F. LANGE & T. KUNZE.

Extension-Tables.

No. 157,525. Patented Dec. 8, 1874.

Fig: 1.

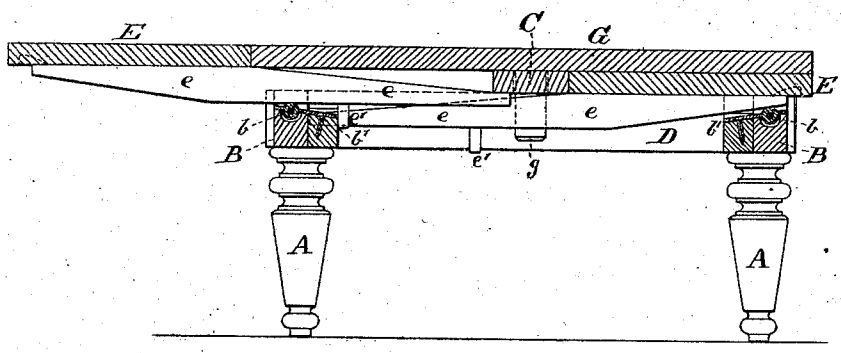


Fig: 2.

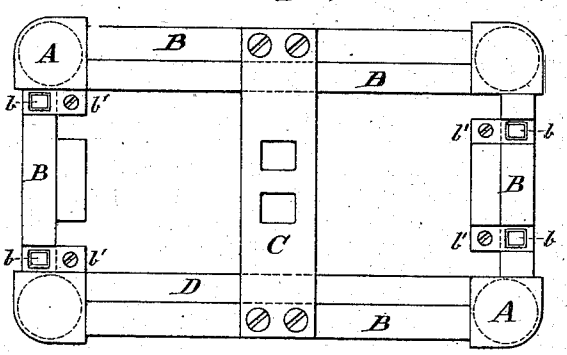


Fig: 4.

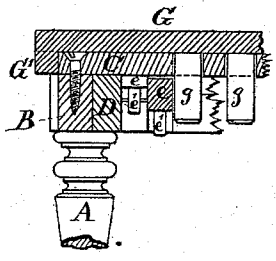
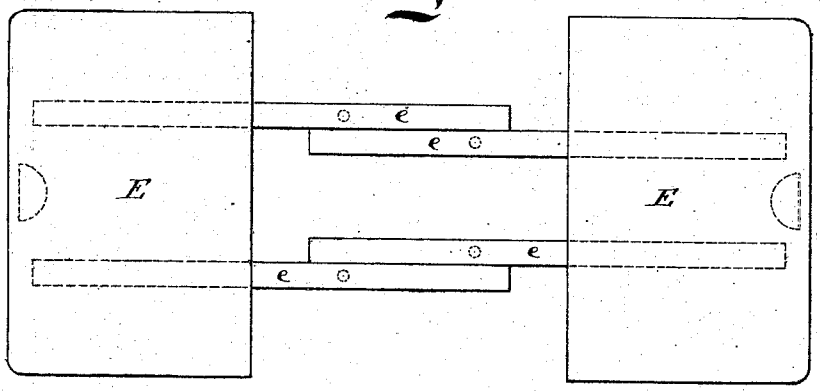


Fig: 3.



Witnesses:

Arnold Hornamn.

Wm. C. Dey.

Inventors:

F. Lange and
T. Kunze
by their attorneys T. D. Stetson
New York City

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK LANGE AND THEODOR KUNZE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **157,525**, dated December 8, 1874; application filed December 20, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK LANGE and THEODOR KUNZE, of New York city, in the State of New York, have invented a certain Improvement relating to Tables, of which the following is a specification:

The peculiarity lies in the details of the extension apparatus.

In extending the table from its closed condition certain parts under the central or principal top piece are slid outward on anti-friction wheels, and on reaching their extreme extended position the central top drops into the space thus formed between them, making a continuous plane top. On reversing these movements, and bringing the end leaves again under the central piece, the latter is made to serve as the entire top of the contracted table. In this condition certain blocks fixed under the edges of the central part become available to firmly steady the top against being slewed around or shaken.

The following is a description of what we consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of the whole table with one slide drawn out. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the frame-work and its supporting parts, showing the central cross-bar, the guide pieces, and the anti-friction rollers. Fig. 3 is a corresponding view of the slides detached. Fig. 4 is a portion of a cross-section in the plane of the center of the cross-bar.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures.

A A are the legs. B B are the thinner connecting parts, and C is a central cross-piece. E E are sliding extensions, carrying strong arms *e e*, which taper, as represented, and extend past each other under the center piece C. In suitable notches formed in the end cross-frames B, to receive these arms *e*, are anti-friction wheels *b*. The central portion of the top, marked G, is provided with two tenons, *g*, which fit into mortises in the central cross-piece C. The size of the piece G is sufficient to cover the whole when the sliding pieces E E and their attachments are drawn inward against the central cross-piece C. Blocks G′, nicely finished on their exterior edges, are fitted on the under sides of the top piece G, as shown. They improve the appearance of the table when closed, and, by bearing against the adjacent leaves E E, aid in maintaining the top G and slides E in their proper positions when the table is closed. We propose, in the largest sizes and highest-priced tables, to also introduce anti-friction rollers under the central cross-bar C, so as to reduce the friction of the arms *e* thereon. The wheels *b* in the position shown are very important, and overcome the great objection heretofore felt with this class of table.

We claim as our invention—

The wheels *b*, mounted in the notches in the frame, in combination with the central top G *g*, slides E *e*, and frame A B C, as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 18th day of December, 1873, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK LANGE.
THEODOR KUNZE.

Witnesses:
WM. C. DEY,
ARNOLD HÖRMANN.