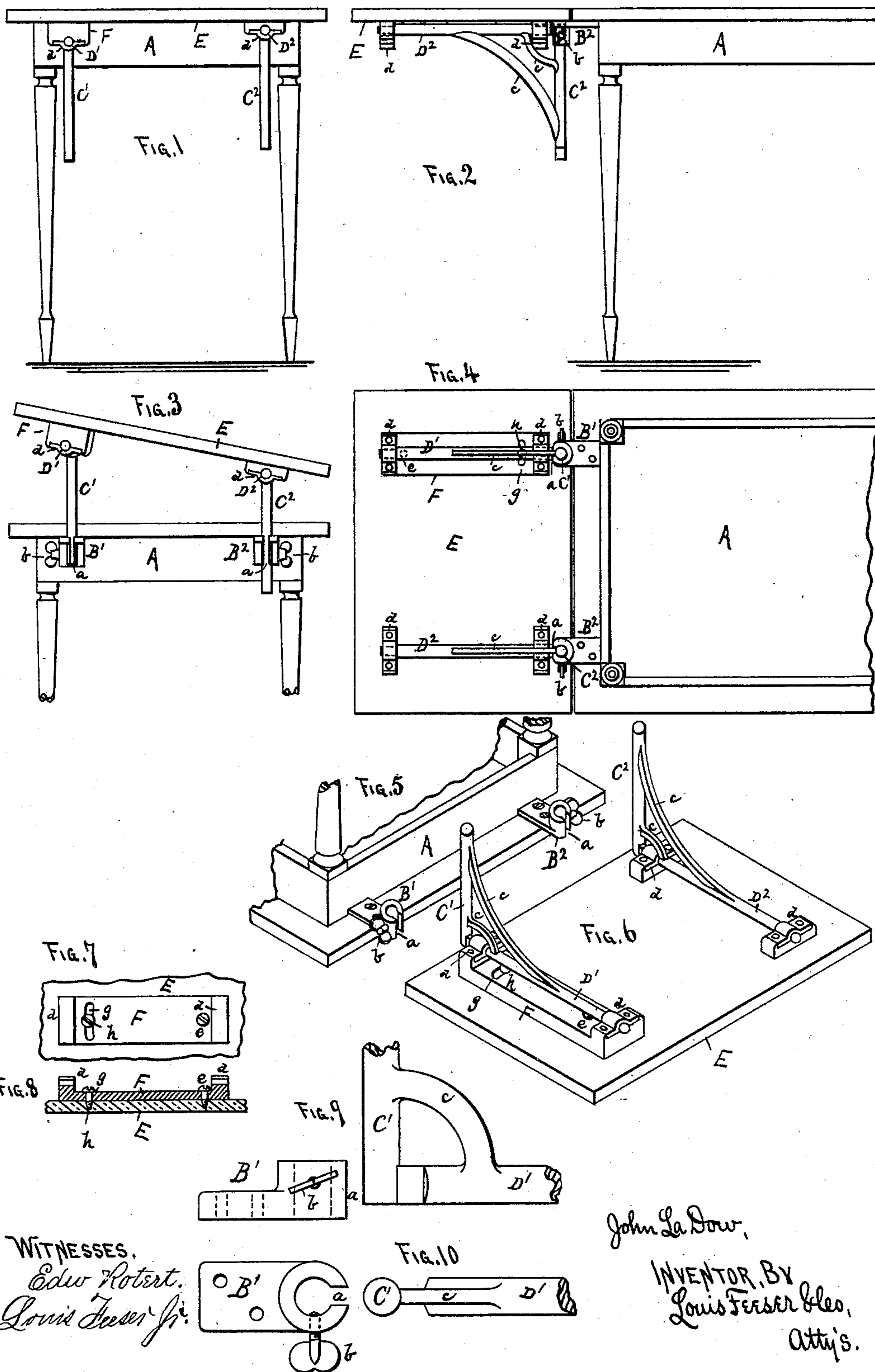


(No Model.)

J. LA DOW.
EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 279,957.

Patented June 26, 1883.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LA DOW, OF HOWARD, MINNESOTA.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,957, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed August 29, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN LA DOW, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Howard, in the county of Wright and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in an Extension-Table, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to extension-tables; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter shown and described and specifically claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an end view, and Fig. 2 is a side view, of a portion of a table with my extension-top arranged thereon. Fig. 3 is an end view, showing the extension portion arranged as a reading or writing desk. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of Fig. 2. Figs. 5 and 6 are perspective views of a portion of a table and the extension end reversed and disconnected, illustrating their construction. Figs. 7 and 8 are detached views of the swinging bracket-brace; Figs. 9 and 10, enlarged detail views of portions of one of the hinged brackets.

A is a table, made in any desired manner, and provided with small metal catches or sockets $B' B^2$, secured to one of its sides or ends, and projecting beyond the edge a short distance, as shown. Each catch has an upright hole formed through it and an upright slot, a , narrower than the hole, cut through from the outside of the catch into the hole, as shown, and a set-screw, b , tapped through each socket. These sockets are adapted to receive the upright arms $C' C^2$ of two brackets, consisting of the aforesaid upright arms and two horizontal arms, $D' D^2$, each pair of arms connected by braces c to each other, the arms $C' D'$ and their braces c being cast in one piece, and the arms $C^2 D^2$ and their braces c being cast in one piece. Each of the arms $D' D^2$ is connected by boxes d to the lower side of an extension-leaf, E , so that while the brackets are free to oscillate beneath the extension and adapted to fold down one over the other, or the leaf left free to be oscillated upon the brackets, the latter cannot be removed from the leaf unless the box-caps are first removed. One of the sets of boxes d are formed upon or attached to a cleat, F , pivoted at one end, at e , (see Figs. 6, 7, and 8,) to the leaf E , and provided with a

slot, g , near the other end, through which a screw or bolt, h , is set, so that the cleat F is free to swing back and forth a short distance upon the pivot e as a center, the object to be hereinafter explained. Another object of the cleat F is that it holds the arm D' away from the leaf E a short distance, so that when turned up with the arm C' parallel with the leaf there will be space enough for the arm C^2 to lie beneath it, or between it and the leaf, the arm C^2 being of course turned up first. By this means the brackets may be folded over each other and occupy no more room than the thickness of the two arms, $C' C^2$, whereas, if the cleat F were not present to hold the arm D' away from the leaf, the arm C' would rest upon the end of the arm C^2 , and be held up at an angle and occupy a much larger space than by the arrangement shown.

This device may be applied to any kind of a table, desk, counter, or in any other convenient place; but generally it will be found more usefully applied to small folding or ladies' work tables.

The extension-leaf, by means of the adjustable arrangement of the brackets, may be set at any height above the table A by raising it upward and causing the arms $C' C^2$ to run up through the holes in the catches $B' B^2$, while the slots a permit the braces c to run up and down through the sockets, (that being the object of the slots,) and then securing the arms $C' C^2$ by the set-screws b ; or the leaf may be set at any angle, as shown in Fig. 3. When set at an angle, as shown in Fig. 3, the arms $C' C^2$ remaining parallel with each other, the distance between the tops of the brackets increases; hence the necessity of the slot g , to permit one end of the cleat F and the upper end of the arm C' and rear end of the arm D' to move outward or inward along the leaf, and thus retain the upright position of the arm C' . This ability to set the extension-leaf at any angle or height is a very important and convenient feature of my invention. It will be found very useful for invalids or others who may wish to read or write in a reclining position, as the table having this extension upon it may be placed alongside the bed or couch, with the extension-leaf set at any height or angle and extending over the bed convenient

to the occupant. It may also be used in the same manner to hold the food or medicine when set in a level position.

The brackets $C' D' C^2 D^2$ may be made of any desired material or form.

Two of the cleats F may be used—one for each bracket—if desired.

What I claim as new is—

1. The table provided with sockets $B' B^2$, in combination with leaf E , provided with the oscillating brackets, one of which is connected to a cleat pivoted to the leaf, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The table provided with sockets $B' B^2$, in combination with the leaf E , provided with the oscillating brackets having upright arms $C' C^2$, to slide in sockets $B' B^2$, and set-screws to hold the brackets, substantially as and for purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN LA DOW.

Witnesses:

C. N. WOODWARD,
LOUIS FEESER, Sr.