

No. 897,262.

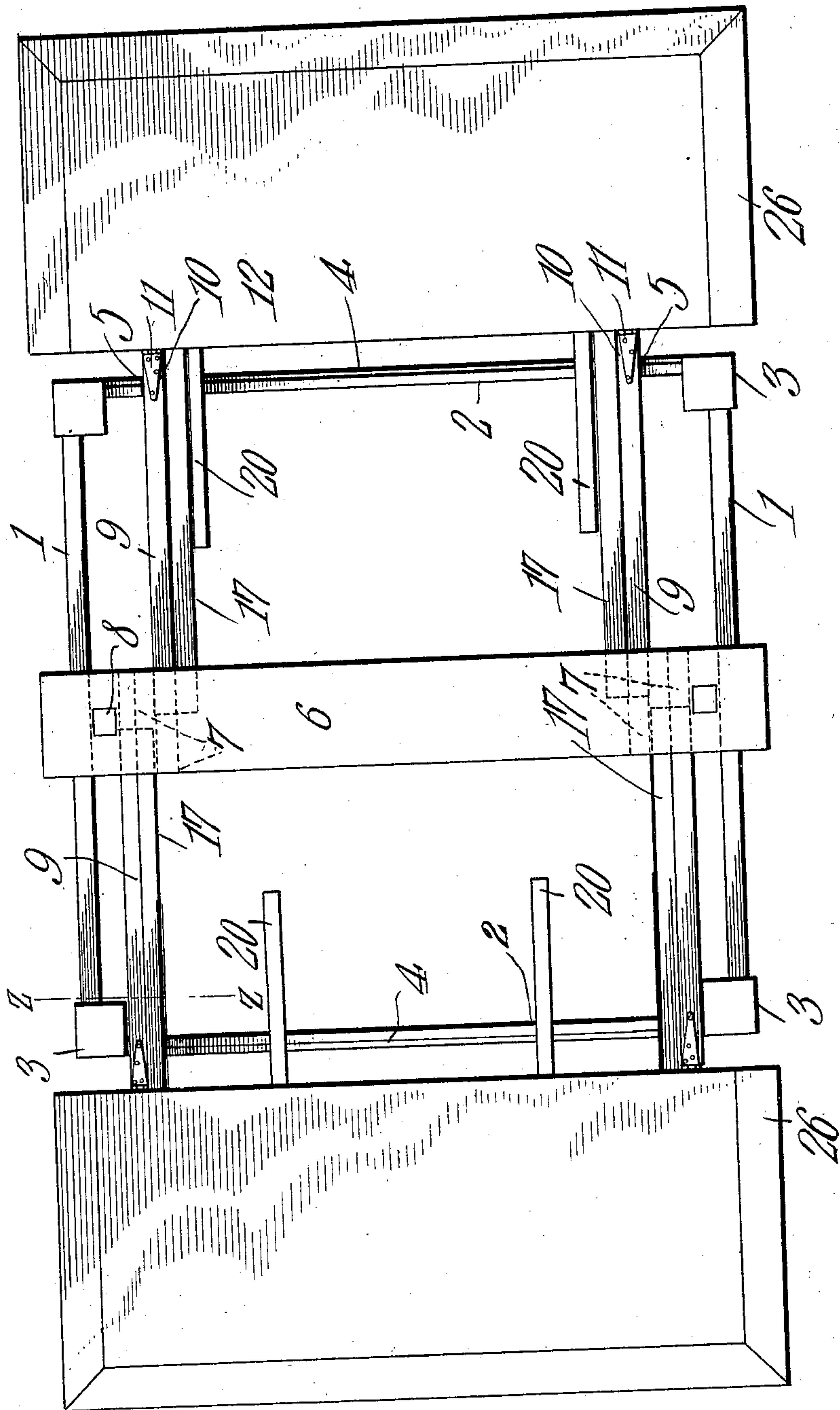
PATENTED AUG. 25, 1908.

C. WIEFELSPUETZ.
EXTENSION TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 15, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



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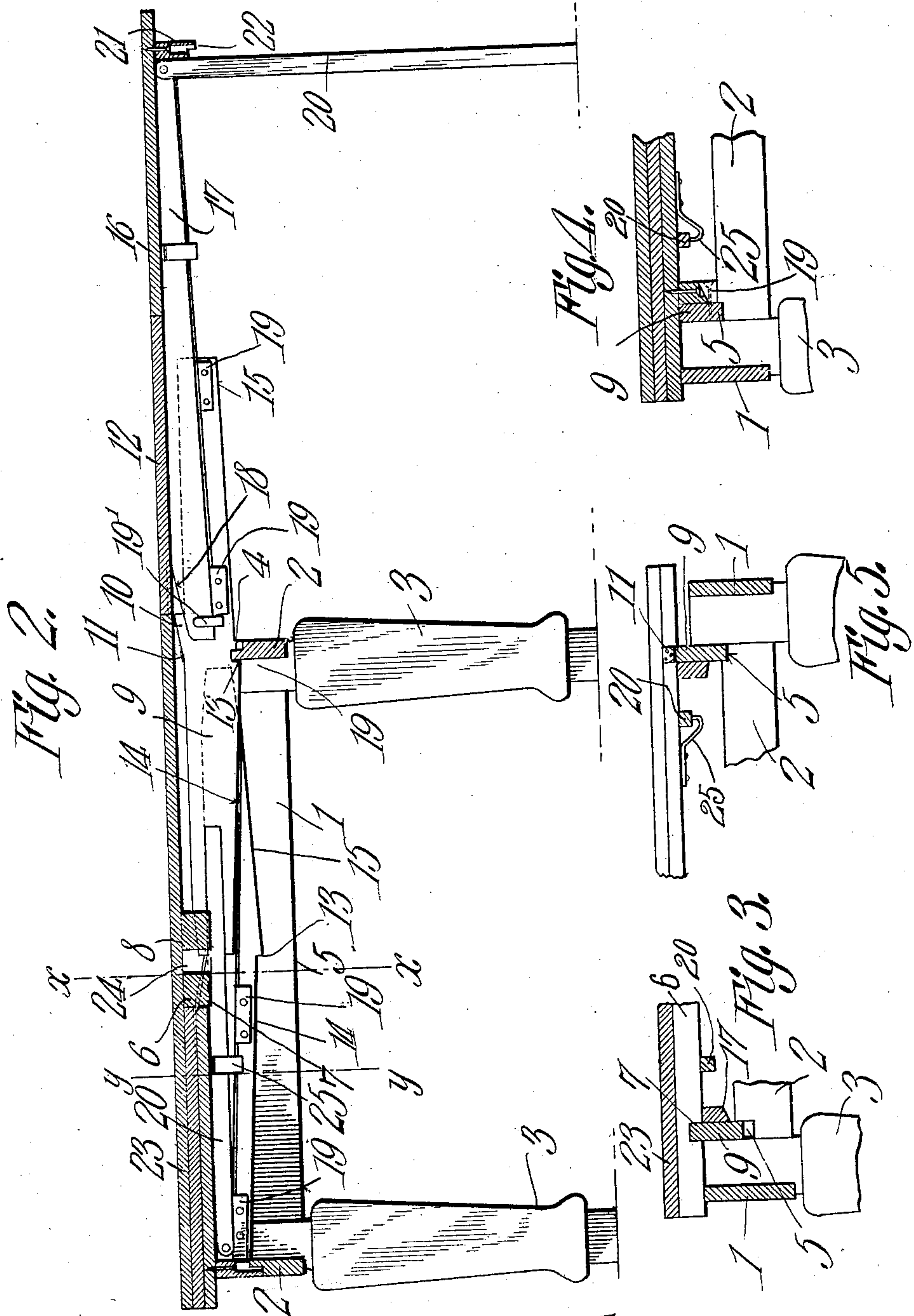
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CARL WIEFELSPUETZ, OF WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

No. 897,262.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 25, 1908.

Application filed May 15, 1907. Serial No. 373,789.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL WIEFELSPUETZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wauwatosa, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Extension-Table, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to extension tables and its object is to provide simple, durable and compact devices of this character which can be easily extended or folded and which are capable of supporting heavy weights without danger of the tables tilting or collapsing.

A still further object is to provide a table, the leaves of which are located at all times upon the table whether or not the table is extended.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel features of construction and combinations of parts which will be hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings is shown the preferred form of the invention.

In said drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view of the table partly extended and with the middle or main leaf removed; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the table showing one-half thereof fully extended while the other half is closed; Fig. 3 is a section on line $x-x$, Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a section on line $y-y$, Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 a section on line $z-z$, Fig. 1.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1, 1 designate the side rails and 2, 2 the end rails of the frame of a table, said frame being supported at the corners by legs 3 which are fixedly connected to the side and end rails. The end rails 2 are of less height than the side rails and are formed with rabbets 4 within the outer faces thereof along their upper edges and having notches 5 for the purpose hereinafter more fully disclosed. A supporting strip 6 is arranged above the centers of rails 1 and the end portions of this strip rest upon and are secured to the upper edges of the side rails. The upper surface of the strip 6 is therefore maintained at a distance from the rails 1 equal to the combined thickness of two leaves such as will be hereinafter described. Openings 8 are formed in the cross strip 6 near its ends and notches 7 are formed in the bottom thereof.

Slidably mounted in the notches 5 are

longitudinal strips 9 each having a projection 10 upon its upper edge to which a hinge 11 is fastened. The hinges of the strips upon each rail 2 are fastened to a leaf 12 and the height of the projections 10 is equal to the thickness of the leaf. A stop shoulder 13 is formed in the lower edge of each strip 9 and those portions of said edge at opposite sides of the shoulder are inclined upwardly toward the ends of the strip as shown at 14 and 15 respectively. The inner ends of the strips 9 are designed to bear upward within the notches 7 at all times while the shoulder 13 is in contact with the end rail 2.

The spaces formed between the strips 9 and leaf 12 are designed to receive an end leaf 16 to the bottom surface of which are secured longitudinal strips 17 having straight upper edges beveled at their inner ends as shown at 18 while the lower edges of these strips are inclined upwardly toward their outer ends and beveled from side to side. Stop projections 19' are formed at the inner ends of these strips 17 and are designed when the table is extended to its limit to move against guide blocks 19 secured to the strips 9 and which support strips 17. Auxiliary legs 20 are pivotally connected to the outer ends of strips 17 and are designed to fold therebetween or to swing downward into contact with the floor. A cross strip 21 is fastened to the lower surface of each leaf 16 and has a bead 22 along its lower edge designed to fit within the rabbet 4 and close notches 5.

A central or main leaf 23 rests upon the strip 6 and has projections 24 upon its lower surface designed to fit within the openings 8 so that the leaf will be held against lateral and longitudinal displacement. The distance between this leaf and the side rails 1 is equal to the combined thicknesses of the two leaves 12 and 16 and the distance from the strip 6 to each end of the leaf 23 is equal to the width of either leaf 12 and 16.

The strips 9 and 17 at one end of the table are designed to move between the corresponding strips at the other end of the table as is clearly shown in Fig. 1. Notches 5 and 7 will obviously prevent lateral movement of each set of these strips and the leaves connected thereto. Hooks 25 are hinged to each leaf 16 and are designed to engage the legs 20 and support them out of operative position.

When the table is extended as shown in Fig. 2 and it is desired to completely close it, the legs 20 are swung upward between the strips 17 and into engagement with hooks 25 and the leaf 23 is partly raised so as to permit leaf 12 to swing upward a short distance upon its hinges 11. Leaf 16 is then pushed inward under the leaf 12 and strips 17 will gradually move downward on blocks 19 because their lower edges are inclined. Leaf 16 will therefore be brought into position upon the outer portions of the strips 9 and directly beneath leaf 12. When leaf 16 strikes the projections 10 the further inward movement thereof will cause the strips 9 and leaf 12 to move inward and downward until leaf 16 assumes a position on the upper edges of side rails 1 and leaf 12 assumes a position in contact with the bottom surface of leaf 23. The bead 22 will rest within the rabbet 4 and close notches 5. When it is desired to extend the table the strips 9 are drawn outward until their stop shoulders 13 contact with the end rails 2. This movement will bring the leaf 12 into position flush with the leaf 23 because the inclined edges 15 cause the leaves 12 to move upward as well as outward. Fig. 1 shows the parts in this position but with the main leaf 23 removed. When the parts are so extended the inner ends of the strips 9 bear upward against the strip 6 so as to prevent downward tilting of the leaves 12. The leaf 23 will of course prevent the leaves 12 from being swung upward. Should it be desired to further extend the table the strips 17 are drawn outward and will ride upward on blocks 19. The leaves 16 will therefore push upward on the hinged leaves 12 until they assume positions beyond the edges thereof whereupon said leaves 12 will drop in position on strips 17 as shown at

the right of Fig. 2. The legs 20 can then be swung downward so as to help support the strips 17. As shown at 26 the leaves are preferably mitered at the ends to prevent warping.

What is claimed is:

An extension table comprising a frame, a supporting strip thereon, there being guide notches in the lower face of said strip and in the end portions of the frame, a set of slides mounted within the notches, said slides having stop shoulders cooperating with an end of the frame to limit the movement of the slides, projections upstanding from the slides, a leaf hingedly connected thereto, an end leaf disposed to be seated between said slides and the hinged leaf, slides fixedly secured to the end leaf and extending between the shouldered slides and having beveled lower edges, guide blocks secured upon the shouldered slides and lapping said beveled edges, a stop carried by each beveled slide and disposed to bear against one of the guides, legs pivotally connected to the end leaf and disposed to swing between the slides thereof, means carried by the end slide for bearing against the frame to close the notches therein, and a main leaf disposed to rest upon the supporting strip and first mentioned slides when the table is extended, the slides of the end leaf being movable into position to support the hinged leaf throughout its width in alinement with the main and end leaves.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CARL WIEFELSPUETZ.

Witnesses:

LOUIS MOLL,
JOHN KRAFCEK.