

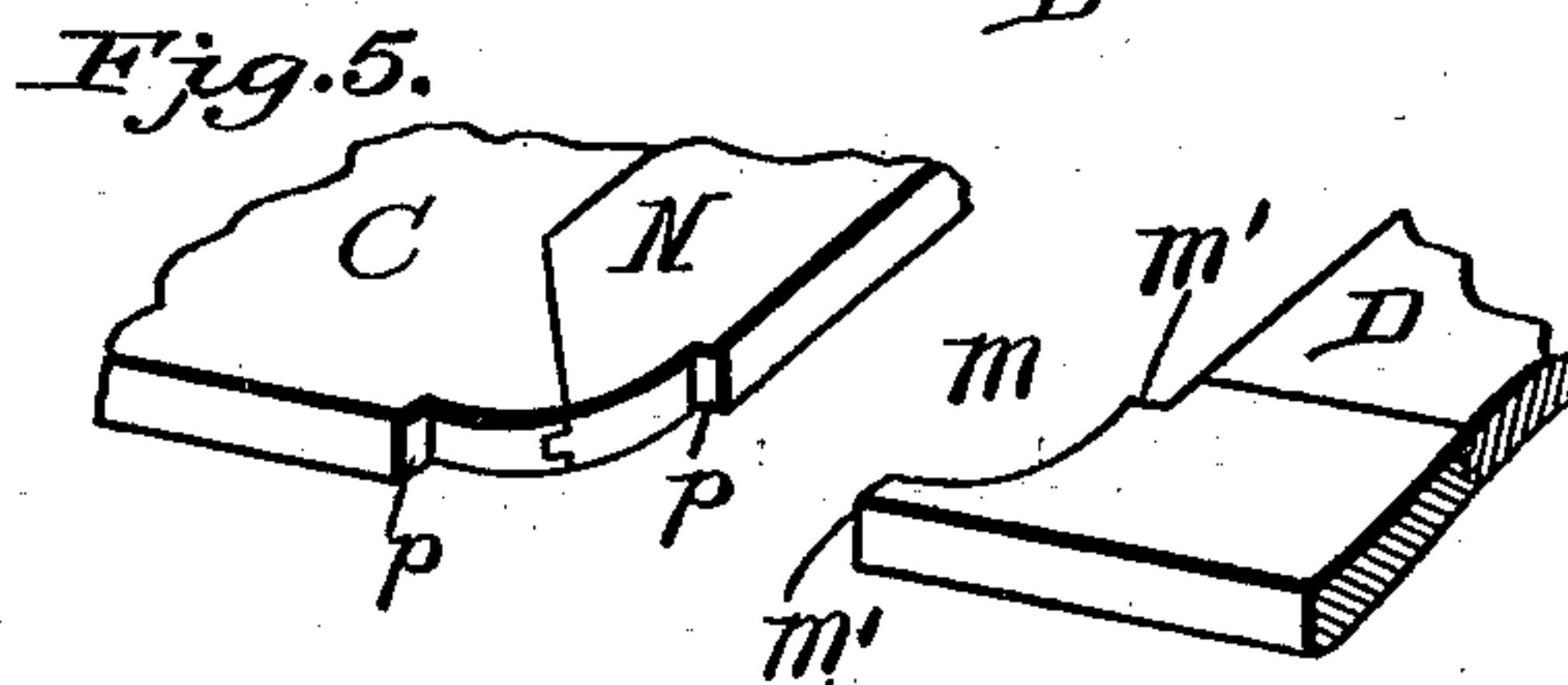
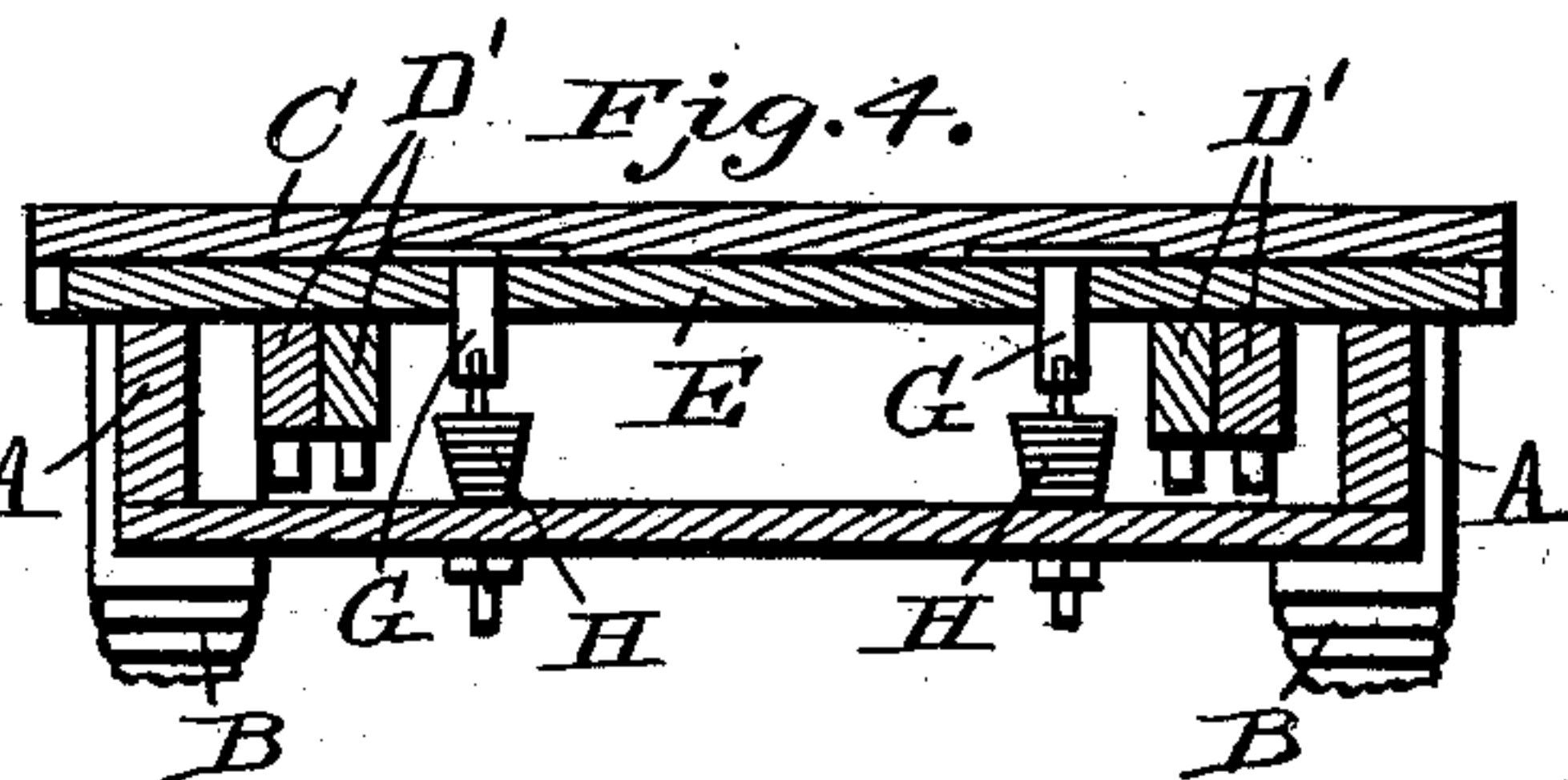
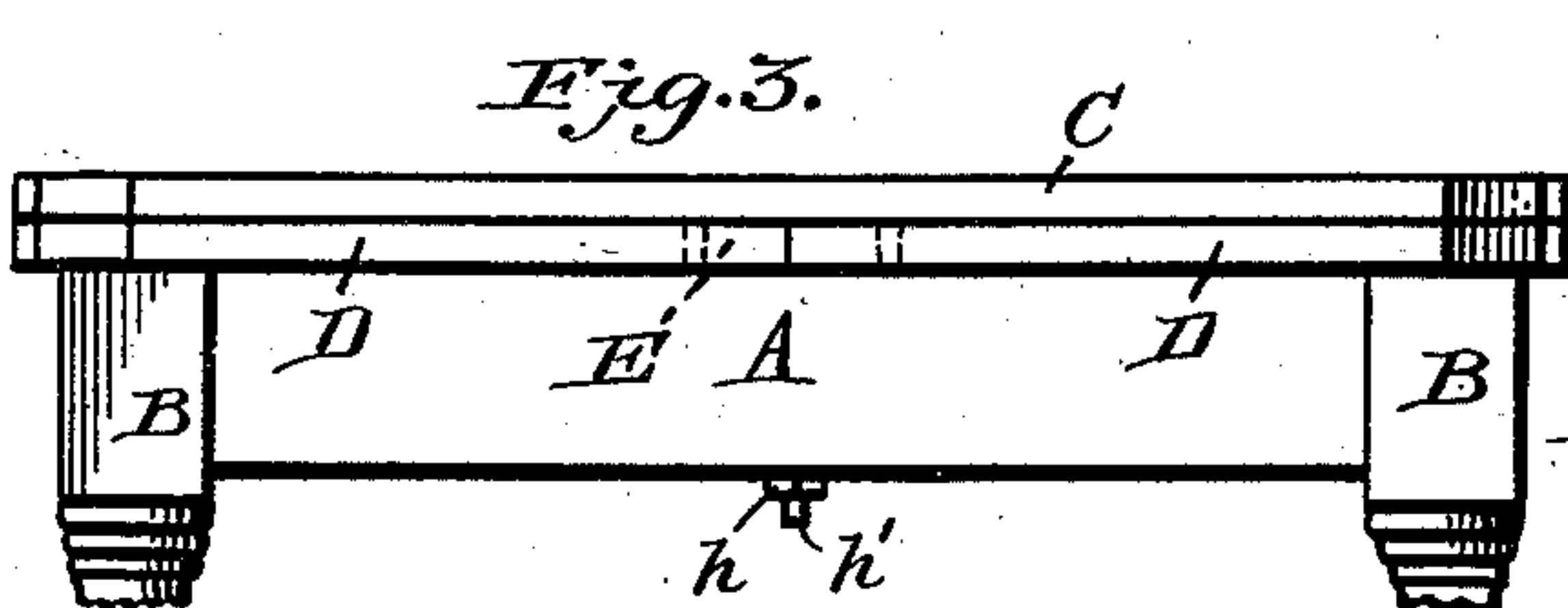
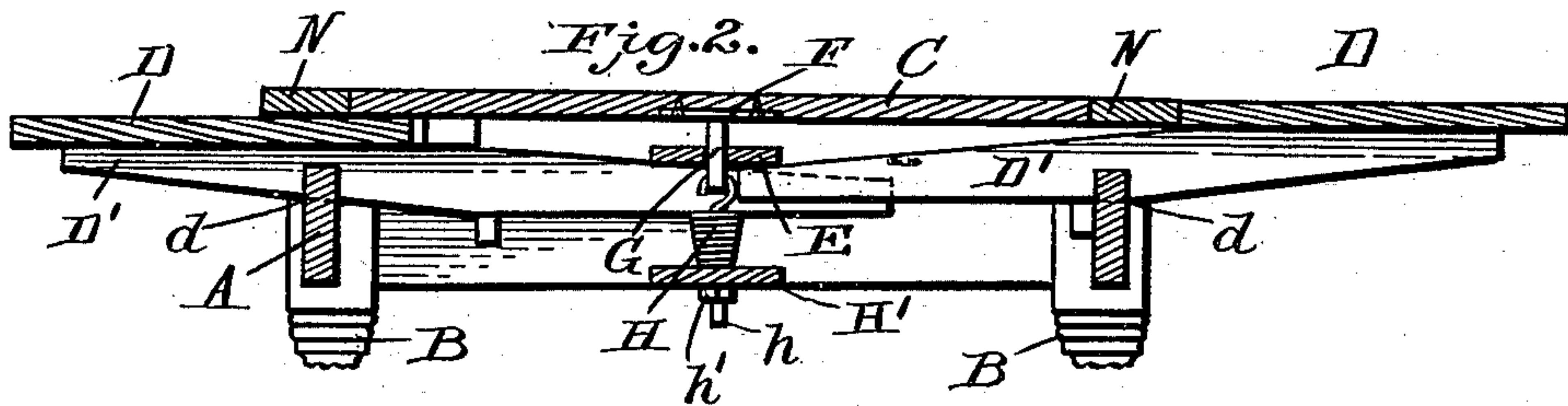
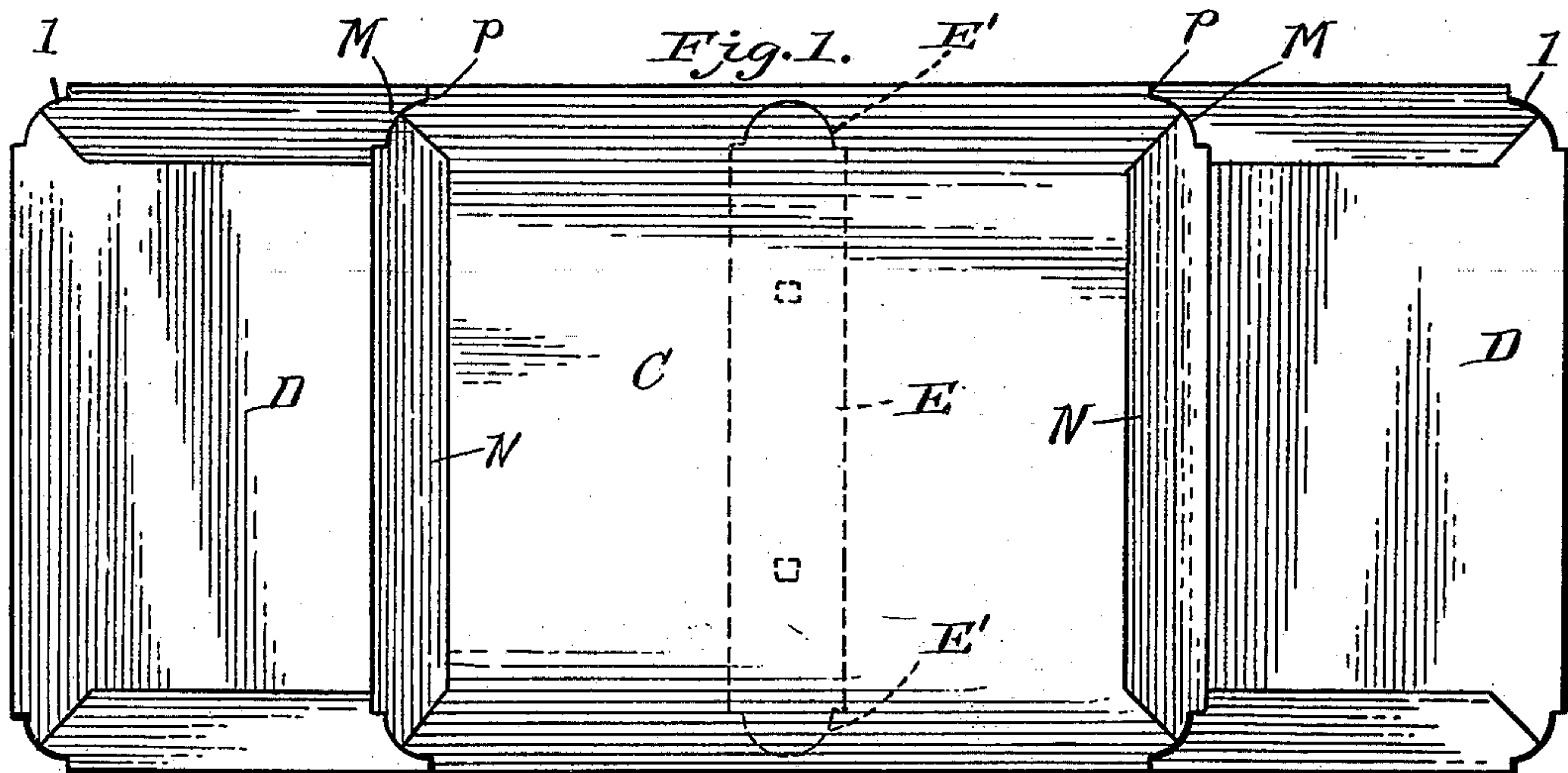
No. 623,062.

Patented Apr. 11, 1899.

N. ALPERIN.
EXTENSION TABLE.

(Application filed Mar. 26, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN ALPERIN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 623,062, dated April 11, 1899.

Application filed March 26, 1898. Serial No. 675,297. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN ALPERIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables; and I do 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 make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan view of a table embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section with one of the leaves extended and the other one partially extended. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the upper portion of the table with the leaves in non-extended positions. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail perspective views showing one of the corner-joints.

This invention is designed to provide an extension-table of improved character; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, all as hereinafter described, and pointed out in the appended claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, the letter A designates the rectangular frame of the table supported upon the legs B.

C designates the central or non-extensible portion of the table-top, and D D the two extension-leaves thereof. These leaves are secured to strips or cleats D', which are arranged to slide in guides *d* on the end rails of the table-frame. Said strips or cleats are formed with the inclined upper edge portions at their inner ends and with the similarly-inclined lower edges at their outer end portions.

E is a fixed bar or strip which extends centrally across the frame A, underneath the top portion C, or "top," as it will hereinafter be termed. Secured to the underside of the table, over said strips, are plates F, each of which carries a depending bolt G, which projects loosely through an opening in the said bar or strip E. Connected to the lower end of each of said bolts is one end of a helical spring H, whose lower end is seated upon and secured to the head of a bolt *h*, which is secured in a second

bar or strip H' of the frame. Two of these springs are usually employed and they are preferably of the form shown—that is to say, of increasing diameters from their bases upward. The bolts *h* are secured by nuts *h'*, and by adjusting these nuts the tension of the springs may be changed.

In their normal or non-extended positions the two extension-leaves D lie underneath the non-extensible top C, with their inner edges abutting the bar or strips E, said top C being thereby raised and the springs put under tension. When the said leaves are pulled outward, the inclined outer end portions of its bars or strips D', riding on the guides *d*, (the inclined inner end portions of said cleats riding underneath the bar or strip E,) raise the said leaves somewhat and also the top C, thereby putting the springs H under greater tension, until the inner edges of the leaves pass the outer edges of the top. The springs then immediately act to pull the top downward to the plane of the leaves to form there-with an extended level-top table. To restore the leaves to the original positions, the top C is raised sufficiently at its ends to permit the leaves to ride thereunder. The bars or cleats D' are provided with stops *d'* to limit the outward movement of the leaves.

It is desired to avoid the use of all square corners in the table in both extended and non-extended positions and to provide the table with rounded corners, which give the table a more ornamental appearance and are also less obstructive. To this end I round the four corners of the top C by cutting the same away in such a manner as to form the shoulders *p*. The outer corners of the two leaves are rounded in a similar manner, as shown at *l*. The two inner corners of each leaf I provide with an extension M, having an arcuate concave portion *m*, adapted to fit neatly the convex cut-away portion of the top, and with shoulders *m'* at each end thereof to fit the respective shoulders *p*. In order to avoid these corner-fittings splitting or breaking away, I fit the top C and the leaves D D with end strips N, the grain of which runs at right angles to that of the body of said top and leaves. The corner-fittings are made partly in these strips and partly in the body

portions, as shown. This construction also prevents warping and twisting of the top and leaves, and in the more expensive lines of tables may be used to give a more ornamental effect by the use of different woods.

In order to accommodate the corner extensions M when the leaves are in non-extended positions, I form the bar or strip E with rounded end portions E' to fit the concavities 10 *m* and with shoulders *e* to fit the inner shoulders *m'*. The provision of these corner-fittings also largely increases the strength and rigidity of the table both in its extended and non-extended positions, since they afford a 15 bracing-bearing for the leaves against lateral movement or vibration. The shape of these fittings, whereby the interfitting or abutting shoulders *m'*, *p*, and *e* are provided, not only largely assists in this increase of rigidity, but 20 it also obviates the use of points or reduced fitting portions, such as are easily split or broken off.

It will be seen that the construction above described provides an extension-table of simple and practical character and of ornamental 25 appearance, which has less seams or joints in the top than is required in those tables which have insertible leaves, and one which

does away with the necessity for separate storage of the leaves when not in use. 30

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

An extension-table having a vertically-movable top whose corners are cut away and 35 formed with incut rounded portions terminating in shoulders, a bar extending transversely and centrally underneath the said top and having convexed and shouldered end portions, and leaves arranged to slide underneath 40 the said top from opposite sides, and having concaved inner corners adapted to fit neatly either the incut rounded corner portions of the top, or the convexed and shouldered end portions of said bar, the outer corners of 45 said leaves being formed with incut rounded portions which correspond to the corner portions of the top, and register therewith when the leaves are in non-extended position, substantially as specified. 50

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

NATHAN ALPERIN.

Witnesses:

PHILIP C. MASI,
EDWIN G. MCKEE.