C. W. MUNZ.

ROUND TOP EXTENSION TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1906.

993,539.

Patented May 30, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

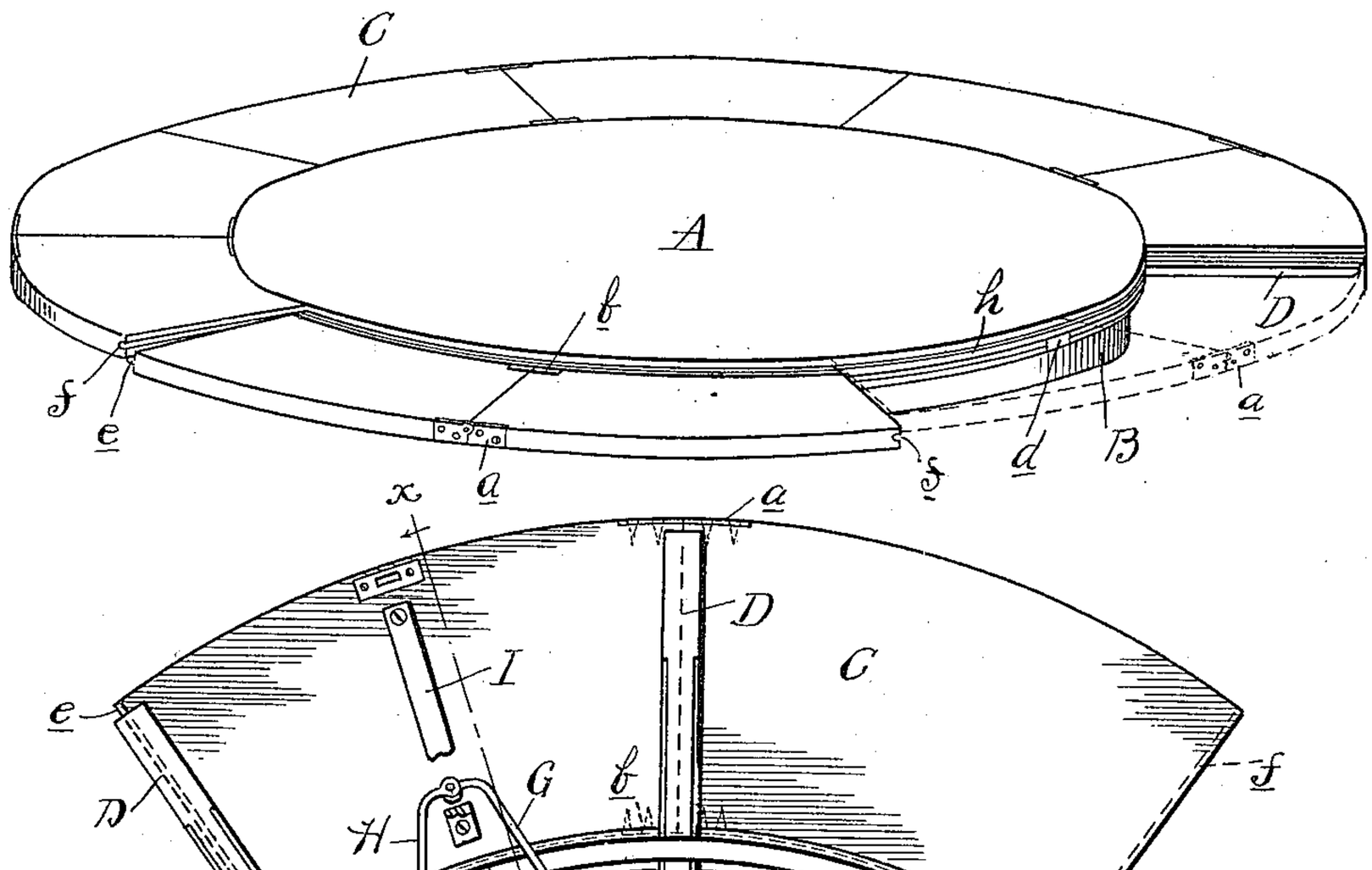

FIG. 2.

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FIG. 3.

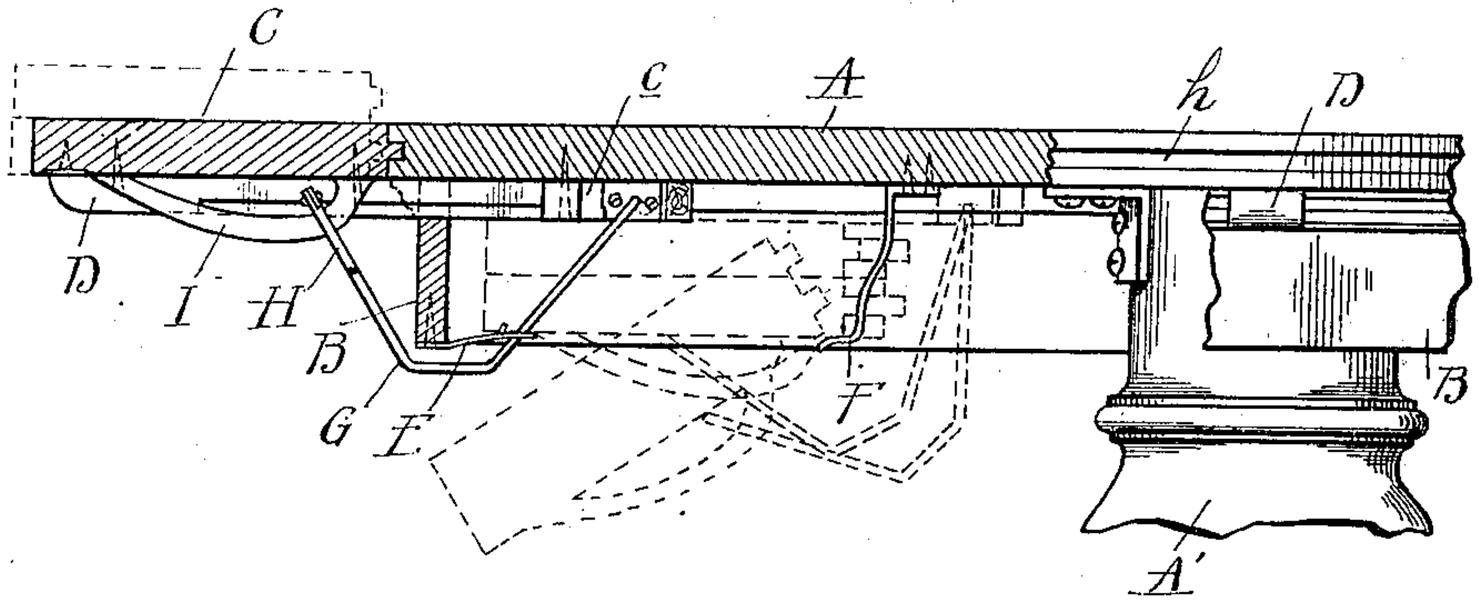
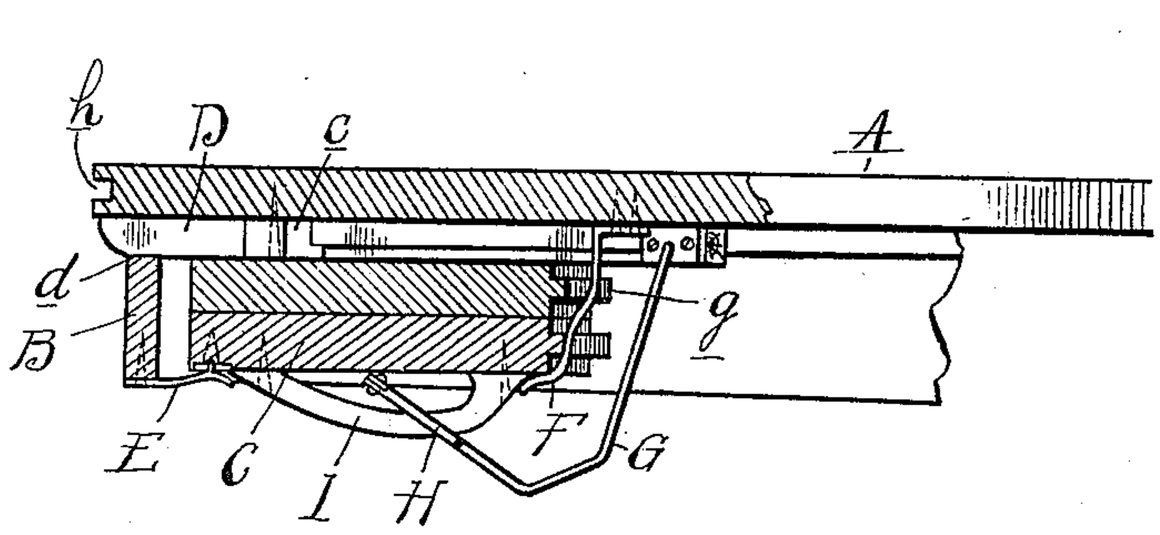


FIG. 4.



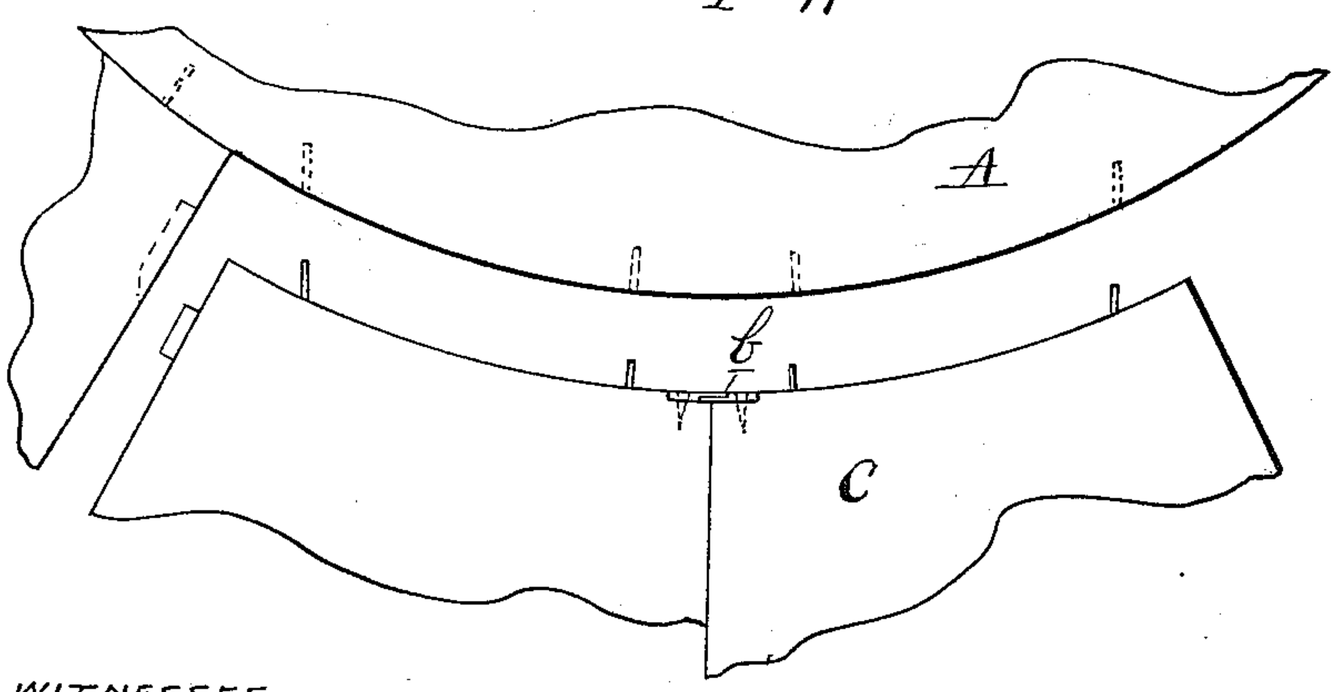


FIG. 5.

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ROUND-TOP EXTENSION-TABLE.

993,539. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 30, 1911.

Application filed March 26, 1906. Serial No. 308,038.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. MUNZ, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Round-Top Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates to round-top extension tables and consists in the peculiar construction of the extension leaves and the means for supporting and storing the same.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the table, partly extended; Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of a portion of the table; Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line *x*—*x* Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a section on line *y*—*y* thereof; and Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modification.

A is the stationary section of the table top which is preferably round in contour, although not necessarily of a true circular form. This top is supported upon a suitable standard A′ and is preferably provided near its outer edge with a depending rail B.

The extension portion of the table comprises a plurality of leaves C, which, when arranged in circumferential series, will completely surround the stationary top and enlarge its perimeter, while maintaining the same form. These leaves are preferably grouped in pairs, the members of which are permanently secured to each other, so as to permit of extending oppositely in the same plane, or of being superposed in parallel planes. As shown, the connection between the two members of each pair is formed by hinging their adjacent ends, as by the hinge members *a b* respectively upon the outer and inner edges of the leaves.

D are radially-movable extension arms, upon which the leaves are supported in extended position. These extension arms are arranged in line with the joints between the leaves and are secured to the under side of the table top, as by guides *c*, so as to be capable of outward or inward movement. The depending rail B is slotted at *d* for the passage of the arms D and, when these arms are moved inward, the outer ends thereof will close the apertures *d* and impart a finished appearance to the table.

Inasmuch as the circumferential length of the leaves is greater than the circumference of the stationary table top, it is obvious that they cannot be stored beneath said stationary top in a single plane. If, however, the hinge sections are folded, the contraction in length will be such as to permit of storing the several folded pairs beneath the stationary top. To this end, suitable supports are provided beneath the stationary top with which the folded sections may be engaged and, as shown, these supports are formed by clips E F. The clip E is secured to the depending rail B and engages with the outer edge of the leaves, while the clip F is secured to the stationary table top and engages the inner edge of the leaves. Thus, by disengaging the leaves from their supporting arms D, they may be carried under the depending rail B and engaged with the clips E F. The inner clip F is formed of spring metal, so as to permit of moving the outer edge of the leaves sufficiently inward to clear the end of the clip E, after which the leaves are raised and moved by the tension of the spring outward into engagement with the clip E.

To simplify the operation of contracting or extending the table, each pair of leaves is connected to a corresponding pair of the slides D. As shown, these connections comprise the links G H which are suitably secured at their inner ends to the inner ends of the extension arms D, and at their outer ends these links are hinged to each other and engage a slotted bearing I secured to the lower face of one of the leaves. The hinge connection between the links G H permits them to change their angularity during inward or outward adjustment to compensate for the relative movement of the arms D in their respective radial planes. Thus, whenever a pair of leaves are disengaged from the clips E F and drawn outward beneath the rail B, they will draw along with them the arms D, until the latter are sufficiently ex-

tended beyond the edge of the permanent table top to afford support for the extension leaves. In like manner, the inward movement of the leaves will shove inward the arms D. The engagement between the several pairs of leaves is preferably formed by tongues *e* and grooves *f* on adjacent edges. A tongue *g* is also formed on the inner edge of the leaf and a complementary groove *h* is formed in the edge of the table top to receive the said tongue.

The construction being as described, in operation supposing the leaves to be stored, the operator first disengages one pair of leaves from the clips E F and draws them outward, thereby also drawing the arms D. During this movement, the leaves pass beneath the rail B, while the arms D pass through the slots *d* in the rail, as previously described. The leaves are then placed upon the top of the arms by first elevating one end and then the other, and sufficient lateral movement is permitted by the links G H to allow the leaves to pass between the extended arms. The leaves, when drawn outward, are moved sufficiently to provide the necessary clearance of the outer edge of the table top and, after they have been engaged with the arms D and unfolded to bring the two members of the pair in the same plane, they may be moved inward until the tongue *g* engages the groove H. This is accomplished without imparting any movement to the arms D by reason of the lost motion of the links G H in the slotted bearing I.

All of the pairs of leaves are successively manipulated in the manner just described and when the last pair is moved inward into engagement with the table top, the interlocking tongues and grooves *e f* will secure all the members of the series to each other. In the reverse operation of contracting the table and storing the leaves, the sections are successively drawn outward to disengage the tongues and grooves, are then folded and then lowered beneath the arms D and moved inward until in position for engagement with the clips E F.

In place of a tongue and groove engagement between the leaves and the stationary table top, a dowel and socket engagement may be used, as illustrated in Fig. 5.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. In a table the combination with the permanent top, of a circumferential series of leaves for enlarging the perimeter thereof in the same plane, radially-adjustable supporting arms detachably engaging said leaves and means for storing superposed pairs of leaves and said radial supporting arms beneath the permanent top, and means for connecting the members of each pair together.

2. In a table the combination with the permanent top, of a circumferential series of leaves for enlarging the perimeter thereof in the same plane, radially-adjustable arms detachably engaging said leaves, means for storing said leaves beneath the permanent top and connections between said leaves and arms, whereby the latter are simultaneously adjusted.

3. In a table the combination with the permanent top, of extension arms adjustable radially of said top and in angular relation to each other, an extension section of the table top in the same plane detachably supported by said arms and simultaneously adjusted therewith and means for contracting the length of said extension section to permit of storing the same within the same angle beneath the permanent top.

4. A table comprising a stationary top and a series of extension sections surrounding the same in the same plane, of radially-adjustable extension arms for detachably supporting said extension sections, means for contracting the length of each section to permit of storing the same beneath the stationary top within the same angle, and a connection between said section and its radially-adjustable supporting arms, whereby the latter is simultaneously adjusted.

5. The combination with a round stationary table top, of a series of hinged pairs of leaves for surrounding said top and extending the diameter thereof in the same plane, radially-adjustable supports for said leaves in extended position, and a connection between one section of each pair of leaves and said radial supports, whereby the latter are moved inward or outward by a similar adjustment of the leaves.

6. The combination with a round stationary table top, of a depending annular rail adjacent to the edge of said top, a segmental leaf for extending said top, and an adjustable support for said leaf passing through said rail, and means connecting said leaf and top permitting of moving the leaf beneath said rail into the space inclosed thereby beneath said top.

7. The combination with a round stationary table top, of a depending annular rail adjacent to the edge of said top, a pair of adjacent segmental leaves for extending said top in the same plane, a hinge connection between said leaves permitting of superposing one in relation to the other, a radially-adjustable support for said leaf in the plane of the table top, and a connection between one of said leaves and said radially-adjustable support permitting movement of the folded leaves beneath said depending rail and simultaneously adjusting said radial support.

8. In a table, the combination with the permanent top and the depending rail fixedly secured thereto, of a circumferential series of leaves for enlarging the perimeter thereof, connections between adjacent pairs of leaves permitting of superposing one upon the other, and means for storing the superposed leaves beneath the permanent top and in the space within said depending rail, and means permanently connecting one of each pair of leaves with the table.

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

CHARLES W. MUNZ.

Witnesses:
EDWARD D. WEBB,
JAMES P. BARRY.