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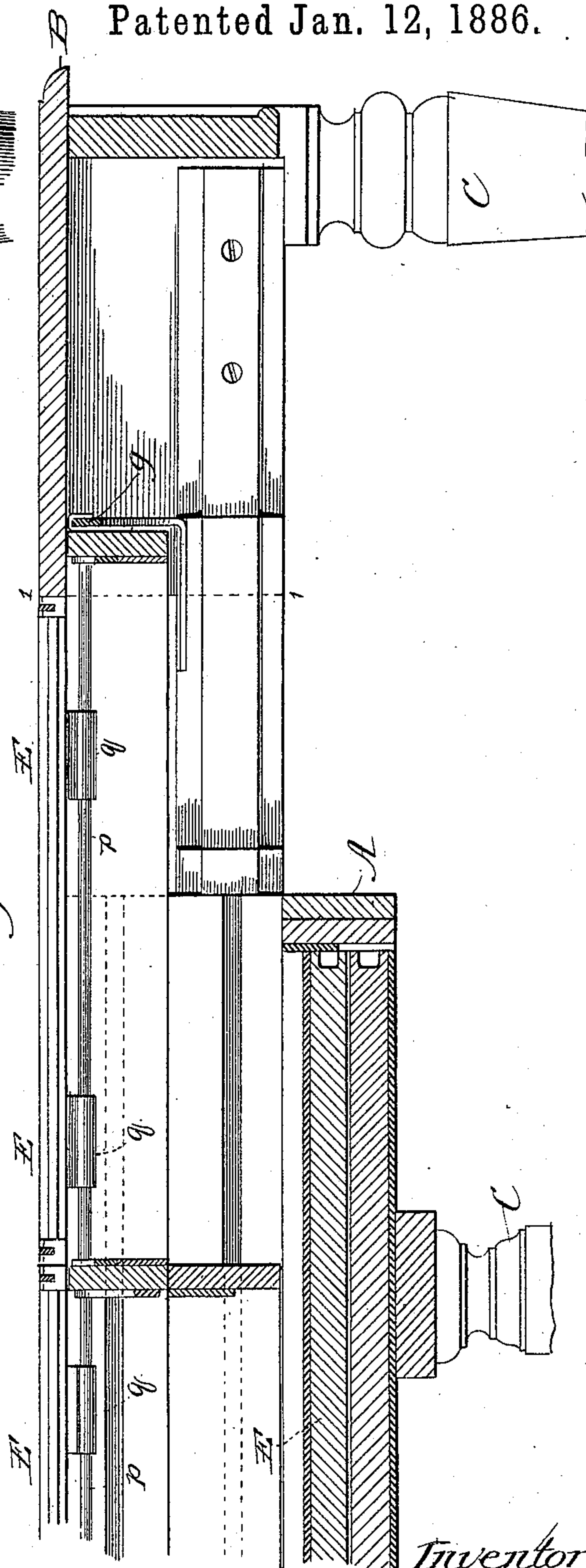
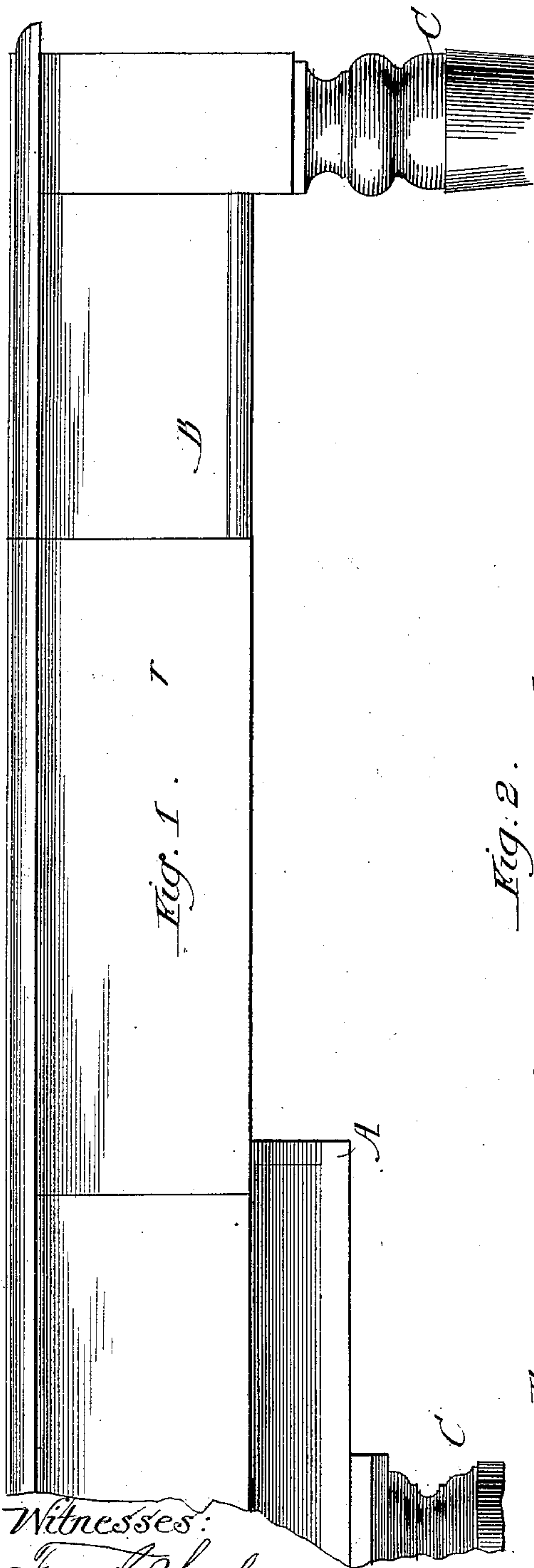
4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. F. BURMESTER.

EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 334,103.

Patented Jan. 12, 1886.



Witnesses:  
Frank Blanchard  
Louis Wolting

Inventor:  
Heinrich F. Burmester  
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Attorneys

(No Model.)

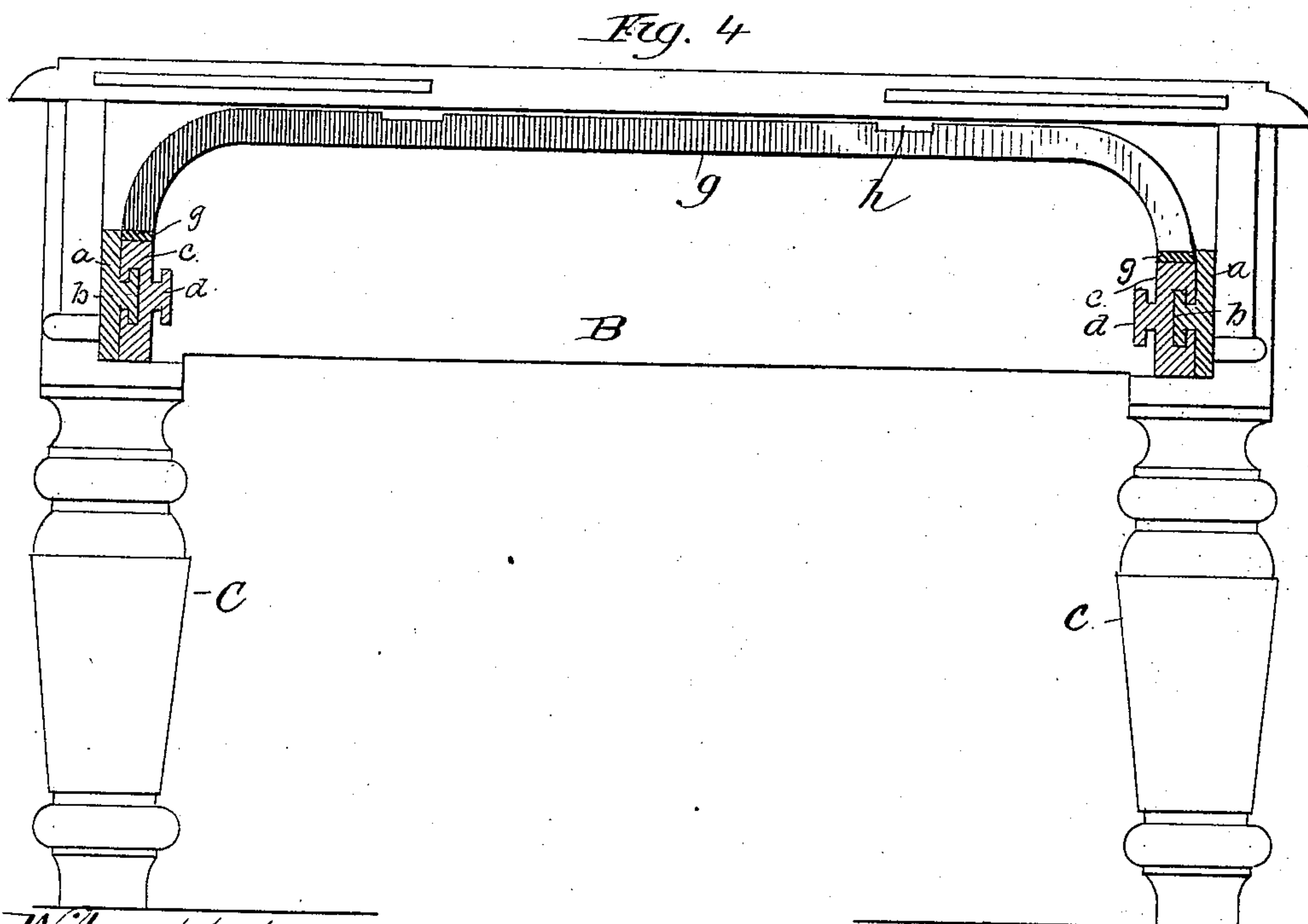
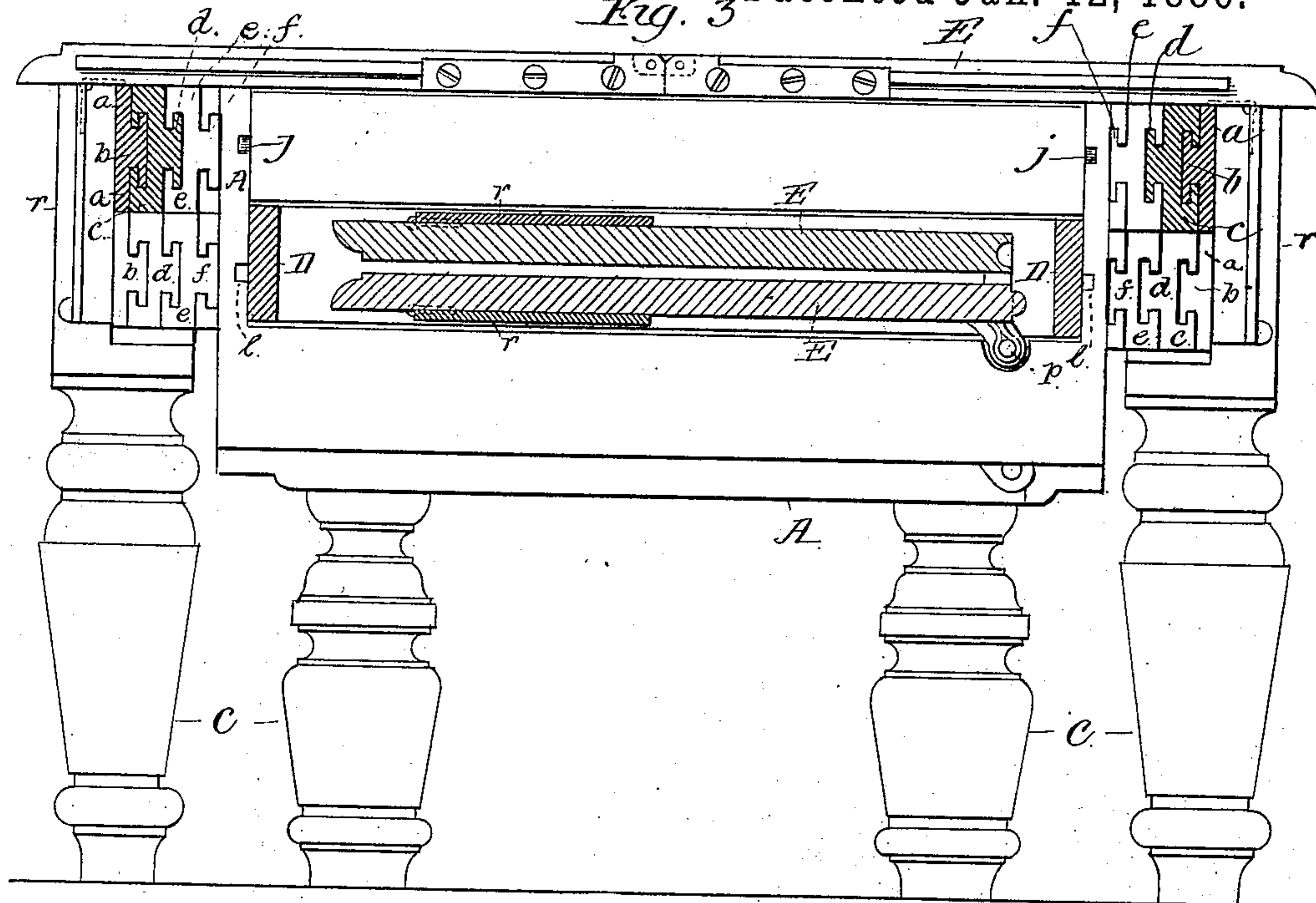
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EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 334,103.

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4 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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EXTENSION TABLE.

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Fig. 5.

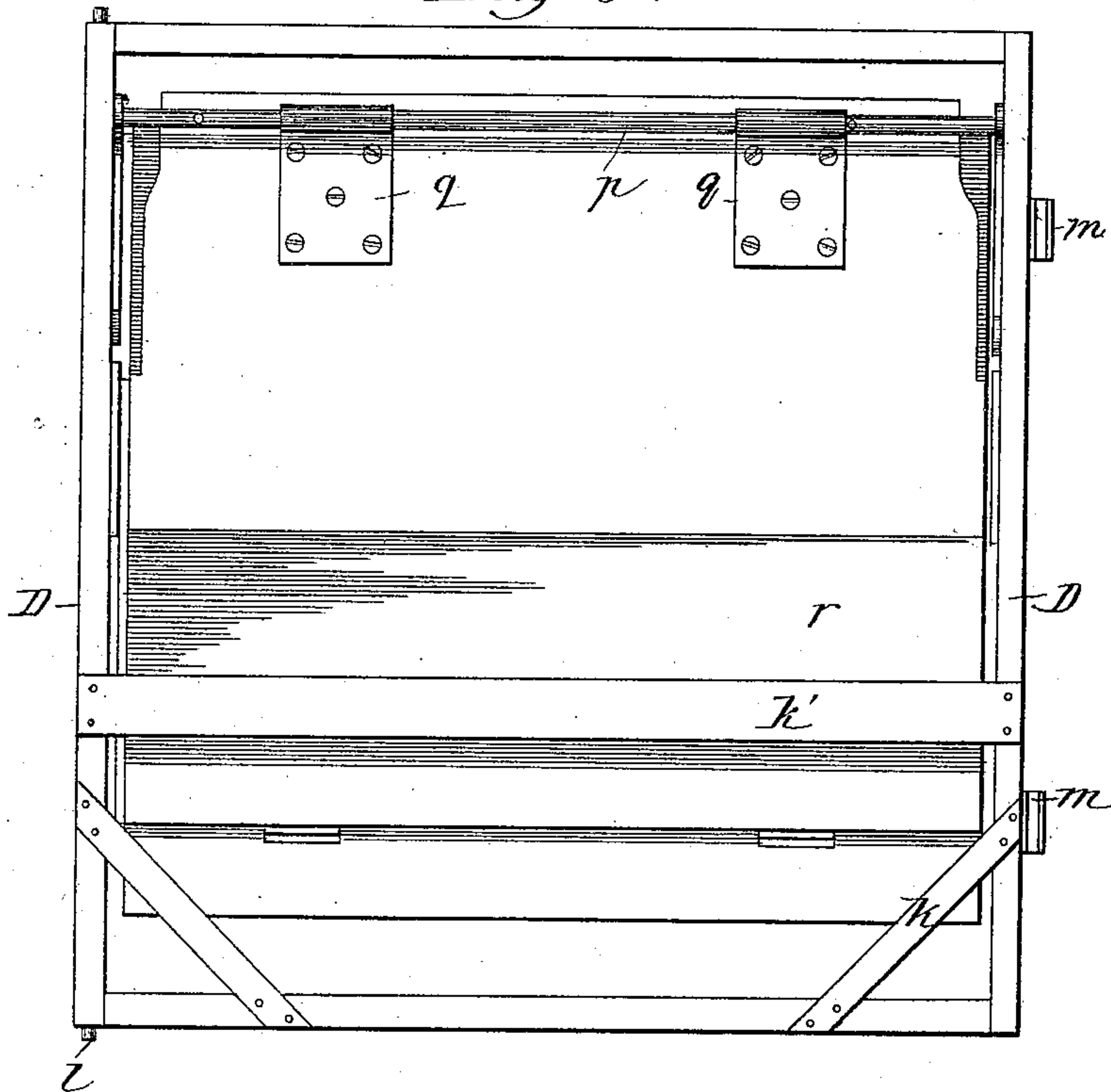


Fig. 6.

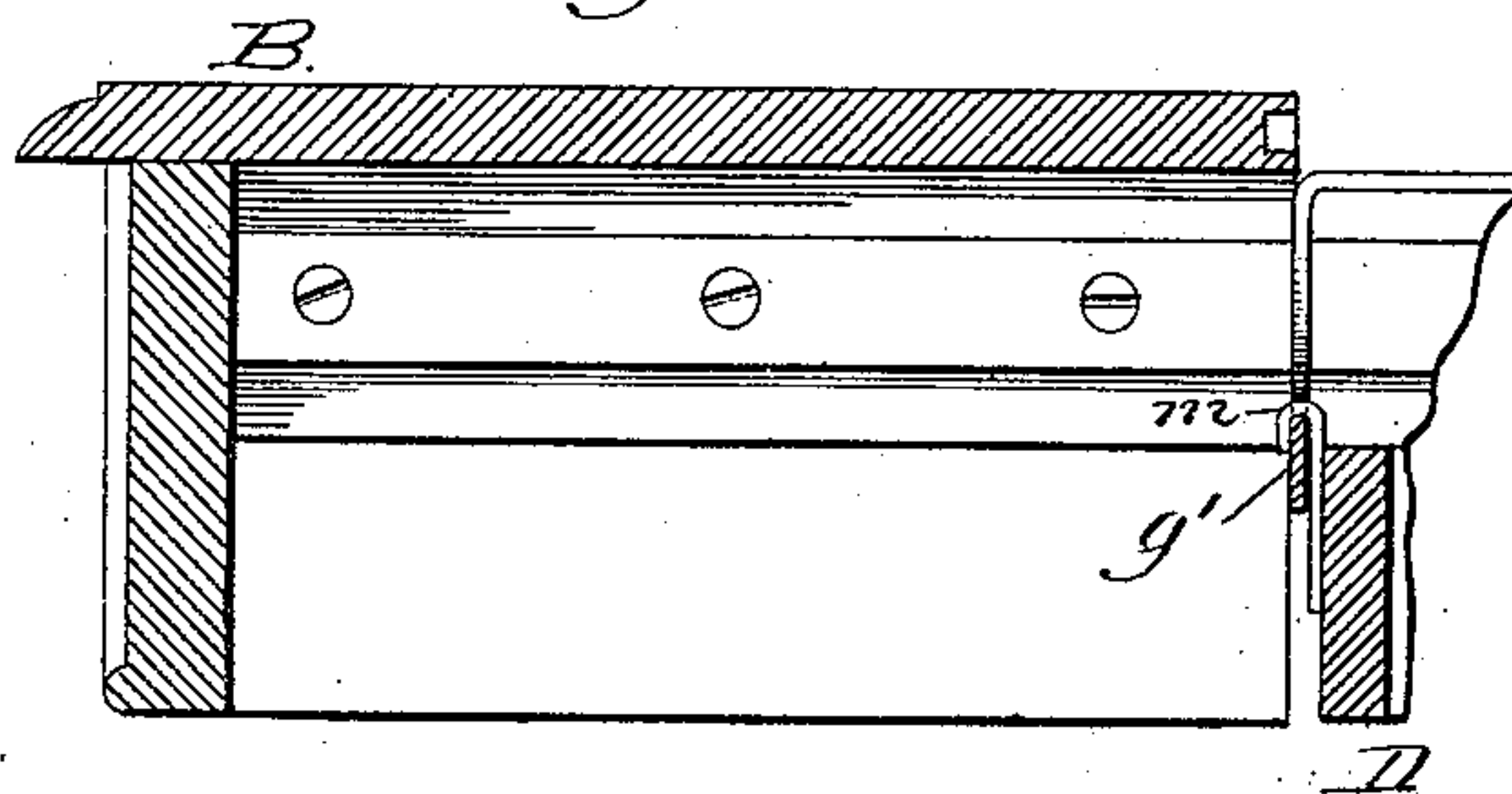
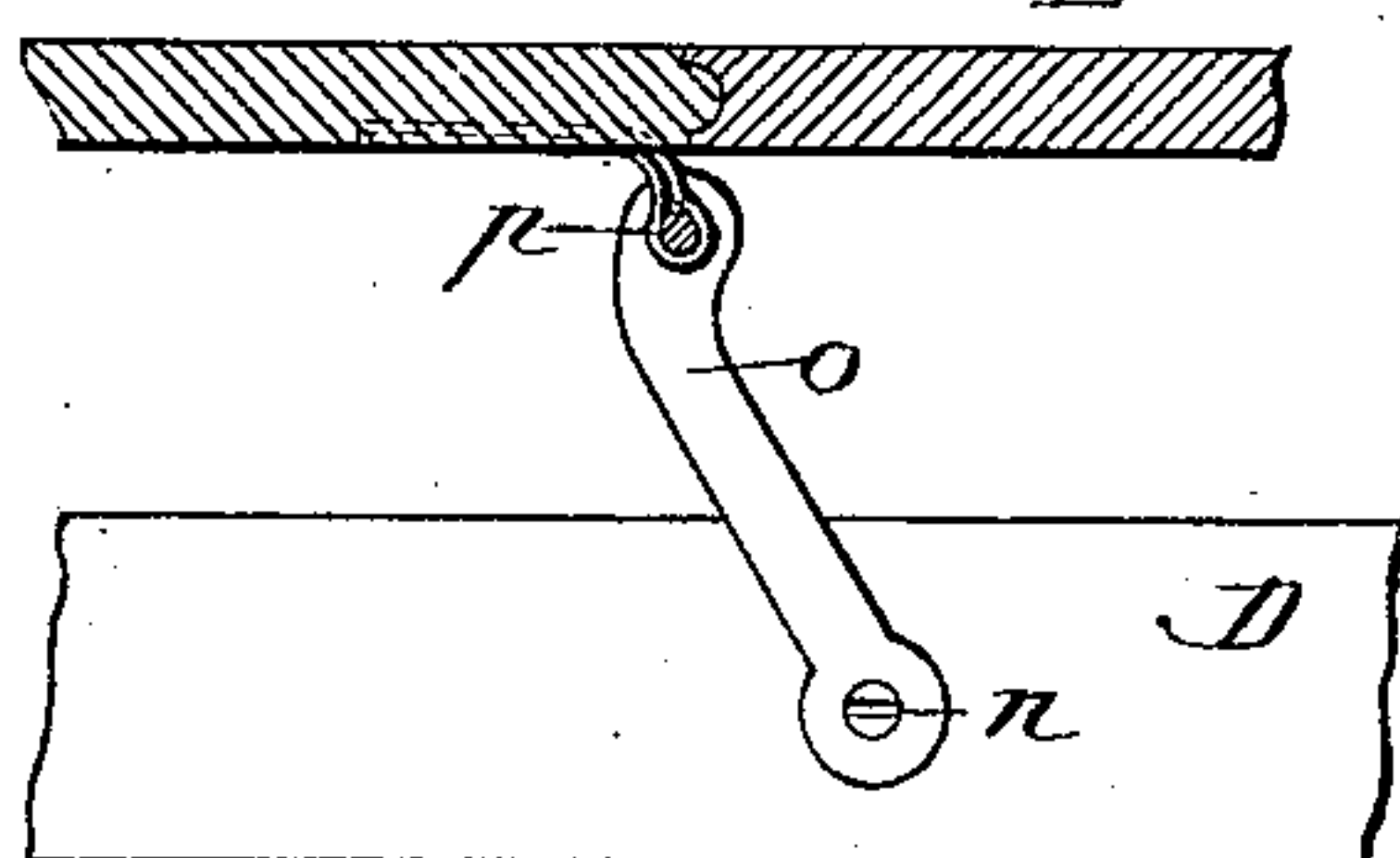


Fig. 7.



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(No Model.)

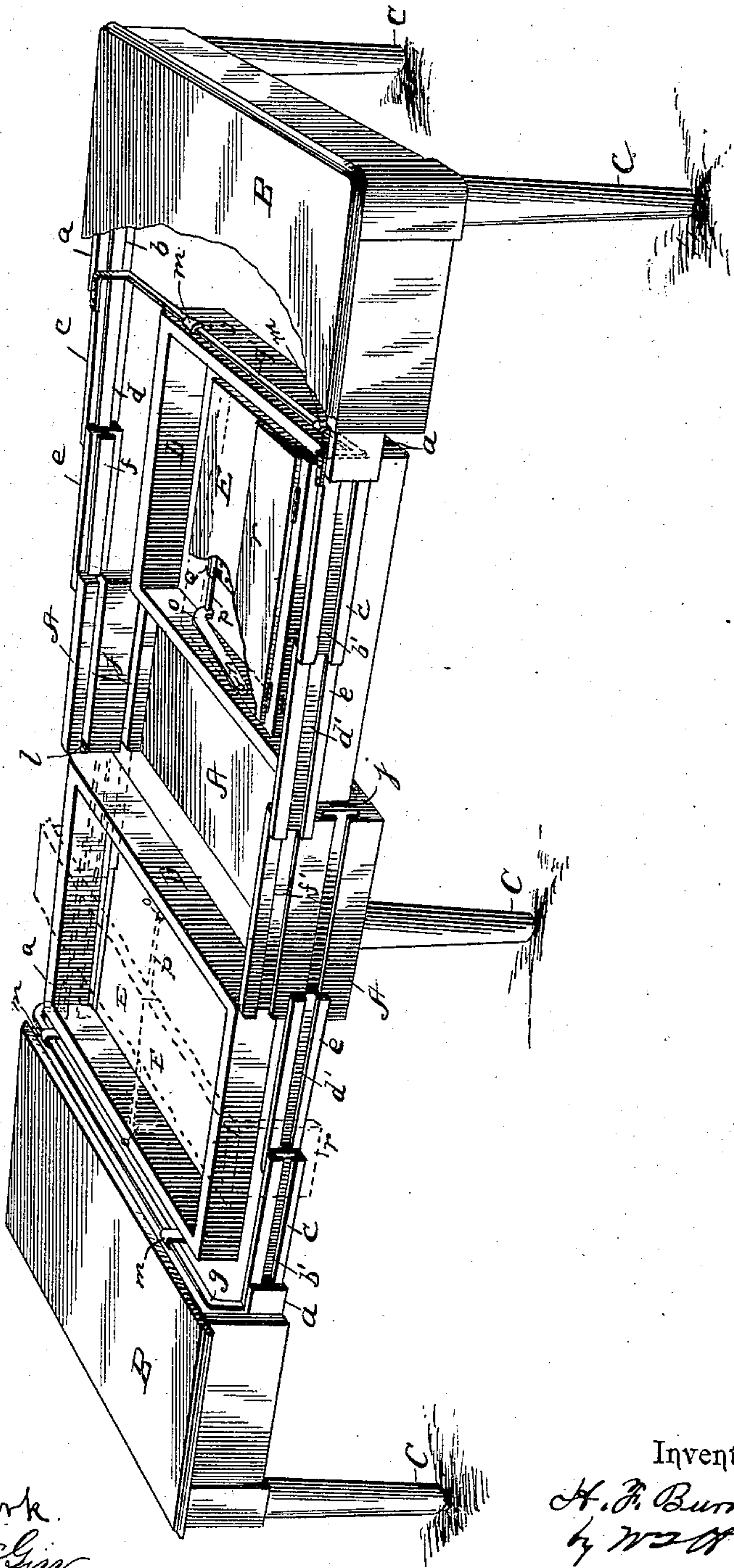
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### EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 334,103.

Patented Jan. 12, 1886.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEINRICH F. BURMESTER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,103, dated January 12, 1886.

Application filed July 14, 1884. Serial No. 137,734. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HEINRICH F. BURMESTER, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, 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 an improved extension-table.

The object it has in view is to so construct such a table that the leaves forming part thereof, when extended, may be conveniently placed without being removed from the table-frame when it is desired to close or contract said frame.

To the accomplishment of the above, and to the end that the table may be simplified in its general construction and arrangement, the invention consists of the novel devices and combination of devices, as will be described and claimed.

Reference will be made to the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a side elevation of part of the table; Fig. 2, a longitudinal central sectional view through the same; Fig. 3, a transverse section through the table, showing one leaf in use and the position of another leaf when not in use; Fig. 4, a section on line 1 1 of Fig. 2, showing the means employed for supporting the end leaf when in use; Fig. 5, a bottom plan detail of one leaf when not in use and its supporting-frame, and Figs. 6 and 7 sectional details of parts of the table; Fig. 8, a perspective of the table extended.

Like letters refer to like parts in each view.

A represents the center frame, and B the end sections, each of which is provided with legs C.

Secured to each end section, B, and upon each side thereof, is a strip, *a*, provided upon their inner faces each with a T-shaped projection, *b*. Projections *b* are adapted to enter correspondingly-shaped grooves *b'*, formed in the outer face of strips *c*, there being one of such strips for each strip *a*. Upon the inner face of each strip *c* there is formed a T-shaped projection, *d*, adapted to enter and move in corresponding grooves formed in a series of strips, *e*, which in turn are provided with pro-

jections *f*, which are inserted into suitable grooves formed upon each side of center frame, A.

By reference to Fig. 3, wherein the arrangement above described is clearly shown, it will be seen that the center frame is provided upon each side with two grooves—one to receive the strips which connect with one end section, and the other to receive the strip which connects with the opposite end section—and, further, that the openings upon each side are placed one above the other, whereby, as will be understood, the table may be extended or contracted without danger of the several parts coming into contact with each other.

To the strips *c*, at one end of the table, there is secured a bar, *g*. (Shown in Fig. 4.) As shown in that figure, it rests upon and is secured to the upper face of said strips, being then bent upwardly and extending across the table-frame; and, further, said bar is shown as provided with notches *h*, the object of which will be mentioned.

In Fig. 6 I have shown in section the opposite end of the table, and as there shown a bar, *g'*, rests upon the strips *c* and extends across the table-frame, but is bent downwardly, so as to be on a different plane from the one, *g*, referred to.

Upon each inner side face of center frame, A, there are provided two grooves, *j*, Fig. 3, the grooves of each side being placed one above the other. These grooves *j* are so arranged that the upper one of each side will be on a line with bar *g*, while the lower ones will be on a line with the bar *g'*.

The leaf-supporting frames D, Fig. 5, consist of suitable side and cross bars, and upon their under sides are provided with suitable supports or braces, *k k'*. At the outer ends of one cross-bar of each frame there are provided rollers *l*, which are adapted to enter either the upper or lower set of grooves *j*, before referred to, while upon the remaining cross-piece of each frame D there are formed hooks *m*, which are adapted to fit into the notches *h* of either bar *g* or *g'*.

By the arrangement of parts as thus far described it will be seen that the leaf-carrying frames of opposite ends of the table will be supported upon different planes within the



frame, and will allow of the opening or closing of said frame when desired, and, further, that, if desired, the frames may be entirely removed.

- 5 To the cross-bars of each frame D there are pivoted, as at *n*, Fig. 7, arms *o*, the arms of each frame being connected by a rod, *p*, which extends entirely across the frame, and to which one portion of the leaf is hinged, as  
 10 clearly shown at *q*, Fig. 5. The leaves E are formed of two pieces hinged together at their center, and to the lower face of each piece forming the leaf, and at a point near the outer edges of the same, there is hinged a piece, *r*.  
 15 These pieces are hinged at a point from the ends of the leaf equal to the distance between the side edges of the tops of the end sections, B, and the side rails upon which such tops are mounted. Said pieces *r* are so arranged that  
 20 when the leaf is in position for use they will hang down, and, because of their position, they will be in line with the side rails of the end sections, thus forming a continuation thereof.  
 25 To arrange one or more of the leaves in position for use, the arms *o* are turned upon their pivots, whereby the leaf is elevated in its frame. The leaf is then unfolded and caused to occupy the position shown clearly in Fig. 3.

When it is not desired to use the leaf, it is 30 folded up, as shown in section in Fig. 3, and lowered into its frame.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with an extension-table, of a leaf composed of two parts hinged 35 together, each part provided with a piece hinged to its under side at a point near its outer edge, said pieces occupying positions at right angles to the leaf when in use, and forming a continuation of the table side rail, as set 40 forth.

2. The combination, with table A B, of leaves E, constructed as described, and provided with hinged pieces *r*, as and for the purpose set forth. 45

3. The frames D, provided with rollers *l* and hooks *m*, and leaves E, pivoted in said frames, in combination with the table A B, provided with grooves *j* and rods *g g'*, as and for the purpose set forth. 50

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

HEINRICH F. BURMESTER.

Witnesses:

M. J. CLAGETT,  
 LOUIS NOLTING.