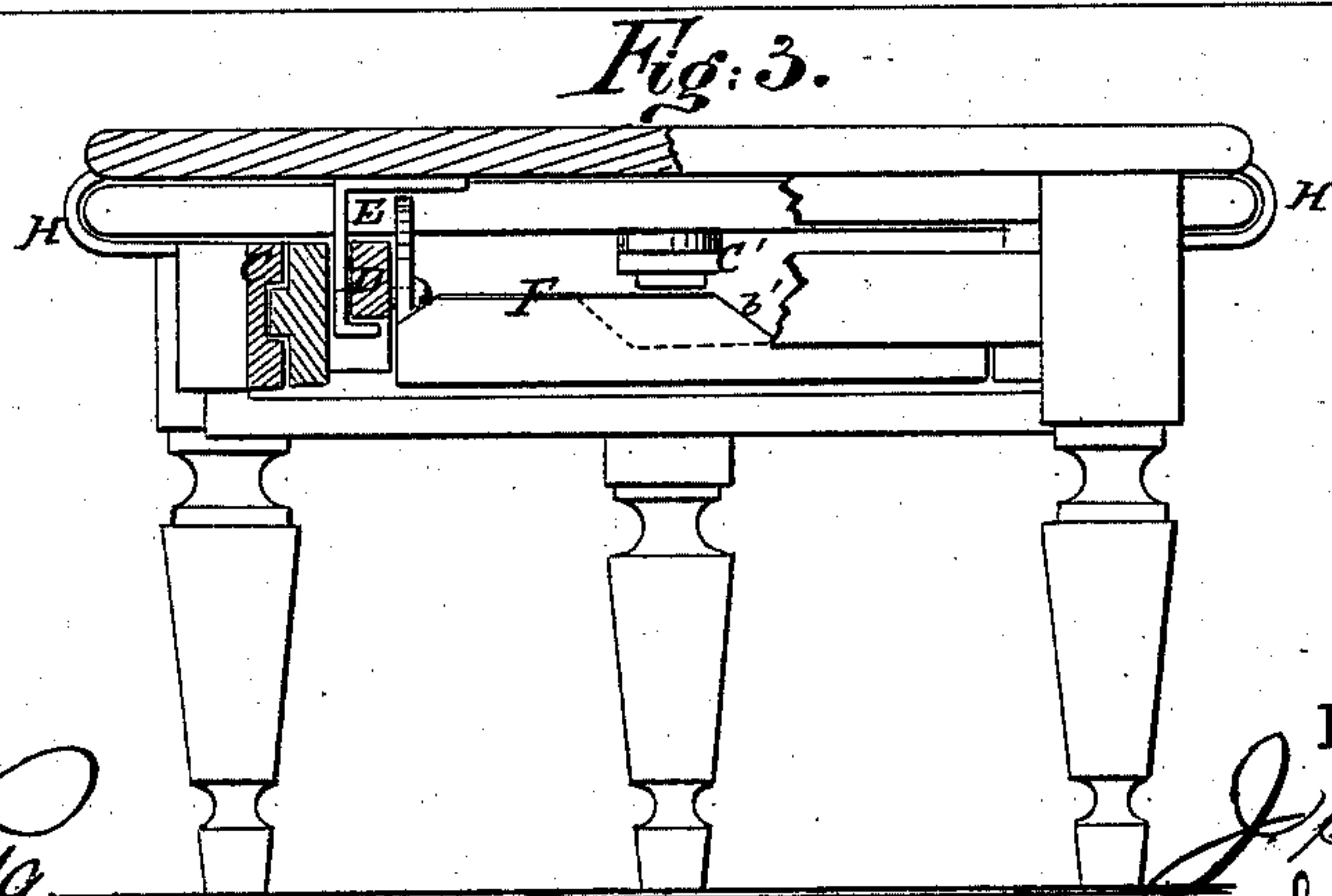
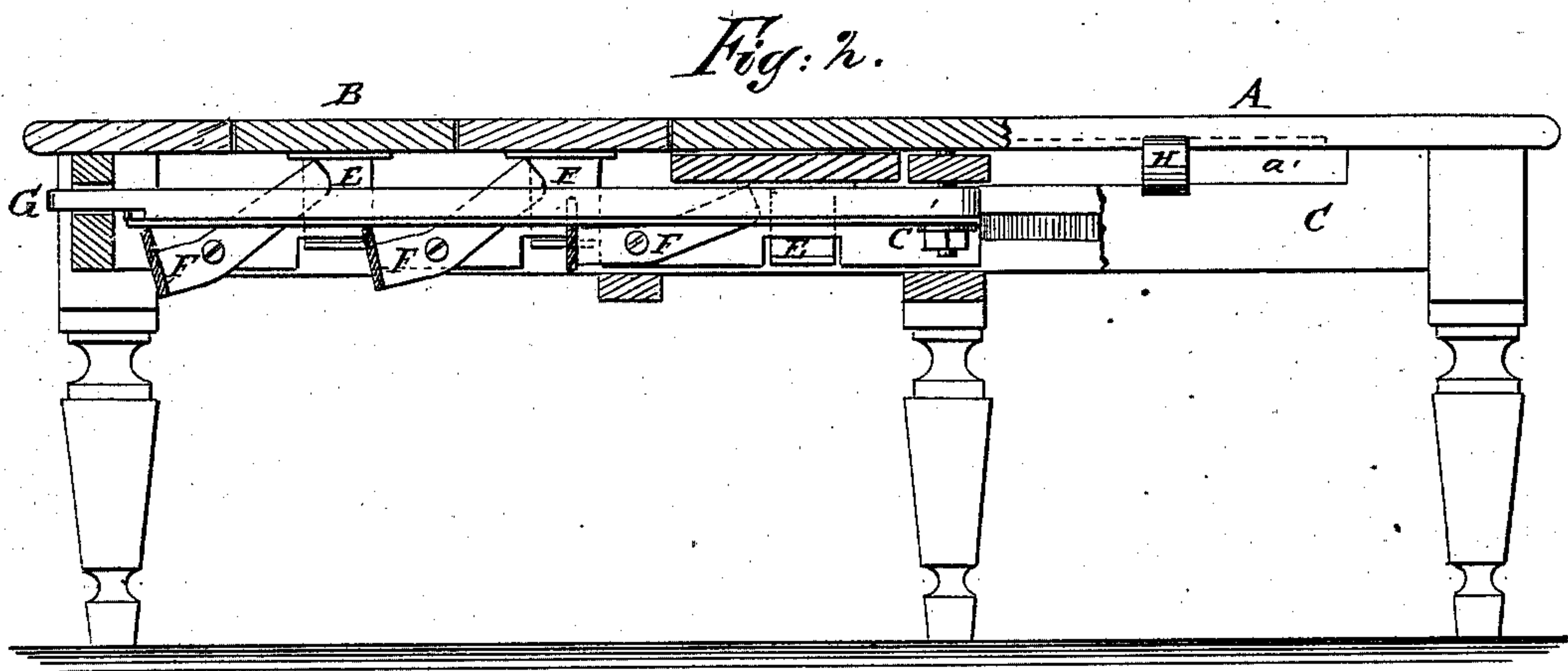
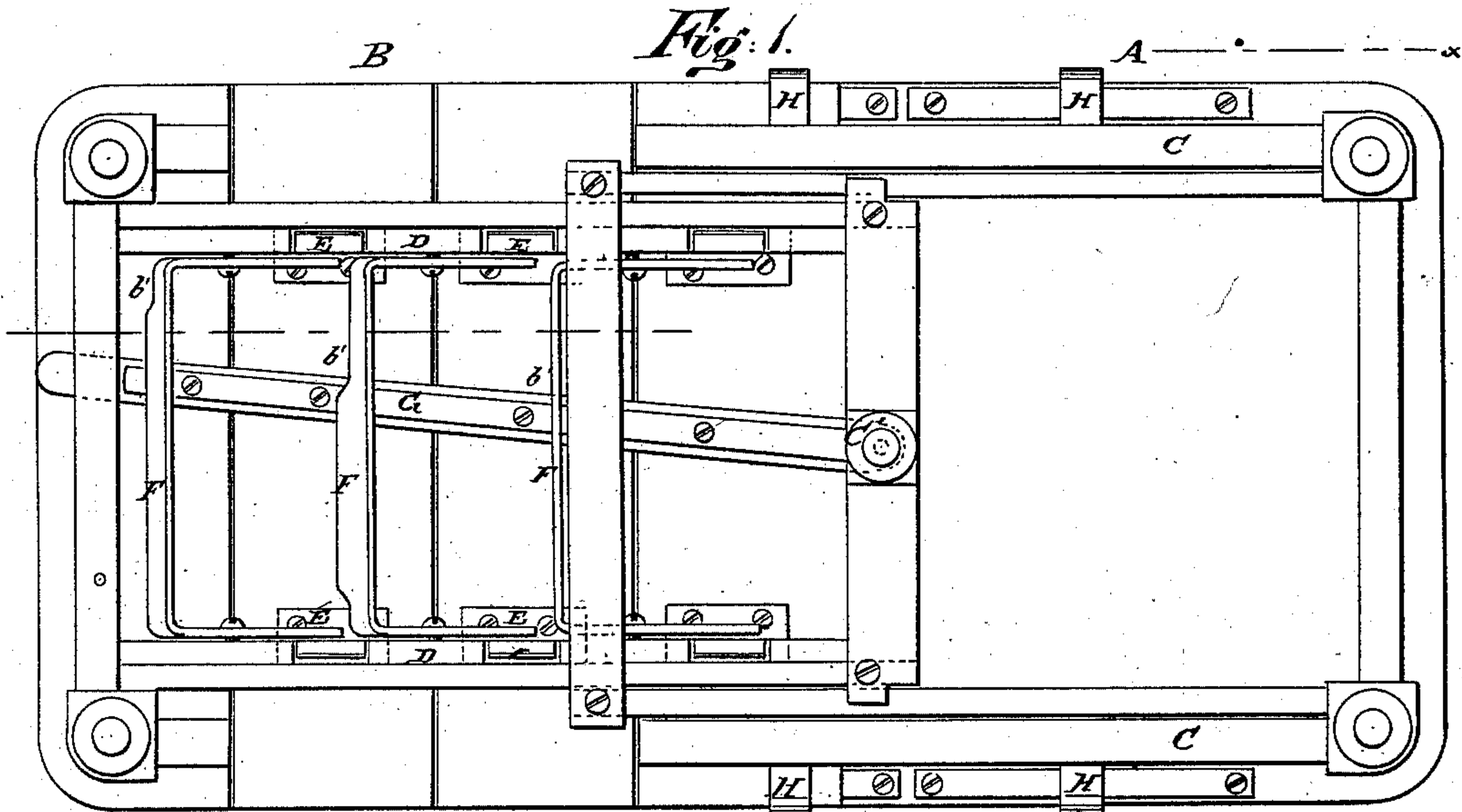


J. STEPHENS.
Extension-Table.

No. 216,467.

Patented June 10, 1879.



WITNESSES:

Chas. Nida
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

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BY

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES STEPHENS, OF CANISTEO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,467**, dated June 10, 1879; application filed January 23, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES STEPHENS, of Canisteo, in the county of Stenben and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Extension-Table, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a view of the under side of the table, partially extended. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the table, partly in section. Fig. 3 is an end elevation, partly in section.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to so construct an extension-table that it may be lengthened or shortened and its leaves properly adjusted to either condition without their removal.

The table consists, essentially, of two parts. The one, A, may be called the fixed or stationary part, and the other, B, the movable part. The side rails, C C, of the fixed part are grooved on the inside for the reception of the tongues or rabbets of the side rails of the part B, and said rails C are cut away on their upper edges at *a'* to give room for the entering leaves of the part B. Inside of the side rails of the part B, and secured to them, are strips D D, extending the full length of the rails. The bent lugs E E, which are attached to the under side of the movable leaves, project downward between these strips and the side rails, and then turn at right angles under the strips. In this way the leaves are held in place.

F F are cross-bars or levers, whose ends are bent at right angles and pivoted on the strips D D, as shown, and the central portions of these bars are cut away in varying lengths, as will be seen at points *b' b'*, so that a slope or bevel is given to the remaining portion at the point of separation.

The swinging bar G is pivoted at *c'* on a cross-bar of the part B, and serves to hold as well as move the levers F, that raise or depress

the movable leaves. If this bar G is swung so that it lies in the line of the cuts in the levers at *b' b'*, the movable leaves can be depressed so that they can be pushed under the part A of the table, or the bar may be so moved as to permit of the depression of one or more of the leaves at a time, beginning with the one nearest the fixed part of the table.

When the leaves are depressed they may be raised in succession by moving the free end of the bar G in the contrary direction against the slopes of the levers. This action presses the central parts of the levers down and elevates the ends that are in contact with the under surfaces of the leaves.

H H are clamps which secure the top of part A to its side rails. They are bent outward to allow free passage to the leaves of part B.

In some instances I put dowel-pins and sockets in the edges of the stationary top and each movable leaf, so that as they are pushed together their edges may be firmly held.

I am aware that it is not new in extension-tables to place two principal parts upon independent sliding frames, supported on a stationary frame with extension-leaves under the principal leaves, cams on the under side, and cams in connection with the principal part of the top, as shown and described.

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

An extension-table in which the fixed part A has grooved rails C, cut away at *a'*, and the bent lugs E, the movable part B has rails with tongues to fit said grooves, the strips D, the pivoted cross-bar F, cut away at *b'*, and the swinging bar G, pivoted to a cross-bar of the part B, all combined, constructed, and arranged substantially as shown and described.

JAMES STEPHENS.

Witnesses:

ELI SOULE,

OSCAR ALLISON.