

E. TYDEN.
EXTENSION TABLE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 1, 1908.

936,494.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

Fig. 1

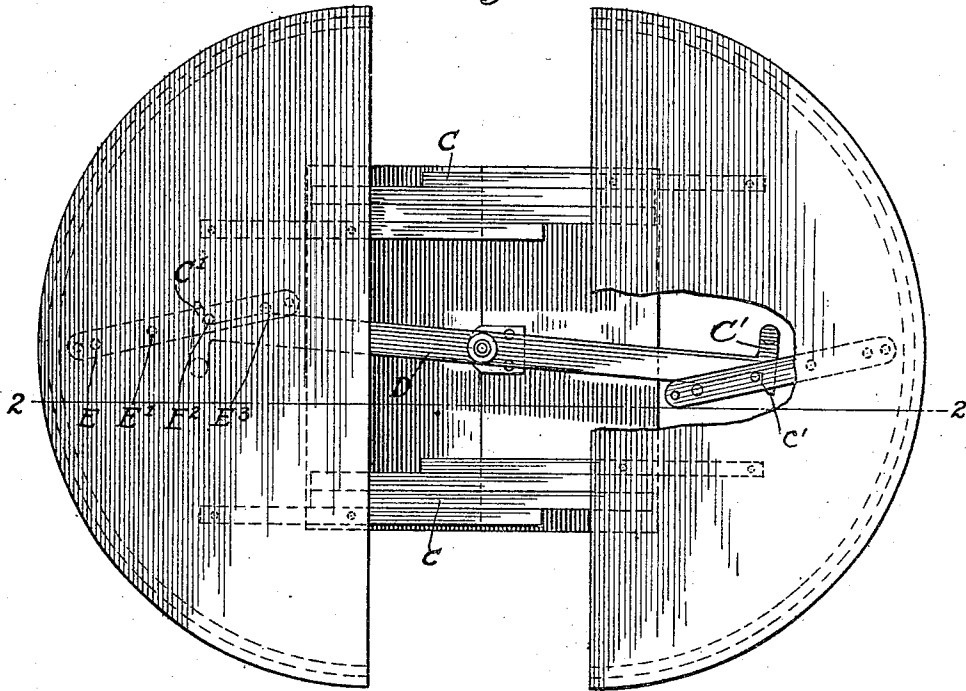
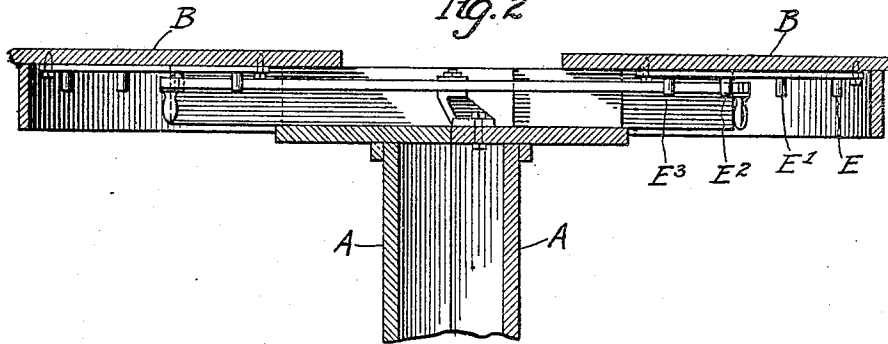


Fig. 2



Witnesses:

Frank Blanchard
Julia S. Abbott

Inventor:

Emil Tyden
By Runtou Runtou
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL TYDEN, OF HASTINGS, MICHIGAN.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

936,494.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

Application filed April 1, 1909. Serial No. 487,108.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL TYDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hastings, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings forming a part thereof.

10 The purpose of this invention is to provide an improved structure of extension tables having the table members extensible from each other and relatively to the supporting member for the admission of fillers and adapted to be secured at stages of extension suitable for the admission of one or more fillers as well as at the original closed position without fillers.

15 It consists in the features of construction shown and described as indicated in the claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a top plan view of an extension table embodying this invention, having the top members partly broken away and separated to admit fillers. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section at the line 2—2 on Fig. 1.

25 The table illustrated in the drawings is of the pedestal type. The pedestal is shown comprising two separable members, A, A, but the extensibility of the pedestal which is effected by thus dividing it is not material to the present invention, and the table is so shown only to indicate that the invention is as equally applicable to such a table as to one in which the pedestal is not thus divided. The top members, B, B, are connected with the pedestal and with each other for extension by means of customary slides, C. Upon the top of the pedestal there is pivotally mounted for horizontal movement a lever or latch bar, D, which extends longitudinally with respect to the table under both top members, reaching nearly to the margin of the table at both ends when the table is closed up without fillers, and having near the opposite ends respectively and projecting from opposite edges, hook noses, C¹, C¹, which are each positioned for engagement with studs or abutments, E, E¹, E², E³, projecting downward from the under side of the table members respectively, and arranged out of line with the pivot or fulcrum of the latch bar. These studs of each group are separated by intervals equal substantially to a half filler width,—that is, to the

distance which each table member should be moved away from the center for accommodating an additional filler. The hook noses, C¹, engage with the outermost of these studs,—that is, those nearest the ends of the table respectively when the top members are closed together without a filler,—and being thus engaged locks the table members together. When each table top member is withdrawn from the central position a half filler width, so that one filler can be admitted between the two top members, the noses, C¹, of the latch bar engage with the second studs, E¹. When both top members are withdrawn away from the middle position another half filler width distance the latch noses engage with the studs, E², and when they are withdrawn each a third half filler width the noses engage with the innermost studs, E³. The latch noses are preferably sloped at their outer ends as seen at c¹, so that upon engagement with the studs they operate to draw the table members together, the draw thus provided being, if desired, sufficient to sink the tenons with which the edges of the table top members and fillers are provided, into the corresponding sockets.

30 The purpose of setting the rows of studs, E, E¹, E², E³, out of line with the pivot of the latch, D, may be understood upon considering that by reason of this oblique positioning of the rows of studs the latch swings farther from middle longitudinal position for engaging the second studs than for engaging the first, and still farther for engaging the third, and farthest for engaging the fourth, and that if the two top members are unequally extended from middle position the latch will be stopped by the pin corresponding to the lesser extension without reaching and engaging the pin of the other set corresponding to the greater extension. If the operator is operating the latch at the end of the table member which has the greater extension he will discover the inequality because he will not be able to bring the latch up to the proper stud, and cannot effect any engagement at that end. If he is operating the latch at the other end he will discover it because there will be no draw or binding action produced, and if the table members and fillers are slightly spread they will not be closed up, and instead of the latch coming tight on the stud it will be slack. The operator at either position will therefore be advised of the unequal extension of the two

table members, and thereby warned to correct the error by moving each member an equal number of steps away from the center.

I claim:—

5 1. In an extension table comprising a supporting member and top members which are movable thereon for extension to admit fillers, in combination with such supporting member and top members, a latch bar fulcrumed between its ends on the supporting member, and coöperating devices on the top members respectively, such latch bar and coöperating devices being constructed for engagement with each other at longitudinal intervals equal each to substantially a half filler width.

2. In an extension table comprising a supporting member and top members movable thereon for extension to admit fillers, in combination with such supporting member and top members a latch bar fulcrumed between its ends on the supporting member and extending longitudinally under both top members, and abutments on the under side of the top members respectively at longitudinal intervals substantially equal to a half filler width, the latch bar being constructed for engagement with and disengagement from said abutments by swinging about its fulcrum.

3. In an extension table comprising a supporting member and top members movable thereon for extension to admit fillers, in combination with such supporting member and top members a latch bar fulcrumed be-

tween its ends on the supporting member and extending longitudinally under both the top members, having toward its opposite ends, oppositely projecting hook noses, and a row of abutments on each top member for engagement with such hook noses respectively, the abutments in each row being spaced from each other substantially a half filler width distance, and said rows being in lines diverging obliquely in opposite directions from the latch.

4. In an extension table comprising a supporting member and top members movable thereon for extension to admit fillers, in combination with the supporting member and top members, a latch bar fulcrumed on the top of the pedestal for horizontal movement, and extending longitudinally under both top members, and having at its opposite ends hook noses projecting from its opposite lateral edges, and a row of abutments on each table top member for engagement with said hook noses respectively, the abutments in each row being spaced apart substantially a half filler width, said rows diverging laterally in opposite directions from the latch bar.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Chicago, Illinois, this 27th day of March, 1909.

EMIL TYDEN.

Witnesses:

J. S. ABBOTT,
M. GERTRUDE ADY.