

(Model.)

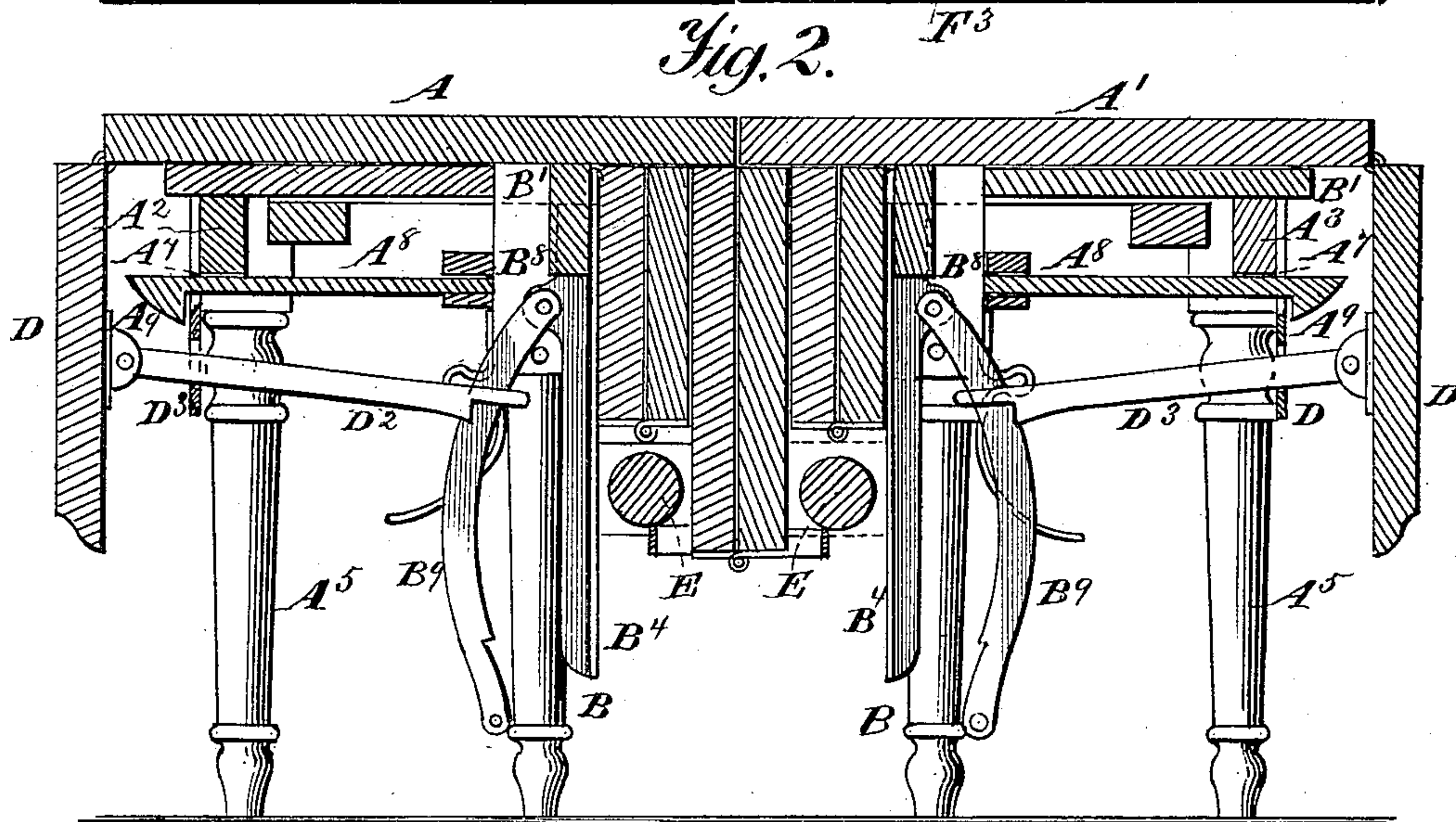
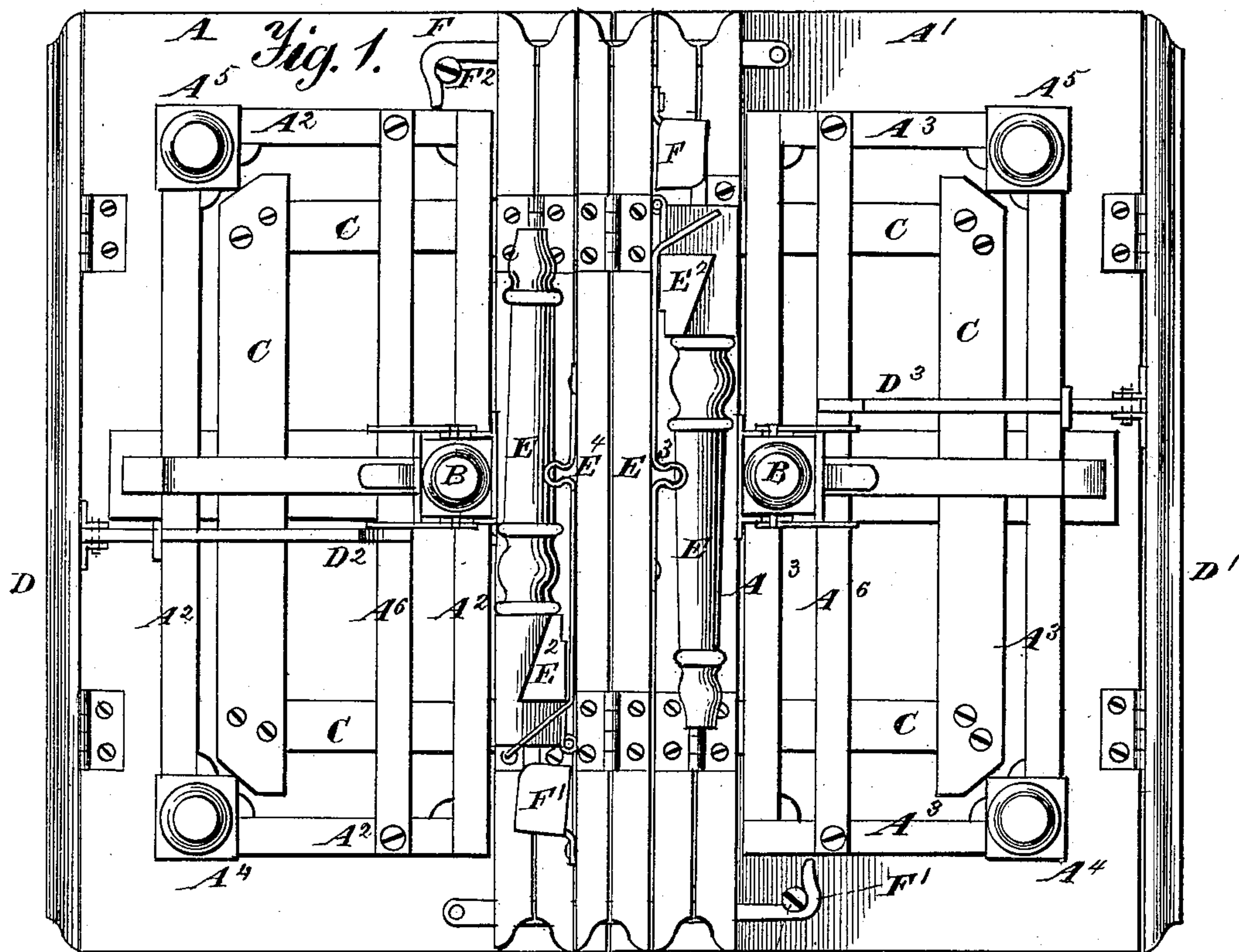
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. C. VETTER.

EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 265,349.

Patented Oct. 3, 1882.



Witnesses.
A. Ruppert.
W. E. Schaffer

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(Model.)

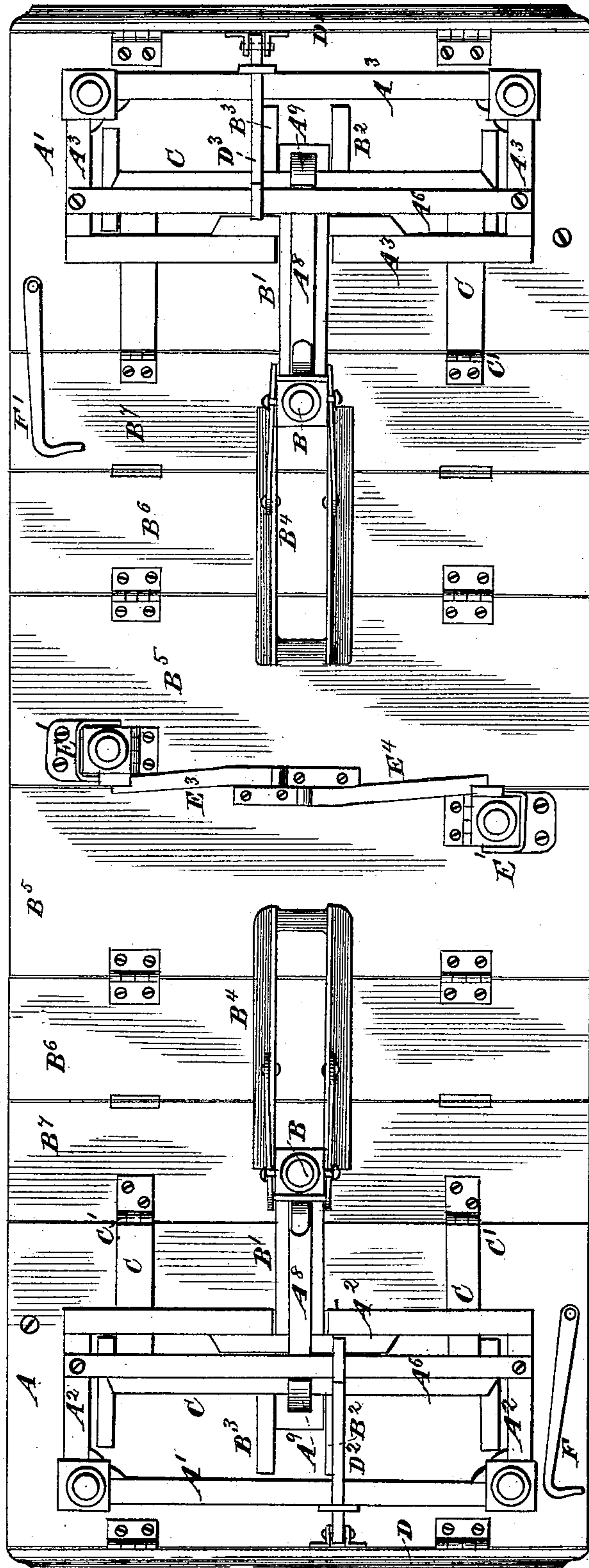
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Fig. 3.



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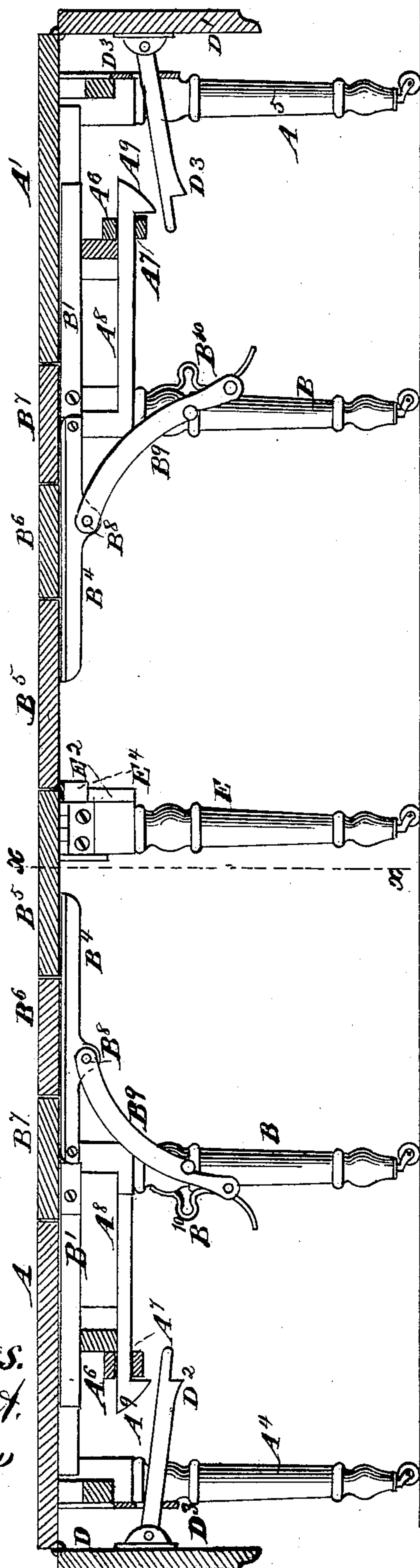
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EXTENSION TABLE.

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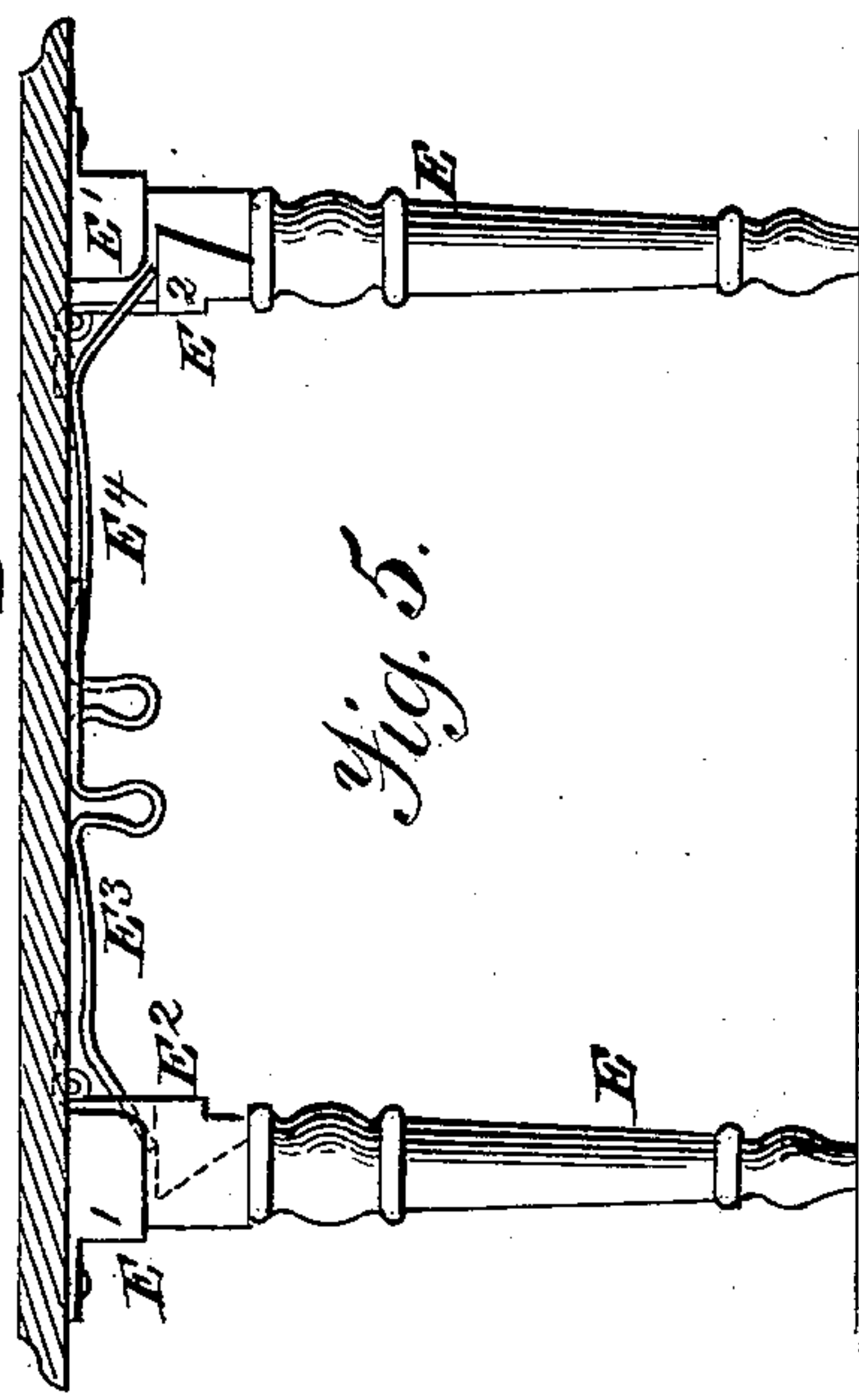
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Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. VETTER, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,349, dated October 3, 1882.

Application filed February 18, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. VETTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in folding or extension tables; and the object of my improvements is to provide novel combinations of devices for holding the parts in position when they are in their extended position, and also when they are folded up. I attain this object by the devices and combinations illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a bottom view, showing the positions of the parts as they appear when folded up. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation, showing the leaves, the legs, and the dogs or hooks for holding the parts in position. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the lower side of the table as it appears when extended, and showing the sliding frame for holding up the end leaves. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional elevation, showing the position of the parts when extended, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section on line *xxxxx* of Fig. 4.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

It is desirable that extension-tables at which a large number of people can be seated when extended should be capable of being folded into such a position as to occupy the smallest possible amount of room when not in use; and the design of my present invention is to accomplish this result, in doing which I provide two principal leaves, *A A'*, to the under surfaces of which frames *A² A³* are firmly secured, to which the legs *A⁴ A⁵* are attached. A bar, *A⁶*, is attached to the frame *A³*, across which it extends transversely, it being provided at its center with an opening, *A⁷*, through which passes a bar, *A⁸*, the outer end of which is provided with a stop, *A⁹*, which limits its movement as it is moved inward by coming in contact with the bar *A⁶*. The inner end of bar *A⁸* is firmly secured to a sliding leg *B*, the upper end of which is attached to a bar, *B¹*, which moves longitudinally in guides *B²* and *B³*, formed

upon the under surface of the leaf *A*, as shown in Fig. 3.

To the inner end of the sliding bar *A⁸* there is pivoted a leaf-supporter, *B⁴*, which I prefer to make of metal, but which may be made of wood, if desired, it consisting of bars pivoted to the slide in such a manner as to turn freely on the pivotal points, in order that when the table is folded up, as shown in Fig. 2, they may be placed in a vertical position, in which they are out of the way of the folding leaves. When the table is extended to its full limit the bars *B⁴*, which are united at their inner ends by any suitable device, are turned up into the position shown in Fig. 4, at which time they form supports for the leaves *B⁵*, *B⁶*, and *B⁷*, which intervene between those lettered *A A'*.

For the purpose of holding the bars *B⁴* in their elevated positions there is attached to them at *B⁵* two curved bars, *B⁹*, the outer ends of which are united by a cross-bar, and kept at such a distance apart that one of them passes along each side of the leg *B*, in the sides of which there are secured pins or bolts, with which a notch formed in the curved bar engages, and so holds the support *B⁴* in its elevated position, as shown in Fig. 4, a spring, *B¹⁰*, being secured to the side of the leg *B*, which acts upon the cross-bar which unites with the curved bars *B⁹*, and thus forces them down when upon the pins in the leg.

In order that the leaves *B⁷* may be properly supported upon the leaves *A A'*, and yet allowed to be folded down against the legs *B* and the supports *B⁴*, as shown in Fig. 2, they are hinged to a sliding frame, *C*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the parallel bars of which move in grooves formed in the inner bar of the frames *A² A³*, their pivotal points being at *C'*. The arrangement of this sliding frame is such that when the table is extended, as shown in Fig. 3, it is moved inward sufficiently far to allow the leaf *B⁷* to lie in the same plane with the rest of the leaves, and when the table is folded up it is to be moved outward to such an extent as to cause the leaves *A* and *A'* to cover the upper edges of the leaves *B⁵*, *B⁶*, and *B⁷*, as shown in Fig. 2.

To the outer edges of the leaves *A A'* there are hinged drop-leaves *D D'*, which have se-

cured to their under surfaces supporting braces $D^2 D^3$, which, when the leaves are raised up, rest upon the lower end of a slotted bar attached to the frame A' or A^2 , and hold the leaves in their elevated position, at which time their upper surface is flush with those of the other leaves. When it is desirable to drop these leaves into the position shown in Fig. 4 the free ends of the hooks are raised up to such an extent as to disengage them from the slotted catches D^3 , and the leaves fall into the position shown in Fig. 2. I have so far confined myself principally to a description of the mechanism attached to one end only; but it will be understood that the opposite end is provided with a duplicate thereof, all of the parts being the same in construction and in the combinations and arrangements, the letters of reference being the same in both.

For the purpose of affording additional support to the central leaves, B^5 , and especially to the inner edges, there is placed upon each one of them a folding leg, E , which is hinged to the under surface thereof, as shown clearly in Fig. 5, their upper ends opened out for use, resting in metal sockets E' , attached to the under surfaces of the leaves. For the purpose of holding these legs in their opened positions they are provided upon one of their surfaces with projections E^2 , upon which rest the free ends of the springs $E^3 E^4$, as shown in Fig. 4, their action being such as to hold the legs in their opened position, and prevent them from being moved out of position when the table is being moved upon its casters.

When the table is folded up and not in use the legs $E E$ occupy the positions shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, provision being made therefor by making the leaves $B^5 B^5$ of greater width than those which adjoin them. For the purpose of preventing the parts from being separated accidentally after they have been folded up hooks $F F'$ are provided, which are secured to the leaves A and A' , the hooked ends of which engage pins or screws, which are secured to the leaves $A A'$, as shown in Fig. 1.

On reference to Fig. 3 it will be seen that all of the leaves composing the upper surface of the table are hinged together, the effect of which is to cause them, when extended, to form an unbroken surface; and upon referring to Fig. 2 it will be seen that when the parts are folded together the leaves A and A' form a small table with an even upper surface, which may, if desired, be enlarged by the raising of the leaves D and D' .

I have described a table as composed of the parts and constructed as shown in the drawings; but it is evident that the form of the particular parts may be changed to a considerable extent without departing from my invention. It is apparent that the hooks used to hold the drop-leaves in position may be used in other forms of tables, and it is also apparent that the number of leaves may be increased or diminished, and that the metal portions may be of malleable iron or any other kind of metal.

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

1. The combination of the fixed leaves $A A'$, legs $A^4 A^5$, intermediate folding leaves, outer drop-leaves, $D D'$, frames $A^2 A^3$, sliding adjustable legs $B B$, and leaf-supports $B^4 B^4$ for supporting the intermediate leaves, the parts being constructed and arranged for operation substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of the adjustable sliding legs $B B$, swinging supports B^4 , curved bars B^9 , springs B^{10} , and leaves B^5, B^6 , and B^7 , substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the adjustable sliding legs $B B$, the sliding bar B' , the guides $B^2 B^3$, and the bar A^3 , provided with a stop, A^9 , upon its outer end, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination of the folding leaves B^5, B^6 , and B^7 , the hinged swinging supports $B^4 B^4$, and the folding legs $E E$, whereby provision is made for holding said leaves in position for use, and for allowing the legs to be folded upon them when they are folded together, substantially as described.

5. The combination of the leaves $B^5 B^5$, the folding legs $E E$, metal sockets $E' E'$, attached to said leaves, and springs $E^3 E^4$, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. The swinging leaf-support, consisting of the bars $B^4 B^4$ and the hooked bars $B^9 B^9$, the construction and arrangement of the parts being as described, whereby the bars B^4 are maintained in a horizontal position when the table is extended to its full limit, and are allowed to fall into a vertical position when the table is folded up, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. VETTER.

Witnesses:

GEORGE BARON,

CHARLES BOCHSTAHLER.