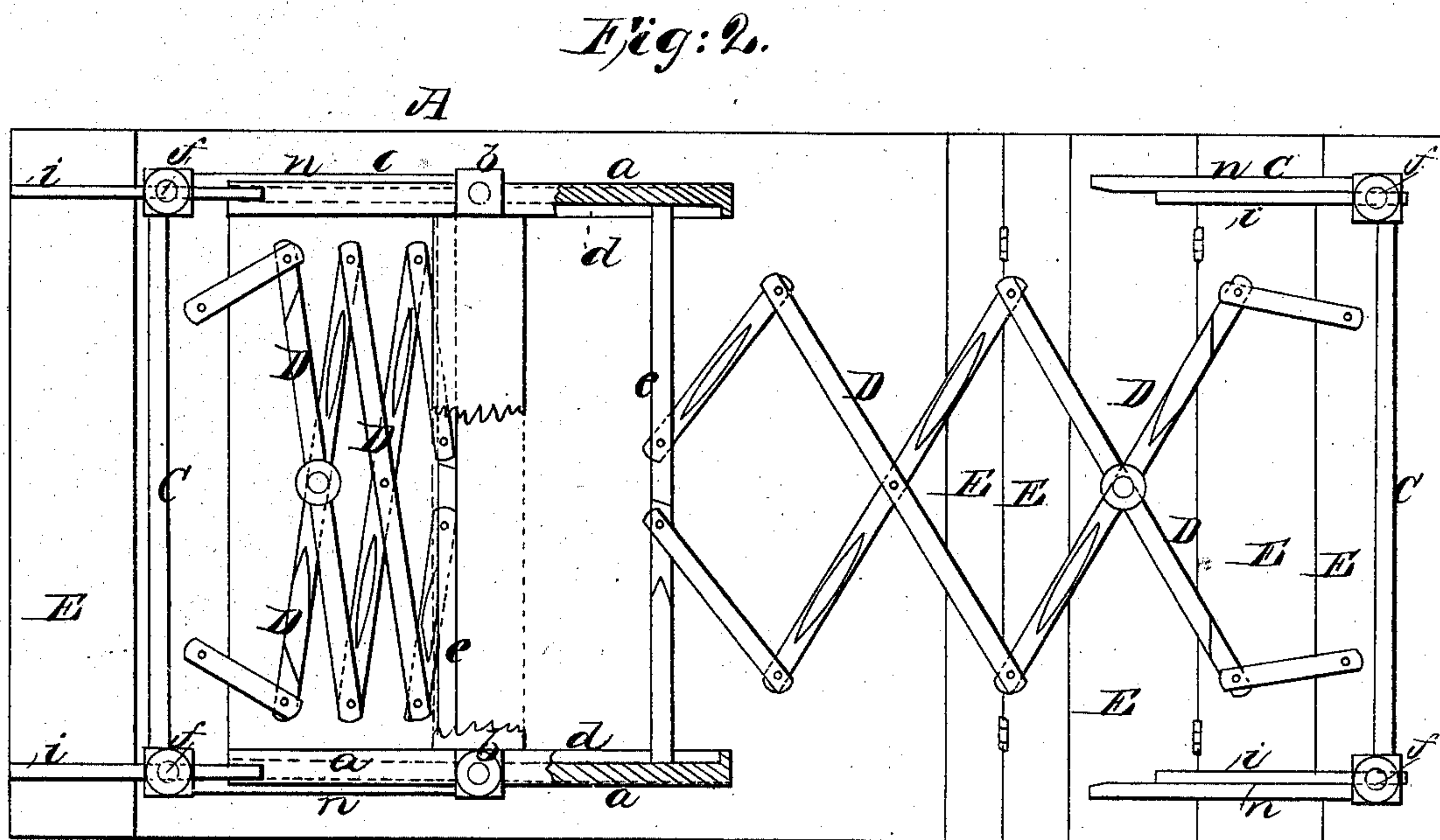
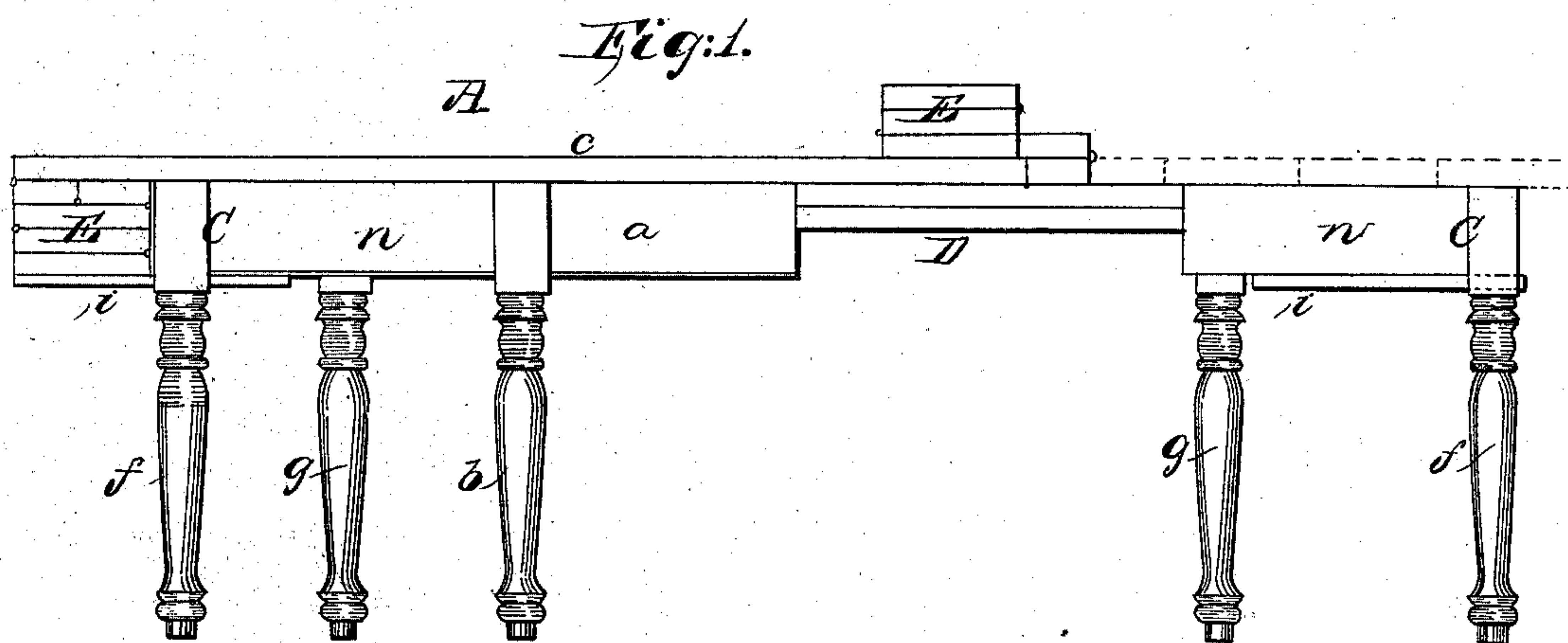


REICHENBACH & ROSCHDIANTZKY.

EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 100,446.

Patented Mar. 1, 1870.



Witnesses:

*Phil. S. Dodge
J. C. Milbrun*

Inventor:

*Wm. Reichenbach &
J. Roschdiantzky
by Dodge & Mann
his attys*

United States Patent Office.

WILLIAM REICHENBACH AND FRETTRICH ROSCHDIANTZKY, OF CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 100,446, dated March 1, 1870.

IMPROVED EXTENSION-TABLE.

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

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM REICHENBACH and FRETTRICH ROSCHDIANTZKY, both of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention consists in a novel manner of constructing three frames or sections provided with suitable legs, and connecting them by a series of crossed levers in such manner that they may be moved from or toward one another without being disconnected; and arranging, in connection with the above, a series of leaves hinged to the middle frame or section, so that they may be extended, and supported by the cross-levers and the outside or end frames, as hereinafter described.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of our table with one side or section extended and the other closed; and

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the same.

In constructing our table we first make the central or main body A, consisting of two parallel side pieces *a*, having two legs, *b*, secured rigidly to them at the middle, and a rectangular top, *c*, attached permanently on top.

On the inner sides of the side-pieces *a* we form grooves or rabbets, *d*, and between the said pieces mount two cross-bars, *e*, with their ends resting in the rabbets, so the cross-bars may be moved to the middle or out to the ends of the side pieces, as shown respectively by the left and right-hand bars in fig. 2; a portion of the side pieces being broken away to show the rabbet.

We next construct two frames, C, each provided with two rigid legs, *f*, and two side rails, *n*, far enough apart to pass outside of the sides *a* of frame A. These frames we place one opposite each end of frame A, and connect each of the frames C with one of the cross-bars *e*, by means of a series of crossed levers D, commonly known as "lazy tongs," or "Jacob's ladders," as shown in figs. 1 and 2; the upper sides of these levers coming in line with the under side of the stationary top *c*.

When thus connected and arranged, the frames C may be closed up against and around frame A, as on the left hand of the drawing, or drawn out a considerable distance from the same, as shown on the right side of the drawing, the system of levers serving to

keep the frames in line, and to connect them in such manner that they support one another in an upright position.

The top *c* we make of such length that, when the frames C are closed up against the main frame, the top will project over all, as shown on the left in fig. 1. To each of these overhanging ends of the top *c*, we hinge a series of leaves or boards, E, hinged to one another, as shown in both figures, which leaves, when the frames are closed, may be folded up compactly against the under side of the top, and then be supported in that position by sliding bars *i* passing through the legs *f*, as shown on the left; or, when the frames C are extended, the leaves may be unfolded and extended on top of the same, so as to form a continuation or extension of the top *c*, as shown on the right of the figures.

When the table is closed and it is desired to extend it, the bars *i* are shoved inward, so as to release the leaves, which are then turned over upon the top *c*, as shown on the right; the frame C is then drawn out the proper distance, and the leaves folded out upon the same, as shown in fig. 2, and in dotted lines in fig. 1.

In closing the table the operation is merely reversed, the leaves being first folded upon the top *c*, the frame closed, the leaves then turned down under the top, and the bars *i* drawn out under them.

When a table of medium length is required, one frame is extended; but when a table of still greater length is desired, both frames are extended.

In this manner we are able to produce a strong, cheap, and simple table, that may be quickly and easily transformed into a small space or extended to a great length, without detaching any of the parts or pieces.

Having thus described our invention,

What we claim is—

A table having the central part A, with the extension-leaves E and the extension-frames C D constructed and arranged to operate substantially as described.

WM. REICHENBACH.

FRETTRICH ROSCHDIANTZKY.

Witnesses:

WM. H. LOTZ,

SAM. KIRCHHAFFER.