

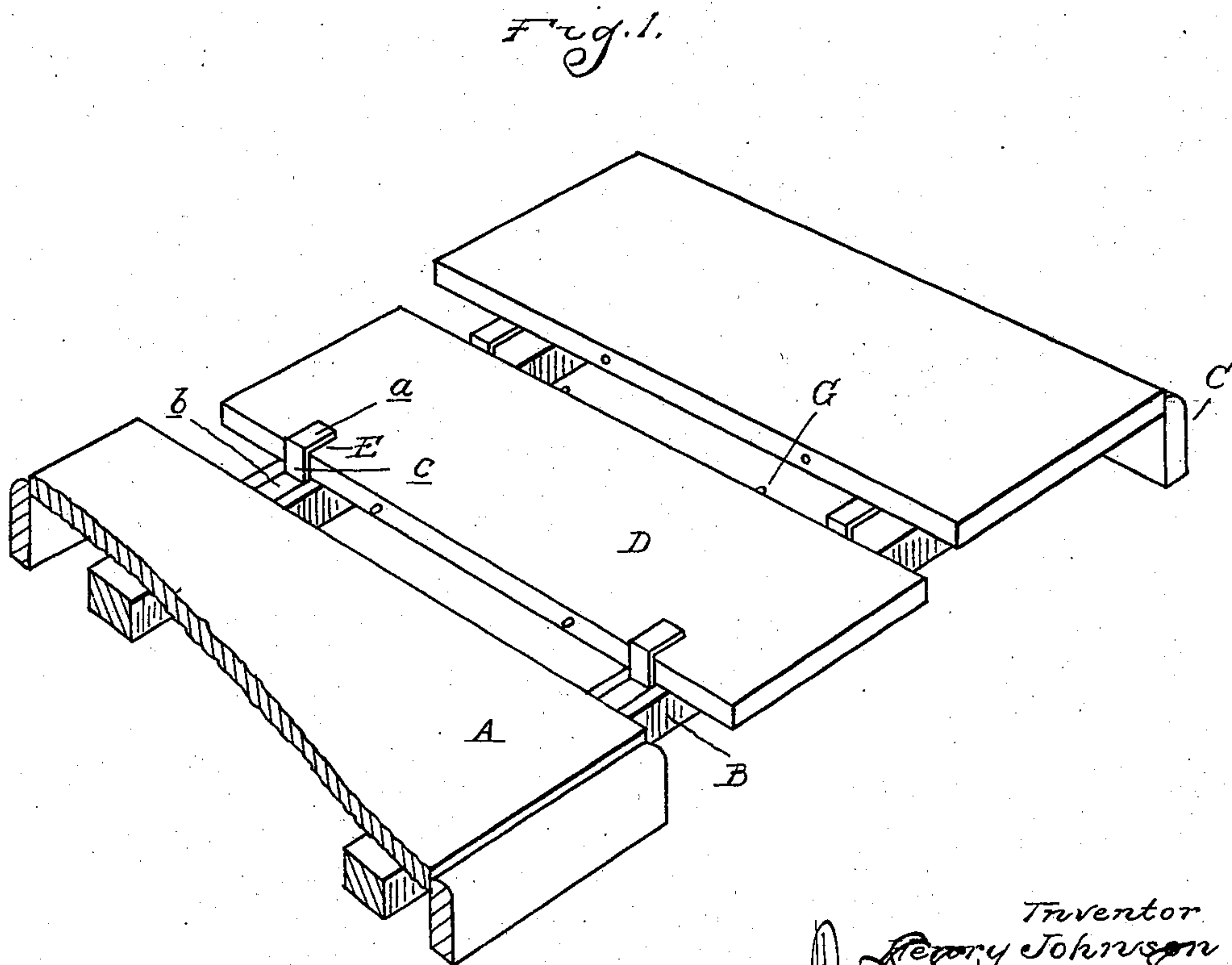
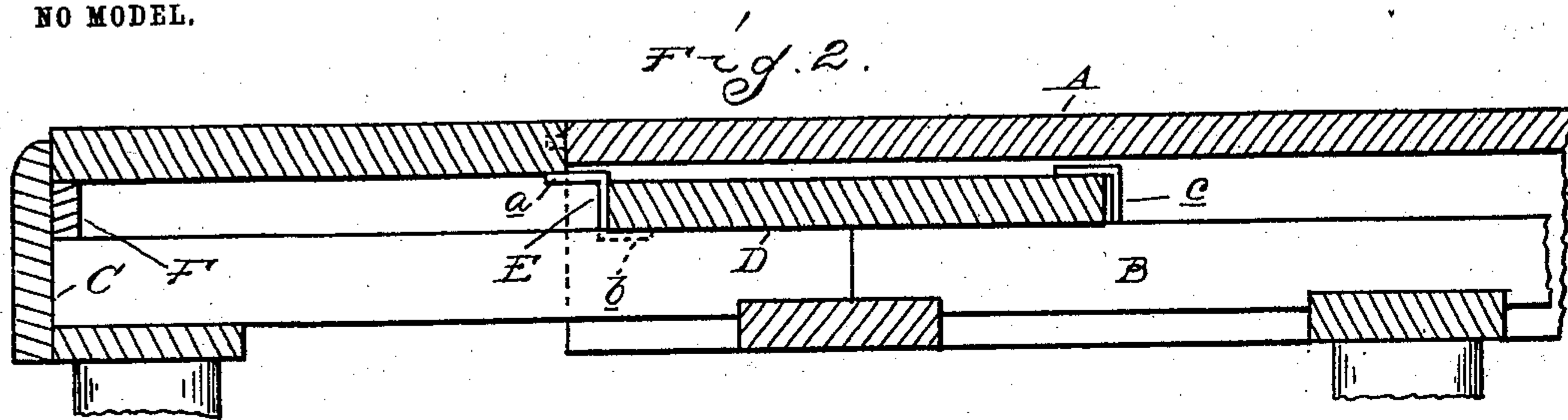
No. 720,590.

PATENTED FEB. 17, 1903.

H. JOHNSON.
EXTENSION TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 17, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY JOHNSON, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
WOLVERINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,590, dated February 17, 1903.

Original application filed April 28, 1902, Serial No. 104,981. Divided and this application filed October 17, 1902. Serial No. 127,641. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, 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.

10 The invention relates to extension-tables of that type in which the leaves when not in use may be stored beneath the stationary top.

The invention consists in the means employed for supporting the leaves in their
15 raised position and, further, in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the extension portion of the table, showing two leaves thereon, respectively in
20 raised and lowered position. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section through a portion of the table.

A is the stationary section of the table, B the extension-slides, C the end rail connecting these slides, and D the leaves, all of which may be of ordinary construction of tables of
25 this type.

The slides B are arranged a sufficient distance below the top of the stationary section A to form therebetween a storage-receptacle for the leaves D when the latter are supported directly upon said slides. For raising the leaves into the plane of the stationary top the
30 following construction is provided:

E represents brackets secured to the slide and extending upward therefrom. Each of these brackets is provided with a laterally-extending portion *a* at its upper end and at its
35 lower end is secured to the slide by any suitable means, such as the oppositely-extending flange *b*. The height of the bracket E is such that when the leaves D are supported upon the flanges *a* thereof they will be upon a level
40 with the stationary top. To permit of lowering the leaves, sufficient space is left between the upward-extending portions *c* of the brackets E to receive the width of the leaf.

Thus by first engaging one edge of the leaf beneath the laterally extending or overhang-
ing portion *a* of the bracket while said leaf is in an inclined position and by then lowering the opposite edge of the leaf the latter may be placed in a position to pass beneath the stationary top. The brackets E are preferably
45 made to slightly clear the under side of the stationary top, so as to prevent friction thereon. This may be accomplished in the manner shown in the drawings by making the height of the brackets slightly less than that
50 of the space between the slots of the under side of the top or by grooving or slightly cutting away the under side of said top in line with said bracket. In the construction shown the leaves D are made of slightly greater
55 thickness than that of the stationary top, so that when supported upon the brackets E the upper face of the leaves and top will be flush. As the leaves are placed between the brackets E, the spacing of the latter is necessarily
60 slightly greater than the width of the leaves. This difference is not, however, very great and is provided for by extending the flange *a* of the inner bracket E, so as to still support the leaf when moved outward into contact with the
65 adjacent outer leaf. The outer leaf may be supported at its outer edge either by a bracket E or, as shown, by a block F, placed upon the slide adjacent to the end rail C.

The construction shown forms an exceedingly simple means of supporting the leaves in raised position, which will not interfere with the storing of the same in a position to pass beneath the stationary top. The leaves in their raised positions are held from lateral
70 displacement by the usual dowel-and-socket engagement, as indicated at G.

This application is filed as a division of my application Serial No. 104,981.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In an extension-table, the combination with the stationary section having a leaf-storage receptacle therein, of extension-slides below said receptacle, a leaf adapted to be stored in said receptacle when directly resting upon said slides, and brackets rising from
75 80 85 90 95

said slides having overhanging flanges beneath which said leaf may be placed in its stored position and upon which it is adapted to rest when in the plane of the table-top.

- 5 2. In an extension-table, the combination with the stationary section having a leaf-storage receptacle therein, of extension-slides below said receptacle, a plurality of leaves adapted when directly resting upon said slides
10 to be stored in said receptacle, and brackets rising from said slides between said leaves in

their stored position, said bracket having a flange overhanging one edge of the leaf and upon which said leaves may be supported in the plane of the table-top and abutting 15 against each other.

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

HENRY JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

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A. G. ROBERTSON.