and mechanism, viz, its rods *k*, elevators H, and their counter-cams, or the equivalents thereof, for operating it, as described, with two leg-frames, and their main leaves D D, one of such leg-frames being constructed with a space or recess arranged below the main leaf and for the reception of the auxiliary leaf when the table is closed, as described.

I also claim the combination, as well as the arrangement, of two auxiliary leaves E E, and mechanism for operating them, as described, with the three frames A B C, and their main leaves D D, arranged together as specified.

I also claim the combination, as well as the arrangement, of two turning leaves F F, two main leaves D D, three of the frames A B C, as described, two auxiliary leaves E E, and mechanism, viz, its rods *k*, elevators H, and their counter-cams, or the equivalents thereof, for operating such leaf or leaves E E, as described.

I also claim the peculiar mechanism, in combination, applied to each turning leaf, and for operating each of the auxiliary leaves, such being the slide-rods *k*, and the elevators, and their counter-cams, or their equivalents, as set forth.

I also claim the combination, as well as the arrangement, of one turning leaf F, two main leaves D D, two leg-frames one auxiliary leaf E, and mechanism, viz, its rods *k*, elevators H, and their counter-cams, or the equivalents thereof, for operating such leaf, as described.

GEO. F. FOLSOM.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,

F. P. HALE, Jr.