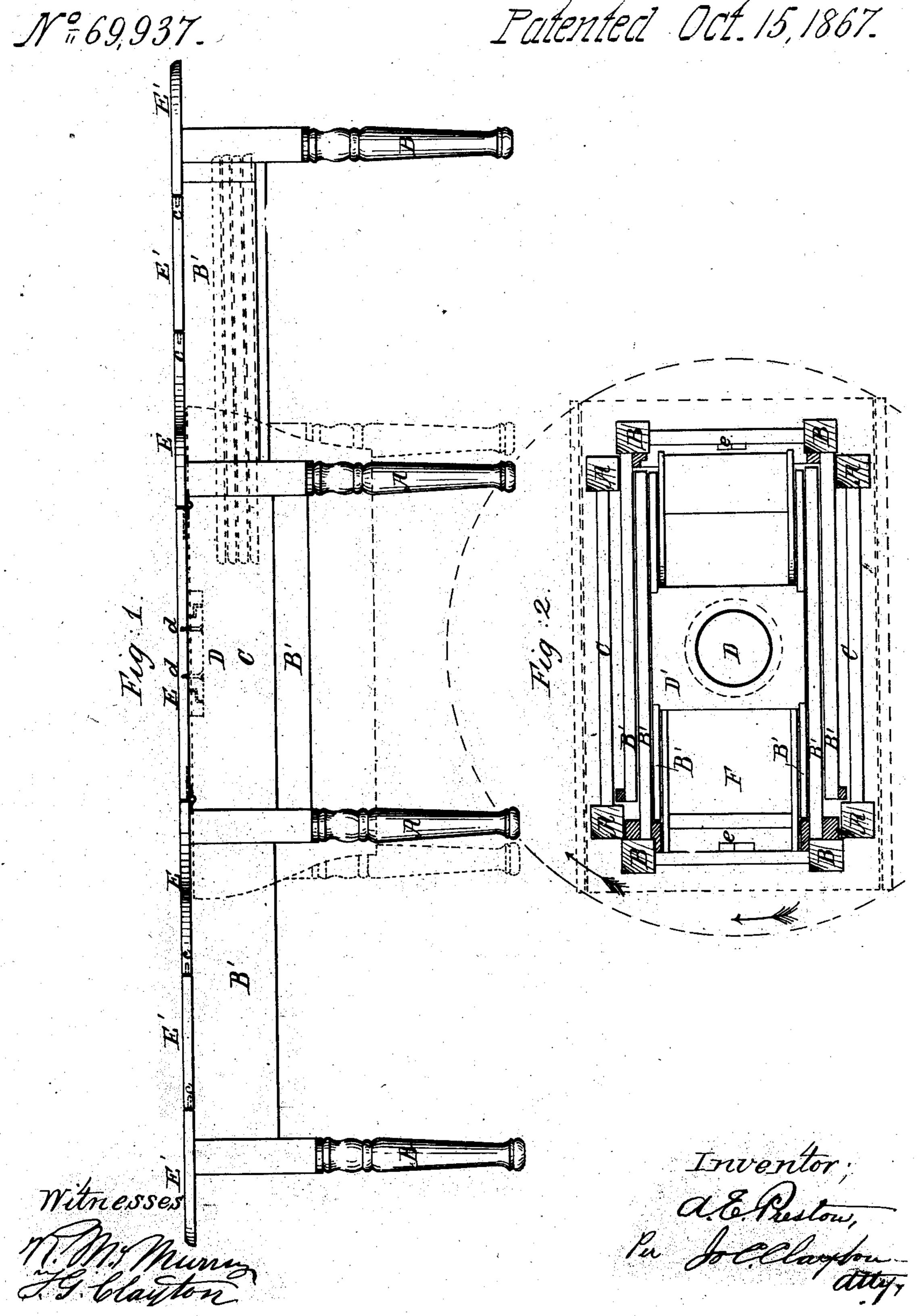
A. E. Proston,

Extension Table,
Patented Oct. 15, 1867.



Anited States Patent Pffice.

ALMON E. PRESTON, OF BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN.

Letters Patent No. 69,937, dated October 15, 1867.

IMPROVED EXTENSION-TABLE.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, Almon E. Preston, of Battle Creek, in the county of Calhoun, and in the State of Michigan, 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 thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the table extended, the red lines representing the table closed up, with the slides

pushed in and the leaves let down.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the frame closed up, and the leaves off. The red lines show the position of the leaves when down, and the red dotted lines show the position of the leaves when revolved one-fourth round, when I wish to extend the table.

The nature of my invention consists in constructing extension-tables so as to be drawn out or extended in the direction of the longest sides of the frame, and of placing the movable leaves not in use within the frame, and of causing the top and two side leaves to revolve one-fourth around on the frame, as will be fully described hereafter.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

In the construction of my invention I use any of the materials out of which tables are usually constructed, and make frames to expand or draw out the lengthway of the frame, as will be seen in fig. 1, and I make my table, without the additional leaves, broader than tables are usually made,

In fig. 1, A A A A the stationary legs; B B B the extension or sliding legs; C the frame of the stationary table; C' the frame, into which the sliding frames B' B' slide by means of grooves, in which they work; E the leaves of the stationary table; E' the detachable leaves, which can be removed or added to the table when required, and when detached and not in use they are placed in a receptacle to receive them in the inner frame, as seen in dotted lines in fig. 1. c the dowel-pins, for binding and holding the leaves together, and to prevent them from springing; and in the box of the sliding frame in which those leaves are placed when not in use are holes to correspond, into which they are let, to keep said leaves steady and in place, so as to prevent them from slipping and making a noise while extending or adjusting the table. D the pivot, which may be made of metal or wood, and has a head on it fitting into a cross-piece, D', in fig. 2, and through which it passes, and is firmly fastened to the top of the table, and which can be revolved easily as far as required about one-fourth of a revolution. d d the screws passing through revolving-pivot D into the top leaf E, in fig. 1. The red lines in this fig. 1 show the table pushed up and in a compact form, the leaves revolved one-fourth round, and the leaves let down, and the table set away and out of use in its common position.

In fig. 2, A the stationary legs, B the extension-legs, C the stationary frame. B' B' B' are the sliding or extension-frames; D the revolving-pivot, on which the top of the table revolves; D' the cross-piece, in which pivot D revolves; F the receptacle of the extension-leaves, when packed away and not in use.

In the operation of my invention it will be seen, when the table is pushed up together, that the side leaves E', which are attached to the top board E, fall down on the sides of the frame, as seen in red lines in fig. 1, and when in this position the table is much wider in its construction than are ordinary tables. The top, as described, is not fastened to the frame at any other point than by means of the revolving-pivot D. When I wish to use the table, I raise the side leaves, and revolve the top and leaves E about one-fourth round, thus bringing them at right angles with the frame, and what I call the stationary table is thus set for use. I then take hold of the frame or legs B B and draw them out, and take from the receptacle F the extension-leaves and place them on the extended frames, inserting the dowel-pins in corresponding holes in the other leaf, and press them close together; and then at each end of the sliding frame are slides e e, which are made to catch into cleats or catches on the under side of each outside leaf, and the table is complete as an extension-table, firmly put up and ready to use. When I wish to put it away, I undo the catches e e and take off the extension-leaves, put them into the receptacle F, causing the dowel-pins to fit into the holes in the sliding frame, slide up the sliding frames, and revolve the top and side leaves one-fourth round, and let the side leaves down, and the table is set out of the way until again wanted.

I am aware that sliding or extension-tables are not new, but I have made an extension-table with a broader top in proportion to its length than heretofore, and a table that extends in the direction of its longest dimensions, thus saving the great number of frames which are necessary when a table is made to extend on the short side of the frame, thus saving time and expense in their construction, and making a much stronger table when using fewer frames, as is evident to mechanics.

Having thus fully described the construction and operation of my invention, what I claim as new, and

desire to secure by Letters Patent, is-

The combination of the revolving top E, pivot D, and receptacle F, with the adjustable sliding frames B, and B', the whole constructed and operating substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above-described "improvements in extension-tables" I have hereunto signed my name this 9th day of November, 1866.

ALMON E. PRESTON.

Witnesses:

H. H. HUBBARD,

S. G. GRAVES.