

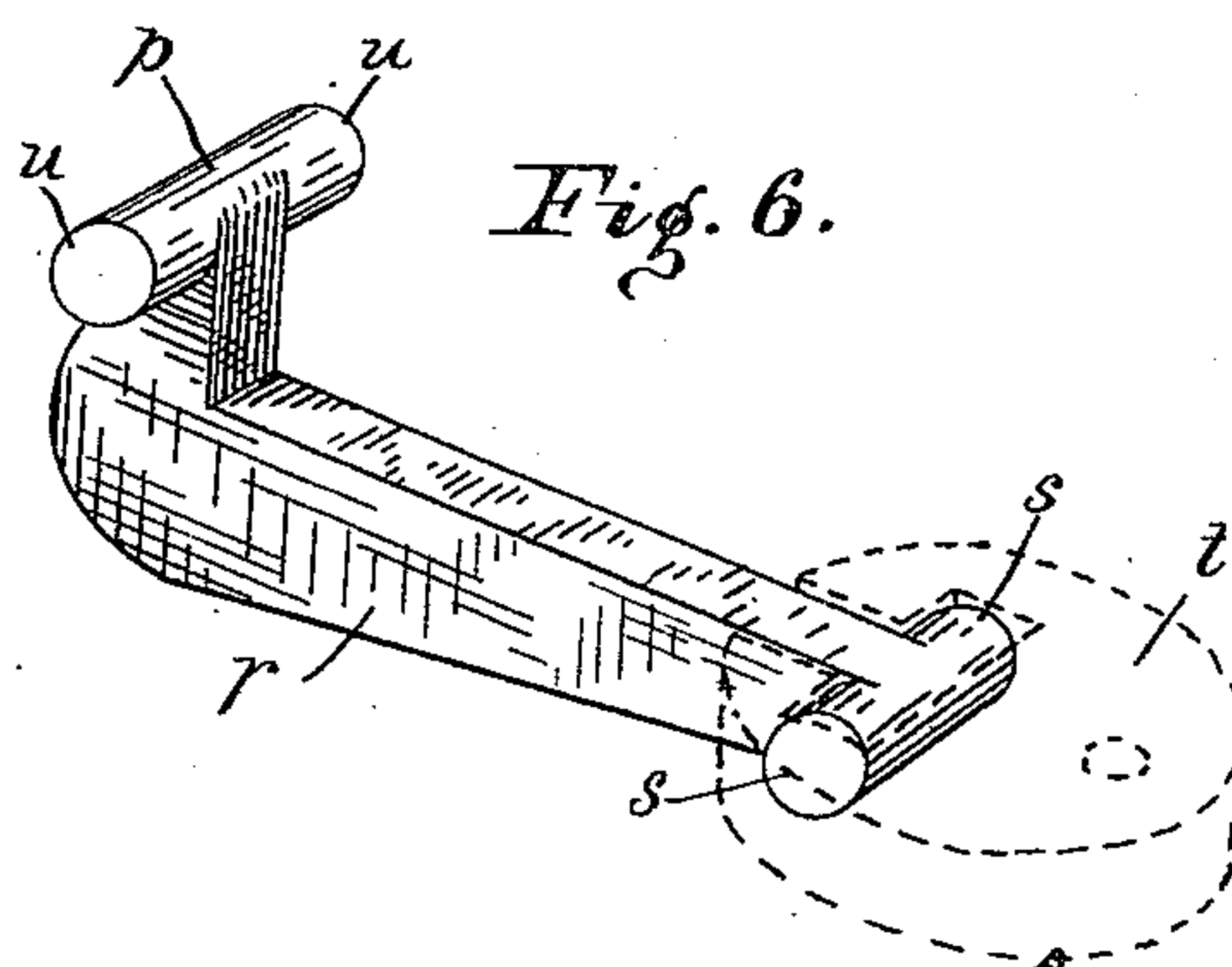
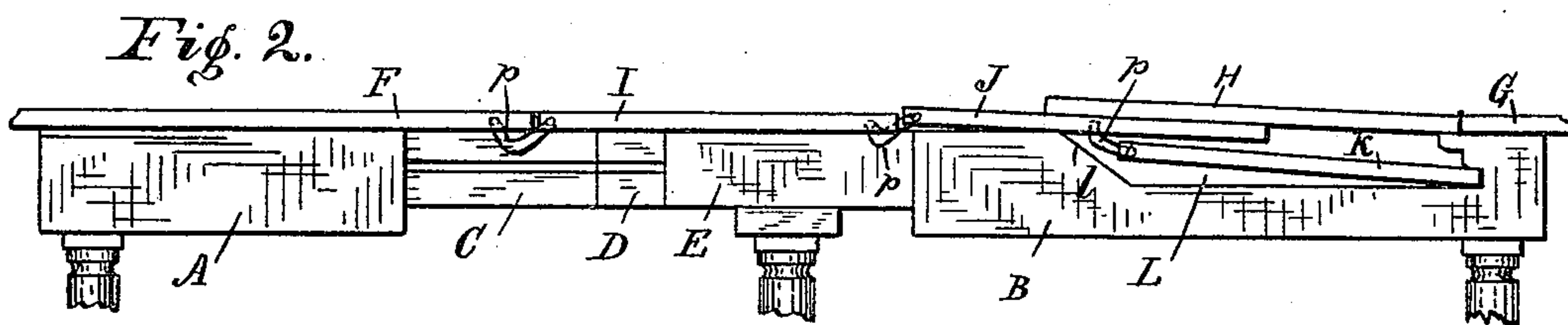
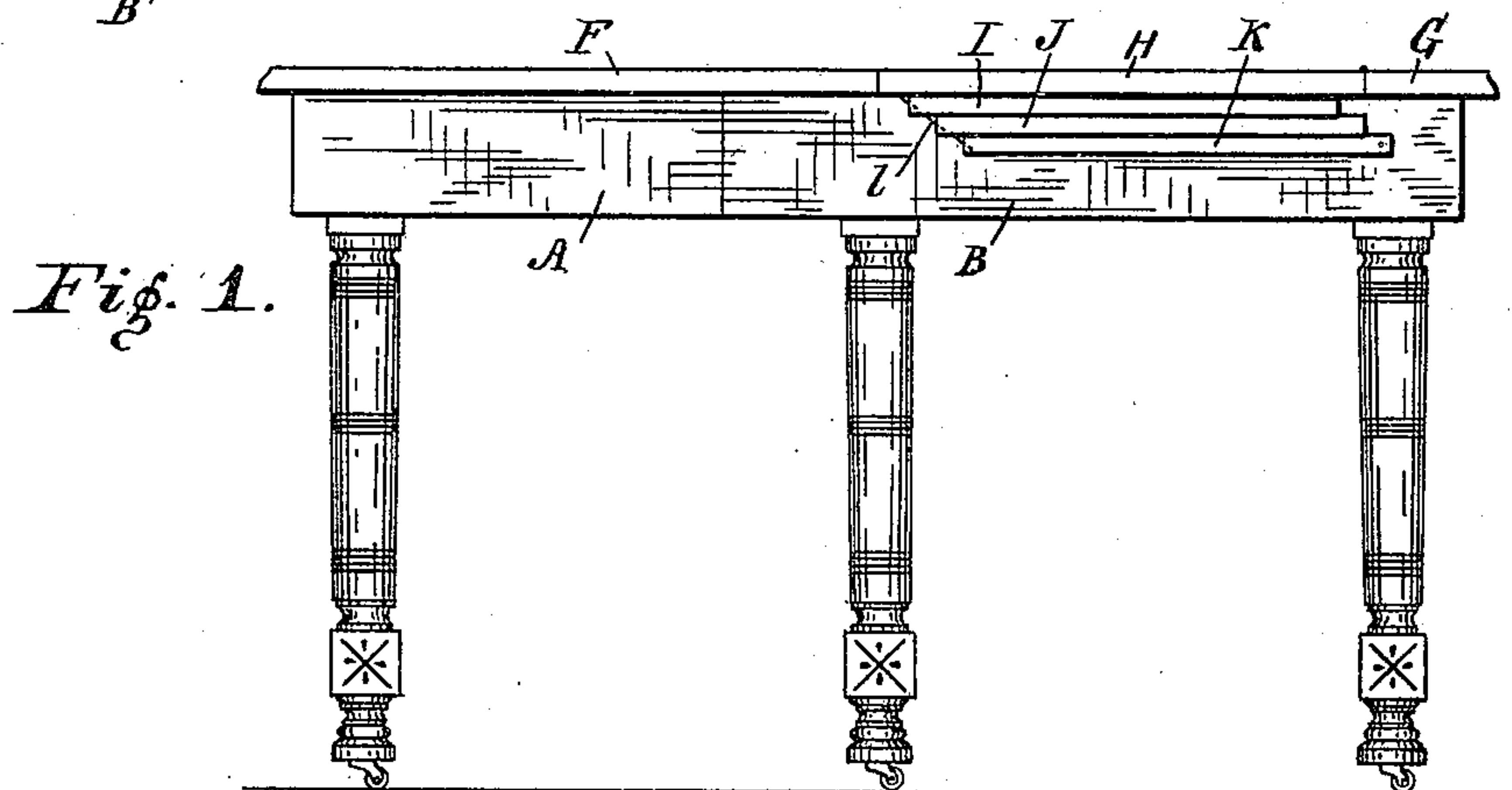
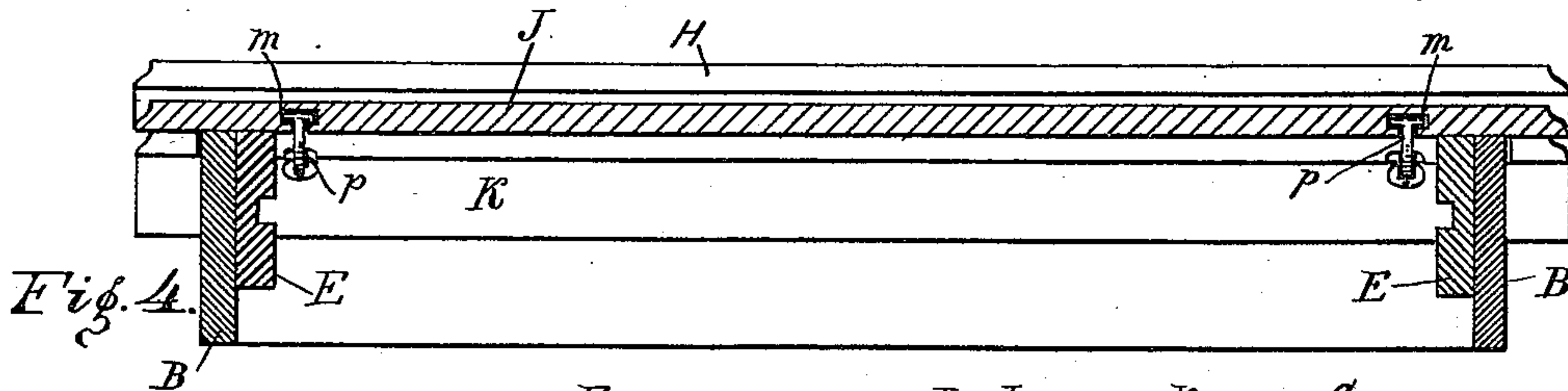
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. A. GLANTON.
EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 440,261.

Patented Nov. 11, 1890.



Witnesses
Chas. Leonard.
T. M. Hood.

Inventor
James A. Glanton.
By his Attorney
H. P. Hood.

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Fig. 5.

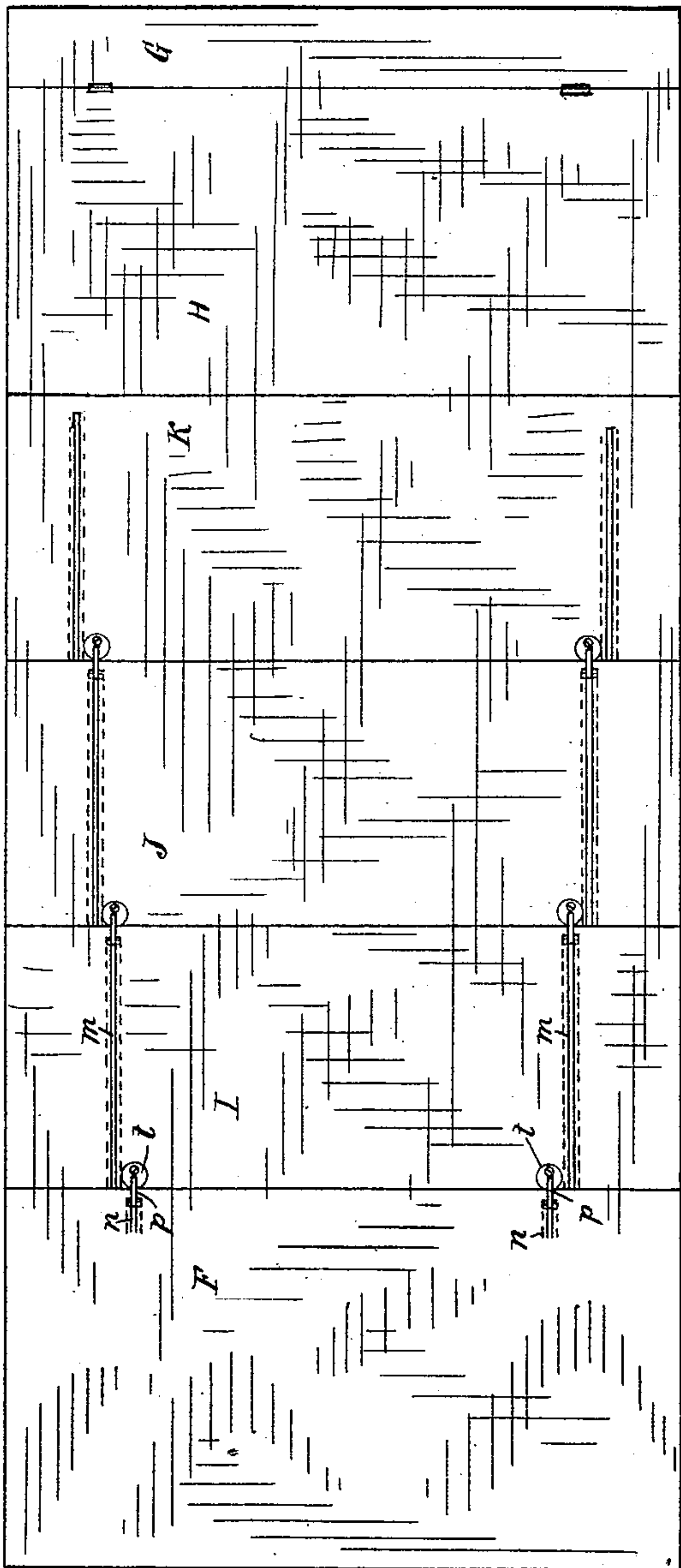
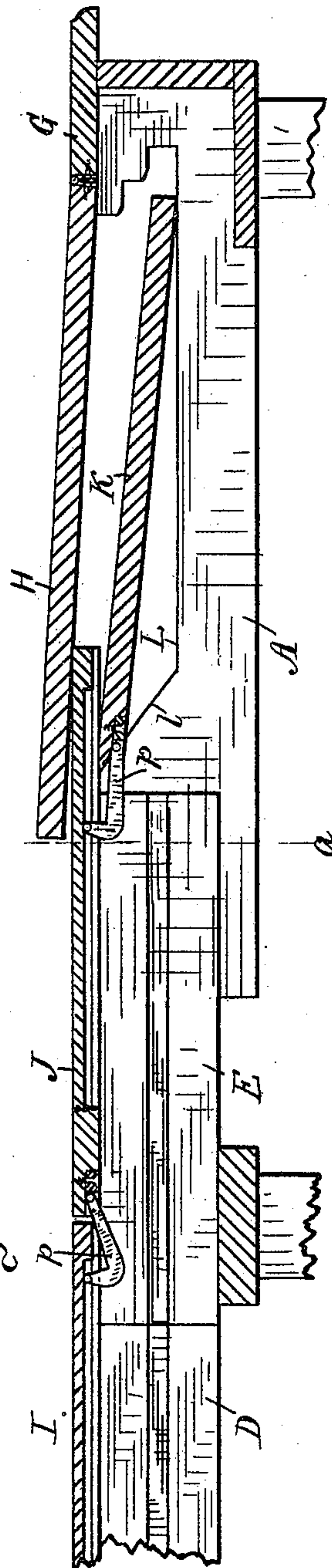


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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T. M. Hood.

Inventor:
James A. Glanton.

By His Attorney

H. P. Hood.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. GLANTON, OF COLUMBUS, INDIANA.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 440,261, dated November 11, 1890.

Application filed May 31, 1890. Serial No. 353,740. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. GLANTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Bartholomew and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in extension-tables of that class in which the frame consists of several sections adapted to slide longitudinally one upon the other, a top formed of two parts permanently secured, respectively, to the end sections of the frame, and intermediate leaves adapted to be temporarily mounted on the extended frame between the permanent portions of the top, so as to form a continuation thereof.

The object of my improvement is to provide improved means for connecting said leaves with the permanent portion of the top and with each other in such a manner that when the table-frame is drawn out or extended the intermediate leaves automatically come into position flush with the permanent portions of the top, and when the frame is closed up the leaves will be thereby automatically folded one above another within the frame and beneath the permanent top, all as hereinafter fully described.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my table, showing the frame closed and the intermediate leaves folded and stored away. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation showing the frame partly extended, one of the intermediate leaves having come into position for use and another in the act of coming into position. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section, on a larger scale, of the table when in the position shown in Fig. 2, showing the manner in which the leaves are connected with each other and with the top. Fig. 4 is a transverse section at *a*, Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan of the under side of the entire top when extended. Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of one of the links which connect the leaves.

In the drawings, A and B are the end sections of the table-frame, which are provided with suitable legs and are extensibly connected by sliding frames C, D, and E in the usual well-known manner.

F, G, and H are boards forming the permanent top of the table. Board F is rigidly secured to section A of the frame. G is rigidly secured to section B of the frame, and H is hinged at one edge to G, so as to swing thereon in a vertical plane.

I, J, and K are the intermediate leaves.

The side pieces of section B of the frame are each cut away along its upper edge to form a recess L of suitable width and depth to receive the leaves I, J, and K when piled one upon the other, as shown in Fig. 1. That end of recess L which is toward the center of the table is inclined at an angle to about forty-five degrees, as at *l*, so that the leaves may slide easily thereon to the level of the top boards. Each of the leaves I, J, and K is provided on its under side and without projection therefrom with a pair of T-shaped transverse grooves *m m*, and the under side of the top board F is provided with similar shorter grooves *n n*. Said grooves are closed at each edge of the leaf, so as to form stops, as hereinafter explained. Each leaf is provided near one edge with a pair of links *p p*, each consisting of a thin bar *r*, Fig. 6, adapted to slide easily in the grooves *m*, a pair of lugs *s s*, projecting from opposite sides of the bar at one end into grooves in the socket *t* and adapted to form with said socket *t* (shown in dotted lines, Fig. 6) a hinge-joint, and a pair of lugs *u u* at the other end, adapted to slide and to turn in the horizontal portion of groove *m*. That end of bar *r* having the lugs *u* is bent or offset so as to bring lugs *u* in a different plane from lugs *s*, the purpose being to allow the leaves to be piled one upon the other, as in Fig. 1. Links *p* are attached to the leaves near one edge by means of the socket *t*, which is embedded in the underside of the leaf, and the arrangement is such that the free end of the link projects beyond the edge of the leaf and may be swung above or below the surface of the leaf. The leaves are coupled together by inserting the free ends of the links *p*, having the lugs *u u* in the grooves *m* of the next adjacent leaf, and the leaf I is coupled to the top board A in a like manner. The leaves are thus attached to each other and to the table-top by links which have a fixed hinged connection with one leaf and a sliding hinged connection with

the next adjacent leaf or top board, and which permit a limited vertical movement of the leaves relatively to each other.

The operation of my device is as follows:

- 5 The parts being in the position shown in Fig. 1, on being extended, as shown in Fig. 2, by drawing the end sections of the frame and the top boards apart, the first leaf I, being attached by its links *p* to the top board F, is
 10 drawn up the incline *l* and lies upon the slides as they are drawn beneath it flush with the top board. The top board H being hinged to board G, its free edge is easily raised by the passage of the leaf beneath it and falls to
 15 its normal position when the leaf has passed. After one leaf has been drawn up a slight push against the end section closes up the joints between the top boards and the leaf. If more than one leaf is required, the others
 20 are drawn up in succession in the same manner, the ends of the grooves *m* toward the next leaf being closed, and thus preventing the leaves from separating. In closing the frame to shorten the table the free edge of
 25 board H is lifted sufficiently to allow the leaf K to pass beneath it, and the leaves fall in succession into recess L as the end sections A and B are pushed together. As each leaf falls it is pushed exactly to its place, when the next
 30 leaf comes down by the ends of its links *p* coming in contact with the closed end of the groove *m* in the upper leaf.

I claim as my invention—

In an extension-table, the combination of a main frame consisting of two separable end 35 sections joined by extensible connecting mechanism, one of said sections being provided with a recess in its upper side adapted to receive one or more table-leaves, a permanent top consisting of two or more pieces, 40 one of which is rigidly secured to one of the frame-sections and the other of which is hinged to the other frame-section, so as to swing in a vertical plane thereon, a series of leaves adapted either separably or jointly to 45 form a temporary portion of the top and each having in its under side a pair of transverse T-shaped grooves, a series of grooved socket-plates *t*, secured to the under side of the leaves, and a series of links, each consisting 50 of the bent bar *r*, having lugs *u u*, adapted to engage and slide in said T-shaped grooves in one leaf, and lugs *s s*, adapted to form, with the socket *t*, a hinged connection, with the next adjacent leaf, all arranged to co-operate 55 substantially as specified, whereby the leaves may be extended in a single plane on the frame or piled one upon the other in the recess formed therein.

JAMES A. GLANTON.

Witnesses:

HENRY C. JONES,
 JOS. GRAHAM.