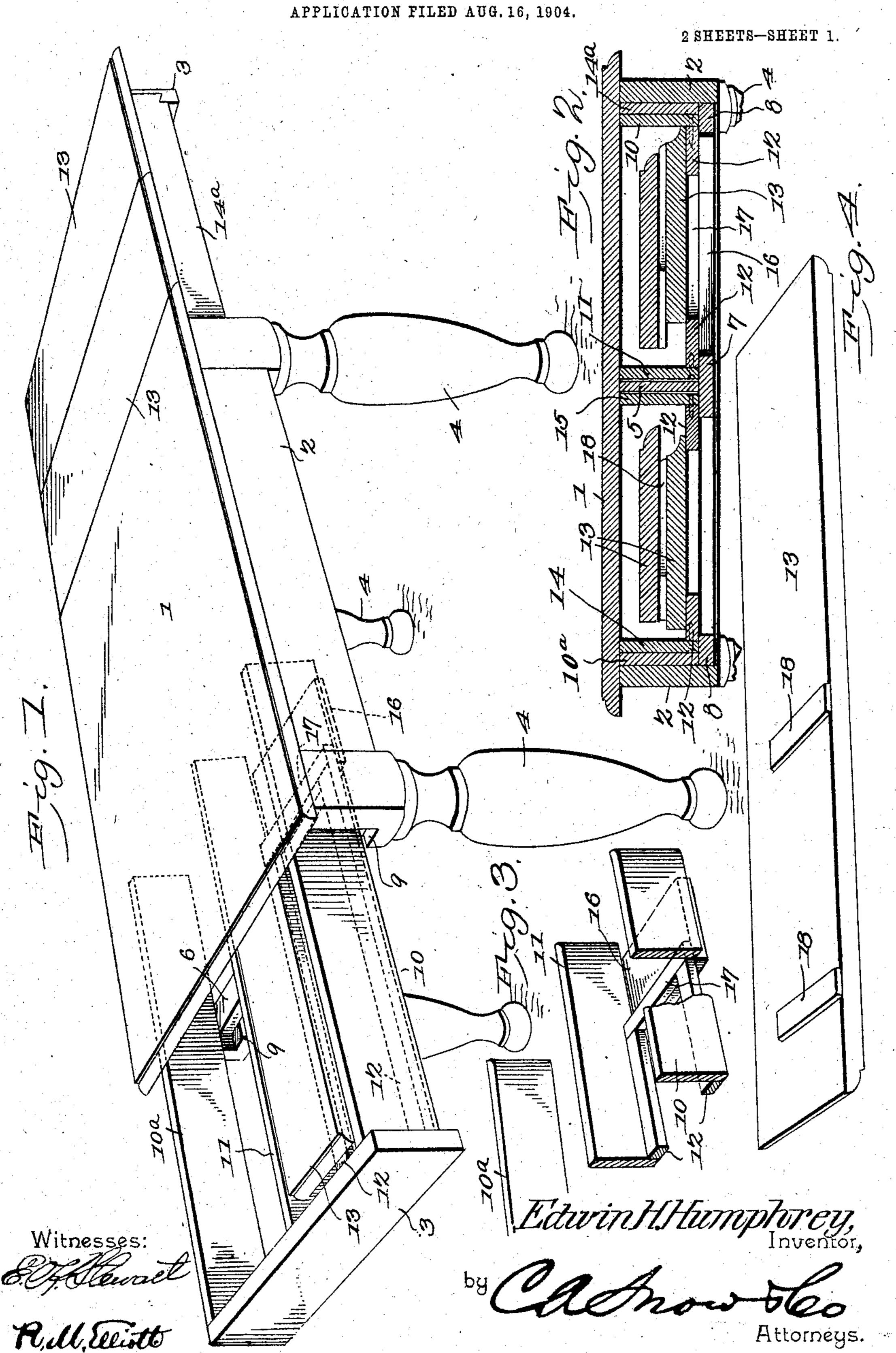
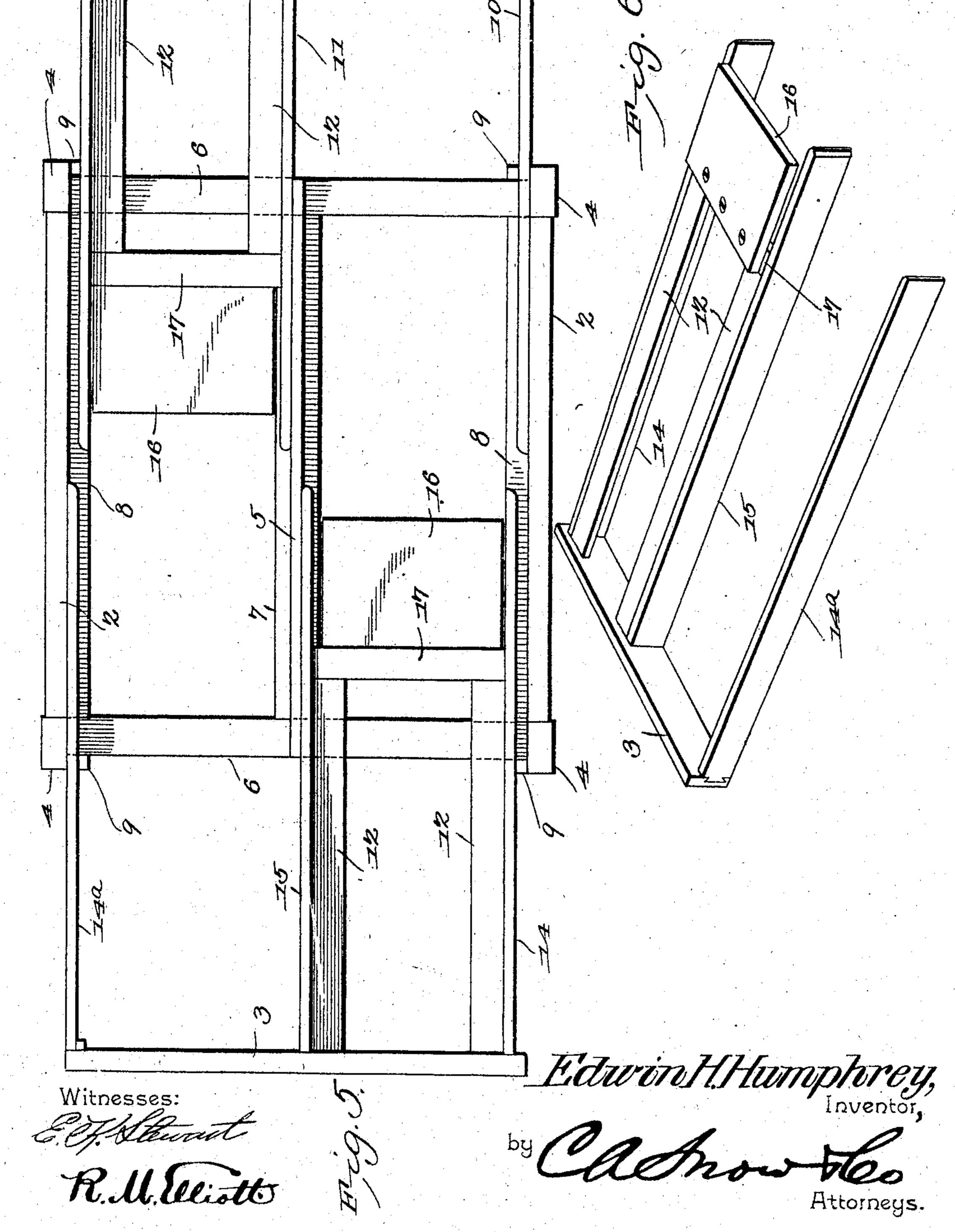
E. H. HUMPHREY.
EXTENSION TABLE.



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EXTENSION TABLE. APPLICATION FILED AUG, 16, 1904. 2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EXTENSION-TABLE.

No. 796,334.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 1, 1905.

Application filed August 16, 1904. Serial No. 220,929.

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, EDWIN HILL HUMPHREY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Battlecreek, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Extension-Table, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to extension-tables, and particularly that class in which additional leaves are housed within the box formed by the table-top, its sides, and

end rails.

The object of the invention is in a ready, practical, inexpensive, and compact manner to house a plurality of leaves within the box and provide readily-operable means for supporting leaves when housed within the box and when removed for the purpose of extending either one or both ends of the table.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of an extension-table, as will be hereinafter

fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like figures of reference indicate corresponding parts, there is illustrated one form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the elements therein exhibited may be varied or changed as to shape, proportion, and exact manner of assemblage without de-

parting from the spirit thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a table constructed in accordance with the present invention, exhibiting one end drawn out to display the extension-support and the leaves therein and the other end extended with the leaves in the position they occupy in extending the table. Fig. 2 is a view in vertical transverse section, taken about midway the length of the table. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective, partly in section, of certain parts of the table. Fig. 4 is an inverted perspective view of one of the leaves. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the table with the top removed. Fig. 6 is a perspective detail view of one of the leaf-supports.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates the

table-top, 2 the side rails, 3 the end rails, and 4 the legs.

Extending practically the full length of the table is a dividing-rail 5, which, as shown in Fig. 2, is secured at its upper edge to the table-top, the under side of its terminals being supported upon transverse guide-bars 6, one of which is shown in Fig. 1, it being understood that the arrangement of the other end is exactly the same. To the under edge of the dividing-rail is secured a longitudinallydisposed guide-bar 7, the ends of which bear against the inner faces of the guide-bar 6. The guide-bar 7 is disposed in horizontal alinement with two similar guide-bars 8, which are secured to the inner faces of the two side rails and bear at their ends against the guide-bars 6. In effect, the guide-bars 6 and 8 form a rectangular frame divided into two parts by the dividing-rail 5 and guide-bar 7. In order to support the guide-bars 6 and 8 from sagging at their ends under the leverage imparted to them when the leaf-supports are extended, as shown at the left-hand end of Fig. 1, the inner opposite faces of the upper portions of the legs are rabbeted, forming thereby shoulders 9, upon which bear the transverse guidebars 6. This manner of bracing and reinforcing the transverse guide-bars will be found thoroughly effective for the purposes desired and will in a practical manner prevent any sagging of the added leaves when in use.

The leaf-supports, to which reference has been made, are counterparts of each other, that shown extended at the left hand of Fig. 1 comprising one end rail 3, two side bars 10 and 10°, a center bar 11, and two supportingrails 12, that project inward at right angles to the side bars 10 and 10^a and the center bar 11. The rails 12 are adapted to support the leaves 13, of which there are in this instance four, it being understood of course that this number may be increased, if found necessary or desirable. The leaf-support at the opposite end of the tables is an exact counterpart of that described, its two side bars being designated by 14 and 14° and its center bar by 15, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. It will be seen from this figure that the side bars of the respective leaf-supports are adapted to pass each other in order to permit the supports being collapsed when the leaves are housed from view, and in order to secure this result it will be necessary to inset the side bars 10 and 14 from one terminal of each of the end rails 3, while the side bars 10^a and 14^a are disposed flush with the other terminals of the end rails. As it is desired that the end rails shall lie flush with the upper portions of the legs when the supports are collapsed, thus to present a neat and finished appearance and also to obviate the presentation of projections at those points, the guide-bars 6 are set inward from the outer faces of the legs a sufficient distance to allow the end rails to enter within the rabbets, and thus lie flush with the legs at these points, the guide-bars 6 serving to limit the inward movement of the supports. The outward movement of the supports is limited by cross-pieces or stops 16, which are secured to the under sides of cleats 17, that serve to hold the ends of the supporting-rails 12 properly spaced apart, the stops working between the guide-bars 7 and 8, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, and owing to the fact that they are secured to the under sides of the cleats 17, as above stated, it will be seen that when the supports are withdrawn that these stops will abut against the guide-bars 6, and thus positively limit the outward movement of the supports. As will be seen by reference to Fig. 1, the spaces between the side bars 10^a and 14^a and the center bars 11 and 15 are unobstructed, and this arrangement permits the leaf-carrying sections to enter between them when the supports are collapsed.

In order to hold the leaves against lateral movement, each is provided with a pair of | the presence of two witnesses. cleats 18, which are adapted to engage the inner walls of the side bars 10^a and 14^a and center bars 11 and 15. As shown in Fig. 1, the edges of the top are finished with an ornamental molding, which may be of any de-

sired design, and the edges of the leaves that engage the ends are provided with reverse moldings to mate with those on the ends of the table-top, and thus present a tight joint between the parts.

It will be seen from the foregoing description that a table of this description is exceedingly simple of construction and will be found thoroughly efficient and durable in use and will obviate the necessity of carrying a leaf from one end of the table to the other in order to position it, as it will only be necessary to extend the leaf-support at each end of the table to bring the leaves within convenient reach for positioning. Furthermore, when the supports are collapsed, the table will have more the appearance of a center-table than a dining-table.

Having thus described the invention, what

is claimed is—

A table comprising side rails and a top and legs rigid therewith, the legs having their outerfaces rabbeted to present shoulders, transverse bars resting upon the shoulders, longitudinally-disposed guide-bars secured to the side rails, a central guide-bar secured to the transverse bars, and leaf-supports each comprising an end rail adapted to engage the rabbeted portions of the legs and lie flush therewith, a pair of side bars, and a center bar to engage with the central guide-bar, longitudinal supporting-rails secured to the side bars and to the center bar, and means carried by the supports to limit their outward movement.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in

EDWIN HILL HUMPHREY.

Witnesses:

R. H. PATTERSON, MANEENA BURT.