

(Model.)

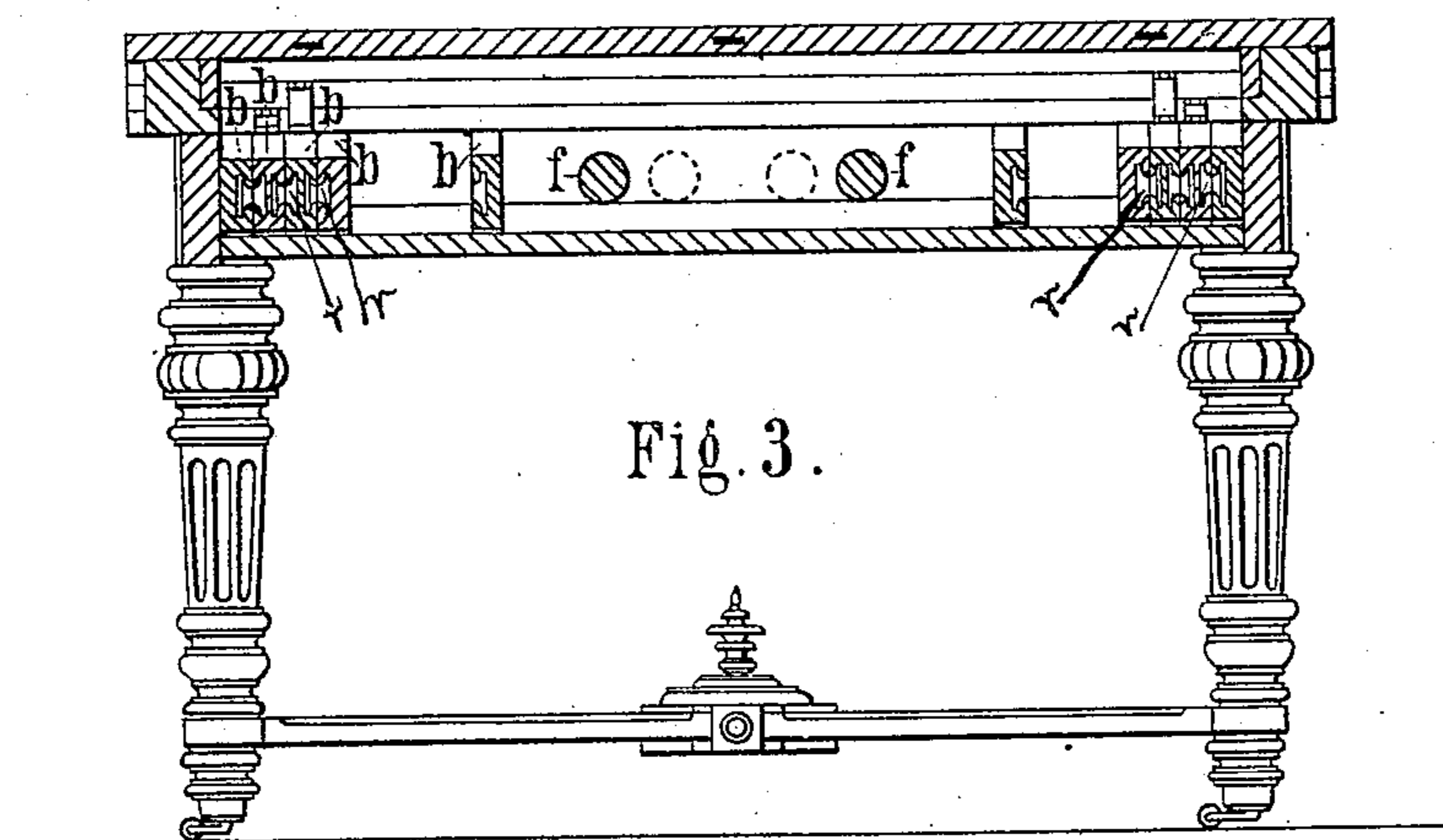
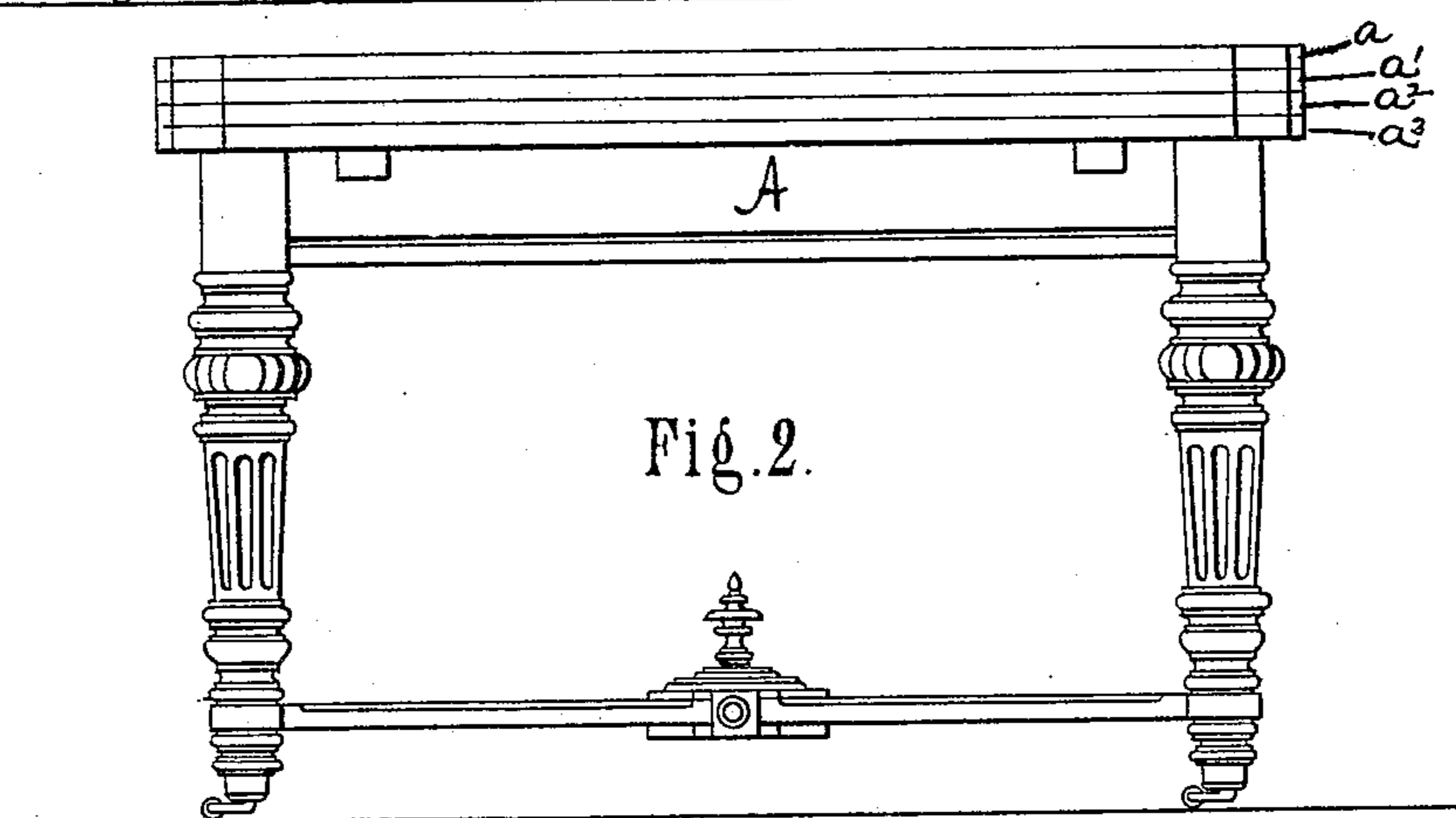
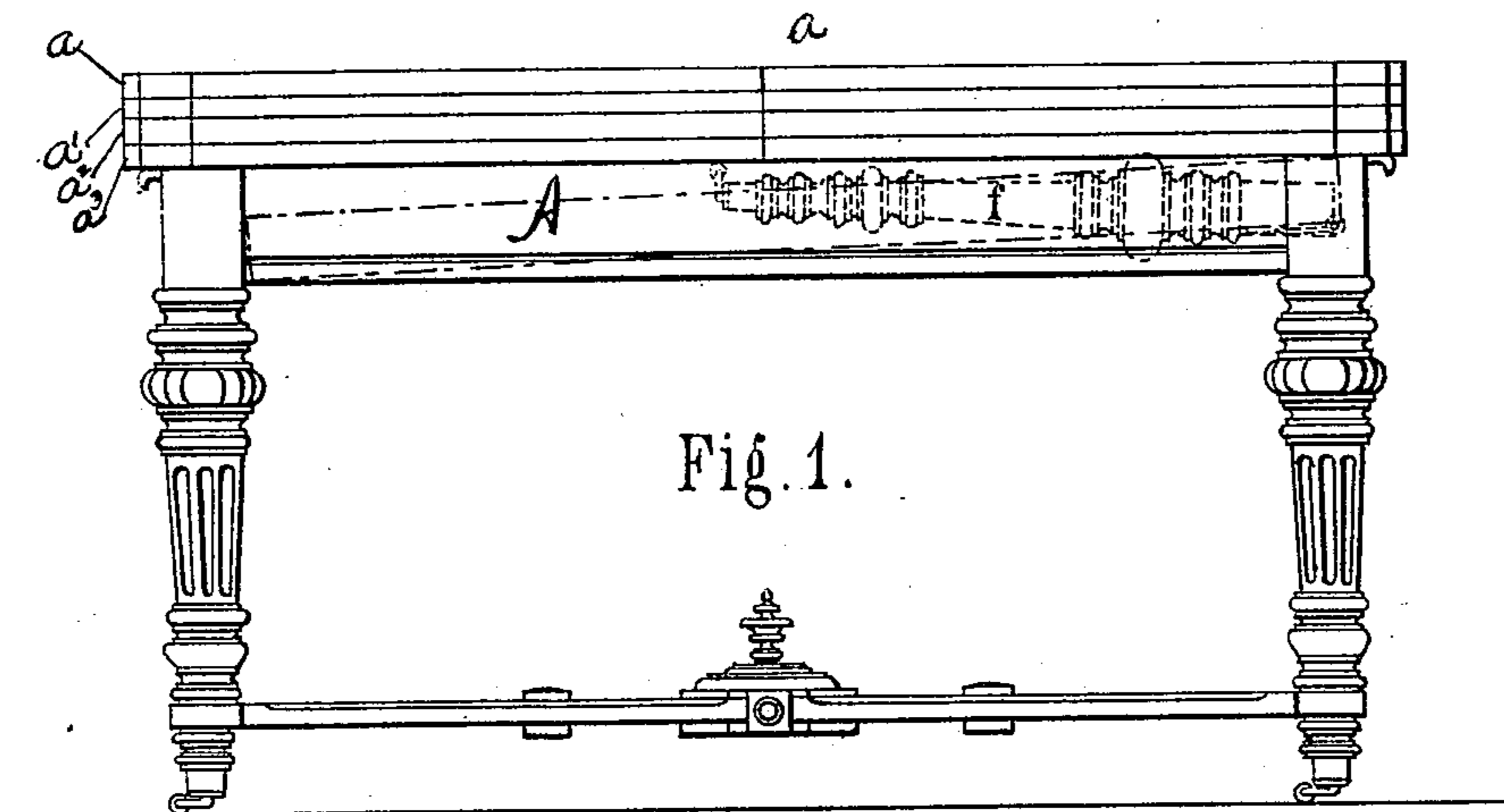
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. W. RUSCHEWEYH.

EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 246,212.

Patented Aug. 23, 1881.



Witnesses:

J. Cooper
W. F. Kircher

Inventor:

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Attorney.

(Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

R. W. RUSCHEWEYH.

EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 246,212.

Patented Aug. 23, 1881.

Fig. 4.

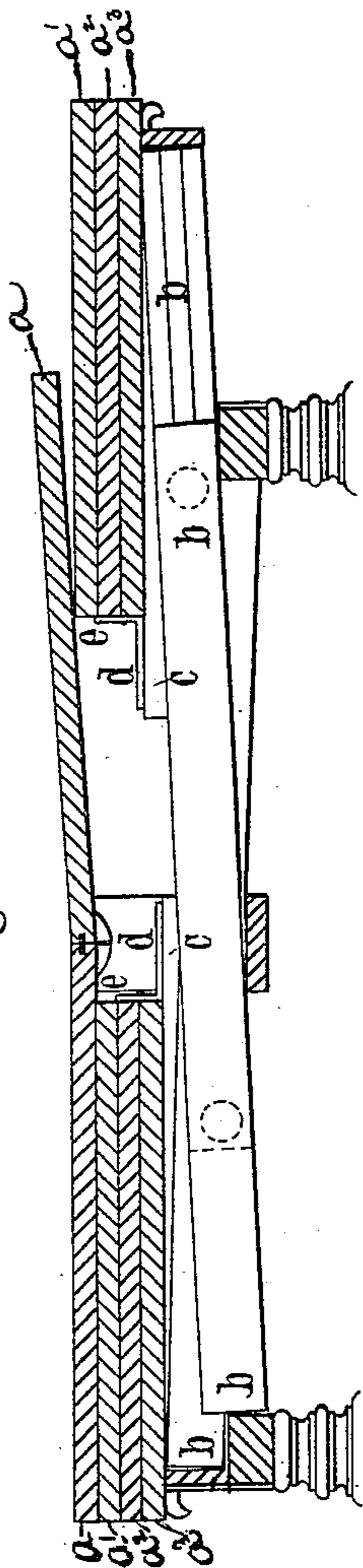


Fig. 6.

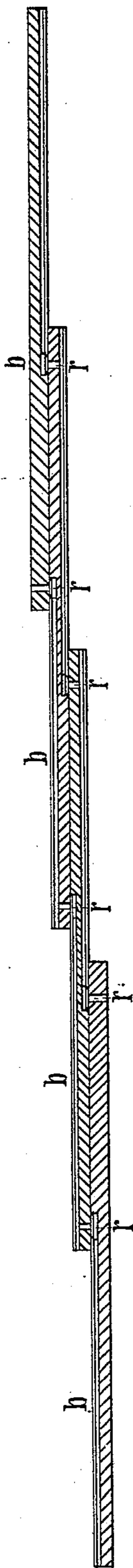
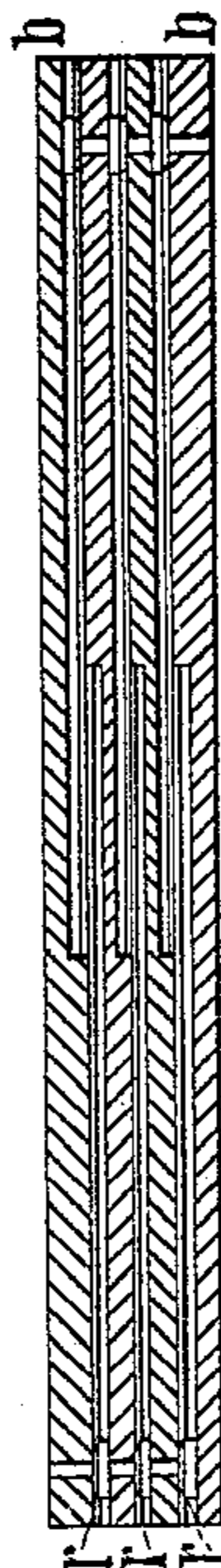


Fig. 5.



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(Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

R. W. RUSCHEWEYH.

EXTENSION TABLE.

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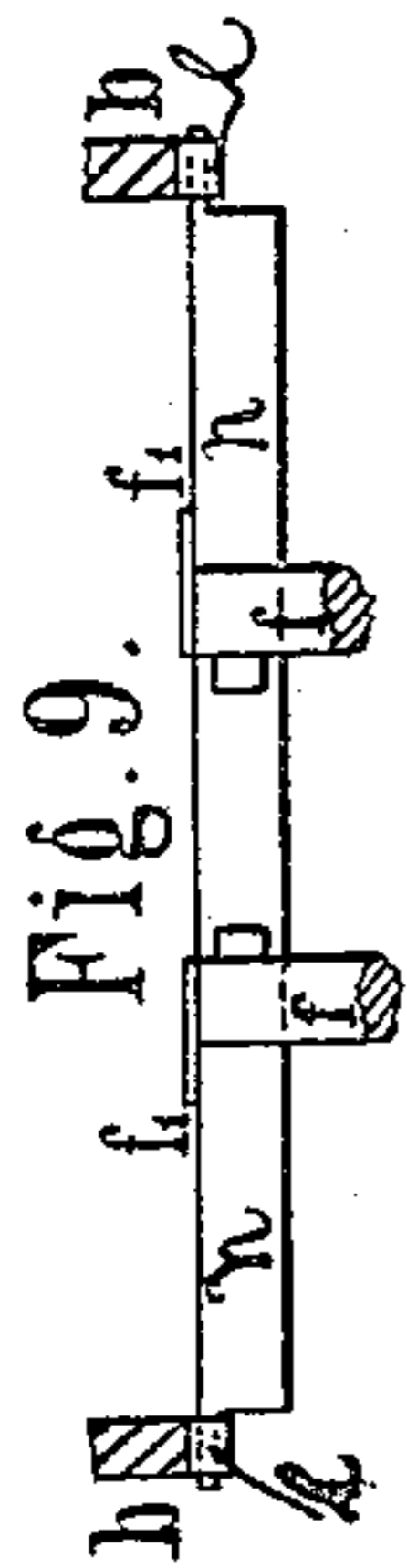


Fig. 9.

Fig. 8.

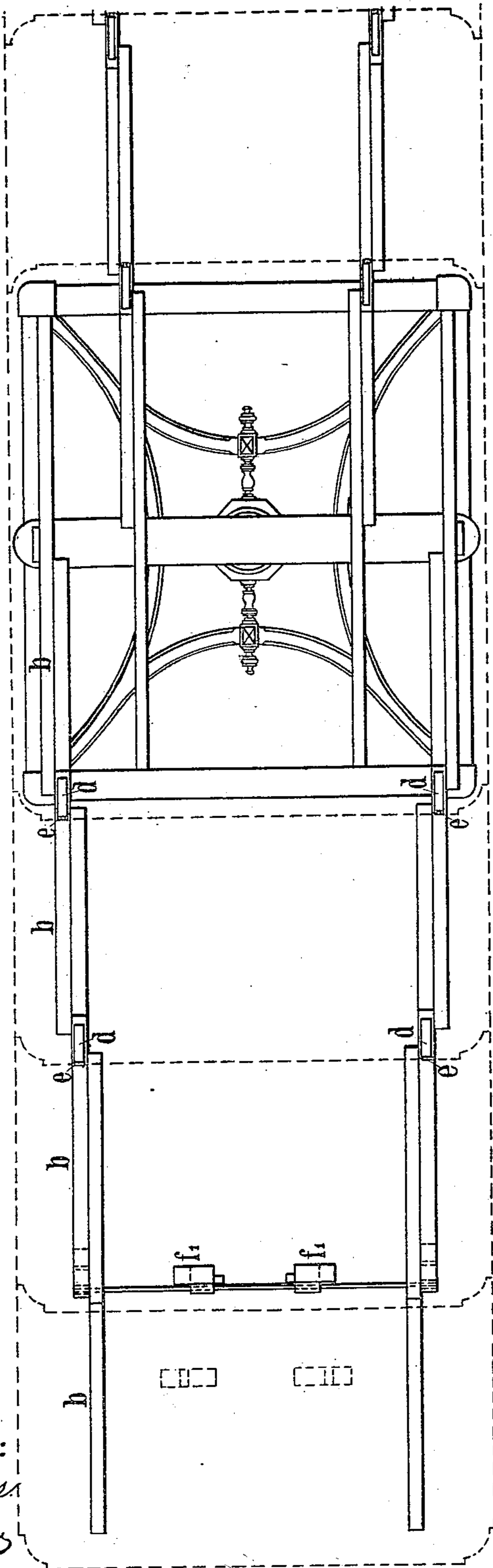
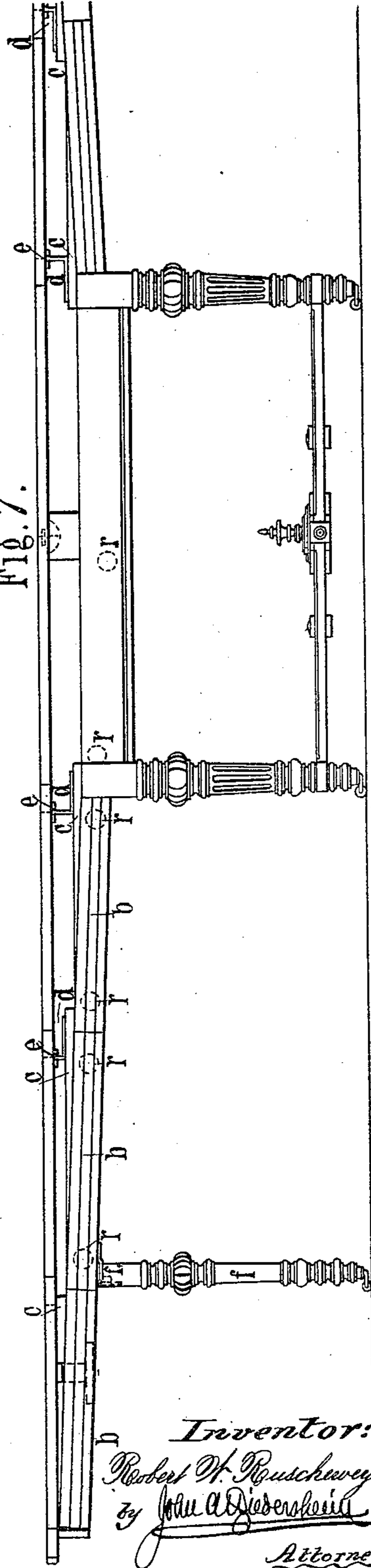


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT W. RUSCHEWEYH, OF LANGENÖLS, PRUSSIA, GERMANY.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,212, dated August 23, 1881.

Application filed March 31, 1880. (Model.) Patented in Germany July 4, 1878, and April 21, 1879, in England September 12, 1878, in France November 20, 1878, and September 15, 1879, in Austria-Hungary December 10, 1878, in Belgium June 30, 1879, in Italy July 9, 1879, in Spain November 10, 1879, in Norway March 5, 1880, in Denmark June 18, 1880, in Russia November 13, 1880, and in Sweden October 4, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT WILHELM RUSCHEWEYH, a subject of Germany, residing at Langenöls, in the Province of Silesia and Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is the construction of a dining-table capable of expanding to any desired length, and this without the use of the additional loose and detachable leaves which have hitherto involved such trouble and loss of time in putting together and taking to pieces, besides the inconvenience of having to find storage-room for such additional parts.

This invention relates to that class of extension-tables in which the extension-leaves are drawn out from below the main portion of the table-top, said leaves being hinged to a part of the table. The said invention consists in the construction and combination of devices hereinafter particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a table embodying my invention; Fig. 2, an end elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a vertical cross-section through the center of the same; Fig. 4, a longitudinal vertical section through the middle of the same, representing the end partly drawn out; Fig. 5, a vertical longitudinal section of the guides detached and in their folded position; Fig. 6, a similar section of the same guides drawn out; Fig. 7, a longitudinal view of the same table fully extended; Fig. 8, a plan of the same; and Fig. 9, represents an end view of the hinged legs which prop the extension.

A designates the body of the table, having a top, *a*. One end or both ends of said table can be pulled out, and when thus pulled carries with it a double series of telescoping slides, *b*, arranged in an inclined position at each side of the table. On the tops of these slides leveling-supports *c* are formed or attached, their tops being horizontal. Anti-friction rollers *r* are interposed between the said slides, and they

are permanently connected to the main part A of the table.

When the table is in its most contracted position the extension-leaves *a'* *a*² *a*³ remain, one above another, beneath the top of the main portion of the table. For most tables two of such leaves will suffice. In that case the outer leaf is permanently attached to the tops of its leveling-strips *c*, while the inner leaf is hinged at *e* to raised brackets *d*, which are attached to its pair of leveling-strips.

When the table end is drawn out the two leaves and their slides move together until the slides of the inner leaf are checked by engagement with the frame or the fixed guideways attached thereto. A further pull on said table end then necessarily draws the outer leaf from under the inner leaf, raising the latter on its hinges. When the said outer leaf passes wholly from under said inner leaf the loose outer end of the latter drops on the rearwardly-extended inner ends of the leveling-strips *c* of said outer leaf. The height of hinges *d* and the outer leveling-strips, *c*, is such that the tops of said leaves are level with the main part *a* of the table-top. To return the parts to their original position the free end of the inner leaf is raised a little and the table end is forced backward toward the main part A of the table. When a greater number of leaves are required the construction and operation are simply repeated or duplicated for each additional leaf. Of course the slides *b*, which support the inner leaf, run in similarly-inclined fixed guideways attached to the frame of the table.

A support is generally necessary for the outer end of the extension when fully drawn out. For this purpose I employ a pair of legs, *ff*, Fig. 9, which are attached at *f'* to a bar, *n*, that is journaled at *ll* in bearings fixed to the under side of the outer leaf, or to its slide *b*. These legs fold up against the under side of said leaf, and remain in that position until the extension is complete, being held by a suitable fastening device. When said leaf is fully drawn out said

legs are opened into a vertical position, and there secured by an extensible brace.

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

In combination with terminal slides *b b* and the leveling-pieces *c c* secured thereon, (the latter extending backward behind their leaf,) a second pair of slides having leveling-pieces

and brackets *d* secured thereto, and a leaf 10 hinged to said brackets, said leaf being supported by said leveling-strips and said brackets on a level with the top of the table, substantially as set forth.

ROBERT WILHELM RUSCHEWEYH.

Witnesses:

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R. A. MOHR.