2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. HALLBAUER.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

No. 184,374. Patented Nov. 14, 1876.

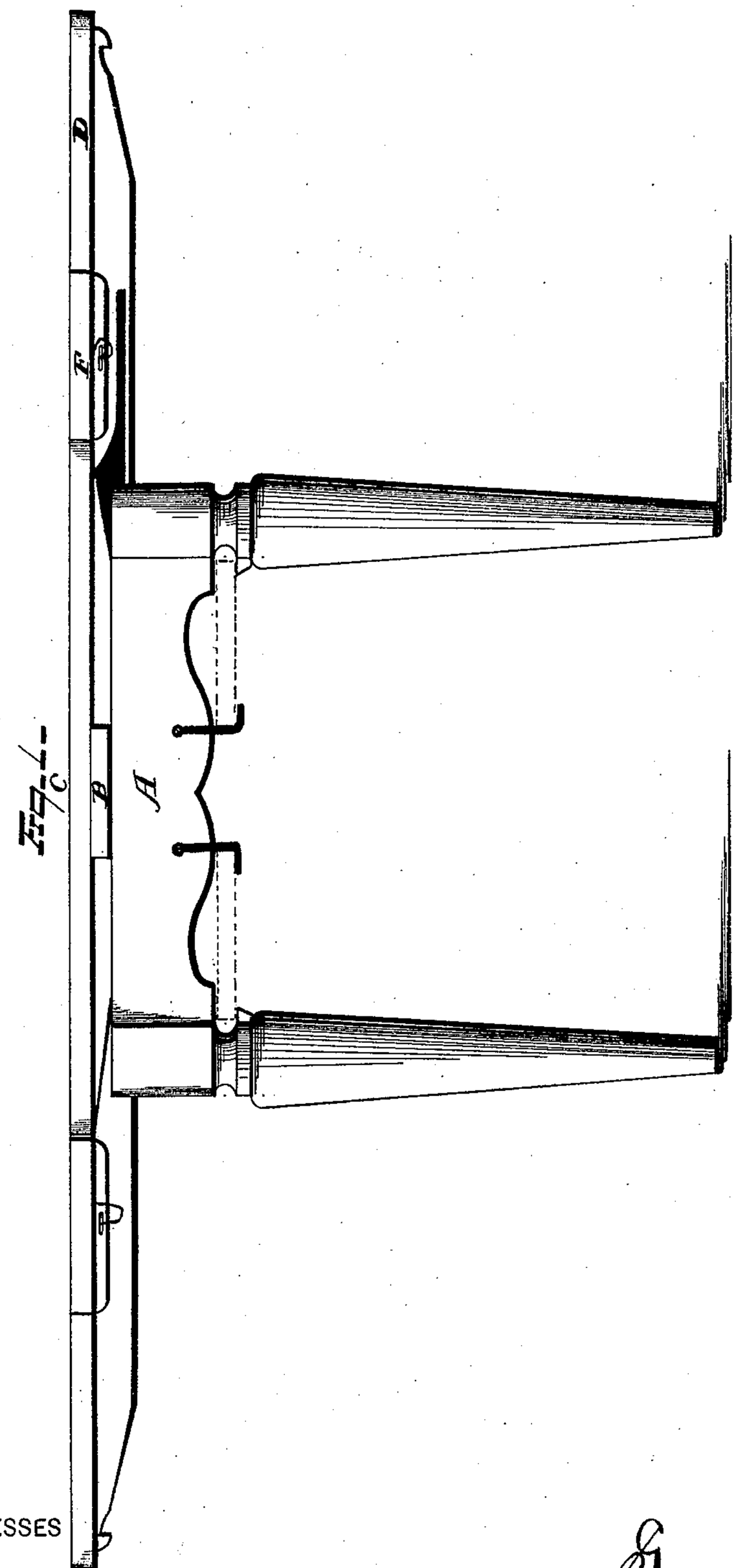

Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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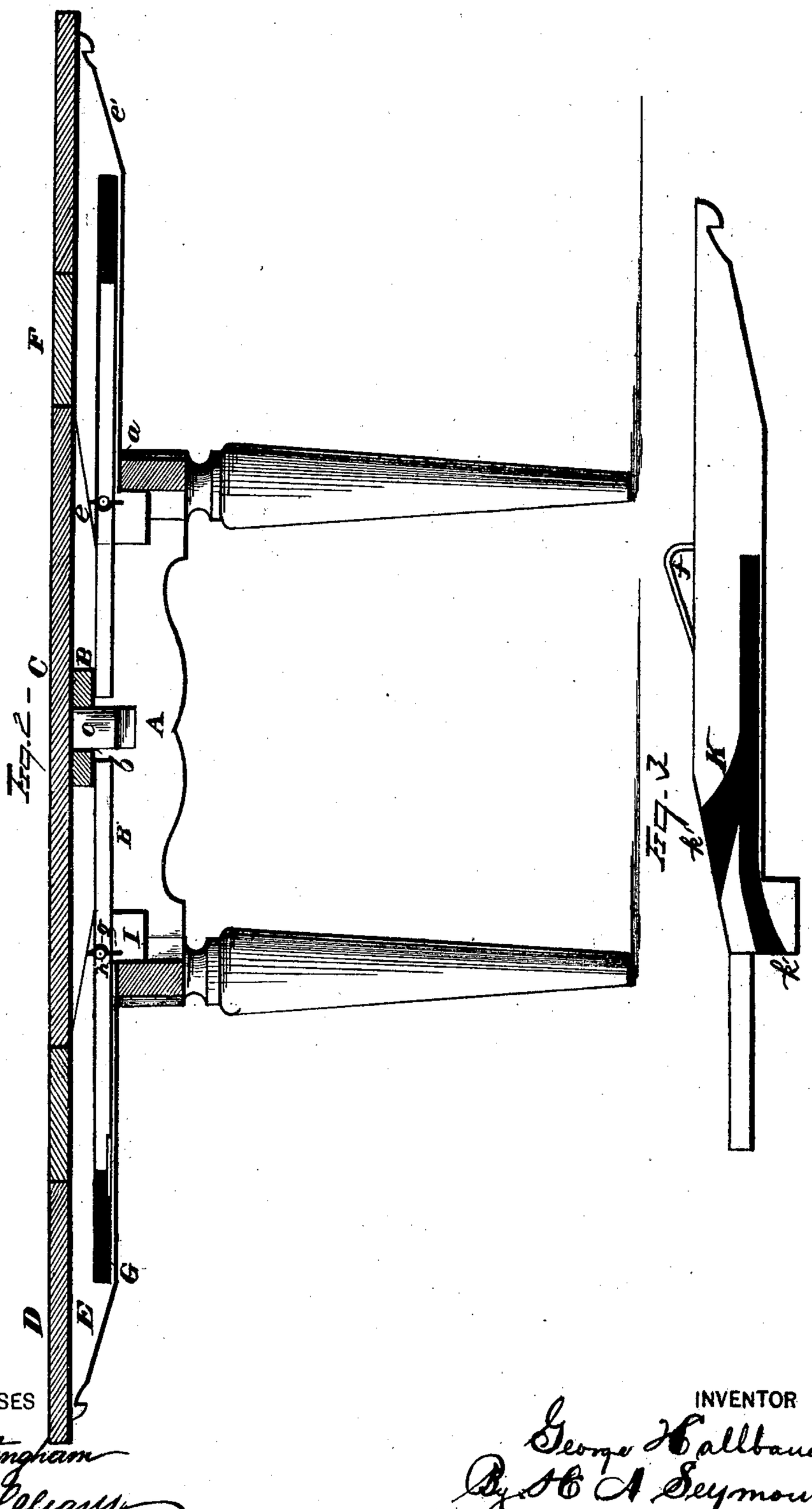

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HALLBAUER, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **184,374**, dated November 14, 1876; application filed September 12, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HALLBAUER, of Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to extension-tables; and consists of a table so constructed that the extension-leaves, sliding in under the central top, may be drawn out sufficiently far from the longitudinal extremities of this top to allow a removable leaf to be supported intermediate the sliding leaf and the central top of the table.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the table extended in full length. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of same in a plane passing through one of the sockets or mortises in the central cross-piece. Fig. 3 is a detail view of one of the leaf-supporting arms, which slide between the arms supporting the leaf on the opposite side of the table.

Referring to the letters of reference therein, A is any suitable table, whose two end pieces are each provided with open slots *a*, one at either extremity of same, and near the side pieces of the table. Bridging the transverse central portion of the frame-work is the cross-piece B, of any suitable width, and of depth the same as the top and several leaves of the table. This cross-piece has through-sockets *b*, which receive and give lateral bearing to the corresponding tenons *c*, secured to the reverse side of the central top C, seating over same. The top C is of length commensurate with the frame of the table, and when in place is raised above same just the depth of the cross-piece B. This space is necessary to allow of the introduction of the extension-leaves D, which slide beneath it; and in order to prevent the face injuring of same, listing or other soft flexible fabric is attached to the reverse side of the top in appropriate places. The leaves D are secured to the exterior extremities of, and supported upon, the upper surface of the sliding arms E, located under either lateral portion of the leaves, and extending interiorly from same, of length capable of engaging with the under surface of the cross-piece B, against which they have vertical bearing. These arms have an inward upper-surface incline, *e*, and an outer under-surface incline, *e'*, formed in parallel transverse sectional planes, and adapted to allow of the arms sliding easily the length of and beneath the table-top, the inclines dressing away the arms a distance just equal to the depth of the leaves. Working in recesses in the upper surface of the arms, intermediate the inclines *e* and the inner edge of the leaves D, are lever-springs *f*, vertically acting, and adapted to give a cushion-bearing to the removable leaves F, which may be supported upon the arms intermediate the main top C and the sliding leaves D, and connecting therewith, so as to form a continuous plane surface as the face of the table is extended in full length. These removable leaves may be used as desired, and by means of the bearing-springs *f* unpleasant noise and rattling are obviated, as it is apparent that, on account of the distance intervening between the central top and the sliding leaves, being limited in its extreme capacity to just the width of the removable leaf, said leaf must be introduced therein on a flat horizontal plane, or else the central top be removed; hence, under the former premises, the greater the liability to noise than if the removable leaf could be introduced at a transverse angle, and the utility of the cushion-springs thus appears.

The four arms E, two of which support the respective sliding leaves on opposite ends of the table, are grooved at G on their interior lateral faces, extending from their inner ends rearward, and are adapted to receive the metallic supplemental arms H, which latter are adjustable therein parallel to their length. These grooves G are of slightly less transverse dimension at their outer than their inner edges, and by reason of this the supplemental arms H made to correspond thereto are securely prevented from lateral removal, and are adjustable only in the length of the groove. The side catches *g* serve to arrest the arms H from sliding out from the grooves too far by aid of the little side lug *h*, secured

to each of said arms, and thus a gage for the longitudinal displacement of the arms is formed. Stops I are provided at the lower inner ends of the arms E, which abut against the interior surface of the end pieces of the table-frame when the said arms are drawn out their extreme proper distance, and thus guard the sliding leaves from falling or injury from such a cause.

In the detail view of Fig. 3 it is observed that the outer lateral face of the arm E is provided with a slotted guideway, K. This guideway is constructed only upon the two arms which slide in under the table between the two arms supporting the opposite leaf. The object of this groove is to permit the close passage of the two pairs of arms sliding in opposite directions, and yet receive no interference from the lugs *h*, projecting inward from each of the two outside arms. The main groove has two entrances for the opposite arm-lug *h*, which latter may enter either, according to the relative position of said arms. The inner and lower entrance *k* is used when one of the sliding arms is under the table, and the other, drawn out, is also then slid by it. The upper and rear entrance *k'* is used when both the arms, after being extended, are sought to pass one another in sliding under the table.

The leaves and the central top are all constructed in panels, so as to prevent warping of same, and there may be a frame-work under the table to receive and support the removable leaves when same are not in use.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an extension-table, the combination, with the sliding leaf-supporting arms, of supplemental arms longitudinally adjustable therein, and adapted to support the leaves when drawn out to admit the introduction of an extra leaf between same and the main top of the table, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, in an extension-table, of the leaf-supporting arm with a vertically-acting spring, for giving a cushion-bearing to the seated leaf, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination, with the supplemental leaf-supporting arms, of the main sliding arms of an extension-table, the latter arms provided with a bifurcated groove on their inner longitudinal faces, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of September, 1876.

GEORGE HALLBAUER.

Witnesses:

PETER HALLBAUER,

WASH. ADAMS.