

(No Model.)

E. L. MATTESON.
EXTENSION TABLE.

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

No. 400,701.

Patented Apr. 2, 1889.

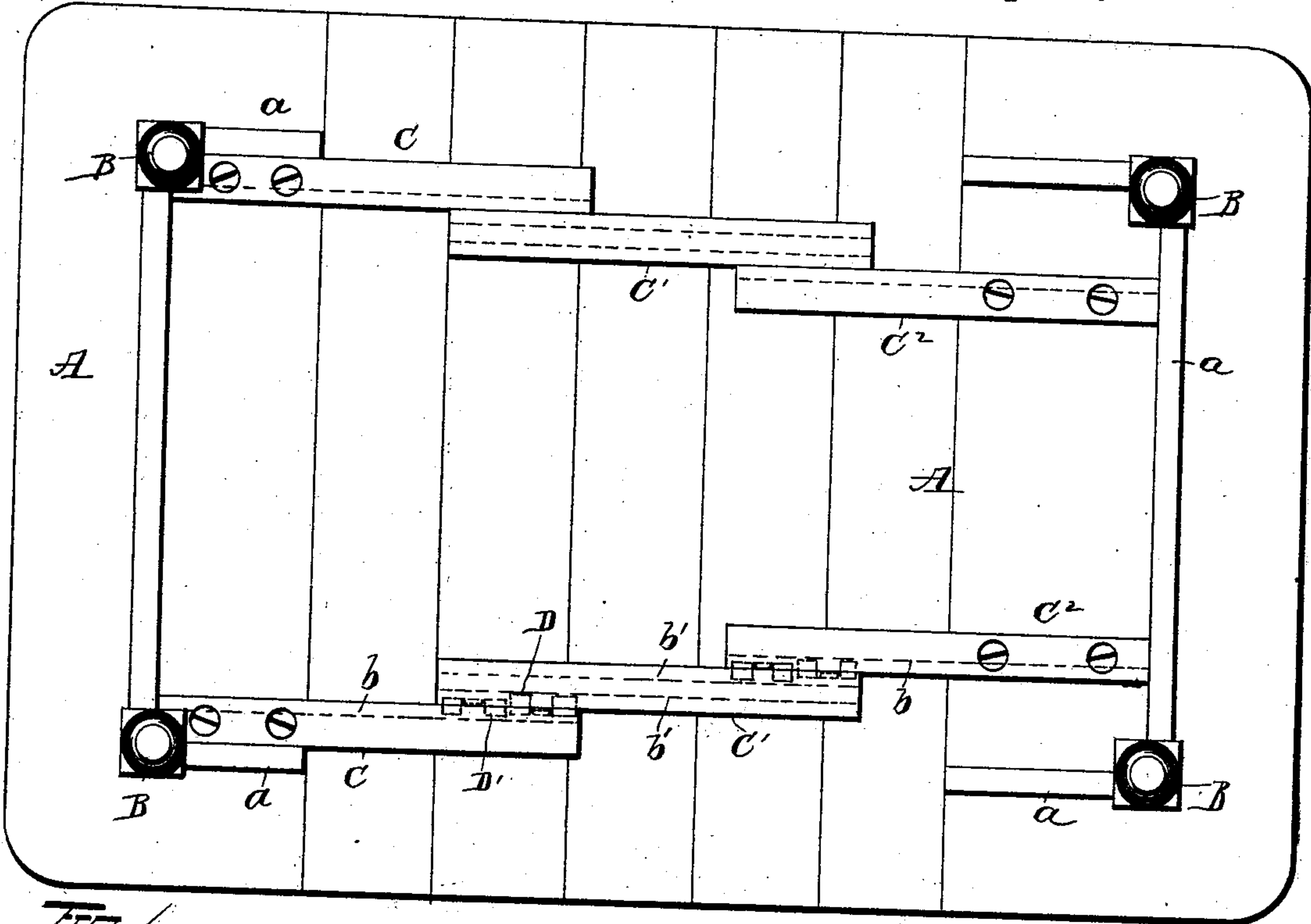


Fig. 1.

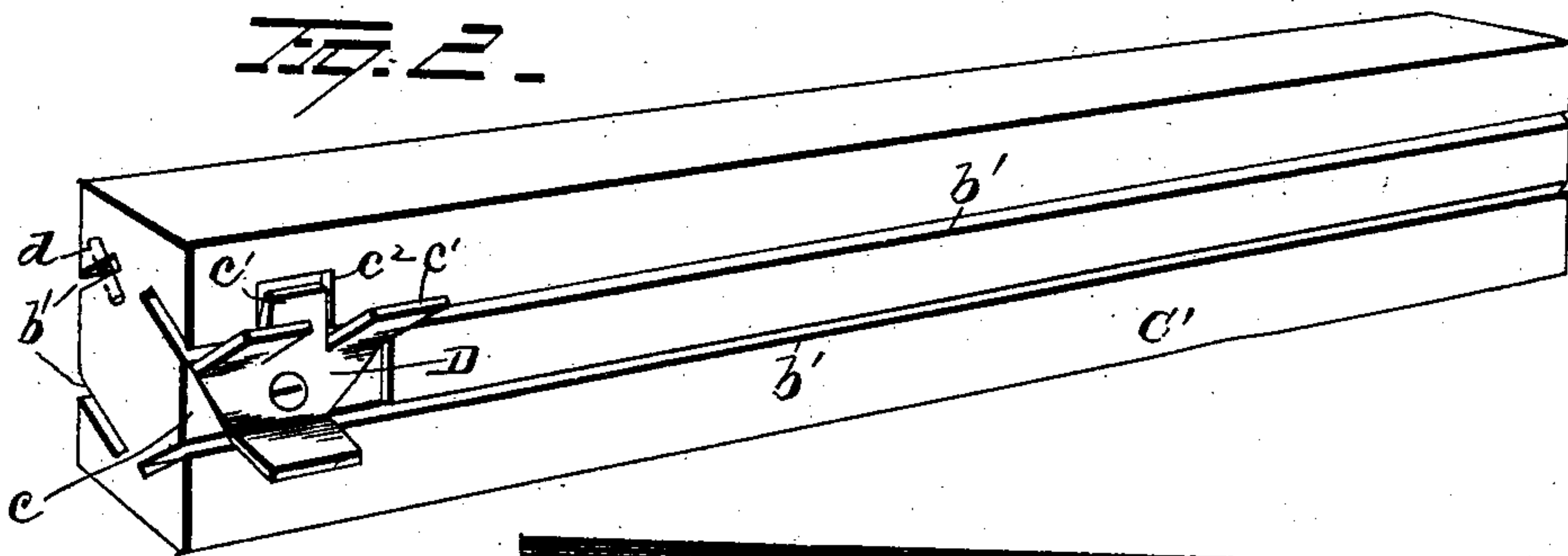


Fig. 2.

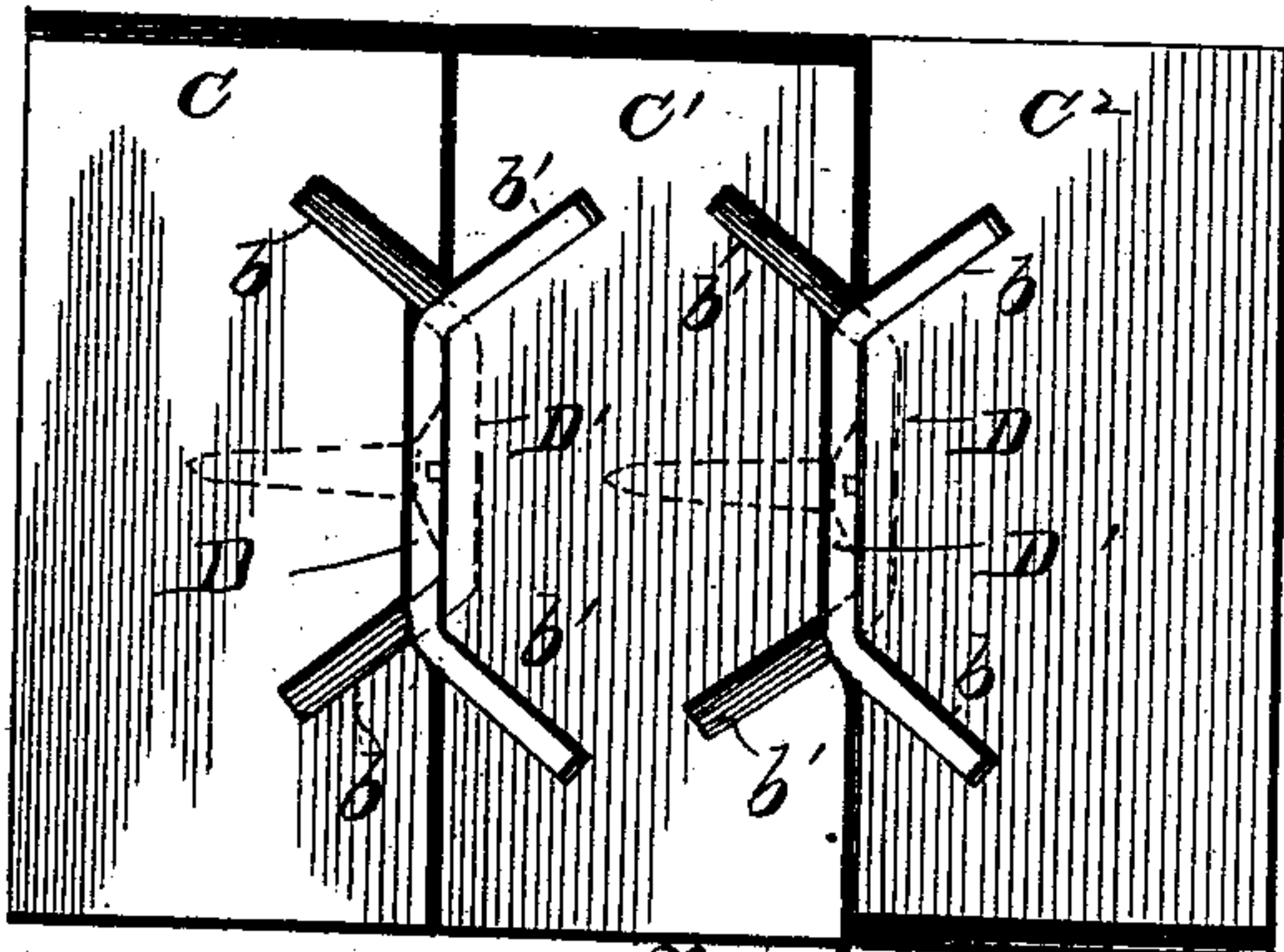


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
E. L. Matteson
G. F. Downing

Inventor
E. L. Matteson

By his Attorney
H. A. Simpson

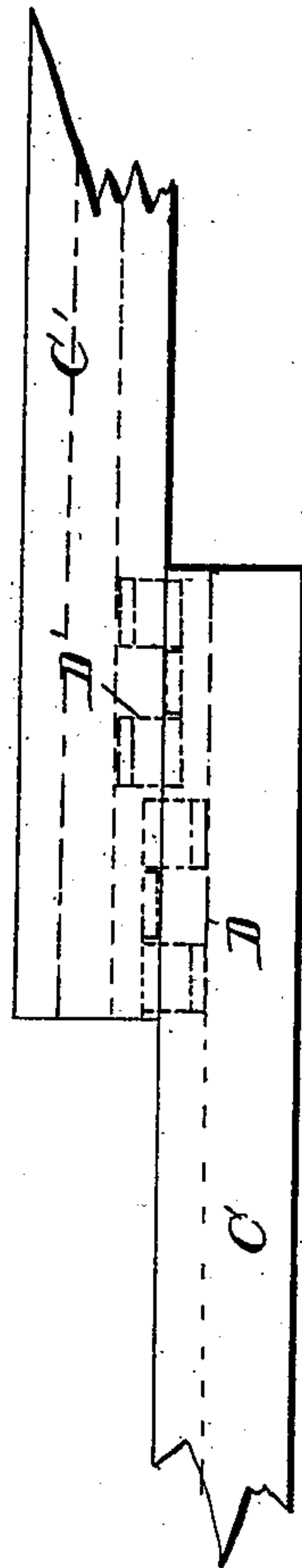
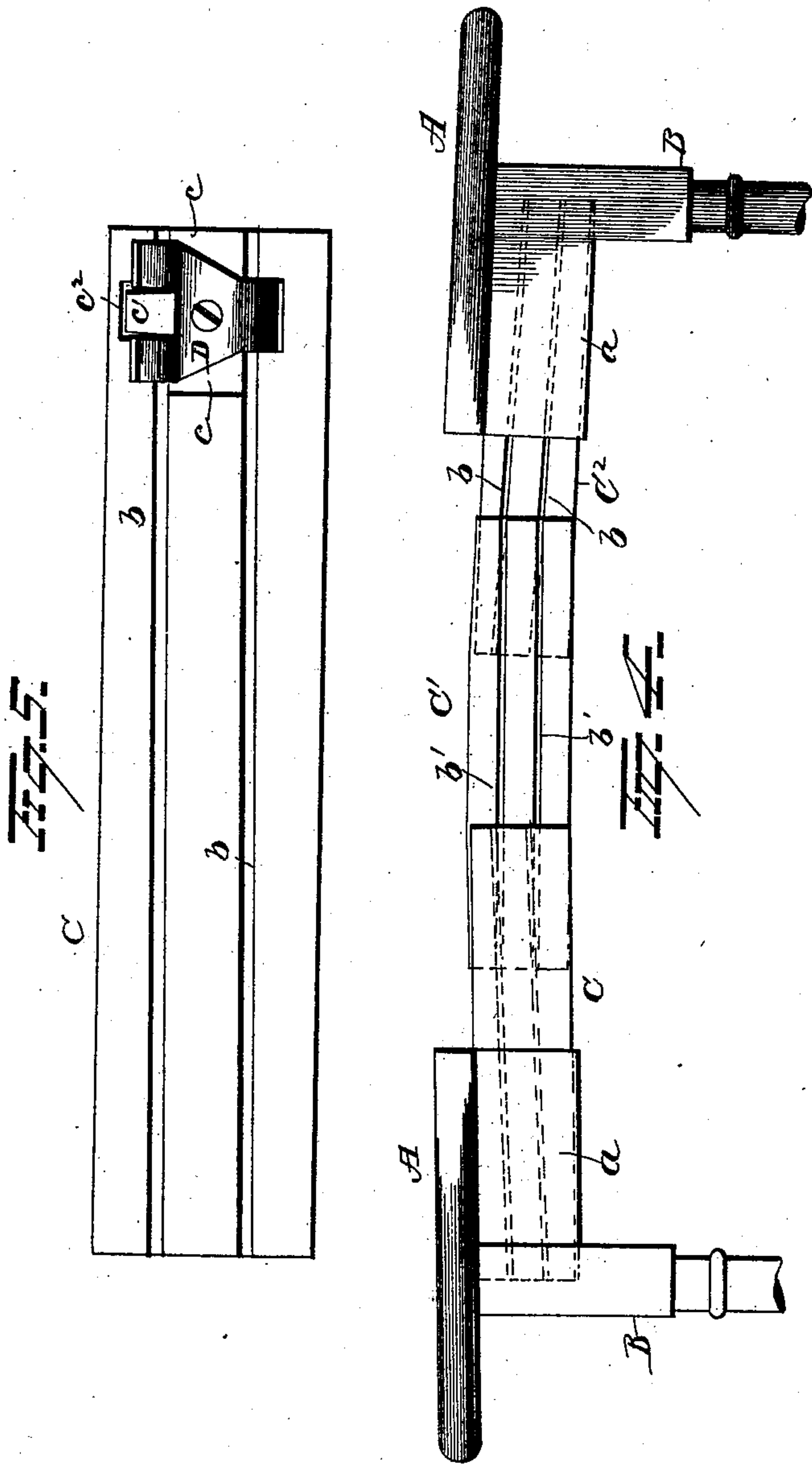
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Witnesses
B. Nottingham
G. F. Downing

Inventor
E. L. Matteson

By his Attorney
W. A. Simpson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELIAS L. MATTESON, OF RANDOLPH, NEW YORK.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 400,701, dated April 2, 1889.

Application filed July 7, 1888. Serial No. 279,325. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELIAS L. MATTESON, of Randolph, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to
10 make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improvement in tables, and more particularly to that class known as "extension-tables."

In extension-tables as now commonly constructed the extension-pieces have been provided with grooves in which runners were adapted to work, said runners being rigidly secured to the extension-pieces. By such construction the weight of the table-leaves is
20 brought to bear unevenly upon the runners, and thus cause a twisting strain, which is liable to cause the runners to bind in their tracks or break off. Again, it is evident that where rigidly-secured runners are employed
25 they must be placed perfectly parallel with their tracks, and the tracks must be made parallel with the sections, and such tracks or grooves must be of sufficient size to permit the free passage of the runners. When such
30 freedom of movement is provided for the runners, the extension-pieces will sag more or less, and thus throw the table sections or leaves placed thereon out of alignment and present a very uneven surface to the top of
35 the table. Were the runners not given a free movement within the grooves it would be difficult, if not practically impossible, to operate the device. In order to prevent such sagging and still permit the free movement
40 of the runners within the extensions is one of the objects of my present invention.

A further object is to provide an extension-table with grooved extension-pieces having pivoted runners.

45 A further object is to so construct the runners relatively to the extension-pieces that the runners will form stops, and thus prevent the extension-pieces from being pulled out too far.

50 A further object is to construct the runners in such a manner that all the extension-pieces may be moved to the same inward ad-

justment, and at the same time provide stops against which the runners may abut when the extension-pieces are moved to their extreme inward adjustment. 55

With these objects in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and peculiar combinations and arrangements of parts, as will be hereinafter set forth, 60 and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a table, showing the extension-pieces in extended position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the extension-pieces 65 having a runner pivoted thereto. Fig. 3 is an end view of one set of extension-pieces in their inward adjustment. Fig. 4 is a side view of the table in extended position. Figs. 5 and 6 represent detached parts. 70

A indicates a table-top, of the usual form of construction, having suitable legs, B. Secured to the under side of the table-top A, preferably within frame-work *a*, also secured to said top, are extension-pieces C C' C², one 75 set of such pieces being secured within the frame *a* at each end thereof. The pieces C C' C² are made of wood or any other suitable material.

Any desired number of extension-pieces 80 may be used with each set; but in the drawings three pieces are shown in each set, and for convenience this number will be employed in the following description of parts.

The end extension-pieces, C C², are provided in one face with diverging grooves *b b*, 85 which resemble saw-kerfs. In fact a saw may be employed for making these grooves *b*. The central section, C', is provided with grooves *b'* on both faces, both sets of grooves being made divergent toward the sides of the piece C', as shown in Fig. 3. The grooves *b'* of the section C' are preferably made equidistant from the side edges of the section and parallel therewith throughout their entire length. 95 The grooves *b* of the end sections, C C², however, are not made parallel with the side edges of the sections, but are made on an incline relatively to said side edges, for a purpose hereinafter set forth. 100

The end sections, C C², are each provided on the face containing the grooves and at one end thereof with a countersunk portion, *c*, for the reception of a runner, D, preferably made

of metal. The runners are pivoted at or near the center of the countersunk portions c , and made larger at one end than at the other, as shown in Fig. 3. The smaller ends of the runners are bent at an angle to conform to the angle of one of the grooves in the section C' and adapted to have a free movement in said groove. The larger ends of the runners are cut to produce tongues c' , adapted to bear upon the face of the sections and move in a cut-away portion, c^2 , which communicates with the countersunk portion c . The remaining portions or wings of the larger ends of the runners are bent at an angle to conform with and move in a groove in the center section.

The central section, C^2 , is also provided with countersunk portions c on each side and at opposite ends for the reception of runners D' , similar to those above described, the wings of said runners D' being adapted to move in the grooves of the sections $C C^2$.

By providing countersunk seats for the runners it will be seen that the sections $C C' C^2$ may be readily slid upon each other without conflict with the runners. As previously stated, the runners $D D'$ are pivoted to the extension pieces or sections $C C' C^2$, and the end sections, $C C^2$, are furnished with grooves in which said runners move, which are not parallel with the side edges of the section, but are arranged at an incline relatively to said side edges. By thus pivoting the runners, instead of rigidly affixing them to the extension pieces or sections, they may readily adapt themselves to inaccuracies in the grooves, and thus prevent binding. When the extension pieces or sections $C C' C^2$ are in their extended position, and it is desired to cause the runners to assume their folded position, it will be perceived that as the end sections, $C C^2$, are provided with slanting or inclined grooves the central section will be moved slightly downwardly, and thus prevented from making frictional contact with the under face of the table-top. Such frictional contact will produce a binding action and prevent the free working of the parts. It will also deface the under face of the table-top. By providing the end sections with inclined grooves and pivoting the runners this serious objection is obviated and the parts are allowed a free and easy movement.

By constructing and arranging the parts as above set forth sagging of the extensions are prevented and are held firmly to their position. The sections may be extended nearer their full length than with previous constructions of extension-tables. When the sections $C C' C^2$ are extended, they are prevented from being pulled out too far and thus become detached by the abutment of the runners against each other. In other words, the runners of one section will come into contact with the runner on the opposing face of another section. If it be desired to provide

means for the limitation of the inward movement of the sections, small pins d will be secured to the center and one end section and made to extend across one of the grooves in said section. These pins are so arranged that the smaller ends of the runners will make contact with them, and as said smaller ends of the runners do not extend quite to the extremity of the sections said sections may be moved inwardly to the same extent before coming in contact with the pins. By this provision the two parts of the table-top are permitted to be brought closely together. The tongue c' on the runners will assist in insuring a firm bearing for the runners on the sections $C C' C^2$.

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

1. In an extension-table, the combination, with a series of extension-sections having grooves arranged on an incline relatively to the side edges thereof, and central extension-sections having grooves parallel with their side edges, of runners pivotally secured to the several sections and entering the grooves in the next adjacent sections, substantially as set forth.

2. In an extension-table, the combination, with a series of extension-sections having diverging grooves, the grooves in the end sections being arranged on an incline relatively to the side edges of the sections, and the grooves in the central section being parallel with its side edges, of runners pivoted to the sections and adapted to run in said grooves, substantially as set forth.

3. In an extension-table, the combination, with a series of extension-sections having grooves arranged on an incline relatively to the side edges thereof, and central extension-sections having grooves parallel with their side edges, the said sections being recessed at points near their meeting ends, of runners pivotally secured within said recesses, substantially as set forth.

4. In an extension-table, the combination, with extension-pieces having longitudinal grooves, of runners pivoted to said extension-pieces and adapted to work in said grooves, said runners consisting of a plate having portions at each end thereof bent obliquely to enter the grooves in the sections, and a tongue projecting from one end of the runners and bearing upon the face of the sections to broaden the bearing of said runners on the section, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELIAS L. MATTESON.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH E. WEEDEN,
FREDERICK LARKIN.

400,701

It is hereby certified that in Letters Patent No. 400,701, granted April 2, 1889, upon the application of Elias L. Matteson, of Randolph, New York, for an improvement in "Extension-Tables," an error appears in the printed specification requiring the following correction, viz: On page 2, in line 86, the word "have" should read *having*; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed, countersigned, and sealed this 9th day of April, A. D. 1889.

[SEAL.]

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Countersigned:

C. E. MITCHELL,
Commissioner of Patents.