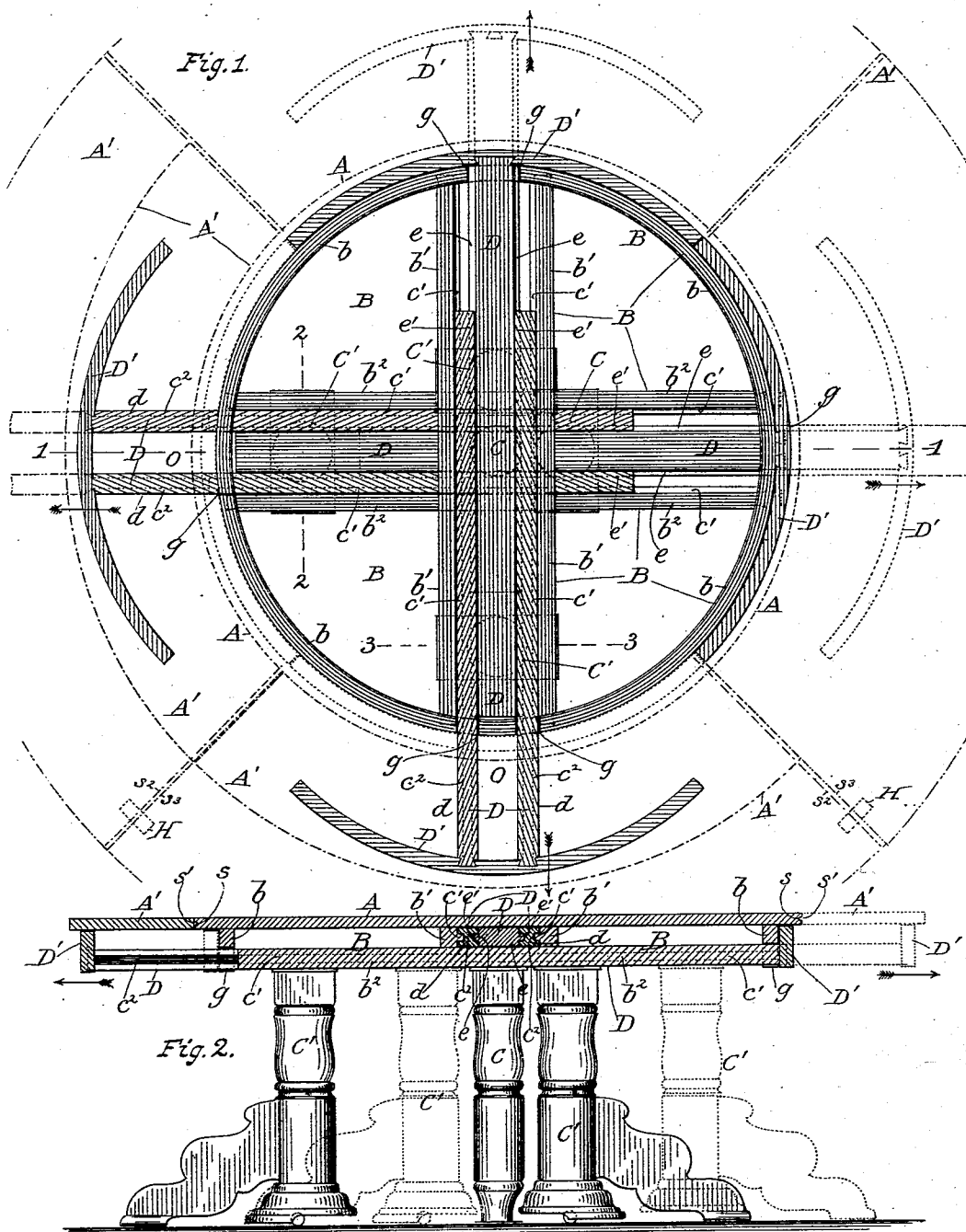


G. KRUEGER.
CIRCULAR EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 572,172.

Patented Dec. 1, 1896.



Witnesses. *Charles Krueger*
A. L. Kirk

George Krueger
Inventor.
by *Alex. Selkirk*
Attorney.

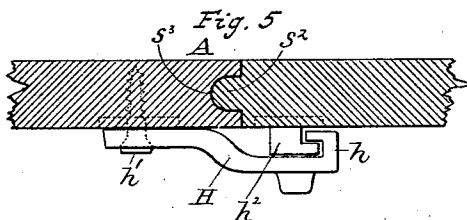
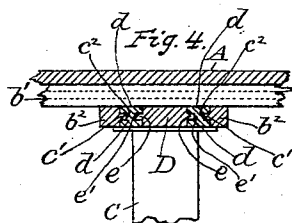
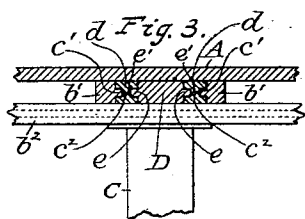
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE KRUEGER, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

CIRCULAR EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,172, dated December 1, 1896.

Application filed September 2, 1893. Serial No. 484,608. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE KRUEGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Circular Extension-Tables; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to circular extension-tables; and it consists of the combination of devices and parts hereinafter described, and set forth in the claim.

The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a table in which its top platform may at will be extended from its original diameter in all directions to one or more given larger diameters; second, to provide in a table which may have its top platform extended in its diameter all around simple means by which the extendable parts may be securely held with the fixed parts and be capable of being moved laterally in either direction and be firmly supported in their horizontal positions, and, further, to provide certain combinations of devices or elements by which my improvements may be embodied in extension-tables. I attain these objects by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the framework of an extension-table embodying my improvements and the moving parts of the table, with the stationary table-top removed and indicated by broken dotted lines and illustrating the manner in which the moving parts operate, and showing by broken and dotted lines extension-leaves in place for enlarging the table. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the table, with part in section, taken at line 1 1. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view taken at line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view taken at dotted line 3 3 in Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a view of the joined edges of two leaves.

The same letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings, A is the stationary table-top. (Shown by full lines in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 and indicated by broken and dotted lines in Fig. 1.) This stationary table-top may be

made of any suitable material and with a square, polygonal, oval, or round form.

B B is the frame of the table, which frame is composed of the circumferential outer rail b , preferably formed of sections, and the parallel cross-bars b' b' and b^2 b^2 , formed, arranged in pairs, and secured with said circumferential rail-sections b and with each other as hereinafter particularly described.

C is the central supporting-leg, which is securely fixed by any suitable means to this frame at the place of union of the bars b' b' with bars b^2 b^2 for holding the central portion of the frame from sagging and for holding with the floor when the horizontal extension parts are being moved.

In Fig. 1 the outer rails b of this frame B are shown to be curved in form, so that unitedly they form a circle. The cross-bars b' b' and b^2 b^2 are arranged in pairs, with each bar of a pair parallel with the other, as shown, and having their outer ends secured to the outer rails b b at about their middle of length and preferably by dovetail joints. These cross-bars b' b' and b^2 b^2 in each parallel pair in the frame cross each other, with the bars b' b' of one pair crossing the bars b^2 b^2 of the other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These parallel cross-bars b' b' and b^2 b^2 have formed in their inner sides suitable guiding elements which consist, in each bar, of a longitudinal groove c and a coacting longitudinal tongue c' .

D D are radially-sliding bar-form brackets which are arranged between bars b' b' and b^2 b^2 and are each preferably supported by a leg C' , secured therewith, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 and shown by full lines in Fig. 2. These brackets D have provided with their sides, neighboring said bars b' and b^2 , guiding elements for coaction with the guiding elements c' for holding with the same when said sliding brackets are being moved radially outward for support of loose extension top leaves A' A'. (Shown by full lines in Fig. 2 and indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1.) The said guiding elements provided in the said radially-sliding brackets D D are made in the form of longitudinal grooves c^2 c^2 for coaction with the longitudinal tongues c' , provided with the bars b' b^2 , as shown by full lines in Figs. 2, 3, and 4 and indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1. These radially-sliding

bars each comprise a pair of parallel bars $d d$, suitably secured together to operate substantially as a unit and as a sliding bracket having a central opening O, within which a single sliding bar D works in either direction, as indicated by arrows in Fig. 1.

The parallel cross-bars $b' b'$ are shown to be on a plane above the parallel cross-bars $b^2 b^2$ and to cross the same at about the center of the framework of the table and directly over the central leg C. The sliding brackets D D, each composed of two parallel bars $d d$, are shown in Fig. 1 to be of length about equal to the cross-bars $b' b'$ and $b^2 b^2$, between which these double-bar brackets D D work, and the single-bar bracket D, working in the opening O between the bars $d d$ of the double-bar bracket D, is also shown to be of a length about equal to that of the said double-bar brackets D, within which the single-bar brackets work; and these single-bar brackets are shown to be provided with guide elements, preferably in the form of tongues $e e$, working in the guiding elements consisting of grooves $e' e'$, provided in the inner sides of the bars $d d$ of the double-bar brackets D D. In the form of construction shown the double-bar sliding brackets D D are guided in their movements and held secure in place between the cross-bars $b' b'$ and $b^2 b^2$, while the single-bar brackets D are guided in their movements and held secure in place between the two bars composing the double-bar sliding brackets D D, within which the said single-bar brackets D may move.

In the edges of the stationary table-top A all around is provided the groove s , Fig. 2, which groove s is made with a depth and width corresponding with the tongues s' , provided on the inner edges of the extension-leaf A' of the table when they are placed in position on the extension-brackets D. (Shown by full lines in Fig. 2 and indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1.) These tongues s' , made with the inner edges of the extension-leaves A', coact with the groove s , provided all around in the circumferential edge of the table-top A to hold the said leaves from tilting. One end of each extension-leaf A' is provided with a tongue s^2 , while the opposite end is provided with a coacting groove s^3 . (Shown by full lines in Fig. 5.) These tongues s^2 and grooves s^3 on the ends of the extension-leaves A' A' cooperate with the extended brackets D D, grooves s of the table edge, and tongues s' of the inner edges of said extension-leaves for holding the leaves suitably joined with the table and from tilting in any direction.

Any suitable locking device H may be employed for holding the joined, tongued, and grooved end edges of the neighboring extension-leaves A' tightly drawn together, and these locking devices H may be in the form

of a hooked catch h , pivoted to one of the leaves A' from its lower side by pivot h' and holding with a stationary catch h^2 , secured to the neighboring leaf A' and to its lower side, as shown in Fig. 5.

In tables where the extension of the diameter of the top may be varied, as from five feet diameter to eight or nine or more feet diameter, the table is preferably provided with a stationary leg C, secured to the frame B at its center, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1 and shown by full lines in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and with legs C' C', secured each with an extension-bracket D, so as to be carried outward from the stationary center leg C proportionately as the brackets D are extended preparatory to placing the extension-leaves A' A' in place on the said extension-brackets and around the stationary table-top A. (Shown by dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2 and by full lines in Fig. 2.)

The extension all around of the table-top may be made by a single circular row of narrow or wide leaves A' A', as may be preferred, and when the extension is to be from eighteen inches to thirty-six inches all around two rows of narrow leaves A' A' may be employed, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 1.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In a circular extension-table, the combination with the frame B, comprising the circumferential rail b , parallel bars $b' b'$, provided with guiding elements described, parallel bars $b^2 b^2$ on a plane below the bars $b' b'$, and provided also with guiding elements as described and crossing bars $b' b'$ at the middle of their length, one or more legs permanently fixed to said frame, and table-top A, securely fixed to the said parts comprising said frame B, radially-moving brackets D, working through openings provided in the circumferential rail b and provided with guiding elements described for coaction with the guiding elements provided on the bars $b' b'$ and $b^2 b^2$, and removable leaves A', in number corresponding with the number of radially-moving brackets; the outer edges of the fixed table-top and the adjacent edges of the removable leaves being provided with coacting tongues and grooves $s s'$ and adjacent end edges of said removable leaves having coacting tongues $s^2 s^3$, substantially as described for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the invention above set forth I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE KRUEGER.

Witnesses:

ALEX. SELKIRK,
A. SELKIRK, Jr.