

No. 666,435.

Patented Jan. 22, 1901.

D. F. OLIVER.
TABLE.

(Application filed Feb. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

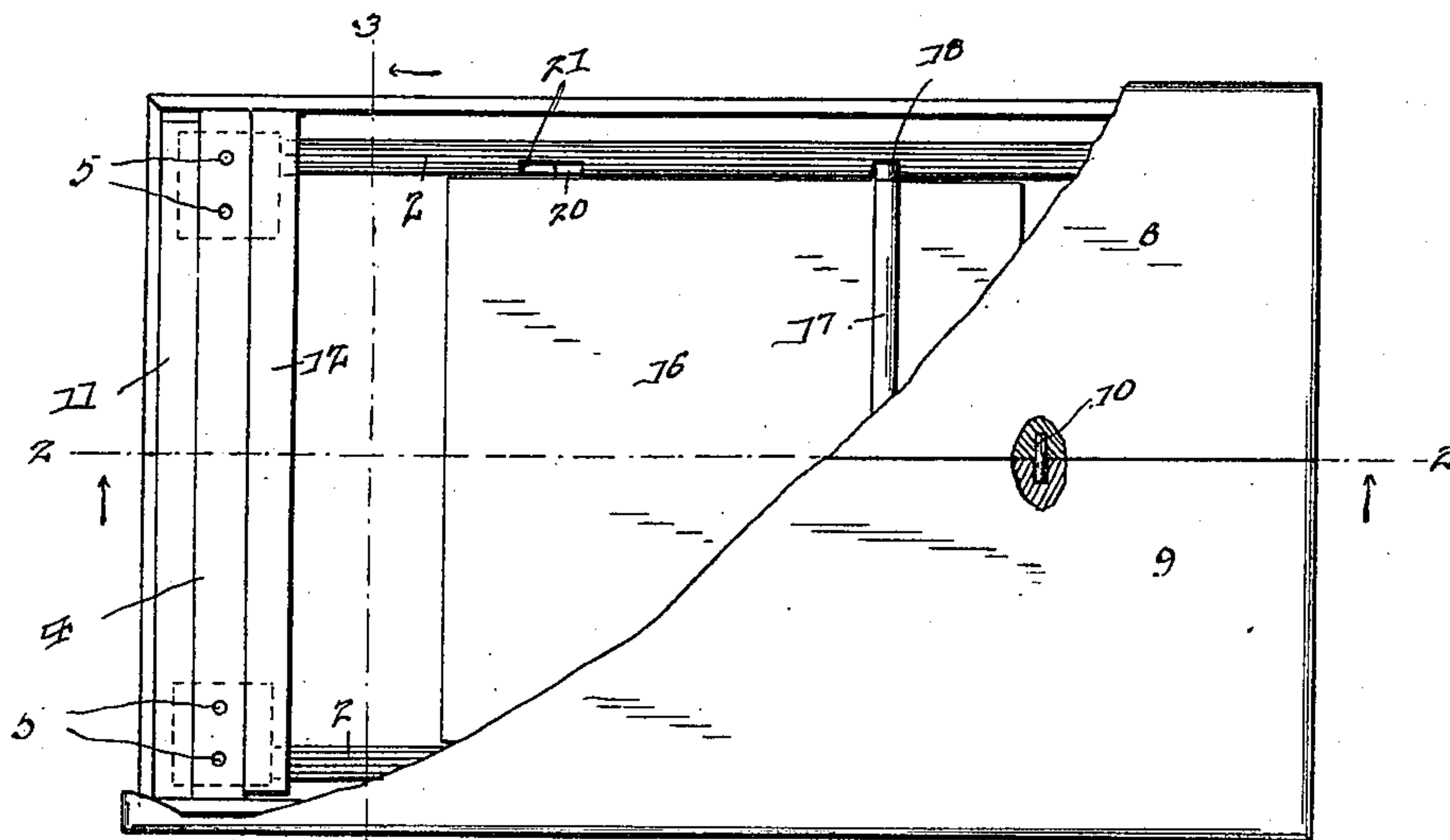


Fig. 2.

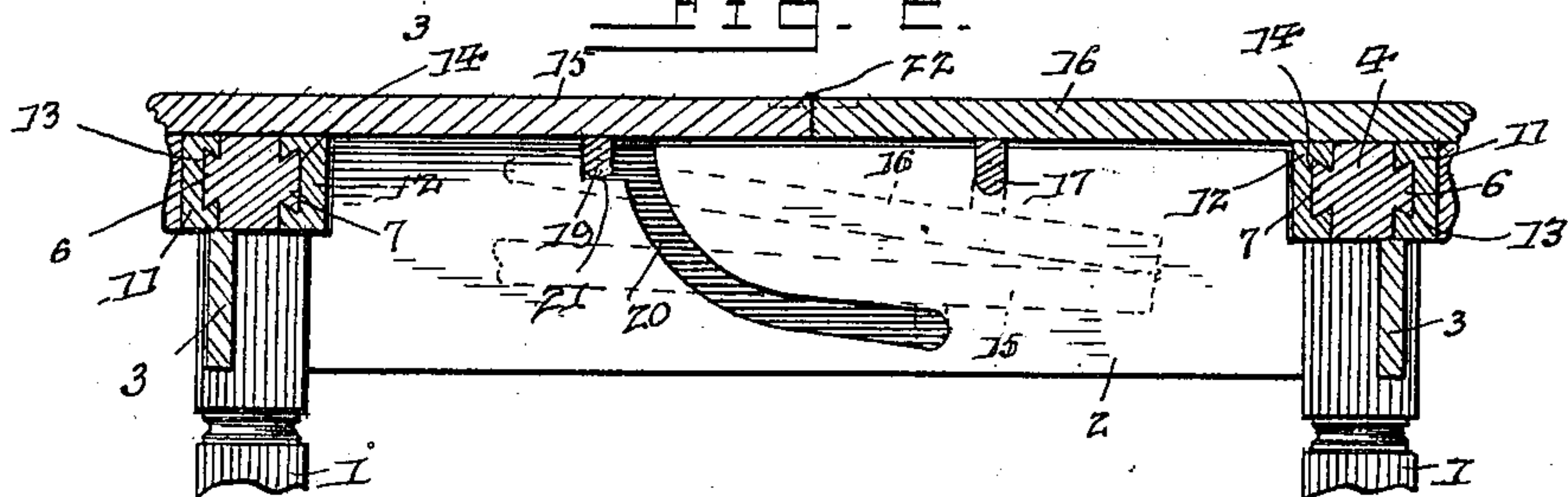
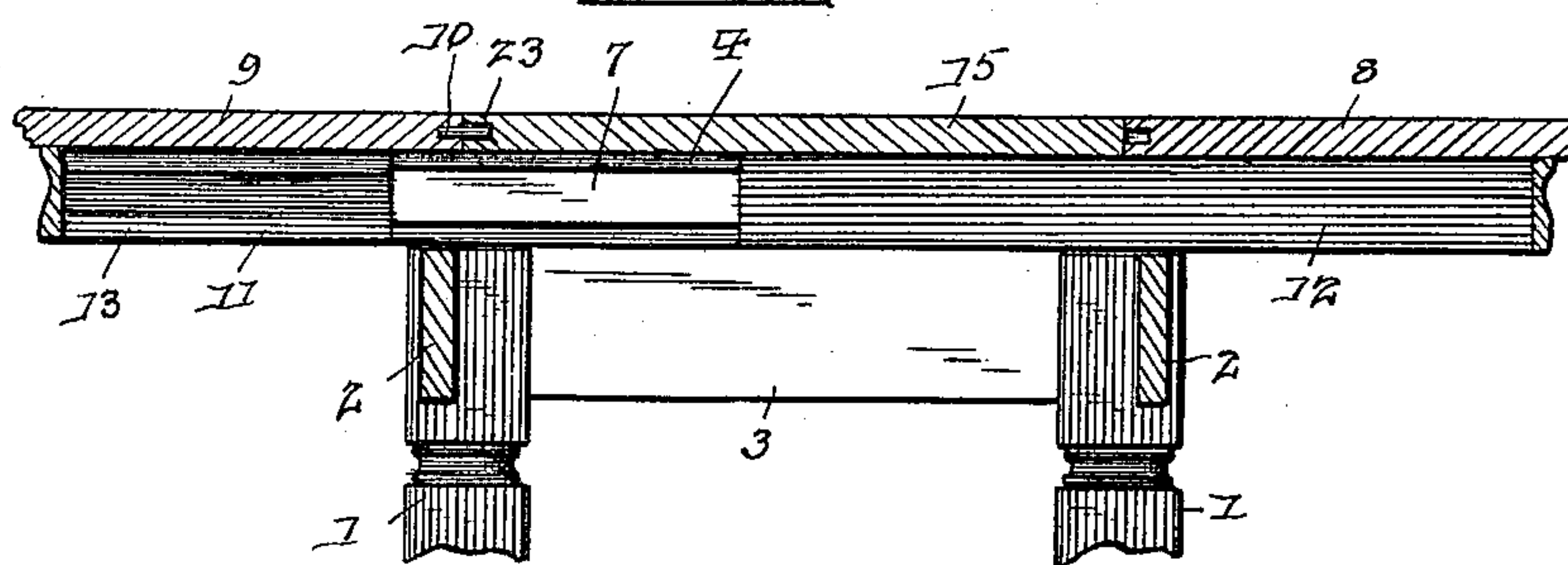


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
F. E. Alden.
O. E. Shepard.

D. F. Oliver Inventor
By C. A. Snow & Co.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DOCTOR FRANKLIN OLIVER, OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 666,435, dated January 22, 1901.

Application filed February 24, 1900. Serial No. 6,362. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DOCTOR FRANKLIN OLIVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oakland, Alameda county, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Tables; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to tables, and has for its object to provide an improved extension-table in which the leaves or top sections always remain upon the table and are arranged to be folded within the smallest compass of the table, so as to facilitate the extension and folding of the latter. It is furthermore designed to arrange the leaves or top sections in groups, of which the main group is always in use, and house the auxiliary group when the latter is not in use.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of the table in its folded condition, a portion of the top being broken away to show the slidable connection thereof with the frame of the table and the location of the auxiliary group of leaves. Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1, the table being extended. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken at right angles to Fig. 2 and on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1.

Corresponding parts are designated by like characters of reference in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the table-legs, which are connected by means of the usual side and end rails 2 and 3, respectively. Each pair of end legs is connected by means of a cross-bar 4, which rests upon the top of the legs and is secured thereto by means of suitable fastenings 5, which are set downwardly through the respective ends of the cross-bar and into the top of the legs.

The outer and inner sides of this cross-bar are provided with the intermediate longitudinal dovetailed tongues 6 and 7, respectively, which extend for the entire length of the bar.

The main top of the table is provided with a pair of main leaves or top sections 8 and 9, respectively, which form the main group of leaves. These leaves are slidable inwardly and outwardly or toward and away from each other, so as to accommodate the auxiliary leaves between the same, as will be hereinafter explained. In the folded condition of the table the inner edges of the leaves 8 and 9 are in mutual engagement and connected by means of the usual dowel-pins 10.

To slidably mount the leaves 8 and 9, they are connected to the upper sides of the respective slides 11 and 12, which have their inner opposite sides provided with longitudinal dovetailed grooves 13 and 14, which slidably receive the tongues of the respective cross-bars 4. As indicated in Fig. 1, these slides are disposed at opposite sides of the respective cross-bars and are of substantially the same length thereof, so that each leaf occupies the outer half of its slides, and when drawn out to its limit the slides will have their inner halves still in engagement with the tongues, so as to support the leaves in their extended positions.

When the main leaves are drawn outwardly to their limit, the auxiliary leaves 15 and 16 are brought into the space between the main leaves. The leaf 16 is supported adjacent to its inner end upon a transverse rock-shaft 17, which has each terminal journaled in a socket or recess 18, formed in the inner side of the adjacent side rail 2 and opening through the upper edge thereof, so as to facilitate the entrance of the shaft. It will be understood that the leaf is fixed to the shaft so as to turn therewith. The outer end of the leaf is normally supported upon the top of the adjacent cross-bar 4, and thereby flush with the leaves 8 and 9. The other leaf 15 is also provided with a transverse shaft or bar 19, which is located adjacent to the inner end of the leaf, and has each end slidably mounted in an arcuate groove 20, which curves downwardly from the top edge of the side rail and then toward the opposite leaf 16, where it terminates before it passes beneath the shaft

17. The upper end of this groove is widened or extended toward the outer end of the leaf 15, so as to form a shoulder 21 to support the adjacent end of the shaft or bar 19 in the normal position of the leaf. The outer end of this leaf is also supported upon the adjacent cross-bar 4. The inner adjacent ends or edges of the auxiliary leaves are hingedly connected, as indicated at 22, so that the joint may break downwardly when the shaft or bar 19 travels downwardly through the groove 20. Also the respective edges of the auxiliary leaves are provided with one or more recesses or sockets 23, as shown in Fig. 3, for the reception of the dowel-pins of the main leaves.

To fold the table into its smallest compass, the outer end of the leaf 16 is raised and swung inwardly, so as to turn the leaf completely over upon the shaft or bar 17 as a pivotal support, thereby breaking the hinged joint between the auxiliary leaves and tilting the leaf 15 inwardly and downwardly, whereby the shaft 19 is drawn downwardly through the grooves in the opposite side rails until the ends of the shaft strike against the lower ends of the respective grooves, thereby stopping the leaf just as the other leaf has been completely inverted. When the auxiliary leaves have thus been folded, they occupy the positions shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings and beneath the top of the table. The main leaves are then pushed inwardly until their inner edges come into mutual engagement, thereby covering the auxiliary leaves, which also lie between the side rails of the table, thereby entirely housed and concealed from view.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the pairs or groups of leaves are movable or foldable in directions at right angles to each other, so that when the table is in its extended condition the leaves will mutually lock each other against accidental movement.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an extension-table, the combination with the frame thereof, having opposite inwardly-directed guides upon the opposite inner sides thereof, of oppositely-slidable leaves, an intermediate invertible leaf pivoted in the opposite sides of the frame, and an opposite intermediate slidable leaf hingedly connected to the other intermediate leaf, and also slidably engaging the respective guides.

2. In an extension-table, the combination with the frame thereof, having opposite downwardly-inclined grooves formed in the opposite inner sides thereof, of oppositely-slidable leaves, an intermediate invertible leaf pivoted in the opposite sides of the frame, and an opposite intermediate slidable leaf hingedly connected to the other intermediate leaf, and having opposite lateral projections slidably received in the respective grooves.

3. In an extension-table, the combination with the frame thereof, having opposite downwardly and inwardly curved slots formed in the inner sides of the frame and opening upwardly through the upper edges thereof, of a slidable leaf having opposite projections slidably received within the respective grooves, and an opposite invertible leaf pivotally connected to the sides of the frame having the grooves, and having a downwardly-breakable hinged joint with the other leaf.

4. In an extension-table, the combination with the frame thereof, having opposite inwardly and downwardly inclined grooves, the upper ends of which are laterally enlarged to form shoulders, of a slidable leaf having opposite projections slidably received within the respective grooves and supported upon the shoulders in the elevated position of the leaf, and an opposite invertible leaf pivoted to the frame and also hingedly connected to the former leaf.

5. In an extension-table, the combination of the legs, the frame, having opposite downwardly and inwardly inclined grooves formed in the inner faces of opposite sides of the frame, cross-bars connecting adjacent legs, slides embracing the respective cross-bars and having tongue-and-groove slidable connections therewith, opposite main leaves connected to respective slides, and opposite intermediate leaves which fold at substantially right angles between the main leaves, one of the intermediate leaves having opposite projections slidably received within the respective grooves, and the other leaf being pivoted intermediate of its ends and upon the sides of the frame which have the grooves, and also provided with a downwardly-breakable hinged joint with the former intermediate leaf.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

DOCTOR FRANKLIN OLIVER.

Witnesses:

FRED SODERBERG,
B. C. WRIGHT.