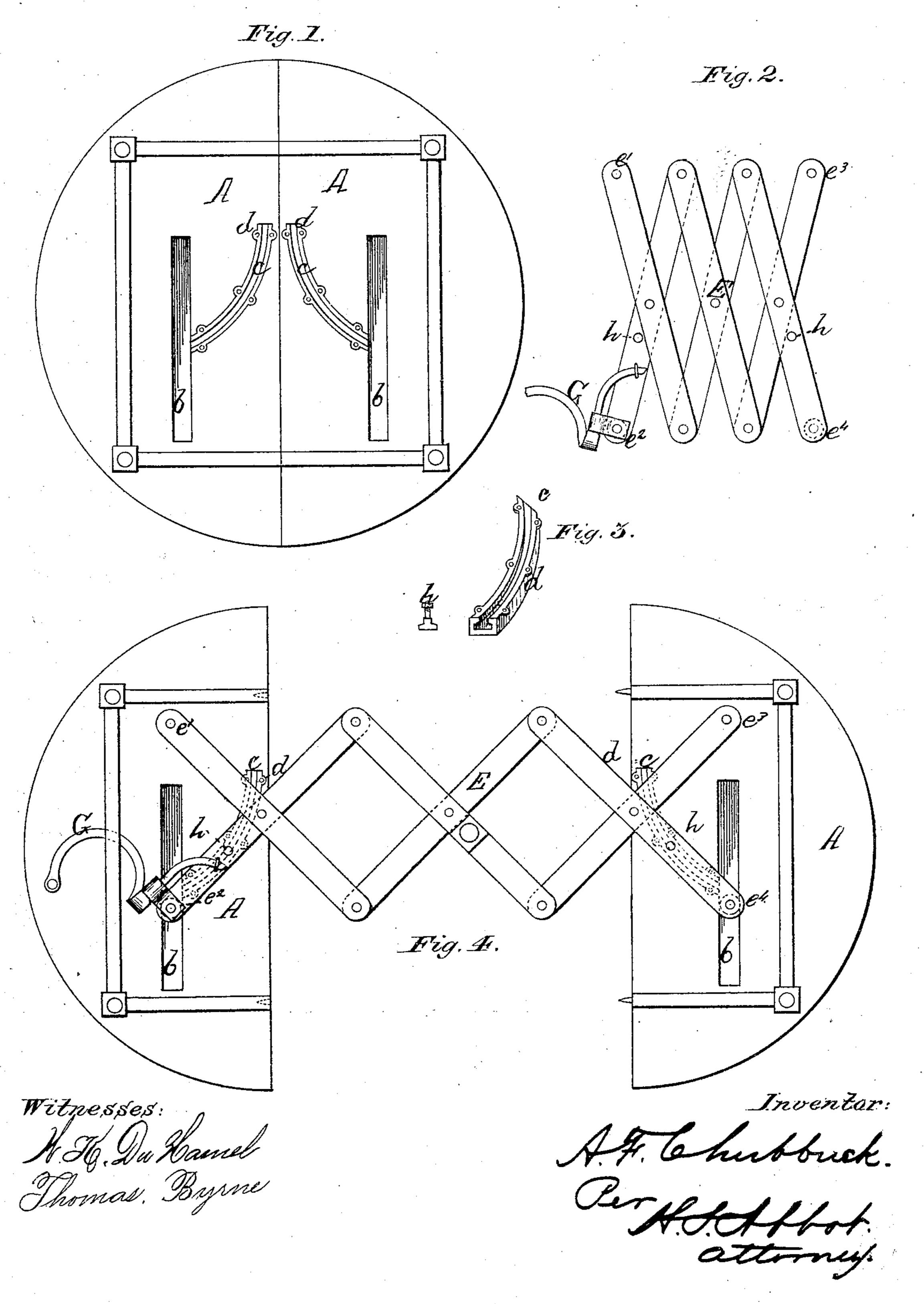
A. F. CHUBBUCK. Extension-Tables.

No. 145,049.

Patented Dec. 2, 1873.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON F. CHUBBUCK, OF CASNOVIA, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 145,049, dated December 2, 1873; application filed October 10, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AARON F. CHUBBUCK, of Casnovia, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to certain improvements whereby the extension and contraction of the length of the table are greatly facilitated; and it consists in a "lazy-tongs" applied to the under side of the table, and operated by a lever, as hereinafter particularly described.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view of the under side of the table, showing grooves for engagement with projections on the lazy-tongs and lever. Fig. 2 is a view of the upper side of the lazy-tongs. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the grooves, and of a stud which works therein. Fig. 4 is a view of the under side of the table, showing the lazy-tongs in place, and the table extended.

A represents the top of the table, which is attached to the legs and the rails in the usual manner, and is divided into two semicircular sections, in each of which, on the under side, is a groove, b, situated near the center, and running, in a straight line, at right angles with the length of the table. Between the groove b and the center of the table is another groove, c, which is curved instead of straight, and is dovetailed in its cross-section—that is to say, the groove is wider at the bottom than at the top. This groove c is formed in a plate, d, which is screwed to the under side of the table, one plate being attached to each section in such positions that the curves diverge from each other, instead of running parallel. The lazy-tongs E is constructed in the usual wellknown form. One of the end bars, e^{1} , is pivoted to the under side of the table, near one end of the straight groove b, while its adjoining bar, e^2 , has a friction-roller, a, on its free end,

which runs in said groove b. At the opposite end the bar e^3 is pivoted to the table, and the bar e^4 engages with the groove b, and is also provided with a lever or handle, G, for operating it. Projecting upward from two of the bars $e^2 e^4$ are studs h h, which engage with the dovetail-shaped curved groove c, the studs being placed in the grooves before the plates d are secured to the table, and afterward attached to the bars e^2 e^4 , when the same are placed in position.

By moving the lever or handle G to one side or the other, the table is extended or contracted, the studs h in the curved grooves serving as the fulcrums, and the bars $e^2 e^4$, engaging with the grooves b, serving to separate the two sections of the table, or draw them toward

each other.

Any additional legs which may be needed for the table are attached to the bars of the lazy-tongs.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure

by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, in an extension-table, of a curved grooved plate, d, with the lazytongs E, provided with study h, arranged and operating to prevent the sagging of the lazytongs, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, in an extension-table, of the lazy-tongs E, having the studs h, friction-roller a, and handle G, with the table A, provided with groove b and plate d, all arranged and operating to readily effect the adjustment of the table by a single person, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I hereunto affix my signature this 6th day of October, 1873.

A. F. CHUBBUCK.

Witnesses:

URIAH CHUBB, WILLIAM H. TWIP.